



DELTA COUNTY
SHERIFF
RESPECT ✪ INTEGRITY ✪ COMPASSION
SHERIFF MARK L. TAYLOR

CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMIT APPLICATION

Enclosed is an application for a **Concealed Handgun Permit**. Below are steps that will make the application process for obtaining your permit as easy as possible.

1. Complete all data fields in the application. **Do not** sign the application until you are in the presence of a **Notary Public**. We can notarize your application at the Sheriff's Office. Retain the Concealed Handgun Permit Information Packet for your future reference.
2. You will need to be fingerprinted for your first-time permit. **Fingerprinting is done at the Delta County Sheriff's Office daily, Monday through Sunday between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Fingerprinting is not done on Tuesdays and Saturdays due to visitation.** If you are renewing your permit, we already have your fingerprints on file.
3. At the time of fingerprinting, you will need **\$52.50** for the CBI/FBI fingerprinting. This can be exact change cash or a personal check. Renewal applications require cash or check of **\$13.00** for a background check without fingerprints.
4. Turn in your application, certificate of handgun training (you must show us the original signature of the instructor) and your signed fingerprint cards. If renewing, we have a copy of your handgun certificate on file. Renewals may be made up to **120 days** prior to your permit expiration. **WE DO NOT ACCEPT ONLINE TRAINING CERTIFICATES.**
5. When the Sheriff's Office has received approval from CBI and FBI, you will be contacted to set up an appointment to finalize your permit application.
6. At your scheduled appointment, you will be photographed for your permit. There is a **\$50.00** administrative fee for first-time permits, and a **\$20.00** fee for permit renewals. This can be exact change cash or a personal check made out to Delta County Sheriff's Office (or **DCSO**).

Sincerely,

Mark Taylor
Delta County Sheriff



CONSUMER GUIDELINES FOR FIREARMS TRAINING

There has been a growing interest recently in obtaining training in the use of handguns. Last year the number of concealed handgun permits doubled from the previous year. We expect that amount will again double.

Colorado state law requires permittees to attend a safety course in order to obtain a permit. It does not, though, define any required elements for the course, which is an area of concern for us.

Conscientious gun-owner organizations certify their instructors and prescribe the specifics of the course they must teach.

Unfortunately, this is not always the case, and we are aware of some instructors who are putting on classes of questionable quality.

So, if you are considering taking a firearms safety course and wish to become more knowledgeable about firearms, we at CSOC think you should check to see if the following elements will be covered in the course:

- Does the course teach you about Colorado laws and your responsibilities related to firearms?
- Does the instructor teach and demonstrate basic handgun safety issues and how handguns function?
- Do they discuss handguns and equipment selection, including ammunition?
- Do they discuss and demonstrate how to carry a firearm?
- Do they discuss and demonstrate the skills related to controlling a handgun?
- Do they demonstrate how to reload and how to clean a firearm?
- Do they include a live-fire component in the course? It is not required, but you will be more capable if you have had live-fire instructions and have experienced the actual workings of a firearm.

To cover these subjects properly will require a minimum of six-to-eight hours.

WE DO NOT ACCEPT ONLINE TRAINING CERTIFICATES.

We hope these consumer guidelines will assist you in selecting a good instructor so you can learn as much as you can about the proper and safe ownership of firearms.

**COLORADO STATUTES REGARDING DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE AND CARRYING
CONCEALED FIREARMS**

18-1-704 Use Of Physical Force In Defense Of A Person

1. Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a person is justified in using physical force upon another person in order to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force by that other person, and he may use a degree of force which he reasonably believes to be necessary for that purpose.
2. Deadly physical force may be used only if a person reasonably believes a lesser degree of force is inadequate and:
 - a) The actor has reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe, that he or another person is in imminent danger of being killed or of receiving great bodily injury; or
 - b) The other person is using or reasonably appears about to use physical force against an occupant of a dwelling or business establishment while committing or attempting to commit burglary as defined in sections 18-4-202 to 184-204; or
 - c) The other person is committing or reasonably appears about to commit kidnapping as defined in section 18-3-301 or 18-3-302, robbery as defined in section 184-301 or 184-302, sexual assault as set forth in section 18-3-402 or 18-3-403, or assault as defined in sections 18-3-202 or 18-3-203.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, a person is not justified in using physical force if:
 - a) With intent to cause bodily injury or death to another person, he provokes the use of unlawful physical force by that other person; or
 - b) He is the initial aggressor, except that his use of physical force upon another person under the circumstances is justifiable if he withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to the other person his intent to do so, but the latter nevertheless continues or threatens the use of unlawful physical force; or
 - c) The physical force involved is the product of a combat by agreement not specifically authorized by law.

18-1-704.5 Use Of Deadly Physical Force Against An Intruder ("Make My Day law")

1. The general assembly hereby recognizes that the citizens of Colorado have a right to expect absolute safety within their own homes.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 18-1-704, any occupant of a dwelling is justified in using any degree of physical force, including deadly physical force, against another person when that other person has made an unlawful entry into the dwelling, and when the occupant has a reasonable belief that such other person has committed a crime in the dwelling in addition to the uninvited entry, or is committing or intends to commit a crime against a person or property in addition to the uninvited entry, and when the occupant reasonably believes that such other person might use any physical force, no matter how slight, against any occupant.
3. Any occupant of a dwelling using physical force, including deadly physical force, in accordance with the provisions or subsection (2) of this section shall be immune from criminal prosecution for the use of such force.
4. Any occupant of a dwelling using physical force, including deadly physical force, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall be immune from any civil liability for injuries or death resulting from the use of such force.

18-1-705 Use Of Physical Force In Defense Of Premises

A person in possession or control of any building, realty, or other premises, or a person who is licensed or privileged to be thereon, is justified in using reasonable and appropriate physical force upon another person when and to the extent that it is reasonably necessary to prevent or terminate what he reasonably believes to be the commission or attempted commission of an unlawful trespass by the other person in or upon the building, realty, or premises. However, he may use deadly force only in defense of himself or another as described in section 18-1-704, or when he reasonably believes it necessary to prevent what he reasonably believes to be an attempt by the trespasser to commit first degree arson.

18-1-706 Use of Physical Force in Defense of Property

A person is justified in using reasonably and appropriate physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary to prevent what he reasonably believes to be an attempt by the other person to commit theft, criminal mischief, or criminal tampering involving property, but he may use deadly physical force under these circumstances only in defense of himself or another as described in section 18-1-704.

18-1-707 Use Of Physical Force In Making An Arrest Or In Preventing An Escape

1. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a peace officer is justified in using reasonable and appropriate physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary:

a) To effect an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person unless he knows that the arrest is unauthorized; or

b) To defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force while effecting or attempting to effect such an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent such an escape.

2. A peace officer is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person for a purpose specified in subsection (1) of this section only when he reasonably believes that it is necessary:

a) To defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or

b) To effect an arrest, or to prevent the escape from custody, of a person whom he reasonably believes:

i) Has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon; or

ii) Is attempting to escape by the use of a deadly weapon; or

iii) Otherwise indicates, except through a motor vehicle violation, that he is likely to endanger human life or to inflict serious bodily injury to another unless apprehended without delay.

3. Nothing in subsection (2)(b) of this section shall be deemed to constitute justification for reckless or criminally negligent conduct by a peace officer amounting to an offense against or with respect to innocent persons whom he is not seeking to arrest or retain in custody.

4. For purposes of this section, a reasonable belief that a person has committed an offense means a reasonable belief in facts or circumstances, which if true would in law constitute an offense. If the believed facts or circumstances would not in law constitute an offense, an erroneous though not unreasonable belief that the law is otherwise does not render justifiable the use of force to make an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody. A peace officer who is effecting an arrest pursuant to a warrant is justified in using the physical force prescribed in subsections (1) and (2) of this section unless the warrant is invalid and is known by the officer to be invalid.

5. Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, a person who has been directed by a peace officer to assist him to effect an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody is justified in using reasonable and appropriate physical force when and to the extent that he reasonably believes that force to be necessary to carry out the peace officer's direction, unless he knows that the arrest or prospective arrest is not authorized.

6. A person who has been directed to assist a peace officer under circumstances specified in subsection (5) of this section may use deadly physical force to effect an arrest or to prevent an escape only when:

a) He reasonably believes that force to be necessary to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or

b) He is directed or authorized by the peace officer to use deadly physical force and does not know, if that happens to be the case, that the peace officer himself is not authorized to use deadly physical force under the circumstances.

7. A private person acting on his own account is justified in using reasonable and appropriate physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary to effect an arrest, or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person who has committed an offense in his presence; but he is justified in using deadly physical force for the purpose only when he reasonably believes it necessary to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.

8. A guard or peace officer employed in a detention facility is justified:

a) In using deadly physical force when he reasonably believes it necessary to prevent the escape of a prisoner convicted of, charged with, or held for a felony, or confined under the maximum security rules of any detention facility as such facility is defined in subsection (9) of this section.

b) In using reasonable and appropriate physical force, but not deadly physical force, in all other circumstances when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary to prevent what he reasonably believes to be the escape of a prisoner from a detention facility.

9. "Detention facility" as used in subsection (8) of this section means any place maintained for the confinement, pursuant to law, of persons charged with or convicted of an offense, held pursuant to the "Colorado Children's Code," held for extradition, or otherwise confined pursuant to an order of a court.

18-12-105 Unlawfully Carrying A Concealed Weapon - Unlawful Possession Of Weapons

1. A person commits a class 2 misdemeanor if such person knowingly and unlawfully:

a) Carries a knife concealed on or about his or her person; or

b) Carries a firearm concealed on or about his or her person; or

c) Without legal authority, carries, brings, or has in such person's possession a firearm or any explosive, incendiary, or other dangerous device on the property of or within any building in which the chambers, galleries, or offices of the general assembly, or either house thereof, are located, or in which a legislative hearing or meeting is being or is to be conducted, or in which the official offices of any member, officer, or employee of the general assembly are located.

d) Deleted by Laws 1993, S.B.93-38, section 1, off. July 1, 1993.

2. It shall be an affirmative defense that the defendant was:

a) A person in his or her own dwelling or place of business or on property owned or under his or her control at the time of the act of carrying; or

- b) A person in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance who carries a weapon for lawful protection of such person's or another's person or property while traveling; or
- c) A person who, at the time of carrying a concealed weapon, held a valid written permit to carry a concealed weapon issued pursuant to section 18-12-105.1 as it existed prior to its repeal, or, if the weapon involved was a handgun, held a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun or a temporary emergency permit issued pursuant to Part 2 of this article; except that it shall be an offense under this section if the person was carrying a concealed handgun in violation of the provisions of Section 18-12-214; or
- d) A peace officer, level I or level Ia, as defined in section 18-1-901(3)(I)(I) or (3)(I)(II)(A); or
- e) A peace officer, level II, as defined in section 18-1-901(3)(1)(III), while on duty; or
- f) A United States probation officer or a United States pretrial services officer while on duty and serving in the state of Colorado under the authority of rules and regulations promulgated by the judicial conference of the United States.

18-12-105.5 Unlawfully Carrying A Concealed Weapon - Unlawful Possession Of Weapons - School, College, Or University Grounds

1. A person commits a class 2 misdemeanor if such person knowingly and unlawfully and without legal authority carries, brings, or has in such person's possession a deadly weapon as defined in section 18-1-901(3)(e) in or on the real estate and all improvements erected thereon of any public or private elementary, middle, junior high, or high school or any public or private college, university, or seminary, except for the purpose of presenting an authorized public demonstration or exhibition pursuant to instruction in conjunction with an organized school or class, for the purpose of carrying out the necessary duties and functions of an employee of an educational institution which require the use of a deadly weapon, or for the purpose of participation in an authorized extracurricular activity or on an athletic team.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 18-1-106, upon a conviction for a violation of this section either within or upon the grounds of any public or private elementary, middle, junior high, or high school or vocational school, the defendant shall be a special offender and the court, if it determines that incarceration is appropriate, shall be required to sentence the defendant to a term that is greater than the twelve-month maximum sentence specified for the class 2 misdemeanor but not more than twice the twelve-month maximum term specified for the class 2 misdemeanor. In addition to such term of imprisonment, the court shall fine the defendant without suspension at least the maximum fine of one thousand dollars specified for the class 2 misdemeanor but not more than ten times the one thousand dollar maximum fine specified for the class 2 misdemeanor.

3. It shall not be an offense under this section if.

- a) The weapon is unloaded and remains inside a motor vehicle while upon the real estate of any public or private college, university, or seminary; or
- b) The person is in that person's own dwelling or place of business or on property owned or under that person's control at the time of the act of carrying; or
- c) The person is in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance and is carrying a weapon for lawful protection of that person's or another's person or property while traveling; or
- d) The person, at the time to carrying a concealed weapon, held a valid written permit to carry a concealed weapon issued pursuant to section 18-12-105.1 as said section existed prior to its repeal; except that it shall be an offense under this section if the person was carrying a concealed handgun in violation of the provisions of Section 18-12-214 (3); or

(d.5) The weapon involved was a handgun and the person held a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun or a temporary emergency permit issued pursuant to Part 2 of this article; except that it shall

be an offense under this section if the person was carrying a concealed handgun in violation of the provisions of Section 18-12-214 (3); or

e) The person is a peace officer, level I or level Ia, as defined in section 18-1-901(3)(1)(I) or (3)(1)(II)(A); or

f) The person is a peace officer, level II, as defined in section 18-1-901(3)(1)(III), while on duty; or

g) The person is a peace officer, level IIIa, as defined in section 18-1-901(3)(1)(IV.5), while on duty and under supervision; or

h) The person has possession of the weapon for use in an educational program approved by a school which program includes, but shall not be limited to, any course designed for the repair or maintenance of weapons.

18-12-106 Prohibited Use of Weapons

1. A person commits a class 2 misdemeanor if:

a) He knowingly and unlawfully aims a firearm at another person; or

b) Recklessly or with criminal negligence he discharges a firearm or shoots a bow and arrow; or

c) He knowingly sets a loaded gun, trap, or device designed to cause an explosion upon being tripped or approached, and leaves it unattended by a competent person immediately present; or

d) The person has in his or her possession a firearm while the person is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of a controlled substance, as defined in section 12-22-303 (7), C.R.S. Possession of a permit issued under section 18-12-105.1, as it existed prior to its repeal, or possession of a permit or a temporary emergency permit issued pursuant to Part 2 of this article is no defense to a violation of this subsection (1).

e) He knowingly aims, swings, or throws a throwing star or nunchaku as defined in this paragraph (e) at another person, or he knowingly possesses a throwing star or nunchaku in a public place except for the purpose of presenting an authorized public demonstration or exhibition or pursuant to instruction in conjunction with an organized school or class. When transporting throwing stars or nunchaku for a public demonstration or exhibition or for a school or class, they shall be transported in a closed, non-accessible container. For purposes of this paragraph (e) "nunchaku" means an instrument consisting of two sticks, clubs, bars, or rods to be used as handles, connected by a rope, cord, wire, or chain, which is in the design of a weapon used in connection with the practice of a system of self-defense, and "throwing star" means a disk having sharp radiating points or any disk-shaped bladed object which is hand-held and thrown and which is in the design of a weapon used in connection with the practice of a system of self-defense.

18-12-110 Forfeiture of Firearms

Upon the motion of the prosecuting attorney after the conviction of a defendant, the court may order the forfeiture of any firearms which were used by the defendant during the course of the criminal episode which gave rise to said conviction as an element of sentencing or as a condition of probation or of a deferred sentence. Firearms forfeited under this section shall be disposed of pursuant to section 16-13-311, C.R.S.

18-12-213 Reciprocity

A permit to carry a concealed handgun or a concealed weapon that is issued to a person twenty-one years of age or older by a state that recognizes the validity of permits issued pursuant to this part shall be valid in this state in all respects as a permit issued pursuant to this part.

18-12-214 Authority granted by permit - carry restrictions.

(1) (a) A permit to carry a concealed handgun authorizes the permittee to carry a concealed handgun in all areas of the state, except as specifically limited in this section. A permit does not authorize the permittee to use a handgun in a manner that would violate a provision of state law. A local government does not have authority to adopt or enforce an ordinance or resolution that would conflict with any provision of this part.

(b) A peace officer may temporarily disarm a permittee, incident to a lawful stop of the permittee. The peace officer shall return the handgun to the permittee prior to discharging the permittee from the scene.

(2) A permit issued pursuant to this part does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun into a place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law.

(3) A permit issued pursuant to this part does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun onto the real property, or into any improvements erected thereon, of a public elementary, middle, junior high, or high school; except that:

(a) A permittee may have a handgun on the real property of the public school so long as the handgun remains in his or her vehicle and, if the permittee is not in the vehicle, the handgun is in a compartment within the vehicle and the vehicle is locked.

(b) A permittee who is employed or retained by contract by a school district as a school security officer may carry a concealed handgun onto the real property, or into any improvement erected thereon, of a public elementary, middle, junior high, or high school while permittee is on duty.

(c) A permittee may carry a concealed handgun on undeveloped real property owned by a school district that is used for hunting or other shooting sports.

(4) A permit issued pursuant to this part does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun into a public building at which:

(a) Security personnel and electronic weapons screening devices are permanently in place at each entrance to the building;

(b) Security personnel electronically screen each person who enters the building to determine whether the person is carrying a weapon of any kind; and

(c) Security personnel require each person who is carrying a weapon of any kind to leave the weapon in possession of security personnel while the person is in the building.

(5) Nothing in this part shall be construed to limit, restrict, or prohibit in any manner the existing rights of a private property owner, private tenant, private employer, or private business entity.

(6) The provisions of this section apply to temporary emergency permits issued pursuant to section 18-12-209.

24-20-202 Permit To Bear Arms

If the governor at any time issues his proclamation as provided in section 24-20-201 declaring the state or any county, city, town, or district within the state to be in a state of riot, or insurrection, or invasion, it is unlawful while said proclamation is in force for any person, firm, or corporation within the territory covered by said proclamation to purchase, manufacture for sale or use, receive, transport, carry, or use any firearm or ammunition or to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of or permit others to obtain possession of any firearm or ammunition without a written permit from the governor or his regularly authorized representative. No permit

shall be issued by the governor or his representative unless and until the person so desiring such permit satisfies the governor or his representative that the same is to be used in defense of his home, person, or property. This section shall not apply to legally authorized peace officers, or sheriffs, designated by the governor or his representative, or members of the National Guard of Colorado. No permit shall be issued to allow the purchase, manufacture for sale or use, receipt, use, transportation, or disposing of firearms or ammunition by anyone not a citizen of the United States or to anyone who has not been a resident of the state of Colorado for more than one year prior to the issuance of the proclamation mentioned in section 24-20-201.

30-10-523 Sheriff Permits for Concealed Weapons

The sheriff of each county and the official who has the duties of a sheriff in each city and county shall issue written permits to carry concealed handguns as provided in Part 2 of Article 12 of Title 18, C.R.S.

33-6-125 Possession of a Loaded Firearm in a Motor Vehicle

It is unlawful for any person, except a person authorized by law or by the division, to possess or have under his control any firearm, other than a pistol or revolver, in or on any motor vehicle unless the chamber of such firearm is unloaded. Any person in possession or in control of a rifle or shotgun in a motor vehicle shall allow any peace officer, as defined in section 33-1-102 (32), who is empowered and acting under the authority granted in section 33-6-101 to enforce articles 1 to 6 of this title to inspect the chamber of any rifle or shotgun in the motor vehicle. For the purposes of this section, a “muzzle-loader” shall be considered unloaded if it is not primed, and, for such purpose, “primed” means having a percussion cap on the nipple or flint in the striker and powder in the flash pan. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars and an assessment of fifteen license suspension points.

COUNTY SHERIFFS OF COLORADO
Submitting Sheriff's Office/Agency _____

CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMIT APPLICATION

WARNING: The information you provide will be verified. Providing false information on this application constitutes a criminal offense for which you may be prosecuted. Print or type all information except signatures.

Type of Permit Requested: <input type="checkbox"/> - Regular <input type="checkbox"/> - Temporary/Emergency <input type="checkbox"/> - Renewal Permit Number: _____ Expiration: _____		County of Issue:
Applicant's Name (Last, First and Middle):		Resident of Colorado? <input type="checkbox"/> -Y <input type="checkbox"/> -N
Other Names (nickname, maiden name, alias, etc.):		Date of Birth: (Required)
*Social Security Number:	**Colorado County of Residence:	Email:
Current Home Address:	City/State/Zip:	***Area Code + Home Phone:
Mailing Address if Different from Above:	City/State/Zip:	***Daytime Phone - area code + phone:
Length of Time at Current Address:	If at current address for less than Ten Years, List all previous addresses for the past Ten Years: (attach separate sheet of paper for additional space needed)	
1.	3.	
2.	4.	

*Social Security number is voluntary, but may assist in the background investigation in the event there are other individuals with a similar name who have had contact with law enforcement authorities. It also helps to ensure that your record will never be accidentally merged with that of any other individual.

*** Voluntary. This information will help us contact you if necessary to complete the application process.

Applicant History - If you answer "yes" to questions one through fourteen, provide a detailed explanation on a **separate sheet** and attach it to this form. Where applicable the information provided must include dates, locations, etc. Reference your explanations by preceding each with the number of the pertinent question. Print or type all information. Attachment must be clearly legible. Concerning "conviction"; answer "no" if pardoned or if the conviction has been expunged, sealed or set aside.

1. Have you been treated for alcoholism within the past ten years or ever been involuntarily committed as an alcoholic? -Y -N
 2. Have you had two or more alcohol-related convictions within the past ten years? -Y -N
 3. Have you ever been convicted of perjury under C.R.S. Section 18-8-503? -Y -N
 4. Are you currently the subject of either a criminal or civil restraining order? -Y -N
 5. 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? -Y -N
 6. Have you been convicted in any court of a felony, or attempt or conspiracy to commit 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? -Y -N
 7. Are you a fugitive from justice? -Y -N
 8. Are you an unlawful user of, or addicted to, marijuana, or any depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, or any other controlled substance? -Y -N
- *Warning: The medicinal or recreational use of marijuana, although legalized in Colorado, is illegal pursuant to federal law and would prohibit the lawful possession of firearms pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(3).**
9. Have you ever been adjudicated mentally defective (which includes having been adjudicated incompetent to manage your own affairs) or have you ever been committed to a mental institution? -Y -N
 10. Have you ever been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence as defined in the code of Federal Regulations, subpart 478.11? -Y -N
 11. Have you ever been adjudicated as a juvenile for a crime that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult or attempt or conspiracy to commit a felony, under any state law or federal law? -Y -N

(form continued on other side)

- 12. Have you ever been discharged from the Armed Forces under *dishonorable* conditions? -Y -N
- 13. Have you ever renounced your United States citizenship? -Y -N
- 14. Are you an alien or non-citizen status in the United States? (If you answer "YES" please complete supplemental form) -Y -N

PROOF OF FIREARMS TRAINING – (NOT REQUIRED FOR RENEWAL)

Please check one pertaining to your application submittal.

- A training certificate from a handgun training class (as defined in C.R.S. 18-12-202.5) obtained within the ten years preceding submittal of this application. It must be the **original** training certificate or a photocopy that includes the **original signature** of the class instructor.
- Proof of honorable discharge from a branch of the United States Armed Forces (DD214) within the three years preceding submittal of this application.
- Proof of honorable discharge from a branch of the United States Armed Forces (DD214) that reflects pistol qualifications obtained within the ten years preceding submittal of this application.
- Evidence that, at the time this application is submitted, the applicant is a certified instructor.
- Evidence of experience with a firearm through participation in organized shooting competitions or current military service.
- A certificate showing retirement from a Colorado Law Enforcement Agency that reflects pistol qualifications obtained within the ten years preceding submittal of this application.

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER AND PERSONAL INQUIRY WAIVER

NOTE TO RECIPIENT: A PHOTOCOPY REPRODUCTION OF THIS SIGNED REQUEST SHALL BE FOR ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES AS VALID AS THE ORIGINAL. YOU MAY RETAIN THIS FORM IN YOUR FILES. THE ORIGINAL OF THIS FORM WILL REMAIN IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE CONCEALED WEAPONS FILES.

Handguns have been classified by both Federal and Colorado law as deadly weapons. They are capable of causing death, serious injury, and property damage. I certify that I have read and understand the information provided in the application packet and the attached Colorado Revised Statutes pertaining to the use of deadly physical force, and agree that any violation will be cause for revocation of this permit.

By issuing this permit, the issuing County Sheriff, Sheriff's Office County, County Sheriffs of Colorado and employees shall not be held liable or responsible for the manner in which the permit holder uses the concealed handgun or the results of said use, including, but not limited to, the death of, or injury to, any person or damage to any property resulting either directly or indirectly from the intentional, reckless, negligent or accidental discharge of a handgun, or any criminal acts committed by the permit holder involving the use of the concealed handgun. Furthermore, the issuing County Sheriff's Office in no way stands as Warrantor or Guarantor of the structural, mechanical, or functional fitness of the concealed handgun for any purpose whatsoever.

By signing this application, I acknowledge and accept the terms contained in the Notice of Disclaimer. I hereby certify that all statements made by me in the completion of this application are, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and true. I understand that any false answer (deceitfully made) or any fraud whatsoever constitutes a basis for rejection of this application with no further consideration. If fraud and/or deceit is subsequently discovered, such fraud and/or deceit will become grounds for rejection of this application and may result in criminal charges.

I fully understand that the issuing County Sheriff's Office conducts a background investigation of all applicants who are being considered for a concealed handgun permit. This investigation includes, but is not limited to, an investigation of military, police, driving records, and character.

I hereby authorize any person who is contacted by the issuing County Sheriff's Office personnel to release any information to the issuing County Sheriff's Office pertaining to the background investigation including, but not limited to, military, police, driving records and character for use by the issuing County Sheriff's Office in the consideration of my application.

I further agree to release and hold harmless the issuing County Sheriff's Office, its agencies, elected officials, officers, agents, and employees from any and all liability or claims which I may have arising out of the disclosure of such information to the issuing County Sheriff's Office in the consideration of my application.

This authorization for the release of information shall be valid for a six (6) month period from the date hereof. Any release of claims or liability set forth herein shall survive the termination of the agreement.

The applicant swears under oath that the contents of the permit application and the information contained in the permit application is true and correct.

Applicant's Signature _____ Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

Witness my hand _____
 Sheriff or Designee