Rule 7.05 Decorum. Any person making impertinent or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the commission shall be barred from further appearance before the commission by the presiding officer, unless permission to continue or again address the commission is granted by the majority vote of the commission members present. No clapping, applauding, heckling or verbal outbursts in support or opposition to a speaker or his or her remarks shall be permitted. Signs or placards may be disallowed in the commission chamber by the presiding officer. Persons exiting the commission chambers shall do so quietly.

Rule 6.05 Agenda. The good and welfare portion of the agenda set for 8:15 p.m. shall be restricted to discussion on subjects not already specifically scheduled on the agenda for discussion and debate. In no event shall this portion of the agenda be allotted more than 45 minutes with each speaker to be given no more than three minutes, unless by vote of a majority of the members of the commission present, it is agreed to extend the time frames. Likewise, commission members shall be restricted to speaking three minutes each unless an extension is granted in the same manner as set forth in the prior sentence.

Any person who received compensation, remuneration or expenses for conducting lobbying activities is required to register as a lobbyist with the Town Clerk prior to engaging in lobbying activities per Town Code Sec. 2-235. "Lobbyist" specifically includes the principal, as defined in this section, as well as any agent, officer or employee of a principal, regardless of whether such lobbying activities fall within the normal scope of employment of such agent, officer or employee. The term "lobbyist" specifically excludes any person who only appears as a representative of a not-for-profit corporation or entity (such as charitable organization, a trade association or trade union), without special compensation or reimbursement for the appearance, whether direct, indirect, or contingent, to express support or opposition to any item.

Per Miami Dade County Fire Marshal, the Commission Chambers has a maximum capacity of 99 people. Once reached this capacity, people will be asked to watch the meeting from the first floor.

* Denotes agenda items as “must haves” which means there will be significant impacts if the item is not addressed tonight. If these items have not been heard by 10 p.m., the order of the agenda will be changed to allow them to be heard.
1. Opening
   A. Call to Order
   B. Roll Call of Members
   C. Pledge of Allegiance

2. Sensible Gun Regulations Urging Resolution
   A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, CALLING ON
   THE STATE OF FLORIDA, GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT, PRESIDENT DONALD
   TRUMP, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE
   IN AMERICA AND HELP PREVENT FUTURE SHOOTINGS BY REQUIRING
   A BACKGROUND CHECK FOR EVERY FIREARM SALE; SUPPORTING THE
   PASSAGE OF A RED FLAG LAW; SUPPORTING RAISING THE AGE FOR
   LEGAL PURCHASE OF FIREARMS, MAGAZINES AND AMMUNITION TO
   21; SUPPORTING THE PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION THAT WOULD KEEP
   MILITARY-STYLE WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY MAGAZINES AWAY
   FROM OUR SCHOOLS; AUTHORIZING THE TOWN CLERK TO TRANSMIT
   THIS RESOLUTION; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

10. Adjournment

Respectfully submitted,

Guillermo Olmedillo
Town Manager

THIS MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMERICANS WITH
DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990, ALL PERSONS THAT ARE DISABLED; WHO NEED SPECIAL
ACCOMMODATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING BECAUSE OF THAT DISABILITY SHOULD
CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK AT 305-861-4863 EXT. 226 NO LATER THAN FOUR
DAYS PRIOR TO SUCH PROCEEDING.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 286.0105, FLORIDA STATUTES, ANYONE
WISHING TO APPEAL ANY DECISION MADE BY THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE COMMISSION, WITH
RESPECT TO ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT THIS MEETING OR HEARING, WILL NEED A RECORD
OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND FOR SUCH PURPOSE, MAY NEED TO ENSURE THAT A VERBATIM
RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS IS MADE WHICH RECORD SHALL INCLUDE THE TESTIMONY AND
EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS TO BE BASED.

AGENDA ITEMS MAY BE VIEWED AT THE OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK, TOWN OF SURFSIDE
TOWN HALL, 9293 HARDING AVENUE. ANYONE WISHING TO OBTAIN A COPY OF ANY AGENDA
ITEM SHOULD CONTACT THE TOWN CLERK AT 305-861-4863. A COMPLETE AGENDA PACKET IS
ALSO AVAILABLE ON THE TOWN WEBSITE AT www.townofsurfsidefl.gov.

TWO OR MORE MEMBERS OF OTHER TOWN BOARDS MAY ATTEND THIS MEETING.

THESE MEETINGS MAY BE CONDUCTED BY MEANS OF OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH
COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA TECHNOLOGY, SPECIFICALLY, A TELEPHONE CONFERENCE CALL.
THE LOCATION 9293 HARDING AVENUE, SURFSIDE, FL 33154, WHICH IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
SHALL SERVE AS AN ACCESS POINT FOR SUCH COMMUNICATION.
Town of Surfside
Special Town Commission Meeting
February 27, 2018
5:30pm
Town Hall Commission Chambers - 9293 Harding Avenue, 2nd Floor
Surfside, FL 33154

RESOLUTION COVER MEMORANDUM

Agenda Item: #2
Date: February 22, 2018
From: Daniel Dietch, Mayor
Subject: Sensible Gun Regulations Urging Resolution

Objective: To discuss, approve and transmit the attached Sensible Gun Regulations Urging Resolution (see Attachment A).

Consideration: Surfside has a history of engagement and advocacy related to sensible gun regulations. As you may know I joined the Mayors Against Illegal Guns Coalition (MAIG) in 2010 (see Attachment B) and in coordination with the Town Manager and Police Chief have been supporting MAIG’s efforts to responsibly address legislative gun reforms.

In the wake of the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in Newtown, CT on December 14, 2012, where two semi-automatic handguns were used to murder 27 people including 20 children at Sandy Hook elementary school, Surfside passed Resolution No. 13-2130 (see Attachment C) to urge the federal government to reduce gun violence in America through the “Fix Gun Checks Act.” Subsequently, Surfside, working in concert with Arms with Ethics, a Surfside-based non-profit organization, passed Resolution No. 13-2162 (see Attachment D) to pledge our support for an initiative to use government’s buying power to influence the gun industry to adopt sensible practices to keep guns out of the hands of criminals.

Despite our efforts to urge the Florida Legislature and Congress to enact common sense gun regulations, little progress has been made and senseless acts of violence continue. However, in the wake of the mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, FL on February 14, 2018 that killed 17 students, teachers and coaches and wounding 14 others with a semi-automatic rifle, there is a groundswell of energy and attention that could finally result in the passage of sensible gun regulations at the federal and/or state levels that could accomplish the following:

- Remove loopholes in the private transfer of weapons and require full background checks for all sales and transfers of firearms;
- Raise the age for legal purchase of guns, including long guns, high capacity magazines, and ammunition to 21 years of age;
• Enact legislation to place sensible constitutional restrictions on the sale and transfer of assault-style weapons and high-capacity magazines; and
• Protect our community from those who are identifiable as a threat to safety and security under the “Red Flag Law”;
• Repeal punitive punishments of elected officials set forth in Florida Statutes section 790.33 that provides for personal liability of any person who enacts or causes to be enforced any local ordinance impinging upon the Legislature’s occupation of the whole field of regulation of firearms and ammunition.

I ask you to reflect on the recent events and consider this opportunity to stand with communities around the country and continue our advocacy for sensible gun regulations that balance the rights provided under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and reasonable legal controls for the benefit of a civilized society.

**Recommendation:** To approve and transmit the attached Sensible Gun Regulations Urging Resolution (see Attachment A).

attachments
SURFSIDE, FLORIDA

RESOLUTION NO. __________

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, CALLING ON THE STATE OF FLORIDA, GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT, PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE IN AMERICA AND HELP PREVENT FUTURE SHOOTINGS BY REQUIRING A BACKGROUND CHECK FOR EVERY FIREARM SALE; SUPPORTING THE PASSAGE OF A RED FLAG LAW; SUPPORTING RAISING THE AGE FOR LEGAL PURCHASE OF FIREARMS, MAGAZINES AND AMMUNITION TO 21; SUPPORTING THE PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION THAT WOULD KEEP MILITARY-STYLE WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY MAGAZINES AWAY FROM OUR SCHOOLS; AUTHORIZING THE TOWN CLERK TO TRANSMIT THIS RESOLUTION; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Town of Surfside is a member of Mayors Against Illegal Guns ("MAIG"), a national bipartisan coalition of more than 800 mayors, who represent more than 58 million Americans; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Surfside Commission has repeatedly passed Resolutions urging State and Federal elected bodies to strengthen gun laws meant to protect our community; and

WHEREAS, National and State leaders continue to fail to act to implement sensible gun law reforms that are supported by a majority of the nation; and

WHEREAS, an increase in the amount of hate groups, international and lone wolf domestic terrorism, underfunded community mental health programs, and easy access to military grade, high capacity magazine assault weapons have created circumstances which have led to an unprecedented number of mass shootings in American communities in recent years with higher numbers of injuries and fatalities; and

WHEREAS, in recent years, mass shootings involving military grade-high capacity magazine assault weapons have occurred in 2007 at a college in Virginia, and in 2012 at a Century 16 Movie Theater in Aurora, Colorado; and

WHEREAS, in February 2013, in the wake of numerous mass shootings culminating in the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in Newtown, Connecticut,
the Town of Surfside adopted Commission Resolution No. 13-2130 to urge the federal government to reduce gun violence in America through the “Fix Gun Checks Act;” and

WHEREAS, in January 2014, the Town of Surfside Commission adopted Resolution No. 13-2162 to support efforts to reduce gun violence and illegal firearms trafficking through more responsible gun sales and marketing practices; and

WHEREAS, further mass shootings occurred in the 2015 attack at the Inland Regional Center in San Bernardino, California; the 2016 attack on the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida; and the 2017 attack at the Route 91 Harvest Festival in Las Vegas, Nevada; and

WHEREAS, on November 5, 2017, a mass shooting occurred at the First Baptist Church in Sutherland Springs, Texas killing 26 and injuring 20 others in what has been identified as the deadliest mass shooting by one person in Texas, the fifth-deadliest mass shooting in the United States and the deadliest shooting in an American place of worship in modern history, surpassing the Charleston church shooting of 2015 and the Waddell Buddhist temple shooting of 1991; and

WHEREAS, on February 14, 2018, a mass shooting occurred at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida killing 17 students, teachers and coaches and wounding 14 others, 5 with life-threatening injuries; and

WHEREAS, an AR-15-style rifle was used in the mass shootings in Newton, Connecticut; Aurora, Colorado; San Bernardino, California; Las Vegas, Nevada; Sutherland Springs, Texas; and Parkland, Florida;

BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR ALL SALES AND TRANSFERS

WHEREAS, according to Everytown For Gun Safety, which is an independent, non-partisan 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to understanding and reducing gun violence in America:

- Background checks are a central component of America's efforts to keep guns from criminals: since their inception, they have blocked over 3 million gun sales to prohibited purchasers.
- According to a study by the Department of Justice, between 1994 and 2014, federal, state, and local agencies conducted background checks on more than 180 million firearm applications and denied 2.82 million gun sales to prohibited purchasers.
WHEREAS, despite this success, the system is undermined by legal loopholes and missing records that enable too many dangerous individuals to obtain weapons they later use in crimes; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that state and federal agencies have failed to report more than one million records of persons with dangerous mental illness into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System ("NICS") which initiates background checks into three databases: the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Interstate Identification Index, and the NICS Index; and

WHEREAS, on April 16, 2007, Seung-Hui Cho shot and killed 32 people at Virginia Tech with guns that were legally purchased because records of his mental health status were missing from the NICS; and

WHEREAS, on January 8, 2011, Jared Loughner, someone with a reported history of drug abuse and serious mental illness who should have been in the NICS database but was not, killed six Tucsonans – Christina-Taylor Green, Dorothy Morris, Judge John Roll, Dorwan Stoddard, Phyllis Schneck, and Gabe Zimmerman – and shot 13 others, including U.S. Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords; and

WHEREAS, on July 20, 2012, James Holmes, using a semi-automatic rifle and other guns, allegedly shot and killed 12 people and injured at least 58 others in a movie theater in Aurora, Colorado, using some of the thousands of rounds of ammunition that the shooter had recently purchased online without any background check; and

WHEREAS, on August 5, 2012, Wade Michael Page, using a semi-automatic handgun, allegedly shot and killed 6 people and injured 3 others at a Sikh temple in Oak Creek, Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, on October 21, 2012, Radcliffe Haughton, using a semi-automatic handgun, shot and killed his estranged wife and two others; and though a restraining order had been issued against Haughton – making him a prohibited person under federal law – Haughton was able to avoid a background check by purchasing the gun from a private seller through armslist.com; and

WHEREAS, on December 14, 2012, Adam Lanza, using two semi-automatic handguns, shot and killed 27 people, including 20 children at Sandy Hook elementary school; and
WHEREAS, the shooter in the Sutherland Springs, Texas massacre should have been prevented from purchasing any firearm because of a domestic violence conviction and court-martial while in the United States Air Force. However, according to news reports, the Air Force did not provide the conviction to the FBI National Crime Information Center database; and

WHEREAS, in the wake of the Virginia Tech shootings, Virginia and other states have submitted hundreds of thousands of new mental health records into the NICS database, yet 19 states have each submitted fewer than 100 mental health records since that massacre; and

WHEREAS, under federal law, licensed gun dealers are mandated to conduct NICS checks before proceeding with a sale, but this requirement does not apply to so-called private sellers who are present in large numbers at gun shows and sell guns over the internet; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that 6.6 million guns were sold privately in the U.S. between November 2011 and November 2012, and undercover investigations have shown that many private sellers at gun shows and online will proceed with sales even when they are made aware that prospective purchasers cannot pass a background check; and

WHEREAS, more than 12,000 Americans are murdered with guns every year, and too many of these crimes are committed by individuals who are barred from purchasing or possessing guns under federal law; and

WHEREAS, other tragedies including the 1999 Columbine High School shooting in Colorado, the 2010 attack on law enforcement at the Pentagon, and the 2012 mass shooting at a Pittsburgh psychiatric clinic were perpetrated by individuals who obtained guns through unregulated private sales, with no paperwork required and no questions asked; and

WHEREAS, the Fix Gun Checks Act was introduced in the U.S. Congress, and this legislation would have addressed the two major flaws in the nation’s gun background check system by improving compliance with federal record reporting requirements, and by requiring background checks for all U.S. gun sales; and

WHEREAS, 90 percent of Americans and 90 percent of gun owners support fixing gaps in the gun background check database, and 86 percent of Americans, 82
percent of gun owners nationwide, and 74 percent of National Rifle Association ("NRA") members support mandatory criminal background checks for all gun sales; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Surfside has been a strong advocate for common-sense policies that keep guns out of dangerous hands while respecting the rights of law-abiding gun owners, and strongly believes that Congress and state governments should take action to close deadly gaps in the NICS; and

WHEREAS, more than 50 national organizations support closing gaps in the gun background check database and requiring a background check for all gun sales, including the U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Major Cities Chiefs Association and the Police Executive Research Forum; and

RED FLAG LAWS

WHEREAS, implementation of RED FLAG LAWS, allows the community to protect itself and according to Everytown For Gun Safety:

- Like many mass shooters, the 19-year-old suspected of shooting and killing at least 17 people and injuring at least 14 others at a high school in Parkland, Florida displayed warning signs prior to the shooting. Unfortunately, Florida does not have a Red Flag Law—a law increasingly being adopted by states that empowers family members and law enforcement to seek an Extreme Risk Protection Order, a court order temporarily restricting a person's access to guns when they pose a danger to self or others.
- Red Flag Laws can save lives by creating a way for family members and law enforcement to act before warning signs escalate into tragedies;
- When a person is in crisis, loved ones and law enforcement are often the first to see signs that they pose a threat. Red Flag Laws allow them to seek help from a court to remove guns from dangerous situations;
- Red Flag Laws empower law enforcement and immediate family members to petition a court for an Extreme Risk Protection Order, sometimes called a Gun Violence Restraining Order.
- If a court finds that a person poses a significant danger of injuring themselves or others with a firearm, that person is temporarily
prohibited from purchasing and possessing guns and is required to turn over their guns while the order is in effect.

- Five states have Red Flag Laws—and bills are currently pending in another 18 states, including Florida;
- A nationwide study of mass shootings from 2009 to 2016 revealed that in at least 42 percent of those incidents, there is documentation that the attacker exhibited dangerous warning signs before the shooting.
- The alleged mass shooter who shot and killed 17 people and injured 14 others at a high school in Parkland, Florida on February 14, 2018 also displayed warning signs prior to the shooting. He was expelled from school, and students and teachers reported that he displayed threatening behavior. His mother contacted law enforcement on multiple occasions regarding his behavior, and he was known to possess firearms.
- Final orders—which generally last for up to one year—can only be issued after notice and an opportunity to be heard. At the hearing, the person would have the chance to respond to evidence that they are too dangerous to have a gun.
- A temporary order—which typically lasts 14 to 21 days—can be issued before a full hearing is held, but only if there is clear evidence that an order is necessary to prevent immediate danger.

WHEREAS, currently pending in the Florida Legislature is House Bill 231/Senate Bill 530 which would implement a Red Flag Law, and had these bills been passed and signed into law, there is a high likelihood the Parkland massacre would have been averted and those loved ones saved; and

FLORIDA LAW PERMITS PURCHASE OF GUNS BY PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE

WHEREAS, according the Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence:

- Laws imposing minimum age requirements for the possession and purchase of firearms are intended to decrease access to firearms by young people and, correspondingly, to decrease the number of suicides, homicides, and unintentional shootings among that population;
- In 2014, 21,101 people under the age of 21 were shot by guns. 3,265 died from those gunshot wounds. Of these deaths, 1,925 were
classified as homicides, 1,145 as suicides, and 122 as the result of unintentional shootings;

- Firearms were used in 41% of suicide deaths among individuals under age 21 in 2014.

WHEREAS, according to the Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence:

- Federal law in this area distinguishes between long guns (assault style rifles, rifles and shotguns) and handguns, and between gun possession and gun sales. Federal law also provides stronger age restrictions for sales by licensed gun sellers.
- Licensed firearms dealers may not sell or deliver a handgun or ammunition for a handgun to any person the dealer has reasonable cause to believe is under age 21.
- Dealers may not sell or deliver a long gun, or ammunition for a long gun, to any person the dealer knows or has reasonable cause to believe is under age 18.
- Unlicensed persons may not sell, deliver or otherwise transfer a handgun or handgun ammunition to any person the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe is under age 18, with certain exceptions.
- Unlicensed persons may sell, deliver, or otherwise transfer a long gun or long gun ammunition to a person of any age.

WHEREAS, in summary, with some exceptions, federal law prohibits the possession of a handgun or handgun ammunition by any person under the age of 18 but does not set a minimum age for the possession of long guns or long gun ammunition; and

WHEREAS, under Florida law, the purchase of a long gun is allowed for a person under 21 years of age; and

WHEREAS, in order to restrict such purchase and/or possession of a long gun, high capacity magazines and ammunition, the Florida legislature would need to amend Fla. Stat. §§ 790.17(2), 790.18; Fla. Stat. § 790.22(3), (5); and

ASSAULT WEAPON AND HIGH CAPACITY MAGAZINE RESTRICTIONS HAVE BEEN HELD CONSTITUTIONAL
WHEREAS, Maryland, Connecticut and New York, in response to mass shootings resulting in the massacre of students, teachers and others, passed similar prohibitions on sales of assault weapons and large capacity magazines; and

WHEREAS, after lengthy litigation, those laws were upheld by U.S. Federal Courts as constitutional, concluding that the Second Amendment does not reach to protect the purchase and sale of weapons of war. Kolbe v. Hogan, 849 F.3d 114 (Fourth Cir. 2017); New York State Rifle and Pistol Ass’n, Inc. v. Cuomo, 804 F.3d 242 (Second Cir. 2015); and

WHEREAS, in response to the Sandy Hook massacre, Maryland enacted the State’s Firearm Safety Act of 2013 (the “FSA”), which bans the AR-15 and other military-style rifles and shotguns (referred to as “assault weapons”) and detachable large-capacity magazines, providing “that a person may neither “transport an assault weapon into the State” nor “possess, sell, offer to sell, transfer, purchase, or receive an assault weapon.” See Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 4-303(a). The banned assault weapons include “assault long gun[s]” and “copycat weapon[s].” Id. § 4-301(d).”; and

WHEREAS, the Maryland FSA defines an assault long gun as a rifle or shotgun “listed under § 5-101(r)(2) of the Public Safety Article,” including the “Colt AR-15,” “Bushmaster semi-auto rifle,” and “AK-47 in all forms.” See Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 4-301(b); Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-101(r)(2). The list of prohibited rifles and shotguns consists of “specific assault weapons or their copies, regardless of which company produced and manufactured that assault weapon.” See Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-101(r)(2); and

WHEREAS, the Maryland “FSA provides a separate definition for a copycat weapon that is premised on a weapon’s characteristics, rather than being identified by a list of specific firearms. In relevant part, a copycat weapon means: (i) a semiautomatic centerfire rifle that can accept a detachable magazine and has any two of the following: 1. a folding stock; 2. a grenade launcher or flare launcher; or 3. a flash suppressor; (ii) a semiautomatic centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds; (iii) a semiautomatic centerfire rifle that has an overall length of less than 29 inches; * * * (v) a semiautomatic shotgun that has a folding stock; or (vi) a shotgun with a revolving cylinder. See Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 4-301(e)(1).”; and

WHEREAS, “[i]n banning large-capacity magazines along with assault weapons, the FSA provides that “[a] person may not manufacture, sell, offer for sale, purchase, receive, or transfer a detachable magazine that has a capacity of more than 10 rounds of ammunition for a firearm.” See Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 4-305(b). A detachable
magazine is defined as “an ammunition feeding device that can be removed readily from a firearm without requiring disassembly of the firearm action or without the use of a tool, including a bullet or cartridge.” Id. § 4-301(f).”; and

WHEREAS “[u]nder the FSA’s exceptions, “[a] licensed firearms dealer may continue to possess, sell, offer for sale, or transfer an assault long gun or a copycat weapon that the licensed firearms dealer lawfully possessed on or before October 1, 2013,” and “[a] person who lawfully possessed, has a purchase order for, or completed an application to purchase an assault long gun or a copycat weapon before October 1, 2013, may ... possess and transport the assault long gun or copycat weapon.” See Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 4-303(b)(2), (3)(i). The FSA does not ban the possession of a large-capacity magazine. Further, the FSA explicitly allows the receipt and possession of an assault weapon or large-capacity magazine by a retired Maryland law enforcement officer if the assault weapon or large-capacity magazine “is sold or transferred to the person by the law enforcement agency on retirement” or “was purchased or obtained by the person for official use with the law enforcement agency before retirement.” Id. § 4-302(7).”, and

WHEREAS the Kolbe Court stated “[s]imply put, AR-15-type rifles are “like” M16 rifles under any standard definition of that term. See, e.g., Webster’s New International Dictionary 1431 (2d ed. 1948) (defining “like“ as “[h]aving the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics; similar”); The New Oxford American Dictionary 982 (2d ed. 2005) (defining “like” as “having the same characteristics or qualities as; similar to”). Although an M16 rifle is capable of fully automatic fire and the AR-15 is limited to semiautomatic fire, their rates of fire (two seconds and as little as five seconds, respectively, to empty a thirty-round magazine) are nearly identical. Moreover, in many situations, the semiautomatic fire of an AR-15 is more accurate and lethal than the automatic fire of an M16. Otherwise, the AR-15 shares the military features—the very qualities and characteristics—that make the M16 a devastating and lethal weapon of war.”; and

WHEREAS, the Kolbe Court held “[w]hatever their other potential uses—including self-defense—the AR-15, other assault weapons, and large-capacity magazines prohibited by the FSA are unquestionably most useful in military service. That is, the banned assault weapons are designed to “kill[ ] or disabl[e] the enemy” on the battlefield. See J.A. 735. The very features that qualify a firearm as a banned assault weapon—such as flash suppressors, barrel shrouds, folding and telescoping stocks, pistol grips, grenade launchers, night sights, and the ability to accept bayonets and large-capacity magazines—“serve specific, combat-functional ends.” See id. at 1120. And, “[t]he net effect of these military combat features is a capability for lethality—
more wounds, more serious, in more victims—far beyond that of other firearms in general, including other semiautomatic guns.” Id. at 1121-22.”; and

WHEREAS, the Kolbe Court found, “[l]ikewise, the banned large-capacity magazines “are particularly designed and most suitable for military and law enforcement applications.” See J.A. 891 (noting that large-capacity magazines are meant to “provide soldiers with a large ammunition supply and the ability to reload rapidly”). Large-capacity magazines enable a shooter to hit “multiple human targets very rapidly”; “contribute to the unique function of any assault weapon to deliver extraordinary firepower”; and are a “uniquely military feature” of both the banned assault weapons and other firearms to which they may be attached. See id. at 1151.”; and

WHEREAS, the Kolbe Court concluded, “[b]ecause the banned assault weapons and large-capacity magazines are clearly most useful in military service, we are compelled by Heller to recognize that those weapons and magazines are not constitutionally protected.”; and

WHEREAS, the en banc panel of the Fourth Circuit in Kolbe held that “[1] banned weapons and magazines were not protected by Second Amendment; [2] the Maryland FSA did not violate Equal Protection Clause; and [3] the Maryland FSA was not void for vagueness under Due Process Clause;” and

WHEREAS, the Kolbe holding that such reasonable restrictions did not violate the Second Amendment was consistent with the earlier holding of the Second Circuit in New York State Rifle and Pistol Ass’n, Inc. v. Cuomo, 804 F.3d 242 (Second Cir. 2015) which held: “[1] laws prohibiting possession of certain semiautomatic weapons, large-capacity magazines, and on number of bullets in a magazine would be reviewed under intermediate scrutiny; [2] prohibitions on possessing certain semiautomatic assault rifles with one or more military-style features did not violate the Second Amendment’s right to bear arms; [3] prohibitions on possessing large-capacity magazines not violate the Second Amendment’s right to bear arms; [4] New York law prohibiting possession of a magazine for a firearm loaded with more than seven rounds violated the Second Amendment right to bear arms; [5] laws criminalizing possession of magazines that could be “readily restored or converted to accept” more than ten rounds were not unconstitutionally vague; [6] Connecticut law prohibiting possession of certain specified firearms and any “copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of” the listed models was not unconstitutionally vague; [7] New York law prohibiting possession of semiautomatic pistols that were semiautomatic versions of an automatic rifle, shotgun or firearm” was not unconstitutionally vague; and [8] provision of New York law prohibiting
semiautomatic assault rifles with a “muzzle break” was not unconstitutionally vague;” and

WHEREAS, presently pending in Florida is similar legislation, Senate Bill 196/House Bill 219 which would prohibit “the sale or transfer of an assault weapon or large-capacity magazine; specifying circumstances in which the manufacture or transportation of assault weapons or large-capacity magazines is not prohibited; providing enhanced criminal penalties for certain offenses when committed with an assault weapon or large-capacity magazine, etc.;” and

WHEREAS, following the lead of other states, and having had Federal Courts consistently hold that such restrictions are constitutional, it is time to implement such restrictions; and

**FLORIDA LAW INAPPROPRIATELY PUNISHES ELECTED OFFICIALS FOR TRYING TO PROTECT THEIR RESIDENTS**

WHEREAS, in 1987, the Florida Legislature passed Chapter 87-23, Laws of Florida, which created Florida Statutes section 790.33 and declared the preemption of the whole field of regulation of firearms and ammunition, reserving the exclusive right to regulate and/or enforce any laws involving firearms and ammunition to the Florida Legislature and the State of Florida; and

WHEREAS, in 2011, the Florida Legislature passed and Governor Scott signed Chapter 2011-109, Laws of Florida to allow the Governor to remove from office, without due process of law, any person acting in an official capacity for a local authority, including an elected official, who passes an ordinance or causes to be enforced a local ordinance, administrative rule or regulation impinging on the exclusive authority of Florida legislature to regulate firearms and ammunition in all respects; and

WHEREAS, the 2011 Amendment to Florida Statutes section 790.33 provides for personal liability of any person who enacts or causes to be enforced any local ordinance impinging upon the Legislature’s occupation of the whole field of regulation of firearms and ammunition; and

WHEREAS, the 2011 Amendment to Florida Statutes section 790.33 also provides that if a Court finds a willful or knowing violation of the prohibition on the ability of local government to regulate or enforce firearms or ammunition in any regard, the Court may impose a personal fine of up to $5,000 on the elected or appointed local government official(s) or administrative agency head and cause the county, agency,
municipality, district or other entity to reimburse the legal cost of those who sue to overturn the ordinance, rule, regulation and/or enforcement effort and to pay their actual damages; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Florida Statutes section 790.33, local communities appear powerless to enumerate elements of the standard of care which should be met to protect the community; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Surfside Town Commission urgently requests the Governor and Legislature of the State of Florida to address these deficits in law by enacting legislation that would allow municipalities the ability to address these public health, safety and welfare items by enacting local legislation without fear of removal from office and overwhelming fines, in accordance with the unique local characteristics of a community and with due respect to the risk to public; and

WHEREAS, local governments have a duty to protect their residents, visitors, tourists and businesses and that such duty should not be infringed upon by State government.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE, FLORIDA:

Section 1. The foregoing Whereas clauses are hereby ratified and incorporated as the legislative intent of this Resolution.

Section 2. The Town supports federal legislation that would require a background check for every firearm sale whether the legislation is enacted by passage of the Fix Gun Checks Act in the United States Congress or some other legislation.

Section 3. The Town urges the Florida legislature to immediately pass House Bill 231/ Senate Bill 530, popularly described as a “Red Flag Law,” to protect our community from those who are identifiable as a threat to safety and security.

Section 4. The Town urges immediate amendment to Florida law to raise the age for legal purchase of guns, including long guns, high capacity magazines, and ammunition to 21 years of age.

Section 5. The Town urges immediate passage of legislation that would get military-style weapons and high-capacity magazines away from our community and
especially our schools and that would increase the minimum age to purchase and possess a weapon from age 18 to age 21.

Section 6. The Town urges the Florida legislature to repeal the draconian punitive punishments of elected officials set forth in Florida Statutes section 790.33.

Section 7. The Town urges Florida Governor Rick Scott to take action to pass gun reform, even if it means extending the 2018 legislative session, to:

a. Raise the minimum age to allow the purchase of guns and ammunition to 21;

b. Eliminate the loopholes in the private transfer of weapons and require full background checks for all sales and transfers of firearms;

c. Repeal the prohibitions and penalties in Section 790.33(3), Florida Statutes;

d. Enact legislation regarding Red Flag Law to allow Extreme Risk Protection Orders such as those proposed in House Bill 231 and Senate Bill 530;

e. Enact the Gun Safety legislation set forth in Senate Bill 196 and House Bill 219 to place constitutional restrictions on the sale and transfer of assault-style weapons and high-capacity magazines.

Section 8. The Town Clerk is hereby directed to distribute this Resolution to President Donald Trump, Governor Rick Scott, the United States Congressional Delegations from Florida, the Miami-Dade County Legislative Delegation, and the Miami-Dade County League of Cities.

Section 9. Effective Date. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 27th day of February, 2018.

Motion by ________________________________

Second by ________________________________

FINAL VOTE ON ADOPTION

Commissioner Daniel Gielchninsky _____
Commissioner Michael Karukin _____
Commissioner Tina Paul _____
Vice Mayor Barry Cohen _____

Page 15
Mayor Daniel Dietch

______________________________
Daniel Dietch, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____________________________
Sandra Novoa, Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY FOR THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE ONLY:

_____________________________
Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman P.L.
Town Attorney
December 19, 2012

President Barack Obama
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Obama,

On Friday, December 14th the entire nation watched as parents stood outside the Sandy Hook Elementary School and waited, desperately hoping to be reunited with their children. That moment will never end for the families of the 20 children and six adults who were murdered that day at the school.

As mayors, we are charged with keeping our communities safe. But too many of us have sat with mothers and fathers of children killed with guns. Twenty-four children enrolled in public schools in your hometown of Chicago were shot to death just last year.

At the moving memorial service on Sunday evening, you said: “If there is even one step we can take to save another child or another parent or another town from the grief that has visited Tucson and Aurora and Oak Creek and Newtown and communities from Columbine to Blacksburg before that – then surely we have an obligation to try.”

Our bipartisan coalition of more than 750 mayors has joined forces with over 700,000 Americans and more than 100 survivors of deadly shootings, including the mass shootings you mentioned in your remarks. Together, we urge you to put forward an agenda that is rooted in common sense and that will make it harder for dangerous people to possess guns, and easier for police and prosecutors to crack down on them. That agenda should:

• **Require every gun buyer to pass a criminal background check:** Background checks are the only systematic way to stop felons, domestic abusers and other dangerous people from buying firearms. These checks are instantaneous and highly effective. Since its inception, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) has blocked firearms purchases at licensed dealerships by millions of individuals who are barred by federal law from owning them. But criminals and other prohibited purchasers avoid these checks by buying firearms, including online and at gun shows, from unlicensed “private sellers” who are not required by federal law to conduct the checks. Millions of gun sales — estimated at more than 40 percent of the U.S. annual total — are conducted through private sellers. The Fix Gun Checks Act (H.R.1781 / S.436) would close this enormous gap in our laws by requiring a criminal background check for every gun sale.

• **Get high capacity rifles and ammunition magazines off our streets:** Military-style weapons and high capacity ammunition magazines have no appropriate civilian or sporting function. They are designed to kill large numbers of people quickly. They are also disproportionately used to kill law enforcement officers; approximately one out of five law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty is killed with assault weapons. The
time has come to review the federal assault weapons ban that expired in 2004 and draft a new law that is clear and enforceable and will take these weapons out of our communities.

- **Make gun trafficking a federal crime:** Today, there is no clear and effective statute making gun trafficking a crime. Prosecutors are instead forced to rely on a weak law prohibiting engaging in the business of selling guns without a federal license, which carries the same punishment as trafficking chicken or livestock. As a result, according to the Justice Department’s Inspector General, U.S. Attorneys decline to prosecute 25 percent of those cases while declining only 9 percent of drug conspiracy cases. Mayors Against Illegal Guns supports proposals to empower law enforcement to investigate and prosecute straw purchasers, gun traffickers, and their entire criminal networks.

Those ideas require action by Congress, but there steps you and your Administration could and should take immediately to curb gun violence:

- **Appoint an ATF director:** The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives (ATF), the federal agency responsible for enforcing our gun laws, has gone without a confirmed director for more than six years. During that time, criminals and those with serious mental illness have been able to take advantage of insufficient enforcement of existing federal gun laws, and an estimated 72,000 Americans have been murdered with guns. In 2011, for the first time in over a decade, more police officers were shot to death in the line of duty than were killed in automobile accidents. The need for leadership at the ATF has never been more urgent. The time has come for you to make a recess appointment to fill the vacancy at the top of the ATF.

- **Prosecute prohibited purchasers who attempt to buy firearms, ammunition or high-capacity magazines:** The Justice Department should vigorously prosecute felons and other prohibited purchasers who fail gun background checks. In 2009, the Federal Bureau of Investigation referred more than 71,000 such cases to ATF, but U.S. Attorneys ultimately prosecuted only 77 of them. Prosecuting these offenders is a goal broadly supported by our coalition and the National Rifle Association. The Department should also develop a mechanism for sharing NICS denial information with local and state law enforcement officials by sending them active alerts; or, at a minimum, posting the information at the National Criminal Information Center so state and local law enforcement officials can access it during investigations.

- **Require federal agencies to report records to NICS:** The NICS Improvement Act of 2007 requires federal agencies to submit mental health, substance abuse and other records that prohibit a person from owning a gun to NICS. However, few agencies comply. In October 2011, the FBI provided data to MAIG on reporting by 60 federal agencies. Of those 60 agencies, 52 had given zero mental health records to NICS. Although total federal agency reporting of mental health records increased by ten percent between March and October 2011, to 143,579, the vast majority of those records had been submitted by one agency, the Department of Veterans Affairs. Even fewer federal agencies are reporting drug abusers. Only three agencies — the FBI, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Court Services and Offenders Supervision Agency (CSOSA), the probation and parole services agency for the District of Columbia — have submitted any substance abuse records, and the vast majority of federal agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, have not submitted a single substance abuse record. The president should issue an executive order requiring all federal agency heads to certify twice annually, in writing, to the U.S. Attorney General that their agency has submitted all relevant records to NICS.
• **Repeal remaining Tiahrt restrictions:** While Mayors Against Illegal Guns and our law enforcement allies have made progress in relaxing the “Tiahrt restrictions,” which are riders to the federal budget that restrict access to federal gun data, some still remain. These remaining restrictions keep the public, particularly researchers and elected officials, in the dark about gun traffickers – specifically, who they are and how they operate. It also requires the FBI to destroy records of approved NICS background checks within 24 hours. That makes it harder to detect law-breaking dealers who fake their records, or to identify straw buyers who undergo the checks on behalf of someone who couldn’t pass. The Tiahrt Amendments also say ATF can’t require dealers to inspect their inventory, which could reduce the tens of thousands of guns that go missing or are stolen each year. Finally, the police and other law enforcement agencies that get trace data can’t use it in license revocation proceedings or in civil litigation. The administration should repeal these restrictions in its next budget.

In the past few days, the American people came together in a national outpouring of grief and sympathy for the families of victims slain in the mass shooting in Newtown. We share in that grief. But our constituents are also outraged and looking for leadership from the White House. We look forward to working with you to find a solution to gun violence in our country.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston
Coalition Co-Chair

Michael R. Bloomberg
Mayor of New York City
Coalition Co-Chair

CC: Majority Leader Harry Reid, U.S. Senate
Minority Leader Mitch McConnell
Speaker John Boehner, U.S. House of Representatives
Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, U.S. House of Representatives

Signed by the Members of Mayors Against Illegal Guns:

Mayor Samuel L. Jones, Mobile, Alabama
Mayor Omar Neal, Tuskegee, Alabama
Mayor Satish I. Hiremath, Oro Valley, Arizona
Mayor Greg Stanton, Phoenix, Arizona
Mayor Jennifer Eckstrom, South Tucson, Arizona
Mayor Jonathan Rothschild, Tucson, Arizona
Mayor Larry S. Bryant, Forrest City, Arkansas
Mayor Arnell Willis, Helena, Arkansas
Mayor Lawrence Owens, Hughes, Arkansas
Mayor Patrick Hays, North Little Rock, Arkansas
Mayor Carl A. Redus, Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Mayor McKinzie Riley, Wrightsville, Arkansas
Mayor Marie L. Gilmore, Alameda, California
Mayor Tom Bates, Berkeley, California
Mayor Cheryl Cox, Chula Vista, California
Mayor Eugene Montanez, Corona, California
Mayor Jennifer West, Emeryville, California

Mayor Gus Morrison, Fremont, California
Mayor Maria Orozco, Gonzales, California
Mayor James T. Butts, Jr., Inglewood, California
Mayor Sukhee Kang, Irvine, California
Mayor Bob Foster, Long Beach, California
Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, Los Angeles, California
Mayor Lou La Monte, Malibu, California
Mayor Rob Schroder, Martinez, California
Mayor Paul Eaton, Montclair, California
Mayor R Michael Kasperzak Jr., Moutain View, California
Mayor Jean Quan, Oakland, California
Mayor Stephen P. Pougnet, Palm Springs, California
Mayor Bill Bogaard, Pasadena, California
Mayor Luis I. Molina, Patterson, California
Mayor David Glass, Petaluma, California
Mayor L. Dennis Michael, Rancho Cucamonga, California
Mayor Gayle McLaughlin, Richmond, California
Mayor Kevin Johnson, Sacramento, California
Mayor Patrick J. Morris, San Bernardino, California
Mayor Edwin M. Lee, San Francisco, California
Mayor Andrew F. Kotyuk, San Jacinto, California
Mayor Chuck Reed, San Jose, California
Mayor Stephen H. Cassidy, San Leandro, California
Mayor Miguel Pulido, Santa Ana, California
Mayor Helene Schneider, Santa Barbara, California
Mayor Don Lane, Santa Cruz, California
Mayor Larry Forester, Signal Hill, California
Mayor Ann Johnston, Stockton, California
Mayor Jeffrey Prang, West Hollywood, California
Mayor Christopher Cabaldon, West Sacramento, California
Mayor Matthew Appelbaum, Boulder, Colorado
Mayor Michael B. Hancock, Denver, Colorado
Mayor Randy P. Penn, Englewood, Colorado
Mayor Marjorie Sloan, Golden, Colorado
Mayor Carolyn Cutler, Lafayette, Colorado
Mayor Bob Murphy, Lakewood, Colorado
Mayor Robert Muckle, Louisville, Colorado
Mayor Marc A. Snyder, Manitou Springs, Colorado
Mayor Joe Gierlach, Nederland, Colorado
Mayor Joyce Downing, Northglenn, Colorado
Mayor Don Stephens, Salida, Colorado
Mayor Andrew Muckle, Superior, Colorado
Mayor Stuart Fraser, Telluride, Colorado
Mayor Adam Salina, Berlin, Connecticut
Mayor Bill Finch, Bridgeport, Connecticut
Mayor Scott D. Jackson, Hamden, Connecticut
Mayor Pedro E. Segarra, Hartford, Connecticut
Mayor Daniel Drew, Middletown, Connecticut
Mayor John DeStefano, New Haven, Connecticut
Mayor Diane C. Hanson, Dewey Beach, Delaware
Mayor James L. Ford III, Lewes, Delaware
Mayor Kenneth Branner, Middletown, Delaware
Mayor Susan Gottlieb, Aventura, Florida
Mayor Jean Rosenfield, Bal Harbour, Florida
Mayor Woodrow L. Hay, Boynton Beach, Florida
Mayor Marilyn Gerber, Coconut Creek, Florida
Mayor James C. Cason, Coral Gables, Florida
Mayor Peggy Noland, Deerfield Beach, Florida
Mayor Bruce B. Mount, Eatonville, Florida
Mayor Craig Lowe, Gainesville, Florida
Mayor Glenn Singer, Golden Beach, Florida
Mayor Charles Sanders, Greenwood, Florida
Mayor Joy Cooper, Hallandale Beach, Florida
Mayor Peter J. M. Bober, Hollywood, Florida
Mayor Kenneth M. Shultz, Hypoluxo, Florida
Mayor Mary Lou Hildreth, Keystone Heights, Florida
Mayor Gow B. Fields, Lakeland, Florida
Mayor Patricia Gerard, Largo, Florida
Mayor Barrington Russell, Lauderdale Lakes, Florida
Mayor Richard Kaplan, Lauderdalehill, Florida
Mayor Howard A. Schiefferdecker, Maitland, Florida
Mayor Tomas Regalado, Miami, Florida
Mayor Matti H. Bower, Miami Beach, Florida
Mayor Lori C. Moseley, Miramar, Florida
Mayor Connie Leon Kreps, North Bay Village, Florida
Mayor John Brady, North Lauderdale, Florida
Mayor Andre Pierre, North Miami, Florida
Mayor Buddy Dyer, Orlando, Florida
Mayor Myra L. Taylor, Opa-Locka, Florida
Mayor Dominic Persampiere, Oviedo, Florida
Mayor James P. Sasser, Pahokee, Florida
Mayor Greg Brudnicki, Panama City, Florida
Mayor Frank C. Ortis, Pembroke Pines, Florida
Mayor Joe LaCascia, Polk City, Florida
Mayor Thomas A. Masters, Riviera Beach, Florida
Mayor Norman S. Edelcup, Sunny Isles Beach, Florida
Mayor Michael J. Ryan, Sunrise, Florida
Mayor Daniel Dietch, Surfside, Florida
Mayor John Marks III, Tallahassee, Florida
Mayor Beth Talabisco, Tamarac, Florida
Mayor Jeri Muoio, West Palm Beach, Florida
Mayor Gary Resnick, Wilton Manors, Florida
Mayor Kasim Reed, Atlanta, Georgia
Mayor Deke Copenhaver, Augusta, Georgia
Mayor William F. Floyd, Decatur, Georgia
Mayor Donna Pittman, Doraville, Georgia
Mayor Earnestine D. Pittman, East Point, Georgia
Mayor James Thomas, Jr., Hinesville, Georgia
Mayor Robert A. B. Reichert, Macon, Georgia
Mayor June D. Bradfield, McRae, Georgia
Mayor Kathie deNobriga, PineLake, Georgia
Mayor Jere Wood, Roswell, Georgia
Mayor Patricia Wheeler, Stone Mountain, Georgia
Mayor Ralph Moore, Union City, Georgia
Mayor William P. Kenoi, Hilo, Hawaii
Mayor Peter Carlisle, Honolulu, Hawaii
Mayor Larry Hartwig, Addison, Illinois
Mayor Arlene J. Mulder, Arlington Heights, Illinois
Mayor Rahm Emanuel, Chicago, Illinois
Mayor Elizabeth Tisdahl, Evanston, Illinois
Mayor Henderson Yarbrough, Sr., Maywood, Illinois
Mayor Christopher Koos, Normal, Illinois
Mayor Leon Rockingham, Jr., North Chicago, Illinois
Mayor Lawrence J. Morrissey, Rockford, Illinois
Mayor Robert Sabonjian, Waukegan, Illinois
Mayor Richard Hickman, Angola, Indiana
Mayor Mark Kruzian, Bloomington, Indiana
Mayor Tom C. Henry, Fort Wayne, Indiana
Mayor Karen Freeman-Wilson, Gary, Indiana
Mayor John A. Wilkes, Linton, Indiana
Mayor Dennis Tyler, Muncie, Indiana
Mayor William E. Gluba, Davenport, Iowa
Mayor T.M. Franklin Cowie, Des Moines, Iowa
Mayor Roy D. Buol, Dubuque, Iowa
Mayor Robert E. Scott, Sioux City, Iowa
Mayor Buck Clark, Waterloo, Iowa
Mayor Carl Brewer, Wichita, Kansas
Mayor Gene McMurry, Carrollton, Kentucky
Mayor Greg Fischer, Louisville, Kentucky
Mayor Melvin "Kip" Holden, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Mayor Mitchell J. Landrieu, New Orleans, Louisiana
Mayor Rodney A. Grogan, Patterson, Louisiana
Mayor Cedric B. Glover, Shreveport, Louisiana
Mayor William R. Stokes, Augusta, Maine
Mayor Charlotte M. Warren, Hallowell, Maine
Mayor Michael Brennan, Portland, Maine
Mayor Joshua J. Cohen, Annapolis, Maryland
Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake, Baltimore, Maryland
Mayor Andrew M. Fellows, College Park, Maryland
Mayor Brian K. Grim, Cumberland, Maryland
Mayor Robert C. Willey, Easton, Maryland
Mayor Peter Benjamin, Garrett Park, Maryland
Mayor Dennis J. Schesesse, Indian Head, Maryland
Mayor Craig A. Moe, Laurel, Maryland
Mayor Phyllis Marcuccio, Rockville, Maryland
Mayor James Iretion, Jr, Salisbury, Maryland
Mayor Jeffrey Slavin, Somerset, Maryland
Mayor Bruce R. Williams, Takoma Park, Maryland
Mayor Thatcher W. Kezer III, Amesbury, Massachusetts
Mayor Kevin J. Dumas, Attleboro, Massachusetts
Mayor William F. Scanlon, Jr., Beverly, Massachusetts
Mayor Thomas Menino, Boston, Massachusetts
Mayor Joseph C. Sullivan, Braintree, Massachusetts
Mayor Carlo DeMaria Jr., Everett, Massachusetts
Mayor Lisa A. Wong, Fitchburg, Massachusetts
Mayor Alex Morse, Holyoke, Massachusetts
Mayor Patrick O. Murphy, Lowell, Massachusetts
Mayor Gary Christenson, Malden, Massachusetts
Mayor Michael J. McGlynn, Medford, Massachusetts
Mayor Robert J. Dolan, Melrose, Massachusetts
Mayor Setti D. Warren, Newton, Massachusetts
Mayor David J. Narkiewicz, Northampton, Massachusetts
Mayor Edward A. Bettencourt Jr., Peabody, Massachusetts
Mayor Thomas Koch, Quincy, Massachusetts
Mayor Daniel Rizzo, Revere, Massachusetts
Mayor Kimberley Driscoll, Salem, Massachusetts
Mayor Joseph A. Curtatone, Somerville, Massachusetts
Mayor Domenic Sarno, Springfield, Massachusetts
Mayor Susan M. Kay, Weymouth, Massachusetts
Mayor Scott Galvin, Woburn, Massachusetts
Mayor John Hieftje, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Mayor John B. O'Reilly, Jr., Dearborn, Michigan
Mayor Dave Bing, Detroit, Michigan
Mayor Dayne Walling, Flint, Michigan
Mayor George Hartwell, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Mayor Karen Majewski, Hamtramck, Michigan
Mayor Virg Bernero, Lansing, Michigan
Mayor Gretchen Driskell, Saline, Michigan
Mayor Brenda L. Lawrence, Southfield, Michigan
Mayor Paul T. Schreiber, Ypsilanti, Michigan
Mayor Don Ness, Duluth, Minnesota
Mayor R.T. Rybak, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Mayor Chris Coleman, Saint Paul, Minnesota
Mayor Johnny DuPree, Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Mayor Harvey Johnson, Jackson, Mississippi
Mayor Sylvester “Sly” James, Kansas City, Missouri
Mayor Randall L. Rhoads, Lee’s Summit, Missouri
Mayor Francis Slay, St. Louis, Missouri
Mayor Shelley Welsch, University City, Missouri
Mayor Chris Beutler, Lincoln, Nebraska
Mayor Jim Suttle, Omaha, Nebraska
Mayor Donald A. Grosser, Ralston, Nebraska
Mayor Dean Trefethen, Dover, New Hampshire
Mayor Ed Johnson, Asbury Park, New Jersey
Mayor Lorenzo T. Langford, Atlantic City, New Jersey
Mayor Mark Smith, Bayonne, New Jersey
Mayor Patrick H. McHale, Bogota, New Jersey
Mayor Albert B. Kelly, Bridgeton, New Jersey
Mayor Dana L. Redd, Camden, New Jersey
Mayor Chuck Cahn, Cherry Hill, New Jersey
Mayor Sophie Heymann, Closter, New Jersey
Mayor M. James Maley, Jr., Collingswood, New Jersey
Mayor Carol Foster, Corbin City, New Jersey
Mayor Joseph R. Smith, East Newark, New Jersey
Mayor Robert L. Bowser, East Orange, New Jersey
Mayor Antonia Ricigliano, Edison, New Jersey
Mayor J. Christian Bollwage, Elizabeth, New Jersey
Mayor Carlos Colina, Emerson, New Jersey
Mayor Colleen Mahar, Fanwood, New Jersey
Mayor Gerald R. Drasheff, Guttenberg, New Jersey
Mayor Maria DiGiovanni, Hackettstown, New Jersey
Mayor Domenick Stampane, Haledon, New Jersey
Mayor Raymond J. McDonough, Harrison, New Jersey
Mayor Richard S. Goldberg, Hawthorne, New Jersey
Mayor David L. Tinker, Hazlet, New Jersey
Mayor Dawn Zimmer, Hoboken, New Jersey
Mayor Timothy McDonough, Hope, New Jersey
Mayor Paul Anzano, Hopewell, New Jersey
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Mayor Wayne Smith, Irvington, New Jersey
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Mayor David M. DeVecchio, Lambertville, New Jersey
Mayor Richard J. Gerbounka, Linden, New Jersey
Mayor Mauro D. Raguseo, Little Ferry, New Jersey
Mayor Stephen Santola, Livingston, New Jersey
Mayor Frank W. Minor, Logan Township, New Jersey
Mayor Nicholas Russo, Longport, New Jersey
Mayor Michael E. Beck, Lower Township, New Jersey
Mayor William Laforet, Mahwah, New Jersey
Mayor Michael Fressola, Manchester Township, New Jersey
Mayor Victor DeLuca, Maplewood, New Jersey
Mayor Frank M. North, Merchantville, New Jersey
Mayor Patrick O'Hagan, Midland Park, New Jersey
Mayor James A. Gallos, Milford, New Jersey
Mayor Dennis Vaccaro, Moonachie, New Jersey
Mayor J. Randy Bishop, Neptune, New Jersey
Mayor Cory Booker, Newark, New Jersey
Mayor Peter C. Massa, North Arlington, New Jersey
Mayor Francis M. Womack III, N. Brunswick, New Jersey
Mayor Randy George, North Haledon, New Jersey
Mayor Owen Henry, Old Bridge, New Jersey
Mayor James R. Barberio, Parsippany-Troy Hills, New Jersey
Mayor Alex D. Blanco, Passaic, New Jersey
Mayor Jeffrey Jones, Paterson, New Jersey
Mayor Wilda Diaz, Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Mayor Harry L. Wyant, Phillipsburg, New Jersey
Mayor Sharon M. Robinson-Briggs, Plainfield, New Jersey
Mayor Jesse L. Tweedle Sr., Pleasantville, New Jersey
Mayor Gary Giberson, Port Republic, New Jersey
Mayor Pasquale Menna, Red Bank, New Jersey
Mayor Sandy Moscatioto, River Edge, New Jersey
Mayor Jamel C. Holley, Roselle, New Jersey
Mayor Robert L. Davis, Salem, New Jersey
Mayor Brian P. Stack, Union City, New Jersey
Mayor Betty Simmons, Victory Gardens, New Jersey
Mayor Robert Romano, Vineland, New Jersey
Mayor Robert D. Parisi, West Orange, New Jersey
Mayor Henry Doerr, Elbridge, New York
Mayor Jeffrey Kaplan, Ellenville, New York
Mayor James Matthews, Ellisburg, New York
Mayor Stephen G. Sommers, Fabius, New York
Mayor Mark Olson, Fayetteville, New York
Mayor James J. Miccio, Fishkill, New York
Mayor Andrew Hardwick, Freeport, New York
Mayor Donald T. Brudie, Garden City, New York
Mayor John Diamond, Glens Falls, New York
Mayor Dayton J. King, Gloversville, New York
Mayor Jean A. Celender, Great Neck Plaza, New York
Mayor Ralph J. Kreitzman, Great Neck Village, New York
Mayor Barbara Moore, Greenwood Lake, New York
Mayor Martin Natoli, Hagaman, New York
Mayor Emery Cummings Jr., Hammondsport, New York
Mayor Peter Swiderski, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York
Mayor Michael Kohut, Haverstraw, New York
Mayor Natale J. Tartamella, Head of the Harbor, New York
Mayor Wayne J. Hall Sr., Hempstead, New York
Mayor Richard Beirman Sr., Herrings, New York
Mayor Bernard Jackson, Hillburn, New York
Mayor Joseph M. Lee, Hilton, New York
Mayor Richard B. Milne, Homeoe Falls, New York
Mayor Shawn Hogan, Hornell, New York
Mayor Brian C. Smith, Irvington, New York
Mayor Svante L. Myrick, Ithaca, New York
Mayor Samuel Teresi, Jamestown, New York
Mayor Susan Lopatkin, Kensington, New York
Mayor Shayne R. Gallo, Kingston, New York
Mayor Robert Blais, Lake George, New York
Mayor Ronald S. Cooper, Lake Success, New York
Mayor Anne H. McAndrews, Larchmont, New York
Mayor Martin Oliner, Lawrence, New York
Mayor Carl Luft, Lima, New York
Mayor Norman L. Marsh, Little Valley, New York
Mayor Corrine Kleisle, Lyons, New York
Mayor Barbara Clark, Madison, New York
Mayor Patricia McDonald, Malverne, New York
Mayor Mark-Paul Serafin, Manlius, New York
Mayor James F. Hidy, Massena, New York
Mayor Dennis Leahy, Maybrook, New York
Mayor Anthony Sylvester, Mechanicville, New York
Mayor Terry Grimshaw, Mexico, New York
Mayor Richard Donovan, Minoa, New York
Mayor James C. Purcell, Monroe, New York
Mayor Jeffrey Oppenheim, Montebello, New York
Mayor Gordon Jenkins, Monticello, New York
Mayor Ernest D. Davis, Mount Vernon, New York
Mayor Peter M. Blandino, Newark, New York
Mayor Judith L. Kennedy, Newburgh, New York
Mayor Donald J. Ryan, New Hartford, New York
Mayor Noam Bramson, New Rochelle, New York
Mayor Michael Bloomberg, New York, New York
Mayor Paul A. Dyster, Niagara Falls, New York
Mayor Laura Nolan, North Haven, New York
Mayor Marvin Natiss, North Hills, New York
Mayor Robert G. Ortt, North Tonawanda, New York
Mayor Joseph Maiurano, Norwich, New York
Mayor Linda L. Witte, Olean, New York
Mayor Richard P. Miller Jr., Oneonta, New York
Mayor William R. Hanauer, Ossining, New York
Mayor Brian Wona, Otisville, New York
Mayor Paul Pontieri, Patchogue, New York
Mayor Mary Foster, Peekskill, New York
Mayor Anthony Fratto, Phoenix, New York
Mayor Christopher Sanders, Piermont, New York
Mayor Donald M. Kasprzak, Plattsburgh, New York
Mayor Robert Weitzner, Port Washington, New York
Mayor John Tkazyik, Poughkeepsie, New York
Mayor John Bruno, Ravenna, New York
Mayor Daniel J. Dwyer, Rensselaer, New York
Mayor Kevin Neary, Richmondville, New York
Mayor John Durkin, Roslyn, New York
Mayor Matthew Bloomfield, Russell Gardens, New York
Mayor Jeffrey L. Pond, Salamanca, New York
Mayor Grant Rohrmoser, Sandy Creek, New York
Mayor Clyde Rabideau, Saranac Lake, New York
Mayor Gregge Harrian, Savona, New York
Mayor Gary R. McCarthy, Schenectady, New York
Mayor Paul F. Gee, Scottsville, New York
Mayor Omer Cousineau, Sharon Springs, New York
Mayor John Patterson, Sherman, New York
Mayor Leonard Szymanski, Sloan, New York
Mayor Karen Strickland, South Dayton, New York
Mayor Geoffrey N. Prime, South Floral Park, New York
Mayor Patricia DuBow, South Nyack, New York
Mayor Mark Epley, Southampton, New York
Mayor Betty J. Rudes, Spectator, New York
Mayor Joyce Lobene, Spencerport, New York
Mayor Noramie F. Jasmin, Spring Valley, New York
Mayor Dagan LaCorte, Suffern, New York
Mayor Edward Stewart III, Sylvan Beach, New York
Mayor Stephanie A. Miner, Syraucuse, New York
Mayor Ronald Pilozzi, Tonawanda, New York
Mayor Louis A. Rosamilia, Troy, New York
Mayor A. Martin Petrovic, Trumansburg, New York
Mayor Beth Greenwood, Tully, New York
Mayor Michael Esmay, Upper Nyack, New York
Mayor Theodore H. Young, Waterloo, New York
Mayor Michael P. Manning, Waterville, New York
Mayor Brian D. McCoy, Wayland, New York
Mayor David Carr, Westfield, New York
Mayor John Ramundo Jr., West Haverstraw, New York
Mayor David Goldsmith, Wesley Hills, New York
Mayor Scott M. Burto, West Carthage, New York
Mayor Thomas M. Roach, White Plains, New York
Mayor Anthony C. Leone Jr., Yorkville, New York
Mayor Mark Chilton, Carrboro, North Carolina
Mayor Mark Kleinschmidt, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Mayor Bill Bell, Durham, North Carolina
Mayor Jackie Holcombe, Morrisville, North Carolina
Mayor Miles Atkins, Mooresville, North Carolina
Mayor Nancy McFarlane, Raleigh, North Carolina
Mayor Victor Varela, Ronda, North Carolina
Mayor Dennis Walaker, Fargo, North Dakota
Mayor Dan Pillow, Addyston, Ohio
Mayor Donald Plusquellec, Akron, Ohio
Mayor Bernard Baranowsko, Andover, Ohio
Mayor Ronald A. Bischof, Barnesville, Ohio
Mayor Merle S. Gorden, Beachwood, Ohio
Mayor Daniel Pockey, Bedford, Ohio
Mayor Fletcher Berger, Bedford Heights, Ohio
Mayor John Licastro, Bratenahl, Ohio
Mayor Samuel J. Alai, Broadview Heights, Ohio
Mayor David Seagraves, Brookville, Ohio
Mayor Lowell E. Anderson, Caldwell, Ohio
Mayor William J. Healy II, Canton, Ohio
Mayor Tammy D. Drobin, Carroll, Ohio
Mayor Diana Stockmaster, Centerburg, Ohio
Mayor Mark Mallory, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mayor Frank Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio
Mayor Edward Kelley, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Mayor Danny Stacy, Cleves, Ohio
Mayor Michael Coleman, Columbus, Ohio
Mayor William Armentrout, Creston, Ohio
Mayor Gary D. Leitzell, Dayton, Ohio
Mayor Gary L. Comer, DeGraff, Ohio
Mayor Terry L. Lindeman, Doylestown, Ohio
Mayor Gary Norton, East Cleveland, Ohio
Mayor Ted Andrzejewski, East Lake, Ohio
Mayor James P. Swofer, East Liverpool, Ohio
Mayor Patricia Burnsback, Englewood, Ohio
Mayor Bill Cervenik, Euclid, Ohio
Mayor Thomas H. Nagel, Fairborn, Ohio
Mayor Charles H. Johnson, Forest Park, Ohio
Mayor Gary Middlemus, Frazesburg, Ohio
Mayor Kirk Emmert, Gambier, Ohio
Mayor Dave Nelson, Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio
Mayor Mark Williams, Genoa, Ohio
Mayor Alan Zaffiro, Golf Manor, Ohio
Mayor Ray E. DeGraw, Grandview Heights, Ohio
Mayor Gary Lee Young, Greenville, Ohio
Mayor Lance Westcamp, Groveport, Ohio
Mayor Richard L. Verga, Harveysburg, Ohio
Mayor Clifford Mason, Hebron, Ohio
Mayor Lou Bertrand, Hiram, Ohio
Mayor Susan J. Pelkowski, Holloway, Ohio
Mayor William A. Currin, Hudson, Ohio
Mayor Patricia A. Fallot, Huntington, Ohio
Mayor Jerry Fiela, Kent, Ohio
Mayor Deborah Neale, Lakeline, Ohio
Mayor David J. Berger, Lima, Ohio
Mayor Jo Ann Toczek, Linndale, Ohio
Mayor Patricia A. Fallot, Louisville, Ohio
Mayor Joseph M. Cicero Jr., Lyndhurst, Ohio
Mayor Donald Kuchta, Macedon, Ohio
Mayor Steve Adams, Malvern, Ohio
Mayor Jeffrey A. Lansky, Maple Heights, Ohio
Mayor Joe A. Matthews, Marietta, Ohio
Mayor Bruce G. Rinker, Mayfield Village, Ohio
Mayor Robert Schwab, McComb, Ohio
Mayor Glenn W. Holmes, McDonald, Ohio
Mayor Richard Cain, Mineral City, Ohio
Mayor James B. Waller, Minerva, Ohio
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Mayor Terrance J. McConnell, North Kingsville, Ohio
Mayor Ed Klco, North Perry, Ohio
Mayor Kathy Mulcahy, Orange Village, Ohio
Mayor David T. Handwerk, Orrville, Ohio
Mayor Richard M. Bain, Pepper Pike, Ohio
Mayor Billy R. Spencer, Piketon, Ohio
Mayor Timothy Redden, Plymouth, Ohio
Mayor Timothy Sicafuse, Poland, Ohio
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Mayor Daniel J. Ursu, Richmond Heights, Ohio
Mayor William Nibert, Richwood, Ohio
Mayor William R. Flaute, Riverside, Ohio
Mayor John Berlin, Salem, Ohio
Mayor Earl M. Leiken, Shaker Heights, Ohio
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Mayor John Smith, Silverton, Ohio
Mayor Georgine Welo, South Euclid, Ohio
Mayor Matthew Brett, South Russell, Ohio
Mayor Warren Copeland, Springfield, Ohio
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Mayor Doug Shaw, Wauseon, Ohio
Mayor Allen Patchin, West Farmington, Ohio
Mayor Ann Schreiner, West Millgrove, Ohio
Mayor Kim Maggard, Whitehall, Ohio
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Mayor Sam Adams, Portland, Oregon
Mayor James Hopely, Aldan, Pennsylvania
Mayor Ed Pawlowski, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Mayor Charles T. Wahl, Ambler, Pennsylvania
Mayor Gretchen Dosch, Applewold, Pennsylvania
Mayor Bernard Killian, Aspinwall, Pennsylvania
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Mayor Phillip Ferrizzi, Bally, Pennsylvania
Mayor Donald L. Wunderler, Bath, Pennsylvania
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Mayor Stanley Goldman, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania
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Mayor Marianne Deery, Boyertown, Pennsylvania
Mayor Kenneth Lockhart, Brentwood, Pennsylvania
Mayor Verncel L. Creveling, Briar Creek, Pennsylvania
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Mayor John Hartman, Cleona, Pennsylvania
Mayor Frank C. Kelly, Collingdale, Pennsylvania
Mayor Daniel Rutland, Colwyn, Pennsylvania
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Mayor Joseph Carrelli, Conyngham, Pennsylvania
Mayor Anthony G. Celeste, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania
Mayor Mark J. Thomas, Cornwall, Pennsylvania
Mayor Timothy J. Carroll, Dallas, Pennsylvania
Mayor Helen Thomas, Darby, Pennsylvania
Mayor Thomas R. Lloyd, Dormont, Pennsylvania
Mayor John Lignelli, Donora, Pennsylvania
Mayor Josh Maxwell, Downingtown, Pennsylvania
Mayor Libby White, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
Mayor Philip Krivacek, Duquesne, Pennsylvania
Mayor Betty M. Hays, Eagles Mere, Pennsylvania
Mayor Salvatore J. Ponto, Jr., Easton, Pennsylvania
Mayor Louis J. Payne, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Mayor Mark A. Pacilla, East Washington, Pennsylvania
Mayor J. Edward Cook, Edgewood, Pennsylvania
Mayor Wayne T. Murphy, Edgeworth, Pennsylvania
Mayor Ray Plummer, Ehrenfeld, Pennsylvania
Mayor Joseph J. Cisco, Ellport, Pennsylvania
Mayor Anthony J. Court, Ellwood City, Pennsylvania
Mayor Winfield Iobst, Emmaus, Pennsylvania
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<th>Mayor Name</th>
<th>Borough/Position</th>
<th>Pennsylvania Location</th>
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<td>Mayor Dorothy H. Quinn</td>
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<td>Mayor Arnie Bowser</td>
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<td>Mayor Tim McGuire</td>
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<td>Mayor Nicholas W. DeSantis</td>
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<td>Mayor Lee I. Hall</td>
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<td>Mayor George F. McCloskey</td>
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<td>Mayor Guilleromo Udarbe</td>
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<td>Mayor Desiree D. DeNicola</td>
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<td>Mayor Clyde R. Wadsworth</td>
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<td>Mayor Elizabeth A. Goreham</td>
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<td>Mayor Sherman Metzgar</td>
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<td>Mayor Francis B. Zalewski</td>
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Mayor William Allar, Tremont, Pennsylvania
Mayor J. David Cutchineal, Tullytown, Pennsylvania
Mayor LeAnn Hritz, Tunnelhill, Pennsylvania
Mayor Adam R. Forgic, Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania
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Mayor David Perruso, Wilson, Pennsylvania
Mayor Larry Markel, Windsor, Pennsylvania
Mayor Dolores Jones-Butler, Yeadon, Pennsylvania
Mayor John Sanford, Yoe, Pennsylvania
Mayor C. Kim Bracey, York, Pennsylvania
Mayor Alford Shull, York Springs, Pennsylvania
Mayor Joan Derco, Youngwood, Pennsylvania
Mayor Charles Lombardi, North Providence, Rhode Island
Mayor Angel Taveras, Providence, Rhode Island
Mayor Joseph Riley, Charleston, South Carolina
Mayor Joseph T. McElveen, Jr., Sumter, South Carolina
Mayor Darrick Jackson, Timmonsville, South Carolina
Mayor Ron Littlefield, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Mayor Thomas W. Taylor, Maryville, Tennessee
Mayor A C Wharton, Memphis, Tennessee
Mayor Tom Beehan, Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Mayor Bill Lusk, Signal Hill, Tennessee
Mayor Lee Leffingwell, Austin, Texas
Mayor Tony Martinez, Brownsville, Texas
Mayor Carl D. Sherman, DeSoto, Texas
Mayor Richard Ward, Hurst, Texas
Mayor Dana Williams, Park City, Utah
Mayor Bob Kiss, Burlington, Vermont
Mayor Christopher C. Louras, Rutland City, Vermont
Mayor William B. Euille, Alexandria, Virginia
Mayor Faye Prichard, Ashland, Virginia
Mayor Paul D. Fraim, Norfolk, Virginia
Mayor Brian A. Moore, Petersburg, Virginia
Mayor Dwight C. Jones, Richmond, Virginia
Mayor William D. Sessoms Jr, Virginia Beach, Virginia
Mayor H. Clarence Bauman, Chewelah, Washington
Mayor Garland D. Walton, Connell, Washington
Mayor Robert F. Sheckler, Des Moines, Washington
Mayor Will Ibershof, Duvall, Washington
Mayor Gary S. Jensen, Ferndale, Washington
Mayor Ron (Pete) Poulson, Kalama, Washington
Mayor David M. Ferguson, Mesa, Washington
Mayor Daniel N. Mork, Millwood, Washington
Mayor James F. Gerwig, Morton, Washington
Mayor Dennis Palmer, Oakesdale, Washington
Mayor Spencer Nichols, Pe Ell, Washington
Mayor Paul Warden, Prosser, Washington
Mayor Terry Anderson, SeaTac, Washington
Mayor Mike McGinn, Seattle, Washington
Mayor Dianne W. White, Stanwood, Washington
Mayor Marilyn Strickland, Tacoma, Washington
Mayor Soo Ing-Moody, Twisp, Washington
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Mayor Larry MacDonald, Bayfield, Wisconsin
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Mayor Paul R. Soglin, Madison, Wisconsin
Mayor Justin M. Nickels, Manitowoc, Wisconsin
Mayor Chris L. Meyer, Marshfield, Wisconsin
Mayor Kurt Sonnentag, Middleton, Wisconsin
Mayor Tom Barrett, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Mayor Steve Scaffidi, Oak Creek, Wisconsin
Mayor John Dickert, Racine, Wisconsin
Mayor James E. Tipple, Wausau, Wisconsin
RESOLUTION NO. 13-2190

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE, FLORIDA ("TOWN") CALLING ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE IN AMERICA AND HELP PREVENT FUTURE MASS SHOOTINGS THROUGH PASSAGE OF: THE FIX GUN CHECKS ACT, WHICH WOULD REQUIRE A BACKGROUND CHECK FOR EVERY GUN SALE AND ENSURE THAT ALL CRIMINALS AND OTHER DANGEROUS PEOPLE WHO ARE PROHIBITED FROM BUYING A GUN ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM; AS WELL AS LEGISLATION THAT WOULD KEEP MILITARY-STYLE WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY MAGAZINES OFF OUR STREETS, AND WOULD MAKE GUN TRAFFICKING A FEDERAL CRIME; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Town Commission is in support of the Fix Gun Checks Act and other measures to reduce gun violence; and

WHEREAS, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) is an effective tool to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and other dangerous individuals, and this system has blocked 1.9 million illegal gun purchases and permit applications in the past two decades; and

WHEREAS, despite this success, the system is undermined by legal loopholes and missing records that enable too many dangerous individuals to obtain weapons they later use in crimes; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that state and federal agencies have failed to report more than one million records of persons with dangerous mental illness into the NICS database; and

WHEREAS, on April 16, 2007, Seung-Hui Cho shot and killed 32 people at Virginia Tech with guns that were legally purchased because records of his mental health status were missing from the NICS; and

WHEREAS, on January 8, 2011, Jared Loughner, someone with a reported history of drug abuse and serious mental illness who should have been in the NICS database but was not, killed six Tucsonans – Christina-Taylor Green, Dorothy Morris, Judge John Roll, Dorwan Stoddard, Phyllis Schneck, and Gabe Zimmerman – and shot 13 others, including U.S. Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords; and

WHEREAS, on July 20, 2012, James Holmes, using a semi-automatic rifle and other guns, allegedly shot and killed 12 people and injured at least 58 others in a movie theater in
Aurora, CO, using some of the thousands of rounds of ammunition that the shooter had recently purchased online without any background check; and

WHEREAS, on August 5, 2012, Wade Michael Page, using a semi-automatic handgun, allegedly shot and killed 6 people and injured 3 others at a Sikh temple in Oak Creek, WI; and

WHEREAS, on October 21, 2012, Radcliffe Haughton, using a semi-automatic handgun, shot and killed his estranged wife and two others; and though a restraining order had been issued against Haughton – making him a prohibited person under federal law – Haughton was able to avoid a background check by purchasing the gun from a private seller through armslist.com.; and

WHEREAS, in the wake of the Newtown shootings on December 14, 2012, Adam Lanza, using two semi-automatic handguns, shot and killed 27 people, including 20 children at Sandy Hook elementary school; and

WHEREAS, in the wake of the Virginia Tech shootings, Virginia and other states have submitted hundreds of thousands of new mental health records into the NICS database, yet 19 states have each submitted fewer than 100 mental health records since that massacre; and

WHEREAS, under federal law licensed gun dealers are mandated to conduct NICS checks before proceeding with a sale, but this requirement does not apply to so-called private sellers who are present in large numbers at gun shows and sell guns over the internet; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that 6.5 million guns were sold privately in the U.S. between November 2011 and November 2012, and undercover investigations have shown that many private sellers at gun shows and online will proceed with sales even when they are made aware that prospective purchasers cannot pass a background check; and

WHEREAS, more than 12,000 Americans are murdered with guns every year, and too many of these crimes are committed by individuals who are barred from purchasing or possessing guns under Federal law; and

WHEREAS, other tragedies including the 1999 Columbine High School shooting in Colorado, the 2010 attack on law enforcement at the Pentagon, and the 2012 mass shooting at a Pittsburgh psychiatric clinic were perpetrated by individuals who obtained guns through unregulated private sales, with no paperwork required and no questions asked; and

WHEREAS, the Fix Gun Checks Act has been introduced in the U.S. Congress, and this legislation would address the two major flaws in the nation’s gun background check system by improving compliance with federal record reporting requirements, and by requiring background checks for all U.S. gun sales; and

WHEREAS, 90 percent of Americans and 90 percent of gun owners support fixing gaps in the gun background check database, and 86 percent of Americans, 82 percent of gun owners nationwide, and 74 percent of NRA members support mandatory criminal background checks for all gun sales; and
WHEREAS, Surfside has been a strong advocate for common-sense policies that keep guns out of dangerous hands while respecting the rights of law-abiding gun owners, and strongly believes that Congress and state governments should take action to close deadly gaps in the NICS; and

WHEREAS, more than 50 national organizations support closing gaps in the gun background check database and requiring a background check for all gun sales, including the U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Major Cities Chiefs Association and the Police Executive Research Forum; and

WHEREAS, the Fix Gun Checks Act is strongly supported by Mayors Against Illegal Guns, a national, bipartisan coalition of more than 800 mayors, who represent more than 58 million Americans.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals Adopted. That each of the above stated recitals are hereby adopted, confirmed, and incorporated herein.

Section 2. Expression of Concern and Recommendations by the Town of Surfside Town Commission:


B.) Surfside urges immediate passage of legislation that would get military-style weapons and high-capacity magazines away from our community and especially our schools.

C.) Surfside urges immediate passage of legislation that would make gun trafficking a federal crime.

D.) Surfside, echoing the call of gun violence survivors and family members, calls on both President Obama and the U.S. Congress to put in place concrete reforms to reduce gun violence nationwide and help prevent future mass shootings; and Surfside’s Mayor and Commission will join with domestic violence prevention advocates, faith leaders, law enforcement officials, and other elected officials to make clear that failure to strengthen gun laws at the national level will continue to fuel gun violence in big and small cities throughout the country.

Section 3. Direction to the Town Clerk. The Town Clerk is hereby directed to send a certified copy of this resolution to all members of Florida’s Congressional Delegation, and to the Obama administration.
Section 4. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 15 day of January 2013.

Motion by Commissioner Graubart, second by Commissioner Olchyk.

FINAL VOTE ON ADOPTION

Commissioner Joseph Graubart  YES
Commissioner Michelle Kligman  YES
Commissioner Marta Olchyk  YES
Vice Mayor Michael Karukin  YES
Mayor Daniel Dietch

Daniel Dietch, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sandra Novoa
Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

Lynn M. Dannheisser, Town Attorney
RESOLUTION NO. 13-2130

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE, FLORIDA ("TOWN") SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE AND ILLEGAL GUN TRAFFICKING BY USING GOVERNMENT PURCHASING POWER TO INFLUENCE GUN MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS TO USE SALES PRACTICES THAT PREVENT GUNS FROM FALLING INTO CRIMINAL HANDS; DIRECTING THE SURFSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO WORK WITH WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION SUPPLIERS TO LEVERAGE THIS PURCHASING POWER TO PRESS FOR MORE RESPONSIBLE PRACTICES IN THE GUN INDUSTRY BY ENCOURAGING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SALES AND MARKETING SAFEGUARDS THAT PREVENT GUNS FROM FALLING INTO CRIMINAL HANDS; DIRECTING THE TOWN MANAGER TOGETHER WITH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO PARTNER WITH OTHER MUNICIPALITIES TO CREATE A COALITION IN SUPPORT OF THIS INITIATIVE; DIRECTING THE TOWN CLERK TO SEND A CERTIFIED COPY OF THIS RESOLUTION TO ALL SOUTH FLORIDA MUNICIPALITIES, THE FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES, INC., ALL MEMBERS OF FLORIDA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION, AND TO THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Surfside is a member of Mayors Against Illegal Guns ("MAIG"), a national, bipartisan coalition of more than 800 mayors, who represent more than 58 million Americans strongly support the Fix Gun Checks Act; and

WHEREAS, the Town Commission adopted Resolution No. 13-2130 calling on the Federal Government to reduce gun violence in America and to support the passage of the "Fix Gun Checks Act" and other measures to reduce gun violence; and

WHEREAS, Federally licensed gun dealers are one of the largest sources of illegally trafficked guns, according to a 2000 Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) report; and

WHEREAS, local and state governments are among the gun industry's biggest customers, due to the bulk weapons and ammunition purchases made for law enforcement departments; and
WHEREAS, local law enforcement and elected officials can leverage this purchasing power to press for more responsible practices in the gun industry by working with gun manufacturers and distributors to implement sales and marketing safeguards that prevent guns from falling into criminal hands; and

WHEREAS, gun murders in Florida rose 38 percent from 2000-2011, (Florida Center for Investigative Reporting – FCIR); and

WHEREAS, guns are used in more than 70 percent of Florida homicides, up from 56 percent in 2000 (FCIR); and

WHEREAS, guns often fall into criminal hands through “straw purchases,” where a friend or family member of a criminal purchases a gun and passes it along; and

WHEREAS, MAIG and Wal-Mart have laid out a comprehensive plan to curb firearms illegal trafficking and reached an agreement which requires basic and sensible marketing safeguards such as the videotaping of gun sales, increased store security, and employee background checks (“Responsible Firearms Retailer Partnership”); and

WHEREAS, Surfside has been a strong advocate for common-sense policies that keep guns out of dangerous hands while respecting the rights of law-abiding gun owners, and strongly believes that local, state and federal government should take action to leverage this purchasing power to press for more responsible practices in the gun industry by working with gun manufacturers and distributors to implement sales and marketing safeguards that prevent guns from falling into criminal hands.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals Adopted. That each of the above stated recitals are hereby adopted, confirmed, and incorporated herein.

Section 2. Direction to Town Manager Together With The Surfside Police Department:

A. To partner with other municipalities to create a coalition in support of this initiative to influence gun manufacturers and distributors to use sales practices that prevent guns from falling into criminal hands.

B. To work with weapons and ammunition suppliers to leverage this purchasing power to press for more responsible practices in the gun industry by encouraging the implementation of sales and marketing safeguards that prevent guns from falling into criminal hands.

Section 3. Direction to the Town Clerk. The Town Clerk is hereby directed to send a certified copy of this resolution to all South Florida municipalities, The Florida League of Cities, Inc., Members of Florida’s Congressional Delegation, and to the Obama Administration.
Section 4. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 11th day of June 2013.

Motion by Commissioner Olchyk, second by Commissioner Graubart.

FINAL VOTE ON ADOPTION

Commissioner Joseph Graubart
Commissioner Michelle Kligman
Commissioner Marta Olchyk
Vice Mayor Michael Karukin
Mayor Daniel Dietch

YES
YES
YES
YES
YES

Daniel Dietch, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sandra Novoa, CMC
Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
LEGAL SUFFICIENCY
FOR THE TOWN OF SURFSIDE ONLY:

Linda Miller, Interim Town Attorney