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**gun  
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**questions  
and  
answers**

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Department of the Treasury  
**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco  
and Firearms**

# Questions and Answers

## Gun Control Act of 1968

### INTRODUCTION

The Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA), Public Law 90-618, consists of three parts. Title I, Chapter 44, Title 18, U.S.C., covers the licensing of persons engaged in the firearms business. It strictly controls interstate commerce in firearms and ammunition and the importation of those items.

Title II, 26 U.S.C., Chapter 53, regulates the manufacture, importation and transfer of those types of firearms defined in the National Firearms Act (NFA). Title II also contains the registration requirements and transfer and making procedures of the NFA.

Title VII, 18 U.S.C. Appendix, prohibits the receipt, possession or transportation in commerce or affecting commerce, of

firearms by felons, persons discharged under dishonorable conditions, mental incompetents, illegal aliens and former citizens who renounced their citizenship.

These provisions are in addition to, and not in lieu of any other provision of law or regulations, respecting commerce in firearms or ammunition. They are the enforcement responsibility of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States Treasury Department.

The questions and answers which follow are intended to help you interpret the GCA. Parenthetical references following some questions refer to the regulations and publications with which they are concerned.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### Part I—General Questions

(1) Does the law regulate who can be in the gun business?

Yes, the Gun Control Act (GCA) contains Federal licensing standards for various firearms related businesses. Two examples of such standards are that the applicant must have a business premises

and be open to the public. (26 CFR 178.47)

(2) Who enforces the Federal gun law?

The Gun Control Act of 1968 and other Federal firearms laws are enforced and administered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of The Department of the Treasury.

(3) Who can get a license?

The application shall be approved if: The applicant is 21 years or more of age; is not prohibited from shipping or receiving firearms or ammunition in interstate commerce; has not willfully violated the GCA or its regulations; has not willfully failed to disclose required material information or willfully made false statements concerning material facts in connection with his application; and has premises for conducting business or collecting. (26 CFR 178.47(b))

(4) How does someone get a license?

Submit Form 7 (Firearms) in duplicate with the appropriate fee to the Director of the Internal Revenue Service for the region in which the licensee will operate

the business. These forms may be obtained through your local ATF office.

(5) What are the fees for firearms licenses?

Firearms (other than destructive devices):

Manufacturer -----	\$50
Importer -----	50
Pawnbroker-Dealer -----	25
Dealer -----	10
Gunsmith -----	10
Collector (only for curios and relic firearms) -----	10

Destructive devices and destructive device ammunition:

Manufacturer -----	\$1,000
Importer -----	1,000
Dealer -----	1,000

All ammunition except that for destructive devices:

Manufacturer -----	\$10
Dealer -----	10

(6) Can one license cover several locations?

No. A separate license must be obtained for each location. Storage facilities are not required to be covered by a license. (26 CFR 178.50)

(7) For what period is a license valid?

It is in effect for one year from the date of issuance. (26 CFR 178.49)

(8) If a person timely files an application for the renewal of his license and his present license expires prior to his receipt of the license so applied for, may he continue to conduct the business covered by his expired license?

Yes, a person who timely files an application for the renewal of his license may continue such operations as were authorized by his expired license until his application is finally acted upon.

(9) How is the average purchaser of a firearm affected by the Gun Control Act?

He can only buy or sell a firearm within his own State with the following exceptions: a) he may sell a firearm to a licensee in any State, and b) he may buy a rifle or shotgun from a licensee in a contiguous State provided both the purchase and sale comply fully with the laws of both States. In addition, when he purchases a firearm from a licensed dealer, he will be required to furnish sufficient

identification to the dealer to establish his name, address, and age and he must sign Form 4473, Firearms Transaction Record, and certify that he is not prohibited by law from acquiring and possessing the firearm. (See question 18 for requirements as to contiguous State sales.)

(10) Do antique firearms come within the purview of the GCA?

No. As defined in Title I and Title II, they are excluded.

#### Part II—Firearms and Ammunition

(11) Isn't Form 4473, Firearms Transaction Record, a type of gun registration?

No, because it remains with the dealer after it is filled out. Form 4473 is not made a part of any centralized government records. (26 CFR 178.124)

(12) Where can a dealer get Forms 1173?

They are available free from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Distribution Center, P.O. Box 75, Washington, D.C., 20044.

(13) Is a Form 4473 needed in the private sale of firearms by a non-licensee?

No. Form 4473 is required only for sales by a licensee.

(14) Who signs Form 4473 for the seller?

Form 4473 must be signed by the person who verified the identity of the buyer.

(15) Is a Social Security card a proper means of identification?

No. The seller must verify the purchaser's age and place of residence. A Social Security card cannot be used for this purpose.

(16) How should Forms 4473 be filed?

They may be filed alphabetically, chronologically or numerically, using a consistent system throughout, as a part of the licensee's permanent record. (26 CFR 178.124(b))

(17) May a person obtain a firearm or ammunition from an out-of-State source if he arranges to obtain the firearm or ammunition through a licensed dealer in his home State?

A person not licensed under the Act and not prohibited by the Act from ac-

quiring firearms and ammunition may order a firearm or ammunition from an out-of-State source and obtain the firearm or ammunition if an arrangement is made between the out-of-State source, a licensed dealer in the purchaser's home State, and the purchaser, for the sale and delivery of the firearm or ammunition to the purchaser by the licensed dealer in his home State. In addition, a person not licensed under the Act and who is not prohibited by the Act from purchasing firearms and ammunition may buy ammunition in any State and transport it himself into his home State.

However, a licensed importer, manufacturer, dealer or collector will not be able to ship ammunition in interstate commerce to anyone other than another licensee.

(18) When may a "Contiguous State" sale be permitted?

Contiguous State sales are not permissible until "enabling" legislation has been enacted by the State so involved. This means that each State has to pass a law which specifically permits its residents to purchase a shotgun or a rifle

from a licensed dealer in an adjoining State before those residents may go into the adjoining State and make such a purchase. Of course, all such sales must conform to the requirements of law in the place of sale or delivery.

(19) Are there certain persons who can't send or get guns under any circumstances?

Yes. Under the provisions of Title I of the Gun Control Act, a person who (1) is under indictment (or information) or convicted of a crime punishable by more than a year's imprisonment, or (2) is a fugitive from justice, or (3) is a marijuana or narcotics user or addict, or (4) has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution cannot ship or receive in interstate commerce, any firearms or ammunition. Under Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Bill, a person who (1) is a convicted felon, or (2) has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions, or (3) has been adjudicated as being mentally incompetent, or (4) having been a citizen of the United States has re-

nounced his citizenship, or (5) being an alien is illegally or unlawfully in the United States, cannot receive, possess or transport a firearm in commerce or affecting commerce.

Convicted felons may apply for relief from the firearm disabilities imposed by Federal law. (See 26 CFR 178.144)

(20) Are all kinds of ammunition covered by the GCA?

Yes, including components such as cartridge cases, primers, bullets and propellant powder for use in modern firearms are all covered by the GCA. Items NOT covered include pellets, non-metallic shotgun hulls and casings without primers.

(21) Must a buyer sign for ammunition?

The Gun Control Act (GCA) doesn't require this, but local or State law or some business practice may.

(22) Does the GCA control the sale of firearms parts?

No, except frames or receivers. They are firearms as defined in the law and

subject to the same controls as complete firearms. (26 CFR 178.11)

(23) Does the GCA prohibit anyone from making a handgun, shotgun or rifle?

No, provided it is not for sale and is not a firearm as defined in the National Firearms Act.

(24) May foreign visitors buy firearms and ammunition?

Yes, provided they meet the residency requirement. Legal aliens are considered residents of either the State in which they have lived for 90 days prior to the sale or the State in which their embassy or consulate is located. If the principal officer authorizes the firearm purchase in writing. Ammunition purchases must meet the same requirements as for citizens.

(25) May a non-licensee transport firearms interstate for sporting purposes?

Generally yes. However, the Gun Control Act makes it unlawful for certain persons, such as felons, to engage in the interstate transportation of any firearms or ammunition.

(26) Is there a Federal permit which allows an individual to take his personal firearms into another State or carry them locally?

No. Any requirement in this area is the responsibility of State and local authorities. (Pub. 712)

(27) Can someone who isn't in the gun business make a sale to a person in another State?

No. A person who is not licensed may not transfer a firearm by any means to someone in another State who is not a licensee.

(28) Can someone who isn't in the gun business sell a firearm to another person who resides in the same State as the seller?

Yes. There is nothing in the Gun Control Act which prohibits such a sale between residents of the same State provided the sale is not in violation of the State or local ordinances and the purchaser is not prohibited by any provision of the GCA from acquiring or possessing a firearm. In general, a single sale, unattended by other circumstances, does not require that a person be licensed.

(29) What constitutes residency in a State?

The State of residence is the State in which an individual regularly resides or maintains his home. A member of the Armed Forces on active duty is a resident of the State in which his permanent duty station is located. If a member of the Armed Forces maintains his home in one State and his permanent duty station is in another nearby State to which he commutes each day, then he may purchase a firearm in either the State where he is stationed or where he maintains his home.

(30) Can a person who resides in one State and owns property in another State purchase a firearm in either State?

If the person maintains a home in both States and resides in both States for certain periods of the year, he may, while residing in each particular State, purchase a firearm in that State. But simply owning property in another State does not qualify the person to purchase a firearm in that State.

(31) Can a non-licensee ship a firearm out of State?

Yes, provided the addressee is a firearms licensee.

(32) Can a person who is relocating out of State move his firearms with other household goods?

Yes, he may transport Title I firearms if he is not prohibited by the GCA or Title VII. Certain Title II firearms, (identified in 26 CFR 178.28) must have the Director's prior approval before they may be legally moved. The person must notify the mover that a firearm is being transported. He should also check State and local laws where he is relocating to insure that his movement into his new State does not violate any State law or local ordinance. (26 CFR 178.28) (See Pub. 712)

(33) Are there restrictions on a licensee's activities within his own State?

Yes, firearms and ammunition transactions must conform with the GCA, State laws and local ordinances. (See Pub. 712)

(34) Can a licensed dealer send or sell a gun to anyone?

No, except for rifles and shotguns in contiguous State sales, a licensee may not make direct sales to a non-resident. What

the dealer can do is ship the firearm to a licensed dealer of the purchaser's choice whose business is in the purchaser's State of residence. The individual could then pick up the firearm after completing Form 4473.

(35) In transactions between licensees, how does the seller assure himself that a purchaser of his firearms is a licensed firearm dealer?

Verification shall be established by the transferee furnishing to the transferor a signed certified copy of the transferee's license and by such other means as the transferor deems necessary. (26 CFR 178.95)

(36) Must a multi-licensed business submit a certified copy of each of its licenses when acquiring firearms or ammunition?

No. It need submit to the seller only a list, certified to be true, correct and complete, containing the name, address, license number and expiration date for each location. (26 CFR 178.94)

(37) May a licensee continue to deliver to a business whose license has expired?

Yes, for up to 45 days following the expiration date of the license. (26 CFR 178.47(c)) (See also Question 8)

(38) Must a person who engages in the businesses of manufacturing and importing firearms and/or ammunition have a separate license to cover each type of business?

Yes. He must have a separate license to cover each type of business.

(39) May a person licensed as a manufacturer of firearms also manufacture ammunition?

Yes. He may also manufacture ammunition (not including destructive device ammunition) without obtaining a separate license as a manufacturer of ammunition.

(40) May a person licensed as a manufacturer of ammunition also manufacture firearms?

No. A person licensed as a manufacturer of ammunition may not manufacture firearms unless he obtains a license as a firearms manufacturer.

(41) Is there a specific license which permits a collector to acquire firearms in interstate commerce?

Yes. Such person may obtain a collector's license; however, such license shall apply only to transactions in curios and relics.

(42) Does a collector's license afford any privileges to the licensee with respect to acquiring or disposing of firearms or ammunition other than curios or relics in interstate or foreign commerce?

No. A licensed collector is of the same status under the Act as a non-licensee except in transactions pertaining to curios or relics.

(43) Are commemorative firearms considered curios and relics?

Some are. Please see the listing in the ATF Bulletins and Appendix A.

(44) Are gun clubs also considered to be in the business of selling ammunition?

Generally, no. A club with facilities for shooting, handling, classes, etc., furnishing ammunition for on premises use, is not "engaged in the business."

If such clubs desire, they may be licensed as a firearms dealer, and authorized to sell for "off-premises" use. All ammunition sold for "off-premises" use must be recorded in the manner prescribed for ordinary ammunition sales. (26 CFR 178.35) (26 CFR 178.125)

(45) Is one who reloads ammunition required to be licensed?

Yes, if he sells or distributes the reloads. No, if he reloads only for his own use.

(46) Must a licensed manufacturer pay excise taxes?

Not under the GCA. For excise tax requirements see IRS Pub. 580, Tax Information for Manufacturers of Firearms, Shells and Cartridges.

(47) Are suppliers who deal in black powder required to be licensed as ammunition dealers under the GCA?

No. However, black powder dealers are subject to the provisions of 26 CFR Part 181, Commerce in Explosives, if the amount of black powder stored or sold exceeds five pounds. (18 U.S.C. 845(a) (5))

(48) Is a license needed to engrave, customize, re-finish or repair a firearm?

Yes. A person conducting such activity is considered to be a gunsmith within the definition of a dealer. (26 CFR 178.11-dealer)

(49) Does a gunsmith need to enter in his "bound book" every firearm which he receives for adjustment or repair?

Yes, except for "on the spot" work while the customer is waiting. In such cases, the weapon must be returned to the customer immediately following completion of the adjustment or repair.

(50) Is Form 4473 required in gunsmith transactions?

No, provided the firearm is returned to the person from whom received.

(51) Can a gunsmith make immediate repairs at locations other than his place of business?

Yes.

(52) Does a customer have to be a certain age to buy firearms and ammunition from a licensee?

Yes. Firearms and ammunition may be sold only to persons 18 years of age or older. Sales of hand guns and hand gun ammunition are limited to persons 21 years of age and older. Although some State and local ordinances have lower age requirements, dealers are bound by the minimum age requirements established by the GCA. If State or local ordinances establish a higher minimum age, dealers must observe those higher age requirements.

(53) May a licensee sell interchangeable ammunition such as .22 cal. rimfire to a person less than 21 years old?

Yes, provided the buyer is over 18, and the dealer is satisfied that it is for use in a rifle. If the ammunition is intended for use in a hand gun, the 21 year old minimum age requirement is applicable. In any case, the sale must be recorded. (See Question 64)

(54) Since persons under 18 years of age cannot buy long guns or ammunition from dealers, how can they obtain them?

A parent or guardian may purchase firearms and ammunition for a juvenile.

GCA age restrictions are intended only to prevent juveniles from acting without their parents' or guardian's knowledge.

(55) May a dealer sell firearms and ammunition to law enforcement agencies and individual officers in another State?

Yes. Sales and deliveries of firearms and ammunition to police and sheriff departments are not prohibited by the GCA. A dealer may also sell or ship a Title I firearm or ammunition to an individual law officer if he has a signed statement from the head of the agency for which the officer works stating that the item is to be used in the buyer's official duties. (26 CFR 178.146)

(56) Can a licensed pawnbroker accept a firearm from the resident of another State, and if so what is the procedure for returning the firearm?

Yes, subject to the recordkeeping requirements. The pawnbroker is protected at redemption time by requiring the redeemer to certify on Form 4473 that he is not prohibited from receiving such firearms. The pawnbroker may return the firearm only to the same person who pawned it.

(57) When the same individual repeatedly pawns the same firearm, may the same Form 4473 be used to cover all subsequent redemptions?

Not unless the pawnbroker receives permission from his Regional Director authorizing the person receiving the firearm to execute a certification each time showing that he is eligible to receive the firearm and if such certifications are permanently attached to the Form 4473. (26 CFR 178.125(g)).

(58) May firearms and ammunition be sold at a gun show?

Yes, within the following framework provided local ordinances are not violated and excepting NFA weapons.

**A LICENSED FIREARMS DEALER MAY:**

1. Take orders for firearms and ammunition. Orders must be filled only at the dealer's licensed premises;

2. Buy firearms and ammunition from a licensed collector and any non-licensee;

**A NON-LICENSED RESIDENT OF THE STATE IN WHICH THE SHOW IS BEING HELD MAY:**

1. Make an occasional sale of a firearm to another non-licensee residing in his state (as long as he is not "engaging in the business");

2. Buy firearms from a non-licensee residing in his State;

**A LICENSED COLLECTOR MAY:**

1. Buy curios and relics from any source;

2. Dispose curios and relics to another licensed collector or to non-licensee residents in his state.

(59) What is a "bound book"?

A "bound book" should be a permanently bound book, or an orderly arrangement of loose-leaf pages which must be maintained on the business premises. In either event, the format must follow that prescribed in the regulations and the pages must be numbered consecutively. (26 CFR 178.125)

(60) May a dealer keep more than one "bound book" at the same time?

Yes. A dealer in firearms and ammunition should maintain separate books for each. It may also be convenient to ac-

count for different brands or types of firearms in separate "bound books".

(61) Does the Government sell a record book for licensees to use in recording their receipt and disposition of firearms and ammunition?

No. Certain trade associations have them available at nominal cost. Your supplier should be able to tell you about this.

(62) What is the dealer's responsibility where a variation from normal regulatory practice has been authorized?

The Regional Director's letter authorizing the variation must be kept at the licensed premises available for inspection. For businesses with more than a single licensed outlet, each outlet covered by the variation must have a copy of the letter authorizing the change.

(63) How much time does a dealer have to record acquisitions and dispositions of firearms in his "bound book"?

Provided commercial records are kept containing the information required on Form 4473, and provided these records are kept available for inspection and

separate from other commercial documents; dealers have seven days from the time of receipt or disposition to record said receipt or disposition.

Receipts not covered by such records must be entered in the "bound book" by the close of the next business day after the acquisition or purchase. If a disposition is made before the acquisition has been entered in the "bound book", the acquisition entry must be made at the same time as the disposition entry.

(64) Are the ammunition recordkeeping requirements the same as for firearms?

No. Ammunition purchase invoices are records of receipt and do not have to be entered in a "bound book". They should be filed separately and in an orderly manner to allow inspection. Sales of shotgun ammunition and rifle ammunition need not be recorded. But sales of ammunition which is interchangeable between rifles and handguns and all handgun ammunition must be recorded in the "bound book". .22 caliber rimfire ammunition is an example of interchangeable ammunition subject to the "bound book" entry

requirement. Unlike firearms records which must be retained permanently, these records must be retained for not less than two (2) years following the date of sale or disposition.

(65) Are rental firearms subject to recordkeeping control?

Yes, but the control is not imposed on the loan or rental of firearms for use on the premises by clubs, associations or similar organizations. (26 CFR 178.97)

### Part III—National Firearms Act (NFA)

(66) What type firearms are covered by the National Firearms Act and must be registered in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record?

This Act applies only to the following types of firearms:

1. Shotguns with barrels less than 18 inches long;
2. Rifles with barrels less than 16 inches long. This includes a pistol with a shoulder stock unless it has been specifically exempted;
3. Any weapon made from a shotgun having an overall length of less than

26 inches or a barrel less than 18 inches in length;

4. Any weapon made from a rifle having an overall length of less than 26 inches or a barrel less than 16 inches in length;

5. Any other weapon, except a conventional pistol or revolver having a rifled bore, capable of firing a shot and being concealed on the person. Examples include "pen" guns ostensibly designed to expel tear gas, but fire fixed ammunition, H&R Handyguns, Ithaca Auto-Burglar guns, cane guns and gadget-type firearms.

6. Machine Gun: any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. The term also includes the frame or receiver of any such weapon, any combination of parts designed and intended for use in converting a weapon into a machine gun, and any combination of parts from which a machinegun can be assembled if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person. Unserviceable firearms of this type, some

of which were formerly classified as DE-WATS (deactivated war trophy firearms) are included.

7. A muffler or silencer for any firearm whether or not such a firearm is included within this listing.

8. Destructive devices.

(67) What is a destructive device?

Destructive devices include explosive, incendiary (including so-called "mohotov cocktails") or poison gas bombs, grenades, rockets, missiles, mines, and similar devices. Included in this category are certain projectile firing weapons such as anti-tank guns, bazookas and mortars and other military type weapons with a bore of more than one-half inch diameter, other than a sporting shotgun or shotgun ammunition.

(68) What is the status of deactivated, unloaded or dummy grenades, artillery shell casings and other similar devices?

Such devices would merely be ornaments and not within the purview of the GCA. However, empty artillery shells would have to be cut or drilled in such manner as to preclude possible use as



ammunition components for destructive devices.

(69) Are muzzle loading cannons classified as destructive devices?

Generally, no. Muzzle loading cannons not capable of firing fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898, and replicas and models thereof, are antiques and not subject to the provisions of either Title I or Title II, Gun Control Act of 1968. Other cannons which the Director finds are not likely to be used as weapons are excluded from the "destructive device" definition.

(70) Are grenade and rocket launcher attachments destructive devices?

Grenade and rocket launcher attachments for use on military type rifles generally do not come within the definition of destructive devices. However, the grenades and rockets used in such devices are generally within the definition.

(71) How does a person qualify to import, manufacture, or deal in NFA firearms?

He must be licensed under Title I of the GCA, and must also be registered and

pay the special (occupational) tax imposed by the National Firearms Act, Title II of the GCA. An importer (except importers of shotguns and shotgun ammunition) must also be registered under the Mutual Security Act of 1954 with ATF.

(72) When must firearms special (occupational) taxes be paid, and how much are they?

On first engaging in business, and thereafter on or before the first day of July, these taxes must be paid for each place of business at the following rates:

- Class 1—Importers—\$500.00
- Class 2—Manufacturers—\$500.00
- Class 3—Dealers—\$200.00
- Class 4—Importers, any other weapons only—\$25.00
- Class 5—Manufacturers, any other weapons only—\$25.00
- Class 6—Dealers, any other weapons only—\$10.00

(73) Can these taxes be paid on a pro-rata basis?

No. On first engaging in business, the entire amount is payable for the current

fiscal year, and on July 1st the full amount is again due for the new fiscal year.

(74) How are special (occupational) taxes paid?

A Form 11, together with the appropriate remittance is filed with the Director of the Internal Revenue Service Center for the Region in which the business is located.

(75) Does a single special (occupational) tax stamp entitle a person or firm to import and manufacture firearms?

No. A separate stamp must be obtained for each of these activities. However, Class 1 and Class 2 special (occupational) taxpayers are qualified to deal in NFA weapons without obtaining the \$200.00 stamp required of Class 3 dealers.

(76) May a licensed manufacturer of destructive devices and/or ammunition for such devices manufacture other types of firearms and ammunition?

Yes. Such license entitles the licensee to manufacture all types of firearms and ammunition and to deal in destructive devices, destructive device ammunition,

conventional firearms and conventional firearms ammunition.

(77) Can a Class 6 dealer acquire machineguns or short-barrel rifles, such as a Luger with attached shoulder stock, in interstate commerce?

No. A Class 6 Dealer is limited to NFA firearms transactions in "any other weapons" only.

(78) Does the possessor of a special (occupational) tax stamp who intends to acquire or dispose of NFA firearms, either active or unserviceable, need a license under Title I of the Gun Control Act?

Yes; he needs a license for the type of activity contemplated. For example, if he is selling destructive devices, he must have a Destructive Device Dealers License, which costs \$1,000.00 annually.

(79) Can a licensed collector obtain National Firearms Act weapons in interstate commerce?

Only if such weapons are classed as curio or relic firearms. In addition, he must meet the requirements set forth in Question 83.

(80) How does an individual obtain authorization to make an NFA firearm?

Prior to making the firearm, he must submit Form 1, Application to Make and Register a Firearm, to the Director, Bureau of ATF and receive approval. A \$200.00 National Firearms Act tax stamp must be affixed to the Form 1 and two Forms 4539, Identification of Transferee or Maker, must be attached.

(81) Are parts which would convert a Title I firearm into an NFA weapon subject to registration?

Yes, for example, an M-2 conversion kit.

(82) How can an individual legally acquire National Firearms Act weapons?

Only by lawful transfer of a registered weapon from its owner whether the owner be a non-licensee under the Act or a licensed importer, manufacturer or dealer in firearms and ammunition who is also a qualified special (occupational) taxpayer.

Further, the approval of a lawful transfer from the registered owner ef-

fects the registration of the transferred firearm in the name of the transferee. In addition, such person may "make" a firearm provided he obtains prior approval.

(83) What are the required transfer procedures?

The transferor must submit an application in duplicate to the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to transfer and register the firearm to the transferee. The application must fully describe the firearm and identify the transferor and transferee. In addition, if the transferee is an individual, two Forms 4539 (Identification of Transferee) must be submitted with the application. Each Form 4539 must have a recent photograph of the transferee attached to it. It is also necessary that both certifications on the reverse side of the Form 4539 be properly completed and signed. If the firearm being transferred is serviceable, the stamp evidencing tax payment must be attached to the application and properly cancelled.

Further, when the transfer is from a licensee to any person not licensed, a sworn statement, setting forth (a) the reasons why there is a necessity for the person to acquire such firearm and (b) that such person's receipt or possession of the device or weapon would be consistent with public safety, must be attached to the transfer application. Transfer applications must be disapproved if the transferee would be placed in violation of any law. (26 U.S.C., 5812(a)(6))

(84) Are there any exemptions from the transfer tax provisions of the National Firearms Act?

Yes. A firearm registered to any person, who is a qualified special (occupational) taxpayer and licensed as a dealer, manufacturer or importer under Chapter 44, Title 18 U.S.C., may be transferred on Form 3 by such registered owner tax free to another special (occupational) taxpayer who is qualified to deal in, manufacture or import the type of firearm to be so transferred, provided proper prior application is made to and approved by the Director, Bureau of ATF.

Also, transfers made in compliance with the law and regulations, to Federal, State and local political entities, may be made without the payment of the transfer tax on Form 5. If the firearm is unserviceable and is being transferred as a curio or ornament, it may also be exempt from the transfer tax.

(85) What is an unserviceable firearm?

An unserviceable firearm is incapable of discharging a shot by means of an explosive and is incapable of being readily restored to a firing condition. Generally, an accepted method for rendering a firearm unserviceable is by welding the barrel solidly to the frame and having the chamber of the firearm steel-welded shut. A firearm with minor parts missing, such as a bolt, is inoperable but is still considered to be serviceable. An unserviceable firearm is still subject to the controls of the NFA, but may be transferred tax free as a curio or ornament.

(86) Who can make the certification identifying the transferee on Form 4539?

The Chief of Police, Sheriff, U.S. Attorney or U.S. Marshall.

(87) Is it necessary to submit the Forms 1539 (Identification of Transferee) if the transferee is a special (occupational) taxpayer?

No. The photograph and fingerprints are required only when the transferee is a natural person. Qualified special (occupational) taxpayers need only to be identified in the application by name and address and their special (occupational) tax stamp number.

(88) What is the tax on making or transferring an NFA firearm, by persons who are not dealers in NFA firearms?

The tax is \$200.00 for making; \$200.00 for transferring, except a firearm in the "any other weapon" class which is \$5.00.

(89) Are there certain special forms to be used in applying for the transfer of NFA firearms?

Yes. Forms 3 are used only for tax-exempt transfers between qualified special (occupational) taxpayers.

Forms 4 are used when the transfer is subject to the \$5.00 or \$200.00 transfer tax. Such transfers may be from a special (occupational) taxpayer to an indi-

vidual or vice versa, or between individuals.

Forms 5 are used when the transfer is exempt from tax payment. This may be used where the firearm is unserviceable and is being transferred as a curio or ornament; also when the transfer of either a serviceable, or unserviceable firearm is to or from the U.S. Government, a State or a political subdivision, including official police organizations.

(90) How are these taxes paid?

The District Director of the Internal Revenue Service should be able to provide the adhesive stamps. If you prefer, you may send a money order or check payable to the Department of the Treasury, together with your application forms to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, D.C. 20226, Attention: Technical Services Division.

(91) Can a private citizen who owns an NFA firearm which is not registered now have his firearm registered?

No. That firearm is now a contraband firearm and it is unlawful to possess such a weapon. The NFA amendments of 1968 contain no provision which permit per-

sons to register a firearm which was not registered prior to or during the "amnesty" period which expired December 2, 1968.

(92) What can happen to someone who has an NFA type firearm which is not registered to him?

Violators can be imprisoned up to 10 years, fined as much as \$10,000.00 or both. There are also civil penalties and property forfeitures that can be incurred. Unregistered firearms are contraband and are subject to seizure, as are vehicles in which such firearms are concealed or transported.

(93) What is the status of an unregistered firearm acquired through seizure or abandonment, by a State or political subdivision such as a police or sheriff department?

When such weapons are desired for official use, they may be registered by forwarding Form 10, Application for Registration of Firearms Acquired by Certain Governmental Entities, to the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, D.C. 20226. Since the approval of these registrations are on an

official use only basis, subsequent transfers cannot be approved except to other State or political subdivisions.

(94) Can a licensed firearms dealer who is registered and properly qualified to deal in National Firearms Act weapons or an unlicensed individual, transfer an unserviceable machinegun, or other NFA type firearm to an unlicensed individual in another State?

No. Title I of the Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibits the interstate shipment from a licensed dealer or an unlicensed individual to an unlicensed individual.

(95) Does the registered owner of a destructive device, machinegun, short barreled shotgun or short barreled rifle need authorization to lawfully transport these items?

The Director's approval is required for the interstate transportation of the above weapons. On moves within the State of residence, in order that the NFA record may include the new location of the registered firearms, registered owners are asked to notify the Director upon relocating.

(96) What evidence does the new owner of a transferred firearm have to show that it is registered lawfully to him?

The new owner will receive the approved transfer application at the time he receives the firearm from the transferor. This document will serve as evidence of registration of the firearm in the new owner's name. This document must be kept available for inspection by ATF officers.

(97) Does a person who possesses a Mauser or Luger pistol which has a receiving slot or lug for the attachment of a shoulder stock, but who does not possess such shoulder stock, have a firearm subject to the provisions of the National Firearms Act?

No.

(98) If a person has a pistol and a shoulder stock from which the attaching iron is missing, does this constitute possession of an NFA firearm?

Yes, unless the stock, lug, or receiving slot on the pistol has been altered permanently to prevent the attachment of the stock. An attaching iron has been

held to be a minor part which may be readily replaced.

(99) Is a firearm which was originally designed as a machinegun and which has been modified to fire semi-automatic, still classified as a machinegun?

Yes.

(100) Is the serial number required to be stamped in a special place?

Yes, the serial number must be conspicuously impressed into the frame or receiver so that it is readily visible on the finished weapon. On weapons having both an upper and lower receiver, such as the AR-15, AR-180 and Belgian FAL, the serial number must be impressed into the lower receiver.

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## Appendix A

### Commemorative Firearms Recognized as Curios and Relics Under 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44

(Reference: Q and A no. 43)

#### Colt—

Abercrombie & Fitch, "Trailblazer", .45 New Frontier  
Alabama Sesquicentennial, .22  
Alamo, .22 & .45  
Abilene, .22 (Kansas City—Cow Town)  
Appomattox Court House Centennial, .22 & .45  
Arizona Ranger Model Commemorative .22 revolver  
Arizona Territorial Centennial, .22 & .45  
Arkansas Territory Sesquicentennial, .22  
Belleau Wood, .45 Automatic (World War I Series)  
California Bicentennial, .22  
California Gold Rush, .22 & .45  
Carolina Charter Tercentenary, .22 & .22/.45  
Chamizal Treaty, .22 & .45

Chateau Thierry, .45 Automatic (World War I Series)  
Cherry's Sporting Goods 35th Anniversary, .22/.45  
Chisholm Trail, .22 (Kansas Series—Trails)  
Civil War Centennial Single Shot, .22  
Coffeyville, .22 (Kansas Series—Cow Town)  
Colorado Gold Rush, .22  
Colt, Colonial Samuel, Sesquicentennial, .45  
Colt's 125th Anniversary, .45  
Columbus (Ohio) Sesquicentennial, .22  
Cook H., "1 of 100", .22/.45  
Dakota Territory, .22  
Des Moines, Reconstruction of Old Fort, .22 & .45  
Dodge City, .22 (Kansas Series—Cow Town)  
Earp, Wyatt, Buntline Special, .45 (Lawman Series)  
Earp, Wyatt, .22 & .45 (Lawman Series)  
European Theater, .45 Automatic (World War II Series)  
Florida Territory Sesquicentennial Model Commemorative, .22 revolver  
Forrest, General Nathan Bedford, .22  
Fort Findlay (Ohio) Sesquicentennial, .22

Fort Hays, .22 (Kansas Series—Forts)  
Fort Larned, .22 (Kansas Series—Forts)  
Fort McPherson (Nebraska) Centennial Derringer, .22  
Fort Scott, .22 (Kansas Series—Forts)  
Fort Stephenson (Ohio) Sesquicentennial, .22  
Forty-Niner Miner, .22  
Garrett, Pat., .22 & .45 (Lawman Series)  
Genesco (Illinois) 125th Anniversary Derringer, .22  
Gettysburg, Battle of Centennial, .22  
Golden Spike Centennial, .22  
Hickok, Wild Bill, .22 & .45 (Lawman Series)  
Hood, General Tennessee Campaign Centennial, .22  
Idaho Territorial Centennial, .22  
Indiana Sesquicentennial, .22  
Kansas Centennial, .22  
Maine Sesquicentennial, .22 & .45  
Masterson, Bat, .22 & .45 (Lawman Series)  
Meade, George, Pennsylvania Campaign, .22 & .45  
Meuse Argonne, .45 Automatic (World War I Series)

Montana Territory Centennial, .22 & .45  
Missouri Sesquicentennial, .22  
Morgan, General John Hunt, Indiana Raid, .22  
Murrieta, Joaquin, "1 of 100", .22/.45  
Nebraska Centennial, .22  
Nevada Centennial, .22 & .45  
Nevada Centennial, "Battle Born", .22 & .45  
New Jersey Tercentenary, .22 & .45  
New Mexico Golden Anniversary, .22  
Oklahoma Territory Diamond Jubilee, .22  
Oregon Trail, .22  
Pacific Theater, .45 Automatic (World War II Series)  
Pawnee Trail, .22 (Kansas Series—Trails)  
Peacemaker Model Commemorative Model .22 and .45 revolver  
Pony Express, Russell Majors and Waddell, Presentation Model, .45  
Pony Express, Centennial, .22  
Rock Island Arsenal Centennial Single Shot, .22  
St. Augustine Quadracentennial, .22  
St. Louis Bicentennial, .22 & .45  
Sante Fe Trail, .22 (Kansas Series—Trails)

Second (2nd) Marne, .45 Automatic  
(World War I Series)  
Shawnee Trail, .22 (Kansas Series—  
Tralls)  
Sheriff's Model, .45  
Texas Ranger, .45  
West Virginia Centennial, .22 & .45  
Wichita, .22 (Kansas Series— Cow  
Town)  
Wyoming Diamond Jubilee, .22

Harrington and Richardson—  
Abilene Anniversary, .22 Revolver  
Centennial Officer's Model Springfield  
Rifle, .45-70 Govt.  
Centennial Regular Model Springfield  
Rifle, .45-70 Govt.

High Standard—  
Supermatic Trophy, Model 107, .22  
Pistol Olympic Commemorative  
Model

Ithaca—  
St. Louis Bicentennial, Model 49, .22  
Rifle

Marlin—  
Marlin 90th Anniversary, Model 39-A,  
.22 Rifle  
Marlin 90th Anniversary, Model 39-A,  
.22 Carbine

Remington—  
Canadian Territorial Centennial, Mod-  
el 742, Rifle  
Montana Territorial Centennial, Model  
600, Rifle

Winchester—  
Alaskan Purchase Centennial, Model  
1894, Carbine  
Buffalo Bill, Model 1894, Carbine  
Buffalo Bill Model 1894, Rifle  
Canadian 1967, Centennial Model 1894,  
Carbine  
Canadian 1967, Centennial Model 1894,  
Rifle  
Golden Spike, Model 1894, Carbine  
Illinois Sesquicentennial, Model 1894,  
Carbine  
Nebraska Centennial, Model 1894, Car-  
bine  
Theodore Roosevelt, Model 1894, Car-  
bine  
Theodore Roosevelt, Model 1894, Rifle  
Winchester Centennial, Model 1866,  
Carbine  
Winchester Centennial, Model 1866,  
Rifle  
150th Anniversary Texas Ranger Com-  
memorative, Model 1894, Carbine

Ruger—  
Canadian Centennial, Matched No. 1  
Rifle Sets, Special Deluxe  
Canadian Centennial, Matched No. 2,  
Rifle Sets  
Canadian Centennial, Matched No. 3  
Rifle Sets  
Canadian Centennial, Model 10, 22,  
Carbine

Smith & Wesson—  
150th Anniversary Texas Ranger Com-  
memorative, Model 19, Revolver  
The above determination merely clas-  
sifies the firearms as curios or relics and  
thereby authorizes licensed collectors to  
acquire, hold or dispose of them as  
curios or relics subject to the provisions  
of 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44 and 26 CFR Part  
178. They are still "firearms" as defined  
in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(3).

## Appendix B

### Interstate transportation of personally owned firearms

The Gun Control Act of 1968 contains no provisions which prohibit an individual from transporting or moving his personally owned firearms (except certain firearms which come within the purview of the National Firearms Act as detailed in the next paragraph) interstate, providing he is not prohibited by Section 922(g), Chapter 44, Title 18, United States Code, from transporting a firearm in interstate commerce. Persons prohibited from transporting firearms or

ammunition interstate include felons, those under indictment for a felony, fugitives, mental defectives, and unlawful users of narcotics. If a common or contract carrier is used to transport firearms interstate, the person shipping the firearm is required to notify the carrier in writing that the shipment contains firearms.

Any person, except a licensee who is qualified under the National Firearms Act to engage in business with respect to such weapons, or in the case of a licensed collector, if the device or weapon to be transported is classified as a curio or relic, who desires to transport interstate for any reason (except an approved transfer of title) any destructive device, machinegun, short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle, shall submit a written request to do so, in duplicate, to the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, D.C. 20226. Permission is not required for the transportation of firearms falling in the "any other weapon" category, but the Director should be informed by letter of any changes in the registered owner's residence. The owner of an "any other weap-

on" firearm is cautioned to check with local authorities as to any permits or licenses required to possess his firearm at his new location.

The Gun Control Act of 1968 contains no provisions or requirements for the issuance of a "permit" to transport or carry firearms. A permit to carry a firearm, where such a permit is required, is issued by a State or local government and is for a specified area. Generally speaking, the laws of most States permit a person to transport firearms through a State provided the firearms are locked in the trunk of a vehicle and are not "readily accessible" to the occupants of a vehicle. For specific State laws concerning the possession and concealment of firearms it would be necessary for you to contact the authorities in the States in which you plan to travel or visit.

PLEASE NOTE.—Section 922(e), Chapter 44, Title 18, U.S.C., provides, "It shall

be unlawful for any person knowingly to deliver or cause to be delivered to any common or contract carrier for transportation or shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, to persons other than licensed importers, licensed manufacturers, licensed dealers, or licensed collectors, any package or other container in which there is any firearm or ammunition without written notice to the carrier that such firearm or ammunition is being transported or shipped; except that any passenger who owns or legally possesses a firearm or ammunition being transported aboard any common or contract carrier for movement with the passenger in interstate or foreign commerce may deliver said firearm or ammunition into the custody of the pilot, captain, conductor or operator of such common or contract carrier for the duration of the trip without violating any of the provisions of this chapter."

## Appendix C

### Importation of Firearms Ammunition

#### Non-military

Section 922(a) (3) of Title I of the Gun Control Act makes it unlawful for any person other than a licensee under the act to transport into or receive in the State where he resides any firearm purchased or otherwise obtained by him outside that State, except for shotguns and rifles purchased in a contiguous State as provided for in Section 922(b) (3) of Title I.

In view of the restriction contained in Section 922(a) (3), it is unlawful for a non-licensed individual to import a firearm. However, a dealer, importer or manufacturer licensed under the provisions of the GCA, and located in the same State of residence as the non-licensed individual may occasionally import a firearm for a specific consumer. This importation cannot be for resale.

The licensee handling this transaction should file an Application and Permit for Importation of Firearms, Ammunition and Implements of War, Form 6 Part I, with the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20226.

The licensee should show himself as the applicant and the non-licensed individual as the consumer in the space provided for "Specific purpose of importation" on the Form 6. A permit must be obtained for each firearm to be imported, regardless of when it was purchased outside of the United States.

Only firearms and ammunition which are suitable for or adaptable to sporting purposes may be imported, and the importation of military surplus firearms is generally prohibited except under certain statutory exemptions. Surplus military firearms are defined as including handguns and long-guns which at any time were the property of the military forces of any country. The term "military forces" means regular forces, or irregular forces. Surplus military firearms also include those firearms originally manufactured for commercial uses but which

subsequently were pressed into military service by the forces mentioned above.

No permit or authorization from the Bureau of ATF is required to bring into the United States a firearm previously taken out of the United States by the person bringing it in. The U.S. Customs Service is authorized to release a firearm without a permit from the Director, Bureau of ATF, upon a proper showing of proof that the firearm was taken out of the country by the person bringing it in. If the firearm(s) has not already been taken out of the United States it or they can be declared with Customs on Customs Form 4457 at the point and time of departure.

No permit from the Director, Bureau of ATF, is required for a nonresident of the United States, or a resident of the Panama Canal Zone, to bring into the country firearms for legitimate hunting or lawful sporting purposes. However, such firearms and such ammunition as remains following such shooting activity are to be taken back out of the territorial limits of the United States by such person upon conclusion of the shooting activity. (Reference: Section 178.115(d)

(1), Part 178 of Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations.) A nonlicensed individual may import ammunition for his own personal use; however, a Form 6 must be filed with and approved by the Director, Bureau of ATF.

Many delays have been experienced in the processing of applications to import ammunition, firearms, or implements of war, because of incorrect or inadequate information appearing on the application form regarding the licensee and/or registration status of the application. Item 1 on Form 6, Application and Permit for Importation of Firearms, Ammunition and Implements of War, must contain correct entries as to the Federal license number, class of business, and the expiration date for those licenses issued under Title I of the Gun Control Act of 1968.

In order to engage in the business of importing ammunition or firearms for resale, a person must be licensed under Title I of the GCA. This may be accomplished by filing Form 7 in duplicate with the appropriate Internal Revenue Service Center. If the licensee is engaged in importing ammunition, firearms or other



firearm parts, other than shotguns, shotgun shells, or parts for shotguns, the licensee must be registered as an Importer under Section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, with the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury. The licensee may accomplish this registration by executing Form 4587, in duplicate, and enclosing check made payable to the Bureau of ATF, in the amount of \$125.00 for one year; \$250.00 for two years; \$350.00 for three years; \$425.00 for four years; or \$500.00 for five years. To engage in the business of exporting or manufacturing items on the U.S. Munitions List the licensees will have to be registered with the State Department, as the State Department is charged with the export and manufacturing provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

An importer under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, need not be licensed as an Importer under Title I of the Gun Control Act of 1968, unless he imports ammunition or firearms. Shotguns, shotgun shells, and shotgun parts are not included on the U.S. Munitions List and as a result, registration under the Mu-

tual Security Act is not required to engage in their importation.

#### Members of the Armed Forces

Section 925(a)(4) of Title I of the Gun Control Act of 1968 provides that, "When established to the satisfaction of the Secretary to be consistent with the provisions of this chapter (Chapter 44) and other applicable Federal and State laws and published ordinances, the Secretary may authorize the transportation, shipment, receipt or importation into the United States to the place of residence of any member of the United States Armed Forces who is on active duty outside the United States (or who has been on active duty outside the United States within the sixty day period immediately preceding the transportation, shipment, receipt, or importation), of any firearm or ammunition which is (A) determined by the Secretary to be generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes, or determined by the Department of Defense to be a type of firearm normally classified as a war souvenir, and (B) intended for the personal use of such member."

Preparation and mailing of application for permission to import firearms, ammunition, and implements of war:

(a) Applications to import firearms filed on Form 6 Part II.

(b) Application should show a detailed description of each firearm to be imported. Incomplete information will cause return of the application.

(c) Applications should be completed in triplicate and mailed to the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20226. ATTENTION: Import Section.

A permit must be obtained for all firearms to be imported, regardless of the date purchased. However, this does not apply to a firearm previously taken out of the United States by the person bringing it in, nor to a firearm shipped by a licensee in the United States to a serviceman on active duty outside the United States or to an authorized Rod and Gun Club abroad specifically for the serviceman importing the firearm. Customs is authorized to release a firearm without a permit from this office upon presentation of proof that the firearm was taken

out of the Country by the person bringing it in, or shipped from the United States to the serviceman under one of the aforementioned conditions.

If the application is approved, a permit number will be stamped on the Form 6 and the original will be returned. This will be authorization to import the firearm(s) described on the form. If disapproved, the application will be stamped "disapproved," and returned with the reason for disapproval stated.

Authorization will not be given for the importation of machine guns, or any other firearms as defined in the National Firearms Act, regardless of the degree of serviceability.

Section 178.114(c), Title 26, CFR, provides that firearms determined by the Department of Defense to be war souvenirs may be imported into the United States by the military members of the U.S. Armed Forces under such provisions and procedures as the Department of Defense may issue.

For information about the classification of war souvenirs or trophies by the Department of Defense, see DOD Regulation AR 608-4, OPNAVINST 3460.7A,

AFR 125-13, and MCO 5800.6A, Section II, describing articles and material that are not considered war trophies and may not be kept or imported into the United States by members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

The aforementioned Department of Defense Regulations list machine guns and other firearms coming within the purview of the National Firearms Act, regardless of the degree of serviceability, among the items which are prohibited from being retained and introduced into the United States by Armed Forces personnel.

Customs is authorized to release a firearm without an Import Permit from the Bureau of ATF where a properly executed DD Form 603, Registration of War Trophy Firearms, is presented certifying that the firearms to be brought in has been classified as a war souvenir under DOD regulations.

#### Revenue Ruling 69-309

The requirement that an import permit be obtained for each firearm to be imported has been relaxed somewhat by Revenue Ruling 69-309, which was pub-

lished on June 9, 1969. This Ruling allows members of the United States Armed Forces under specified conditions, to import up to three rifles or shotguns, excluding surplus military, and up to 1,000 rounds of ammunition without obtaining an import permit. The waiver provided by this Ruling does not include handguns. A permit for each handgun to be imported must be obtained.

The conditions specified in Revenue Ruling 69-309 are as follows:

(1) The members of the U.S. Armed Forces is on active duty outside the United States or has been on active duty outside the United States within the 60-day period immediately preceding the transportation, shipment, receipt or importation;

(2) The importation consists of rifles or shotguns or any combination thereof (excluding any firearm coming within the purview of the National Firearms Act and any firearm of military surplus origin) not to exceed a total of three, and not more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition for rifles and shotguns (excluding tracer or incendiary ammunition) when these firearms or ammuni-

tion are on the person of a returning member of the U.S. Armed Forces or with his baggage or effects, whether accompanied or unaccompanied (but not mailed unless they are included in unaccompanied baggage or effects which are officially shipped through the mails by a Transportation Officer of the U.S. Armed Forces incident to a permanent change of duty);

(3) The rifles and shotguns and ammunition are being transported, shipped, received and imported into the United States to the place or residence, and are

intended for the personal use of the member of the U.S. Armed Forces importing them:

(4) The importation is incident to the return of the importer to a permanent duty station in the United States from a permanent duty station abroad, or his release from active duty;

(5) The importer of the firearms and ammunition completes, and he or his authorized agent furnishes to the Customs officer releasing the firearms and ammunition, a Form 6A pursuant to 26 CFR, 178.114(b) and a certification.

# ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE LISTING OF REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES

## BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Central Region

Regional Director's Office  
Room 6519, Federal Building  
550 Main Street  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202  
Phone: 513-684-3331

Firearms Coordinator  
Phone: 513-684-3715

Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan,  
Ohio and West Virginia

### District Office

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Room 304, U.S. Post Office Bldg.  
Post Office Box 1759  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201  
Phone: 513-684-3756

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
371 Federal Bldg.  
P.O. Box 1897  
Detroit, Michigan 48231  
Phone: 313-226-7300

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Rm. 872-D, 600 Federal Place  
P.O. Box 1707  
Louisville, Kentucky 40201  
Phone: 502-582-5213

### Mid-Atlantic Region

Regional Director's Office  
2 Penn Center Plaza, Rm. 360  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102  
Phone: 215-597-2209/2214

Firearms Coordinator  
Phone: 215-597-2220

Delaware, District of Columbia,  
Maryland, New Jersey,  
Pennsylvania and Virginia

### District Offices

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Room 203, 701 West Broad St.  
Falls Church, Virginia 22046  
Phone: 202-964-4371/3766

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
2401 Morris Avenue, Union, N.J. 07083  
Phone: 201-549-3242

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Room 500, U.S. Custom House  
2nd and Chestnut Streets  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106  
Phone: 215-597-7266

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Room 6008, 400 N. 8th Street  
P.O. Box 10068  
Richmond, Virginia 23240  
Phone: 804-782-2871

### North Atlantic Region

Regional Director's Office  
P.O. Box 15, Church St. Station  
New York, New York 10008  
Phone 212-264-7448

Firearms Coordinator  
Phone: 212-264-7458

Connecticut, Maine,  
Massachusetts,  
New Hampshire, New York,  
Rhode Island, Vermont,  
Puerto Rico and Virgin  
Islands

### District Office

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Rm. 1911-D  
John F. Kennedy Federal Building  
P.O. Box 9115  
John F. Kennedy Post Office  
Boston, Massachusetts 02203  
Phone: 617-223-7017

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
P.O. Box 3482, Church St. Sta.  
New York, New York 10008  
Phone: 212-264-4658/4659

Regulatory Enforcement Area Office  
Room 318, Federal Government Building  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902  
Phone: 809-722-4928/4929

### Midwest Region

Regional Director's Office  
35 East Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
Phone: 312-353-3778

Firearms Coordinator  
Phone: 312-353-3786

Illinois, Iowa, Kansas,  
Minnesota, Missouri,  
Nebraska, North Dakota,  
South Dakota and  
Wisconsin

*District Offices*

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Room 1012, 35 East Wacker Dr.  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
Phone: 312-353-3650/3794

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Room 941, U.S. Court House  
811 Grand Avenue  
Kansas City, Missouri 64102  
Phone: 816-374-3179

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Room 615, 1114 Market St.  
St. Louis, Missouri 63101  
Phone: 314-622-5560

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Rm. 183, U.S. Court House and Federal  
Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
Phone: 612-725-7459

**Southeast Region**

Regional Director's Office  
P.O. Box 2009  
Atlanta, Georgia 30301  
Phone: 404-455-2631

Firearms Coordinator  
Phone: 404-455-2675

Alabama, Florida, Georgia  
Mississippi, North Carolina,  
South Carolina and Tennessee

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Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Suite 100, C&S Bank Building  
1 West Court Square  
Decatur, Georgia 30030  
Phone: 404-526-6436

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Room 1025, 2121 8th Avenue North  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203  
Phone: 205-325-3748

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
Suite 504, 5821 Park Road  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28209  
Phone: 704-372-0711/x425

Special Agent in Charge (ATF)  
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Firearms Coordinator  
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Arkansas, Colorado,  
Louisiana, New Mexico,  
Oklahoma, Texas and  
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*District Offices*

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#### Western Region

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Alaska, Arizona, California,  
Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana,  
Nevada, Oregon, Utah and  
Washington

Guam  
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District of Guam  
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## FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Bureau has a general information monthly publication, *The Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bulletin*. It is the Director's means of keeping all permittees and licensees informed on current matters relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. The ATF Bulletin contains matters of a regulatory, procedural and administrative nature, as well as items of interest that warrant your attention.

All substantive material published in the monthly bulletin during each calendar year is consolidated in an annual *ATF Cumulative Bulletin*. The first of these is the 1973 Cumulative Bulletin which is now available.

These publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. *The Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bulletin* costs \$5.25 for a one year subscription. A single copy is 45¢. The 1973 *ATF Cumulative Bulletin* is \$2.05 per copy. Please allow six weeks for the arrival of the first issue.

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