DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

Concealed Firearm Permit Instructor Course April 15th, 2023

INTRODUCTIONS

CFP Instructor Program Administrator

- OCompliance Specialist Mindy Lindquist
 - OBureau of Criminal Identification, 25+ years
 - **O**Firearms Section
 - **OCFP** and PI Board Coordinator
 - OLaw Enforcement Liaison
 - **⊙**Brady Section



COURSE OVERVIEW

- Course Requirements
- Application (CFP & Instructors)
- Certification(CFP & Instructors)
- Official Seal
- Problem Areas
- Permit Flow Chart
- Statistics
- States that honor our CFP
- O Law Enforcement Contacts

- CFP Course Review
- General Familiarity
- Minimum TrainingCurriculum
- Background Checks
- Disqualifying Criteria
- O Appeals Process
- Utah State Law
- Federal Firearms Regulations
- FAQs

Instructor Requirements



Course Requirements

- Instructional Course and Test
 - A Utah concealed firearms instructor, in order to obtain initial certification or renew a certification, shall attend an instructional course and pass a certification test
- The course shall include instruction on
 - Current Utah law related to firearms
 - Concealed carry statutes and rules
 - The use of deadly force by private citizens

53-5-704 Bureau Duties and CFP Procedures



INSTRUCTOR APPLICATION

• What must accompany your application

- BCI course certificate
- Proof of having completed a firearms instructor training course from the National Rifle Association (NRA), the Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) or their equivalent (initial application only)
- One passport quality photo
- Photocopy of driver license
- Signed Agreement that you will teach
 Utah minimum training curriculum
- O Possess a Utah concealed firearm permit
- One year deadline all instructor/permit applications must be submitted to BCI within one year of instructor/CFP course completion

INSTRUCTOR APPLICATION CHECKLIST

State of Utah
Department of Public Safety
APPLICATION FOR CONCEALED FIREARM INSTRUCTOR

INSTRUCTIONS

A complete criminal background check will be conducted on all applicants. (Instructors must be of good character as defined in section 53-5-704 UCA and must be eligible to possess firearms under state and federal law.)

FEES: Fees are non-refundable

Instructor Application \$50.00: An instructor's certification is valid for three years from the date of issue Renewal Application \$25.00: Renewal certification is valid for three years from date of issue.

Each applicant for certification or renewal as a Utah Concealed Carry Instructor <u>MUST</u> attend a course of instruction provided by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and pass a certification test before certification or renewal can be issued.

The required course will be provided at least twice yearly; it is the applicant's responsibility to make all necessary arrangements to attend.

WHAT MUST ACCOMPANY THE APPLICATION

- Utah Concealed Carry Instructor Course Certificate and one other instructor certification listed below
 - N.R.A. Firearms Instructor Certificate
 Utah P.O.S.T. Firearms Instructor Certificate
- ☐ Attach a signed copy of our minimum training guidelines
- ☐ If you wish to expand your course, please provide a copy of your course curriculum
- One color passport quality photo. Name must be written on the back of the photo
- ☐ A photocopy of your driver license or state identification card
- ☐ A photocopy of your valid Utah Concealed Firearm Permit
- ☐ Attach a summary of your qualifications and past experience as a firearms instructor

INSTRUCTOR RESPONSIBILITES

- ☐ Instructors must provide each student who attends their course with a copy of the approved course outline.
- Each instructor will be required to provide a signed certificate of completion to a person completing the offered course of instruction. The certificate of completion requires a stamp of the certified instructors "official scal" (only a scal design provided by the State of Utah will be accepted). A copy of the scal design will be provided by BCI, however it is the instructor's responsibility to obtain the scal.
 - A new seal will be required each time certification is renewed to reflect the new expiration date.
- Every concealed firearm permit applicant must receive instruction in the areas outlined by Section 53-5-704(8) of the "Concealed Weapons Act" as set forth in the Bureau's training guidelines.
- Instructors MUST supply a valid phone number and/or e-mail to be listed on the BCI website for customer contact. Contact
 information must be current at all times or instructor will be removed from listing.
- ☐ Instructors must notify BCI of any address change.

- All BCI applications
 have a checklist of items
 that are required.
- OMake sure you use the checklist.
- Incomplete applications will be returned.

INSTRUCTOR APPLICATION

	APPLIC		State of Utah ment of Public Safe ICEALED FIRE		STRUCTOR		
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redit Card Orders:		or 16 digit Visa, Mast	erCard or Discover	3 or	4 digit control		Expiration Date

- You are applying for an instructor license and need to complete the application to receive the license.
- No application No license.



Instructor Certification

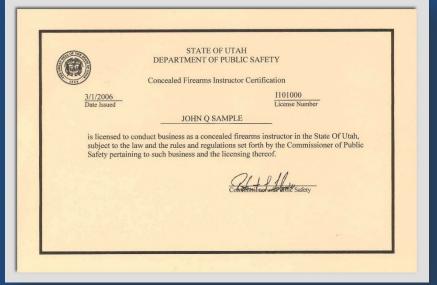
- Renewal Period
 - ⊙Instructor certification is valid for a three-year period from the issue date of initial and each subsequent renewal application.
- Fees
 - ○Each applicant for certification shall pay a fee of \$50.00
 - The renewal fee for the certificate is \$25.00
 - OCertifications expired by more than 30 days will incur a \$7.50 late fee. Applications received after one year of expiration are invalid and the applicant must complete the full application process again.



Instructor Certification

• In addition to the instructor certificate issued by BCI, instructors are issued a "Utah Concealed Firearm Instructor" identification card

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Concealed Fi			
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_{D.O.B.} 01/01/1901	SEX: F		
ADDRESS: 123 FAK	E ST		
CITY: FAKE CITY	ST: UT	ZIP: 11111	
DATE OF ISSUE: 12/20/2016	DATE OF EXPIRATION	12/20/2019	
HT: 511 WT: 220 E	YES: BLU H	AIR: BRO	
Commissioner of Public Sal	1.1	/	



CERTIFIED INSTRUCTOR LOGO

- OCertified Instructor
- Instructors ARE NOT employed by BCI or the State of Utah





INSTRUCTOR SEAL

- O Instructor's Official Seal
 - All instructors must obtain an official seal
 - The seal shall be affixed to all certificates issued by the instructor
 - OThe exact design of the seal is determined by BCI



Example of an instructor's official seal

INSTRUCTOR SEAL

- Stamps can be produced by any stamp maker but must follow BCI design and include:
 - ●Instructor name, instructor #, and the BCI Logo
 - The words "Utah Certified Concealed Firearms Instructor" and "State of Utah"
 - Certification expiration date
 - Instructor's business or residence address

Stamp company information is available on your thumb drive

CONCEALED FIREARM PERMIT APPLICANT REQUIREMENTS



BUREAU AUTHORITY

- O BCI has statutory authority to supervise and administer rules and laws that pertain to the concealed firearm and instructor programs.
- BCI does not have the statutory authority to turn away instructor applications or limit the number of instructors.
- Any changes in the law, administrative rules, reciprocal agreements or changes in training requirements to include a practical shooting exercise would have to be accomplished through the legislature and/or the Utah Attorney General's Office.

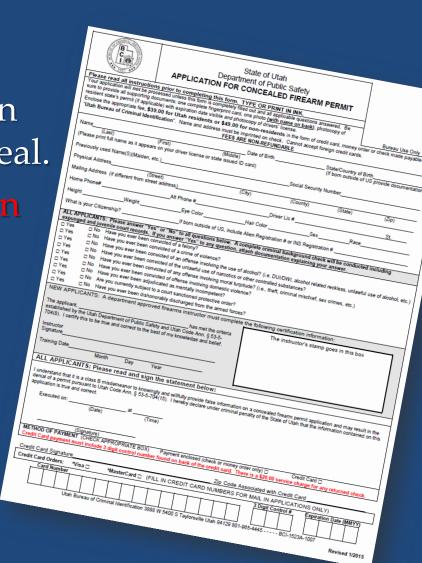
WHY A UTAH CFP?

- Some common reasons people may seek a Utah Concealed Firearm Permit
 - The ability to carry a firearm fully loaded
 - The ability to carry a firearm concealed
 - Waives the \$7.50 background check fee for purchasing a firearm (Utah residents only)
 - Recognition of Utah's permit by other states
 - Permit valid for 5 years
 - O Lower permit cost compared to many other states
 - Utah law makes no distinction or defines what type of firearm a concealed firearm permit holder can possess or how many



APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

- O Utilize the bordered space provided on the application to stamp with the official seal.
- Pay attention to the revision date at the bottom of the application.
- The application must be completed by the applicant prior to the instructor signing and stamping the application.





APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

- Application requirements:
 - © 21 years of age or older
 - One passport quality photo
 - Photocopy of driver license
 - One (blue) type applicant fingerprint card
 - Instructor stamp in red ink
 - Non-resident applicants who reside in a state that Utah has reciprocity or recognition with must also supply proof of having obtained a permit from their state of residency
 - Applications must be received by BCI
 within one year of taking the concealed firearm permit course

■

APPLICATION FEES

As of 3/7/2023

- Resident Concealed Firearm Permit \$53.25
 - ⊙\$25.00 Permit processing fee
 - **○\$13.25** FBI fingerprint processing fee
 - **○\$15.00** State background check fee
- ONon Resident Concealed Firearm Permit \$63.25
 - ○\$35.00 Permit processing fee
 - **○\$13.25** FBI fingerprint processing fee
 - **○\$15.00** State background check fee



APPLICATION RENEWALS

- •Renewal requirements:
 - \$20.00 in state renewal fee
 - \$25.00 out of state renewal fee
 - Completed application
 - One passport quality photo
 - ⊙Permits expired by more than 30 days will incur a \$7.50 late fee.
 - Expired permits received that are over a year old will require the applicant to complete the full application process again



APPLICATION RENEWALS

- •Permit holders may renew in person, by mail, and online.
 - ⊙To renew online, go to https://secure.utah.gov/concealed-firearms
 - OThere is a \$0.75 convenience fee to renew over the internet.
 - •Permit holders will need the capability to upload a passport quality photo and a copy of his/her own states concealed firearm permit or concealed weapon permit, if applicable.

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY

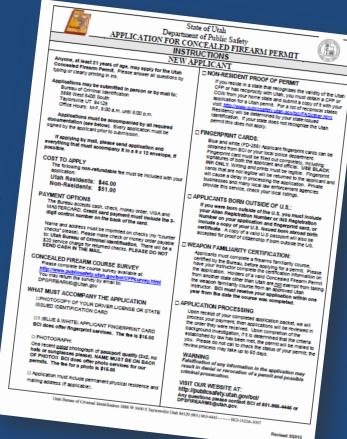
- OUtah waives permit renewal fees for active duty service members and their spouses
 - OThis only applies to active duty service members and their spouses while stationed in Utah

53-5-707 Permit Fees and Other Information

PROBLEM AREAS

 ○Common reasons applications are mailed back (on an average 200-400 applications weekly)

- Incorrect payment amount
- Not signing the credit card line
- Incorrect zip code associated with credit card
- Instructor stamps must be legible
- Photos must be of passport style and quality
- Fingerprints must be of good quality and the card must have been completed



PROBLEM AREAS

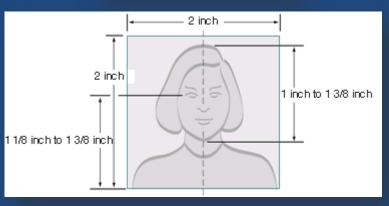
- Not providing a copy of the applicant's driver license
- Not providing a copy of the applicant's home state permit (when applicable)
 - ⊙8.5" X 11" paper (not wallet sized, cut out, etc.)
- Applicants born outside the United States must supply proper documents
- O All necessary copies must be made and attached to the application prior to submission
- Current address must be on file with BCI
 - **OUSPS** will not forward BCI mail
 - Returned mail will cause delays and additional costs to the program



APPLICATION PHOTOS

- Applicants required to submit a recent color photograph of passport quality
 - Passport quality means:
 - OApproximately 2 in. X 2 in.
 - Taken within last 6 months and showing current appearance
 - •Full front view of subject's face
 - No hats or dark glasses
 - •Plain (white) background





FINGERPRINTS

⊙Prints must meet FBI requirements (53-5-706)

• Fingers rolled from one edge of the nail to the other edge and just below the first joint

- O Ridge characteristics are clear
- Impressions are uniform in tone
- There is an impression in each block
 - If the digit has been amputated or is disfigured, write this in the box provided
- There are 4 impressions and a thumb in the simultaneous impression block

APPLICANT
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53-5-706 Fingerprints and Bureau Duties



FINGERPRINTS

•Reasons prints may be rejected

- Ink is unevenly distributed
- Fingers are not fully inked
- Too much or too little ink
- Fingers slip or twist during rolling
- O Ridges are worn smooth
- One or more fingers printed twice
- One or more impressions missing
- Fingerprints on the back of the card
- Fail to include complete information



FINGERPRINTS

Pressed versus rolled





FINGERPRINT CARDS

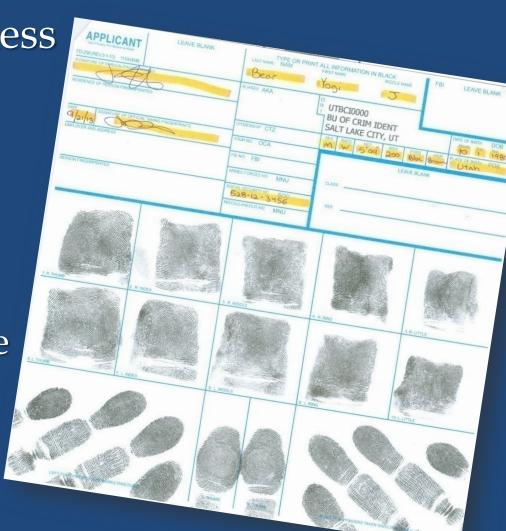
OEnsure Completeness

Applicant name& Signature

•Biometric data

OSSN/ITIN

OPrint takerSignature and date



PRINT CARD REQUESTS

- ODue to budgetary and resource considerations, BCI is no longer able to mail blank fingerprint cards to instructors.
 - OCards may still be picked up in person at the BCI building
- Instructors may purchase fingerprint cards through the U.S. Government Bookstore
 - https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/sku/027-001-00086-6
- Amazon.com search "FD-258 fingerprint cards"
- OApplicants may provide their own prints taken by local law enforcement

APPLICANTS BORN OUTSIDE THE U.S.

• The applicant must be qualified to purchase and possess a firearm pursuant to state and federal law_____

 The applicant must supply proof of United States legal residency

- Naturalization Number
- Born Abroad Birth Certificate (ex. born on a US military base)
- Valid U.S. Passport
- INS or Alien Registration Number
- Supply a copy of the actual certificate



BADGES

- OIt is a Class B misdemeanor to
 - ODisplays or possesses any badge
 - •With the intent to deceive or induce another to submit to his pretended official authority or act



76-8-512 Impersonation of an Officer



Notification of Changes

Website Postings
Class Instruction
Direct Contact

APPLICATION TO PERMIT

- Applications are received at BCI
 - OIn person, by mail, or online
 - ⊙In person applicants may get fingerprints at BCI for a fee of \$15 each.
- Applications are processed by date of receipt
- OPermits are printed for approved applicants
 - OPermits are sent by mail



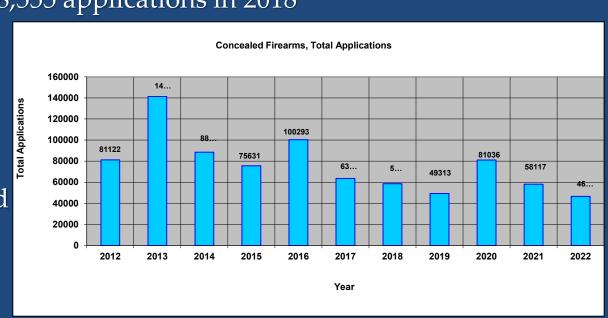
PERMIT STATISTICS

• Total valid concealed firearm permits:

- **⊙**BCI received 46,529 applications in 2022
- **⊙**BCI received 58,117 applications in 2021
- ●BCI received 81,036 applications in 2020
- **⊙**BCI received 49,313 applications in 2019
- **⊙**BCI received 58,555 applications in 2018

2022 Statistics

- Permits denied864
- Permits suspended1323
- Permits revoked● 383



RECOGNITION OF UTAH PERMITS

- The following states recognize the Utah permit:
 - O Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Some states only recognize the Utah permit if the permit holder is a Utah resident:
 - O Colorado, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Florida



RECOGNITION OF UTAH PERMITS

		Standard Permit		Provisional Permit	
State	Recognition Status	Home State Permit Required to apply for Utah permit	Home State Permit NOT Required to apply for a Utah permit	Home State Permit Required to apply for a Utah permit	Home State Permit NOT Required to apply for a Utah permit
<u>Hawaii</u>	Neither		✓		✓
<u>Idaho</u>	Both	✓		✓	
<u>Illinois</u>	Neither		✓		✓
<u>Indiana</u>	Both	✓		✓	
<u>Iowa</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
Kansas	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Kentucky</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Louisiana</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Maine</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
Maryland	Neither		✓		✓
<u>Massachusetts</u>	Neither		✓		✓
<u>Michigan</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Minnesota</u>	Neither		✓		✓
Mississippi	Both	✓			✓
<u>Missouri</u>	Both	✓		✓	
<u>Montana</u>	Both	✓		✓	
<u>Nebraska</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Nevada</u>	Both	✓			✓
New Hampshire	Standard Only	✓			✓
New Jersey	Neither		✓		✓
New Mexico	Neither		✓		✓
New York	Neither		✓		✓
					,

Permit holders should always contact any state they plan to visit to confirm their laws

Utah honors all valid permits

UTAH FIREARM LAW

- Authority given to the State
 - OUnless specifically authorized by the Legislature by statute, a local authority or state entity may not enact or enforce any ordinance, regulation, or rule pertaining to firearms.

76-10-500 Uniform Weapons Law

PERMIT CONFIDENTIALITY

- OStatute prohibits the sharing of concealed firearm permit information
 - OA person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor if the person knowingly discloses information other than for an official law enforcement purpose.

53-5-708 Permit Names are Private

PERMIT ISSUE TIMES

- OStatute sets the time frame for permit issuance at 60 days
 - PLEASE remind your students not to contact
 BCI unless it has been 60 days
 - ●If an application status check is requested, BCI prefers applicants to email dpsfirearms@utah.gov after 60 days has lapsed from the date the application was receipted



53-5-704 Bureau Duties and CFP Procedures

FIREARM SAFETY PROGRAM

- ⊙BCI participates with the Utah Department of Health and the Utah Shooting Sports Council in a program to promote firearm safety and suicide prevention.
- ○The following video can be found at https://secure.Utah.gov/concealedfirearms/renew/preventionVideo.html and may be used to help educate your students about these issues.

BREAK TIME



INVESTIGATOR INTRODUCTION

Agent Colby Vanderbeek

OLaw Enforcement Experience, 13+ years

OUtah Highway Patrol

ODPS Dive Team

⊙Utah CFP Instructor

⊙BCI Firearms Investigator

OPI Investigator

⊙P.O.S.T. Firearms Instructor





CONCEALED FIREARM PERMIT COURSE REVIEW



- Firearm familiarity must be taught in person
 - •BCI does not accept waivers as evidence of general familiarity

53-5-704 Bureau Duties and CFP Procedures

- Hands on instruction in:
 - Safe loading
 - O Unloading
 - Storage
 - Carrying firearms concealed
- O Review of current laws defining lawful firearm use
 - Lawful self defense
 - Use of force
 - Transportation
 - O Concealment

53-5-704 Bureau Duties and CFP Procedures

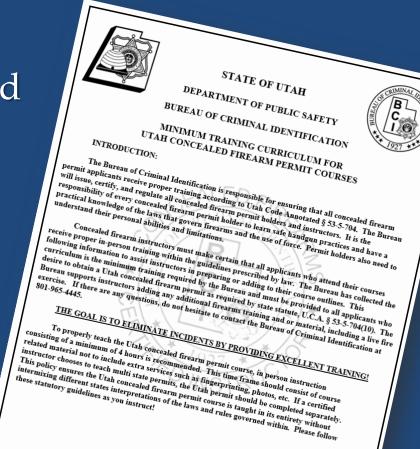


OCourse instruction must meet the

"minimum training curriculum"

as set forth by BCI

O Copies can be accessed on BCI's website: bci.utah.gov



- Instructor shall provide each student with the required course of instruction outline approved by BCI
 - OPrinted copy
 - •Burned on a CD
 - **O**Thumb Drive
 - OIt is now acceptable, as of 11/2/2022, to provide the BCI link to students and a physical copy is not required

53-5-704 Bureau Duties and CFP Procedures



- A time study was conducted which determined 4 hours is a reasonable, minimal time frame to cover all the required material from the training curriculum.
 - This is not mandatory, provided all aspects of the training curriculum are covered.
- All information must be presented with adherence to the minimum training curriculum. Additional information can be presented at the instructor's discretion.
- If you are teaching a multi-state class it is not necessary to re-cover information taught in the previous class.
- It is EVERY INSTRUCTOR'S responsibility to ensure all material in the minimum training curriculum is covered.

- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - Handgun safety rules
 - Causes of accidents
 - •Elements of firearm safety
 - •Four basic gun safety rules
 - ORange rules
 - Ochild safety

- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - Handgun parts and operation
 - Frame
 - **O**Barrel
 - OAction
 - •Function and firing mechanism check
 - OSafe loading/unloading
 - •Revolver cylinder rotation

- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - O Ammunition
 - OCartridge Types
 - OCartridge Components
 - Firing Sequence
 - OSafety and General Guidelines
 - OCare and Storage
 - Ammunition Malfunctions





- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - Fundamentals of shooting
 - •Basic two hand shooting positions
 - •Basic shooting fundamentals

- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - Safe handling
 - Maintenance and cleaning
 - OSafe draw, presentation, and holstering
 - Safe concealment considerations
 - •Safe storage (firearms and ammunition)

- **O**Utah Criminal and Traffic Code
 - OConcealed Firearm Act
 - OJustification of force
 - ORules of arrest, by whom, and how made
 - Weapons in prohibited areas/circumstances
 - Weapons laws
 - Assault and related offenses
 - Weapons laws
 - •Non-concealed permit holder

- Federal Firearms Regulations
 - •Section 922 Unlawful Acts
 - OStraw Purchase
 - **O**Unlawful Transport
 - **O**Unlawful Transfer
 - **O**Unlawful Possession
 - OUnlawful Possession in a School Zone

- ⊙18 USC Section 924
 - **O**Penalties
- ⊙18 USC Section 926A
 - OInterstate Transportation of Firearms
- ⊙18 USC Section 929
 - OUse of Restricted Ammunition
- ⊙18 USC Section 930
 - Restrictions of Federal Facilities

- •BCI Administrative Rule and Policy
 - ○R722-300 Concealed Firearm Permit and Instructor Rule
 - Regulatory Duties
 - OPermit Application Process
 - OCriteria for Issuance, Denial, Suspension, and Revocation
 - Adjudicative Procedures



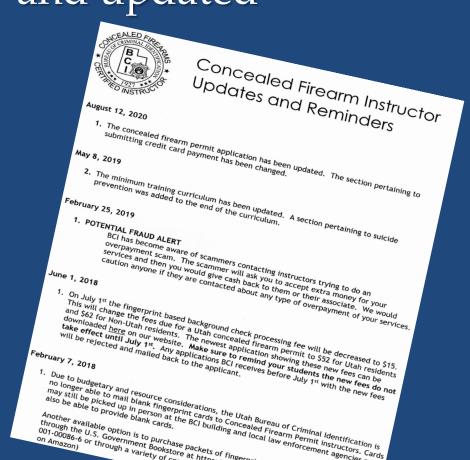
INSTRUCTOR UPDATES AND REMINDERS

OAll instructors should regularly check the BCI website for new and updated

information

Obci.utah.gov

O"Information for Concealed Firearm Instructors"



ERRONEOUS TEACHING CONCEPTS

- "Law allows you to shoot an attacker twice in the chest and once in the head."
- Interspersing other occupational sidelines with the CFP course
- As a permit holder, "I work for you."
- "If you are approached by a closed fist attacker, deadly force is justified."
- When advertising your CFP instructor business, don't send BCI the bill.
- When demonstrating, don't use live ammunition.
- Weaver Stance "How you shoot a target that is weaving."
- If you extend a warning for someone to leave your property and they don't, you can shoot them dead.

Course Monitoring

- Overt and Covert course checks
 - BCI monitors CFP courses, both in and out of state
 - ●BCI has dedicated Investigators who monitor and investigate courses and complaints to ensure compliance with the minimum training curriculum, etc.
- O Complaints
 - Instructor and applicant complaints will be aggressively investigated
- Instructor fraud or non-compliance
 - An instructor who is found to be in violation of Federal law, Utah law or BCI administrative rule may be subject to suspension/revocation and/or criminal prosecution.

CONCEALED FIREARM ACT

- OBCI is mandated by law to issue a concealed firearms permit within 60 days.
 - OThe 60 day period will start once the applicant's account is charged.
 - OInform your students not to call before 60 days to check on the progress of their permit, the same people processing the permits are answering the phones and it slows down the process.

53-5-704 Bureau Duties and CFP Procedures



BACKGROUND CHECKS

- In order to be eligible to receive a Utah concealed firearm permit, the bureau must be able to check each and every applicant's criminal history through local, state, and national databases.
 - If the bureau is unable to do a background check of each of the following items, the applicant will not be eligible to receive a Utah concealed firearm permit.
- Utah Computerized Criminal History (UCCH)
- National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
- Interstate Identification Index (III)
- Drivers license information
- Statewide warrants file

- Criminal justice juvenile files
- Criminal history expungement system
- National Instant Check System (NICS)
- Immigration and Naturalization Service (when applicable)



INSTRUCTOR LICENSE AND CONCEALED FIREARM PERMIT

O The Utah CFP instructor licenses and concealed carry permits are authorized by Utah law and can also be suspended or revoked by law. However, if you follow a few simple rules, the state of Utah should have no reason to suspend or revoke your permit.



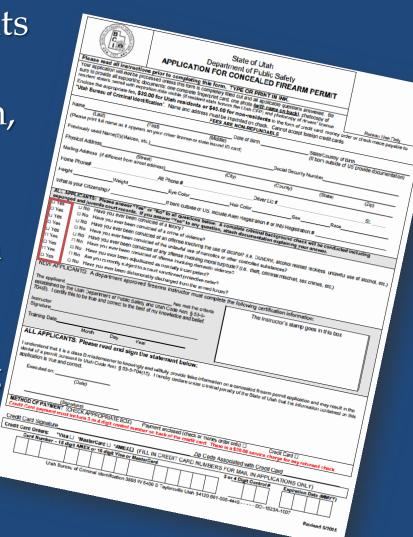


PERMIT HOLDER AND APPLICANT DISQUALIFYING CRITERIA

APPLICATION QUESTIONS

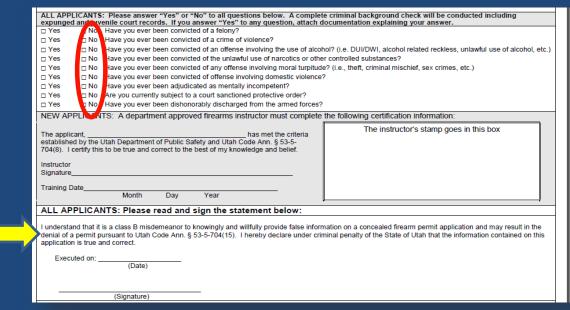
• Please remind your students that if they mark yes to a question on the application, they should also attach an explanation and any supporting documentation

 Court paperwork, pardons, expungements, or any other documentation surrounding case outcomes



FALSE WRITTEN STATEMENTS

- An individual who provides false information on a CFP application is guilty of a class B misdemeanor
- The application may be denied, or the permit may be suspended or revoked.





DISQUALIFYING CRITERIA

- The bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke a concealed firearm permit if the applicant or permit holder:
 - has been or is convicted of a felony;
 - has been or is convicted of a crime of violence;
 - has been or is convicted of an offense involving the use of alcohol;
 - has been or is convicted of an offense involving the unlawful use of narcotics or other controlled substances;
 - has been or is convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude;
 - has been or is convicted of an offense involving domestic violence;
 - has been or is adjudicated by a state or federal court as mentally incompetent, unless the adjudication has been withdrawn or reversed; and
 - is not qualified to purchase and possess a firearm pursuant to Section 76-10-503 and federal law.

DISQUALIFYING CRITERIA

•	Class C misdemeanors & infractions
•	Class B misdemeanors
•	Class A misdemeanors
•	Protective OrderLifetime
0	Domestic Violence
•	Felony convictionLifetime
•	Convicted of a registrable sex offense
•	Mentally IncompetentLifetime
•	Danger to self or others
•	Past pattern of violent behavior
•	False information on initial or renewal permit application
0	Failure to provide sufficient fingerprintsSuspension until acceptable fingerprints are received
0	Is not qualified to purchase and possess firearms pursuant to Section 76-10-503 and federal law
•	Utah Administrative Code allows BCI to consider mitigating circumstances after the time period has elapsed from the date the applicant was convicted or released from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever occurred last
O	Restoration of Rights/Relief from Disabilities are still a denier if the felony conviction remains on

the criminal history

MORAL TURPITUDE

- Theft
- Fraud
- Tax evasion
- Issuing bad checks
- O Robbery
- Interference with police
- Fleeing, resisting, or failure to obey police
- Obstruction of justice
- O Bribery
- Perjury
- O Extortion
- O Arson
- Forgery

- Wildlife violations involving weapons
- Receiving stolen property
- Firearms violations
- Burglary
- Vandalism
- Kidnapping
- Crimes involving unlawful sexual conduct
- Violations of the pornographic and harmful materials and performances act
- Falsifying govt. records
- Criminal mischief

Utah Admin Rules R722-300

JUVENILE FELONIES

Non-Violent Felony

- Distribute Controlled Substance
- O Forgery
- O Theft
- Possession of a stolen vehicle
- Receive stolen property
- Possession of a controlled substance

O Violent Felony

- Murder
- Aggravated Assault
- O Rape
- Aggravated Kidnapping
- O Robbery
- O Burglary
- Aggravated Arson

Juvenile Felony Convictions Disqualifying Time Frame
10 years for a violent felony
7 years for a non-violent felony

INSTRUCTOR DISQUALIFYING CRITERIA

- OReasons instructors are disqualified
 - OThe bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke the certification of a concealed firearms instructor if it has reason to believe the applicant has
 - •Become ineligible to possess a firearm or Utah concealed firearm permit
 - Knowingly and willfully provided false information to the bureau
 - ONot possessing a valid Utah CFP

53-5-704 Bureau Duties and CFP Procedures

ACTION AGAINST A PERMIT

Firearms Section
Utah Department of Public Safety
State Bureau of L.

OIf an application is denied, or a permit suspended/revoked, the applicant or

permit holder will receive a letter by certified mail, advising the general reason for the action

○Instructors and permit holders must keep their address current with BCI



APPEALS PROCESS

- ⊙In the event of a denial, suspension or revocation by BCI, the applicant or instructor may file an appeal
 - ⊙The appeal must be received in writing and within 60 days of the date of denial, suspension, or revocation
 - The petitioner will have the opportunity to address the board and explain the appeal
 Petitioner is not required to appear before the board
 - Once a ruling is made by the board, the petitioner will be notified by BCI within 30 days

CFP REVIEW BOARD

- Oconcealed Firearm Review Board
 - Five members
 - Appointed by the DPS Commissioner and serve a four year term
 - The board shall include a member representing law enforcement and at least two citizens, one of whom represents sporting interests
 - The board meets quarterly

53-5-703 CFP Review Board Defined



INVESTIGATOR INTRODUCTION

- OSergeant Brady Zaugg
 - OLaw enforcement experience, 18+ years
 - OUtah Highway Patrol
 - Outable Department of Corrections
 - OBachelor of Science Degree in Emergency Services Administration from Utah Valley University





UTAH PROVISIONAL PERMITS

- For qualified individuals 18 to 20 years old
- Same qualifications as standard permit
- © Expires on 21st birthday
 - Must apply for full permit at 21
- Prohibited from carrying in elementary/secondary schools
- Non-resident applicant rules apply
 - Recognition/Non-recognition
 - Does the applicant's state even offer a provisional permit?



PROVISIONAL PERMIT FAQS

- OCan a provisional permit holder carry a firearm in schools?
 - ONo. UCA § 53-5-710(2), specifically excludes an under 21 permit holder from carrying a concealed firearm on or about school premises.
- Can a provisional permit holder purchase a handgun from a firearm dealer?
 - ONo. Per 18 USC § 922(b)(1) a person under 21 may not purchase a handgun from a federal firearm licensee.



PROVISIONAL PERMIT FAQS

- O Can I take the concealed permit class and apply for the provisional permit before my 18th birthday?
 - Applicants may take the class at 17, but same one year application limit applies.
- How do I upgrade to a standard permit?
 - The provisional permit expires on the permit holder's 21st birthday. A complete application, including fingerprints, photo, and fees must be submitted for a standard permit. The only exception is the class requirement which may be satisfied by including a copy of the provisional permit.



PROVISIONAL DISCLAIMER

- DPS/BCI continues to verify the recognition status with other states
- However, as with all laws it is the responsibility of the individual to understand and comply with all applicable laws of the jurisdiction in question



UTAH LEGAL ISSUES

- •Some Topics for discussion
 - Definitions associated with use of force laws
 - Oldeas and explanations common to use of force statutes
 - Use of and justification of force in Utah law• Statutes which most directly relate to CFPs
 - OSecured Areas and travel issues
 - Issues and considerations for CFP holders



BODILY INJURY SERIOUS VS. SUBSTANTIAL

- OSerious bodily injury creates or causes serious permanent disfigurement, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ, or creates a substantial risk of death
- OSubstantial bodily injury that creates or causes protracted physical pain, temporary disfigurement, or temporary loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

76-1-101.5 Terms Defined



FORCIBLE FELONIES

• Commonality is force against persons

•Examples include: aggravated assault, mayhem, aggravated murder, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, and aggravated kidnapping, rape, forcible sodomy, rape of a child, object rape, object rape of a child, sexual abuse of a child, aggravated sexual abuse of a child, and aggravated sexual assault, arson, robbery, burglary, occupied vehicle burglary, offenses which create substantial risk of death/s.b.i.

76-2-402 Defense of a Person



FIREARMS AT A RESIDENCE

- OIn the State of Utah, a person* may have a loaded firearm at his/her residence
 - OAn improvement to real property used or occupied as a primary, secondary, or temporary residence
 - •Camp, tent, trailer, motor home, motel room, etc.
 - Permit-less carry will be covered in greater detail later on
 - *non-restricted person

76-10-511 Loaded Firearm at Residence



CRIMINAL VS CIVIL LIABILITY

- **O**Criminal
 - ⊙The burden of proof on the state is "beyond a reasonable doubt."
 - OLiability determined for criminal punishment, prison, fines etc.
- **O**Civil
 - OThe burden of proof on the party asserting the claim is by the
 - "preponderance of the evidence."
 - OLiability determined to restore monetary or physical loss.



DEFENSE TO CIVIL ACTION

- OUtah law protects the user of force from civil actions from next-of-kin, heirs, etc. *if* acting within the law
 - Entered property with criminal intent, or
 - OInjury/damage occurred during commission of a crime
 - ODoesn't apply if actions weren't a crime or clearly retreated from criminal activity

78B-3-110 Defense to Civil Action



DEFENSE OF A PERSON

- Must reasonably believe force is necessary• Defend against imminent use of unlawful force
- May use force intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury
 - *If* used to prevent death, serious bodily injury, or a forcible felony
- •No duty to retreat if lawfully there

76-2-402 Force in Defense of a Person



DEFENSE OF HABITATION

- Reasonable belief force is needed to stop entry or attack on habitation
 - OEntry is violent, tumultuous, or by stealth
 - With the purpose of assault or personal violence or commission of a felony

76-2-405 Force in Defense of Habitation



DEFENSE OF HABITATION

- OUser of force is presumed reasonable if
 - OActed out of reasonable fear of imminent peril
 - \odot If the entry was unlawful and used force or
 - O Violent, tumultuous, by stealth, or to commit a felony
 - Applies to both criminal and civil cases

76-2-405 Force in Defense of Habitation



DEFENSE ON REAL PROPERTY

- OThis is defense of persons on real property
 - Same basic elements as defense of habitation
 Reasonable/Imminent/Unlawful trespass/Violent/etc.
 - Must be in lawful possession of real property
 - Real Property generally refers to land, structures, etc.
 - •Same presumption of reasonableness

76-2-407 Deadly Force in Defense of Persons on Property



DEFENSE OF PROPERTY

- •Force, other than deadly force
 - O Reasonably believes force is necessary to prevent or terminate criminal interference
 - Property lawfully in his possession
 - The possession of an immediate family member
 - •Possession of another whose property he has a legal duty to protect

76-2-406 Force in Defense of Property



ARREST BY PRIVATE PERSONS

- Arrests may be made for
 - Public offense committed in your presence
 - Reasonable cause to believe the person has committed a felony
- OShould you make an arrest or should you be a good witness?
 - ONecessary use of force?
 - Oldentifiable by responding law enforcement?



DETERMINING REASONABLENESS

- •Some things a court may consider
 - Nature of danger
 - OImmediacy of danger
 - Probability that unlawful force would result in death or serious bodily injury
 - Prior violent acts or propensities
 - Patterns of abuse or violence

76-2-402 Force in Defense of a Person



Unjustifiable Circumstances

- O Provokes the use of force as an excuse to inflict harm
- Committing or fleeing the commission of a felony
 - •Force to facilitate the crime or the escape
- Engaged in mutual combat
 - OUnless he withdraws and effectively communicates intent to withdraw

76-2-402 Force in Defense of a Person

Unjustifiable Circumstances

- OUnjustified and unlawful force used against someone:
 - OAssault
 - Attempt or act that causes or risks bodily injury to another
 - Aggravated Assault
 - Attempt, threat, or act that causes or risks bodily injury to another and includes use of a dangerous weapon
 - Threat of Violence
 - Threatens and acts with intent to place a person in imminent fear of injury or death

SECURE/PROHIBITED AREAS

- Concealed permit holders may not carry firearms into these areas:
 - Secure facilities (court, law enforcement, correctional, and mental health facilities)Posted notices
 - OHouse of worship or private residence where prohibited
 - Any airport secure area
 - Other prohibited State or Federal facilities

53-5-710 Cross-references to Concealed Firearm

Permit Restrictions



PROHIBITION NOTIFICATION

- OIf notification has been given per statute, a person may not carry a concealed firearm into houses of worship, private residences, private businesses NOTICE
 - Personal communication
 - Posting of signs
 - Announcement
 - Publication in newspaper, newsletter, bulletin, etc.

76-10-530 Trespass with a Firearm



OTHER PROHIBITIONS

- Federal Facilities
 - O A building or part thereof owned or leased by the Federal Government, where Federal employees are regularly present for the purpose of performing their official duties
- Native American Reservations
 - Obtain permission through tribal leadership
 - O Not applicable to highways passing through
- ONational Parks/National Forests
 - Must abide by laws of state where park is located

TRAVELING WITH FIREARMS

- © General
 - •State laws regarding the possession of firearms vary. ALWAYS consider your travel mode, route, and destination and understand state requirements before traveling.
- Air Travel
 - Never attempt to travel with firearms in your carryon luggage!
 - Criminal intent or negligence/forgetfulness do not matter.
- O Best practice is to always "unpack before you pack!"
 - ●Ensure your luggage and clothing are clear of any firearms or ammunition.
 - Never use a range bag for a travel bag.



TRAVELING WITH FIREARMS

- Firearms and ammunition are ONLY accepted as checked baggage and must be declared to an agent at check in.
 - Firearms must be transported unloaded and in a locked, hard-sided container.
 - Most airlines do not accept firearms to be checked curbside.
- TSA provides a number of resources to assist you:

blog.tsa.gov www.tsa.gov

www.tsa.gov/travel/security-screening/prohibited-items

• Always check with the TSA, specific airport, and airline you're traveling with for exact rules and procedures.

TRAVELING WITH FIREARMS

- Each yearapproximately6000 armed travelersare caught by TSA.
- O2022 TSA Firearms Found

6542 firearms discovered in carry-on bags nationwide and 88% were loaded

Firearms Discovered at TSA Checkpoints in 2022 **Top 10 Airports** for Firearm Discoveries 262 Number of Firearm Discoveries Over the Years

INVESTIGATOR INTRODUCTION

- OAgent Jeff Heslop
- Bureau of Criminal Identification Firearms Investigator
 - Outah Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.)
 Certified Firearms Instructor
 - **⊙**Utah Concealed Firearms Permit Certified Instructor
 - **⊙**Bail Bonds/Enforcement Investigator
 - OLaw Enforcement Experience, 16+ years
 - **⊙**Utah Highway Patrol
 - **O**SERT Team





WEAPONS LAWS



UNIFORM WEAPON LAW

- Except as specifically provided by state law, no one is...
 - ⊙ Prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, selling, transferring, transporting, or keeping any firearm in his place of residence, property, business, or in any vehicle lawfully in his possession or lawfully under his control; or
 - No permit or license required to purchase, own, possess, transport, or keep a firearm
 - O No requirement to register firearms with the State of Utah

76-10-500 Uniform weapons



OPEN CARRY LAW

Without a CFP: Open carry still exists but permit-less carry has, more or less, superseded it. A non-restricted person 21 years old can carry a loaded firearm on a public street with a few exceptions.

- With CFP: ability to open carry or have concealed fully loaded
 - Number of weapons and weapon type not specific



OPEN CARRY LAW

OAll weapons have to be holstered or encased as of 2014. Amended Disorderly Conduct Statute

• Example: No more just open carry "slung" long guns



76-9-102 Disorderly Conduct



WEAPONS LAW THREATENING MANNER

• Threatening manner does not include:

- The possession of a dangerous weapon, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior which is threatening
- May place hand on weapon while holstered and advise the possession of the weapon and to verbally disengage from the confrontation
- Drawing your weapon without justification would be considered threatening behavior

https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title76/Chapter10/76-10-S506.html

VEHICLES/STREETS





LOADED FIREARM VEHICLE OR STREET

- No CFP while in vehicle:
 - Applies to handguns only: can have statutorily loaded or unloaded, concealed or not concealed
 - Person is 18 years or older
 - Is in lawful possession of the vehicle
 - Not a restricted person
- O No CFP on public street:
 - •Non-restricted person 21 years old
 - •May carry a loaded, concealed firearm



LOADED FIREARM VEHICLE OR STREET

- With CFP in Vehicle: Same as non CFP holders but now you can have loaded long guns.
- With CFP on Street: Can have as many handguns and/or rifles/shotguns either concealed or visible on person and be loaded or unloaded and encased
 - Remember a Utah Concealed Permit does not indicate how many or what type of firearms can be legally carried



CONCEALED WEAPON VIOLATIONS

- O No CFP: Recent changes to 76-10-523 caused 76-10-504(1) and (2) as well as 76-10-505(1)(b) to not apply to a non-restricted person 21 years or older.
- Concealed weapons violations can still apply
 - If caught with concealed "loaded" firearm guilty of class A misdemeanor
 - If caught with unlawfully possessed short barrel shotgun or a short barrel rifle (class 3 weapons) guilty of a 2nd Degree felony
 - Reminder: Valid permit holders can carry legally owned firearms fully loaded and concealed

WORKPLACE POLICIES VS. LAW





PROTECTION OF ACTIVITIES PRIVATE VEHICLES

- Legal to store firearms in locked vehicles parked on private property
 - Employers may ban firearms on their property but;
 - MUST provide alternative parking at no cost to employee, or;
 - Provide a secured and monitored storage location where the individual may securely store a firearm before proceeding with the vehicle on to the property



PROTECTION OF ACTIVITIES PRIVATE VEHICLES

- Exemptions to private parking lots
 - School premises
 - Governmental entities
 - Religious organizations-acting as employer







34-45-103 Protection of Certain Activities



WEAPONS LAWS EXEMPT PERSONS

- O Concealed Weapon Act restrictions do not apply to any of the following:
 - US Marshal, or any federal official required to carry a firearm
 - Peace Officer of this or any other jurisdiction
 - Law Enforcement Official or Judge as defined and qualified
 - FFL Dealer engaged in regular business
 - Non-Utah resident traveling through state, provided all firearms are unloaded and securely encased

76-10-523 Persons Exempt from Weapons Law



LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACT

- Persons are not required in Utah to notify Law Enforcement about CFP
 - OUtah residents: CFP status is on DL history when checked by police and is available to out-of-state law enforcement upon request
- Encourage all individuals with or without CFP to be cooperative and comply with all lawful orders from police officers

77-7-15 Authority of Peace Officer to Stop and Question



LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACT

- O Law enforcement advised to only keep and mail back CFP cards to BCI for Revoked status
 - Applies to resident Utah CFP ONLY!
- ⊙ Incidents involving a CFP disqualifying offense violation
 - Forward a copy of the incident report to BCI
- Enforcement action is done by BCI Investigators, the final review and findings are done by the CFP board
 - ©Common example: Mental health, Suicides



DISCHARGE OF FIREARM PRIVATE PROPERTY – LIABILITY

- A private property owner who knowingly allows a person who has a permit to carry a concealed firearm under Section 53-5-704 to bring a firearm onto the owner's property, is not civilly or criminally liable for any damage or harm resulting from the discharge of the firearm by the permit holder while on the owner's property.
- Civilly or Criminally Liable if property owner solicits, requests, commands, encourages, or intentionally aids in the firearms discharge

53-5a-103 Discharge of Firearm on Private Property



EXCEPTION

○ Is civilly or criminally Liable if property owner solicits, requests, commands, encourages, or intentionally aids in the firearms discharge



53-5a-103 Discharge of Firearm on Private Property



ALCOHOL/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE VIOLATIONS

- Violation to carry dangerous weapon while under the influence of alcohol and or a controlled substance
 - OClass B Misdemeanor
- ONot a Defense:
 - Has a valid concealed firearm permit
 - OLicensed in the pursuit of hunting



FIREARMS CONFISCATION PROHIBITION

- OState of Emergency or Disaster:
 - Government and law enforcement may not confiscate firearms if lawful to possess
 - OOfficers may not be disciplined for refusing to confiscate
 - Law Enforcement and government may be subject to civil damages



53-2a-214 Prohibition of Restrictions on Confiscation of a Firearm

FEDERAL LAWS



FEDERAL FIREARM REGULATIONS

- Title 18 Chapter 44 922 Unlawful acts
 - Straw Purchase
 - OUnlawful transport of firearm by non-licensed dealer, importer, manufacturer, or collector
 - OUnlawful transfer of a firearm to restricted person
 - OUnlawful possession of a firearm by restricted person
 - OUnlawful possession of a firearm in a school zone



"STRAW" FIREARM PURCHASE

• Knowingly make or furnish a false or fictitious oral or written statement or misrepresented identification intending to deceive with respect to purchasing a firearm.



TRANSPORTING FIREARMS

- OInterstate transportation of a firearm for lawful purpose is allowed if:
 - OThe transporter is not a restricted person
 - The firearm is not restricted
 - Only FFLs may transport to engage in business
 - Firearm must be unloaded
 - Ammunition and firearm not readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment unless in a locked container excluding glove box or console

FEDERAL FIREARM PROHIBITORS



FELONIES

- Conviction punishable by term exceeding one year
 - O Not just felonies
 - Includes pending felonies





CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE USE

- Unlawful user of controlled substance
 - Possession (illegal) is a one year disqualifier even if case is dismissed or found not guilty
 - Medical Marijuana cards currently create issues with firearm possession





DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Conviction of misdemeanor crime of domestic violence (MCDV)
 - **⊙** <u>M</u>isdemeanor
 - No infractions
 - Felony DV would be denied as a felony
 - ⊙ <u>C</u>rimes
 - Must be a conviction
 - ⊙<u>D</u>omestic
 - ⊙"Intimate partner" as defined by the FBI
 - ⊙ <u>V</u>iolence
 - Must involve an element of force



ADJUDICATED MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

- Adjudicated mentally defective
 - Prohibited for life, even with rights restored and or expunged
 - ○Exceptions: Voluntary admits, in mental institution for observation/evaluation. Received ATF relief from disabilities under 18 U.S.C 478.144.





PROTECTIVE ORDER

- Protective order
 - OUtah protective orders are non expiring
 - OHas to have an element of cohabitation
 - •Restraining orders (neighbors), stalking injunctions, etc. are not prohibitors





ADDITIONAL FEDERAL PROHIBITORS

- O Illegally or unlawfully in the U.S.
- ODishonorable discharge from the armed forces
- © Renounced U.S. citizenship



FEDERAL FIREARM PROHIBITORS

- Illegal or unlawfully in the U.S.
- ODishonorable discharge from the armed forces
- © Renounced U.S. citizenship
- Protective order
 - OUtah protective orders are non expiring.
 - Has to have element of cohabitation
 - Restraining orders (neighbors), stalking injunctions, etc. are not prohibitors
- Conviction of misdemeanor crime of domestic violence (MCDV)
- O Pending Felony Charges



FIREARMS ON SCHOOL PREMISES

- Unlawful to possess a firearm at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is a school zone
 - Exception: If the individual possessing the firearm is licensed to do so by the State in which the school zone is located
- O Public schools: A valid concealed firearm permit holder can possess a firearm within a public school
 - Private schools can restrict firearms (similar to private property owners)



FIREARMS ON SCHOOL PREMISES

- Exceptions:
 - **O**Law Enforcement
 - **OUtah** Concealed Firearm Permit Holder
 - OThe possession is approved by the responsible school administrator; for a lawful approved activity and is in the possession or control of the responsible person
 - OIn any vehicle lawfully under the person's control

76-10-505.5 Possession of a Dangerous Weapon on School Property



SELLING FIREARMS

- Cannot sell to anyone outside your state of residency
 - Exception, Utah residents can sell firearm to active duty military personnel stationed in UtahMust have duty orders-PCS Orders
- No registration required
 - Only transactions at the FFL dealership are registered
- © Cannot sell to anyone under 18 years of age
- Suggest that a non-licensed sale include a bill of sale between parties to prove the transfer

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

OIt is the responsibility of each instructor and/or permit holder to keep up with changes in Federal law, Utah law, and Administrative rules.

Remember Laws Change!!

ONLINE REFERENCES

- **OBCI** Website
 - Obci.utah.gov
- **OUtah Criminal and Traffic Codes**
 - Ole.utah.gov



BCI Information

• Physical address/mailing address:

Bureau of Criminal Identification 4315 South 2700 West Taylorsville, UT 84129 (801) 965-4445 dpsfirearms@utah.gov

BCI Information

OContacts:

- Sgt. Brady ZauggInvestigations Supervisor801-281-5011
- Agent Jeff Heslop
 - Firearms Investigator
 - **©** (801) 281-5053
- Mindy Lindquist
 - Criminal Compliance Specialist
 - **②** (801) 281-5064
- Agent Colby Vanderbeek
 - Firearms Investigator
 - **②** (801) 281-5069

QUESTIONS?

