
Committee Report

REGULAR CALENDAR

March 13, 2019

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Majority of the Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety to which was referred HB 514-FN,

AN ACT imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm. Having considered the same, report the same with the following amendment, and the recommendation that the bill OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT.

Rep. Ray Newman

FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE

**MAJORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT**

Committee:	Criminal Justice and Public Safety
Bill Number:	HB 514-FN
Title:	imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.
Date:	March 13, 2019
Consent Calendar:	REGULAR
Recommendation:	OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT 2019-0421h

STATEMENT OF INTENT

Suicide rates rose 48.3% in the Granite State from 1999-2016. When compared to other means of attempting suicide, guns are uniquely lethal. More than 90% of suicide attempts with a firearm result in death. Suicide attempts by jumping, in comparison, carry a 34% fatality rate, and attempts by drug poisoning only a 2% fatality rate. In other words, a person who attempts suicide by a method other than firearm is more likely to live than a person who uses a gun. This fact is incredibly important because almost all people who survive a suicide attempt go on to live out their lives and do not subsequently die by suicide. Contrary to common belief, the vast majority of suicide survivors recover and do not remain suicidal. A variety of studies confirm that most suicide survivors contemplated their actions for only a brief period of time - often less than 24 hours - before making a suicide attempt. Because of the impulsive nature of suicide, immediate access to firearms is a major mortality risk factor and one that waiting periods can help address. A majority of the committee believes postponing firearm acquisitions until after a visceral state has passed will save lives.

Vote 12-8.

Rep. Ray Newman
FOR THE MAJORITY

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

REGULAR CALENDAR

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

HB 514-FN, imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.
MAJORITY: OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT. MINORITY: INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.

Rep. Ray Newman for the **Majority** of Criminal Justice and Public Safety. Suicide rates rose 48.3% in the Granite State from 1999-2016. When compared to other means of attempting suicide, guns are uniquely lethal. More than 90% of suicide attempts with a firearm result in death. Suicide attempts by jumping, in comparison, carry a 34% fatality rate, and attempts by drug poisoning only a 2% fatality rate. In other words, a person who attempts suicide by a method other than firearm is more likely to live than a person who uses a gun. This fact is incredibly important because almost all people who survive a suicide attempt go on to live out their lives and do not subsequently die by suicide. Contrary to common belief, the vast majority of suicide survivors recover and do not remain suicidal. A variety of studies confirm that most suicide survivors contemplated their actions for only a brief period of time - often less than 24 hours - before making a suicide attempt. Because of the impulsive nature of suicide, immediate access to firearms is a major mortality risk factor and one that waiting periods can help address. A majority of the committee believes postponing firearm acquisitions until after a visceral state has passed will save lives. **Vote 12-8.**

Original: House Clerk

Cc: Committee Bill File

**MAJORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT**

Committee:	Criminal Justice and Public Safety
Bill Number:	HB 514-FN
Title:	imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.
Date:	March 13, 2019
Consent Calendar:	REGULAR
Recommendation:	OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT 2019-0421h

STATEMENT OF INTENT

Suicide rates rose 48.3 percent in the Granite State from 1999-2016. When compared to other means of attempting suicide, guns are uniquely lethal. More than 90% of suicide attempts with a firearm result in death. Suicide attempts by jumping, in comparison, carry a 34% fatality rate, and attempts by drug poisoning only a 2% fatality rate. In other words, a person who attempts suicide by a method other than firearm is more likely to live than a person who uses a gun. This fact is incredibly important because almost all people who survive a suicide attempt go on to live out their lives and do not subsequently die by suicide. Contrary to common belief, the vast majority of suicide survivors recover and do not remain suicidal. A variety of studies confirm that most suicide survivors contemplated their actions for only a brief period of time - often less than 24 hours - before making a suicide attempt. Because of the impulsive nature of suicide, immediate access to firearms is a major mortality risk factor and one that waiting periods can help address. A majority of the committee believes postponing firearm acquisitions until after a visceral state has passed will save lives.

Vote 12-8.



Rep. Ray Newman
FOR THE MAJORITY

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

BILL NUMBER: HB 514-FN

TITLE: IMPOSING A WAITING PERIOD BETWEEN PURCHASE AND DELIVERY OF A FIREARM

DATE: _____ CONSENT CALENDAR: YES NO

OUGHT TO PASS

OUGHT TO PASS W/ AMENDMENT

INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

INTERIM STUDY (Available only 2nd year of biennium)

Amendment No.
2019-0421h

STATEMENT OF INTENT:

See F-MAIL

COMMITTEE VOTE: 12-8 OTP w A

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

- Copy to Committee Bill File
- Use Another Report for Minority Report

Rep. [Signature]
For the Committee

RAY NEWMAN

Amendment to HB 514-FN

1 Amend the bill by replacing section 1 with the following:

2

3 1 New Chapter; Purchase and Delivery of a Firearm. Amend RSA by inserting after chapter
4 159-D the following new chapter:

5

CHAPTER 159-E

6

PURCHASE AND DELIVERY OF A FIREARM

7

159-E:1 Purchase and Delivery of a Firearm.

8

9

10

11

12

13

I. No licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector shall transfer, sell, trade, give, transport, or deliver a firearm to any person, other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector until a waiting period of 7 days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, has expired. "Licensed importer," "licensed manufacturer," "licensed dealer," "licensed collector," and "firearm" shall have the same meaning as in 18 U.S.C. section 921.

14

15

16

II. A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector shall make available records of firearm sales for inspection by any state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency, during normal business hours.

17

18

19

III. The waiting period shall not apply in the following circumstances:

20

21

22

23

24

(a) To the trade-in of a firearm to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector.

(b) To the purchase of a rifle or shotgun, upon a person's successfully completing a minimum of a 16-hour hunter safety course offered by the department of fish and game. A person who is exempt from the hunter safety course offered by the fish and game department and holds a valid New Hampshire hunting license shall be exempt from the waiting period under this section for the purchase of a rifle or shotgun.

25

26

27

(c) When a rifle or shotgun is being purchased by a state, county, or municipal law enforcement officer, state or county correctional officer, or an active duty member of the armed forces as defined in RSA 21:50, III.

28

29

159-E:2 Penalty. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class B felony.

REGULAR CALENDAR

March 13, 2019

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Minority of the Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety to which was referred HB 514-FN,

AN ACT imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm. Having considered the same, and being unable to agree with the Majority, report with the following resolution: RESOLVED, that it is INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.

Rep. John Burt

FOR THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE

**MINORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT**

Committee:	Criminal Justice and Public Safety
Bill Number:	HB 514-FN
Title:	imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.
Date:	March 13, 2019
Consent Calendar:	REGULAR
Recommendation:	INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE <<Amendment #>>

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This bill will force individual gun buyers to wait up to eleven days between the purchase and delivery of a firearm after passing an instant background check at the time of purchase. The sponsors have not shown any evidence of criminals obtaining firearms from licensed dealers. However, this bill will burden licensed dealers with additional record keeping requirements that will force them to increase prices making it more expensive for law abiding people to exercise their Second Amendment rights. Furthermore, this bill also allows any law enforcement officer, without a warrant, to inspect dealer records. This is deeply violates the Fourth Amendment.

Rep. John Burt
FOR THE MINORITY

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

REGULAR CALENDAR

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

HB 514-FN, imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.
INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.

Rep. John Burt for the **Minority** of Criminal Justice and Public Safety. This bill will force individual gun buyers to wait up to eleven days between the purchase and delivery of a firearm after passing an instant background check at the time of purchase. The sponsors have not shown any evidence of criminals obtaining firearms from licensed dealers. However, this bill will burden licensed dealers with additional record keeping requirements that will force them to increase prices making it more expensive for law abiding people to exercise their Second Amendment rights. Furthermore, this bill also allows any law enforcement officer, without a warrant, to inspect dealer records. This is deeply violates the Fourth Amendment.

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

**MINORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT**

Committee:	Criminal Justice and Public Safety
Bill Number:	HB 514-FN
Title:	imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.
Date:	March 13, 2019
Consent Calendar:	REGULAR
Recommendation:	INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE <<Amendment #>>

STATEMENT OF INTENT

HB 514 will force individual gun buyers to wait up to eleven days between the purchase and delivery of a firearm after passing an instant background check at the time of purchase. The sponsors have not shown any evidence of criminals obtaining firearms from licensed dealers. However, HB 514 will burden licensed dealers with additional record keeping requirements that will force them to increase prices making it more expensive for law abiding people to exercise their Second Amendment rights. Furthermore, HB 514 also allows any law enforcement officer, without a warrant to inspect dealer records. This is deeply violates the Fourth Amendment.



Rep. John Burt
FOR THE MINORITY

Voting Sheets

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 514-FN

BILL TITLE: imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

DATE: March 13, 2019

LOB ROOM: 204

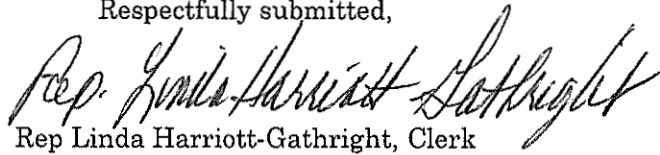
MOTIONS: OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT

Moved by Rep. R. Newman Seconded by W. Pearson AM Vote: 19-1

Amendment # 2019-0421h

Moved by Rep. R. Newman Seconded by W. Pearson Vote: 12-8

Respectfully submitted,


Rep Linda Harriott-Gathright, Clerk

Amendment to HB 514-FN

1 Amend the bill by replacing section 1 with the following:

2

3 1 New Chapter; Purchase and Delivery of a Firearm. Amend RSA by inserting after chapter
4 159-D the following new chapter:

5

CHAPTER 159-E

6

PURCHASE AND DELIVERY OF A FIREARM

7

159-E:1 Purchase and Delivery of a Firearm.

8 I. No licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector shall
9 transfer, sell, trade, give, transport, or deliver a firearm to any person, other than a licensed
10 importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector until a waiting period of 7
11 days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, has expired. "Licensed importer," "licensed
12 manufacturer," "licensed dealer," "licensed collector," and "firearm" shall have the same meaning as
13 in 18 U.S.C. section 921.

14 II. A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector shall
15 make available records of firearm sales for inspection by any state, county, or municipal law
16 enforcement agency, during normal business hours.

17 III. The waiting period shall not apply in the following circumstances:

18 (a) To the trade-in of a firearm to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed
19 dealer, or licensed collector.

20 (b) To the purchase of a rifle or shotgun, upon a person's successfully completing a
21 minimum of a 16-hour hunter safety course offered by the department of fish and game. A person
22 who is exempt from the hunter safety course offered by the fish and game department and holds a
23 valid New Hampshire hunting license shall be exempt from the waiting period under this section
24 for the purchase of a rifle or shotgun.

25 (c) When a rifle or shotgun is being purchased by a state, county, or municipal law
26 enforcement officer, state or county correctional officer, or an active duty member of the armed
27 forces as defined in RSA 21:50, III.

28 159-E:2 Penalty. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class
29 B felony.



2019 SESSION

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

Bill #: HB514 Motion: OTPA AM #: 10:40 Exec Session Date: 3/13/19

<u>Members</u>	<u>YEAS</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>NV</u>
Cushing, Robert Renny Chairman	✓		
Rodd, Beth Vice Chairman	✓		
Pantelakos, Laura C.	✓		
O'Hearne, Andrew S.	✓		
Harriott-Gathright, Linda C. Clerk	✓		
Opderbecke, Linn	✓		
Bordenet, John	✓		
Meuse, David	✓		
Murphy, Nancy A.	✓		
Newman, Ray E.	✓		
Radhakrishnan, Julie	✓		
Swinburne, Sandy L.	✓		
Welch, David A.		✓	
Fields, Dennis H.		✓	
Burt, John A.		✓	
Green, Dennis E.		✓	
McNally, Jody L.		✓	
Testerman, Dave		✓	
Wallace, Scott		✓	
Abbas, Daryl A.		✓	
TOTAL VOTE:	12	8	

*Pearson
Espitia*



2019 SESSION

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

Bill #: HB514-FN Motion: Adopt of Amend AM #: 10:25 Exec Session Date: 3/13/19

<u>Members</u>	<u>YEAS</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>NV</u>
Cushing, Robert Renny Chairman	✓		
Rodd, Beth Vice Chairman	✓		
Pantelakos, Laura C.	✓		
O'Hearne, Andrew S.	✓		
Harriott-Gathright, Linda C. Clerk	✓		
Opderbecke, Linn	✓		
Bordenet, John	✓		
Meuse, David	✓		
Murphy, Nancy A.	✓		
Newman, Ray E.	✓		
Radhakrishnan, Julie	✓		
Swinburne, Sandy L.	✓		
Welch, David A.	✓		
Fields, Dennis H.	✓		
Burt, John A.	✓		
Green, Dennis E.		✓	
McNally, Jody L.	✓		
Testerman, Dave	✓		
Wallace, Scott	✓		
Abbas, Daryl A.	✓		
TOTAL VOTE:	19	1	

*Reason
 Espitia*

Hearing Minutes

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

PUBLIC HEARING ON HB 514-FN

BILL TITLE: imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

DATE: February 13, 2019

LOB ROOM: 204 **Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** 4:25
Time Adjourned: 6:40

Committee Members: Reps. Cushing, Rodd, Harriott-Gathright, Pantelakos, O'Hearne, Opderbecke, Bordenet, Meuse, Murphy, R. Newman, Radhakrishman, Swinburne, Welch, Fields, Burt, Green, McNally, Testerman, Wallace and Abbas

Bill Sponsors:

Rep. Rogers	Rep. Abbott	Rep. Josephson
Rep. Muscatel	Rep. Chretien	Rep. Mombourquette
Rep. Bunker	Rep. Conley	

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

*Rep. Katherine Rogers, Support - Amendment & Testimony

*Alan Rice, Gun Owners of America, Oppose - Written Testimony

*Jay Simkin, Self, Oppose - Written testimony

*Lauren LePage, NRA, Oppose - Written Testimony

Paul La Ferriere

*Margaret Campbell, Support- Packet of many Testimony

*Rep. Lisa Bunker, Roch.18, Exeter - Support

Rep. Dennis Green, People of NH, Oppose

*Rep. David Coursin, Northwood, Support

Rep. Latha Mangipudi, Hills 35, Support

*Rep. Altschiller & Robin Skudlaref, Support - Emailed Testimony

James Gaffney, Warner, Opposed

*Kenneth Norton, NAMI NH, Support OTP

Michael Layon, Self, Opposed

*Steve Marchand, Support

*Rep Judy Aron, Opposed

***Brian Barry**, Opposed

Nick Perencevich, American College of Surgeons, NH - Support - See testimony from HB109

James Chakuroff, Self, Goffstown Opposed - Undue hardship to people like me.

Tracy Hahn-Burkett, Self & Kent St. Coalition - Take public safety into account

***Randall Cohen**, Self, Oppose - Impulsive act

Chris Carr, Self, Oppose - Live Free or Die Newmarket

Michael Johns, Self Oppose - active with Veterans - Waiting period essential

James Cross, Oppose - Former PD from California - Mental Health Issue

Eric Camar, Self, Manchester, Oppose

Chris Authier - Barnstead, Oppose

***Jake McGuigan**, NSSF, Firearms Trade Association, Oppose - Waiting periods - Administrative Cost

***Robert Clegg**, Pro Gun NH, Oppose

***Susan Olsen**, Women's Defense League, Oppose - Brady Act 5 day waiting period

Kimberly Morin, Leg. Hunting Women, Oppose -

Hon. Dr. Joe Hannon, GONH, Oppose

Hon. Dan Itse & Hon. Jr. Hoell, NHFC, Oppose

***Ken Norton**, NAMI, Support

Penny Dean, Self, Oppose

***Anthony Zole**, Self, Oppose Presumes Guilt on the innocence

Jason Major, Lawyer Manchester, Oppose - Cannot give gun to a person on the rage

***Zandra Rice Hawkings**, Granite State Progress, Support - Background check within 3 days is not always GSOP. Gave testimony of a daughter that never knew her mother.

Respectfully Submitted,


Rep. Linda Harriott-Gathright, Clerk

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

PUBLIC HEARING ON HB 514-FN

BILL TITLE: imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

DATE:

ROOM: 204

Time Public Hearing Called to Order: 4:25 PM

Time Adjourned: 6:40 PM

(please circle if present)

Committee Members: Reps. Cushing, Rodd, Harriott-Gathright, Pantelakos, O'Hearne, Opderbecke, Bordenet, Meuse, Murphy, R. Newman, Radhakrishman, Swinburne, Welch, Fields, Burt, Green, McNally, Testerman, Wallace and Abbas

Bill Sponsors:

Rep. Rogers
Rep. Muscatel
Rep. Bunker

Rep. Abbott
Rep. Chretien
Rep. Conley

Rep. Josephson
Rep. Mombourquette

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

Multiple horizontal lines for testimony input.

1

① HB514
Kathryn Rogers - Amendment
and testimony

② Alanice - written testimony

③ Jay Simken - written testimony

④ NKA - written testimony

⑤ Paul La Ferriere

support ⑥ Margaret Campbell Packet of Many Testimony

support Rep Lisa Benker Rich 18 Exeter

oppose Rep Dennis Green People of NH

support ⑧ Rep David Cousin

support Rep ~~Paul~~ Latha Mangipudi Hills 35

support ⑨ Rep Lisa Altschiller - email testimony
Robin Delard 28yrs 19yrs Londonderry

oppose James Gaffney Warner

(2)

support (10) Kenneth Norton NAMI
OTP

oppose Michael Lyon self Derry

support Steve Marchand Portsmouth
testimony

oppose (11) Rep Judy Cron self

oppose Kyle Haines myself self

oppose (12) Brian Barry

support Mick Perencevich American College of Surgeons
See testimony from HB109

oppose James Chakaroff Coffeytown
andue hardship like people like me

support Tracey Hahn-Burkett Kent St Coalition working
Take Public Safety into account group on Gun Violence

oppose (13) Randall Coker self
Injurious act - Nashua

oppose Chris Carr - Line Free n Die Newmarket

(3)

oppose Michael Johns Pembroke
Acting with Veterans
Waiting period excessive

oppose James Cross Hooksett self former PD
from CA - Mental Health Issue

oppose Eric Camar March self

oppose Chris Authier Zionsdale

oppose Jake McLigon NSSF, Firearms trade assoc.
Waiting periods - administrative cost
(14)

(15) Robert Clegg + Susan Olsen (Ken Park) testimony
Proburant Women's Defense League
Grady Oct 5 day waiting period

oppose Kimberly Moran - leg hunting women

oppose Hon. Dr. Joe Harmon GONH

oppose Hon. Dan Atse + Hon. Jr. Hoell NHFC
felony class B

support Ken Norton NAMT
oppose Penny Dean self

(4)

Oppose (16)

Anthony Gale ~~with~~ on the witness
Residence

Caraway

Oppose (17)

Person may lawyer move
Court give guard person on the range

Shonda Lee Hawkins

Background check within 3 days is not always ESOP
Given testimony of a daughter that never saw her
mother.

Testimony

1

Testimony of Rep Katherine Rogers, Merrimack #28
on HB 513 Waiting Period on Purchase of Guns
Criminal Justice Committee
Wed, Feb 13, 2019

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am Rep Katherine Rogers and I represent Merrimack County #28, Concord's Ward 8, 9 & 10.

HB 513 is a simple waiting period for the purchase of a gun. I am also bringing to the Committee today Amendment #2019-0421h to remove ammunition from the bill.

The presence of a gun dangerously compounds the risk of impulsive acts of violence, especially suicide. Waiting periods, or "cooling off" laws, create an important window of time for gun purchasers to reconsider their intentions, which can lead to a change of heart and a saved life. In addition, waiting periods provide additional time for the completion of a thorough background check.

HB 513 would require 7 days to pass between when a gun is first purchased and when the buyer may actually take possession of it. The two main functions of waiting periods are to:

- Give law enforcement officials sufficient time to properly perform a background check on prospective purchasers; AND
- Provide a "cooling off" period to help guard against impulsive acts of violence—especially suicide.

There is no federal waiting period. Federal law allows a dealer to deliver a gun to a purchaser as soon as a background check is completed (which usually only takes a few minutes), or after three business days have passed—even if a background check still hasn't been completed. This gap in the law, known as "default proceed" or the Charleston Loophole, allowed Dylann Roof to obtain a firearm and kill nine people at Emanuel AME Church in Charleston on June 16, 2016. This was not an isolated case; each year, over 3,000 ineligible persons receive firearms through this default provision.

In addition to providing a wider window for federal authorities to complete important background checks, waiting periods also help reduce the occurrence of suicides and other impulsive acts of violence.

Per the Economist, Worldwide suicide has fallen 22% but in the United States suicide has risen 22% and New Hampshire has see the 6th largest rise of any state per NAMI.

Suicides constitute two-thirds of all gun deaths in the U.S., with more than 21,000 suicides by firearm per year. Guns are an extremely common means of suicide; half of all suicides in the U.S. are carried out with a firearm.

Testimony of Rep Katherine Rogers, Merrimack #28
on HB 513 Waiting Period on Purchase of Guns
Criminal Justice Committee
Wed, Feb 13, 2019

When compared to other means of attempting suicide, guns are uniquely lethal. More than 90% of suicide attempts with a firearm result in death.

Suicide attempts by jumping, in comparison, carry a 34% fatality rate, and attempts by drug poisoning only a 2% fatality rate.

Suicide is a highly impulsive act. A variety of studies confirm that most suicide survivors contemplated their actions for only a brief period of time—often less than 24 hours—before making a suicide attempt. Because of the impulsive nature of suicide, immediate access to firearms is a major mortality risk factor and one that waiting periods can help address.

Research published in the American Journal of Public Health showed that states with waiting period laws had 51% fewer firearm suicides and a 27% lower overall suicide rate than states without such laws. When South Dakota repealed its 48-hour waiting period for handgun purchases in 2009, overall suicides the following year increased by 7.6%.

10 states and the District of Columbia have waiting periods that apply to the purchase of some or all firearms, one can observe a large negative correlations between suicide outcome and the length of the waiting period, such that the longer the waiting period, the lower the firearm suicide rate and the proportions of suicides resulting from firearms.

In these 11 states, a large negative correlation was also observed between the length of waiting period and the overall suicide rate. Each of the laws demonstrated a significant indirect effect on overall suicide rates through the proportion of suicide deaths caused by firearms and a significant total effect of the law on the overall suicide rate.

if you would like to look deeper into the statistics I would refer you to Michael D. Anestis and Joye C. Anestis, "Suicide Rates and State Laws Regulating Access and Exposure to Handguns," Am. J of Pub. Health 105 no. 10, (2015): 2049-58, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26270305>.

For some context, the waiting period length of the states the study looked at ranged between 24/72 hours (long gun/handgun) and 14 days. Only one state has a 24/72 hour period (IL) and two states have 3 day waiting periods (FL and IA). Four states have 7 day periods, two have 10 day and one has a 14 day period.

Testimony of Rep Katherine Rogers, Merrimack #28
on HB 513 Waiting Period on Purchase of Guns
Criminal Justice Committee
Wed, Feb 13, 2019

Preventing immediate access to the most lethal means of suicide is a lifesaving policy that is supported by gun owners and the general public alike. Americans strongly support waiting periods for firearm purchases. A December 2011 poll found that 74% of people without a firearm in the home support a five-day waiting period for the purchase of firearms, while 66% of non-NRA gun-owners and 50% of NRA members support this measure.¹⁷ Similarly, a survey conducted for the New England Journal of Medicine in January 2013 found that 76% of Americans, including 67% of gun owners, support giving law enforcement up to 5 business days, if needed, to complete a background check for gun buyers.¹⁸ Implementing waiting periods nationwide for gun purchases would reduce the more than 21,000 firearm suicides that occur each year in this country,

Mr Chairman and members of the Committee, a a 7 day waiting period before the purchase of a firearm with not stop all acts of gun violence in NH; HB 513 will not prevent every suicide that occurs in our state, and sadly this legislation will not prevent every shooting that could occur in the future. However if a 7 day waiting period prevents even one person from murdering another individual, or if this legislation prevents even one act of violence against another, or if HB 513 stops even one person from taking their own life in a moment of desperation doesn't that make it worth it?

Please vote HB 513 as amended "Ought To Pass" thank you for your time and consideration.



State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE



GUN LINE BACKGROUND REQUEST

Dealer: NEXT LEVEL FIREARMS FFL#6020: 15079E02776
 Dealer Telephone #: 603-458-6108 E-Mail Address: FAX 271-0306

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Middle Initial: _____ Alias/Maiden Name(s): _____ DOB: _____

Race: _____ Gender: M F Place of Birth: _____

SS#: _____ NH Driver License #: _____

Dual Residency: YES NO If "YES" Name of other State: _____ US Citizen: YES NO

Country of Citizenship if other than US: _____ Alien Registration No.: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Clerk's Initials: _____ Date (In): _____ Time (In): _____

NTN#: _____

Approval: _____ Pending: _____ Denial: _____

Clerk's Initials _____ Date (Out): _____ Time (Out): _____

NOTES:

Household Gun Ownership and Youth Suicide Rates
at the State Level, 2005–2015Anita Knopov, BA,¹ Rebecca J. Sherman, BA,¹ Julia R. Raifman, ScD, SM,²
Elysia Larson, ScD, MPH,³ Michael B. Siegel, MD, MPH¹

Introduction: Determining whether the prevalence of gun ownership is associated with youth suicide is critical to inform policy to address this problem. The objective of this study is to investigate the relationship between the prevalence of household gun ownership in a state and that state's rate of youth suicide.

Methods: This study, conducted in 2018, involved a secondary analysis of state-level data for the U.S. using multivariable linear regression. The relationship between the prevalence of household gun ownership and youth (aged 10–19 years) suicide rates was examined in a time-lagged analysis of state-level household gun ownership in 2004 and youth suicide rates in the subsequent decade (2005–2015), while controlling for the prevalence of youth suicide attempts and other risk factors.

Results: Household gun ownership was positively associated with the overall youth suicide rate. For each 10 percentage-point increase in household gun ownership, the youth suicide rate increased by 26.9% (95% CI=14.0%, 39.8%).

Conclusions: Because states with high levels of household gun ownership are likely to experience higher youth suicide rates, these states should be especially concerned about implementing programs and policies to ameliorate this risk.

Am J Prev Med 2018;000(000):1–8. © 2018 American Journal of Preventive Medicine. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

INTRODUCTION

The predominant cause of firearm-related death in the U.S. is suicide.¹ Of the 38,658 firearm-related deaths in 2016, a total of 59% ($n=22,938$) were suicides, and they accounted for approximately 800,000 years of potential life lost.¹ The problem of firearm suicide among youth is particularly alarming; every day, an average of three youth between ages 10 and 19 years die by firearm-related suicide.¹ In 2016, there were 1,102 youth (aged 10–19 years) firearm suicides.¹ Data from the National Violent Injury Statistic System demonstrated that 82% of firearm-related suicides among youth (aged 17 years and younger) involved a firearm owned by a household member.² Therefore, understanding the association between the prevalence of gun ownership and rates of youth suicide is critical to inform policy that aims to prevent youth suicide.

The conceptual basis for hypothesizing a relationship between access to firearms and suicide rates has been

well established.^{3–11} In a 2017 review article, Houtsma et al.³ concluded that an important factor that contributes to the risk of suicide is the lethality of the method accessible to the at-risk population. Firearms are 2.6 times more lethal than any other means of suicide⁶; thus, access to firearms might be expected to contribute to a higher incidence of suicide.

A number of previous studies have assessed the relationship between household gun ownership and

From the ¹Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts; ²Department of Health Law, Policy, and Management, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts; and ³Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts

Address correspondence to: Michael Siegel, MD, MPH, Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, 4th Floor, Boston MA 02118. E-mail: mbsiegel@bu.edu.

0749-3797/\$36.00

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2018.10.027>

overall rates of suicide at the state or regional level.^{12–38} These studies have generally reported a significant positive relationship between gun ownership and overall suicide rates.^{12–32} Most recently, Anestis and Houtsma³² found that states with higher rates of household gun ownership have significantly higher overall suicide rates, even after controlling for psychopathologic variables, such as serious mental illness, serious suicidal thoughts, and episodes of depression.

Although the link between gun ownership and overall suicide rates is well established, less is known about the relationship between household gun ownership and youth suicide rates. Of the 27 studies cited above, just seven specifically examined youth suicides.^{12–18} These studies found a significant relationship between higher levels of household gun ownership and increased rates of youth suicide.^{12–18} However, there is an important limitation to all seven of these studies: they did not control for differences between states in the rate of suicide attempts, which may be correlated with levels of household gun ownership. As Miller and colleagues¹⁹ have noted: “the idea that the availability of firearms plays an important role in determining a person’s suicide risk and a population’s suicide rate continues to meet with skepticism, the most decisive objection being that empirical studies to date have not adequately controlled for the possibility that members of households with firearms are inherently more suicidal than members of households without firearms.” Miller et al.¹⁹ have addressed this issue by modeling adult suicide rates while controlling for suicide attempt rates. Anestis and Housma³² addressed the same issue by modeling overall population suicide rates after controlling for serious suicidal thoughts. However, no previous study has examined the relationship between household gun ownership and youth suicide rates, while controlling for differences in the rate of youth suicide attempts across states.

This study takes advantage of the availability of state-level data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)³⁹ on risk behaviors that may influence suicide, including rates of severe negative affect, suicidal planning, and suicide attempts. This study models the relationship at the state level between household gun ownership and suicide rates among youth aged 10 through 19 years during the period 2005–2015. Using the YRBSS data, the authors examine the hypothesis that any observed association between gun ownership and youth suicide rates can be explained by a higher prevalence of suicidal behavior in states with higher levels of gun ownership.

METHODS

Study Population

This study, conducted in 2018, modeled the youth (aged 10–19 years) overall suicide rate between 2005 and 2015 at the state level as a function of household gun ownership measured by the survey in 2004, while controlling for state-specific socioeconomic factors and youth behavioral risk factors known to be associated with suicide.^{32,40–43} Because this research involved secondary analysis of existing data sets without personal identifiers, the Boston University Medical Center IRB deemed it to be exempt from human subjects review.

Measures

The outcome variable was the age-adjusted youth (aged 10–19 years) overall suicide rate in each state, aggregated over the period 2005–2015. Suicide rates were calculated by dividing the number of deaths due to suicide among youths aged 10–19 years in a state by the population of youth (aged 10–19 years) in that state. These data were obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Web-Based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System.¹ These data are derived from death certificates and collected as part of the National Vital Statistics program. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention does not report suicide rates based on <10 deaths. Therefore, to generate stable estimates of suicide rates for all 50 states, data were aggregated across the 11-year study period. For two states—Hawaii and Rhode Island—data were aggregated from 2003 to 2015 because of the low numbers of annual suicide deaths.

The outcome variable, youth suicide rates, was highly skewed (skewness=1.6) with high kurtosis (5.4). Therefore, the rates were log-transformed to produce the final dependent variable, which had an acceptable level of skewness (0.5) and kurtosis (3.1).

The main exposure variable was the proportion of households with a gun in each state, obtained from the 2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System surveys, in which a representative sample of adults in each state were interviewed by telephone.⁴⁴ The total national sample size was 303,822.⁴⁴ The prevalence of gun ownership at the state level has not been assessed by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System since 2004, so there are no contemporaneous state-level data available on household gun ownership. The use of 2004 data has the advantage of ruling out reverse causation (i.e., the possibility that gun ownership levels are responding to changes in youth suicide rates rather than the reverse).

A set of control variables were chosen based on prior literature that establishes a connection between these variables and suicide risk, especially among youth. These variables, outlined by Anestis and Houtsma (for suicide in general)³² and Cash and Bridge (for youth suicide),⁴³ included psychopathologic factors (depression and suicidal thoughts and behaviors),^{32,43} race,^{32,43} alcohol and drug use,^{32,43} family constellation (single-parent households and people per household),^{32,43} and sociodemographic variables (poverty, divorce, education, unemployment, and urbanicity).³² With respect to race, Native American youth have significantly higher suicide rates than white youth, black youth have significantly lower rates, and Hispanic youth have similar rates. Therefore, the authors decided to control for the proportion of youths who are Native American and the proportion of youths who are black in each state. With respect to drug use, both marijuana use⁴⁵ and

heroin use⁴⁶ have been shown to be associated with increased suicide risk, so both of these variables were controlled for. With respect to alcohol use, binge drinking is most closely associated with adolescent suicide attempts,⁴³ so self-reported binge drinking was also controlled for.

Data for the control variables were obtained from several sources. The YRBSS is a biennial national in-school survey administered every odd year to a representative sample of youth in ninth through 12th grades in each state.³⁹ The YRBSS uses a three-stage cluster sample design with the sampling frame consisting of all public and private high schools.⁴⁷ The primary control variables obtained from the YRBSS were the state-level prevalence of severe negative affect (in the past 12 months, having felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more that you stopped doing some usual activities), suicidal planning (having made a plan for a suicide attempt in the past 12 months), and suicide attempts (having made an attempt in the past 12 months) among youth in each state, averaged across the study period (2005–2015). The prevalence of self-reported severe negative affect, suicidal planning, and suicide attempts was estimated using survey weights that accounted for survey nonresponse and for oversampling of black and Hispanic students and were post-stratified to match the grade-specific population in each state in each survey year.⁴⁷ Because three states (Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington) did not participate in the YRBSS, the sample size for multivariable analyses was 47 states. All 50 states were included in bivariate analyses comparing youth suicide rates with gun ownership levels.

The YRBSS was also used to collect data on the following youth-specific variables, also obtained by averaging estimates from the 2005–2015 surveys in each state: proportion of students who are black, proportion of students who are Native American, and the prevalence of lifetime heroin use, past 30-day marijuana use, and past 30-day binge drinking.

The second data source was the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, from which data were obtained on the proportion of gun-containing households in which guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

The third data source was the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, which was used to obtain data on the following household-related variables that have been shown to be associated with youth suicide rates: (1) the proportion of households with children, (2) the average number of people per household, and (3) the proportion of children living in single-parent households. For each variable, single-year estimates from 2005 to 2015 were averaged.

Data were obtained from the U.S. Census⁴⁸ on the following state-level socioeconomic factors that have been shown to be associated with youth suicide rates: poverty rate, divorce rate, the proportion of adults with a college degree, unemployment rate, and the percentage of the population living in an urban area. Annual data were averaged across the period 2005–2015. Finally, data for per capita alcohol consumption were obtained from annual estimates provided by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, averaged over the study period.⁴⁹

Statistical Analysis

Using linear regression analyses, the log-transformed suicide rates in each state were regressed on 2004 household gun ownership rates, while controlling for severe negative affect, suicidal

planning, suicide attempts, race and ethnicity covariates, substance abuse covariates, and socioeconomic covariates. All analyses were conducted using Stata, version 14.0.

To ease the interpretation of the regression coefficients for household gun ownership, this paper reports the estimated percentage change in the youth suicide rate associated with each 10 percentage-point increase in gun ownership. Because the outcome was the log of the suicide rate, multiplying the regression coefficient by 100 yields the percentage change in this rate associated with a unit change in the independent variable (in this case a 10 percentage-point increase in gun ownership).

Finally, as a falsification test, the authors separately modeled the relationship between household gun ownership and the firearm-related and non-firearm-related youth suicide rates. Higher levels of household gun ownership would be expected to increase the firearm suicide rate only, not the non-firearm suicide rate. This analysis also allowed the assessment of the possibility of a “substitution effect,” whereby lower availability of firearms might lead to an increase in suicide attempted by other means. All of the covariates were included in each of these analyses.

RESULTS

During the 2005–2015 study period, the overall youth suicide rate ranged from a high of 15.2 per 100,000 youth in Alaska to a low of 2.6 per 100,000 youth in New Jersey (Table 1). The estimated household gun ownership in 2004 ranged from a high of 65.5% in Wyoming to a low of 10.2% in Hawaii. In the ten states with the highest youth suicide rates, the average household gun ownership was 52.5%, compared with a household gun ownership rate of 20.0% in the ten states with the lowest youth suicide rates. The household gun ownership level in 2004 was highly correlated with the overall youth suicide rate, explaining 55% of the variance across the 50 states (based on a bivariate analysis; Figure 1).

Controlling for the prevalence of youth severe negative affect, suicidal planning, and suicide attempts, as well as a range of youth-specific behavioral risk factors and state-level socioeconomic factors, household gun ownership in 2004 was positively associated with the overall youth suicide rate during the period 2005–2015 (Table 2). For each 10 percentage-point increase in the prevalence of household gun ownership, the youth suicide rate increased by 26.9% (95% CI=14.0%, 39.8%, $f^2=0.68$).

The only other factors that were associated with overall youth suicide rates were the suicide attempt rate (positively associated) and the percentage of youth who were Native American (positively associated; Table 2). Together, the model explained 92% of the variation in overall youth suicide rates across the 47 states.

In the falsification test, although household gun ownership was strongly related to the youth firearm-related

Table 1. Average Youth Suicide Rates, Gun Ownership Rates, and Suicidal Behavior Rates

State	Suicide rate (per 100,000)	Household gun ownership prevalence (%)	Severe negative affect prevalence (%)	Suicide plan prevalence (%)	Suicide attempt prevalence (%)
Alaska	15.2	59.8	27.7	13.8	9.4
South Dakota	14.9	59.9	24.3	13.5	8.7
Wyoming	11.9	65.5	27.5	15.9	9.9
Montana	11.1	62.6	26.6	13.8	8.2
New Mexico	10.9	39.7	30.4	14.5	11.1
North Dakota	10.6	56.2	22.7	11.6	8.8
Idaho	9.4	55.7	28.7	14.0	7.9
Colorado	8.4	34.6	25.2	10.8	7.2
Utah	8.2	44.8	26.5	12.5	7.9
Oklahoma	7.1	46.5	27.8	11.9	6.9
Arizona	6.8	32.3	34.4	15.1	9.8
Iowa	6.6	45.7	23.4	11.4	6.6
Nebraska	6.4	45.4	22.6	12.2	8.0
Arkansas	6.3	58.8	30.0	14.9	11.1
Kansas	6.2	42.8	22.7	10.2	6.7
Minnesota	6.2	41.2	—	—	—
Nevada	6.0	34.0	29.7	15.1	9.9
Washington	6.0	34.0	—	—	—
Oregon	5.9	39.8	—	—	—
Hawaii	5.9	10.2	30.5	16.0	11.3
Wisconsin	5.8	43.0	23.7	12.1	7.0
Vermont	5.8	43.8	21.9	10.3	5.3
West Virginia	5.7	58.5	29.2	12.8	8.6
Missouri	5.6	44.2	26.2	11.6	7.6
Kentucky	5.5	47.7	28.1	12.7	8.9
Maine	5.3	40.3	23.1	11.3	7.4
Michigan	5.3	40.8	27.4	13.5	9.0
Indiana	5.2	38.5	28.3	14.1	9.4
Louisiana	5.2	45.0	30.8	12.7	10.9
Ohio	5.1	34.0	26.4	12.7	8.5
Delaware	4.8	26.3	25.8	10.2	7.3
Tennessee	4.8	46.6	27.9	12.4	8.1
Texas	4.8	37.1	29.4	12.6	9.2
Alabama	4.7	52.2	27.9	14.0	9.8
South Carolina	4.7	43.3	28.0	12.9	10.0
Virginia	4.5	37.5	26.1	13.4	8.9
Mississippi	4.5	54.6	28.0	12.3	9.8
North Carolina	4.4	39.4	27.5	12.3	12.0
Pennsylvania	4.2	35.1	25.7	11.5	6.6
New Hampshire	4.2	31.0	25.4	10.5	6.1
Florida	4.0	25.2	26.2	10.0	7.2
Illinois	3.9	20.7	27.9	13.0	9.1
Georgia	3.7	40.3	29.3	13.1	8.7
Maryland	3.5	21.7	26.2	12.0	9.5
Connecticut	3.3	18.1	25.1	11.7	8.7
California	3.1	20.1	29.7	15.2	8.2
Rhode Island	3.1	12.4	25.1	11.1	9.8
Massachusetts	3.0	11.5	24.8	11.4	6.7
New York	2.7	18.5	25.5	10.2	7.7
New Jersey	2.6	11.4	27.4	11.2	8.0

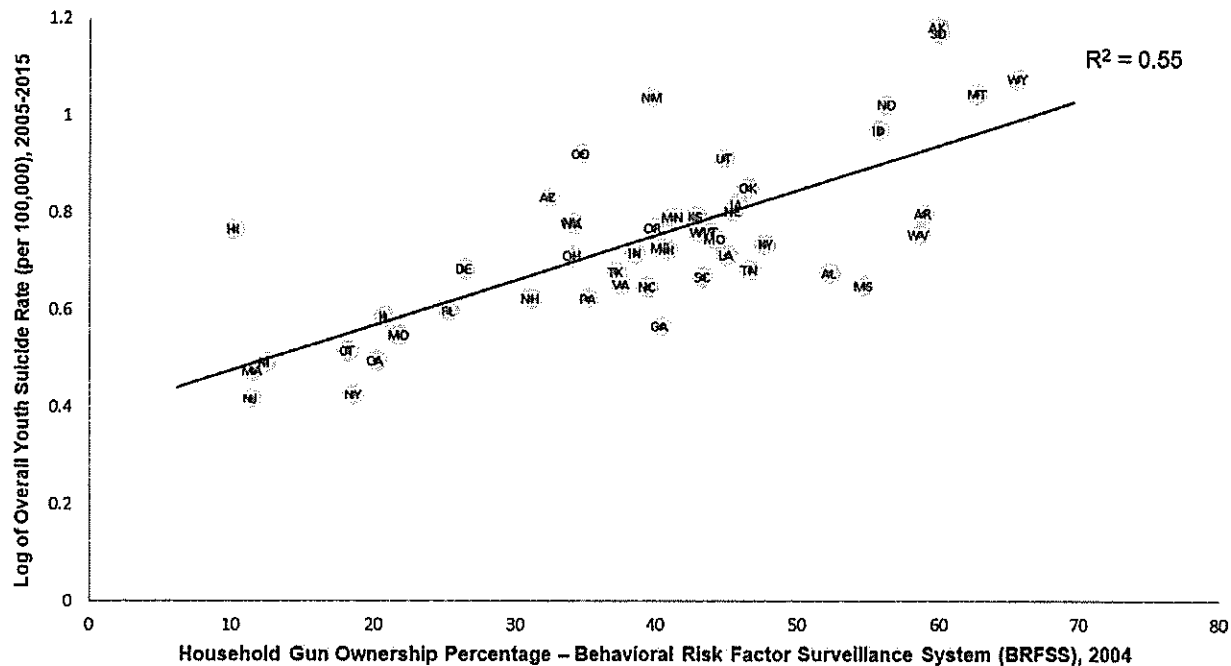


Figure 1. Relationship between household gun ownership in 2004 and log of youth suicide rate, 2005–2015.

suicide rate (regression coefficient=0.531, 95% CI=0.319, 0.742), it was not significantly related to the youth non–firearm–related suicide rate (regression coefficient=0.150, 95% CI= –0.023, 0.322).

Because the data on youth suicides pertains to youth aged 10–19 years, but the YRBSS data are based on responses of youths aged 14–19 years, a sensitivity analysis was conducted to make sure that omitting suicides among youth aged 10–13 years did not affect the results. In that analysis, the results were unchanged. Each 10 percentage-point increase in household gun ownership was associated with a 27.4% increase in suicide rates (95% CI=14.3%, 40.5%) among youth aged 14–19 years.

In a final sensitivity analysis, the data were analyzed while omitting Rhode Island and Hawaii, the two states for which the period of evaluation was extended for suicide deaths back to 2003. The results were unchanged. Each 10 percentage-point increase in household gun ownership was associated with a 34.4% increase in youth suicide rates (95% CI=20.7%, 48.2%).

DISCUSSION

This is the first paper to examine the relationship between household gun ownership and youth suicide rates at the state level, while controlling for differences between the states in the prevalence of youth suicide attempts. The prevalence of household gun ownership in a state in 2004 was strongly associated with the youth

suicide rate over the next decade, even after controlling for the number of youth who reported being depressed, having made a plan to attempt suicide, and having made a suicide attempt.

Importantly, higher levels of household gun ownership were associated with higher rates of overall youth suicide. This is noteworthy because it argues against the presence of a substitution effect. In other words, a higher prevalence of gun ownership is not associated with merely a shift from non–firearm to firearm suicide, but instead it is actually associated with an increase in the overall youth suicide rate. There is abundant evidence that the proportion of suicide attempts resulting in a fatality is substantially higher when using a firearm than using any other means.^{3–10} Therefore, the observed findings are consistent with the hypothesis that access to a means of attempting suicide with a higher case fatality rate is associated with an overall increase in the rate of youth suicide.

This explanation for the observed relationship between household gun ownership and youth suicide rates is empirically supported by the finding that differences across states in the rates of completed youth suicide are largely explained by variations in household gun ownership, despite substantial differences in self-reported suicide attempt rates. For example, Illinois had a low youth suicide rate (3.9 suicides per 100,000 youth) despite having a relatively high suicide attempt rate (9.1%). Meanwhile, Iowa had a higher suicide rate (6.6 suicides per 100,000

Table 2. Results of Multivariable Linear Regression Analyses Modeling Overall Youth Suicide Rates,^a 2005–2015

Variable	Regression coefficient (95% CI)	<i>r</i> ²
Gun ownership	0.269 (0.140, 0.398)	0.68
Severe negative affect	−0.023 (−0.088, 0.043)	—
Suicidal planning	−0.013 (−0.090, 0.065)	—
Suicide attempts	0.070 (0.007, 0.133)	—
Percent black	−0.011 (−0.023, 0.000)	—
Percent Native American	0.021 (0.002, 0.039)	—
Heroin use	−0.001 (−0.104, 0.103)	—
Marijuana use	−0.008 (−0.016, 0.000)	—
Binge drinking	0.008 (−0.014, 0.031)	—
Poverty rate	−0.014 (−0.062, 0.035)	—
Divorce rate	0.008 (−0.080, 0.095)	—
Alcohol consumption	0.088 (−0.064, 0.241)	—
Educational attainment	0.004 (−0.018, 0.026)	—
Unemployment	−0.013 (−0.081, 0.054)	—
Percent urban	0.006 (−0.001, 0.014)	—
Percent of households with children	−0.032 (−0.084, 0.020)	—
Average household size	0.860 (−0.341, 2.061)	—
Percent of children in single-family households	0.011 (−0.043, 0.065)	—
Gun households with loaded and unlocked guns	0.002 (−0.022, 0.026)	—
<i>R</i> ²	0.92	—

Note: Boldface indicates statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).

^aThe outcome variable is the logged youth suicide rate.

youth) than Illinois, despite having the third lowest suicide attempt rate (6.6%). The most significant difference between these two states across the indicators tested is that Illinois had a household gun ownership rate of 20.7%, whereas Iowa had a household gun ownership rate of 45.7%.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, there could be omitted variables that are related to both household gun ownership and youth suicide rates. However, the likelihood that omitted variables explain the observed findings is low because the inclusion of the youth suicide attempt rate in the model should capture any omitted variable that influences the propensity of a youth to attempt suicide. Another finding that further supports the validity of these findings was the failure to detect any significant relationship between household gun ownership and the non-firearm-related youth suicide rate. If an omitted variable were leading to a spurious finding of an association between gun ownership and suicide, then one would not expect that variable to confound only the relationship for firearm suicides.

Second, the analysis suggests that differences in gun ownership levels explain variation in youth suicide rates across states. Because this is a cross-sectional study, this does not necessarily imply that changes in gun ownership over time within a state translate into changes in

youth suicide rates. A panel study with multi-year data would be necessary to explore the within-state effects of gun ownership.

Third, the suicide rate data pertain to youth aged 10–19 years, whereas the YRBSS measures of suicide attempts pertain to youth aged 14–18 years. Unfortunately, there are few available data on suicide attempts among the group aged 10–13 years. Nevertheless, the authors do not expect that this limitation substantially affected the findings because the group aged 10–13 years accounted for only 7.8% of the suicides in the data set. Fourth, it is important to emphasize that the suicide attempt data are based on self-reports. It is not clear how accurately youth report attempted suicide.

Finally, a significant association was not found between the proportion of gun households with unlocked and loaded firearms and the rate of youth suicide. Previous research conducted at the level of the individual household has demonstrated such a relationship.⁵⁰ Further study is necessary to understand why this relationship is not evident at the population level.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper finds a strong association between the prevalence of household gun ownership and the rate of youth suicides at the state level. This suggests that lowering the

overall prevalence of household gun ownership could be an effective strategy to prevent youth suicide. Further research is needed to determine whether there are public policies that might be effective in limiting youth access to firearms and result in subsequent reductions in youth deaths by suicide.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Support for this research was provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Evidence for Action Program (grant #73337). The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the Foundation. Julia Raifman was funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (grant R25MH083620). The study sponsors had no role in the study design; collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; writing the report; or the decision to submit the report for publication.

We acknowledge with gratitude the state Youth Risk Behavior Survey coordinators who shared data with us: Sarah Matthew, Colorado Department of Education; Alina Chung, Georgia Department of Public Health; Andrea Fancher, Indiana State Department of Health-Maternal and Child Health; Michael Comeaux, Louisiana Department of Education; Chiniqua Milligan, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Massachusetts; Dean Hopper, New Mexico Public Education Department; Angie Norton, Ohio Department of Health; Jennifer Haussler Garing, Texas Department of State Health Services; and Kristen Murray, Vermont Department of Health.

No financial disclosures were reported by the authors of this paper.

REFERENCES

1. CDC. Web-based injury statistics query and reporting systems: fatal injury reports. www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal_injury_reports.html. Accessed March 20, 2018.
2. Johnson R, Barber C, Azrael D, Clark D, Hemenway D. Who are the owners of firearms used in adolescent suicides? *Suicide Life Threat Behav*. 2010;40(6):609–611. <https://doi.org/10.1521/suli.2010.40.6.609>.
3. Houtsuma C, Butterworth S, Anestis M. Firearm suicide: pathways to risk and methods of prevention. *Curr Opin Psychol*. 2018;22:7–11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2017.07.002>.
4. Anestis MD, Selby EA, Butterworth SE. Rising longitudinal trajectories in suicide rates: the role of firearm suicide rates and firearm legislation. *Prev Med*. 2017;100:159–166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2017.04.032>.
5. Hemenway D. Commentary: easy home gun access and adolescent depression. *Soc Sci Med*. 2018;203:60–63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.12.031>.
6. Shenassa ED, Catlin SN, Buka SL. Lethality of firearms relative to other suicide methods: a population based study. *J Epidemiol Commun Health*. 2003;57(2):120–124. <https://doi.org/10.1136/jech.57.2.120>.
7. Elnour AA, Harrison J. Lethality of suicide methods. *Inj Prev*. 2008;14:39–45. <https://doi.org/10.1136/ip.2007.016246>.
8. Choi N, DiNitto D, Marti N. Youth firearm suicide: precipitating/risk factors and gun access. *Child Youth Serv Rev*. 2017;83:9–16. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2017.10.022>.
9. May A, Victor S. From ideation to action: recent advances in understanding suicide capability. *Curr Opin Psychol*. 2018;22:1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2017.07.007>.
10. Anestis M, Khazem L, Anestis J. Differentiating suicide decedents who died using firearms from those who died using other methods. *Psychiatry Res*. 2017;252:23–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2017.02.048>.
11. Miller M, Hemenway D. The relationship between firearms and suicide: a review of the literature. *Aggress Violent Behav*. 1999;4(1):59–75. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1359-1789\(97\)00057-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1359-1789(97)00057-8).
12. Miller M, Lippmann SJ, Azrael D, Hemenway D. Household firearm ownership and rates of suicide across the 50 United States. *J Trauma*. 2007;62(4):1029–1034. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.ta.0000198214.24056.40>.
13. Miller M, Azrael D, Hepburn L, Hemenway D, Lippmann SJ. The association between changes in household firearm ownership and rates of suicide in the United States, 1981–2002. *Inj Prev*. 2006;12(3):178–182. <https://doi.org/10.1136/ip.2005.010850>.
14. Miller M, Hemenway D, Azrael D. Firearms and suicide in the northeast. *J Trauma*. 2004;57(3):626–632. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.TA.0000093367.07960.E4>.
15. Miller M, Azrael D, Hemenway D. Household firearm ownership and suicide rates in the United States. *Epidemiology*. 2002;13(5):517–524. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00001648-200209000-00006>.
16. Duggan M. Guns and suicide. In: Ludwig J, Cook P, eds. *Evaluating Gun Policy: Effects on Crime and Violence*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2003:41–67.
17. Webster D, Vernick J, Zeoli A. Association between youth-focused firearm laws and youth suicides. *JAMA*. 2004;292(5):594–601. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.292.5.594>.
18. Birckmayer J, Hemenway D. Suicide and firearm prevalence: are youth disproportionately affected? *Suicide Life Threat Behav*. 2001;31(3):303–310. <https://doi.org/10.1521/suli.31.3.303.24243>.
19. Miller M, Barber C, White R, Azrael D. Firearms and suicide in the United States: is risk independent of underlying suicidal behavior? *Am J Epidemiol*. 2013;178(6):946–955. <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwt197>.
20. Briggs JT, Tabarrok A. Firearms and suicides in U.S. states. *Int Rev Law Econ*. 2014;37:180–188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irle.2013.10.004>.
21. Hemenway D, Miller M. Association of rates of household handgun ownership, lifetime major depression, and serious suicidal thoughts with rates of suicide across U.S. Census regions. *Inj Prev*. 2002;8(4):313–316. <https://doi.org/10.1136/ip.8.4.313>.
22. Kaplan MS, Geling O. Firearm suicides and homicides in the United States: regional variations and patterns of gun ownership. *Soc Sci Med*. 1998;46(9):1227–1233. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0277-9536\(97\)10051-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0277-9536(97)10051-X).
23. Lester D. Gun ownership and suicide in the United States. *Psychol Med*. 1989;19(2):519–521. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291700012551>.
24. Ludwig J, Cook PJ, eds. *Evaluating Gun Policy: Effects on Crime and Violence*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2003.
25. Markush RE, Bartolucci AA. Firearms and suicide in the United States. *Am J Public Health*. 1984;74(2):123–127. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.74.2.123>.
26. Mathur VK, Freeman DG. A theoretical model of adolescent suicide and some evidence from U.S. data. *Health Econ*. 2002;11(8):695–708. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hech.704>.
27. Miller M, Azrael D, Hemenway D. Firearm availability and unintentional firearm deaths, suicide, and homicide among 5–14 year olds. *J Trauma*. 2002;52(2):267–274. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00005373-200202000-00011>.
28. Miller M, Azrael D, Hemenway D. Firearm availability and suicide, homicide, and unintentional firearm deaths among women. *J Urban Health*. 2002;79(1):26–38. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jurban/79.1.26>.
29. Price J, Thompson A, Dake J. Factors associated with state variations in homicide, suicide, and unintentional firearm deaths. *J Community Health*. 2004;29(4):271–283. <https://doi.org/10.1023/B:JOHE.0000025326.89365.5c>.
30. Gius M. The effects of gun ownership rates and gun control laws on suicide rates. *New York Economic Review*. 2011;42:35–46.

31. Siegel M, Rothman E. Firearm ownership and suicide rates among U.S. men and women, 1981–2013. *Am J Public Health*. 2016;107(7):1316–1322. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303182>.
32. Anestis MD, Houtsma C. The association between gun ownership and statewide overall suicide rates. *Suicide Life Threat Behav*. 2018;48(2):204–217. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sltb.12346>.
33. Kleck G, Patterson EB. The impact of gun control and gun ownership levels on violence rates. *J Quant Criminol*. 1993;9(3):249–287. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01064462>.
34. Lester D. Firearm availability and the incidence of suicide and homicide. *Acta Psychiatr Belg*. 1987;88(5–6):387–393.
35. Lester D. Gun control, gun ownership, and suicide prevention. *Suicide Life Threat Behav*. 1988;18(2):176–180. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1943-278X.1988.tb00151.x>.
36. Clarke RV, Jones PR. Suicide and increased availability of handguns in the United States. *Soc Sci Med*. 1989;28(8):805–809. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0277-9536\(89\)90109-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0277-9536(89)90109-3).
37. Kleck G. *Point Blank: Guns and Violence in America*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 2005.
38. Sloan JH, Rivara FP, Reay DT, Ferris JA, Kellermann AL. Firearm regulations and rates of suicide: a comparison of two metropolitan areas. *N Engl J Med*. 1990;322(6):369–373. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJM199002083220605>.
39. CDC. Youth Risk Behavior Survey data. www.cdc.gov/yrbs. Accessed March 20, 2018.
40. Wichstrøm L. Predictors of adolescent suicide attempts: a nationally representative longitudinal study of Norwegian adolescents. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry*. 2000;39(5):603–610. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-200005000-00014>.
41. Qin P, Agerbo E, Mortensen PB. Suicide risk in relation to socioeconomic, demographic, psychiatric, and familial factors: a national register–based study of all suicides in Denmark, 1981–1997. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2003;160(4):765–772. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.160.4.765>.
42. Lang M. The impact of mental health insurance laws on state suicide rates. *Health Econ*. 2013;22(1):73–88. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hec.1816>.
43. Cash SJ, Bridge JA. Epidemiology of youth suicide and suicidal behavior. *Curr Opin Pediatr*. 2009;21(5):613–619. <https://doi.org/10.1097/MOP.0b013e32833063e1>.
44. CDC. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2004. www.cdc.gov/brfss. Accessed March 20, 2018.
45. Silins E, Horwood J, Patton GC. Young adult sequelae of adolescent cannabis use: an integrative analysis. *Lancet*. 2014;1(4):286–293. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(14\)70307-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(14)70307-4).
46. Darke S, Ross J. Suicide among heroin users: rates, risk factors and methods. *Addiction*. 2002;97(11):1383–1394. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1360-0443.2002.00214.x>.
47. 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Data User's Guide. www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2015/2015_yrbs-data-users-guide.pdf. Accessed March 20, 2018.
48. U.S. Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t#none>. Accessed March 20, 2018.
49. Haughwout S, Slater M. Apparent per capita alcohol consumption: national, state, and regional trends, 1977–2015. <https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/surveillance108/CONS15.htm>. Accessed March 20, 2018.
50. Grossman DC, Mueller BA, Riedy C, et al. Gun storage practices and risk of youth suicide and unintentional firearm injuries. *JAMA*. 2005;293(6):707–714. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.293.6.707>.

Youth Suicide Rates Are Higher In States With High Gun Ownership, According To A New Study

By ADHITI BANDLAMUDI · JAN 17, 2019



A 2017 study found that 4.6 million young people in the U.S. live in homes with at least one unloaded, unlocked firearm.

CHRIS HAXEL / KCUR 89.3

Rates of youth suicide are higher in states with high gun ownership, according to a new study published in the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*.

All Things Considered

Researchers studied 10 years of teenage suicide rates and found that gun ownership "is a factor that really is highly predictive for what the youth suicide rate is going to be," said Dr. Michael Siegel, a professor at the Boston University School of Public Health and one of the paper's authors. In the 10 states with the highest rates of youth suicide, the average household gun ownership was 52.5 percent, the researchers found. In the 10 states with the lowest youth suicide rates, the average household gun ownership rate was 20 percent. The study examined data from 2005-2015. Kansas, where researchers estimate 43 percent of households have guns, has the 15th-highest youth suicide rate. Missouri ranks 24th, with guns in about 44 percent of households.

Siegel says that youth suicide is often an impulse decision.

"During that time period of life there's a lot of angst and everyone goes through some difficult situations," Siegel said. "What we're finding is whether or not you make it through that has a lot to do with whether or not you have access to a gun."

Firearms are twice as lethal as other means, which means that access can affect lethality.

A study published last year in the Journal of Urban Health found that 4.6 million young people in the U.S. live in homes with at least one loaded, unlocked firearm.

Keeping guns locked away and unloaded, Siegel says, could save some teenage lives.

Currently, there are no federal standards for locking firearms, though 11 states, including Massachusetts, California and New York, have laws that concern locking firearms.

The RAND Corporation recently studied child-access prevention laws, which require gun owners to keep firearms stored securely away from young people in the home. RAND researchers found supportive evidence that child-access prevention laws reduce youth suicides and unintentional injuries and deaths.

More than half of U.S. states have some form of a child-access prevention or "safe storage" law. But these laws vary widely in terms of what they require of firearm owners and whether they impose criminal liability.

Massachusetts is the only state that requires all guns to be locked up when not in use. Data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that guns are used in just 9 percent of youth suicides in Massachusetts, compared to 39 percent of youth suicides nationally.

All Things Considered

Guns & America is a public media reporting project on the role of guns in American life. Guns & America's Lisa Dunn contributed to this story.

2

SHOOTERS OUTPOST

January 23, 2018 2019

New Hampshire House of Representatives
Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee
107 North Main Street
Concord, NH 03301

RE: Opposition to HB 514, imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm or ammunition.

Dear Committee Members:

I am writing to you, to express my strong opposition to HB 514.

As a federally licensed firearms dealer and as the holder of a New Hampshire Handgun Sellers License, I can assure you that criminals, mental defectives and other undesirables are not acquiring firearms and ammunition from law abiding, licensed dealers. However, the provisions of HB 514 will unfairly burden licensed dealers with additional record keeping requirements.

For example, under the provisions of HB 514, I will be required keep detailed ammunition sales records. This completely new, burdensome record keeping requirement will require me to add an employee dedicated to ammunition record keeping. I will likely discontinue selling small boxes of ammunition and force customers to purchase larger quantities due to the fact that even the sale of a single cartridge will force me to keep detailed records to prove that the ammunition was delivered no sooner than seven business days after the sale. These new requirements will significantly drive up the cost of ammunition and place self-defense out of reach of lower income New Hampshire citizens.

HB 514 also requires that buyers wait at least seven business days between the purchase and delivery of a firearm. Current law requires dealers to keep detailed records to be kept that clearly show to whom firearms were sold. I am also required to conduct a point of sale "instant check" to make sure that the buyer is legally allowed to own a firearm. However, because HB 514 mandates a seven business day waiting period between sale and delivery of a firearm, I will be forced to keep a separate record with the

Shooters Outpost
1158 Hooksett Road
Hooksett, NH 03106
603-232-6125

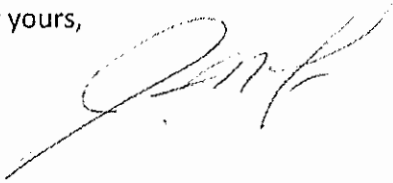
date and time of the sale and then record the date and time of delivery to show that Shooters Outpost has complied with this new mandate. Again, I will be forced to dedicate a single employee to this new state mandate. My business will incur higher costs which will result in higher retail prices and probably price self-defense firearms out of reach of lower income New Hampshire citizens.

FBI crime statistics show that there is virtually no firearms related crime in New Hampshire. Therefore, I can only conclude that since there is no crime to reduce, the real purpose of HB 514 is to *reduce* the amount of firearms and ammunition that is lawfully in private hands through the use of difficult to comply with requirements which will cause significant price increases and possibly force smaller dealers out of business which will in turn result in shortages of firearms and ammunition further driving up prices.

HB 514 cannot and will not make New Hampshire safer because New Hampshire is consistently ranked as one of the safest places to live, work and raise a family. HB 514 will create shortages, price increases and resentment towards those who sponsored and voted for it. I urge you, in the strongest possible language to promptly vote HB 514 "inexpedient to legislate".

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim McLoud", written in a cursive style.

Jim McLoud



GUN OWNERS OF AMERICA

8001 Forbes Pl Suite 202, Springfield VA 22151

703-321-8585 / gunowners.org

Direct Contact: alanrice@gunowners.org
(603) 471-2721

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION OF HB 514

February 13, 2019 -- New Hampshire House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee

Good afternoon, for the record, my name is Alan Rice; I am resident of Bedford, NH and I am here today as the New Hampshire Field Representative for Gun Owners of America, a national organization with over two million individual members. **We strongly oppose HB 514.**

As you probably know, HB 514 will create a new, class B felony offense for any licensed dealer who allows a customer to immediately leave the premises with a newly purchased firearm or ammunition. The dealer could be imprisoned for up to seven years!

Furthermore, the exemption contained in HB 514 for those persons who have completed a New Hampshire Fish and Game Department Hunter Safety course will, for the first time ever, create a law which mandates that new firearms owners participate in a training course. And that course will not provide an exemption to purchasers of handguns or any type of ammunition. It only exempts purchasers of rifles and shotguns from this new waiting period.

I am an active firearms instructor. I teach in New Hampshire as well as Massachusetts, Maine and Florida. In New Hampshire there is no requirement to take a training course before someone purchases, or even carries a firearm. However, most new firearms owners *voluntarily participate* in advanced level firearms training courses.

Massachusetts, Maine and Florida all *require* someone who wishes to obtain a concealed carry license to successfully complete a very basic firearms training course. My experience is that is all they take. A basic course to meet a requirement -- while the absence of a training mandate in New Hampshire results in firearms owners *voluntarily* taking advanced training to be better, more responsible gun owners. Firearms training mandates often cause firearms owners to take less, rather than more training and result in the opposite outcome of that which the sponsors would like.

Let's explore some of the other problems that will arise if HB 514 becomes a law. A firearms instructor who is conducting a course would not be able to supply ammunition to students for immediate use. In fact, a literal reading of HB 514 would lead one to believe that even a Hunter Education Instructor could not supply ammunition to students for immediate use. They would be forced to wait 7 business days, which in the case of a purchase that is made during a holiday weekend could actually create an up to 11 day waiting period before the exercise of a Constitutional right.

HB 514 is also setting up licensed dealers for prosecution based on record keeping that may not be acceptable to law enforcement officers. Current federal law requires dealers to keep detailed records of how and to whom *firearms* are transferred; there is currently no such requirement for ammunition sales. This newly proposed record keeping requirement seems to apply for small sales such as a box of 20 cartridges or larger sales such as a case of 1,000 cartridges. And dealers are mandated to allow law

Please see reverse...

enforcement examine their records -- with absolutely no requirement to obtain a search warrant or to show they are investigating a specific crime. This provision can easily be abused by unscrupulous law enforcement officers such as Fish and Game Conservation Officers who already have a dismal reputation when it comes to civil liberties violations.

I predict that many small dealers might even stop selling ammunition because of the record keeping burdens imposed by HB 514. Any loss of supply will surely result in higher prices. And if the lower supply doesn't raise prices, the new record keeping requirement will probably do so because many dealers will need to designate an employee to maintain these records.

HB 514 could also be accurately described as a gun rationing bill because the proposed waiting period does not apply if someone is trading in a firearm. Is the goal of the sponsors of HB 514 to freeze or even reduce the supply of firearms in the hands of law abiding private citizens?

When businesses are faced with meeting government mandates that add labor or costs they in turn raise their prices. HB 514's record keeping requirements will likely cause prices to rise and possibly price self defense guns and ammunition out of reach of those who may need self defense guns the most. Single mothers living alone, in rough urban neighborhoods in Nashua or Manchester. I have to wonder: do the sponsors of HB 514 wish to deprive law abiding New Hampshire residents of their right to defend themselves?

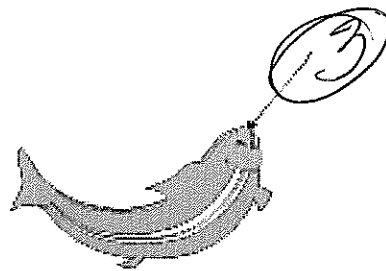
The sponsors may claim that HB 514 is needed to make New Hampshire safer or even prevent suicides. But in 2017, Japan, which is virtually gun free, had 21,317 suicides. When someone is determined, they may not be able to be saved. This is sad, difficult to hear and hard to accept but it is not the gun, or even access to the gun. It is the person.

We see no problem that HB 514 will solve. It appears, in every way, to be a solution in search of a problem. A solution that will cause harm to New Hampshire's law abiding firearms owners, dealers and manufacturers.

On behalf of over two million members of Gun Owners of America, I'm urging you to vote HB 564 "inexpedient to legislate".

In addition to my own written testimony, I would also like to submit, for the official record of HB 514, this letter from the owner of Shooter's Outpost, Mr. Jim McLoud which clearly explains the new burdens that HB 514 will place on law abiding firearms dealers.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I will happily take questions.



**JAY EDWARD SIMKIN
SPORTING GOODS & POLICE SUPPLIES
FEDERALLY-LICENSED FIREARMS DEALER**

Testimony

House Bill HB 514-FN

Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety

Room 210-211, Legislative Office Building

13 February 2019 / 2:30 p.m.

HB 514-FN – based on provably unsound key assumptions – promotes a fraud: that guns can be controlled. It should be voted “inexpedient to legislate”.

At end-2016, there were about 402,000,000 firearms in the U.S., more than one for each of the 328,000,000 U.S. residents (<https://www.census.gov/popclock/>), including infants, who usually own little. These data likely exclude firearms lost or destroyed (e.g., in fires/floods) and war-fighters’ battlefield souvenir “bring-backs”.

Even so, Americans own close to 400,000,000 firearms. So, one determined to get a firearm, will do so easily. (These data exclude military-owned firearms. See: U.S. Department of Justice, *Firearms Commerce in the United States*, 2018 [<https://www.atf.gov/file/130436/download/>] and U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Commerce in Firearms in the United States - February, 2000* [<https://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps4006/020400report.pdf>]).

Things so abundant and concealable cannot be controlled. That foredoomed Prohibition, the nationwide ban on retail sale of alcoholic drinks (1919-33). A century ago, as now, grocery stores sold home-brew ingredients, e.g., sugar and yeast. In the South, distilling alcohol (“moonshine”, “white lightning”) was a tradition older than is this Republic. Prohibitionists, well-intentioned but blind, gave us well-organized, violent criminal cartels, still a plague on the land.

Thus, firearms’ abundance foredooms background checks, even were ineligible buyers prosecuted. They ARE NOT, even though it is a Federal felony for a “prohibited person” to possess or to try to acquire any firearm, see 18 U.S. Code §§ 922(a)(6) and 924(a)(2).

Yet, in 2010, only 62 Federal prosecutions followed 76,142 denials of purchase applicants. (See, Regional Justice Information Service, *Enforcement of the Brady Act, 2010*; 2012, p. 7; <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/239272.pdf>).

More recently, even fewer unlawful buyers were prosecuted!! A 2018 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report shows that **of 112,090 denials by FBI screeners, only 12,710 were sent for “investigation”. Only 12 prosecutions followed!!!**

Plainly, far more than 12 denials were fully justified. **It is sound to conclude that Federal authorities rarely prosecute those ineligible to own firearms, who seek to acquire firearms.** (For GAO report, *Firearm Denials*, No. 18-440 [September, 2018] see: <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-18-440>).

A possible reason: too few Federal prosecutors. In the year ended 30 September 2017, the 93 U.S. Attorneys nationwide filed 53,899 criminal cases in Federal District Courts. In the many drug-trafficking prosecutions, charges involving firearms likely were “add-on”. (U.S. Department of Justice, *United States Attorneys’ Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2017*, p. 4. For this report see: <https://www.justice.gov/usao/resources/annual-statistical-reports>).

Even if only half of the 2018 denials reported by the GAO were truly justified and had been prosecuted, the 56,045 prosecutions of “prohibited persons” would have kept U.S. Attorneys from pursuing most other criminal matters.

These data – from public and published official sources – prove that no reasonable person should think, even for a second, that background checks keep firearms from those ineligible to possess them. Background checks are a fraud. As a Federally-licensed dealer, I do them because they are required by law.

To improve public safety, require confinement of those, whose convictions for violent actions prove them to be unfit to be at liberty. That will further reduce violent crime. Since 2001, New Hampshire usually been among the three states, with the lowest incidence of violent crime. (FBI, *Crime in the United States, 2001-17*)

Thank You, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, for hearing my testimony.

I’ll be happy to answer any questions related to my testimony.



④

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
11250 WAPLES MILL ROAD
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA 22030-7400

Lauren LePage
State Director

Memorandum of Opposition

Date: February 13, 2019
To: Honorable Members of the House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee
From: Lauren LePage
RE: House Bill 514-FN

Honorable members of the committee, on behalf of the National Rifle Association, I would like to express our opposition to House Bill 514-FN (Rogers-D); an act imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

Under this proposed legislation, a law abiding state citizen can visit a Federal Firearms License Holder (FFL) in New Hampshire, fill out a 4473 (ATF required firearms transaction record), pass a NICS check, pay for their purchase, but unless they fit into one of the narrow exceptions, they would have to wait 7 days – not including weekends or legal holidays – to take possession of their firearm or ammunition.

Waiting periods were originally intended to give local law enforcement time to complete background checks. Since the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) came into operation in 1998, technology has allowed background checks to be done instantly, activating the law that eliminated the federally required waiting periods. The waiting periods produce no deterrent for criminals, as they obtain the vast majority of their firearms through illegal sources. This legislation would especially affect first-time buyers seeking a firearm for self-defense, as it would be a seven working day delay where they and their loved ones are left defenseless.

Waiting periods are arbitrary impositions with no effect on crime or suicide, introduce no additional investigative avenues, and only burden law-abiding gun owners without changing how or when criminals obtain firearms. This waiting period would not change the background check process; no additional investigative measures are taken no matter how long of a waiting period is imposed. Most background checks are resolved instantly, but investigations can currently last up to 90 days if a “delay” is issued and the examiner requires more time to review the transfer. With the majority of background checks conducted by the Department of Justice taking less than one hour, why should an individual 7 days or more to take possession of their firearm?

New Hampshire citizens, law-abiding gun owners, sportsmen and women hope that you will oppose this legislation. Please feel free to contact me at 703-267-1243 if you have additional questions or concerns. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

5

Paul LaFerriere

185 Eastern Avenue Apt 304

Manchester, NH 03104

February 13, 2019

Dear Committee Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members,

I am speaking to you in reference to NH HB 514: Imposing A Waiting Period Between the Purchase and Delivery of a Firearm or Ammunition; Introduced on January 16, 2019, which is in the COMMITTEE: Criminal Justice and Public Safety.

I am strongly against this bill being introduced. I believe that since the State of New Hampshire REQUIRES a background check on the purchase of firearms, and that the background check comes clear on that same date requesting purchase of the firearm, that a citizen that has the legal right to take possession of the purchased firearm, that same day. We are strongly against any waiting period in the purchase of any firearm, when the background check comes back cleared on that same day of purchase.

I strongly against having ANY WAITING PERIOD in the purchase of ammunition. The only requirements to purchase ammunition is: be twenty-one (21) years of age, and provide a valid driver's license for purchase. It is ammunition for firearms that legal gun owners have in their possession or are purchasing at the time of purchasing a firearm. The bill is requesting ALL ammunition have a waiting period. This is an unfair and unjust requirement to have any background check or waiting period to purchase ammunition.

I wish you to take notice of my views on NH HB 514, and wish you to hear my concerns during the deliberative period that will be held on February 13, 2019, @ 2:30pm, at the Legislative Office Building 210-211. This is a partisan bill of only eight (8) Democrats, and does not represent the views of any Conservatives or Republicans.

Respectfully Submitted on behalf of the Members;

Paul LaFerriere

6

To Members of the House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee:

Re: HB 514--AN ACT creating a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm

I write in support of HB 514. The passage of this bill would make a significant contribution to public safety. I refer you to a study conducted by researchers at Harvard Business School which clearly illustrated that a delay between purchase and delivery of a firearm decreased gun homicides and gun suicides. The study was reported by CNN in October 2017. Senator Doug Jones of Alabama, in a March 2018 speech on the Senate floor, spoke to the need for waiting periods. "States that have implemented waiting periods have seen significant decreases in suicides," Jones said.

We all know that in the heat of the moment or a time of despair and depression, that decisions are often made and actions taken with disastrous consequences. While we cannot remove every such danger in our society, we can certainly reduce the risk in the purchase of a firearm. We are not taking away a person's constitutional rights by delaying for a few days the delivery of a recently purchased firearm.

Please do the right thing to reduce homicides, suicides, and injuries by imposing a reasonable waiting period between purchase and delivery of a firearm.

Thank you for your consideration.

Margaret A. Campbell
2 Jones Avenue
West Lebanon, NH 03784

February 12, 2019

To the NH House Criminal Justice & Public Safety Committee:

As a resident of Exeter NH I am writing to urge you to support HB 109, requiring background checks on commercial firearm sales, and HB 514, imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

Both of these pieces of legislation are common sense avenues to decrease the epidemic of gun violence we are experiencing in this state and country. There is ample evidence to show that increasing background checks and waiting periods saves lives by restricting access to firearms to those who should not have access to them. I'm sure you will hear from many 2nd Amendment advocates who insist that any effort to regulate gun ownership is an infringement of their rights. It is nothing of the sort. Most other rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights have limitations placed on them to protect the safety of others in the community. Hate speech and speech that incites violence is not protected under the 1st Amendment. Limiting who is allowed to own a gun based on a criminal background check, or imposing a waiting period after purchase are perfect examples of reasonable limitations placed on a right to protect the safety of others.

I strongly urge you to consider the safety and welfare of all of our citizens and vote Ought to Pass on both HB109 and 514.

Thank you,
Maura Fay
13 Forest St
Exeter NH

To Members of the House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee:

I am writing to ask you to support HB514 Creating a Waiting Period between Purchase and Delivery of a Firearm.

As a mother of 2, I am concerned about the safety of our children and our communities. We need to take a stand and make changes to our laws to address the loopholes that are costing lives.

The presence of a gun dangerously compounds the risk of impulsive acts of violence, especially suicide. Waiting periods, or "cooling off" laws, create an important window of time for gun purchasers to reconsider their intentions, which can lead to a change of heart and a saved life. In addition, waiting periods provide additional time for the completion of a thorough background check.

Current law allows gun dealers to deliver a gun to a purchaser after 3 days even if the background check has not been completed. This loophole in the law allows people who should not have a gun to get one. An example of this was the Charleston shooter who killed nine people at a church in June 2016. As a result, the FBI has recommended extending the time to complete background checks to reduce the number of prohibited people—such as those subject to domestic violence restraining orders—able to purchase firearms by default.

A waiting period can also help reduce the occurrence of suicides and other impulsive acts of violence. Suicides constitute two-thirds of all gun deaths in the NH. Guns are an extremely common means of suicide; half of all suicides in the U.S. are carried out with a firearm.

When compared to other means of attempting suicide, guns are uniquely lethal. More than 90% of suicide attempts with a firearm result in death. Suicide attempts by jumping, in comparison, carry a 34% fatality rate, and attempts by drug poisoning only a 2% fatality rate. Someone who attempts suicide by a method other than firearm is more likely to live than a person who uses a gun.

This fact is incredibly important because almost all people who survive a suicide attempt go on to live out their lives and do not subsequently die by suicide. Contrary to common belief, the vast majority of suicide survivors recover and do not remain suicidal.

In addition, suicide is a highly impulsive act. A variety of studies confirm that most suicide survivors contemplated their actions for only a brief period of time—often less than 24 hours—before making a suicide attempt.

Because of the impulsive nature of suicide, immediate access to firearms is a major mortality risk factor and one that waiting periods can help address. Waiting periods can save lives and make our communities safer. For these reasons, I ask you to support HB 514.

Thank you,

Deborah Howard
North Hampton

Eileen Flockhart
62 Park Ct.
Exeter, NH 03833
Feb. 12, 2019

Re: HB514

What a Difference a Few Days Can Make

By now you will have heard and read a great deal of the research on the topic of waiting periods for gun purchases.

I'd like to explore the fragility of some of our fellow citizens and what that time delay can mean.

We have heard so much about the challenges of mental illness and the silence of those suffering depression. We may have all been touched by knowing friends and family members who fight those battles. We as a community need to recognize that we have the power to take immediate access to guns out of the hands of those who suffer.

When our children were toddlers we suddenly became aware of all the dangers around our homes and environment. We knew we couldn't protect them from every bump in the road, but we certainly would not put them in danger knowingly by leaving lethal items within their reach.

So too, we now have the ability to create a time delay for delivery of a gun to a person who is fighting mental illness or suicidal thoughts. We have a responsibility to pay attention to each other and provide time and distance away from guns when our fragile friends or neighbors most desperately need human concern and intervention.

Please support HB 514 imposing a waiting period between purchase and delivery of a gun.

Thank you
Eileen Flockhart



COURAGE TO FIGHT GUN VIOLENCE

MEMORANDUM

TO NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CRIMINAL JUSTICE & PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

FROM GIFFORDS

DATE FEBRUARY 13, 2019

RE SUPPORT FOR HB 109- CLOSING BACKGROUND CHECK LOOPHOLES AND HB 514- WAITING PERIODS FOR FIREARM PURCHASES

Testimony in Support of HB 109, Closing Background Check Loopholes & HB 514, Creating Waiting Periods Between Purchase and Delivery of Firearm

Submitted by: Molly Voigt, State Legislative Manager, Giffords

Chairman Cushing and members of the House of Representatives Criminal Justice & Public Safety Committee:

On behalf of Giffords, the gun violence prevention organization founded by former Congresswoman Gabby Giffords and her husband Captain Mark Kelly, I would like to lend our support to HB109 and HB 514. These bills will establish effective policies for firearm purchases which will save lives in New Hampshire, as they have in other states where they have been enacted.

HB 109 will require a background check for all firearm sales in New Hampshire, closing the dangerous loophole currently created under federal law in which private gun sales, including online purchases or those at gun shows, do not require a background check. Gun offenders overwhelmingly obtain their guns through these private sales, with about 80% of all firearms acquired for criminal purposes being obtained through private-party transfers¹. We know background checks, when required and enforced, help keep guns out of dangerous hands and have widespread support, with 97% of Americans supporting background checks on unlicensed sales².

HB 514 creates a 7-day waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm. Waiting, or "cooling off" periods create an important window of time for gun purchasers to reconsider their intentions and help guard against impulsive acts of violence, especially suicide and provide additional time for the completion of a full background check. States with waiting period laws for gun purchases have 51% fewer firearm suicides and a 27% lower overall suicide rate than states

¹ Katherine A. Vittes, Jon S. Vernick, and Daniel W. Webster, "Legal Status and Source of Offenders' Firearms in States with the Least Stringent Criteria for Gun Ownership," *Injury Prevention* 19, no. 1 (2013): 26-31.


² "U.S. Support For Gun Control Tops 2-1, Highest Ever, Quinnipiac University National Poll Finds; Let Dreamers Stay, 80 Percent Of Voters Say," Quinnipiac University Poll, February 20, 2018, <https://poll.qu.edu/national/release-detail?ReleaseID=2521>.

GIFFORDS

without such laws³, and studies show that states with waiting periods have avoided roughly 750 gun homicides per year as a result of this policy⁴. Implementing a waiting period between a gun purchase and delivery will save lives in New Hampshire and make citizens even safer.

Giffords is honored to be working with partners in New Hampshire towards responsible gun safety. We urge you to support HB 109 and HB 514 and protect New Hampshire citizens from preventable gun violence. Thank you.

Molly Voigt

³ Michael D. Anestis and Joye C. Anestis, "Suicide Rates and State Laws Regulating Access and Exposure to Handguns," *Am. J of Pub. Health* 105 no. 10, (2015): 2049-58, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26270305>. 

⁴ Michael Luca, Deepak Malhotra, and Christopher Poliquin, "Handgun Waiting Periods Reduce Gun Deaths," *PNAS* (2017): 1-4.

William G. Kingston
PO Box 555
81 Mainmast Circle
New Castle, NH 03854
603 431-7876
DC9guy@comcast.net

February 12, 2019

Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee

NH House of Representatives

By email

Ladies and Gentlemen;

It was my intention to testify in person on this bill but because of the weather I am sending it in by email.

Imposing a mandatory waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a deadly firearm is a sensible step in reducing gun violence. The only persons who need immediate access to a firearm are people who should not have one. A legitimate sportsman will choose an expensive firearm very carefully. As a gun owner myself I can assure you that the purchase of a gun is a very deliberate and well researched investment.

People who have to get their hands on a gun right away need to be made to stop and think about that. A 7 day waiting period will also give law enforcement time to check the background of a purchaser. Too often people who should not have guns have been able to obtain them much too easily.

I urge you to vote to move this Bill forward.

Sincerely,

Bill Kingston

7

Testimony by Rep. Lisa Bunker, Exeter, on HB 514

Wednesday, February 13, 2019 - Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee

I take a personal interest in Gun Violence Prevention in part because I knew someone who took his own life using a firearm. This was many years ago, in Seattle. His name was Scott, and I lived with him in a group house in the cheap rent-by-the-room housing near the University. He was the guy in the house who got his room for free for collecting everyone else's rent.

Scott clearly had some mental health challenges. His mood and state of mind swung wildly from day to day. He would go from expressing feelings like even leaving the house was a challenge too difficult to face to expressing these intense ideas about how he was in total control of everything.

I want to be clear that I don't know how Scott got hold of the weapon that he used to end his life. What I do know is that one day he walked to the ravine near the house and killed himself with a gun. And I know what I observed myself: that he was way up one day, and way down the next, and back way up the day after that. So it seems clear to me that if it had been harder for him to get his hands on a gun, maybe he would have gotten past the moment another way. His tragic and preventable death puts a human face on this issue for me.

I also wanted to say something rising out of my personal experience about constitutional rights. I worked for many years as the program director of a community radio station in Portland, Maine. It was my job to train and oversee the hundreds of volunteers who created our programming, including setting the rules of what they could and could not say on the air. Some of those rules came straight from the FCC, like the one about not saying the F-bomb on air, and some came out of our non-profit status, like not endorsing candidates, and some from the University that held our license, like sexual harassment rules. And periodically volunteers would break these rules, and when, in my official role as Program Director, I dinged them for it, sometimes they would invoke the first amendment. "I have the freedom to say whatever I want!" was the basic message. And while I care deeply about freedom of expression and wanted to encourage them to exercise it as much as possible, it was also still my job to protect the station from huge FCC fines or losing its license, so I had to say, no, actually you don't. The first amendment protects you from being prosecuted by the federal government for speech, but it doesn't protect you from getting in trouble here in this station if you, for example, try to sell something on our non-profit airwaves. And it doesn't protect you from getting suspended after a second violation, nor from being taken permanently off the air after a third.

I'll end with the words of the late Supreme Court justice Antonin Scalia. In the 2008 Supreme Court case District of Columbia vs. Heller, he wrote: "Like most rights, the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited." It is "not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose."

Because deaths are happening that could be prevented if guns were even a little less easy to get your hands on, and considering that even a conservative champion like Justice Scalia confirms that constitutional rights are not absolute, I urge the members of the committee to vote OTP on House Bill 514. Thank you for your kind attention.

8

HB514 Testimony

Representative David R. Coursin, MD, Northwood, Rockingham County, District #1

An act imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

Thanks for taking further testimony from me today. The hand-outs about my pro-gun position and the Dickey Amendment's impact on gun related research that I distributed earlier are relevant to this testimony also.

I support HB 514 and join with a majority of Americans who favor waiting periods. It may be a smaller percentage in some studies than the majority favoring background checks, but it is a considerable majority nonetheless, and one that cuts across all divisions. I've presented my defense for the reliability of polls, surveys and studies in my earlier testimony and won't repeat it here, but you can find it in the prior written testimony.

As I mentioned early it's one thing to note that a majority may favor legislation, but the more important consideration is why it should be passed. The answer is much the same as with HB 109. There is strong evidence that waiting periods can reduce suicides by gunshot and reduce violent gun-related crime.

More suicide deaths involve a firearm than all the other methods combined. There are many research studies demonstrating that guns are related to higher suicide rates. States with the highest rate of gun ownership have the highest rate of suicides. Guns in the home increase the rate of suicide in every state. States that have regulations about storing firearms with locking devices have lower suicide rates. A California study revealed that the rate of suicide was markedly higher during the first week after the purchase of a handgun. And suicide attempts with a firearm are lethal in about 85% of cases.

Reducing the availability of firearms reduces the risk of suicide. That is where waiting periods come in. Once again, the available research is limited because of the impact of the Dicky Amendment. The strongest research reported by the National Academy of Science, evaluated nation-wide data from 1970 to 2014, and estimated that waiting periods reduce the number of suicides by 7-11%.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5699026/>

Individuals at risk for making a suicide attempt when they buy a firearm without a waiting period are immediately at a higher risk for a lethal suicide. Those that make an impulsive suicide attempt apparently face further factors that increase the likelihood of succeeding, particularly younger individuals between the ages of 13 to 34.

An impulsive attempt is one that occurs without a plan, within 5 minutes to an hour after the initial thought. Younger individuals making such an attempt can have dangerously mistaken beliefs, thinking they will not succeed and will be discovered.

The same study referenced above also estimated that waiting periods can reduce homicides by 17%. This is particularly important when considering that more than half of all homicides are the result of domestic violence.

In summary, waiting periods can reduce the incidence of firearm-related suicide and homicide and protect New Hampshire citizens.

Good Afternoon to the Committee and I would like to thank all of you and the Committee Chair for allowing me to speak today.

My Name is Robin Skudlarek and I've lived in NH for 28 years, and at my current home in Londonderry for 19 years where we've raised both of our boys. I've been a volunteer with Moms Demand Action for 5 years and I am here to speak in support of waiting period bill HB 514.

In my work on gun violence prevention, I have a close view of the lives impacted by the epidemic of gun violence that is unique to our country. My family has been personally affected by this overwhelming epidemic. Every day, 100 people are killed with guns and hundreds more are shot and injured.^[1] Mass shootings are on the rise but what doesn't get enough attention, or make the news, is that nearly two-thirds of gun deaths are suicides, killing over 22,000 people in our nation every year. On average, a NH resident dies by suicide by gun every four days. Those numbers are infuriating to me and simply not acceptable, particularly given that we have many ways to reduce this plague on our veterans and so many others who have experienced the loss of a loved one through suicide.

Waiting periods help reduce the occurrence of suicides and other impulsive acts of violence. As I mentioned, firearm suicide makes up the majority of gun deaths each year. Half of all suicides in the U.S. are carried out with a firearm. When compared to other means of attempting suicide, guns are by far the most lethal. Most people who attempt suicide do not die - unless they use a gun. Across all suicide attempts not involving a firearm, less than 5 percent will result in death.^[2] But for gun suicides, those statistics are flipped: approximately 85 percent of gun suicide attempts end in death.^[3] This fact is incredibly important because the vast majority of all those who survive a suicide attempt go on to live out their lives and do not subsequently die by suicide. This shows that a reduction in suicide attempts by firearm would result in an overall decline in the suicide rate. It's often said that suicide is a permanent solution to a temporary problem. Waiting periods may help prevent firearm suicides by delaying firearm acquisition. In delaying immediate access to a firearm, waiting periods insert a buffer between impulse and action, and are essential in providing that time. Time for someone to rethink what they are about to do. Time for them to reach out to someone and get help. Time that every parent who has lost a child to suicide wishes they had been given. Time for a parent or family member to notice the signs. Time for law enforcement to complete a thorough background check. Studies show that policies that create this buffer are associated with reduced rates of firearm suicide.^[4]

I am here today to ask that you all support House Bill 514. Waiting periods are overwhelmingly supported and effective in reducing gun violence and the incidents of suicide and attempted suicide by firearm.

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Centers for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) Fatal Injury Reports. A yearly average was developed using five years of most recent available data: 2013 to 2017.

[2] Miller M, Azrael D, Barber C. Suicide mortality in the

United States: The importance of attending to method in understanding population-level disparities in the burden of suicide. *Annual Review of Public Health*. 2012; 33: 393-408.

[3] Owens D, Horrocks J, House A. Fatal and non-fatal repetition of self-harm: Systematic review. *British Journal of Psychiatry*. 2002; 181: 193-199.

[4] Luca M, Malhotra D, Poliquin C. Handgun waiting periods reduce gun deaths. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2017; 114(46): 12162-12165.; Anestis MD, Anestis JC, Butterworth SE. Handgun legislation and changes in statewide overall suicide rates. *American Journal of Public Health*. 2017; 107(4): 579-581.

[Reply](#) **Forward** 



NAMI
National Alliance on Mental Illness

New Hampshire

10

February 13, 2019

Honorable Robert Renny Cushing, Chairman
House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee
107 North Main Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

My name is Kenneth Norton and I am the Executive Director of NAMI NH, the National Alliance on Mental Illness. I have worked extensively in the field of suicide prevention as a Licensed Clinical Social Worker in NH, as well as in suicide prevention public health efforts in NH and nationally. I have served as a subject matter expert on suicide prevention for the Department of Defense, Defense Center on Excellence and the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration. I have also served as a member of the Steering Committee of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline for over a decade. And I also serve on NH's legislatively established Suicide Prevention Council of which there are several other members here to testify today. NAMI NH's primary focus for HB 514 is suicide prevention and toward that end we are here to testify in support of HB 514.

Too often the debate about firearms in our country has involved homicide deaths and largely ignored suicide. Suicide deaths by firearms in the US are more than double the number of homicide firearms deaths. Although the US Surgeon general has identified suicide as a public health issue that is largely preventable. In a report released by the US Center for disease control in June of 2018 looking at suicide rates across the US, New Hampshire was identified as having one of the largest increases in suicide rates compared to other states. As indicated by the chart on the right, in New Hampshire, suicide is the second leading cause of death



NH Leading Causes of Death: 2013-2017

Rank	Age Groups											All Ages	
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+			
1	Congestive Heart Failure	Congestive Heart Failure	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial Infarction
2	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke	Stroke
3	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease
4	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes
5	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
6	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)	Accidents (Injury)
7	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia	Septicemia
8	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
9	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes
10	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide	Suicide

Source: CDC WONDER, 2013-2017

NAMI New Hampshire

Find Help, Find Hope
NAMI New Hampshire • 85 North State Street • Concord, NH 03301
InfoLine: 800-242-6264 • Tel. 603-225-5359 • Fax 603-228-8848 • info@naminh.org / www.NAMINH.org



02/13/19 Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee Hearing Bill HB 514-FN, imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

Chairman Cushing and Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee Members,

I am Rep. Judy Aron and I am a resident of Acworth. I am testifying today to ask that you vote **HB514-FN Inexpedient To Legislate**.

Let me preface my remarks by saying that I lived through seeing similar legislation emerge in CT after the Sandy Hook tragedy. Bills like this are completely and utterly ineffective in preventing gun crime. Criminals, by definition, will be exempt from this law.

I understand the intent of this bill. This would require a 7 day (excluding weekends and holidays) waiting period before the purchase of firearms or ammunition. This bill is completely and utterly ineffective in preventing gun crime, but what it does do is to hinder law abiding citizens from protecting themselves and others, or simply enjoying their sport. Delaying the ability for people to purchase a firearm or ammunition may in fact put lives at risk; especially women who may fear harm from stalkers or people who have expressed intent to do harm to them. In states where HB514 type of legislation has passed, people have died during the waiting period. Gun restrictions have put people into the position of being unable to adequately defend themselves against evil in the form of criminals and home invaders. Are you just as satisfied to pass all of these bills to create more victims? Especially women?

Cars kill people too - should we have a waiting period for people who rent trucks and vans because those have been used to run people down on sidewalks? What about a waiting period for purchase of pressure cookers... those have also been used to kill people at the Boston marathon. Should we make people wait to buy knives, lye, fertilizer or gasoline? Those items have been used to kill people.

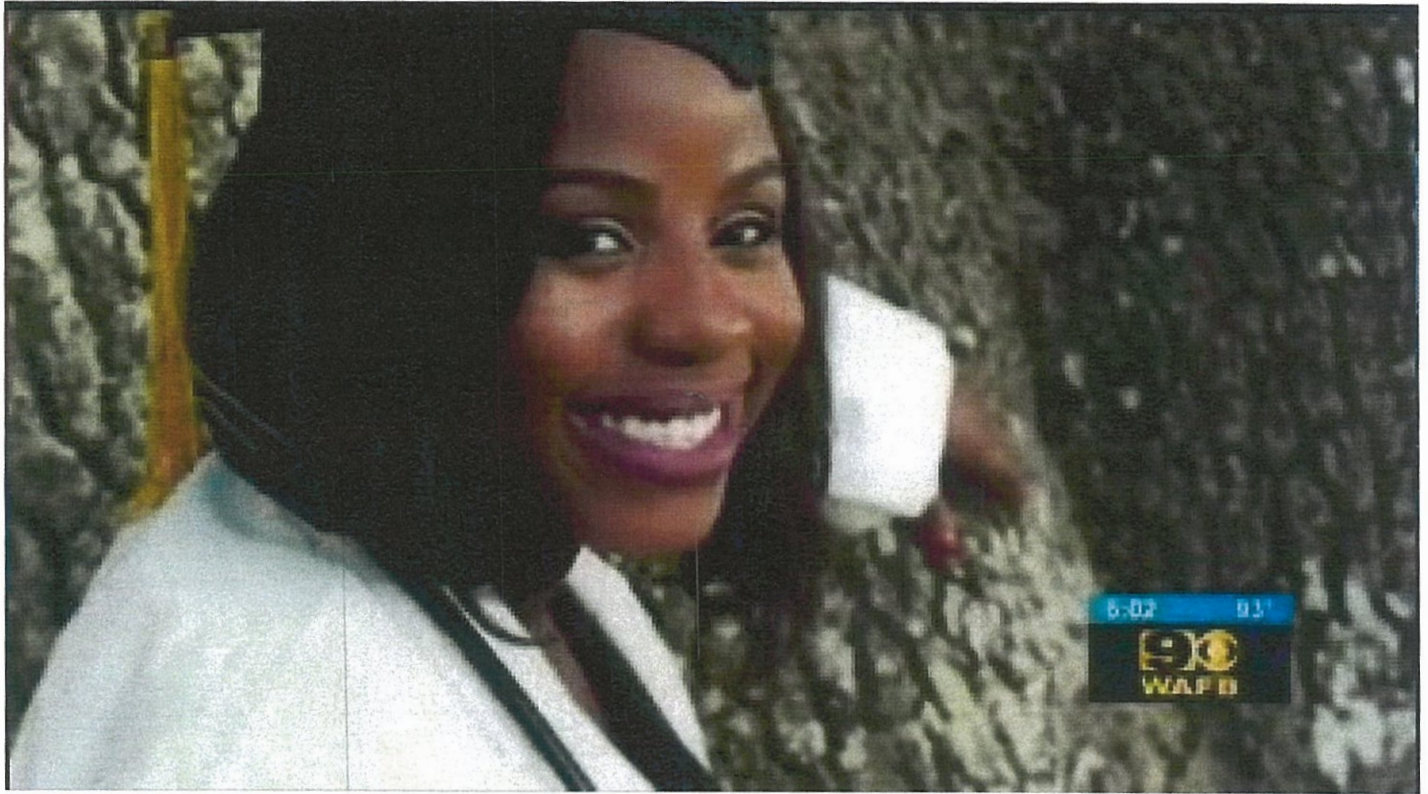
Gun violence is not a problem here in NH. We are one of the safest states in the nation. The obvious intent is to make gun ownership costly, time consuming and burdensome which is clearly an Infringement of our Rights. These are laws being pushed by outside moneyed influences which seek to erode Constitutional 2nd Amendment rights here and across the nation. They seek citizen disarmament. As far as I am concerned, the Bloomborgs and other Radical Anti-Gun Organizations have no business telling us how to legislate, especially since we do not have a gun crime problem. Laws like this are written to mirror the nonsense passed in states like NJ, CA, CT and NY. Yet, all of these states have crime statistics far worse than ours!

Legislation such as this does not belong in the Live Free or Die State.

This bill needs to be ITL'd

Rep. Judy Aron - Sullivan County District 7
Acworth, Goshen, Langdon, Lempster, Washington
266 Forest Road, South Acworth 03617 Phone: 603-843-5908

Woman killed in murder-suicide was granted restraining order days before death



Woman killed in murder-suicide was granted restraining order days before death

By [Donovan Jackson](#) | August 22, 2018 at 12:25 PM CDT - Updated August 23 at 12:43 PM

BATON ROUGE, LA (WAFB) - Sometimes, people can get lost in news and police terms, like "murder-suicide," but in this case, murder-suicide means a young woman who feared for her life did the right thing in getting a restraining order against a man who beat her.

Why didn't the system work? Even her family members admitted they didn't realize things had gotten so bad.

"I was so emotional inside, but my tears wouldn't fall because I really was in disbelief that it was happening," said Tabatha Coleman, the victim's cousin.

Coleman recalled the feeling after finding out her cousin, Gabrielle Bessix, was killed. Bessix, a nurse and mother, was shot by her ex-boyfriend, Brodrick Edwards, according to police. He then turned the gun on himself and took his own life.

RELATED: [Police investigating triple shooting off College Drive as murder-suicide](#)

Coleman says she never realized things were this bad.

"We pass by here a lot, daily, and never know anything. If I saw something, but never knew anything out of the ordinary," Coleman added.

12



☰ HIDE TRANSCRIPT

WEBVTT THREE DAYS BEFORE THE TERRIFYING ORDEAL. AMY CIMINO IN NASHUA WITH ALL THAT FOR US. LAST WEEK, THAT YOUNG WOMAN FILED FOR A RESTRAINING ORDER. IT WAS DENIED. THIS IS THE APPLICATION THE YOUNG WOMAN FILLED OUT JANUARY 24 CITING IMMINENT DANGER AND DESCRIBING INCESSANT PHONE CALLS AND MORE THAN 70 TEXTS A DAY. FROM STANISLAV OSHEROV. THE 21-YEAR-OLD WOMAN SAID HE SHOWED UP AT THE DAYCARE WHERE SHE WAS DROPPING OFF HER SON AND WAS ORDERED OFF THE PROPERTY. THE JUDGE DENIED THE REQUEST SAYING IT DID NOT RISE TO THE LEVEL OF IMMINENT THREAT REQUIRED BY STATUTE. HER FEARS BECAME REALITY WHEN SHE WAS ALLEGEDLY KIDNAPPED AT GUNPOINT AND HELD HOSTAGE AT THIS HOTEL FOR 10 HOURS. AT THE RAIMENT, STANISLAV OSHEROV WAS CHARGED WITH MULTIPLE COUNTS OF POLONIUS SEXUAL ASSAULT. ALSO CHARGED WITH AGGRAVATED PHONE HE A SEXUAL ASSAULT. HE FORCED THE VICTIM AT GUNPOINT INTO THIS NASHUA 7- ELEVEN TELLING HER IF SHE SCREAMED HE WOULD KILL EVERYONE INSIDE. AT THE VIDEO ARRAIGNMENT THE PROSECUTOR ARGUED FOR NO BAIL. WE CONSIDER HIM TO BE A THREAT NOT ONLY TO HIMSELF BUT TO THE COMMUNITY BUT MORE IMPORTANT LIKE TO THE ALLEGED VICTIM IN THIS MATTER. STANISLAV OSHEROV WILL BE BACK IN COURT FEBRUARY 11 FOR PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING. MORE FEDERAL -- MORE CHARGES ARE LIKELY IN THIS CASE. WE LEARNED HIS RECORD IN MASSACHUSETTS INCLUDES AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY CHARGED REDUCED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Advertisement

Woman tried to get restraining order against ex-boyfriend

A man charged in connection with an hours-long standoff in Nashua has now been charged with sexually assaulting his ex-girlfriend.



Updated: 6:26 PM EST Jan 29, 2014



Amy Covenor f t ✉

News Anchor/Reporter

Restraining orders don't stop murder

By Amy Wallace, Portsmouth Herald Staff Writer

Posted Oct 29, 2000 at 2:00 AM

Updated Dec 16, 2010 at 3:55 AM

At about midnight on Friday, Oct. 13, Eduino Sampaio parked his car in the woods near his former home, where his wife and 3-year-old child were sleeping.

As Sampaio approached the house in Derry, he snipped the telephone wires, crawled through the basement window, walked up the stairs and surprised his wife.

The two were separated, and Sampaio's midnight intrusion violated a restraining order that his wife had taken out against him.

Jacqueline Sampaio fled through the front door of her home and raced toward her neighbors' house seeking help. Her husband chased after her.

Sampaio shot her four times from behind. As he approached her lying on the ground, he shot her twice in the back of the skull. He then turned the gun to his own head, and delivered a final shot.

Neighbors called 911. When Derry police officers arrived on scene, they found the Sampaios' daughter in the front yard of the home screaming for her mother, and two dead bodies nearby.

Not so 'protective'

Restraining orders are often referred to as "protective" orders in New Hampshire and Maine. This particular order did not restrain Sampaio, nor did it protect Jacqueline Sampaio.

"We need to overcome the word 'protect,'" Kittery Detective Sgt. Ronald Avery said. "That word often gives the victim a false sense of security."

The Sampaios' tragedy is all too familiar to Seacoast residents.

Traci Winship was shot to death by her former boyfriend, James Golightly, in Dover on April 28, 1998. Golightly shot himself to death after the murder. Winship also had a restraining order against her estranged boyfriend. Golightly had been in jail for violating that court document just six days before this murder-suicide.

'Gift of Fear'

Gavin de Becker, founder of Gavin de Becker Inc. and author of the "Gift of Fear," says the documents rarely restrain or protect the victims.

"The fact that so many of these murderers also commit suicide tells us that refusing to accept rejection is more important to them than life itself," de Becker said in his book. "Restraining orders are most effective on the reasonable person who has a limited emotional investment. In other words, they work best on the person least likely to be violent anyway."

According to the Missouri Coalition Against Domestic Violence, a woman is beaten every 15 seconds by her partner in the United States and one-third of all women killed in the United States are killed by a male partner.

The "Gift of Fear" also notes restraining orders are issued at a rate of more than 1,000 a day.

De Becker says the danger of restraining orders is that they give victims a false sense of safety. The piece of paper will not stop a bullet, knife or fist, he said. The victim must realize that the title of the court document is often misleading.

Each case is unique, and de Becker encourages victims, when seeking a restraining order, to ask one simple question: Will a restraining order help or hurt in this particular case?

Court action

Jacqueline Sampaio went to the courts on Sept. 5 for a "final protection order," said Capt. Malcolm MacIver of the Derry police. But less than two months later, the 37-year-old mother's lifeless body was found in her own front yard.

Sgt. Avery said victims must take back control because domestic violence and

stalking are often about controlling another human being.

The veteran officer is in favor of victims getting a restraining order against their perpetrator, but he said the victim must be aware of the actual purpose of the document.

In Maine, the document is called a protection-from-abuse order, which is valid for only 30 days. At the end of that time, the victim is allowed a hearing and the order could be continued for up to one year, depending on each case, said Kittery Detective Steve Hamel.

Victims of domestic abuse and stalking must realize that the orders will not protect them, but will give the police cause to arrest the perpetrator if he or she violates the terms of the order, Avery said.

After 27 years of law-enforcement experience, Avery said witnessing domestic violence has become very frustrating for him.

'Serve and protect'

"The police are here to help people, and we want to serve and protect them," he said. "People need to understand that we're not here to just make arrests, but to help keep them safe."

Avery said he understands it's difficult for victims to go to the police department, but reporting the crime is the first step for the victim to seize control.

He advises victims to make a checklist of things they need to do to help them get out of a violent situation. Both Avery and MacIver suggest that victims, who are in fear of their lives, go to a battered women's shelter, often referred to as a "safe place."

MacIver said he understands that staying at a safe place can be inconvenient and often financially distressful, but safety is his main concern.

Mirroring MacIver and Avery's suggestion, de Becker said battered women's shelters provide "the best way to be safe." A victim should apply strategies that make her unavailable to her pursuer.

De Becker said restraining orders are a victim's option, but not the only option.

"I believe prosecutions are an important deterrent to further abuse," de Becker said, "but even then, the women must be prepared for the possibility of escalation. The bottom line is that there is only one good reason to get a restraining order in a case of wife abuse: The woman believes the man will honor it and leave her alone. If the victim or a professional in the system gets a restraining order to stop someone from committing murder, they have probably applied the wrong strategy."

The author said shelters understand what many law-enforcement officials don't — the issue is not about justice, but safety.

While MacIver and de Becker both agree that shelters can be inconvenient, they said that shelters, often in secret locations, do offer guidance, wisdom, information and most importantly — safety.

For help with domestic violence issues call 1-800-239-7298 in Maine or 436-7924 (A Safe Place) in Portsmouth.

Amy Wallace can be reached at awallace@seacoastonline.com.

September 22, 2006

Man Kills Wife in Domestic Violence Shelter

On the couple's Web site, John "Woody" Raymond Woodring promised his wife his domestic violence would end.



SYLVA, North Carolina (AP) – The hunt for a man accused of pushing his way into a domestic violence shelter and shooting his wife to death was expanded nationwide Friday.

John "Woody" Raymond Woodring, 35, was believed to have fled in a stolen car from this town of about 2,500 people in the Great Smoky Mountains in the far western corner of North Carolina, near the Tennessee state line.

Woodring, a graduate student and teaching assistant at Western Carolina University, was considered armed and dangerous, authorities said. He was charged with first-degree murder, in addition to domestic violence charges alleging he violated a protective order and tried to strangle his wife at her home September 14.

Bonnie Woodring, 48, moved into the shelter after that attack. In court records, she said her husband "keeps tabs on where I am 24/7" and had threatened her 13-year-old son from a previous relationship.

On Monday night her husband, armed with a shotgun, pushed past a staff worker who was leaving the shelter for the night, then shot his wife in the kitchen, investigators said.

Bonnie Woodring and her son were the shelter's only occupants. The boy heard the shooting from another room. He was not hurt.

The shelter has panic buttons, an alarm system and locks on every window and door, but its location is not secret. Woodring shouldered his way in when the worker opened the door, police said.

Each county decides whether to keep its shelter secret, and some choose instead to warn abusers that the sites have heightened security, said April Burgess-Johnson, coordinated community response specialist for the N.C. Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Some advocates agree a shelter is difficult to hide in a rural area.

“They don’t publicize their location, but it’s been there for several years, and the longer a place has been there, the more people know where it is,” Sylva Police Chief Jeff Jamison said.

Jamison said officers routinely check on the shelter, but he doubted that the attack could have been prevented “when you have someone who is determined and who has such a twisted obsession.”

Woodring was believed to have fled in a car stolen from a neighbor who also reported a shotgun missing, police said. Jamison said Woodring’s own car had been impounded when police tried to arrest him last week on the domestic violence charge.

On the couple’s Web site, Woodring begged for forgiveness in one of his last messages to his wife. He promised he would change and the violence would end.

That message was similar to a newspaper advertisement he paid for almost 10 years ago that sought to win back a previous wife after he was charged with assaulting her.

The university where Woodring was seeking a degree in counseling does not usually check the criminal backgrounds of its graduate student teachers, said Leila Tvedt, associate vice chancellor for public relations.

Copyright © 2006 The Associated Press.



Local Search Site Search

GO

HOME TODAY'S GLOBE NEWS YOUR TOWN BUSINESS SPORTS LIFESTYLE A&E THINGS TO DO TRAVEL
Local National World Politics Business Education Health Science Green Obituaries Special reports Traffic

HOME / NEWS / LOCAL / N.H.

AP Associated Press

ADVERTIS

Father of NH woman killed by husband testifies

By Kathy McCormack

Associated Press Writer / March 30, 2010

E-mail | Print | |

Text size - +

CONCORD, N.H.—His voice breaking at times, the father of a New Hampshire woman shot to death by her estranged husband has testified in favor of a bill Tuesday that would beef up the penalty for a domestic-violence related assault.

The bill would make assault by attempted strangulation a felony. At least 15 states have a such a law and similar bills are pending in six others, according to information collected by the New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.

John Cantin testified before legislators Tuesday that two days before she was killed in October, his 29-year-old daughter, Melissa Charbonneau, was assaulted by her estranged husband, Jonathan Charbonneau. Cantin said Charbonneau threw Melissa down the stairs, dragged her into the living room, and choked her in her Manchester home.

Charbonneau was arrested on a simple assault charge, but because the crime is a misdemeanor under state law, he was released from jail after paying \$30 bail.

Cantin, whose wife, Claire, sat next to him crying, described how police took photos of Melissa's bruises and served Charbonneau a restraining order. On Oct. 22, Cantin said he accompanied Melissa to the house to get some items when Charbonneau showed up with a hunting rifle.

"I saw my daughter shot and killed before my eyes by her husband, who was bailed out for \$30 less than two days before," testified Cantin, who was shot in the back. Charbonneau eventually killed himself.

Had the assault been considered a felony, the shooting would never have had to happen, Cantin said.

"The damage this tragic event has caused goes beyond any words I can say here today," Cantin testified. "Their 7-year-old son lost both of his parents that day. The community has lost an incredible woman and dedicated nurse. ...

CONNECT WITH BOSTON.COM

Boston.com on Facebook
[Become a Fan](#)



Follow us on @BostonUpdate, other

MOST E-MAILED » »

1. Report: Warrant Issued for Roggie
2. Map of Greater Boston Farmers M
3. Boston Pops Concert Move Keeps McIntyre
4. We Tried Out Those New Solar Be
5. New England's top outdoor water p
6. Drink of the Week: Mojito Italiano
7. Lawmakers pass compounding ph

FOLLOW THIS LI

ADDITIONALLY, WE LOST A MAN WHO NEEDED TO BE HELPED BECAUSE EVEN THOUGH HE DID THIS, HE SUFFERED FROM ANXIETY AND WAS SELF-MEDICATING," Cantin said.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which heard the testimony, recommended passage of the bill, which has already been passed by the House. It would make assault by strangulation a second-degree felony and carry a sentence of 3 1/2 to seven years. Committee members said they would recommend it become a first-degree felony, which carries a sentence of 7 1/2 to 15 years.

"Abusers use strangulation as one of the many tactics to silence, coerce, control and sometimes kill their victims," said Amanda Grady, public policy director of the coalition against domestic and sexual violence. "Historically, strangulation has been rarely prosecuted as a serious offense because victims minimize the level of violence they experience, and police or medical personnel fail to recognize its harm."

The bill has the support of such groups as the New Hampshire Attorney General's office, and state police, trooper and sheriff associations. ■

© Copyright 2010 Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed.

[MORE ARTICLES IN N.H. ▶](#)



READER COMMENTS »

[View reader comments \(\) »](#) [Comment on this story »](#)

[Home](#) | [Today's Globe](#) | [News](#) | [Business](#) | [Sports](#) | [Lifestyle](#) | [A&E](#) | [Things to Do](#) | [Travel](#) | [Cars](#) | [Jobs](#) | [Real Estate](#) |

[CONTACT BOSTON.COM](#) | [Help](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Work here](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Your Ad Choices](#) | [Terms of Service](#) | [Newsletters](#) | [Mobile](#) |

[CONTACT THE BOSTON GLOBE](#) | [Subscribe](#) | [Manage your subscription](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Boston Globe Insiders](#) | [The Boston Globe Gallery](#) | © 2019 E

Mr. Chairman. Members of the Committee,

13

My name is Randall Cohen, I reside in Nashua, having moved to New Hampshire less than a year ago. I moved here for a number of reasons, one being that the Legislature wasn't made up of professional politicians only looking for a way to build up their own reputations and use their position as a stepping stone to a higher, federal, position. And doing so with a disregard for what is right that is truly disturbing.... I moved here from Massachusetts.

Before we can go into what is wrong with HB514, let's look at what problem it solves. Because good law solves problems. If you can't identify what problem is solved, then it's just not good law. And in this case this cuts the conversation short, because HB514 doesn't solve any problems.

So let's move on to what the bill does do.

It divides legal gun owners into two classes; those that own firearms for target and protection, and those that own them to hunt. This is a good tactic if you want to get support in a state that not long ago passed Constitutional Carry. But it's not going to work, hunters know this is just the next step, history shows this. Massachusetts and California didn't get where they are overnight. It was one small step at a time. We need to make it clear that this trend stops here and now.

The bill also elevates Law Enforcement to a special class. Don't get me wrong. I interact with Law Enforcement on a regular basis, in a positive way. But we need to ask "Why the exception". And the answer is, again, it's about getting support for the bill. LE isn't going to support a bill that places restrictions on themselves.

But there are also some direct consequences. Ranges in Nashua and Manchester, who sell ammunition to their customers, will be severely hurt, they may even they may even go out of business.

People who in the past kept a couple hundred rounds on hand, enough for the quick trip to the club. Well now they are going to buy it by the thousands, likely ordering it from out of state. So this bill encourages people to keep large quantities of ammunition on hand. I'm pretty sure that wasn't the intent of the bill.

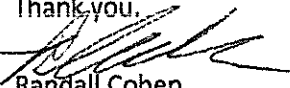
So it's clear that the bill doesn't address a problem, and won't have any positive results. That should really be enough, but let's go into what the supporters of the bill say it does.

They will say it prevents impulsive action. Well, anyone who already owns a gun will have ammunition on hand, so a waiting period for ammunition is pointless. And I must have missed all the news coverage of people in New Hampshire, who pass a background check, who can legally possess a firearm, legally purchasing a new gun, and immediately going out and committing an atrocity. We just don't have this problem.

Finally there will be those that argue this is a national issue. There is certainly plenty going on on the federal level. But here and now we are dealing with New Hampshire. Feel free to go fight your national issues in the proper venue, because this isn't it. And what works for California isn't likely to work for New Hampshire.

I encourage the committee to put an end to this bill, it simply fails on every level.

Thank you.



Randall Cohen
11 Kessler Farm Dr.
Nashua, NH



NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS FOUNDATION, INC.

Headquarters: 11 Mile Hill Road, Newtown, CT 06470-2359

400 N. Capitol Street NW, Suite 475, Washington, D.C. 20001

203-426-1320 ext. 238 jmcguigan@nssf.org

Jake McGuigan

Managing Director,
Government Relations - State Affairs

February 13, 2019

Representative Robert Renny Cushing
Chair, Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee
LOB Room 204
Concord, NH 03301

Position: Opposed

Re: HB514: Imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm

Dear Chair Cushing and Members of the Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee:

The National Shooting Sports Foundation ("NSSF") is the trade association for America's firearms, ammunition, hunting, and recreational shooting sports industry. Its mission is to promote, protect and preserve hunting and the shooting sports. NSSF has a membership of more than 11,000 manufacturers, distributors, firearms retailers, shooting ranges, and sportsmen's organizations. Our manufacturer members make the firearms used by law-abiding New Hampshire sportsmen, the U.S. military and law enforcement agencies throughout the state. This is to notify you of our strong opposition to HB514.

Waiting Periods: Ineffective and Unconstitutional

Several state legislatures are considering legislation that would impose waiting periods to purchase firearms and, in some cases, ammunition. Waiting periods are ineffective barriers to law-abiding citizens' ability to exercise their Constitutional right to purchase firearms.

Advocates of waiting periods dismiss the Second Amendment and argue that such a barrier is merely an inconvenience, not an imposition. This is similar to arguing that laws forcing citizens to submit to literacy tests, or poll taxes, did not create obstacles for those who wished to vote in elections. These laws did not prevent one from voting, but they imposed unnecessary and unconstitutional barriers for those who sought to cast their votes.

When a law-abiding citizen in a rural area must drive hundreds of miles in some cases to purchase a firearm from a federally licensed retailer (FFL), only to be told that he or she must turn around and return in 3 days, or a week plus, an obstacle is created. Or when a single mother in an urban area secures childcare and time off work to purchase a firearm at a licensed retailer, to be turned away and told to repeat the process in several days, an obstacle is created. Or when a collector finds a firearm at a gun show that he has been looking for, seeks to purchase the firearm from a licensed retailer at the event, and is told that he cannot purchase the firearm for another three business days, by which time the gun show will be over, an obstacle is created.

When the waiting periods also apply to ammunition, further barriers to the Second Amendment right are built. Now, a law-abiding individual who has already passed at least one federal FBI background check, must irrationally wait an additional period of time before purchasing ammunition.

Time-to-Crime

Gun control advocates argue that waiting periods will prevent criminal misuse of firearms. All evidence discredits this argument.

According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the time between when a firearm used in a crime was sold at retail, and used in the crime, is an average of 9.3 years.¹ Criminals are clearly not legally purchasing firearms and then turning around to commit crimes. In fact, a recent government survey of prison inmates showed that criminals rarely purchase firearms from licensed retailers to begin with. About 90 percent of firearms possessed by inmates during their crime were obtained illegally on the street, from theft, or from family and friends.²

There is no evidence that imposing waiting periods on law-abiding citizens will have any impact on the criminal misuse of firearms.

Existing 3-Day Delay

The firearms industry strongly supports the current background check system. Under federal law, before a FFL may transfer a firearm to an individual, the retailer must conduct a background check through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) to determine if the individual is prohibited by law from receiving firearms.

In a few cases, rather than an approval or denial, the background check results in a notification that the retailer must delay the transaction for three full business days before completing the transaction. This gives NICS more time to research the individual attempting to make the purchase. Data from the FBI show a very small number of firearms are transferred after three business days without a concluded check.

In 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, 91 percent of checks resulted in an immediate determination, while the FFL was still on the phone with NICS. Only 9 percent of all transactions were "delayed" meaning they were not immediately determined. And, 98 percent of the delayed transactions are resolved with the vast majority being resolved during the first three business days.

In the rare, but legal, occurrences where firearms are transferred after the three-business day period with no resolution from NICS, data on firearm traces conducted by law enforcement fail to show that these firearms are any more likely to end up in the hands of criminals than any other firearm.

While federal law prohibits an FFL from transferring a firearm for three full business days after a delay, individual FFLs establish their own policies about whether to complete the transfer after the three-day period or whether to wait longer, such as for one week, 30 days, or to not complete the transfer without receiving a proceed from NICS.

If the FFL lawfully transfers a firearm after the three business days expires, and the NICS system later determines the transaction should have been denied, NICS notifies the FFL and contacts ATF to handle the case as a firearm retrieval referral.

In 2014, NICS forwarded 2,511 firearm retrieval referrals to ATF. This represents 0.01 percent of all NICS checks that year. Only a mere two percent of all delayed transactions are never resolved after a nearly three-month NICS investigation, according to FBI officials. Data provided to the NSSF show that from October 15, 2013 through November 23, 2015, about 79 percent of delayed transactions are resolved within three business days, 88 percent

¹ ATF, Firearms Trace Data – 2017, <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/firearms-trace-data-2017>

² Mariel Alper, Ph.D., and Lauren Glaze, "Source and Use of Firearms Involved in Crimes: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016," Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, January 2019. NCJ 251776.

<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/suficspi16.pdf>

are completed within five days and 94 percent are completed within 10 days. Of the delays that go beyond three business days, 12 percent are eventually denied. This compares to a 54 percent denial rate for delays that are resolved within the three-business day period.

FixNICS

Rather than imposing ineffective and unconstitutional waiting periods on law-abiding citizens, lawmakers should be focused on improving the quality and accuracy of data in the NICS system and ensuring background checks are run against a complete database.

New Hampshire is one of the biggest offenders when it comes to failing to submit records to the NICS system. The goal of the firearms industry's FixNICS campaign is to encourage states to report to NICS all records that establish someone is prohibited from owning a firearm under current law. Through a multi-state effort focused on forming coalitions in the states with the fewest submitted records, the industry is dedicating significant resources to helping states overcome the legal, technological, and intrastate coordination challenges preventing effective record sharing.

FixNICS is about keeping firearms out of the hands of prohibited persons, like the shooter in the Virginia Tech tragedy who was able to purchase a firearm from a federally licensed firearms retailer because his prohibiting mental health records were not in the NICS system.

We must all work together to help prevent those who exhibit reckless disregard for human life and values access to firearms for criminal purposes. But we must also preserve the constitutional rights of tens of millions of law-abiding Americans to safely and responsibly own, store and use firearms for personal protection, hunting and recreation. America's firearms industry welcomes the opportunity to be a part of a respectful and constructive dialogue on this important topic.

Sincerely,



Jake McGuigan
Managing Director State Affairs

Opposing HB 514-FN



IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD February 13th, 2019

Good Day Criminal Justice Committee Members,

My name is Ken Park, Jr., and I live in Loudon, NH. The reason I am writing and expressing my opinion of not to allow this Bill to move past the community hearing.

HB 514 -This bill establishes a waiting period for the delivery of a firearm or ammunition.

Rebuttal: Back in the 1990's the NICS system was put in place to allow the "instant" transfer of a firearm from a Federally Licensed Firearms dealer. This system has worked fairly well under the FBI, in which there is one recorded issue where that system failed. While people are fallible errors occur, however the system has worked for hundreds of thousands of legal firearms purchases. This added measure to include ammunition, is a direct violation of your oath of office, directly linkable to Fort William and Mary in December 1774, where four hundred New Hampshire patriots preemptively captured all the material at the forts. And this is worth reading, just in case your history lessons have failed you.

It was such a militia that assembled at the Lexington Green and the Concord against Gage's Redcoats in April 1775. Following the battle, the colonials lay siege to Boston. The British response in other colonies was a swift move to confiscate or destroy firearms. In Virginia, they seized twenty barrels of gunpowder from the public magazine in Williamsburg and removed the firing mechanisms in the guns, making them impossible to shoot. -

<https://blog.cheaperthandirt.com/british-gun-control-program-precipitated-american-revolution/>

This is a tricky slop and with the political differences on both parties is completely at odds; justice and liberty should prevail in all matters of The State. My opinion this is an act of Treason and should be met with ITL Inexpedient To Legislate.

Thank you for your time and attention,



Ken Park, Jr.

✓✓✓

2/12/19 Guns

For 2/13/19

Nick Perencevich, MD FACS (Fellow American College of Surgeons)
nperencevich@gmail.com

AI
Tuesday, February 12, 2019
concordmonitor.com/opinion

MY TURN

Surgeons have unique perspective on gun violence

By NICK PERENCEVICH
For the Monitor

On Wednesday, the House Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety will hold testimony on two firearm bills, one on background checks and the other on waiting periods.

There have been two major articles in major medical journals recently about gun safety written by those on the frontline caring for firearm injuries. As a retired surgeon who cared for all types of trauma patients for more than 40 years, these two articles made me realize that the hearing at the State House is very important.

The first article from the *New England Journal of Medicine* called "#This Is Our Lane - Firearm Safety as Health Care's Highway" outlines the pushback reaction from seven major physician associa-

tions and the American Bar Association to the NRA's Nov. 6 tweet asking for "self-important anti-gun doctors to stay in their lane." The NRA said this soon after the American College of Surgeons, of which I am a member, came out on Nov. 3 with recommendations for legislation particularly on background checks, limiting use of high caliber/velocity weapons, and allowing government-funded research to happen.

The college's recommendations came from a consensus working group of 22 active trauma surgeons from 16 states, with an average of 28 years of experience. Eighteen of them are firearm owners and nine are current or past NRA members. The article was published recently in the *Journal of the American College of Surgeons*.

Surgeons strongly feel more should be done now to stop the waste of lives that

has become an epidemic. The recommendations do not threaten our Second Amendment rights, but offer a common-sense approach.

For surgeons, "our lane" gets more traffic with each additional shooting. As one surgeon put it, "This isn't just my lane. It's my (expletive) highway."

The NRA thinks we are "self-serving anti-gun doctors." Most of us are not anti-gun, but we are anti-gun-violence. When we run to the ER to see you after you are shot at 2 a.m., we are not self-serving. We are serving you. The NRA has woken-up a non-sleeping giant - and not just surgeons but all in the medical profession who care for firearm trauma victims.

As previously stated, the hearing on Wednesday is very important.

(Nick Perencevich lives in Concord.)

Article one: <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp1815462>

Article two: [https://www.journalacs.org/article/S1072-7515\(18\)32155-0/fulltext](https://www.journalacs.org/article/S1072-7515(18)32155-0/fulltext)



#ThisIsOurLane — Firearm Safety as Health Care’s Highway

Mégan L. Ranney, M.D., M.P.H., Marian E. Betz, M.D., M.P.H., and Cedric Dark, M.D., M.P.H.

On November 6, 2018, in response to a position paper on firearm injuries and death from the American College of Physicians,¹ the National Rifle Association (NRA) fired off a tweet admonish-

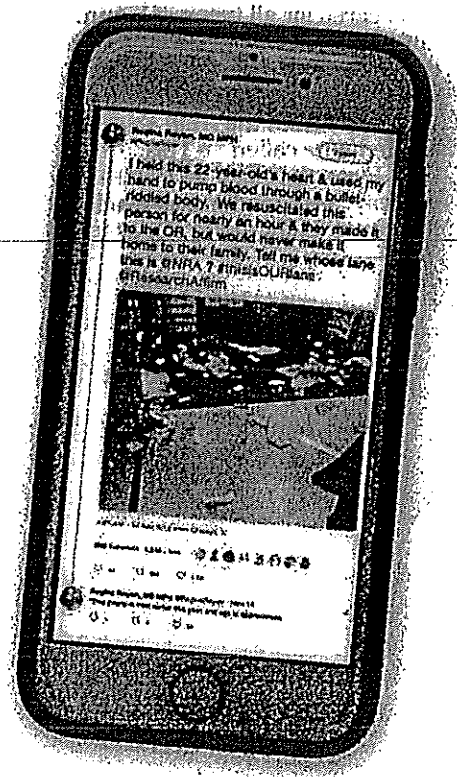
ing “self-important anti-gun doctors to stay in their lane.” Physicians — many of whom are also gun owners — quickly responded that the topics of gun violence and firearm-injury prevention are squarely within our lane. Then, less than 12 hours after the NRA tweet, another mass shooting took place, in Thousand Oaks, California. On November 7 and 8, the Twitter hashtag #ThisIsOurLane went viral (see figures).

Use of the hashtag exploded beyond the usual confines of #medtwitter in part because it was inclusive. #ThisIsOurLane calls attention to the role of physicians from many walks of medical life — emergency medicine, radiology, anesthesiology, surgery, physical medicine, rehabilitation, psychiatry, and forensic pathol-

ogy. It encompasses our other colleagues as well: paramedics who face carnage in the field, nurses who provide massive transfusions, housekeeping staff who clean blood-soaked floors, pharmacists who assist with ICU medication dosing, and everyone who helps survivors piece their lives back together and helps families recover from loss. This is their lane, too.

The hashtag was also visceral, inspiring responses that went beyond words. Photographs of blood-stained scrubs, face masks, and skin peppered the Internet and news broadcasts, exposing the public to the gruesome reality that we health care providers know too well. And #ThisIsOurLane is personal, as tragically highlighted by the November 19 shooting

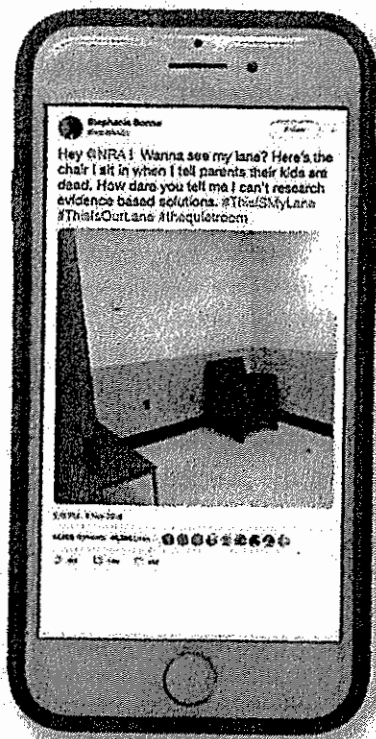
deaths of an emergency physician, a pharmacist, and a police officer at a Chicago hospital. We don’t just treat this epidemic; we are victims of it, too.



The hashtag's power reflected some existing momentum — the pump had been primed for a strong response to the NRA's misguided assertion. Over recent years, health care and public health professionals and others have concertedly built a consensus that it's essential to resume the science of firearm-injury prevention. This science had all but stalled in the United States, owing to a 1996 rider on an omnibus spending bill, the Dickey Amendment, prohibiting the use of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funds for advocacy or promotion of gun control. Although firearm-injury prevention is not synonymous with gun control, and although this amendment did not explicitly ban federal funding for firearm-related research, Congress has since appropriated \$0 for the CDC to study gun-violence prevention. Related funding from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has been less than 2% of what would be predicted on the basis of the burden of disease.² Over the past two decades, junior researchers — including two of us — had received advice from well-meaning mentors to “stay away from” the subject of firearm injury. Only a brave few investigators continued to examine causes, correlates, and prevention of firearm injury in the face of these funding limitations. Recently, the NIH funded a large initiative, the Firearm-safety Among Children and Teens consortium (FACTS), to restart research on preventing firearm injuries in the pediatric population. But we all know that more is needed.

After every shooting — daily private tragedies and increasingly frequent mass shootings alike —

the medical community's commitment to change has grown. This movement has been determinedly nonpartisan and inclusive. After the Sandy Hook shooting, a joint position statement



was published by eight medical specialty organizations — the American College of Physicians (ACP), the American College of Surgeons (ACS), the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Public Health Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American College of Emergency Physicians — along with the American Bar Association, calling for implementation of several public policies (such as universal background checks), improved research funding, and improved mental health care.³ It specifically stated that the

recommended steps were compliant with both the Second Amendment and recent Supreme Court rulings.

Every day for the past 4 years, health care professionals have collectively worked toward solutions to the gun violence epidemic. The numerous examples include the following. The ACS worked with surgeons from across the political spectrum to create, and publish, nonpartisan and actionable recommendations. It has also developed the #StopTheBleed campaign, which trains laypeople to mitigate the consequences of shootings.⁴ The American Medical Association (AMA) has declared gun violence to be a public health problem and is developing continuing medical education programs to help physicians have culturally competent discussions with patients at risk for firearm injury. The American Academy of Pediatrics has been a consistent leader in developing physician guidance and intraspecialty funding opportunities. Health care leaders from multiple specialties came together to create the American Foundation for Firearm Injury Reduction in Medicine (AFFIRM), a nonpartisan group committed to creating change through evidence generation and collaborative action. And at the American Public Health Association annual meeting in November, Surgeon General Jerome Adams declared: “As a trauma anesthesiologist, if I want to talk to my patients about gun safety, it's totally within my lane.” As a profession, we have become determined not just to develop solutions to this epidemic, but to make sure they're implemented.

The broad and rapid response to #ThisIsOurLane reflects not a

new movement, but rather the convergence of multiple paths on which physicians had already embarked. Sadly, this road gets more traffic with each additional shooting. As one physician, Judy Melinek, put it, "This isn't just my lane. It's my [expletive] highway." Physicians throughout the country were already committed to solving this epidemic. The hashtag has helped us share this commitment with the wider world.

So where do we go from here? As with any complex problem, there is no simple solution. Addressing such deep-rooted issues will take work by all of us, from all points on the political spectrum. It will require us to unite as health care professionals who witness the human toll of this epidemic, rather than as liberals or conservatives, urban or rural. It will require gun-owning and non-gun-owning

physicians alike to listen carefully to our colleagues and patients. By emphasizing inclusion, perhaps we can begin to overcome the partisan standstill and generate real change.

Moving forward will also require recognition that firearm-injury prevention is not the same thing as gun control. The distinction may be difficult for many people to grasp, but it is essential. Many physicians, including some of us, own firearms. As a movement, we are not anti-gun; our focus is on stopping shootings before they happen and on saving human lives.

Let us keep our voices front and center, bringing the focus of discussions about gun-injury prevention back to the person who matters: the patient. Let us continue to seek both public funding and private partnerships for conducting needed research and then implement evidence-based strategies that can reduce the toll of firearm suicide, homicide, accidental shootings, and mass shootings. Let us be collaborative in our efforts, involving stakeholders on all sides of this issue. As an example, we can look to the field of suicide prevention, in which local partnerships between public health professionals and firearm ranges have grown into a national program jointly supported by the National Shooting Sports Foundation and the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention. In this program, gun-shop owners provide suicide-prevention education to customers and employees of shooting ranges learn how to identify at-risk customers.⁵ Another example is work that AFFIRM, the ACP, the AMA, and the ACS are doing with colleagues at academic health centers around the country to create best-practice

guidelines for physician counseling of at-risk patients. This work specifically acknowledges the importance of both evidence (the mainstay of all conversations about prevention) and cultural competence (just as we practice for conversations about safe sex, cigarettes, and alcohol).

At the end of the day, we all want our children, families, and communities to be safe. There are tens of thousands of us who know that we are on the cusp of transforming this epidemic. As physicians and allied health care professionals, we have a responsibility to continue to insist that this is our highway. We'll keep driving forward, together.

Disclosure forms provided by the authors are available at NEJM.org.

From the Department of Emergency Medicine, Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI (M.L.R.); the Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora (M.E.B.); and the Department of Emergency Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston (C.D.).

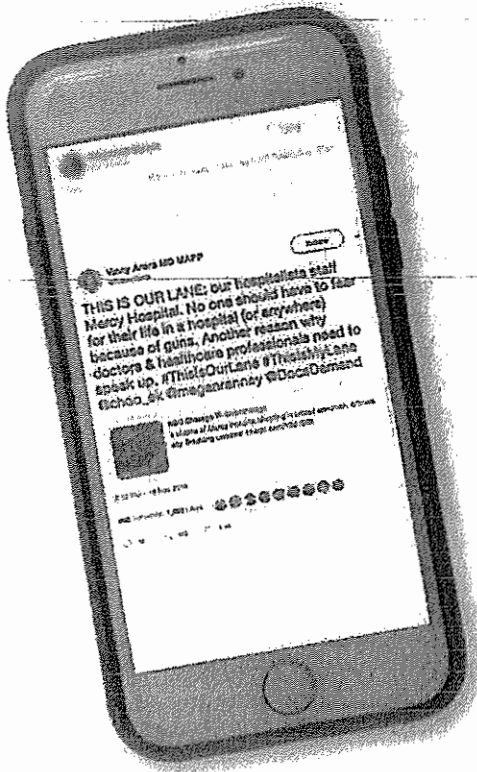
This article was published on December 5, 2018, at NEJM.org.

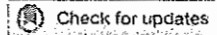
1. Butkus R, Doherty R, Bornstein SS. Reducing firearm injuries and deaths in the United States: a position paper from the American College of Physicians. *Ann Intern Med* 2018;169:704-7.
2. Stark DE, Shah NH. Funding and publication of research on gun violence and other leading causes of death. *JAMA* 2017;317:84-5.
3. Weinberger SE, Hoyt DB, Lawrence HC III, et al. Firearm-related injury and death in the United States: a call to action from 8 health professional organizations and the American Bar Association. *Ann Intern Med* 2015;162:513-6.
4. Talley CL, Campbell BT, Jenkins DH, et al. Recommendations from the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma's Firearm Strategy Team (FAST) workgroup: Chicago consensus I. *J Am Coll Surg* 2018 November 13 (Epub ahead of print).
5. Barber C, Frank E, Demicco R. Reducing suicides through partnerships between health professionals and gun owner groups — beyond docs vs Glocks. *JAMA Intern Med* 2017; 177:5-6.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp1815462

Copyright © 2018 Massachusetts Medical Society

An audio interview with Dr. Ranney is available at NEJM.org





Recommendations from the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma's Firearm Strategy Team (FAST) Workgroup: Chicago Consensus I

Cynthia L Talley, MD, FACS, Brendan T Campbell, MD, FACS, Donald H Jenkins, MD, FACS, Stephen L Barnes, MD, FACS, Richard A Sidwell, MD, FACS, Gary Timmerman, MD, FACS, Ronald I Gross, MD, FACS, Michael Coburn, MD, FACS, Jeffrey A Bailey, MD, FACS, Alexander Eastman, MD, FACS, James Ficke, MD, FACS, Eric Kuncir, MD, FACS, Robert W Letton, MD, FACS, Brian J Eastridge, MD, FACS, Amy E Liepert, MD, FACS, Alison Wilson, MD, FACS, Danny Robinette, MD, FACS, James W Davis, MD, FACS, Christian Shalgian, BA, Holly Michaels, MPH, Mark C Weissler, MD, FACS, Deborah A Kuhls, MD, FACS, Eileen M Bulger, MD, FACS, Ronald M Stewart, MD, FACS

This brief report of recommendations is from the American College of Surgeons Firearm Strategy Team (FAST) Workgroup. The FAST Workgroup was created by the

American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma (ACS COT) to serve in an advisory capacity toward the development of an effective and durable strategy for reducing firearm injury, death, and disability. The ACS COT has pursued a broadly inclusive strategy taking in all points of view to effectively develop a consensus approach.¹⁻³ This strategy has incorporated input from views across the spectrum, including multiple survey(s) of surgeons, town hall meetings of COT members, ACS COT Injury Prevention Committee Meetings, interactions with the ACS Board of Regents and Board of Governors, and multiple small group/individual meetings with surgeons across the country. This approach has led to a dialogue between those who might differ with respect to their views on the benefits of firearm ownership and personal liberty, but who agree on the critical importance of reducing injuries and deaths related to firearms.

Disclosure Information: Nothing to disclose.

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in this article are the authors' own and do not reflect the view of the US Department of Defense or the US Department of Homeland Security.

Received November 3, 2018; Accepted November 6, 2018.

From the Department of Surgery, University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington, KY (Talley); Department of Pediatric Surgery, Connecticut Children's Medical Center and the University of Connecticut School of Medicine (Campbell) and Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center (Gross), Hartford, CT; Department of Surgery, UT Health San Antonio, San Antonio, TX (Jenkins, Eastridge, Stewart) and Department of Urology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX (Coburn); University of Missouri, Columbia, MO (Barnes); Department of General Surgery, Iowa Methodist Medical Center, Des Moines, IA (Sidwell); Sanford School of Medicine, University of South Dakota, Sioux Falls, SD (Timmerman); USAF, Bethesda, MD (Bailey) and Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Johns Hopkins Medicine, Baltimore, MD (Ficke); United States Department of Homeland Security (Eastman) and American College of Surgeons (Shalgian), Washington, DC; Department of Surgery, University of California, Irvine, Orange, CA (Kuncir) and Department of Surgery, UCSF Fresno, Fresno, CA (Davis); Oklahoma University Health Science Center, Oklahoma City, OK (Letton); Department of Surgery, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, WI (Liepert); West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV (Wilson); Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, Fairbanks, AK (Robinette); American College of Surgeons, Chicago, IL (Michaels); Department of Otolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC (Weissler); Department of Surgery, UNLV School of Medicine, Las Vegas, NV (Kuhls); Department of Surgery, University of Washington, Seattle, WA (Bulger); and American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma FAST Workgroup (Talley, Campbell, Jenkins, Barnes, Sidwell, Timmerman, Gross, Coburn, Bailey, Eastman, Ficke, Kuncir, Letton, Eastridge, Liepert, Wilson, Robinette, Davis, Shalgian, Michaels, Weissler, Kuhls, Bulger, Stewart).

Correspondence address: Ronald M Stewart, MD, FACS, Department of Surgery, UT Health San Antonio, 7703 Floyd Curl Dr, San Antonio, TX 78229-3900. email: stewartr@utchsca.edu

Through this dialogue, we came to realize that the community of firearm owners are often approached as a part of the problem, but less commonly approached as a part of the solution.⁴ The ACS COT and others have called for a public health approach to the epidemic of firearm-associated injury, and more specifically firearm violence.^{1,5-8} A key step integral to a public health approach is community engagement.⁹⁻¹⁵ Community engagement strategies for public health interventions are a core step in implementation and are recommended by major international public health organizations.⁹⁻¹¹ The degree of community engagement can make a critical difference in efficacy or lack of efficacy of a public health program. As a specific example, if a local trauma center's injury prevention and outreach team were moving forward with a bicycle safety initiative, an important early

step would be to reach out to bicycle owners to engage them as a part of the solution and to use their expertise in the activity with the goal of making the prevention initiative as effective as possible. For the initial work of our FAST Workgroup, the community of interest is the community of firearm owners in the US.

Just as with surgery, engagement is a blend of science and art.⁹ A good example of this type of effort in the firearm injury prevention arena is Barber and colleagues' work on suicide prevention through engagement of the firearm owner community. Barber and colleagues describe the importance of working with "trusted messengers" as a necessary step in community engagement. As described here, the individual bicycle rider is simply more receptive to a safety message from a bicycle enthusiast or representative from the bicycle community, and generally much more receptive if the message comes from those who are supportive of bicycling. This is also true in medicine; surgeons are much more receptive to messages from their surgical colleagues. Likewise, critically injured trauma patients are more receptive to advice and counseling from trauma survivors who have been in a similar position, which is the basis of the using a trauma survivors' network.¹⁶

To create the FAST Workgroup, the ACS COT leadership sought out surgical leaders who are firearm owners, specifically looking for a geographically representative sample of trauma surgeons passionate about firearm ownership with expertise as hunters, sport shooters, self-defense, law enforcement, and/or previous military service. The FAST Workgroup is composed of respected surgeons who meet the criteria of being on the frontline for the care of firearm injuries, involved in meetings with the COT Injury Prevention Committee, have a track record of working well as a part of a team, are avid firearm owners, and practice in areas distributed across the US.

This article describes the FAST Workgroup's approach and methods, and summarizes consensus recommendations for strategies and tactics to increase firearm safety, reduce the probability of mass shootings, reduce firearm-associated violence, address mental health factors, and encourage federally funded firearm injury research, while preserving the right to own and use a firearm.

METHODS AND APPROACH

For the past 5 years, the ACS COT has worked to develop a consensus strategy around how best to reduce the firearm injury death and disability. This strategy was built around 3 guiding principles:

1. Advocate and promote a public health approach to firearm injury prevention;

2. Implement evidence-based violence prevention programs through the network of ACS COT-verified trauma centers
3. Provide, foster, and promote a forum for civil dialogue within our own professional organization with the goal of moving toward a consensus on programs or interventions aimed at reducing firearm injuries and deaths.

These principles have allowed a maximally inclusive process whereby input has been obtained from all points of view. This inclusive approach has led to the creation of a common narrative that creates a bridge between groups of people who do not agree about the general benefit of firearms, but agree on the need to reduce violence, injuries, and deaths.¹⁷ We have demonstrated that surgeons with strong opinions about the benefit or lack of benefit of firearms can and will work together to reduce firearm death and disability. The next steps of this process are multifaceted, but the goal is to develop a durable, effective, and common-ground set of policies that reduce firearm injury and death. The COT leadership believes that a durable and effective strategy requires the engagement and partnership with firearm owners.

Members of the FAST Workgroup had all been engaged in previous discussions with the COT Injury Prevention and Control Committee and had all either expressed an interest in the topic or had contributed their opinion(s) about the work of the ACS COT's firearm injury prevention initiative. Three of the authors (RMS, DLK, EMB) worked to identify surgeons who had identified themselves as avid firearm owners. These surgeons were then invited to attend as a member of the focus group. Multiple conference calls were held along with 3 in-person meetings. The group consciously worked to focus the discussion on efforts that could reduce injury and death and preserve the ownership rights of responsible Americans. The group recognizes that firearm injury is a complex and multifaceted problem and that the underlying cause of the injuries might be different and can require different solutions based on the context of the injury. For the purpose of this initial set of meetings, the FAST Workgroup centered its efforts on how best to make firearm ownership safer, decrease the risk of intentional mass shootings, and start to address the culture of violence in the US. A consensus process was used for making the recommendations. To be included as a recommendation in this article, all members of the group needed to agree with the recommendation. There were some differing degrees of agreement, but if every participating member did not agree enough that they could accept and support a given recommendation, then

the concept or idea was not put forward as a recommendation from the Workgroup.

The recommendations are given in the form of stating a principle that the group believed is important, followed by specific recommendations related to the principle. We believe this provides a description of the rationale and also allows for flexibility in implementation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FIREARM STRATEGY TEAM WORKGROUP

Obtaining ownership

Principle: We believe those who are a danger to themselves or others should not be allowed to purchase or receive a firearm as a gift or as a transfer from another person.

Recommendation: We support a robust and accurate background check in accordance with federal law 18 U.S.C. § 922[g][1-9] for all purchases and all transfers of firearms.

Rationale and background for recommendation: The FAST Workgroup believes the bipartisan Fix NICS Act of 2017 was a necessary step in the right direction; however, not conducting background checks on all transfers and sales of firearms creates a real opportunity for those who are a danger to themselves or others to illegally obtain firearms. The law requires federally licensed dealers (those with a Federal Firearms License) to conduct background checks on all gun sales and transfers through the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). No such requirement is codified in law for private sales or transfers of firearms.

We recommend a NICS background check for all transfers of firearms with the recognition that this recommendation creates some potential challenges to legitimate private purchasers and sellers of firearms, and would also create an increased load on the computerized system on which the NICS functions. After extensive discussion, we believe these challenges can be effectively and efficiently managed by partnerships between private sellers (who do not have a Federal Firearms License) and retailers (who have a Federal Firearms License) who routinely conduct background checks through the NICS. The federal government must insure that the computerized system can handle the increased number of background checks required before implementation of this recommendation.

Effective state implementation is critical if the Fix NICS Act of 2017 is to achieve its purpose. We recommend expeditious full and complete implementation of the Fix NICS Act of 2017 by all states, combined with continuing ongoing efforts to improve the NICS. This

comprehensive approach requires more complete, timely, and standardized state reporting of information to the NICS, particularly regarding criminal convictions, drug abuse, and mental health data. In discussion, our FAST Workgroup supports the addition of intimate partner domestic violence offenses and the misdemeanor offense of stalking be added to the disqualifying criteria for purchasing a firearm.

Although the group did not reach consensus, there were extensive discussions and a significant amount of support for the concept of a permit to purchase approach (which is implemented in some states) especially for high-capacity, magazine-fed, semi-automatic rifles, and for those younger than 25 years who wish to purchase a firearm.

Firearm registration

Principle: A firearm should be transferred with registration in accordance to federal law 18 U.S.C. § 922[g][1-9] just as other properties are, such as vehicles or a home. This would include the private sale and the transfer of property that is bequeathed from an estate or among family members.

Recommendation: We support firearm registration and the development and implementation of an electronic database for all registered firearms.

Rationale: We believe firearm registration and the ability to track a registered firearm is important to aid law-enforcement professionals in preventing the illegal sale of firearms to those who cannot pass a background check due to criminal activity or serious mental illness. We recommend a reliable database to track these registrations.

Licensure

Principle: Certain classes of weapons with significant offensive capability are currently appropriately restricted and regulated under the National Firearms Act classification as class III weapons (eg fully automatic machine guns, explosive devices, and short-barreled shotguns).

Recommendation: We recommend a formal reassessment of the firearms designated within each of the National Firearms Act classifications. For instance, high-capacity, magazine-fed, semi-automatic rifles should be evaluated, and consideration given to reclassification as an National Firearms Act class III firearm or a new class designation.

Rationale: The FAST Workgroup extensively discussed licensure for all firearms, which is distinct from the ability to purchase a firearm. The group did not reach a consensus on the recommendation for licensure of all firearms; however, the group does support state licensure in the form of concealed carry permits¹⁸ and, therefore, believes that licensure could be applied, and might be

warranted, for high-capacity, magazine-fed, semi-automatic rifles. In this setting, increased screening and additional evidence of safety training could be opted for by individual states. This could also provide a more efficient and focused setting for an electronic database, in contrast to a database for all firearm purchases.

Education and training

Principle: Responsible firearm ownership and use comes with significant responsibility and understanding of safe handling, care, and use.

Recommendation: We endorse formal gun safety training for all new gun owners and endorse hunter safety and safe gun handling education. Any training program must include the 4 vital safety rules: assume the gun is always loaded; finger off the trigger until ready to fire; never point at anything you do not intend to kill or destroy; and always check all chambers before cleaning.

Recommendation: We recommend direct adult supervision in the use of firearms for children younger than 12 years and indirect supervision for children between the age of 12 and 18 years, where not already state-regulated.

Rationale: As surgeons who routinely provide care to patients that is important and generally beneficial, but also entails risk, we believe education is a cornerstone of safety. There are numerous resources available for high-quality firearm safety education and we believe this should be universal, foundational training for all new firearm owners.

Ownership responsibilities

Principle: Owners who do not provide reasonable, safe firearm storage should be held responsible for adverse events related to discharge of their firearm(s).

Recommendation: We endorse requiring firearm owners to provide safe and controlled firearm storage. Owners who do not provide reasonable, safe firearm storage should be held responsible for adverse events related to discharge of their firearm(s). This includes the responsibility for the use of a stolen firearm, unless there has been timely reporting of a stolen weapon made to law enforcement.

Rationale: Safe, controlled storage reduces the risk of unintentional harm to others.

Mandatory reporting and risk mitigation

Principle: For individuals who are deemed an imminent threat to themselves or others, firearm ownership should be temporarily or permanently restricted based on due process.

Recommendation: Programs to remove firearms from those individuals should be standard as is done in Extreme Risk Protection Order policies, Red Flag laws, and federal law 18 U.S.C. § 922[g][1-9]. Specific due process measures should be required for removal and return of firearms. Mandatory reporting to (and by) law enforcement and medical personnel for those who are threatening to themselves or others should become standard practice.

Recommendation: We recommend treating mass shootings as terrorism and support and encourage domestic law-enforcement efforts and strategies (within the limits of Fourth Amendment protections) to predict, detect, and deter future mass firearm violence.

Rationale: We believe that risk mitigation by law-enforcement professionals is important to public safety, and is necessary to prevent violent individuals from inflicting harm at an individual and societal level.

Safety innovation and technology

Principle: Firearm ownership should be made safer through the use of innovative technology such as that used in automobile safety.

Recommendation: We encourage the development of firearm technology that would significantly reduce the risk of self-harm, prevent unintentional discharge, and prevent unintended use by someone other than the registered owner of the firearm.

Research

Principle: Research to understand health conditions underpins the modern practice of medicine and is essential to improve care and develop effective interventions for all health care conditions.

Recommendation: We recommend that research for firearm injury and firearm injury prevention must be federally funded at a level commensurate with the burden of the disease without restriction.

Recommendation: This research must be conducted in a non-partisan manner. The research agenda should broadly address firearm safety, including safe storage and safe use; violence intervention and control research; serious mental illness and firearm violence; and improving treatment of patients injured from firearms.

The research agenda should include:

1. Root causes of violence. These research endeavors should be focused on identifying intervention programs and strategies to prevent actions of violence involving a firearm, as well as all other mechanisms.
2. Effect of media content (ie social media, television, movies, and video games) on interpersonal violence. This research should investigate the effects of exposure

to high level of violence in modern media. The research should be sufficiently rigorous to determine whether this exposure is causally related to actual violence, and should be powered to examine the effect of this exposure in high-risk subsets.

3. Effective forms of safe storage and safe guns. Technologic changes (such as biometric locks) to firearms could prevent their unintended use by those other than the legal owner. Effective, safe storage mechanisms in the home or vehicle could prevent unintentional injury and death.
4. Effective firearm safety counseling and training.
5. Evaluate effectiveness of restricting access to firearms by violence-prone individuals.
6. Epidemiology of highest-risk populations (subset based on mechanism and intent) for suicide, homicide, mass shootings, intimate partner violence, unintentional injury, and other subsets of firearm violence.
7. An assessment of firearm lethality differences based on specific type of firearm and numbers of deaths and injuries per unit time.

Rationale: Science, research, technology, and innovation are proven approaches to improve safety, reliability, and efficacy. We believe encouraging this approach is beneficial to firearm owners and those who do not own firearms. Revolutionary improvements in automobile safety have come in concert with improvements in reliability. We believe a similar approach to firearms could yield the same result-improved safety with improved reliability. Addressing intentional violence requires a robust research agenda that is supported at a level commensurate with the burden of the problem. Research, innovation, and technology are critical if we are to have effective interventions.

Culture of violence

Principle: We all own the culture of violence. The same principle of freedom with responsibility applies to the manner in which mass killings are communicated to the public. We have concerns that the manner and tone in which information is released to the public and covered by the media likely leads to "copy-cat" mass killers.

Recommendation: The public, professionals in law enforcement, and the press should take steps to eliminate notoriety of the shooter and take an editorially muted approach to the coverage of these events.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

Rationale: Although we would prefer better data based on solid research, we believe we should encourage best practices directed toward eliminating or mitigating motivation for socially isolated, violent individuals from

moving from contemplation to action. This point of view is well stated by the journalist Zeynep Tufekci¹⁸: "The media needs to adopt a similar sensible framework to covering mass killings. And in the age of social media, that also means changing our own behavior. This doesn't mean censoring the news or not reporting important events of obvious news value. It means not providing the killers with the infamy they seek. It means somber, instead of lurid and graphic, coverage, and a focus on victims. ... It means holding back reporting of details such as the type of gun, ammunition, angle of attack and the protective gear the killer might have worn." She and others recommend that law enforcement professionals not release details of the methods and manner of the killings, and those who learn those details should not share them.¹⁹⁻²¹ This is not a call for censorship, but rather a request for editorial nuance, responsibility, and judgment.¹⁹

Social isolation and mental health

Principle: Social Isolation combined with exaggerated depictions of violence, especially when targeted towards young men, likely contributes to violence in the US.²²

Recommendation: We encourage recognition of mental health warning signs and social isolation by teachers, counselors, peers, and parents, and when these warning signs are identified, immediate referral to appropriate mental health professionals. When signs of violent ideation, thoughts, or actions become evident, peers, teachers, and family members should be encouraged to "see something, say something" and report to appropriate local and national law enforcement.

Rationale: Although solid scientific evidence of sufficient quality to determine causation awaits, common sense would dictate efforts be focused on increasing social capital and decreasing social isolation.^{22,23} This involves actual human interaction combined with communicating a sense of hope to young men and women. This responsibility rests on all of us.

DISCUSSION

Firearm injuries are a major public health problem in the US. As a group of surgeons, we care for the patients who suffer and die from firearm injuries. In the current polarized environment, political solutions appear to be lacking; however, we believe implementation of this Workgroup's recommendations would result in fewer injuries and deaths while preserving constitutional freedoms. We acknowledge and appreciate that American surgeons have strongly held views on this issue and we remain

Table 1. Summary of Firearm Ownership, Firearm Use, and Firearm Storage of Firearm Strategy Team Workgroup Participants

Participant	Handgun			Rifle							Home or personal defense, Y/N	All locked and secured, Y/N	Total firearms, n
	Shotgun, n	Revolver, single-fire, or not specified, n	Magazine-fed, semi-automatic, n	Traditional (not high-capacity, magazine-fed, or semi-automatic), n	High-capacity magazine, semi-automatic (AR15-style), n	Antique or muzzle loader, n	NFA class III weapon, n	Target practice, shooting sports, Y/N	Hunting, Y/N	Collecting, Y/N			
Surgeon 1	3	1	4	1	1	0	0	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10
Surgeon 2	7	2	2	5	0	6	0	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	22
Surgeon 3	5	6	0	5	0	0	0	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	16
Surgeon 4	12	2	5	5	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24
Surgeon 5	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9
Surgeon 6	8	3	6	11	5	4	2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39
Surgeon 7	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	Y	N	Y	Y	N	4
Surgeon 8	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	Y	N	N	N	Y	4
Surgeon 9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Y	N	N	Y	N	1
Surgeon 10	3	2	3	1	2	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11
Surgeon 11	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3
Surgeon 12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Y	N	N	Y	Y	2
Surgeon 13	6	1	3	4	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14
Surgeon 14	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4
Surgeon 15	6	1	4	9	5	0	0	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	25
Surgeon 16	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Y	N	N	N	Y	2
Surgeon 17	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	Y	N	N	N	Y	9
Surgeon 18	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5
ACS/COT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Y	N	N	NA	0
ACS/COT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	NA	0
ACS/COT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	NA	0
ACS/COT	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	Y	N	N	N	Y	6

ACS/COT, American College of Surgeons/Committee on Trauma, N, no; NFA, National Firearms Act; Y, yes.

respectful of those on both sides who might disagree with the recommendations that the FAST Workgroup has made. However, we also understand that the US has a major public health problem with firearm injuries and believe our recommendations endorse the best-available options to lessen the current impact of firearm violence at the population level.

Current educational programs through the ACS such as Stop the Bleed, the ACS COT Trauma Center Verification Program, and the Trauma Quality Improvement Programs continue to be extremely effective in addressing the care of firearm-injured patients and clearly will have a positive effect on outcomes as these programs continue to develop. The FAST Workgroup was created based on work begun by the ACS COT Injury Prevention Committee to focus on effective and durable strategies for the prevention of firearm injuries.

The ACS COT has pursued a maximally inclusive process to develop effective and thoughtful strategies for firearm injury prevention as they relate to suicide, homicide, and unintentional shootings. We have engaged with major stakeholder groups, including the National Rifle Association, Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, and Everytown for Gun Safety. The approach we have taken is consistent with other injury prevention strategies used by the ACS COT. We have worked carefully and deliberately to develop an inclusive narrative that can be supported by both sides of the often-polarized debate about firearms in the US.¹⁷ This workgroup and follow-on workgroups are designed to engage diverse stakeholder groups and have them contribute constructively, so that they can be part of the solution.

The FAST Workgroup includes 22 experienced surgeons (median of 28 years caring for trauma patients). Eighteen of these surgeons met all of the criteria described in the introduction: surgical leaders who are firearm owners that are passionate about firearm ownership with expertise as hunters, sport shooters, self-defense, law enforcement, and/or previous military service. Four represented the leadership of the ACS COT and the ACS (EMB, DAK, RMS, MW). All have cared for, and most continue to care for, patients with serious firearm injuries. The group is geographically diverse, representing 16 states, and includes surgeons that treat both injured children and injured adults. Nine (41%) surgeons in the FAST Workgroup have past or present military experience, and others have formal training in public health. Five (23%) are current members of the National Rifle Association and 4 (18%) are former members. All are committed to preserving liberty and preventing firearm

injury using an evidence-based approach. Although the group was not polled on where they stand politically, it is clear that the group is extremely supportive of Second Amendment rights. We are not constitutional scholars, but we do not believe that any of the FAST Workgroup's recommendations impinge on the rights guaranteed by the US Constitution.

These recommendations come from surgeons who are likely representative of the approximately 40% of American surgeons who own firearms.¹ An acknowledged weakness of the recommendations is that they result from a small convenience sample of firearm-owning surgeons, and are subject to selection bias. To assist the reader in determining potential bias, every surgeon voluntarily provided an inventory of their firearm ownership, years of experience spent caring for firearm-related injury (Table 1), National Rifle Association membership (past and present), and past or present military service.

The FAST Workgroup is not trying to speak for all firearm owners, and is not speaking for all surgeons; however, as a group of firearm owners and surgeons who were convened by the ACS, the members of the FAST Workgroup did try to objectively and thoughtfully consider a wide range of possible approaches to lessen the public health burden of firearm injury and death. The members of the workgroup believe that the recommendations are reasonable and preserve Second Amendment rights for responsible firearm owners. The FAST Workgroup expects that some firearm owners will contest the emphasis on freedom with responsibility, but our view stems from our belief that a democratic society requires that its citizens act responsibly.

The members of the workgroup also expect that some will contest these recommendations based on the belief that the FAST Workgroup might be implicitly or explicitly influenced by firearm stakeholder groups, or influenced by the participants' philosophical beliefs about the Second Amendment. Just as this workgroup is not speaking for all firearm owners, the FAST Workgroup is not speaking for all surgeons. As surgeons, we tried to make these recommendations align with the best interests of our patients (their families and their communities) who suffer from the consequences of firearm injury and death.

The FAST Workgroup as currently composed will need additional input and participation from different stakeholders when it comes to addressing subsets of patients based on age and manner of injury (ie suicide, homicide, and unintentional). This requires an ongoing process and will require refinement of objectives and recommendations over time.

CONCLUSIONS

The members of the FAST Workgroup believe these recommendations will increase public safety and improve our understanding of firearm injury in the US. We understand that there is not a perfect or simple solution for an issue as complex as firearm injury in America. These recommendations would make firearm ownership safer for those who own a firearm, as well as those who do not. The group's general approach is centered on enforcement of existing laws and strengthening existing statutes and regulations, with the goal of keeping firearms out of the hands of those who are a danger to themselves or others. This basic, responsible approach is supported by organizations across the spectrum.^{24,25} Through the ACS COT's consensus-driven firearm injury prevention project, ACS COT members have demonstrated the ability to work together (across regions and philosophic differences) to advance substantive public health recommendations and programs. We hope this approach can serve as a model for other Americans and other organizations.

The members of the FAST Workgroup know there will be people who think we did not go far enough, and also people who think we went too far, but we believe the middle ground moves the purpose forward. We know thousands of American lives can be saved each year. Full implementation of the measures we call for in this report would preserve freedom and simultaneously make our country safer, stronger, and healthier.

Author Contributions

Study conception and design: Kuhls, Bulger, Stewart

Acquisition of data: Talley, Campbell, Jenkins, Barnes, Sidwell, Timmerman, Gross, Coburn, Bailey, Eastman, Ficke, Kuncir, Letton, Eastridge, Liepert, Wilson, Robinette, Davis, Shalgian, Michaels, Weissler, Kuhls, Bulger, Stewart

Analysis and interpretation of data: Talley, Campbell, Jenkins, Barnes, Sidwell, Timmerman, Gross, Coburn, Bailey, Eastman, Ficke, Kuncir, Letton, Eastridge, Liepert, Wilson, Robinette, Davis, Shalgian, Michaels, Weissler, Kuhls, Bulger, Stewart

Drafting of manuscript: Talley, Stewart

Critical revision: Talley, Campbell, Jenkins, Barnes, Sidwell, Timmerman, Gross, Coburn, Bailey, Eastman, Ficke, Kuncir, Letton, Eastridge, Liepert, Wilson, Robinette, Davis, Shalgian, Michaels, Weissler, Kuhls, Bulger, Stewart

REFERENCES

1. Kuhls DA, Campbell BT, Burke PA, et al. Survey of American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma members on

firearm injury: consensus and opportunities. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2016;82:877–886.

2. Stewart RM, Kuhls DA. Firearm injury prevention: a consensus approach to reducing preventable deaths. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2016;80:850–852.
3. Dieker RA, Gaines BA, Bonne S, et al. Violence intervention programs: a primer for developing a comprehensive program for trauma centers. *Bull Am Coll Surg* 2017;102:30–36.
4. Barbet C, Frank E, Demicco R. Reducing suicides through partnerships between health professionals and gun owner groups—beyond docs vs Glocks. *JAMA Intern Med* 2017;177:5–6.
5. Hemenway D, Miller M. Public health approach to the prevention of gun violence. *N Engl J Med* 2013;368:2033–2035.
6. Croce MA. AAST statement on firearm injury. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2018;85:427–428.
7. Kristof N. How to reduce shootings. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/11/06/opinion/how-to-reduce-shootings.html>. Accessed October 28, 2018.
8. Tasigiorgos S, Konstantinos PE, Winfield RD, Sakran JV. Firearm injury in the United States: an overview of an evolving public health problem. *J Am Coll Surg* 2015; 221:1005–1014.
9. Clinical and Translational Science Awards Consortium. Community Engagement Key Function Committee Task Force on the Principles of Community Engagement. Principles of Community Engagement Second Edition. NIH Publication No. 11-7782. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health; 2011.
10. Pronk NP, Hernandez LM, Lawrence RS. An integrated framework for assessing the value of community-based prevention: a report of the institute of medicine. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2013;10:120323.
11. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Community Engagement: Improving Health and Wellbeing and Reducing Health Inequalities (NG44). Nice.org.uk/guidance/ng44. Published March 2016. Accessed November 26, 2018.
12. Moloughney B. Community Engagement as a Public Health Approach: A Targeted Literature Review: Final Report October 2012. Available at: https://www.pcelregion.ca/health/library/pdf/Community_Engagement.pdf. Accessed November 18, 2018.
13. Glandon D, Paina L, Alonge O, et al. 10 Best resources for community engagement in implementation research. *Health Policy Plan* 2017;32:1457–1465.
14. Cyril S, Smith BJ, Possamai-Inesedy A, Renzaho AM. Exploring the role of community engagement in improving the health of disadvantaged population: a systematic review. *Glob Health Action* 2015;8:29842.
15. Hanson DW, Finch CE, Allegrante JP, Sleet D. Closing the gap between injury prevention research and community safety promotion practice: revisiting the public health model. *Public Health Rep* 2012;127:147–155.
16. The ATTS Trauma Survivors Network. Available at: <https://www.traumasurvivorsnetwork.org/pages/home>. Accessed August 10, 2018.
17. Stewart RM, Kuhls DA, Rotondo MF, Bulger EM. Freedom with responsibility: a consensus strategy for preventing injury, death, and disability from firearm violence. *J Am Coll Surg* 2018;227:281–283.
18. Hamill ME, Hernandez MC, Bailey KR, et al. State level firearm concealed-carry legislation and rates of homicide and

- other violent crime. *J Am Coll Surg* 2018 Sep 27 [Epub ahead of print].
19. Zeynep Tufekci. The Virginia Shooter Wanted Fame. Let's Not Give It to Him. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/27/opinion/the-virginia-shooter-wanted-fame-lets-not-give-it-to-him.html>. Accessed October 28, 2018.
 20. Towers S, Gomez-Lievano A, Khan M, et al. Contagion in mass killings and school shootings. *PLoS One* 2015;10:e0117259.
 21. No Notoriety. Available at: <https://nonotriety.com>. Accessed October 28, 2018.
 22. Council on Communications and Media. Media violence. *Pediatrics* 2009;124:1495–1503.
 23. Galea S, Karpati A, Kennedy B. Social capital and violence in the United States, 1974–1993. *Soc Sci Med* 2002;55:1373–1383.
 24. Cox C. Prevent Violence and Protect Freedom. Available at: <https://www.nratv.com/home/video/chris-w-cox-we-can-prevent-violence-and-protect-freedom>. Accessed March 20, 2018.
 25. Giffords Law Center. Guns and suicide. Available at: <https://giffords.org/issue/guns-and-suicide>. Accessed April 4, 2018.

Juno 2/12/19

My Name is Malena Chastain, and I oppose this NH HB 109.

I'm representing myself in my testimony but would like to add that I am the Founder of Daughters of Liberty, we have strong women right here in New Hampshire and many states that span across our Republic. We value our second amendment rights because we won't be victims.

House Bill 109 is named Background Checks for Commercial Firearm sales. If you just read the title, it seems reasonable as there is already a federal law that requires background checks on commercial sales. It isn't until you read further that you realize that this bill is a crack in the foundation of second amendment rights affecting law abiding citizens in New Hampshire.

This bill blurs the lines between what's required for commercial vs. private. It clearly states that it doesn't apply to private sales, exchanges or transfers yet in the same sentence it states **that if eligibility can not be ascertained the transaction must be done through a licensed dealer**. No clear definitions have been made regarding a private sale, exchanges or transfer. This bill makes simple innocent transfer of hands a potential crime.

If I hand my firearm to my daughter to teach her gun safety and how to protect herself, under this bill, I should do a back-ground check.

If a firearms instructor loans a firearm to a student, under this bill, they should also do a background check.

If I legally purchase a firearm and want to show my neighbor the firearm I purchased, under this law, I should do a background check...

It gets far more complicated from there... Any transfer of hands requires a background check... meaning, in order for me to take my firearm from my daughters' hands, for the instructor to collect the weapon loaned or if I retrieve the firearm back from my neighbor, that should also require a background check.

The examples I gave could be argued that, that will never happen... how many times have we as law abiding citizens said that, only to come face to face with a situation that we thought would never happen.

I said in the beginning that this bill was a crack in the foundation of our second amendment. New Hampshire is a pro second amendment state... each gun control law passed widens that crack and before you know it, it's a gaping hole.

Laws are supposed to solve a problem, not create one. **According to the National Center for Health Statistics, homicides by firearm in New Hampshire didn't even make into the top 10 leading causes of death in 2016. More citizens died from the flu rather than gun related deaths.**

It saddens me to be standing here in New Hampshire a pro second amendment state discussing a bill that would require me to background check my neighbor before handing them an unloaded firearm to view. Is this what's wanted for us?

On our license plate it reads... live free or die. What good is freedom when its afforded to criminals more than law abiding citizens. Why? Because if this law is passed, only those that don't pose a threat will be getting background checks to borrow a firearm for a class, while the criminals will be loaning firearms to rob a convenient store without a second thought. When you over regulate or regulate simple actions, that impedes freedom. I don't want to change my license plate to live free or die trying...

Please do not pass this bill. Thank you.



Stats of the State of New Hampshire

2016 2015 2014

New Hampshire Birth Data 2016

	St:
Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/unmarried/unmarried.htm)	33
Cesarean Delivery Rate (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/cesarean_births/cesareans.htm)	30
Preterm Birth Rate (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/preterm_births/preterm.htm)	7
Teen Birth Rate (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/teen-births/teenbirths.htm) †	9
Low Birthweight Rate (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/lbw_births/lbw.htm)	6

¹ Excludes data from U.S. territories

†Number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-19

NH Leading Causes of Death, 2016

	Deaths
1. Cancer (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/cancer_mortality/cancer.htm)	2,875
2. Heart Disease (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/heart_disease_mortality/heart_disease.htm)	2,631
3. Accidents (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/accident_mortality/accident.htm)	924
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/lung_disease_mortality/lung_disease.htm)	684
5. Stroke (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/stroke_mortality/stroke.htm)	490
6. Alzheimer's disease (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/alzheimers_mortality/alzheimers_disease.htm)	430
7. Diabetes (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/diabetes_mortality/diabetes.htm)	316
8. Suicide (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/suicide-mortality/suicide.htm)	244
9. Flu/Pneumonia (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/flu_pneumonia_mortality/flu_pneumonia.htm)	203
10. Chronic Liver Disease/Cirrhosis (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/liver_disease.htm)	162

New Hampshire Mortality Data	Deaths
<u>Firearm Deaths</u> (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/firearm_mortality/firearm.htm)	132
<u>Homicide</u> (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/homicide_mortality/homicide.htm)	18
<u>Drug Overdose Deaths</u> (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/drug_poisoning_mortality/drug_poisoning.htm)	481

Other New Hampshire Data

<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u> (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/infant_mortality_rates/infant_mortality_rates.htm) (Deaths per 1,000 live births)
<u>Percentage of Persons Without Health Insurance</u> (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/nhis_insured/nhisuninsured.htm)
<u>Marriage Rate</u> (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/state_marriage_rates_90_95_99-16.pdf)
<u>Divorce Rate</u> (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/state_divorce_rates_90_95_99-16.pdf)

* Rankings are from highest to lowest.

** Rates for the U.S. include the District of Columbia and (for births) U.S. territories. Refer to notes in publication tables for more detail.

*** Death rates are age-adjusted. Refer to source notes below for more detail.

† Excludes data for California, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Minnesota, and New Mexico.

†† Estimates are presented for fewer than 50 states and the District of Columbia due to considerations of sample size and precision.

n/a – Data not available.

Sources:

Health Insurance data come from Health Insurance Coverage: Early Release of Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 2015 (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/insur201605.pdf>) and Health Insurance Coverage: Early Release of Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 2016 (<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/insur201705.pdf>); 2015 birth data come from National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 67, No. 1 (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_01.pdf); leading cause of death data, including firearm, homicide, and drug poisoning mortality data, and infant mortality data come from CDC WONDER and rankings and rates are based on 2016 age-adjusted death rates. For more information on age-adjustment, refer to this report (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr47/nvs47_03.pdf). States are categorized from highest rate to lowest rate. Although adjusted for variations in age-distribution and population size, differences by state do not take into account other state specific population characteristics that may affect the level of the birth characteristic or mortality. When the number of deaths or births events is small, differences by state may be unreliable due to instability in rates. When the

Gene 2/13/19

To : Members of the Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee

Subject: HB 109, requiring background checks for commercial firearms sales

Committee Members,

I am writing in opposition to HB 109. There are many things wrong with this bill as I am sure you will hear from others but I intend to concentrate on one issue; gun safety. **This bill should be called the anti gun safety bill.**

I am a certified NRA instructor but if this bill passes, I will no longer be able to continue to teach gun safety classes. The reason is very simple, it would not be possible to do so and comply with this law.

In section 159-E:3 it states " Exception. This chapter shall not apply to a noncommercial, private sale, transfer, or exchange of a firearm between individuals, provided neither party to the transaction is a prohibited person. *If the status of either party's eligibility to own or possess a firearm cannot be ascertained, the transaction shall be completed through a licensed firearm dealer pursuant to RSA 159-E:2, II."*

The key part to this section is the second sentence. It states if eligibility cannot be ascertained any transfer must be completed through a licensed dealer. In firearms safety classes, firearms are routinely passed back and forth from instructor to student. If I am teaching a basic pistol class I have no way of knowing if all the students are eligible to own or possess a firearm. I can ask each student but must rely on their answer. Under this law, immediately before the class, I would have to take all students to a licensed dealer and have a background check performed on each one. The students would also have to have a background check performed on me. If the class were multi-day, this would have to be done each day.

The above of course, is just not practical due to the logistics, time and cost. The result would be no gun safety classes and new gun owners would have to learn gun safety on their own.

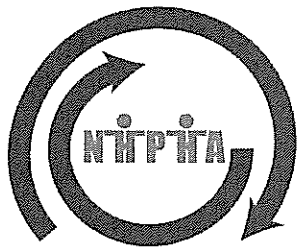
This law would not just impact gun safety classes however. I am also a Range Safety Officer (RSO). Part of an RSO's job is to assist shooters who are experiencing problems with their firearm. A somewhat common problem is a jamb in a semi-auto pistol. Fixing this may involve transferring the gun to the RSO so they can clear the jamb. Of course under this law that transfer would be illegal and would leave the less experienced person trying to clear the jamb by them self. Additionally, if someone needed assistance in removing their firearms from a range, this would not be possible.

The bottom line is this bill would make illegal ANY transfer of a firearm that was not done immediately after the performance of a background check by a licensed dealer.

Sincerely

Rep Mike Harrington

2/12/19 Guns



NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Improving Health, Preventing Disease, Reducing Costs for All

4 Park Street, 4th Floor
Concord, NH 03301
603.228.2983 | HYPERLINK "mailto:
www.nhpha.org

Testimony on HB 109: An Act requiring background checks for commercial firearms sales.

New Hampshire Public Health Association (NHPHA) supports HB 109. The NHPHA recognizes that guns are part of American culture and believes that the pursuit of gun safety is substantially different from the pursuit of gun control. Improving gun safety, in contrast to traditional gun control, reflects a focused, multidisciplinary effort to limit violence and harm subsequent to inappropriate use of a prevalent technology. As such, NHPHA advocates for policies that will prevent gun-related injuries rather than policies focused solely on firearm limitations. HB 109, with its focus on the expansion of background checks, is directly aligned with NHPHA policy positions.

NHPHA supports policies that:

- Support and expand universal background checks, including:
 - ◊ Closing loopholes for private sales, gun shows, and Internet sales.
 - ◊ Improving the amount of information available to firearms dealers seeking background checks.

HB 109 “requires commercial firearms sales or transfers in this state to be subject to a criminal background check and provides a criminal penalty for a violation. The bill excludes private, noncommercial sales or transfers between individuals, provided neither individual is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm under state or federal law.” The text of the law explicitly defines commercial sales to include gun shows and the land surrounding them.

Universal background checks are widely acknowledged as a key lever to reduce illegal gun ownership and improve public safety. The best available data, though dated, suggest that a significant volume of firearms are purchased or acquired from sources other than federally licensed firearms dealers (FFLs). Critically, there is concern that purchases outside of FFLs may be disproportionately illegal; further, evidence suggests that criminal offenders prohibited from owning firearms are far less likely to obtain guns from sources requiring a background check, including FFLs. Expanding background check requirements would make it more difficult for prohibited persons to obtain firearms. By mandating that all commercial sales, including gun shows, and all sales in which an individual’s eligibility to own or possess a firearm is in question must proceed through a FFL, HB 109 closes a critical loophole in existing law. In so doing, it makes an essential step toward a comprehensive, evidence-based approach to preventing gun violence.

NHPHA appreciates the opportunity to provide testimony in support of HB 109. We urge you to give this bill your full support by voting Ought to Pass.

Muro

2/12/19

2/9/19

Dear Chairman Cushing,

I would like to testify in writing in favor of passage of common sense gun safety legislation in the 2019 session of the New Hampshire General Court.

This session three bills will come before your Committee that support common sense gun safety regulations.

HB109 requires background checks for the sale of a firearm in any situation such as guns shows etc.

HB514 imposes a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm. This regulation is so important in preventing impulsive use of a firearm in a situation that might result in harm to oneself or to another person.

HB687 is relative to extreme risk protection.

I favor the passage of all three of these bills.

I have worked my whole adult life as an oncologist. As such, I speak as an individual who has tried to prevent disability and death due to terrible diseases. One of our greatest triumphs as physicians has been in preventing deaths due to tobacco smoking related diseases, particularly lung cancer. These lives were not saved by surgery or medicines. Once one has been diagnosed with lung cancer, even at the earliest stage, less than 50% of patients will live 5 years, and most will die in 2 years or less¹.

The enlightened laws and regulations that individuals like you have enacted saved these lives. At the height of the lung cancer epidemic in 1990, 90 men per 100,000 died every year of lung cancer. In 2015 that number has been cut to 40 men per 100,000. Death rates for women from lung cancer have also fallen over this time period though not as dramatically¹. Rules and regulations that have made it more expensive to smoke tobacco and that have prevented young people from starting to smoke have been crucial in this effort.

Death due to lung cancer and other tobacco related diseases are largely preventable conditions. Before tobacco smoking became common less than 5 individuals in 100,000 died of this condition. Death due to gun violence is also a largely preventable condition. Last year 14,661 individuals died due to gun violence in the United States. That shocking number includes 666 children under the age of 12, and 2,833 teenagers². We must work together to curb this epidemic.

I urge you to support the common sense regulations in HB109, HB514 and HB687.

Thank you for considering my concerns and for your anticipated support of these important bills.

Sincerely,

Denis B. Hammond, MD FASCO
194 North Amherst Rd.
Bedford, NH 03110-4907
603-472-8548

1. American Cancer Society, Facts and Statics, 2019
2. The Gun Violence Archives. www.gunviolencearchive.org

CC: Leonard Korn, MD Immediate Past President NHMS

Corn 2/12/19

Testimony on HB 109 and HB 514
House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee
February 13, 2019

By Leonard Korn MD
Immediate Past President, New Hampshire Medical Society

Organized medicine has been concerned for years about the alarming prevalence of gun violence in our country. For us as physicians gun violence is not a political issue but an issue of public health. And for us as physicians we come of course to this public health crisis because we treat the blood, death and injuries in our emergency rooms, our surgical suites and our hospitals, and for survivors in our offices and rehab centers. We are the "last lane" in the tragedy of gun violence, and we cannot remain silent in the face of this epidemic.

Studies clearly show that legislation to curb the incidence of gun violence does help to reduce gun violence. Basically, all efforts at preventing gun violence are at their core attempts to restrict possession of firearms by those individuals who have shown tendencies to commit violence towards themselves or others. The most basic such legislation is of course the universal background check system, restricting gun purchase and possession of individuals who are felons or who have been deemed ineligible to possess firearms. I have appended to this testimony several studies and research supporting background checks as an important element in reducing the incidence of gun violence. The evidence is clear and convincing.

Nevertheless, the current system of background checks has many alarming loopholes, so that the system can be easily bypassed. Bypassing the background check system is totally unacceptable and needs to be fixed. HB 109 closes the significant loopholes of private sales and Internet sales and must be passed. The New Hampshire Medical Society has been supporting such policy since March 2014. Indeed, there are 75 national medical, public health and research organizations that endorse comprehensive gun violence prevention initiatives including universal background checks. I've appended a copy of a letter sent to the US House of Representatives on February 22, 2018

by those 75 health organizations supporting strengthening the background check system.

I am also here to encourage support of HB 514, legislation requiring a waiting period of seven days between the purchase and delivery of a firearm to an individual. This is also a crucial piece of legislation that is especially important for individuals who might be purchasing a firearm with intent to commit suicide. I've been practicing psychiatry for 51 years, since my internship at Maine Medical Center in 1968.

Psychiatrists and mental health clinicians know that suicide is an impulsive act and that people can be helped if the impulse to act is interrupted. Suicide is a "long term solution to a short term problem," so attempts to interfere with the impulse such as a waiting period between purchase and delivery of a firearm would clearly be of great benefit in reducing the unfortunate increasing firearm suicide rate in New Hampshire. The New Hampshire Medical Society on January 9, 2019 adopted a policy position of support for waiting periods and thus is strongly supportive of HB 514. The AMA and many other medical specialty societies also support waiting periods. The New Hampshire Medical Society encourages your Committee and the NH House and Senate and Governor Sununu to support this vital legislation, another piece of the critical need for comprehensive legislative solutions to the epidemic of gun violence in our state and nation.

Thank you for your attention to this important public health issue.

Data Supporting Universal Background Checks

- Everytown for Gun Safety research reported a 40% reduction in homicide rates and 15% reduction in suicide rates as a result of closing loopholes in background check laws in Connecticut.
- Everytown research also showed that states requiring universal background checks had:
 - 47% decreased rates of women shot to death by intimate partners
 - 53% lower rates of officers shot and killed
 - 47% fewer firearm suicides
 - 48% less trafficking of firearms in cities

Data Supporting Background Checks (cont'd)

- Laws strengthening background checks are associated with decreased firearm homicides.
 - *Lee LK et al (JAMA Int Med 2017 1;177(1):106-119)*
- Study finds that universal background checks are associated with 14% decreased firearm homicides.
 - *Crifasi CK et al (J Urban Health 2018 Jun;95(3):383-90)*
- Study estimates that universal background checks would reduce the US death rate from firearms from 10.35 to 4.46 per 100,000.
 - *Kalesan B et al (Lancet 2016 Apr 30;387(10030):1847-55)*

February 22, 2018

U.S. House
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative:

The undersigned 75 national medical, health, public health, and research organizations write to urge you – again - to find a bipartisan path forward for comprehensive legislative solutions to firearm-related injuries and fatalities.

Many of our groups previously wrote to you after massacres in Las Vegas and Sutherland Springs. We write to you now because on Feb. 14th, 17 children and adults at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida, lost their lives at the hands of an individual with an assault weapon. Over and over again, such mass shootings are the tragic inflection points that exemplify the daily toll that gun violence takes on the lives of Americans. In 2016, there were over 38,000 U.S. firearm-related fatalities.¹ It is critical that we address gun violence as the significant public health threat that it is, so that we can enact policies that significantly reduce firearm-related morbidity and mortality.

Policymakers have an opportunity to respond to this public health challenge with bipartisan solutions that reduce injuries and fatalities associated with firearms. Federal policy should address gun violence with the same dedication applied to other successful public health initiatives over the past 25 years, such as immunizations, public sanitation, and motor vehicle safety. Reducing injury and mortality through research and evidence-based prevention and intervention strategies has been proven to improve health, safety, and life expectancy.

Strengthening firearm background checks and supporting funding for federal research and public health surveillance on firearm-related injuries and fatalities would provide meaningful progress in achieving a public health solution for this issue. We urge you to find a bipartisan path forward to enact commonsense solutions that address the public health threat of firearm-related injuries and fatalities. Our organizations stand ready to work with you to support that critical effort. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

2020 Mom

Academic Pediatric Association
American Academy of Family Physicians
American Academy of Pediatrics
American Art Therapy Association
American Association for Psychoanalysis in Clinical Social Work
American Association of Colleges of Nursing
American Board of Pediatrics
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
American College of Physicians

American College of Preventive
American Counseling Association
American Medical Association
American Medical Women's Association
American Nurses Association
American Osteopathic Association
American Pediatric Society
American Pediatric Surgical Association
American Psychiatric Association
American Psychoanalytic Association
American Psychological Association
American Public Health Association
American Society of Nuclear Cardiology
Association for Ambulatory Behavioral Healthcare
Association of American Medical Colleges
Association of Black Cardiologists
Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs
Association of Medical School Pediatric Department Chairs
Association of Reproductive Health Professionals
Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials
Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses
Big Cities Health Coalition
Child Injury Prevention Alliance
Children's Defense Fund
Children's Health Fund
Clinical Social Work Association
Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S. Public Health Service, Inc. (COA)
Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists
Council on Social Work Education
Doctors for America
First Focus
Futures Without Violence
GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality
Healthy Teen Network
International Association of Forensic Nurses
National Alliance to Advance Adolescent Health
National Association for Children's Behavioral Health
National Association of Community Health Centers
National Association of County and City Health Officials
National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners
National Association of School Nurses
National Association of Social Workers
National Association of State EMS Officials
National Black Nurses Association
National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence

National Hispanic Medical Association
National Network of Public Health Institutes
National Partnership for Women & Families
National Physicians Alliance
National Register of Health Service Psychologists
National Women's Health Network
North American Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition
Pediatric Policy Council
Prevention Institute
Public Health Institute
Safe States Alliance
School-Based Health Alliance
Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine
Society for Pediatric Research
Society for Public Health Education
Society of General Internal Medicine
Trailhead Institute for Public Health Innovation
Trust for America's Health
Urgent Care Association of America

ⁱ https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/firearm_mortality/firearm.htm

2/12/19 *Muss*

Firearms Transaction Record

WARNING: You may not receive a firearm if prohibited by Federal or State law. The information you provide will be used to determine whether you are prohibited from receiving a firearm. Certain violations of the Gun Control Act, 18 U.S.C. 921 et. seq., are punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment and/or up to a \$250,000 fine.

Transferor's/Seller's
Transaction Serial
Number (If any)

Read the Notices, Instructions, and Definitions on this form. Prepare in original only at the licensed premises ("licensed premises" includes business temporarily conducted from a qualifying gun show or event in the same State in which the licensed premises is located) unless the transaction qualifies under 18 U.S.C. 922(c). All entries must be handwritten in ink. "PLEASE PRINT."

Section A - Must Be Completed Personally By Transferee/Buyer

1. Transferee's/Buyer's Full Name (If legal name contains an initial only, record "IO" after the initial. If no middle initial or name, record "NMN".)
 Last Name (Including suffix (e.g., Jr, Sr, II, III)) | First Name | Middle Name

2. Current State of Residence and Address (U.S. Postal abbreviations are acceptable. Cannot be a post office box.)
 Number and Street Address | City | County | State | ZIP Code

3. Place of Birth
 U.S. City and State -OR- Foreign Country

4. Height
 Ft. _____
 In. _____

5. Weight (Lbs.) _____

6. Sex
 Male
 Female

7. Birth Date
 Month | Day | Year

8. Social Security Number (Optional, but will help prevent misidentification)

9. Unique Personal Identification Number (UPIN) if applicable (See Instructions for Question 9.)

10.a. Ethnicity
 Hispanic or Latino
 Not Hispanic or Latino

10.b. Race (In addition to ethnicity, select one or more race in 10.b. Both 10.a. and 10.b. must be answered.)
 American Indian or Alaska Native
 Asian
 Black or African American
 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 White

11. Answer the following questions by checking or marking "yes" or "no" in the boxes to the right of the questions.

	Yes	No
a. Are you the actual transferee/buyer of the firearm(s) listed on this form? Warning: You are not the actual transferee/buyer if you are acquiring the firearm(s) on behalf of another person. If you are not the actual transferee/buyer, the licensee cannot transfer the firearm(s) to you. Exception: If you are picking up a repaired firearm(s) for another person, you are not required to answer 11.a. and may proceed to question 11.b. (See Instructions for Question 11.a.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Are you under indictment or information in any court for a felony, or any other crime for which the judge could imprison you for more than one year? (See Instructions for Question 11.b.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Have you ever been convicted in any court of a felony, or any other crime for which the judge could have imprisoned you for more than one year, even if you received a shorter sentence including probation? (See Instructions for Question 11.c.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Are you a fugitive from justice? (See Instructions for Question 11.d.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Are you an unlawful user of, or addicted to, marijuana or any depressant, stimulant, narcotic drug, or any other controlled substance? Warning: The use or possession of marijuana remains unlawful under Federal law regardless of whether it has been legalized or decriminalized for medicinal or recreational purposes in the state where you reside.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Have you ever been adjudicated as a mental defective OR have you ever been committed to a mental institution? (See Instructions for Question 11.f.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Have you been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Are you subject to a court order restraining you from harassing, stalking, or threatening your child or an intimate partner or child of such partner? (See Instructions for Question 11.h.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Have you ever been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence? (See Instructions for Question 11.i.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12.a. Country of Citizenship: (Check/List more than one, if applicable. Nationals of the United States may check U.S.A.)
 United States of America (U.S.A) | Other Country/Countries (Specify):

	Yes	No
12.b. Have you ever renounced your United States citizenship?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.c. Are you an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.d.1. Are you an alien who has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa? (See Instructions for Question 12.d.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.d.2. If "yes", do you fall within any of the exceptions stated in the instructions? <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. If you are an alien, record your U.S.-Issued Alien or Admission number (AR#, USCIS#, or I94#):

I certify that my answers in Section A are true, correct, and complete. I have read and understand the Notices, Instructions, and Definitions on ATF Form 4473. I understand that answering "yes" to question 11.a. if I am not the actual transferee/buyer is a crime punishable as a felony under Federal law, and may also violate State and/or local law. I understand that a person who answers "yes" to any of the questions 11.b. through 11.i and/or 12.b. through 12.c. is prohibited from purchasing or receiving a firearm. I understand that a person who answers "yes" to question 12.d.1. is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm, unless the person answers "yes" to question 12.d.2. and provides the documentation required in 18.c. I also understand that making any false oral or written statement, or exhibiting any false or misrepresented identification with respect to this transaction, is a crime punishable as a felony under Federal law, and may also violate State and/or local law. I further understand that the repetitive purchase of firearms for the purpose of resale for livelihood and profit without a Federal firearms license is a violation of Federal law. (See Instructions for Question 14.)

14. Transferee's/Buyer's Signature	15. Certification Date
------------------------------------	------------------------

Section B - Must Be Completed By Transferor/Seller

16. Type of firearm(s) to be transferred (check or mark all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Handgun <input type="checkbox"/> Long Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Other Firearm (frame, receiver, etc. See Instructions for Question 16.) <i>(rifles or shotguns)</i>	17. If transfer is at a qualifying gun show or event: Name of Function: _____ City, State: _____
--	--

18.a. Identification (e.g., Virginia Driver's license (VA DL) or other valid government-issued photo identification.) (See Instructions for Question 18.a.)				
Issuing Authority and Type of Identification	Number on Identification	Expiration Date of Identification (if any)		
		Month	Day	Year

18.b. Supplemental Government Issued Documentation (if identification document does not show current residence address) (See Instructions for Question 18.b.)

18.c. Exception to the Nonimmigrant Alien Prohibition: If the transferee/buyer answered "YES" to 12.d.2. the transferor/seller must record the type of documentation showing the exception to the prohibition and attach a copy to this ATF Form 4473. (See Instructions for Question 18.c.)

Questions 19, 20, or 21 Must Be Completed Prior To The Transfer Of The Firearm(s) (See Instructions for Questions 19, 20 and 21.)

19.a. Date the transferee's/buyer's identifying information in Section A was transmitted to NICS or the appropriate State agency: <table style="width:100%"><tr><td style="width:33%">Month</td><td style="width:33%">Day</td><td style="width:33%">Year</td></tr></table>	Month	Day	Year	19.b. The NICS or State transaction number (if provided) was:
Month	Day	Year		

19.c. The response initially (first) provided by NICS or the appropriate State agency was: <input type="checkbox"/> Proceed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> [The firearm(s) may be transferred on _____ if State law permits (optional)] <input type="checkbox"/> Cancelled	19.d. The following response(s) was/were later received from NICS or the appropriate State agency: <input type="checkbox"/> Proceed _____ (date) <input type="checkbox"/> Overturned <input type="checkbox"/> Denied _____ (date) <input type="checkbox"/> Cancelled _____ (date) <input type="checkbox"/> No response was provided within 3 business days.
--	---

19.e. (Complete if applicable.) After the firearm was transferred, the following response was received from NICS or the appropriate State agency on: _____ (date). Proceed Denied Cancelled

19.f. The name and Brady identification number of the NICS examiner. (Optional) _____ <i>(name)</i> _____ <i>(number)</i>	19.g. Name of FFL Employee Completing NICS check. (Optional) _____
--	---

20. No NICS check was required because a background check was completed during the NFA approval process on the individual who will receive the NFA firearm(s), as reflected on the approved NFA application. (See Instructions for Question 20.)

21. No NICS check was required because the transferee/buyer has a valid permit from the State where the transfer is to take place, which qualifies as an exemption to NICS. (See Instructions for Question 21.)

Issuing State and Permit Type	Date of Issuance (if any)	Expiration Date (if any)	Permit Number (if any)
-------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

Section C - Must Be Completed Personally By Transferee/Buyer

If the transfer of the firearm(s) takes place on a different day from the date that the transferee/buyer signed Section A, the transferee/buyer must complete Section C immediately prior to the transfer of the firearm(s). (See Instructions for Question 22 and 23.)

I certify that my answers to the questions in Section A of this form are still true, correct, and complete.

22. Transferee's/Buyer's Signature	23. Recertification Date
------------------------------------	--------------------------

Transferor/Seller Continue to Next Page
STAPLE IF PAGES BECOME SEPARATED

Section D - Must Be Completed By Transferor /Seller Even If The Firearm(s) is Not Transferred

24. Manufacturer and Importer (If any) (If the manufacturer and importer are different, the FFL must include both.)	25. Model (If Designated)	26. Serial Number	27. Type (See Instructions for Question 27.)	28. Caliber or Gauge
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

REMINDER - By the Close of Business Complete ATF Form 3310.4 For Multiple Purchases of Handguns Within 5 Consecutive Business Days

29. Total Number of Firearms Transferred (Please <i>handwrite</i> by printing e.g., zero, one, two, three, etc. Do not use numerals.)	30. Check if any part of this transaction is a pawn redemption. <input type="checkbox"/> Line Number(s) From Question 24 Above:
31. For Use by Licensee (See Instructions for Question 31.)	32. Check if this transaction is to facilitate a private party transfer. <input type="checkbox"/> (See Instructions for Question 32.)
33. Trade/corporate name and address of transferor/seller and Federal Firearm License Number (Must contain at least first three and last five digits of FFL Number X-XX-XXXXX.) (Hand stamp may be used.)	

The Person Transferring The Firearm(s) Must Complete Questions 34-37.

For Denied/Cancelled Transactions, the Person Who Completed Section B Must Complete Questions 34-36.

I certify that: (1) I have read and understand the Notices, Instructions, and Definitions on this ATF Form 4473; (2) the information recorded in Sections B and D is true, correct, and complete; and (3) this entire transaction record has been completed at my licensed business premises ("licensed premises" includes business temporarily conducted from a qualifying gun show or event in the same State in which the licensed premises is located) unless this transaction has met the requirements of 18 U.S.C. 922(c). Unless this transaction has been denied or cancelled, I further certify on the basis of— (1) the transferee's/buyer's responses in Section A (and Section C, if applicable); (2) my verification of the identification recorded in question 18 (and my re-verification at the time of transfer, if Section C was completed); and (3) State or local law applicable to the firearms business—it is my belief that it is not unlawful for me to sell, deliver, transport, or otherwise dispose of the firearm(s) listed on this form to the person identified in Section A.

34. Transferor's/Seller's Name (Please print)	35. Transferor's/Seller's Signature	36. Transferor's/Seller's Title	37. Date Transferred
---	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------

NOTICES, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

Purpose of the Form: The information and certification on this form are designed so that a person licensed under 18 U.S.C. 923 may determine if he/she may lawfully sell or deliver a firearm to the person identified in Section A, and to alert the transferee/buyer of certain restrictions on the receipt and possession of firearms. The transferor/seller of a firearm must determine the lawfulness of the transaction and maintain proper records of the transaction. Consequently, the transferor/seller must be familiar with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 921-931 and the regulations in 27 CFR Parts 478 and 479. In determining the lawfulness of the sale or delivery of a rifle or shotgun to a resident of another State, the transferor/seller is presumed to know the applicable State laws and published ordinances in both the transferor's/seller's State and the transferee's/buyer's State. (See ATF Publication 5300.5, State Laws and Published Ordinances.)

Generally, ATF Form 4473 must be completed at the licensed business premises when a firearm is transferred over-the-counter. Federal law, 18 U.S.C. 922(c), allows a licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer to sell a firearm to a nonlicensee who does not appear in person at the licensee's business premises only if the transferee/buyer meets certain requirements. These requirements are set forth in section 922(c), 27 CFR 478.96(b), and ATF Procedure 2013-2.

After the transferor/seller has completed the firearms transaction, he/she must make the completed, original ATF Form 4473 (which includes the Notices, General Instructions, and Definitions), and any supporting documents, part of his/her permanent records. Such Forms 4473 must be retained for at least 20 years and after that period may be submitted to ATF. Filing may be chronological (by date of disposition), alphabetical (by name of purchaser), or numerical (by transaction serial number), as long as all of the transferor's/seller's completed Forms 4473 are filed in the same manner.

FORMS 4473 FOR DENIED/CANCELLED TRANSFERS MUST BE RETAINED: If the transfer of a firearm is denied/cancelled by NICS, or if for any other reason the transfer is not completed after a NICS check is initiated, the licensee must retain the ATF Form 4473 in his/her records for at least 5 years. Forms 4473 with respect to which a sale, delivery, or transfer did not take place shall be separately retained in alphabetical (by name of transferee) or chronological (by date of transferee's certification) order.

If the transferor/seller or the transferee/buyer discovers that an ATF Form 4473 is incomplete or improperly completed after the firearm has been transferred, and the transferor/seller or the transferee/buyer wishes to correct the omission(s) or error(s), photocopy the inaccurate form and make any necessary additions or revisions to the photocopy. The transferor/seller should only make changes to Sections B and D. The transferee/buyer should only make changes to Section A and C. Whoever made the changes should initial and date the changes. The corrected photocopy should be attached to the original Form 4473 and retained as part of the transferor's/seller's permanent records.

Exportation of Firearms: The State or Commerce Departments may require a firearms exporter to obtain a license prior to export. **Warning:** Any person who exports a firearm without proper authorization may be fined not more than \$1,000,000 and/or imprisoned for not more than 20 years. See 22 U.S.C. 2778(c).

Section A

The transferee/buyer must personally complete Section A of this form and certify (sign) that the answers are true, correct, and complete. However, if the transferee/buyer is unable to read and/or write, the answers (other than the signature) may be completed by another person, excluding the transferor/seller. Two persons (other than the transferor/seller) must then sign as witnesses to the transferee's/buyer's answers and signature/certification in question 14.

When the transferee/buyer of a firearm is a corporation, company, association, partnership, or other such business entity, an officer authorized to act on behalf of the business must complete Section A of the form with his/her personal information, sign Section A, and attach a written statement, executed under penalties of perjury, stating: (A) the firearm is being acquired for the use of and will be the property of that business entity; and (B) the name and address of that business entity.

Question 1. If the transferee's/buyer's name in question 1 is illegible, the transferor/seller must print the transferee's/buyer's name above the name written by the transferee/buyer.

Question 2. Current Residence Address: A rural route (RR) may be accepted provided the transferee/buyer lives in a State or locality where it is considered a legal residence address. County and Parish are one and the same.

If the transferee/buyer is a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, his/her State of residence is the State in which his/her permanent duty station is located. If the service member is acquiring a firearm in a State where his/her permanent duty station is located, but resides in a different State, the transferee/buyer must list both his/her permanent duty station address and his/her residence address in response to question 2. If the transferee/buyer has two States of residence, the transferee/buyer should list his/her current residence address in response to question 2 (e.g., if the transferee/buyer is purchasing a firearm while staying at his/her weekend home in State X, he/she should list the address in State X in response to question 2).

Question 9. Unique Personal Identification Number (UPIN): For transferees/buyers approved to have information maintained about them in the FBI NICS Voluntary Appeal File, NICS will provide them with a UPIN, which the transferee/buyer should record in question 9. The licensee should provide the UPIN when conducting background checks through the NICS or the State POC.

Question 10.a. and 10.b. Federal regulations (27 CFR 478.124(c)(1)) require licensees to obtain the race of the transferee/buyer. This information helps the FBI and/or State POC make or rule out potential matches during the background check process and can assist with criminal investigations. Pursuant to Office of Management and Budget (OMB), effective January 1, 2003, all Federal agencies requiring collection of race and ethnicity information on administrative forms and records, were required to collect this information in a standard format. (See 62 FR 58782) The standard OMB format consists of two categories for data on ethnicity: "Hispanic or Latino," and "Not Hispanic or Latino" and five categories for data on race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White.

Ethnicity refers to a person's heritage. Persons of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race, are considered Hispanic or Latino.

Race - one or more of the following responses must be selected: (1) American Indian or Alaska Native - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains a tribal affiliation or community attachment; (2) Asian - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam; (3) Black or African American - A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa; (4) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands; and (5) White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. Any other race or ethnicity that does not fall within those indicated, please select the closest representation.

Question 11.a. Actual Transferee/Buyer: For purposes of this form, a person is the actual transferee/buyer if he/she is purchasing the firearm for him/herself or otherwise acquiring the firearm for him/herself. (e.g., *redeeming the firearm from pawn, retrieving it from consignment, firearm raffle winner*). A person is also the actual transferee/buyer if he/she is legitimately purchasing the firearm as a bona fide gift for a third party. A gift is not bona fide if another person offered or gave the person completing this form money, service(s), or item(s) of value to acquire the firearm for him/her, or if the other person is prohibited by law from receiving or possessing the firearm.

ACTUAL TRANSFEREE/BUYER EXAMPLES: Mr. Smith asks Mr. Jones to purchase a firearm for Mr. Smith (*who may or may not be prohibited*). Mr. Smith gives Mr. Jones the money for the firearm. Mr. Jones is **NOT** THE

ACTUAL TRANSFEREE/BUYER of the firearm and must answer "NO" to question 11.a. The licensee may not transfer the firearm to Mr. Jones. However, if Mr. Brown buys the firearm with his own money to give to Mr. Black as a gift (*with no service or tangible thing of value provided by Mr. Black*), Mr. Brown is the actual transferee/buyer of the firearm and should answer "YES" to question 11.a. However, the transferor/seller may not transfer a firearm to any person he/she knows or has reasonable cause to believe is prohibited under 18 U.S.C. 922(g), (n) or (x). **EXCEPTION:** If a person is picking up a repaired firearm(s) for another person, he/she is not required to answer 11.a. and may proceed to question 11.b.

Question 11.b. - 12. Generally, 18 U.S.C. 922(g) prohibits the shipment, transportation, receipt, or possession in or affecting interstate commerce of a firearm by one who: has been convicted of a felony in any Federal, State or local court, or any other crime, punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year (*this does not include State misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment of two years or less*); is a fugitive from justice; is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, marijuana or any depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, or any other controlled substance; has been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to a mental institution; has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions; is subject to certain restraining orders; convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence under Federal, State or Tribal law; has renounced his/her U.S. citizenship; is an alien illegally in the United States or an alien admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa. Furthermore, section 922(n) prohibits the shipment, transportation, or receipt in or affecting interstate commerce of a firearm by one who is under indictment or information for a felony in any Federal, State or local court, or any other crime, punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. An information is a formal accusation of a crime verified by a prosecutor.

A member of the Armed Forces must answer "yes" to 11.b. or 11.c. if charged with an offense that was either referred to a General Court Martial, or at which the member was convicted. Discharged "under dishonorable conditions" means separation from the Armed Forces resulting from a dishonorable discharge or dismissal adjudged by a General Court-Martial. That term does not include any other discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.

EXCEPTION: A person who has been convicted of a felony, or any other crime, for which the judge could have imprisoned the person for more than one year, or who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, is not prohibited from purchasing, receiving, or possessing a firearm if: (1) under the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred, the person has been pardoned, the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or the person has had their civil rights (*the right to vote, sit on a jury, and hold public office*) taken away and later restored, AND (2) the person is not prohibited by the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred from receiving or possessing firearms. Persons subject to this exception, or who receive relief from disabilities under 18 U.S.C. 925(c), should answer "no" to the applicable question.

Question 11.d. Fugitive from Justice: Any person who has fled from any State to avoid prosecution for a felony or a misdemeanor; or any person who leaves the State to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding. The term also includes any person who knows that misdemeanor or felony charges are pending against such person and who leaves the State of prosecution.

Question 11.f. Adjudicated as a Mental Defective: A determination by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, or mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease: (1) is a danger to himself or to others; or (2) lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his own affairs. This term shall include: (1) a finding of insanity by a court in a criminal case; and (2) those persons found incompetent to stand trial or found not guilty by reason of lack of mental responsibility.

Committed to a Mental Institution: A formal commitment of a person to a mental institution by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority. The term includes a commitment to a mental institution involuntarily. The term includes commitment for mental defectiveness or mental illness. It also includes commitments for other reasons, such as for drug use. The term does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or a voluntary admission to a mental institution.

EXCEPTION: Under the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007, a person who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution in a State proceeding is not prohibited by the adjudication or commitment if

the person has been granted relief by the adjudicating/committing State pursuant to a qualifying mental health relief from disabilities program. Also, a person who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution by a department or agency of Federal Government is not prohibited by the adjudication or commitment if either: (a) the person's adjudication or commitment was set-aside or expunged by the adjudicating/committing agency; (b) the person has been fully released or discharged from all mandatory treatment, supervision, or monitoring by the agency; (c) the person was found by the agency to no longer suffer from the mental health condition that served as the basis of the initial adjudication/commitment; or (d) the adjudication or commitment, respectively, is based solely on a medical finding of disability, without an opportunity for a hearing by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority, and the person has not been adjudicated as a mental defective consistent with section 922(g)(4) of title 18, United States Code; (e) the person was granted relief from the adjudicating/committing agency pursuant to a qualified mental health relief from disabilities program. Persons who fall within one of the above exceptions should answer "no" to question 11.f. This exception to an adjudication or commitment by a Federal department or agency does not apply to any person who was adjudicated to be not guilty by reason of insanity, or based on lack of mental responsibility, or found incompetent to stand trial, in any criminal case or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Question 11.h. Qualifying Restraining Orders: Under 18 U.S.C. 922, firearms may not be sold to or received by persons subject to a court order that: (A) was issued after a hearing which the person received actual notice of and had an opportunity to participate in; (B) restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; and (C)(i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or (ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury. An "intimate partner" of a person is: the spouse or former spouse of the person, the parent of a child of the person, or an individual who cohabitates or has cohabitated with the person.

Question 11.i. Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence: A Federal, State, local, or tribal offense that is a misdemeanor under Federal, State, or tribal law and has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim. The term includes all misdemeanors that have as an element the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon (e.g., *assault and battery*), if the offense is committed by one of the defined parties. (See *Exception to 11.b. - 12.*) A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence also is not prohibited unless: (1) the person was represented by a lawyer or gave up the right to a lawyer; or (2) if the person was entitled to a jury, was tried by a jury, or gave up the right to a jury trial. Persons subject to this exception should answer "no" to 11.i.

Question 12.d. Immigration Status: An alien admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa includes, among others, persons visiting the United States temporarily for business or pleasure, persons studying in the United States who maintain a residence abroad, and certain temporary foreign workers. These aliens must answer "yes" to this question and provide the additional documentation required under question 18.c. Permanent resident aliens and aliens legally admitted to the United States pursuant to either the Visa Waiver Program or to regulations otherwise exempting them from visa requirements may answer "no" to this question and are not required to submit the additional documentation under question 18.c.

Question 13. U.S.-issued Alien Number or Admission Number: U.S.-issued alien and admission numbers may be found on the following U.S. Department of Homeland Security documents: Legal Resident Card or Employment Authorization Card (AR# or USCIS#); Arrival/Departure Record, Form 194, or Form 797A (194#). Additional information can be obtained from www.cbp.gov. If you are a U.S. citizen or U.S. national then this question should be left blank.

Question 14. Under 18 U.S.C. 922(a)(1), it is unlawful for a person to engage in the business of dealing in firearms without a license. A person is engaged in the business of dealing in firearms if he/she devotes time, attention, and labor to dealing in firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal

objective of livelihood and profit through the repetitive purchase and resale of firearms. A license is not required of a person who only makes occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of firearms for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or who sells all or part of his/her personal collection of firearms.

Section B

Question 16. Type of Firearm(s): "Other" refers to frames, receivers and other firearms that are neither handguns nor long guns (rifles or shotguns), such as firearms having a pistol grip that expel a shotgun shell, or National Firearms Act (NFA) firearms, including silencers.

If a frame or receiver can only be made into a long gun (*rifle or shotgun*), it is still a frame or receiver not a handgun or long gun. However, frames and receivers are still "firearms" by definition, and subject to the same GCA limitations as any other firearms. See Section 921(a)(3)(B). Section 922(b)(1) makes it unlawful for a licensee to sell any firearm other than a shotgun or rifle to any person under the age of 21. Since a frame or receiver for a firearm, to include one that can only be made into a long gun, is a "firearm other than a shotgun or rifle," it cannot be transferred to anyone under the age of 21, nor can these firearms be transferred to anyone who is not a resident of the State where the transfer is to take place. Also, note that multiple sales forms are not required for frames or receivers of any firearms, or pistol grip shotguns, since they are not "pistols or revolvers" under Section 923(g)(3)(A).

Question 17. Qualifying Gun Show or Event: As defined in 27 CFR 478.100, a gun show or event is a function sponsored by any national, State, or local organization, devoted to the collection, competitive use, or other sporting use of firearms, or an organization or association that sponsors functions devoted to the collection, competitive use, or other sporting use of firearms in the community.

Question 18.a. Identification: Before a licensee may sell or deliver a firearm to a nonlicensee, the licensee must establish the identity, place of residence, and age of the transferee/buyer. The transferee/buyer must provide a valid government-issued photo identification document to the transferor/seller that contains the transferee's/buyer's name, residence address, and date of birth. A driver's license or an identification card issued by a State in place of a license is acceptable. Social Security cards are not acceptable because no address, date of birth, or photograph is shown on the cards. A combination of government-issued documents may be provided. See instructions for question 18.b. Supplemental Documentation.

If the transferee/buyer is a member of the Armed Forces on active duty acquiring a firearm in the State where his/her permanent duty station is located, but he/she has a driver's license from another State, the transferor/seller should list the transferee's/buyer's military identification card and official orders showing where his/her permanent duty station is located in response to question 18.a. Licensees may accept electronic PCS orders to establish residency.

Question 18.b. Supplemental Documentation: Licensees may accept a combination of valid government-issued documents to satisfy the identification document requirements of the law. The required valid government-issued photo identification document bearing the name, photograph, and date of birth of transferee/buyer may be supplemented by another valid, government-issued document showing the transferee's/buyer's residence address. This supplemental documentation should be recorded in question 18.b., with the issuing authority and type of identification presented. For example, if the transferee/buyer has two States of residence and is trying to buy a handgun in State X, he may provide a driver's license (*showing his name, date of birth, and photograph*) issued by State Y and another government-issued document (*such as a tax document*) from State X showing his residence address. A valid electronic document from a government website may be used as supplemental documentation provided it contains the transferee's/buyer's name and current residence address.

Question 18.c. Exceptions to the Nonimmigrant Alien Prohibition and Acceptable Documentation: An alien admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa is not prohibited from purchasing, receiving, or possessing a firearm if the alien: (1) is in possession of a hunting license or permit lawfully issued by the Federal Government, a State or local government, or an Indian tribe federally recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is valid and unexpired; (2) was admitted to the United States for lawful hunting or sporting purposes; (3) has received a waiver from the prohibition from the Attorney General of the United States; (4) is an official representative of a foreign government who is accredited to the United States Government or the Government's mission to an international organization having its

headquarters in the United States; (5) is an official representative of a foreign government who is en route to or from another country to which that alien is accredited; (6) is an official of a foreign government or a distinguished foreign visitor who has been so designated by the Department of State; or (7) is a foreign law enforcement officer of a friendly foreign government entering the United States on official law enforcement business.

Question 19. NICS BACKGROUND CHECKS: 18 U.S.C. 922(t) requires that prior to transferring any firearm to an unlicensed person, a licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer must first contact the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). NICS will advise the licensee whether the system finds any information that the purchaser is prohibited by law from possessing or receiving a firearm. For purposes of this form, contacts to NICS include State agencies designated as points-of-contact ("or POCs") to conduct NICS checks for the Federal Government.

The licensee should NOT contact NICS and must stop the transaction if there is reasonable cause to believe that the transferee/buyer is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm, including if: the transferee/buyer answers "no" to question 11.a.; the transferee/buyer answers "yes" to any question in 11.b. - 11.i. or 12.b. - 12.c.; the transferee/buyer has answered "yes" to question 12.d.1., and answered "no" to question 12.d.2.; or the transferee/buyer cannot provide the documentation required by questions 18.a, b, or c. **WARNING:** Any person who transfers a firearm to any person he/she knows or has reasonable cause to believe is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm violates the law, even if the transferor/seller has complied with the Federal background check requirements.

At the time that NICS is contacted, the licensee must record in question 19.a. - 19.c.: the date of contact, the NICS (*or State*) transaction number, and the initial (first) response provided by NICS or the State. The licensee may record the date the firearms may be transferred to the transferee/buyer (also known as the Missing Disposition Information (MDI) date) in 19.c. that NICS provides for delayed transactions (*States may not provide this date*). If the licensee receives any subsequent response(s) before transferring the firearm, the licensee must record in question 19.d. any response later provided by NICS or the State, or that no response was provided within 3 business days. If the transaction was denied and later overturned in addition to checking the "Proceed" and entering the date, the licensee must also check the "Overturned" box and, if provided, attach the overturn certificate issued by NICS or the State POC to the ATF Form 4473. If the licensee receives a response from NICS or the State after the firearm has been transferred, he/she must record this information in question 19.e. **Note:** States acting as points of contact for NICS checks may use terms other than "proceed," "delayed," "cancelled," or "denied." In such cases, the licensee should check the box that corresponds to the State's response. Some States may not provide a transaction number for denials. However, if a firearm is transferred within the three business day period, a transaction number is required.

NICS Responses: If NICS provides a "proceed" response, the transaction may proceed. If NICS provides a "cancelled" or "denied" response, the transferor/seller is prohibited from transferring the firearm to the transferee/buyer. If NICS provides a "delayed" response, the transferor/seller is prohibited from transferring the firearm unless 3 business days have elapsed and, before the transfer, NICS or the State has not advised the transferor/seller that the transferee's/buyer's receipt or possession of the firearm would be in violation of law. (See 27 CFR 478.102(a) for an example of how to calculate 3 business days.) If NICS provides a "delayed" response, NICS also will provide a Missing Disposition Information (MDI) date that calculates the 3 business days and reflects when the firearm(s) can be transferred under Federal law. States may not provide an MDI date. *State law may impose a waiting period on transferring firearms.*

Questions 20 and 21. NICS EXCEPTIONS: A NICS check is not required if the transfer qualifies for any of the exceptions in 27 CFR 478.102(d). Generally these include: (a) transfers of National Firearms Act firearms to an individual who has undergone a background check during the NFA approval process; (b) transfers where the transferee/buyer has presented the licensee with a permit or license that allows the transferee/buyer to possess, acquire, or carry a firearm, and the permit has been recognized by ATF as a valid alternative to the NICS check requirement; or (c) transfers certified by ATF as exempt because compliance with the NICS check requirements is impracticable. If the transfer qualifies for one of these exceptions, the licensee must obtain the documentation required by 27 CFR 478.131. A firearm must not be transferred to any transferee/buyer who fails to provide such documentation.

A NICS check must be conducted if an NFA firearm has been approved for transfer to a trust, or to a legal entity such as a corporation, and no background check was conducted as part of the NFA approval process on the individual who will receive the firearm. Individuals who have undergone a background check during the NFA application process are listed on the approved NFA transfer form.

Section C

Questions 22 and 23. Transfer on a Different Day and Recertification: If the transfer takes place on a different day from the date that the transferee/buyer signed Section A, the licensee must again check the photo identification of the transferee/buyer at the time of transfer.

Section D

Question 24-28. Firearm(s) Description: These blocks must be completed with the firearm(s) information. Firearms manufactured after 1968 by Federal firearms licensees should all be marked with a serial number. Should you acquire a firearm that is legally not marked with a serial number (i.e. pre-1968); you may answer question 26 with "NSN" (No Serial Number), "N/A" or "None."

If more than four firearms are involved in a transaction, the information required by Section D, questions 24-28, must be provided for the additional firearms on a separate sheet of paper, which must be attached to this ATF Form 4473.

Types of firearms include, but are not limited to: pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, receiver, frame and other firearms that are neither handguns nor long guns (rifles or shotguns), such as firearms having a pistol grip that expel a shotgun shell (pistol grip firearm) or NFA firearms (machinegun, silencer, short-barreled shotgun, short-barreled rifle, destructive device or "any other weapon").

Additional firearms purchases by the same transferee/buyer may not be added to the form after the transferor/seller has signed and dated it. A transferee/buyer who wishes to acquire additional firearms after the transferor/seller has signed and dated the form must complete a new ATF Form 4473 and undergo a new NICS check.

Question 31. This item is for the licensee's use in recording any information he/she finds necessary to conduct business.

Question 32. Check this box, or write "Private Party Transfer" in question 31, if the licensee is facilitating the sale or transfer of a firearm between private unlicensed individuals in accordance with ATF Procedure 2013-1. This will assist the licensee by documenting which transaction records correspond with private party transfers, and why there may be no corresponding A&D entries when the transfer did not proceed because it was denied, delayed, or cancelled.

Privacy Act Information

Solicitation of this information is authorized under 18 U.S.C. 923(g). Disclosure of this information by the transferee/buyer is mandatory for the transfer of a firearm. Disclosure of the individual's Social Security number is voluntary. The number may be used to verify the transferee's/buyer's identity.

For information about the routine uses of this form see System of Records Notice Justice/ATF-008, Regulatory Enforcement Records System (68 FR 163558, January 24, 2003).

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The information required on this form is in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The purpose of the information is to determine the eligibility of the transferee to receive and possess firearms under Federal law. The information is subject to inspection by ATF officers and is required by 18 U.S.C. 922 and 923.

The estimated average burden associated with this collection is 30 minutes per respondent or recordkeeper, depending on individual circumstances. Comments about the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing it should be directed to Reports Management Officer, IT Coordination Staff, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Washington, DC 20226.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Confidentiality is not assured.

The background checks system works, it has stopped more than 3.5 million illegal gun sales since 1994, but the federal laws are riddled with loopholes. What's worse, New Hampshire currently has no state laws requiring background checks on firearm sales. Therefore the only requirement is the one created by federal law. Current Federal law requires federally licensed gun dealers to conduct background checks on all gun sales. But there is no such requirement for unlicensed sellers. That means individuals who are legally prohibited from having firearms—including convicted felons, domestic abusers, and people who have been involuntarily committed due to serious mental illness—can avoid the very background checks designed to prevent them from getting guns by simply buying guns from unlicensed sellers, including sales arranged online or at gun shows. Last year, more than 14,000 firearms were listed on Armslist.com in New Hampshire, available without a background check.

These loopholes in the system weaken gun safety laws, enabling criminals to get armed with no questions asked and making it difficult to enforce the law and protect communities from gun violence. A recent survey found that nearly a quarter (22%) of Americans who had acquired their most recent gun in the two years prior reported doing so without a background check,⁸ and investigations have revealed that in some states as many as 1 in 10 people seeking guns in unlicensed sales online have prohibiting criminal records.

No one should be able to avoid a background check simply by purchasing a gun from the internet, a gun show, or the trunk of a car.

Polls in New Hampshire have shown that Granite Staters overwhelmingly support requiring background checks on all gun sales - including majorities of both gun owners and Republicans. A 2016 poll of New Hampshire adults which was conducted by UNH showed that 84 percent of Granite Staters support universal background checks, including 94 percent of Democrats, 76 percent of Republicans and 78 percent of independents.⁹

⁸ Miller M, Hepburn L, Azrael D. Firearm acquisition without background checks: results of a national survey. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 2017 Feb 21;166(4):233-239.



Members of the Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee,

Thank you for taking a moment to read why I'm asking you to support HB 514 imposing a waiting period on firearm sales.

My name is Justine Campbell and I'm a registered voter in Bow, NH and have lived in NH for most of my life. I feel strongly that we need to strengthen our gun laws here in New Hampshire and that any efforts to do that deserve your consideration. I feel strongly about this bill, HB 514 in particular, because I have also been personally affected by gun violence that may have been prevented with legislation such as this. My mother took her own life with a handgun when I was a small child. I was so young that I don't have any memories of her. I know very little about who she was, what she believed, what experiences she had, what was her favorite color, favorite food...I have missed out on a lifetime of her love, of little conversations, of knowing her and knowing what makes me who I am. It's a tragic loss. One that I would not wish on anyone. A tragic loss that could possibly be prevented for other families by something as simple as waiting.

A suicide attempt by gun is lethal, resulting in fatality 85% of the time. Suicide rates in New Hampshire are staggering. On average, one New Hampshire resident dies by firearm suicide every four days. That's someone's mother, father, best friend. A tragic loss.

Please, let this be the year that our legislators have the courage to stand up to the gun lobby in New Hampshire and make public safety a priority, pass HB 514.

Thank you for your consideration.

Justine Campbell, Bow NH

17



New Hampshire

Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

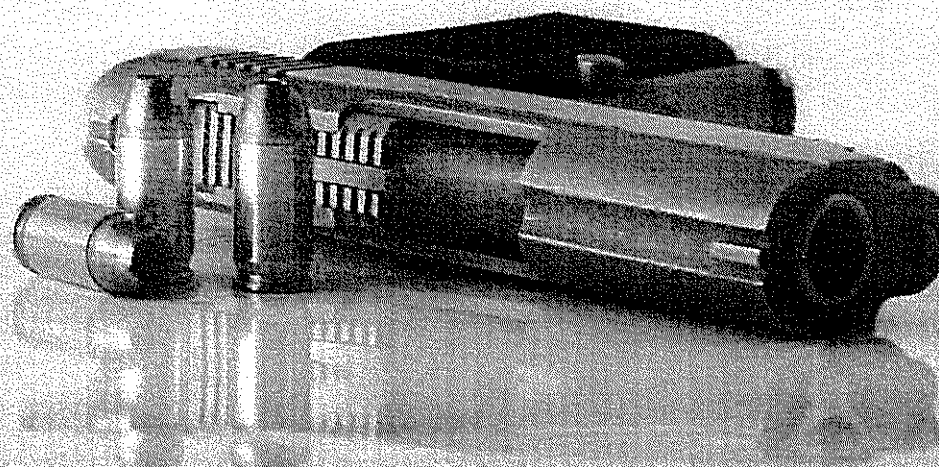


U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

ATF Firearms Trace Data Disclaimer

- Firearm traces are designed to assist law enforcement authorities in conducting investigations by tracking the sale and possession of specific firearms. Law enforcement agencies may request firearms traces for any reason, and those reasons are not necessarily reported to the Federal Government. Not all firearms used in crime are traced and not all firearms traced are used in crime.
- 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. Firearms are normally traced to the first retail seller, and sources reported for firearms traced do not necessarily represent the sources or methods by which firearms in general are acquired for use in crime.

Total Number of Firearms Recovered and Traced in New Hampshire in Calendar Year 2017



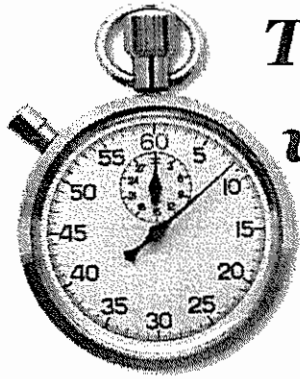
299

Top Categories Reported on Firearm Traces with a New Hampshire Recovery

January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017

Unlawful Possession	Possession of Weapon	Carrying Firearm	Dangerous Drugs	Stolen	Family Offense	Burglary	Homicide	Property Crimes	None Provided	Weapon Offense
88	69	36	29	16	11	7	7	5	4	4

NOTE: There were 23 additional traces that were associated with other categories.



Time-To-Crime Rates for Firearms with a New Hampshire Recovery

January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017

Under 3 Months	3 Months to Under 1 Year	1 Year to Under 2 Years	2 Years to Under 3 Years	3 Years and Over
23	23	11	22	116

1/1/2017-12/31/2017 New Hampshire Average Time-to-Crime: **8.60 Years**

1/1/2017-12/31/2017 National Average Time-to-Crime: **9.30 Years**

Age of Possessors for Firearms with a New Hampshire Recovery

January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017

Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	Over 75
6	15	27	34	56	20		32

1/1/2017-12/31/2017 New Hampshire Average Age of Possessor: **36 Years**

1/1/2017-12/31/2017 National Average Age of Possessor: **35 Years**

16

To the members of the committee,

Disregard with
Amendment

In regards to HB 514, I'd like to suggest a new name for this bill: The stockpiling bill. Because I guarantee with its passage that's what you're going to see. I don't have a regular schedule set aside for my self-defense practice. For me, if the weather's good and I've got the time, I'll go to the range and practice. Sometimes that means I swing by a store and buy ammo that day to go to the range. With the passage of this law and the inability to do that, I will just have to dip into my savings and buy thousands of rounds of ammunition to store for each caliber I use because a single casual day at the range can use hundreds of rounds easy or over a thousand rounds of ammunition for those who want to push themselves or just go plinking for fun.

Putting aside the fact that we have a right to do these things and waiting periods violate this right as much as they would for voting or anything else we have a right to, this law has no perceived benefit. It certainly has zero impact in terms of people who already own guns. They're not going to run out and buy a new, specific device to commit a crime... and studies have concluded that there is no drop in crime rates from this.¹ At all. Politifact² even verified this in a 2015 article citing that waiting periods not only have zero impact on crimes but they have zero impact on overall suicide rates as well.

New Hampshire has the third lowest violent crime rate in the country behind Vermont and Maine.³ All three states currently allow you to buy ammo or firearms the day you want to. Even Massachusetts, a state I would consider in violation with the Constitution in terms of firearms, doesn't have a waiting period law. In fact, the vast majority of States in this country don't have a waiting period law. All of those who do have higher homicide rates and crime rates than New Hampshire. Putting aside the debates and discussions happening today in terms of philosophy and the personal impact of those living here, we should look at the fact that New Hampshire is as successful as we are in terms of combatting crime and protecting our citizens and we should conclude that we've been doing most things right. This is not the time to start proposing grand changes and infringements of our rights to make a political statement for the cause of the day.

New Hampshire is unique in this regard. Many people who are living here today do so for liberty. My father grew up in New York and eventually moved to New Hampshire from Massachusetts specifically for this State's gun rights. I grew up with a strong appreciation for those rights and, having lived in Maine at periods in my past, I have passed up opportunities to live in Maine again specifically for the Liberties we enjoy here in this State. This isn't something trivial for me. It's not something to be played with or disregarded casually as many are advocating. You may say, "You only have to wait a week," but in truth: It's you who has the burden of proof. A burden of proof to us, the citizens, that we need such laws and that they protect our rights. Thus far, I have seen nothing to that effect and the evidence seems to point the opposite way.

¹ <https://www.rand.org/research/gun-policy/analysis/waiting-periods.html>

² <https://www.politifact.com/wisconsin/statements/2015/apr/27/van-wanggaard/no-evidence-waiting-period-handgun-purchases-reduc/>

³ <https://www.nhpr.org/post/gun-crime-new-hampshire-well-below-national-average>

Sincerely,

February 4, 2019

Chairman Robert Renny Cushing
Criminal Justice & Public Safety Committee
NH House of Representatives
107 North Main Street
Concord, NH 03301

Dear Sir:

RE: In favor of **HB514-FN** imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm

I think that a seven-day waiting period can ensure that someone considering a criminal act or suicide does not impulsively purchase a new firearm or ammunition. Waiting periods create an important window of time for gun purchasers to reconsider their intentions, which can lead to a change of heart and a saved life. In addition, waiting periods provide additional time for the completion of a thorough background check.

I fully support the passage of this important bill.

Please ensure that your committee approves this bill after your review on February 13th.

Thanks very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Robin H. Schnell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "S" at the end.

Robin H. Schnell
109 Spring St.
Portsmouth, NH 03801-5143

House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee

Legislative Office Building

33 North State Street

Concord, NH 03301

Paul G. DeGregorio, M.D.

6 Appaloosa Run

Concord, NH 03301

pdegregorio@concordeyecenternh.com

February 4th, 2019

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to you today in response to Dr. Leonard Korn's letter to action printed in the New Hampshire Medical Society Newsletter 02/03/2019 regarding upcoming Bills to the New Hampshire Legislature. Please see the enclosed letter.

The Bills in question are collectively identified by Dr. Korn as HB 109, HB 514, HB 687 and HB 564 and all are pertaining to proposed legislation restricting the purchase, acquisition and lawful use of legally purchased and legally owned firearms AND ammunition.

I stand In OPPOSITION to the support of these Bills and the push from Dr. Korn and the NHMS (of which I am a member and past Executive Council member) and favor them to be voted down, sent for study or ought not to pass.

Dr. Korn is passionate about what he sees as "the gun problem" on all levels and comes to the position as a concerned psychiatrist in the community with the sincere desire to reduce gun violence and gun harm including death by one's own hand by suicide and to others in the cases of the mentally unstable and possibly violent among us. As past President he has made this issue his cause celeb and has worked with others on The Council and with assistance from the AMA to pass NHMS positions on firearms. To his credit he has done a masterful job and I do believe his agenda is driven by sincere motives.

That being said, the "feel good" legislation that he is recommending all like-minded members of the NHMS sign onto is not supported by this member. When a member of the council I brought peer reviewed studies by Dr. Kleck at Florida State University to refute the data presented to the group funded and supported by Organization to Prevent Gun Violence in CA and other anti-Second Amendment organizations and researchers. I made reprints for the members. What they have done with the information is not known to me albeit they have seen fit to support Dr. Korn's position by their vote.

HB 109 is directed at closing "the gun show loophole". Private sales of private guns whether at a gun show, or to others in private venues have never and should never require a NICS check. If the same private citizen is selling or transferring a commercial firearm through his FFL business, a NICS check IS required and has always been that way.

Combining HB 109 above with the proposed HB 514 would then add the unnecessary 7 day waiting period for the legal traction whether private or commercial to occur and the legally purchased property to be transferred. Federal Law in the Lawful Commerce Act provisions of the manufacture and sale of

firearms makes the position clear and carries the weight of preemption of state law not meeting the standard or lessening protections of legal parties involved in these transactions.

Dr. Korn in his letter to the members of the NHMS is either being mistaken, ignorant, remiss or deceptive in his description of HB 514 being "...a waiting period of seven days between purchase and delivery of a firearm in NH..." This proposed legislation CLEARLY in its submission includes the sale of AMMUNITION as well as firearms. This is a preposterous position that flies in the face of lawful commerce and is an undue burden on ALL lawful firearms owners in the state. Details matter Dr. Korn and Legislators.

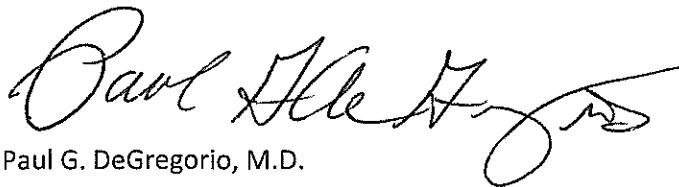
I, for one, don't want to be subject to a waiting period especially after I pass my NICS check possibly having to make additional trips at some distance, expense and hassle to a retailer for my lawfully purchased item(s).

HB 687 is so inherently flawed that execution, enforcement and due process, especially the due process piece, cannot be performed. Hearsay by nearly any party on Earth can levy the accusation depriving the accused lawful possession of property. No guarantee that the property will be cared for is given. The venue for legal action can be moved to any location by any party, accuser, accused or state. This means your angry ex-spouse can separate you from your property and drag you to CA to fight for your property rights. No thank you. The terms of this piece are so vague as to be made of wet paper machete and would throw law abiding citizens into an abyss of time and expense on the whim of hearsay by any party. Due process here is utterly long, expensive, needless and probably unattainable.

HB 564 is on its face a reasonable proposal but again, Dr. Korn is less than forthcoming or again ignorant of real world scenarios that would criminalize otherwise law abiding citizens. According to the Bill as written, the mere act of driving down a public road posted as a "safe school zone" or perhaps even "school zone" while in possession of your lawful firearm would de-facto make you in violation. If under these circumstances one were pulled over for any reason by law enforcement you may be prosecuted. There are also private residential homes in "school zones". Are these citizens to relinquish their rights for otherwise lawful firearms ownership and use because of proximity especially when the implementation of such laws takes on the resemblance of ex post facto as through no fault of the resident, municipal action has made him/her a violator of the law. This Bill is rife with dangers for ALL law abiding citizens and ought not to pass.

As I am a private physician and not employed by a hospital or salaried and whose patients rely on me for timed scheduled treatments, I am hesitant to cancel my patients in order to testify at the hearings and wish instead that this letter be submitted as written testimony in my absence.

Thank You.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul G. DeGregorio". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "P" and "G".

Paul G. DeGregorio, M.D.

Your Continued Advocacy for Gun Safety in New Hampshire

By Leonard Korn MD, Immediate Past President, NHMS

There are four bills in the legislature this year regarding gun violence prevention. Each of these bills addresses a separate aspect of the firearm safety issue. Prevention of gun violence has been the core of advocacy work by the New Hampshire Medical Society over the last five years. Our goal is to reduce the prevalence of firearm deaths and injuries in New Hampshire. As physicians, we can advocate as individuals and as a medical society to effect passage of these important legislative initiatives.

The four firearm safety bills and the scheduled hearing dates and location of the hearings in the Legislative Office Bldg. are as follows:

- HB 109, requiring background checks for commercial firearm sales, House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee, 2/13/19, 1:00PM, LOB 204
- HB 514, imposing a waiting period between purchase and delivery of firearms, House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee, 2/13/19, 2:30PM, LOB 204
- HB 687, relative to extreme risk protection orders, House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee, 3/5/19, 10:00AM, LOB 204
- HB 564, relative to possession of firearms in safe school zones, House Education Committee, hearing not yet scheduled

Further information about the status of these bills is given at the end of this article.

At this critical point, I'm requesting your assistance in two ways.

First, I want to encourage all physicians who share the concern regarding gun violence to call or email their state legislators, senator and governor to urge their support for these four firearm safety bills. You can find your legislators by going to the NH General Court website at <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/> then click on either Contact Your State Representative or Contact Your State Senator, and type in your town or city. Also, letters to the editor and testifying are also crucial to encourage the passage of these important firearm safety bills.

Second, I want to encourage as many New Hampshire physicians to join me in a full-page ad in the *Concord Monitor* outlining NHMS and AMA firearm safety policies and support for four such bills being considered by the 2019 New Hampshire General Court (legislature).

The text of the proposed ad would be as follows:

The New Hampshire Medical Society and the American Medical Association are committed to firearm safety. The Medical Society and the AMA have passed policies to support universal background checks on all firearm purchases, waiting periods between purchase and delivery of firearms, and for allowance for extreme risk protection orders (ERPOs) when individuals are at risk of serious harm to themselves or others.

We the undersigned physicians feel strongly that firearm deaths and injuries can be significantly reduced by appropriate legislation to make sure that firearms are restricted from those individuals who might be dangerous. As such, we support HB 109, requiring background checks for commercial firearm sales, HB 514, imposing a waiting period between purchase and delivery of a firearm, HB 687, relative to extreme risk protection orders and HB 564, relative to possession of firearms in safe school zones.

If you would like to sign on to this public letter, please indicate by adding your name using this link.

encl. 1/2

Over the last five years, the Medical Society has passed policy positions supporting the first three of these four bills, with ongoing discussion relative to adopting the school safety policy as well. Indeed, through our advocacy we have led the AMA to support a comprehensive group of policies on firearm safety, including Emergency Risk Protection Orders. The AMA had already endorsed universal background checks, waiting periods and gun-free zones for schools.

As we all know, the issue of gun violence continues unabated in the US. The statistics are forever astounding, so it is imperative to keep up the effort to stem this violence. As I write this article, there have been four mass shootings in only the last five days! And through this month to date, there have been 26 mass shootings in the US, pretty much one mass shooting per day this year, and 1080 gun deaths and 1889 reported gun injuries, including 212 children and teens killed or injured (www.gunviolencearchive.org).

Here are further details on the four bills:

- HB 109 closes many (but not all) of the loopholes in the federal law on background checks for firearm purchases, so that all commercial sales of firearms in NH, including internet sales, are subject to the National Instant Check System (NICS). HB 109 is not quite "universal" in that sales between relatives or private parties are not included, but it is still a great improvement over the current system.
- HB 514 requires a waiting period of seven days between purchase and delivery of a firearm in NH, whereas no waiting period is required at present. Studies show that waiting periods reduce significantly the likelihood of firearms being used for suicide, as well as to a lesser extent for homicide. Suicide is often an impulsive decision and action and this imposition of a waiting period will hopefully reduce greatly the increasing incidence of firearm suicide in NH.
- HB 687 allows for parents and family members in NH to request that local police departments petition in court for immediate removal of firearms from individuals who have threatened harm to themselves or others. Studies have shown that such emergency risk protection orders have reduced the risk of serious or fatal harm to individuals and others in the states that have approved ERPOs.
- HB 564, relative to the possession of firearms in safe school zones in NH, supports safety in our school environments. Current state law in NH does not prohibit guns in schools, so right now an adult can bring a gun into a school and unless they issue threats school administrators and local police departments have little recourse. Many feel that eliminating guns (except from properly trained law enforcement personnel) from school grounds promotes safety and a proper environment for learning.

encl
2/2

HB514 Testimony

Representative David R. Coursin, MD, Northwood, Rockingham County, District #1

An act imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

Thanks for taking further testimony from me today. The hand-outs about my pro-gun position and the Dickey Amendment's impact on gun related research that I distributed earlier are relevant to this testimony also.

I support HB 514 and join with a majority of Americans who favor waiting periods. It may be a smaller percentage in some studies than the majority favoring background checks, but it is a considerable majority nonetheless, and one that cuts across all divisions. I've presented my defense for the reliability of polls, surveys and studies in my earlier testimony and won't repeat it here, but you can find it in the prior written testimony.

As I mentioned early it's one thing to note that a majority may favor legislation, but the more important consideration is why it should be passed. The answer is much the same as with HB 109. There is strong evidence that waiting periods can reduce suicides by gunshot and reduce violent gun-related crime.

More suicide deaths involve a firearm than all the other methods combined. There are many research studies demonstrating that guns are related to higher suicide rates. States with the highest rate of gun ownership have the highest rate of suicides. Guns in the home increase the rate of suicide in every state. States that have regulations about storing firearms with locking devices have lower suicide rates. A California study revealed that the rate of suicide was markedly higher during the first week after the purchase of a handgun. And suicide attempts with a firearm are lethal in about 85% of cases.

Reducing the availability of firearms reduces the risk of suicide. That is where waiting periods come in. Once again, the available research is limited because of the impact of the Dicky Amendment. The strongest research reported by the National Academy of Science, evaluated nation-wide data from 1970 to 2014, and estimated that waiting periods reduce the number of suicides by 7-11%.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5699026/>

Individuals at risk for making a suicide attempt when they buy a firearm without a waiting period are immediately at a higher risk for a lethal suicide. Those that make an impulsive suicide attempt apparently face further factors that increase the likelihood of succeeding, particularly younger individuals between the ages of 13 to 34.

An impulsive attempt is one that occurs without a plan, within 5 minutes to an hour after the initial thought. Younger individuals making such an attempt can have dangerously mistaken beliefs, thinking they will not succeed and will be discovered.

The same study referenced above also estimated that waiting periods can reduce homicides by 17%. This is particularly important when considering that more than half of all homicides are the result of domestic violence.

In summary, waiting periods can reduce the incidence of firearm-related suicide and homicide and protect New Hampshire citizens.

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # HB 514-FN Date 2/13/19
 Committee CJ

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
Katie Henry	Concord			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deb Howard	North Hampton		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sonia Prince	49 Tufts Dr. Nashua NH		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUSAN COVERD	CONCORD		SELF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clyde Bacon	CROYDON		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Melissa Hinehauch	Concord		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cindy White	Hopkinton		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kathleen Slover	Portsmouth		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elizabeth Groll	Concord		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruth Ferencovich	Concord		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kathy Cahill	Concord		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sarah DeWitt	Exeter		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
house Spencer	Concord		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep JAN BEHNERT	Hills 28			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tam Hahn-Burkett	Bow		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep Latha Mangipudi			Hills 35	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep Manny Espinoza			self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep Michael Pedersen	Nashua, Hills 32		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ERIC McFARLIN	NEW DURHAM, NH		2A/SELF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Eric				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benjamin Mason	Londonderry NH		self	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep. W. Ellison				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REP DARIO DOHERTY	MERRIMACK 20			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # HB 514-FN Date 2/13/19
 Committee _____

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
Rep. James Green					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mardell Cohen	Washou		self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep Josh Cwery	Manchester		Hills 16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Michael Bean	Rochester, NH				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gregory Seppala	145 Robbins Rd		Ridge		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joshua Billings	Ridge				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep Alicia Lekas			Hills 37		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
REP BOB GREENE			HILLS 37		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JASON MACDONALD	S. HAMPTON		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DONALD PERVINS	Rochester	(603) 941-8283			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jim SPRENDOWY	24 DARRACOK HILL LIP		ROCHESTER		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JAMES CROSS	MANCHESTER				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KELLIE CROSS	MANCHESTER				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep. James O'Day			Cheshire 11		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Larry Cleveland	26 S. Woodbound Rd.		Ridge		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JOHN PROUT	104 GALE ROAD		GILMANTON, N.H.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ryan Trexler	Stoddard NH		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUANN OLSEN	WINDLIFT				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Seann Natter			Hills 21		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
David Helt	Somersworth		Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Rick Russell	Salem NH			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KEVIN PERKINS	PORTSMOUTH	NH	Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
SUSAN COVERZ	CONTOODCOOK		Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Rep. Peter Torosian	Attinson, NH		Rep. Rockingham #14		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # 514-FN Date 2/13/19
 Committee _____

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
Laurie Morrissey	Hopkinton NH		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Eileen Flockhart	Exeter		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
David Morrison	Conway		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maura Willing	Concord		Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Robert W. Kley	Derry		self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Julia Freeman-Wolpert	Concord		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
LEONARD ROSE	NH		New Hampshire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
John T. Wilson	15 Pitman Ave. apt 407		Medical Society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Rep Jim White	Andover		Hills 30		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Paul L. Ferrone	185 Manchester Ave Unit 204		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JAMES GAFFNEY	WARNER NH		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Julie G. Nutter	Nashua NH		Self Moms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Scott H. Smith	Concord	496-3530		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maureen Ellermann	Concord		Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Kyle Haines	Concord NH		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Malena Chastain	Concord	624-4501	Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tony DiFranco	Manchester		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep Suzanne Vail	Hills 30 Nashua			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Cheryl Dean	303 First NH Tp 16 Northwood NH		942-8243 Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Julie Nowitz	32 Edgewood Ave Nashua			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Nancy Brenna	Weare			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Doreen Hampton	Canterbury		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Jeanne DeBold	Hopkinton		self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # HB514 Date _____

Committee _____

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
Rep Dick Hinch	House Republican Office				X
Rep TONY PIEMONTE			Rock 4		X
Rep. Doug Ley			House Majority Leader	✓	
Nancy Rideout	Webster NH		self	✓	
Jim McConnell	N. Swanzy		self		X
Rep Raymond Howard Jr			Bellknop 8		X
Rep Fran Nutter	Upham Fulter St. NH		self	✓	
Linda Matlage	Concord		self	X	
SEAN GARLICK	FRANCESTOWN		SELF		X
JAMES HAY	MANCHESTER NH		SELF		X
Rep Judy Aron	Sullivan T Acworth		Self		X
RIP MARK PROULX	HILLS 44				X
Rep Peter Geishman				X	X
Rep Mary Beth Wale	Newmarket 23			X	
Rep Phare Heath			Dist 14	X	
Sheri Gurhita	Exeter		self	✓	
NICOLE R FORTUNE	HOOKSETT				X
Mitch Kopacz	HOOKSETT		GON H		X
DANIEL STRIPES	MANCHESTER				X
Fahima Masals	Manchester				X
Tim Wolfe	Salem		Self		X
Donald Currier	New Boston		SELF		X
CARL FRIBORG	BOW		self		X

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # HB 514 Date 2/13/19
 Committee CJ

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
Linda Rauter	Chichester		self	X	
Dr. U.K. Rauter	Chichester		self	X	
FR Amato	Holsett		self		X
Carl Houps	Hudson, NH		self		X
Eric Couer	W. Couer, 12	LAZAR 04	job		X
Doug Mcilly	Mont Vernon		self		+
Jon Mastaw	Lowell NH		self		X
Kidz Noffkin	Gittford		self		X
JASON PAOLINO	RIDGE		SELF		X
Michael Layon	Derry		self		X
Dotahi Wells	Warner		self		X
Chris Authier	Barnstead		self		X
Trevor Mire	Manchester		self		X
Dan Baumgartner	Burnington				✓
Brandon more	concord				X
William Hubbard	Chester		self		X
Walter Jewwings	Chester				X
MARY Jewwings	Chester				X
Dave Wheeler	Milford				X
Jason Kudo	Benton NH				X
Markus Munk	ALBANY, NY		self		X
st Rep Kris Schultz	Concord NH			X	
James Dean	Nathwood NH		self		X

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # 514 Date 2/13/19
 Committee _____

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
Donna Davy	Concord		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pamela Egan	296 Pleasant St, Concord		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vicki Hopkins	215 N. Main St Concord		Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phalbe Hopkins	Concord		Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Kevin Petriol	1176/11 Rd weare		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
David Petriol	" "	" "	" "		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
REP WERNER D. Horn			MERRIMACK 2		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jordan Estrach	27 valleysview Merrimack		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Alan Maly	Hillsboro		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JOEL CORRIENTE	HEMANTON NH	603-479-3129			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mel Hinebauch	Concord		Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Amelia Brook	Concord NH 288.0306		Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Wayne Goertel	Horseshoe, NH		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Blair V Barry	Salem NH				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep Linda Tanner	Sullivan 9			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Rep Joe Shapiro	Keene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Michael Bracci					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
David P. Flynn	Sandwich		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep Judy Aron	Sullivan 7		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JR Hoell			NHFC		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lamberly Morin	3 Kadra St		myself		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JAY Corone	Alton NH				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # HB 514 Date 2-13-19

Committee Criminal Justice

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
REP. ED COMEAU		CARROLL			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Lee Oxman		Maritell		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
R.J. KEMPE	Amherst		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Randall Hunt	44 Stearns Rd	Amherst NH	SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Aaron Cantara	Franklin, NH		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PATRICK LOZITO	CLAREMONT NH		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JASON PAOLINO	RINDGE		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ERIC QAMAR	MANCHESTER		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chris Authier	Barnstead NH		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MARCUS MILLER	ORFORD, NH		SELF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jason Kudo	Benton, NH		Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
REP. LARRY L. WELHAMME		COOS 3		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Michael Pindmore			NH Medical Society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Brian Silve	Brentwood	NH			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Brian V. Barry	Salem NH				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jessica A Call	WOLFEBORO		Myself		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cynthia Lewis	PO Box 427 North Sutton	03260			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
John Lewis	PO Box 427 North Sutton	03260			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Michael McCarthy	34 Terry St. Nashua NH	03064	Myself		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ken Wells	Andover		Merrimack 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Linda Westworth	Rockester NH	2A			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Kat Mitchell	Dollis, NH	Hillsborough 40		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Pat Wilczynski	7 Academy St Concord NH			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # HB 514 Date 2/13
 Committee CJ & P

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
Rep David Love			Rock 6		X
Randall Hunt	44 Stearns Rd		Amherst		X
R.J. Kempf	Amherst, NH		SELF		X
Tom Flaherty	35 Sunrise Wene		NH		X
Rep Mike Sylvia			Bethnap 6		✓
JAMES BARRETT	GREENVILLE		SELF		✓
Self Hatch	Concord		self	✓	✓
Rep Timothy Horrigan			Stratford 6	✓	
Rep. Debra Altschuler	stratham		Rockingham 19	✓	
Rep Liz McConnell	Brentwood		17	✓	
Kevin Petriek	117 Lull Rd Wene		Self		X
UNIDENTIFIED	17 Wtraqueare		self		X
UNIDENTIFIED	Concord		guns on govt		X
UNIDENTIFIED	AMIS				X
REP JOAN POTUCEK			Rock-6 Derry		⊗
Ann Mahan	Hillsboro, NH		Self		⊗
Rep Patty Lowrey			Rock 19		✓
Rep William A Hatch				✓	
Rep. Connie Wene	Concord			✓	
Kathy Cahill	Concord			✓	
Penal Woods	Bow NH		self	X	
Rep Garrett Muscutt	Grafton 12			X	
Rep. Richard Abel	Grafton 13, Lebanon			✓	

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # 514 Date _____
 Committee _____

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one)	
				Pro	Con
REP FRED DOUCETTE	SALEM		Rock #8		X
Rep Michael Yakubovich			Merr 24		X
Andrew Benjamin	Nashua		self		X
Brooks Hayward	Epsom		self		X
HON. LISA FREEMAN			self		X
Rep Allison Nutting Wong			Hills 32	X	
Rep Connie Van Houten			Hills 45	✓	
Rep Matt Boone			Exeter	✓	
Rep Chris Delet Bantitt			Merrimack 19	✓	
Rep K. Fargo	Stratford 14		Dover	✓	
Rep Ed Butler	Carroll 7			✓	
DAVID CAWLEY	COPCORD		SELF	✓	
Christopher Carr	Newmarket		Self	✓	✓
Sara Smith	Pembroke		Self	✓	
JAMIE & AN	300 Pleasant St. Concord NH		self		X
Rep Jonathan Hopkins	Concord NH		self	✓	
Kerry L Cook	Canterbury NH 57 Weyden Rd		RAD NH	✓	
Kathryn Wyle	25 Driscoll Rd Deering NH			✓	
Officer MIGUEL	OSWALD PLAINSTON NH				✓
Rep. Mary Jane Mulligan	Grafton Dist #12			✓	
Louise Spencer	Concord		Self	✓	
Garret Ean	Concord		Self		X
Christopher Madhment	Peterborough		self		X
Dan Hynes	Bellevue		Self		X

Fiscal Note

HB 514-FN- FISCAL NOTE
AS INTRODUCED

AN ACT imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

FISCAL IMPACT: State County Local None

STATE:	Estimated Increase / (Decrease)			
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Appropriation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenue	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase
Expenditures	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase
<i>Funding Source:</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Game Fund	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Highway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other - Fish and

COUNTY:

Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase

METHODOLOGY:

This bill establishes a waiting period of seven days for the purchase and delivery of firearms and ammunition. The Fish and Game Department reports this bill may increase the likelihood of students enrolling into hunter education classes by an indeterminable amount. However, Fish and Game reports the hunter education course typically takes multiple days to schedule and complete both the class and required field time, so any increase in hunter education class enrollment to avoid the waiting period would mostly benefit someone participating in multiple firearm transactions overtime. The Department of Safety states this bill will have no impact on current background check processes or expenditures, since the current process strives to perform a background check within three days, which is within the waiting period time frame required in this bill.

This bill contains penalties that may have an impact of the New Hampshire judicial and correctional system. There is no method to determine how many charges may be brought as a result of changes contained in this bill to determine the fiscal impact on expenditures. However, entities impacted have provided the potential costs associated with these penalties below:

Judicial Branch	FY 2020	FY 2021
Routine Criminal Felony Case	\$481	\$486
Appeals	Varies	Varies
It should be noted that average case cost estimates for FY 2020 and FY 2021 are based on data that is more than ten years old and does not reflect changes to the courts over that same period of time or the impact these changes may have on processing the various case types. An unspecified misdemeanor can be either class A or class B, with the presumption being a class B misdemeanor.		
Judicial Council		
Public Defender Program	Has contract with State to provide services.	Has contract with State to provide services.
Contract Attorney – Felony	\$825/Case	\$825/Case
Assigned Counsel – Felony	\$60/Hour up to \$4,100	\$60/Hour up to \$4,100
It should be noted that a person needs to be found indigent and have the potential of being incarcerated to be eligible for indigent defense services. The majority of indigent cases (approximately 85%) are handled by the public defender program, with the remaining cases going to contract attorneys (14%) or assigned counsel (1%).		
Department of Corrections		
FY 2018 Average Cost of Incarcerating an Individual	\$40,615	\$40,615
FY 2018 Annual Marginal Cost of a General Population Inmate	\$4,620	\$4,620
FY 2018 Average Cost of Supervising an Individual on Parole/Probation	\$571	\$571
NH Association of Counties		
County Prosecution Costs	Indeterminable	Indeterminable
Estimated Average Daily Cost of Incarcerating an Individual	\$105 to \$120	\$105 to \$120

Many offenses are prosecuted by local and county prosecutors. When the Department of Justice has investigative and prosecutorial responsibility or is involved in an appeal, the Department would likely absorb the cost within its existing budget. If the Department needs to prosecute significantly more cases or handle more appeals, then costs may increase by an indeterminable amount.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

Fish and Game Department, Department of Safety, Judicial Branch, Departments of Corrections and Justice, Judicial Council, and New Hampshire Association of Counties

Bill as Introduced

HB 514-FN - AS INTRODUCED

2019 SESSION

19-0220
04/06

HOUSE BILL

514-FN

AN ACT

imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

SPONSORS:

Rep. Rogers, Merr. 28; Rep. Abbott, Ches. 1; Rep. Josephson, Graf. 11; Rep. Muscatel, Graf. 12; Rep. Chretien, Hills. 42; Rep. Mombourquette, Hills. 5; Rep. Bunker, Rock. 18; Rep. Conley, Straf. 13

COMMITTEE:

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

ANALYSIS

This bill establishes a waiting period for the delivery of a firearm or ammunition.

.....

Explanation:

Matter added to current law appears in *bold italics*.

Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struck through~~]

Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Nineteen

AN ACT imposing a waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 1 New Chapter; Purchase and Delivery of a Firearm or Ammunition. Amend RSA by inserting
2 after chapter 159-D the following new chapter:

3 CHAPTER 159-E

4 PURCHASE AND DELIVERY OF A FIREARM OR AMMUNITION

5 159-E:1 Purchase and Delivery of a Firearm or Ammunition.

6 I. No licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector shall
7 transfer, sell, trade, give, transport, or deliver a firearm or ammunition to any person, other than a
8 licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector until a waiting
9 period of 7 days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, has expired. "Licensed importer," "licensed
10 manufacturer," "licensed dealer," "licensed collector," "firearm," and "ammunition" shall have the
11 same meaning as in 18 U.S.C. section 921.

12 II. A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector shall
13 make available records of firearm and ammunition sales for inspection by any state, county, or
14 municipal law enforcement agency, during normal business hours.

15 III. The waiting period shall not apply in the following circumstances:

16 (a) To the trade-in of a firearm to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed
17 dealer, or licensed collector.

18 (b) To the purchase of a rifle or shotgun, upon a person's successfully completing a
19 minimum of a 16-hour hunter safety course offered by the department of fish and game. A person
20 who is exempt from the hunter safety course offered by the fish and game department and holds a
21 valid New Hampshire hunting license shall be exempt from the waiting period under this section
22 for the purchase of a rifle or shotgun.

23 (c) When a rifle or shotgun is being purchased by a state, county, or municipal law
24 enforcement officer, state or county correctional officer, or an active duty member of the armed
25 forces as defined in RSA 21:50, III.

26 159-E:2 Penalty. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a class
27 B felony.

28 2 Effective Date. This act shall take effect January 1, 2020.