

# THE GUN CONTROL ACT OF 1968

## TITLE 18, UNITED STATE CODE, CHAPTER 44

### TITLE I : STATE FIREARMS CONTROL ASSISTANCE

#### PURPOSE

**Sec. 101.** The Congress hereby declares that the purpose of this title is to provide support to Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials in their fight against crime and violence, and it is not the purpose of this title to place any undue or unnecessary Federal restrictions or burdens on law-abiding citizens with respect to the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms appropriate to the purpose of hunting, trapshooting, target shooting, personal protection, or any other lawful activity, and that this title is not intended to discourage or eliminate the private ownership or use of firearms by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes, or provide for the imposition by Federal regulations of any procedures or requirements other than those reasonably necessary to implement and effectuate the provisions of this title.

#### Chapter 44 – Firearms

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#### Editor's Note:

**On September 13, 1994, Congress passed the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322, Title IX, Subtitle A, Section 110105 of this Act generally made it unlawful to manufacture, transfer and possess semiautomatic assault weapons (SAWs) and to transfer and possess large capacity ammunition feeding devices (LCAFDs). The law also required importers and manufacturers to place certain markings on SAWs and LCAFDs, designating they were for export or law enforcement/government use. Significantly, the law provided that it would expire 10 years from the date of enactment. Accordingly, effective 12:01 a.m. on September 13, 2004, the provisions of the law ceased to apply. These provisions are marked "repealed" in this publication.**

#### § 921 Definitions.

(a) As used in this chapter—

(1) The term "**person**" and the term "**whoever**" include any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company.

(2) The term "**interstate or foreign commerce**" includes commerce between any place in a State and any place outside of that State, or within any possession of the United States (not including the Canal Zone) or the District of Columbia, but such term does not include commerce between places within the same State but through any place outside of that State. The term "**State**" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States (not including the Canal Zone).

(3) The term "**firearm**" means (A)

any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; (B) the frame or receiver of any such weapon; (C) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or (D) any destructive device. Such term does not include an antique firearm.

(4) The term "**destructive device**" means—

(A) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas—

(i) bomb,

(ii) grenade,

(iii) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces,

(iv) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce,

(v) mine, or

(vi) device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clauses;

(B) any type of weapon (other than a shotgun or a shotgun shell which the Attorney General finds is generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes) by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter; and

(C) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in subparagraph (A) or (B) and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

The term "**destructive device**" shall not include any device which is neither designed nor redesigned for use as a weapon; any device, although originally designed for use as a weapon, which is redesigned for use as a signaling, pyro-

technic, line throwing, safety, or similar device; surplus ordinance sold, loaned, or given by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of section 4684(2), 4685, or 4686 of title 10; or any other device which the Attorney General finds is not likely to be used as a weapon, is an antique, or is a rifle which the owner intends to use solely for sporting, recreational or cultural purposes.

(5) The term "**shotgun**" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

(6) The term "**short-barreled shotgun**" means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon as modified has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(7) The term "**rifle**" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

(8) The term "**short-barreled rifle**" means a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon, as modified, has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(9) The term "**importer**" means any person engaged in the business of importing or bringing firearms or ammunition into the United States for purposes of sale or distribution; and the term "**licensed importer**" means any such person licensed under the provisions of this chapter

(10) The term "**manufacturer**" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing firearms or ammunition for purposes of sale or distribution; and the term "**licensed manufacturer**" means any such person licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

(11) The term "**dealer**" means (A) any person engaged in the business of selling firearms at wholesale or retail,

(B) any person engaged in the business of repairing firearms or of making or fitting special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms, or (C) any person who is a pawnbroker. The term "**licensed dealer**" means any dealer who is licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

(12) The term "**pawnbroker**" means any person whose business or occupation includes the taking or receiving, by way of pledge or pawn, of any firearm as security for the payment or repayment of money.

(13) The term "**collector**" means any person who acquires, holds, or disposes of firearms as curios or relics, as the Attorney General shall by regulation define, and the term "**licensed collector**" means any such person licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

(14) The term "**indictment**" includes an indictment or information in any court under which a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year may be prosecuted.

(15) The term "**fugitive from justice**" means any person who has fled from any State to avoid prosecution for a crime or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding.

(16) The term "**antique firearm**" means—

(A) any firearm (including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system) manufactured in or before 1898; or

(B) any replica of any firearm described in subparagraph (A) if such replica—

(i) is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition, or

(ii) uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade; or

(C) any muzzle loading rifle, muzzle loading shotgun, or muzzle loading pistol, which is designed to use black powder, or a black powder substitute, and which cannot use fixed ammunition. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "antique firearm" shall not include any weapon which incorporates a firearm frame or

receiver, any firearm which is converted into a muzzle loading weapon, or any muzzle loading weapon which can be readily converted to fire fixed ammunition by replacing the barrel, bolt, breechblock, or any combination thereof.

(17) (A) The term "**ammunition**" means ammunition or cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm.

(B) The term "**armor piercing ammunition**" means—

(i) a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium; or

(ii) a full jacketed projectile larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile.

(C) The term "**armor piercing ammunition**" does not include shotgun shot required by Federal or State environmental or game regulations for hunting purposes, a frangible projectile designed for target shooting, a projectile which the Attorney General finds is primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes, or any other projectile or projectile core which the Attorney General finds is intended to be used for industrial purposes, including a charge used in an oil and gas well perforating device.

(18) The term "**Attorney General**" means the Attorney General of the United States.

(19) The term "**published ordinance**" means a published law of any political subdivision of a State which the Attorney General determines to be relevant to the enforcement of this chapter and which is contained on a list compiled by the Attorney General, which list shall be published in the Federal Register, revised annually, and furnished to each licensee under this chapter.

(20) The term "**crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year**" does not include—

(A) any Federal or State offenses pertaining to antitrust violations, un-

fair trade practices, restraints of trade, or other similar offenses relating to the regulation of business practices, or

(B) any State offense classified by the laws of the State as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less.

What constitutes a conviction of such a crime shall be determined in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held. Any conviction which has been expunged, or set aside, or for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored, shall not be considered a conviction for purposes of this chapter, unless such pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

(21) The term "**engaged in the business**" means—

(A) as applied to a manufacturer of firearms, a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to manufacturing firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the sale or distribution of the firearms manufactured;

(B) as applied to a manufacturer of ammunition, a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to manufacturing ammunition as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the sale or distribution of the ammunition manufactured;

(C) as applied to a dealer in firearms, as defined in section 921(a)(11)(A), a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to dealing in firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the repetitive purchase and resale of firearms, but such term shall not include a person who makes occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of firearms for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or who sells all or part of his personal collection of firearms;

(D) as applied to a dealer in firearms, as defined in section 921(a)(11)(B), a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to engaging in such activity as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit, but such term shall not include a person

who makes occasional repairs of firearms, or who occasionally fits special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms;

(E) as applied to an importer of firearms, a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to importing firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the sale or distribution of the firearms imported; and

(F) as applied to an importer of ammunition, a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to importing ammunition as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the sale or distribution of the ammunition imported.

(22) The term "**with the principal objective of livelihood and profit**"

means that the intent underlying the sale or disposition of firearms is predominantly one of obtaining livelihood and pecuniary gain, as opposed to other intents, such as improving or liquidating a personal firearms collection: **Provided**, That proof of profit shall not be required as to a person who engages in the regular and repetitive purchase and disposition of firearms for criminal purposes or terrorism. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "**terrorism**" means activity, directed against United States persons, which—

(A) is committed by an individual who is not a national or permanent resident alien of the United States;

(B) involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life which would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States; and

(C) is intended—

(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.

(23) The term "**machinegun**" has the meaning given such term in section 5845(b) of the National Firearms Act (26 U.S.C. 5845(b)).

(24) The terms "**firearm silencer**"

and "**firearm muffler**" mean any device for silencing, muffling, or diminishing the report of a portable firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.

(25) The term "**school zone**" means—

(A) in, or on the grounds of, a public, parochial or private school; or

(B) within a distance of 1,000 feet from the grounds of a public, parochial or private school.

(26) The term "**school**" means a school which provides elementary or secondary education, as determined under State law.

(27) The term "**motor vehicle**" has the meaning given such term in section 13102 of title 49, United States Code.

(28) The term "**semiautomatic rifle**" means any repeating rifle which utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round, and which requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.

(29) The term "**handgun**" means—

(A) a firearm which has a short stock and is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand; and

(B) any combination of parts from which a firearm described in subparagraph (A) can be assembled.

(30) Repealed.

(31) Repealed.

(32) The term "**intimate partner**" means, with respect to a person, the spouse of the person, a former spouse of the person, an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, and an individual who cohabitates or has cohabited with the person.

(33) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the term "**misdemeanor crime of domestic violence**" means an offense that—

(i) is a misdemeanor under Federal or State law; and

(ii) has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or

the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

**(B) (i)** A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter, unless—

**(I)** the person was represented by counsel in the case, or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel in the case; and

**(II)** in the case of a prosecution for an offense described in this paragraph for which a person was entitled to a jury trial in the jurisdiction in which the case was tried, either

**(aa)** the case was tried by a jury, or

**(bb)** the person knowingly and intelligently waived the right to have the case tried by a jury, by guilty plea or otherwise.

**(ii)** A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter if the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or is an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored (if the law of the applicable jurisdiction provides for the loss of civil rights under such an offense) unless the pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

**Editor's Note:**

**Subparagraph (C) referenced in 921(a)(33)(A) never was enacted. We presume the reference should have been to subparagraph (B).**

**(34)** The term "secure gun storage or safety device" means—

**(A)** a device that, when installed on a firearm, is designed to prevent the firearm from being operated without first deactivating the device;

**(B)** a device incorporated into the design of the firearm that is designed

to prevent the operation of the firearm by anyone not having access to the device; or

**(C)** a safe, gun safe, gun case, lock box, or other device that is designed to be or can be used to store a firearm and that is designed to be unlocked only by means of a key, a combination, or other similar means.

**(35)** The term "body armor" means any product sold or offered for sale, in interstate or foreign commerce, as personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, regardless of whether the product is to be worn alone or is sold as a complement to another product or garment.

**(b)** For the purposes of this chapter, a member of the Armed Forces on active duty is a resident of the State in which his permanent duty station is located.

**§ 922 Unlawful acts.**

**(a)** It shall be unlawful—

**(1)** for any person—

**(A)** except a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, to engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms, or in the course of such business to ship, transport, or receive any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce; or

**(B)** except a licensed importer or licensed manufacturer, to engage in the business of importing or manufacturing ammunition, or in the course of such business, to ship, transport, or receive any ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce;

**(2)** for any importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector licensed under the provisions of this chapter to ship or transport in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm to any person other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector, except that—

**(A)** this paragraph and subsection (b)(3) shall not be held to preclude a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector from returning a firearm or replacement firearm of the same kind and type to a person from whom it was received; and this paragraph shall not be held to preclude an individual from mailing a firearm owned in compliance with Federal, State, and local law to a licensed importer,

licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector;

**(B)** this paragraph shall not be held to preclude a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer from depositing a firearm for conveyance in the mails to any officer, employee, agent, or watchman who, pursuant to the provisions of section 1715 of this title, is eligible to receive through the mails pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person, for use in connection with his official duty; and

**(C)** nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as applying in any manner in the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States differently than it would apply if the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the possession were in fact a State of the United States;

**(3)** for any person other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector to transport into or receive in the State where he resides (or if the person is a corporation or other business entity, the State where it maintains a place of business) any firearm purchased or otherwise obtained by such person outside that State, except that this paragraph (A) shall not preclude any person who lawfully acquires a firearm by bequest or intestate succession in a State other than his State of residence from transporting the firearm into or receiving it in that State, if it is lawful for such person to purchase or possess such firearm in that State, (B) shall not apply to the transportation or receipt of a firearm obtained in conformity with subsection (b)(3) of this section, and (C) shall not apply to the transportation of any firearm acquired in any State prior to the effective date of this chapter;

**(4)** for any person, other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector, to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any destructive device, machinegun (as defined in section 5845 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, except as specifically authorized by the Attorney General consistent with public safety and necessity;

**(5)** for any person (other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed

collector) to transfer, sell, trade, give, transport, or deliver any firearm to any person (other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector) who the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe does not reside in (or if the person is a corporation or other business entity, does not maintain a place of business in) the State in which the transferor resides; except that this paragraph shall not apply to (A) the transfer, transportation, or delivery of a firearm made to carry out a bequest of a firearm to, or an acquisition by intestate succession of a firearm by, a person who is permitted to acquire or possess a firearm under the laws of the State of his residence, and (B) the loan or rental of a firearm to any person for temporary use for lawful sporting purposes;

(6) for any person in connection with the acquisition or attempted acquisition of any firearm or ammunition from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector, knowingly to make any false or fictitious oral or written statement or to furnish or exhibit any false, fictitious, or misrepresented identification, intended or likely to deceive such importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector with respect to any fact material to the lawfulness of the sale or other disposition of such firearm or ammunition under the provisions of this chapter;

(7) for any person to manufacture or import armor piercing ammunition, unless--

(A) the manufacture of such ammunition is for the use of the United States, any department or agency of the United States, any State, or any department, agency, or political subdivision of a State;

(B) the manufacture of such ammunition is for the purpose of exportation; or

(C) the manufacture or importation of such ammunition is for the purpose of testing or experimentation and has been authorized by the Attorney General;

(8) for any manufacturer or importer to sell or deliver armor piercing ammunition, unless such sale or delivery--

(A) is for the use of the United States, any department or agency of the United States, any State, or any department, agency, or political

subdivision of a State;

(B) is for the purpose of exportation; or

(C) is for the purpose of testing or experimentation and has been authorized by the Attorney General;

(9) for any person, other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector, who does not reside in any State to receive any firearms unless such receipt is for lawful sporting purposes.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector to sell or deliver--

(1) any firearm or ammunition to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than eighteen years of age, and, if the firearm or ammunition is other than a shotgun or rifle, or ammunition for a shotgun or rifle, to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than twenty-one years of age;

(2) any firearm to any person in any State where the purchase or possession by such person of such firearm would be in violation of any State law or any published ordinance applicable at the place of sale, delivery or other disposition, unless the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the purchase or possession would not be in violation of such State law or such published ordinance;

(3) any firearm to any person who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe does not reside in (or if the person is a corporation or other business entity, does not maintain a place of business in) the State in which the licensee's place of business is located, except that this paragraph (A) shall not apply to the sale or delivery of any rifle or shotgun to a resident of a State other than a State in which the licensee's place of business is located if the transferee meets in person with the transferor to accomplish the transfer, and the sale, delivery, and receipt fully comply with the legal conditions of sale in both such States (and any licensed manufacturer, importer or dealer shall be presumed, for purposes of this subparagraph, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to have had actual knowledge of the State laws and published ordinances of both States), and (B) shall not apply to the loan or rental

of a firearm to any person for temporary use for lawful sporting purposes;

(4) to any person any destructive device, machinegun (as defined in section 5845 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, except as specifically authorized by the Attorney General consistent with public safety and necessity; and

(5) any firearm or armor-piercing ammunition to any person unless the licensee notes in his records, required to be kept pursuant to section 923 of this chapter, the name, age, and place of residence of such person if the person is an individual, or the identity and principal and local places of business of such person if the person is a corporation or other business entity.

Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection shall not apply to transactions between licensed importers, licensed manufacturers, licensed dealers, and licensed collectors. Paragraph (4) of this subsection shall not apply to a sale or delivery to any research organization designated by the Attorney General.

(c) In any case not otherwise prohibited by this chapter, a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer may sell a firearm to a person who does not appear in person at the licensee's business premises (other than another licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer) only if--

(1) the transferee submits to the transferor a sworn statement in the following form:

**"Subject to penalties provided by law, I swear that, in the case of any firearm other than a shotgun or a rifle, I am twenty-one years or more of age, or that, in the case of a shotgun or a rifle, I am eighteen years or more of age; that I am not prohibited by the provisions of chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, from receiving a firearm in interstate or foreign commerce; and that my receipt of this firearm will not be in violation of any statute of the State and published ordinance applicable to the locality in which I reside. Further, the true title, name, and address of the principal law enforcement officer**

**of the locality to which the firearm will be delivered are \_\_\_\_\_.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Date \_\_\_\_\_ . "

1101(a)(26));

and containing blank spaces for the attachment of a true copy of any permit or other information required pursuant to such statute or published ordinance;

(2) the transferor has, prior to the shipment or delivery of the firearm, forwarded by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) a copy of the sworn statement, together with a description of the firearm, in a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to the chief law enforcement officer of the transferee's place of residence, and has received a return receipt evidencing delivery of the statement or has had the statement returned due to the refusal of the named addressee to accept such letter in accordance with United States Post Office Department regulations; and

(3) the transferor has delayed shipment or delivery for a period of at least seven days following receipt of the notification of the acceptance or refusal of delivery of the statement.

A copy of the sworn statement and a copy of the notification to the local law enforcement officer, together with evidence of receipt or rejection of that notification, shall be retained by the licensee as a part of the records required to be kept under section 923(g).

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or otherwise dispose of any firearm or ammunition to any person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such person—

(1) is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(2) is a fugitive from justice;

(3) is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802));

(4) has been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to any mental institution;

(5) who, being an alien—

(A) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or

(B) except as provided in subsection (y)(2), has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.

(6) who has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;

(7) who, having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced his citizenship;

(8) is subject to a court order that restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child, except that this paragraph shall only apply to a court order that—

(A) was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had the opportunity to participate; and

(B) (i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or

(ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury; or

(9) has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

This subsection shall not apply with respect to the sale or disposition of a firearm or ammunition to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector who pursuant to subsection (b) of section 925 of this chapter is not precluded from dealing in firearms or ammunition, or to a person who has been granted relief from disabilities pursuant to subsection (c) of section 925 of this chapter.

(e) 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. No common or contract carrier shall require or cause any label, tag, or other written notice to be placed on the outside of any package, luggage, or other container that such package, luggage, or other container contains a firearm.

(f) (1) It shall be unlawful for any common or contract carrier to transport or deliver in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm or ammunition with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the shipment, transportation, or receipt thereof would be in violation of the provisions of this chapter.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any common or contract carrier to deliver in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm without obtaining written acknowledgement of receipt from the recipient of the package or other container in which there is a firearm.

(g) It shall be unlawful for any person—

(1) who has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(2) who is a fugitive from justice;

(3) who is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802));

(4) who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution;

(5) who, being an alien—

(A) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or

(B) except as provided in subsection (y)(2), has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26)));

(6) who has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;

(7) who, having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced his citizenship;

**(8)** who is subject to a court order that—

**(A)** was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had an opportunity to participate;

**(B)** restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; and

**(C) (i)** includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or

**(ii)** by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury; or

**(9)** who has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, to ship or transport in interstate or foreign commerce, or possess in or affecting commerce, any firearm or ammunition; or to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

**(h)** It shall be unlawful for any individual, who to that individual's knowledge and while being employed for any person described in any paragraph of subsection (g) of this section, in the course of such employment—

**(1)** to receive, possess, or transport any firearm or ammunition in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce; or

**(2)** to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

**(i)** It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or ship in interstate or foreign commerce, any stolen firearm or stolen ammunition, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearm or ammunition was stolen.

**(j)** It shall be unlawful for any person to receive, possess, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any stolen firearm or stolen ammunition, or pledge or accept as security for a loan any stolen firearm or stolen ammunition, which is moving as, which is a part of, which constitutes, or

which has been shipped or transported in, interstate or foreign commerce, either before or after it was stolen, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearm or ammunition was stolen.

**(k)** It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to transport, ship, or receive, in interstate or foreign commerce, any firearm which has had the importer's or manufacturer's serial number removed, obliterated, or altered, or to possess or receive any firearm which has had the importer's or manufacturer's serial number removed, obliterated, or altered and has, at any time, been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

**(l)** Except as provided in section 925(d) of this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to import or bring into the United States or any possession thereof any firearm or ammunition; and it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been imported or brought into the United States or any possession thereof in violation of the provisions of this chapter.

**(m)** It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector knowingly to make any false entry in, to fail to make appropriate entry in, or to fail to properly maintain, any record which he is required to keep pursuant to section 923 of this chapter or regulations promulgated thereunder.

**(n)** It shall be unlawful for any person who is under indictment for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year to ship or transport in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm or ammunition or receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

**(o) (1)** Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall be unlawful for any person to transfer or possess a machinegun.

**(2)** This subsection does not apply with respect to—

**(A)** a transfer to or by, or possession by or under the authority of, the United States or any department or agency thereof or a State, or a department, agency, or political subdivision thereof; or

**(B)** any lawful transfer or lawful possession of a machinegun that was lawfully possessed before the date this subsection takes effect.

**(p) (1)** It shall be unlawful for any per-

son to manufacture, import, sell, ship, deliver, possess, transfer, or receive any firearm—

**(A)** that, after removal of grips, stocks, and magazines, is not as detectable as the Security Exemplar, by walk-through metal detectors calibrated and operated to detect the Security Exemplar; or

**(B)** any major component of which, when subjected to inspection by the types of x-ray machines commonly used at airports, does not generate an image that accurately depicts the shape of the component. Barium sulfate or other compounds may be used in the fabrication of the component.

**(2)** For purposes of this subsection—

**(A)** the term "firearm" does not include the frame or receiver of any such weapon;

**(B)** the term "major component" means, with respect to a firearm, the barrel, the slide or cylinder, or the frame or receiver of the firearm; and

**(C)** the term "Security Exemplar" means an object, to be fabricated at the direction of the Attorney General, that is—

**(i)** constructed of, during the 12-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this subsection, 3.7 ounces of material type 17-4 PH stainless steel in a shape resembling a handgun; and

**(ii)** suitable for testing and calibrating metal detectors:

**Provided, however,** That at the close of such 12-month period, and at appropriate times thereafter the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations to permit the manufacture, importation, sale, shipment, delivery, possession, transfer, or receipt of firearms previously prohibited under this subparagraph that are as detectable as a "Security Exemplar" which contains 3.7 ounces of material type 17-4 PH stainless steel, in a shape resembling a handgun, or such lesser amount as is detectable in view of advances in state-of-the-art developments in weapons detection technology.

**(3)** Under such rules and regulations as the Attorney General shall prescribe, this subsection shall not apply to the manufacture, possession, transfer, receipt, shipment, or delivery of a firearm by a licensed manufacturer or any per-

son acting pursuant to a contract with a licensed manufacturer, for the purpose of examining and testing such firearm to determine whether paragraph (1) applies to such firearm. The Attorney General shall ensure that rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this paragraph do not impair the manufacture of prototype firearms or the development of new technology.

(4) The Attorney General shall permit the conditional importation of a firearm by a licensed importer or licensed manufacturer, for examination and testing to determine whether or not the unconditional importation of such firearm would violate this subsection.

(5) This subsection shall not apply to any firearm which—

(A) has been certified by the Secretary of Defense or the Director of Central Intelligence, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, as necessary for military or intelligence applications; and

(B) is manufactured for and sold exclusively to military or intelligence agencies of the United States.

(6) This subsection shall not apply with respect to any firearm manufactured in, imported into, or possessed in the United States before the date of the enactment of the Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988.

(q) (1) The Congress finds and declares that—

(A) crime, particularly crime involving drugs and guns, is a pervasive, nationwide problem;

(B) crime at the local level is exacerbated by the interstate movement of drugs, guns, and criminal gangs;

(C) firearms and ammunition move easily in interstate commerce and have been found in increasing numbers in and around schools, as documented in numerous hearings in both the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(D) in fact, even before the sale of a firearm, the gun, its component parts, ammunition, and the raw materials from which they are made have considerably moved in interstate commerce;

(E) while criminals freely move from State to State, ordinary citizens and foreign visitors may fear to travel to or through certain parts of the country due to concern about violent crime and gun violence, and parents may decline to send their children to school for the same reason;

(F) the occurrence of violent crime in school zones has resulted in a decline in the quality of education in our country;

(G) this decline in the quality of education has an adverse impact on interstate commerce and the foreign commerce of the United States;

(H) States, localities, and school systems find it almost impossible to handle gun-related crime by themselves—even States, localities, and school systems that have made strong efforts to prevent, detect, and punish gun-related crime find their efforts unavailing due in part to the failure or inability of other States or localities to take strong measures; and

(I) the Congress has the power, under the interstate commerce clause and other provisions of the Constitution, to enact measures to ensure the integrity and safety of the Nation's schools by enactment of this subsection.

(2) (A) It shall be unlawful for any individual knowingly to possess a firearm that has moved in or that otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is a school zone.

(B) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to the possession of a firearm—

(i) on private property not part of school grounds;

(ii) if the individual possessing the firearm is licensed to do so by the State in which the school zone is located or a political subdivision of the State, and the law of the State or political subdivision requires that, before an individual obtains such a license, the law enforcement authorities of the State or political subdivision verify that the individual is qualified under law to receive the license;

(iii) that is—

(I) not loaded; and

(II) in a locked container, or a locked firearms rack that is on a motor vehicle;

(iv) by an individual for use in a program approved by a school in the school zone;

(v) by an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a school in the school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual;

(vi) by a law enforcement officer acting in his or her official capacity; or

(vii) that is unloaded and is possessed by an individual while traversing school premises for the purpose of gaining access to public or private lands open to hunting, if the entry on school premises is authorized by school authorities.

(3) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall be unlawful for any person, knowingly or with reckless disregard for the safety of another, to discharge or attempt to discharge a firearm that has moved in or that otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce at a place that the person knows is a school zone.

(B) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to the discharge of a firearm—

(i) on private property not part of school grounds;

(ii) as part of a program approved by a school in the school zone, by an individual who is participating in the program;

(iii) by an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a school in a school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual; or

(iv) by a law enforcement officer acting in his or her official capacity.

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as preempting or preventing a State or local government from enacting a statute establishing gun free school zones as provided in this subsection.

(r) It shall be unlawful for any person to assemble from imported parts any semi-automatic rifle or any shotgun which is



identical to any rifle or shotgun prohibited from importation under section 925(d)(3) of this chapter as not being particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes except that this subsection shall not apply to—

**(1)** the assembly of any such rifle or shotgun for sale or distribution by a licensed manufacturer to the United States or any department or agency thereof or to any State or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof; or

**(2)** the assembly of any such rifle or shotgun for the purposes of testing or experimentation authorized by the Attorney General.

**(s) (1)** Beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection and ending on the day before the date that is 60 months after such date of enactment, it shall be unlawful for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to sell, deliver, or transfer a handgun (other than the return of a handgun to the person from whom it was received) to an individual who is not licensed under section 923, unless—

**(A)** after the most recent proposal of such transfer by the transferee—

**(i)** the transferor has—

**(I)** received from the transferee a statement of the transferee containing the information described in paragraph (3);

**(II)** verified the identity of the transferee by examining the identification document presented;

**(III)** within 1 day after the transferee furnishes the statement, provided notice of the contents of the statement to the chief law enforcement officer of the place of residence of the transferee; and

**(IV)** within 1 day after the transferee furnishes the statement, transmitted a copy of the statement to the chief law enforcement officer of the place of residence of the transferee; and

**(ii) (I)** 5 business days (meaning days on which State offices are open) have elapsed from the date the transferor furnished notice of the contents of the statement to the chief law enforcement officer, during which period the transferor

has not received information from the chief law enforcement officer that receipt or possession of the handgun by the transferee would be in violation of Federal, State, or local law; or

**(II)** the transferor has received notice from the chief law enforcement officer that the officer has no information indicating that receipt or possession of the handgun by the transferee would violate Federal, State, or local law;

**(B)** the transferee has presented to the transferor a written statement, issued by the chief law enforcement officer of the place of residence of the transferee during the 10-day period ending on the date of the most recent proposal of such transfer by the transferee, stating that the transferee requires access to a handgun because of a threat to the life of the transferee or of any member of the household of the transferee;

**(C) (i)** the transferee has presented to the transferor a permit that—

**(I)** allows the transferee to possess or acquire a handgun; and

**(II)** was issued not more than 5 years earlier by the State in which the transfer is to take place; and

**(ii)** the law of the State provides that such a permit is to be issued only after an authorized government official has verified that the information available to such official does not indicate that possession of a handgun by the transferee would be in violation of the law;

**(D)** the law of the State requires that, before any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer completes the transfer of a handgun to an individual who is not licensed under section 923, an authorized government official verify that the information available to such official does not indicate that possession of a handgun by the transferee would be in violation of law;

**(E)** the Attorney General has approved the transfer under section 5812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; or

**(F)** on application of the transferor,

the Attorney General has certified that compliance with subparagraph (A)(i)(III) is impracticable because—

**(i)** the ratio of the number of law enforcement officers of the State in which the transfer is to occur to the number of square miles of land area of the State does not exceed 0.0025;

**(ii)** the business premises of the transferor at which the transfer is to occur are extremely remote in relation to the chief law enforcement officer; and

**(iii)** there is an absence of telecommunications facilities in the geographical area in which the business premises are located.

**(2)** A chief law enforcement officer to whom a transferor has provided notice pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)(i)(III) shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain within 5 business days whether receipt or possession would be in violation of the law, including research in whatever State and local recordkeeping systems are available and in a national system designated by the Attorney General.

**(3)** The statement referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(i)(I) shall contain only—

**(A)** the name, address, and date of birth appearing on a valid identification document (as defined in section 1028(d)(1)) of the transferee containing a photograph of the transferee and a description of the identification used;

**(B)** a statement that the transferee—

**(i)** is not under indictment for, and has not been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, and has not been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence;

**(ii)** is not a fugitive from justice;

**(iii)** is not an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act);

(iv) has not been adjudicated as a mental defective or been committed to a mental institution;

(v) is not an alien who—

(I) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or

(II) subject to subsection (y)(2), has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26)));

(vi) has not been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions; and

(vii) is not a person who, having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced such citizenship;

(C) the date the statement is made; and

(D) notice that the transferee intends to obtain a handgun from the transferor.

(4) Any transferor of a handgun who, after such transfer, receives a report from a chief law enforcement officer containing information that receipt or possession of the handgun by the transferee violates Federal, State, or local law shall, within 1 business day after receipt of such request, communicate any information related to the transfer that the transferor has about the transfer and the transferee to—

(A) the chief law enforcement officer of the place of business of the transferor; and

(B) the chief law enforcement officer of the place of residence of the transferee.

(5) Any transferor who receives information, not otherwise available to the public, in a report under this subsection shall not disclose such information except to the transferee, to law enforcement authorities, or pursuant to the direction of a court of law.

(6) (A) Any transferor who sells, delivers, or otherwise transfers a handgun to a transferee shall retain the copy of the statement of the transferee with respect to the handgun transaction, and shall retain evidence that the transferor has complied with subclauses (III) and (IV) of paragraph (1)(A)(i) with respect to the statement.

(B) Unless the chief law enforcement officer to whom a statement is transmitted under paragraph (1)(A)(i)(IV) determines that a transaction would violate Federal, State, or local law—

(i) the officer shall, within 20 business days after the date the transferee made the statement on the basis of which the notice was provided, destroy the statement, any record containing information derived from the statement, and any record created as a result of the notice required by paragraph (1)(A)(i)(III);

(ii) the information contained in the statement shall not be conveyed to any person except a person who has a need to know in order to carry out this subsection; and

(iii) the information contained in the statement shall not be used for any purpose other than to carry out this subsection.

(C) If a chief law enforcement officer determines that an individual is ineligible to receive a handgun and the individual requests the officer to provide the reason for such determination, the officer shall provide such reasons to the individual in writing within 20 business days after receipt of the request.

(7) A chief law enforcement officer or other person responsible for providing criminal history background information pursuant to this subsection shall not be liable in an action at law for damages—

(A) for failure to prevent the sale or transfer of a handgun to a person whose receipt or possession of the handgun is unlawful under this section; or

(B) for preventing such a sale or transfer to a person who may lawfully receive or possess a handgun.

(8) For purposes of this subsection, the term "**chief law enforcement officer**" means the chief of police, the sheriff, or an equivalent officer or the designee of any such individual.

(9) The Attorney General shall take necessary actions to ensure that the provisions of this subsection are published and disseminated to licensed dealers, law enforcement officials, and the public.

(t) (1) Beginning on the date that is 30 days after the Attorney General notifies licensees under section 103(d) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act that the national instant criminal background check system is established, a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer shall not transfer a firearm to any other person who is not licensed under this chapter, unless—

(A) before the completion of the transfer, the licensee contacts the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of that Act;

(B) (i) the system provides the licensee with a unique identification number; or

(ii) 3 business days (meaning a day on which State offices are open) have elapsed since the licensee contacted the system, and the system has not notified the licensee that the receipt of a firearm by such other person would violate subsection (g) or (n) of this section; and

(C) the transferor has verified the identity of the transferee by examining a valid identification document (as defined in section 1028(d) of this title) of the transferee containing a photograph of the transferee.

(2) If receipt of a firearm would not violate section 922 (g) or (n) or State law, the system shall—

(A) assign a unique identification number to the transfer;

(B) provide the licensee with the number; and

(C) destroy all records of the system with respect to the call (other than the identifying number and the date the number was assigned) and all records of the system relating to the person or the transfer.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a firearm transfer between a licensee and another person if—

(A) (i) such other person has presented to the licensee a permit that—

(I) allows such other person to possess or acquire a firearm; and

(II) was issued not more than 5 years earlier by the State in which the transfer is to take place; and

(ii) the law of the State provides that such a permit is to be issued only after an authorized government official has verified that the information available to such official does not indicate that possession of a firearm by such other person would be in violation of law;

(B) the Attorney General has approved the transfer under section 5812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; or

(C) on application of the transferor, the Attorney General has certified that compliance with paragraph (1)(A) is impracticable because—

(i) the ratio of the number of law enforcement officers of the State in which the transfer is to occur to the number of square miles of land area of the State does not exceed 0.0025;

(ii) the business premises of the licensee at which the transfer is to occur are extremely remote in relation to the chief law enforcement officer (as defined in subsection (s)(8)); and

(iii) there is an absence of telecommunications facilities in the geographical area in which the business premises are located.

(4) If the national instant criminal background check system notifies the licensee that the information available to the system does not demonstrate that the receipt of a firearm by such other person would violate subsection (g) or (n) or State law, and the licensee transfers a firearm to such other person, the licensee shall include in the record of the transfer the unique identification number provided by the system with respect to the transfer.

(5) If the licensee knowingly transfers a firearm to such other person and knowingly fails to comply with paragraph (1) of this subsection with respect to the transfer and, at the time such other person most recently proposed the transfer, the national instant criminal background check system was operating and information was available to the system demonstrating that receipt of a firearm by such other person would violate subsection (g) or (n) of this section or State law, the Attorney General may, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, suspend for not more than 6 months or revoke any license issued to the licensee under section 923, and may impose on the licensee a civil fine

of not more than \$5,000.

(6) Neither a local government nor an employee of the Federal Government or of any State or local government, responsible for providing information to the national instant criminal background check system shall be liable in an action at law for damages –

(A) for failure to prevent the sale or transfer of a firearm to a person whose receipt or possession of the firearm is unlawful under this section; or

(B) for preventing such a sale or transfer to a person who may lawfully receive or possess a firearm.

(u) It shall be unlawful for a person to steal or unlawfully take or carry away from the person or the premises of a person who is licensed to engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms, any firearm in the licensee's business inventory that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

(v) Repealed.

(w) Repealed.

(x) (1) It shall be unlawful for a person to sell, deliver, or otherwise transfer to a person who the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe is a juvenile—

(A) a handgun; or

(B) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person who is a juvenile to knowingly possess—

(A) a handgun; or

(B) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun.

(3) This subsection does not apply to—

(A) a temporary transfer of a handgun or ammunition to a juvenile or to the possession or use of a handgun or ammunition by a juvenile if the handgun and ammunition are possessed and used by the juvenile—

(i) in the course of employment, in the course of ranching or farming related to activities at the resi-

dence of the juvenile (or on property used for ranching or farming at which the juvenile, with the permission of the property owner or lessee, is performing activities related to the operation of the farm or ranch), target practice, hunting, or a course of instruction in the safe and lawful use of a handgun;

(ii) with the prior written consent of the juvenile's parent or guardian who is not prohibited by Federal, State, or local law from possessing a firearm, except—

(I) during transportation by the juvenile of an unloaded handgun in a locked container directly from the place of transfer to a place at which an activity described in clause (i) is to take place and transportation by the juvenile of that handgun, unloaded and in a locked container, directly from the place at which such an activity took place to the transferor; or

(II) with respect to ranching or farming activities as described in clause (i), a juvenile may possess and use a handgun or ammunition with the prior written approval of the juvenile's parent or legal guardian and at the direction of an adult who is not prohibited by Federal, State or local law from possessing a firearm;

(iii) the juvenile has the prior written consent in the juvenile's possession at all times when a handgun is in the possession of the juvenile; and

(iv) in accordance with State and local law;

(B) a juvenile who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard who possesses or is armed with a handgun in the line of duty;

(C) a transfer by inheritance of title (but not possession) of a handgun or ammunition to a juvenile; or

(D) the possession of a handgun or ammunition by a juvenile taken in defense of the juvenile or other persons against an intruder into the residence of the juvenile or a residence in which the juvenile is an invited guest.

(4) A handgun or ammunition, the

possession of which is transferred to a juvenile in circumstances in which the transferor is not in violation of this subsection shall not be subject to permanent confiscation by the Government if its possession by the juvenile subsequently becomes unlawful because of the conduct of the juvenile, but shall be returned to the lawful owner when such handgun or ammunition is no longer required by the Government for the purposes of investigation or prosecution.

(5) For purposes of this subsection, the term "**juvenile**" means a person who is less than 18 years of age.

(6) (A) In a prosecution of a violation of this subsection, the court shall require the presence of a juvenile defendant's parent or legal guardian at all proceedings.

(B) The court may use the contempt power to enforce subparagraph (A).

(C) The court may excuse attendance of a parent or legal guardian of a juvenile defendant at a proceeding in a prosecution of a violation of this subsection for good cause shown.

(y) Provisions relating to aliens admitted under nonimmigrant visas.

(1) **Definitions.** In this subsection—

(A) the term "**alien**" has the same meaning as in section 101(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3)); and

(B) the term "**nonimmigrant visa**" has the same meaning as in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26)).

(2) **Exceptions.** Subsections (d)(5) (B), (g)(5)(B), and (s)(3)(B)(v)(II) do not apply to any alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa, if that alien is—

(A) admitted to the United States for lawful hunting or sporting purposes or is in possession of a hunting license or permit lawfully issued in the United States;

(B) an official representative of a foreign government who is—

(i) accredited to the United States Government or the Government's mission to an interna-

tional organization having its headquarters in the United States; or

(ii) en route to or from another country to which that alien is accredited;

(C) an official of a foreign government or a distinguished foreign visitor who has been so designated by the Department of State; or

(D) a foreign law enforcement officer of a friendly foreign government entering the United States on official law enforcement business.

(3) **Waiver.**

(A) **Conditions for waiver.** Any individual who has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa may receive a waiver from the requirements of subsection (g)(5), if—

(i) the individual submits to the Attorney General a petition that meets the requirements of subparagraph (C); and

(ii) the Attorney General approves the petition.

(B) **Petition.** Each petition under subparagraph (B) shall—

(i) demonstrate that the petitioner has resided in the United States for a continuous period of not less than 180 days before the date on which the petition is submitted under this paragraph; and

(ii) include a written statement from the embassy or consulate of the petitioner, authorizing the petitioner to acquire a firearm or ammunition and certifying that the alien would not, absent the application of subsection (g)(5)(B), otherwise be prohibited from such acquisition under subsection (g).

(C) **Approval of petition.** The Attorney General shall approve a petition submitted in accordance with this paragraph, if the Attorney General determines that waiving the requirements of subsection (g)(5)(B) with respect to the petitioner—

(i) would be in the interests of justice; and

(ii) would not jeopardize the public safety.

#### Editor's Note:

18 U.S.C. § 922(z) was added to the Gun Control Act as part of the "Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act" enacted on October 26, 2005. It is effective April 24, 2006.

(z) **SECURE GUN STORAGE OR SAFETY DEVICE—**

(1) **IN GENERAL-** Except as provided under paragraph (2), it shall be unlawful for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to sell, deliver, or transfer any handgun to any person other than any person licensed under this chapter, unless the transferee is provided with a secure gun storage or safety device (as defined in section 921(a)(34)) for that handgun.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS –** Paragraph shall not apply to--

(A)(i) the manufacture for, transfer to, or possession by, the United States, a department or agency of the United States, a State, or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State, of a handgun; or

(ii) the transfer to, or possession by, a law enforcement officer employed by an entity referred to in clause (i) of a handgun for law enforcement purposes (whether on or off duty); or

(B) the transfer to, or possession by a rail police officer employed by a rail carrier and certified or commissioned as a police officer under the laws of a State of a handgun for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off duty);

(C) the transfer to any person of a handgun listed as a curio or relic by the Secretary pursuant to section 921(a)(13); or

(D) the transfer to any person of a handgun for which a secure gun storage or safety device is temporarily unavailable for the reasons described in the exceptions stated in section 923(e), if the licensed manufacturer, licensed importer, or licensed dealer delivers to the transferee within 10 calendar days from the date of the delivery of the handgun to the transferee a secure gun storage or safety device for the handgun.

(3) **LIABILITY FOR USE –**

(A) **IN GENERAL–** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person

who has lawful possession and control of a handgun, and who uses a secure gun storage or safety device with the handgun, shall be entitled to immunity from a qualified civil liability action.

**(B) PROSPECTIVE ACTIONS-** A qualified civil liability action may not be brought in any Federal or State court.

**(C) DEFINED TERM –** As used in this paragraph, the term qualified civil liability action--

**(i)** means a civil action brought by any person against a person described in subparagraph (A) for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of the handgun by a third party, if—

**(I)** the handgun was accessed by another person who did not have the permission or authorization of the person having lawful possession and control of the handgun to have access to it; and

**(II)** at the time access was gained by the person not so authorized, the handgun had been made in operable by use of a secure gun storage or safety device; and

**(ii)** shall not include an action brought against the person having lawful possession and control of the handgun for negligent entrustment or negligence per se.

#### **APPENDIX A – Repealed.**

#### **§ 923 Licensing.**

**(a)** No person shall engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms, or importing or manufacturing ammunition, until he has filed an application with and received a license to do so from the Attorney General. The application shall be in such form and contain only that information necessary to determine eligibility for licensing as the Attorney General shall by regulation prescribe and shall include a photograph and finger-prints of the applicant. Each applicant shall pay a fee for obtaining such a license, a separate fee being required for each place in which the applicant is to do business, as follows:

**(1)** If the applicant is a manufacturer—

**(A)** of destructive devices, ammunition for destructive devices or armor piercing ammunition, a fee of \$1,000 per year;

**(B)** of firearms other than destructive devices, a fee of \$50 per year; or

**(C)** of ammunition for firearms, other than ammunition for destructive devices or armor piercing ammunition, a fee of \$10 per year.

**(2)** If the applicant is an importer—

**(A)** of destructive devices, ammunition for destructive devices or armor piercing ammunition, a fee of \$1,000 per year; or

**(B)** of firearms other than destructive devices or ammunition for firearms other than destructive devices, or ammunition other than armor piercing ammunition, a fee of \$50 per year.

**(3)** If the applicant is a dealer—

**(A)** in destructive devices or ammunition for destructive devices, a fee of \$1,000 per year; or

**(B)** who is not a dealer in destructive devices, a fee of \$200 for 3 years, except that the fee for renewal of a valid license shall be \$90 for 3 years.

**(C)** Repealed by Pub. L. 103-159, Title III, 303(4), Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1546.

**(b)** Any person desiring to be licensed as a collector shall file an application for such license with the Attorney General. The application shall be in such form and contain only that information necessary to determine eligibility as the Attorney General shall by regulation prescribe. The fee for such license shall be \$10 per year. Any license granted under this subsection shall only apply to transactions in curios and relics.

**(c)** Upon the filing of a proper application and payment of the prescribed fee, the Attorney General shall issue to a qualified applicant the appropriate license which, subject to the provisions of this chapter and other applicable provisions of law, shall entitle the licensee to transport, ship, and receive firearms and ammunition covered by such license in interstate or foreign commerce during the period stated in the license. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a licensed manufacturer, importer, or dealer from maintaining and disposing of a personal collection of firearms, subject only to such restrictions as apply in this chapter to dispositions by a person other than a licensed manufacturer, importer, or dealer. If any firearm is so disposed of by

a licensee within one year after its transfer from his business inventory into such licensee's personal collection or if such disposition or any other acquisition is made for the purpose of willfully evading the restrictions placed upon licensees by this chapter, then such firearm shall be deemed part of such licensee's business inventory, except that any licensed manufacturer, importer, or dealer who has maintained a firearm as part of a personal collection for one year and who sells or otherwise disposes of such firearm shall record the description of the firearm in a bound volume, containing the name and place of residence and date of birth of the transferee if the transferee is an individual, or the identity and principal and local places of business of the transferee if the transferee is a corporation or other business entity: **Provided**, That no other recordkeeping shall be required.

**(d) (1)** Any application submitted under subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be approved if—

**(A)** the applicant is twenty-one years of age or over;

**(B)** the applicant (including, in the case of a corporation, partnership, or association, any individual possessing, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the corporation, partnership, or association) is not prohibited from transporting, shipping, or receiving firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce under section 922(g) and (n) of this chapter;

**(C)** the applicant has not willfully violated any of the provisions of this chapter or regulations issued thereunder;

**(D)** the applicant has not willfully failed to disclose any material information required, or has not made any false statement as to any material fact, in connection with his application;

**(E)** the applicant has in a State (i) premises from which he conducts business subject to license under this chapter or from which he intends to conduct such business within a reasonable period of time, or (ii) in the case of a collector, premises from which he conducts his collecting subject to license under this chapter or from which he intends to conduct such collecting within a reasonable period of time;

**(F)** the applicant certifies that—

(i) the business to be conducted under the license is not prohibited by State or local law in the place where the licensed premise is located;

(ii)(I) within 30 days after the application is approved the business will comply with the requirements of State and local law applicable to the conduct of the business; and

(II) the business will not be conducted under the license until the requirements of State and local law applicable to the business have been met; and

(iii) that the applicant has sent or delivered a form to be prescribed by the Attorney General, to the chief law enforcement officer of the locality in which the premises are located, which indicates that the applicant intends to apply for a Federal firearms license; and

(G) in the case of an application to be licensed as a dealer, the applicant certifies that secure gun storage or safety devices will be available at any place in which firearms are sold under the license to persons who are not licensees (subject to the exception that in any case in which a secure gun storage or safety device is temporarily unavailable because of theft, casualty loss, consumer sales, backorders from a manufacturer, or any other similar reason beyond the control of the licensee, the dealer shall not be considered to be in violation of the requirement under this subparagraph to make available such a device).

(2) The Attorney General must approve or deny an application for a license within the 60-day period beginning on the date it is received. If the Attorney General fails to act within such period, the applicant may file an action under section 1361 of title 28 to compel the Attorney General to act. If the Attorney General approves an applicant's application, such applicant shall be issued a license upon the payment of the prescribed fee.

(e) The Attorney General may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, revoke any license issued under this section if the holder of such license has willfully violated any provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation prescribed by the Attorney General under this chapter or fails to have secure gun storage or safety devices available at any place in which firearms

are sold under the license to persons who are not licensees (except that in any case in which a secure gun storage or safety device is temporarily unavailable because of theft, casualty loss, consumer sales, backorders from a manufacturer, or any other similar reason beyond the control of the licensee, the dealer shall not be considered to be in violation of the requirement to make available such a device). The Attorney General may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, revoke the license of a dealer who willfully transfers armor piercing ammunition. The Attorney General's action under this subsection may be reviewed only as provided in subsection (f) of this section.

(f) (1) Any person whose application for a license is denied and any holder of a license which is revoked shall receive a written notice from the Attorney General stating specifically the grounds upon which the application was denied or upon which the license was revoked. Any notice of a revocation of a license shall be given to the holder of such license before the effective date of the revocation.

(2) If the Attorney General denies an application for, or revokes, a license, he shall, upon request by the aggrieved party, promptly hold a hearing to review his denial or revocation. In the case of a revocation of a license, the Attorney General shall upon the request of the holder of the license stay the effective date of the revocation. A hearing held under this paragraph shall be held at a location convenient to the aggrieved party.

(3) If after a hearing held under paragraph (2) the Attorney General decides not to reverse his decision to deny an application or revoke a license, the Attorney General shall give notice of his decision to the aggrieved party. The aggrieved party may at any time within sixty days after the date notice was given under this paragraph file a petition with the United States district court for the district in which he resides or has his principal place of business for a de novo judicial review of such denial or revocation. In a proceeding conducted under this subsection, the court may consider any evidence submitted by the parties to the proceeding whether or not such evidence was considered at the hearing held under paragraph (2). If the court decides that the Attorney General was not authorized to deny the application or to revoke the license, the court shall order the Attorney General to take such action as may be necessary to comply with the judgment of the court.

(4) If criminal proceedings are insti-

tuted against a licensee alleging any violation of this chapter or of rules or regulations prescribed under this chapter, and the licensee is acquitted of such charges, or such proceedings are terminated, other than upon motion of the Government before trial upon such charges, the Attorney General shall be absolutely barred from denying or revoking any license granted under this chapter where such denial or revocation is based in whole or in part on the facts which form the basis of such criminal charges. No proceedings for the revocation of a license shall be instituted by the Attorney General more than one year after the filing of the indictment or information.

(g) (1) (A) Each licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, and licensed dealer shall maintain such records of importation, production, shipment, receipt, sale, or other disposition of firearms at his place of business for such period, and in such form, as the Attorney General may by regulations prescribe. Such importers, manufacturers, and dealers shall not be required to submit to the Attorney General reports and information with respect to such records and the contents thereof, except as expressly required by this section. The Attorney General, when he has reasonable cause to believe a violation of this chapter has occurred and that evidence thereof may be found on such premises, may, upon demonstrating such cause before a Federal magistrate and securing from such magistrate a warrant authorizing entry, enter during business hours the premises (including places of storage) of any licensed firearms importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, licensed collector, or any licensed importer or manufacturer of ammunition, for the purpose of inspecting or examining—

(i) any records or documents required to be kept by such licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector under this chapter or rules or regulations under this chapter, and

(ii) any firearms or ammunition kept or stored by such licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector, at such premises.

(B) The Attorney General may inspect or examine the inventory and records of a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer without such reasonable cause or warrant—

(i) in the course of a reasonable inquiry during the course of a criminal investigation of a person

or persons other than the licensee;

(ii) for ensuring compliance with the record keeping requirements of this chapter—

(I) not more than once during any 12-month period; or

(II) at any time with respect to records relating to a firearm involved in a criminal investigation that is traced to the licensee; or

(iii) when such inspection or examination may be required for determining the disposition of one or more particular firearms in the course of a bona fide criminal investigation.

(C) The Attorney General may inspect the inventory and records of a licensed collector without such reasonable cause or warrant—

(i) for ensuring compliance with the record keeping requirements of this chapter not more than once during any twelve-month period; or

(ii) when such inspection or examination may be required for determining the disposition of one or more particular firearms in the course of a bona fide criminal investigation.

(D) At the election of a licensed collector, the annual inspection of records and inventory permitted under this paragraph shall be performed at the office of the Attorney General designed for such inspections which is located in closest proximity to the premises where the inventory and records of such licensed collector are maintained. The inspection and examination authorized by this paragraph shall not be construed as authorizing the Attorney General to seize any records or other documents other than those records or documents constituting material evidence of a violation of law. If the Attorney General seizes such records or documents, copies shall be provided the licensee within a reasonable time. The Attorney General may make available to any Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency any information which he may obtain by reason of this chapter with respect to the identification of persons prohibited from purchasing or receiving firearms or ammunition who have purchased or received firearms or ammunition, together with a description of such firearms or ammunition,

and he may provide information to the extent such information may be contained in the records required to be maintained by this chapter, when so requested by any Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency.

(2) Each licensed collector shall maintain in a bound volume the nature of which the Attorney General may by regulations prescribe, records of the receipt, sale, or other disposition of firearms. Such records shall include the name and address of any person to whom the collector sells or otherwise disposes of a firearm. Such collector shall not be required to submit to the Attorney General reports and information with respect to such records and the contents thereof, except as expressly required by this section.

(3) (A) Each licensee shall prepare a report of multiple sales or other dispositions whenever the licensee sells or otherwise disposes of, at one time or during any five consecutive business days, two or more pistols, or revolvers, or any combination of pistols and revolvers totaling two or more, to an unlicensed person. The report shall be prepared on a form specified by the Attorney General and forwarded to the office specified thereon and to the department of State police or State law enforcement agency of the State or local law enforcement agency of the local jurisdiction in which the sale or other disposition took place, not later than the close of business on the day that the multiple sale or other disposition occurs.

(B) Except in the case of forms and contents thereof regarding a purchaser who is prohibited by subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of this title from receipt of a firearm, the department of State police or State law enforcement agency or local law enforcement agency of the local jurisdiction shall not disclose any such form or the contents thereof to any person or entity, and shall destroy each such form and any record of the contents thereof no more than 20 days from the date such form is received. No later than the date that is 6 months after the effective date of this subparagraph, and at the end of each 6-month period thereafter, the department of State police or State law enforcement agency or local law enforcement agency of the local jurisdiction shall certify to the Attorney General of the United States that no disclosure contrary to this subparagraph has been made and that all forms and any record of the contents

thereof have been destroyed as provided in this subparagraph.

(4) Where a firearms or ammunition business is discontinued and succeeded by a new licensee, the records required to be kept by this chapter shall appropriately reflect such facts and shall be delivered to the successor. Where discontinuance of the business is absolute, such records shall be delivered within thirty days after the business discontinuance to the Attorney General. However, where State law or local ordinance requires the delivery of records to other responsible authority, the Attorney General may arrange for the delivery of such records to such other responsible authority.

(5) (A) Each licensee shall, when required by letter issued by the Attorney General, and until notified to the contrary in writing by the Attorney General, submit on a form specified by the Attorney General, for periods and at the times specified in such letter, all record information required to be kept by this chapter or such lesser record information as the Attorney General in such letter may specify.

(B) The Attorney General may authorize such record information to be submitted in a manner other than that prescribed in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph when it is shown by a licensee that an alternate method of reporting is reasonably necessary and will not unduly hinder the effective administration of this chapter. A licensee may use an alternate method of reporting if the licensee describes the proposed alternate method of reporting and the need therefor in a letter application submitted to the Attorney General, and the Attorney General approves such alternate method of reporting.

(6) Each licensee shall report the theft or loss of a firearm from the licensee's inventory or collection, within 48 hours after the theft or loss is discovered, to the Attorney General and to the appropriate local authorities.

(7) Each licensee shall respond immediately to, and in no event later than 24 hours after the receipt of, a request by the Attorney General for information contained in the records required to be kept by this chapter as may be required for determining the disposition of 1 or more firearms in the course of a bona fide criminal investigation. The requested information shall be provided orally or in writing, as the Attorney General may require. The Attorney

General shall implement a system whereby the licensee can positively identify and establish that an individual requesting information via telephone is employed by and authorized by the agency to request such information.

(h) Licenses issued under the provisions of subsection (c) of this section shall be kept posted and kept available for inspection on the premises covered by the license.

(i) Licensed importers and licensed manufacturers shall identify, by means of a serial number engraved or cast on the receiver or frame of the weapon, in such manner as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe, each firearm imported or manufactured by such importer or manufacturer.

(j) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer may, under rules or regulations prescribed by the Attorney General, conduct business temporarily at a location other than the location specified on the license if such temporary location is the location for a gun show or event sponsored by any national, State, or local organization, or any affiliate of any such organization devoted to the collection, competitive use, or other sporting use of firearms in the community, and such location is in the State which is specified on the license. Records of receipt and disposition of firearms transactions conducted at such temporary location shall include the location of the sale or other disposition and shall be entered in the permanent records of the licensee and retained on the location specified on the license. Nothing in this subsection shall authorize any licensee to conduct business in or from any motorized or towed vehicle. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a separate fee shall not be required of a licensee with respect to business conducted under this subsection. Any inspection or examination of inventory or records under this chapter by the Attorney General at such temporary location shall be limited to inventory consisting of, or records relating to, firearms held or disposed at such temporary location. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the Attorney General to inspect or examine the inventory or records of a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer at any location other than the location specified on the license. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to diminish in any manner any right to display, sell, or otherwise dispose of firearms or ammunition, which is in effect before the date of the enactment of the Firearms Owners' Protection Act, including the right of a licensee to conduct "cu-

rios or relics" firearms transfers and business away from their business premises with another licensee without regard as to whether the location of where the business is conducted is located in the State specified on the license of either licensee.

(k) Licensed importers and licensed manufacturers shall mark all armor piercing projectiles and packages containing such projectiles for distribution in the manner prescribed by the Attorney General by regulation. The Attorney General shall furnish information to each dealer licensed under this chapter defining which projectiles are considered armor piercing ammunition as defined in section 921(a)(17)(B).

(l) The Attorney General shall notify the chief law enforcement officer in the appropriate State and local jurisdictions of the names and addresses of all persons in the State to whom a firearms license is issued.

#### § 924 Penalties.

(a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, subsection (b), (c), (f), or (p) of this section, or in section 929, whoever—

(A) knowingly makes any false statement or representation with respect to the information required by this chapter to be kept in the records of a person licensed under this chapter or in applying for any license or exemption or relief from disability under the provisions of this chapter;

(B) knowingly violates subsection (a)(4), (f), (k), or (q) of section 922;

(C) knowingly imports or brings into the United States or any possession thereof any firearm or ammunition in violation of section 922(l); or

(D) willfully violates any other provision of this chapter, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

#### Editor's Note:

**The reference to subsection (p) in the introductory paragraph of 18 U.S.C. section 924(a)(1) was added to the Gun Control Act as part of the "Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act" enacted on October 26, 2005. It is effective April 24, 2006.**

(2) Whoever knowingly violates subsection (a)(6), (d), (g), (h), (i), (j), or (o) of section 922 shall be fined as provided in this title, imprisoned not more

than 10 years, or both.

(3) Any licensed dealer, licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed collector who knowingly—

(A) makes any false statement or representation with respect to the information required by the provisions of this chapter to be kept in the records of a person licensed under this chapter, or

(B) violates subsection (m) of section 922, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(4) Whoever violates section 922(q) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the term of imprisonment imposed under this paragraph shall not run concurrently with any other term of imprisonment imposed under any other provision of law. Except for the authorization of a term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years made in this paragraph, for the purpose of any other law a violation of section 922(q) shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor.

(5) Whoever knowingly violates subsection (s) or (t) of section 922 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 under this title, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(6) (A) (i) A juvenile who violates section 922(x) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, except that a juvenile described in clause (ii) shall be sentenced to probation on appropriate conditions and shall not be incarcerated unless the juvenile fails to comply with a condition of probation.

(ii) A juvenile is described in this clause if—

(I) the offense of which the juvenile is charged is possession of a handgun or ammunition in violation of section 922(x)(2); and

(II) the juvenile has not been convicted in any court of an offense (including an offense under section 922(x) or a similar State law, but not including any other offense consisting of conduct that if engaged in by an adult would not constitute an offense) or adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent for conduct that if engaged in by an adult would



constitute an offense.

**(B)** A person other than a juvenile who knowingly violates section 922(x)—

**(i)** shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; and

**(ii)** if the person sold, delivered, or otherwise transferred a handgun or ammunition in the commission of a crime of violence, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

**(7)** Whoever knowingly violates section 931 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both.

**(b)** Whoever, with intent to commit therewith an offense punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that an offense punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year is to be committed therewith, ships, transports, or receives a firearm or any ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

**(c) (1) (A)** Except to the extent that a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided by this subsection or by any other provision of law, any person who, during and in relation to any crime of violence or drug trafficking crime (including a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime that provides for an enhanced punishment if committed by the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or device) for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, uses or carries a firearm, or who, in furtherance of any such crime, possesses a firearm, shall, in addition to the punishment provided for such crime of violence or drug trafficking crime—

**(i)** be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 5 years;

**(ii)** if the firearm is brandished, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 7 years; and

**(iii)** if the firearm is discharged,

be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years.

**(B)** If the firearm possessed by a person convicted of a violation of this subsection—

**(i)** is a short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun, or semiautomatic assault weapon, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years; or

**Editor's Note:**

**The reference to semiautomatic assault weapons in § 924 (c)(1)(B)(i) was repealed when the semiautomatic assault weapon provision ceased to apply on September 13, 2004.**

**(ii)** is a machinegun or a destructive device, or is equipped with a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 30 years.

**(C)** In the case of a second or subsequent conviction under this subsection, the person shall—

**(i)** be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years; and

**(ii)** if the firearm involved is a machinegun or a destructive device, or is equipped with a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

**(D)** Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

**(i)** a court shall not place on probation any person convicted of a violation of this subsection; and

**(ii)** no term of imprisonment imposed on a person under this subsection shall run concurrently with any other term of imprisonment imposed on the person, including any term of imprisonment imposed for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime during which the firearm was used, carried, or possessed.

**(2)** For purposes of this subsection, the term "**drug trafficking crime**" means any felony punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et

seq.).

**(3)** For purposes of this subsection the term "**crime of violence**" means an offense that is a felony and—

**(A)** has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or

**(B)** that by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

**(4)** For purposes of this subsection, the term "**brandish**" means, with respect to a firearm, to display all or part of the firearm, or otherwise make the presence of the firearm known to another person, in order to intimidate that person, regardless of whether the firearm is directly visible to that person.

**(5)** Except to the extent that a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided under this subsection, or by any other provision of law, any person who, during and in relation to any crime of violence or drug trafficking crime (including a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime that provided for an enhanced punishment if committed by the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or device) for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, uses or carries armor piercing ammunition, or who, in furtherance of any such crime, possesses armor piercing ammunition, shall, in addition to the punishment provided for such crime of violence or drug trafficking crime or conviction under this section —

**(A)** be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 15 years; and

**(B)** if death results from the use of such ammunition—

**(i)** if the killing is murder (as defined in section 1111), be punished by death or sentenced to a term of imprisonment for any term of years or for life; and

**(ii)** if the killing is manslaughter (as defined in section 1112), be punished as provided in section 1112.

**(d) (1)** Any firearm or ammunition involved in or used in any knowing violation of subsection (a)(4), (a)(6), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), or (k) of section 922, or knowing im-

portation or bringing into the United States or any possession thereof any firearm or ammunition in violation of section 922(l), or knowing violation of section 924, or willful violation of any other provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder, or any violation of any other criminal law of the United States, or any firearm or ammunition intended to be used in any offense referred to in paragraph (3) of this subsection, where such intent is demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and all provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the seizure, forfeiture, and disposition of firearms, as defined in section 5845(a) of that Code, shall, so far as applicable, extend to seizures and forfeitures under the provisions of this chapter: **Provided**, That upon acquittal of the owner or possessor, or dismissal of the charges against him other than upon motion of the Government prior to trial, or lapse of or court termination of the restraining order to which he is subject, the seized or relinquished firearms or ammunition shall be returned forthwith to the owner or possessor or to a person delegated by the owner or possessor unless the return of the firearms or ammunition would place the owner or possessor or his delegate in violation of law. Any action or proceeding for the forfeiture of firearms or ammunition shall be commenced within one hundred and twenty days of such seizure.

(2) (A) In any action or proceeding for the return of firearms or ammunition seized under the provisions of this chapter, the court shall allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee, and the United States shall be liable therefor.

(B) In any other action or proceeding under the provisions of this chapter, the court, when it finds that such action was without foundation, or was initiated vexatiously, frivolously, or in bad faith, shall allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee, and the United States shall be liable therefor.

(C) Only those firearms or quantities of ammunition particularly named and individually identified as involved in or used in any violation of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation issued thereunder, or any other criminal law of the United States or as intended to be used in any offense referred to in paragraph (3) of this subsection, where such intent is demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence, shall be subject

to seizure, forfeiture, and disposition.

(D) The United States shall be liable for attorneys' fees under this paragraph only to the extent provided in advance by appropriation Acts.

(3) The offenses referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2)(C) of this subsection are—

(A) any crime of violence, as that term is defined in section 924(c)(3) of this title;

(B) any offense punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.);

(C) any offense described in section 922(a)(1), 922(a)(3), 922(a)(5), or 922(b)(3) of this title where the firearm or ammunition intended to be used in any such offense is involved in a pattern of activities which includes a violation of any offense described in section 922(a)(1), 922(a)(3), 922(a)(5), or 922(b)(3) of this title;

(D) any offense described in section 922(d) of this title where the firearm or ammunition is intended to be used in such offense by the transferor of such firearm or ammunition;

(E) any offense described in section 922(i), 922(j), 922(l), 922(n), or 924(b) of this title; and

(F) any offense which may be prosecuted in a court of the United States which involves the exportation of firearms or ammunition.

(e) (1) In the case of a person who violates section 922(g) of this title and has three previous convictions by any court referred to in section 922(g)(1) of this title for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, or both, committed on occasions different from one another, such person shall be fined under this title and imprisoned not less than fifteen years, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not suspend the sentence of, or grant a probationary sentence to, such person with respect to the conviction under section 922(g).

(2) As used in this subsection—

(A) the term "**serious drug offense**" means—

(i) an offense under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.

801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.), for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed by law; or

(ii) an offense under State law, involving manufacturing, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture or distribute, a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)), for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed by law;

(B) the term "**violent felony**" means any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or any act of juvenile delinquency involving the use or carrying of a firearm, knife, or destructive device that would be punishable by imprisonment for such term if committed by an adult, that—

(i) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another; or

(ii) is burglary, arson, or extortion, involves use of explosives, or otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another; and

(C) the term "**conviction**" includes a finding that a person has committed an act of juvenile delinquency involving a violent felony.

(f) In the case of a person who knowingly violates section 922(p), such person shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(g) Whoever, with the intent to engage in conduct which—

(1) constitutes an offense listed in section 1961(1),

(2) is punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.),

(3) violates any State law relating to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6))), or

(4) constitutes a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3)),

travels from any State or foreign country into any other State and acquires, transfers, or attempts to acquire or transfer, a firearm in such other State in furtherance of such purpose, shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both.

(h) Whoever knowingly transfers a firearm, knowing that such firearm will be used to commit a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3)) or drug trafficking crime (as defined in subsection (c)(2)) shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both.

(i) (1) A person who knowingly violates section 922(u) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(2) Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which provisions of this subsection operate to the exclusion of State laws on the same subject matter, nor shall any provision of this subsection be construed as invalidating any provision of State law unless such provision is inconsistent with any of the purposes of this subsection.

(j) A person who, in the course of a violation of subsection (c), causes the death of a person through the use of a firearm, shall—

(1) if the killing is a murder (as defined in section 1111), be punished by death or by imprisonment for any term of years or for life; and

(2) if the killing is manslaughter (as defined in section 1112), be punished as provided in that section.

(k) A person who, with intent to engage in or to promote conduct that—

(1) is punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.);

(2) violates any law of a State relating to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802); or

(3) constitutes a crime of violence (as

defined in subsection (c) (3)), smuggles or knowingly brings into the United States a firearm, or attempts to do so, shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years, fined under this title, or both.

(l) A person who steals any firearm which is moving as, or is a part of, or which has moved in, interstate or foreign commerce shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, fined under this title, or both.

(m) A person who steals any firearm from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(n) A person who, with the intent to engage in conduct that constitutes a violation of section 922(a)(1)(A), travels from any State or foreign country into any other State and acquires, or attempts to acquire, a firearm in such other State in furtherance of such purpose shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years.

(o) A person who conspires to commit an offense under subsection (c) shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, fined under this title, or both; and if the firearm is a machinegun or destructive device, or is equipped with a firearm silencer or muffler, shall be imprisoned for any term of years or life.

#### Editor's Note

18 U.S.C. § 924(p) was added to the Gun Control Act as part of the "Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act" enacted on October 26, 2005. It is effective April 24, 2006.

(p) PENALTIES RELATING TO SECURE GUN STORAGE OR SAFETY DEVICE—

(1) IN GENERAL—

(A) SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE; CIVIL PENALTIES – With respect to each violation of section 922(z)(1) by a licensed manufacturer, licensed importer, or licensed dealer, the Secretary may, after notice and opportunity for hearing—

(i) suspend for not more than 6 months, or revoke, the license issued to the licensee under this chapter that was used to conduct the firearm transfer; or

(ii) subject the licensee to a civil

penalty in an amount equal to not more than \$2,500.

(B) REVIEW – An action of the Secretary under this paragraph may be reviewed only as provided under section 923(f).

#### (2) ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

The suspension or revocation of a license or the imposition of a civil penalty under paragraph (1) shall not preclude any administrative remedy that is otherwise available to the Secretary..

#### § 925 Exceptions: Relief from disabilities.

(a) (1) The provisions of this chapter, except for sections 922(d)(9) and 922(g)(9) and provisions relating to firearms subject to the prohibitions of section 922(p), shall not apply with respect to the transportation, shipment, receipt, possession, or importation of any firearm or ammunition imported for, sold or shipped to, or issued for the use of, the United States or any department or agency thereof or any State or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof.

(2) The provisions of this chapter, except for provisions relating to firearms subject to the prohibitions of section 922(p), shall not apply with respect to (A) the shipment or receipt of firearms or ammunition when sold or issued by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to section 4308 of title 10 before the repeal of such section by section 1624(a) of the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety Act, and (B) the transportation of any such firearm or ammunition carried out to enable a person, who lawfully received such firearm or ammunition from the Secretary of the Army, to engage in military training or in competitions.

(3) Unless otherwise prohibited by this chapter, except for provisions relating to firearms subject to the prohibitions of section 922(p), or any other Federal law, a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer may ship to a member of the United States Armed Forces on active duty outside the United States or to clubs, recognized by the Department of Defense, whose entire membership is composed of such members, and such members or clubs may receive a firearm or ammunition determined by the Attorney General to be generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes and intended for the personal use of such member or club.

(4) When established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General to be con-

sistent with the provisions of this chapter, except for provisions relating to firearms subject to the prohibitions of section 922(p), and other applicable Federal and State laws and published ordinances, the Attorney General 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 Attorney General 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.

(5) For the purpose of paragraph (3) of this subsection, the term "United States" means each of the several States and the District of Columbia.

(b) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector who is indicted for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, may, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, continue operation pursuant to his existing license (if prior to the expiration of the term of the existing license timely application is made for a new license) during the term of such indictment and until any conviction pursuant to the indictment becomes final.

(c) A person who is prohibited from possessing, shipping, transporting, or receiving firearms or ammunition may make application to the Attorney General for relief from the disabilities imposed by Federal laws with respect to the acquisition, receipt, transfer, shipment, transportation, or possession of firearms, and the Attorney General may grant such relief if it is established to his satisfaction that the circumstances regarding the disability, and the applicant's record and reputation, are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. Any person whose application for relief from disabilities is denied by the Attorney General may file a petition with the United States district court for the district in which he resides for a judicial review of such denial. The court may in its discretion admit additional evidence where failure to do so would result in a miscarriage of justice. A licensed im-

porter, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector conducting operations under this chapter, who makes application for relief from the disabilities incurred under this chapter, shall not be barred by such disability from further operations under his license pending final action on an application for relief filed pursuant to this section. Whenever the Attorney General grants relief to any person pursuant to this section he shall promptly publish in the Federal Register notice of such action, together with the reasons therefore .

#### Editor's Note:

**As of the date of this publication, ATF is prohibited from acting upon applications for relief from individuals because of an appropriations restriction. Please contact ATF to determine if the restriction is still in effect.**

(d) The Attorney General shall authorize a firearm or ammunition to be imported or brought into the United States or any possession thereof if the firearm or ammunition—

(1) is being imported or brought in for scientific or research purposes, or is for use in connection with competition or training pursuant to chapter 401 of title 10;

(2) is an unserviceable firearm, other than a machinegun as defined in section 5845(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (not readily restorable to firing condition), imported or brought in as a curio or museum piece;

(3) is of a type that does not fall within the definition of a firearm as defined in section 5845(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and is generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes, excluding surplus military firearms, except in any case where the Attorney General has not authorized the importation of the firearm pursuant to this paragraph, it shall be unlawful to import any frame, receiver, or barrel of such firearm which would be prohibited if assembled; or

(4) was previously taken out of the United States or a possession by the person who is bringing in the firearm or ammunition.

The Attorney General shall permit the conditional importation or bringing in of a firearm or ammunition for examination and testing in connection with the making of a determination as to whether the importation or bringing in of such firearm or

ammunition will be allowed under this subsection.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Attorney General shall authorize the importation of any licensed importer, by the following:

(1) All rifles and shotguns listed as curios or relics by the Attorney General pursuant to section 921(a)(13), and

(2) All handguns listed as curios or relics by the Attorney General pursuant to section 921(a)(13), provided that such handguns are generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

(f) The Attorney General shall not authorize, under subsection (d), the importation of any firearm the importation of which is prohibited by section 922(p).

#### § 925A Remedy for erroneous denial of firearm.

Any person denied a firearm pursuant to subsection (s) or (t) of section 922—

(1) due to the provision of erroneous information relating to the person by any State or political subdivision thereof, or by the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act; or

(2) who was not prohibited from receipt of a firearm pursuant to subsection (g) or (n) of section 922, may bring an action against the State or political subdivision responsible for providing the erroneous information, or responsible for denying the transfer, or against the United States, as the case may be, for an order directing that the erroneous information be corrected or that the transfer be approved, as the case may be. In any action under this section, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs.

#### § 926 Rules and regulations.

(a) The Attorney General may prescribe only such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, including—

(1) regulations providing that a person licensed under this chapter, when dealing with another person so licensed, shall provide such other licensed person a certified copy of this license;

(2) regulations providing for the issuance, at a reasonable cost, to a person

licensed under this chapter, of certified copies of his license for use as provided under regulations issued under paragraph (1) of this subsection; and

(3) regulations providing for effective receipt and secure storage of firearms relinquished by or seized from persons described in subsection (d)(8) or (g)(8) of section 922.

No such rule or regulation prescribed after the date of the enactment of the Firearms Owners' Protection Act may require that records required to be maintained under this chapter or any portion of the contents of such records, be recorded at or transferred to a facility owned, managed, or controlled by the United States or any State or any political subdivision thereof, nor that any system of registration of firearms, firearms owners, or firearms transactions or dispositions be established. Nothing in this section expands or restricts the Attorney General's authority to inquire into the disposition of any firearm in the course of a criminal investigation.

(b) The Attorney General shall give not less than ninety days public notice, and shall afford interested parties opportunity for hearing, before prescribing such rules and regulations.

(c) The Attorney General shall not prescribe rules or regulations that require purchasers of black powder under the exemption provided in section 845(a)(5) of this title to complete affidavits or forms attesting to that exemption.

### § 926A Interstate transportation of firearms.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: **Provided**, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment, the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console.

### § 926B Carrying of concealed firearms by qualified law enforcement officers.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified law enforcement officer and who is carrying the identification required by subsection (d) may carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, subject to subsection (b).

(b) This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that—

(1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or

(2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

(c) As used in this section, the term “qualified law enforcement officer” means an employee of a governmental agency who—

(1) is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest;

(2) is authorized by the agency to carry a firearm;

(3) is not the subject of any disciplinary action by the agency;

(4) meets standards, if any, established by the agency which require the employee to regularly qualify in the use of a firearm;

(5) is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

(6) is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

(d) The identification required by this subsection is the photographic identification issued by the governmental agency for which the individual is employed as a law enforcement officer.

(e) As used in this section, the term “firearm” does not include—

(1) any machinegun (as defined in section 5845 of the National Firearms Act);

(2) any firearm silencer (as defined in section 921 of this title); and

(3) any destructive device (as defined in section 921 of this title).

### § 926C Carrying of concealed firearms by qualified retired law enforcement officers.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified retired law enforcement officer and who is carrying the identification required by subsection (d) may carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, subject to subsection (b).

(b) This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that—

(1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or

(2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

(c) As used in this section, the term “qualified retired law enforcement officer” means an individual who—

(1) retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer, other than for reasons of mental instability;

(2) before such retirement, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest;

(3) (A) before such retirement, was regularly employed as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 15 years or more; or

(B) retired from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by such agency;

(4) has a nonforfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency;

(5) during the most recent 12-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the State's standards for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry firearms;

(6) is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

(7) is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

(d) The identification required by this subsection is—

(1) a photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a law enforcement officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or

(2) (A) a photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a law enforcement officer; and

(B) a certification issued by the State in which the individual resides that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the State to meet the standards established by the State for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

(e) As used in this section, the term “firearm” does not include—

(1) any machineguns (as defined in section 5845 of the National Firearms Act);

(2) any firearm silencer (as defined in section 921 of this title); and

(3) a destructive device (as defined in section 921 of this title).

### § 927 Effect on State law.

No provision of this chapter shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of the Congress to occupy the field in which such provision operates to the exclusion of the law of any State on the same subject matter, unless there is a direct and positive conflict between such provision and the law of the State so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together.

### § 928 Separability.

If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter and the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

### § 929 Use of restricted ammunition.

(a) (1) Whoever, during and in relation to the commission of a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime (including a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime which provides for an enhanced punishment if committed by the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or device) for which he may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, uses or carries a firearm and is in possession of armor piercing ammunition capable of being fired in that firearm, shall, in addition to the punishment provided for the commission of such crime of violence or drug trafficking crime be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not less than five years.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “drug trafficking crime” means any felony punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not suspend the sentence of any person convicted of a violation of this section, nor place the person on probation, nor shall the terms of imprisonment run concurrently with any other terms of imprisonment, including that imposed for the crime in which the armor piercing ammunition was used or possessed.

### § 930 Possession of firearms and dangerous weapons in Federal facilities.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (d), whoever knowingly possesses or causes to be present a firearm or other dangerous weapon in a Federal facility (other than a Federal court facility), or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever, with intent that a firearm or other dangerous weapon be used in the commission of a crime, knowingly possesses or causes to be present such firearm or dangerous weapon in a Federal facility, or attempts to do so, shall be fined

under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(c) A person who kills any person in the course of a violation of subsection (a) or (b), or in the course of an attack on a Federal facility involving the use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon, or attempts or conspires to do such an act, shall be punished as provided in sections 1111, 1112, 1113, and 1117.

(d) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) the lawful performance of official duties by an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision thereof, who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of law;

(2) the possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon by a Federal official or a member of the Armed Forces if such possession is authorized by law; or

(3) the lawful carrying of firearms or other dangerous weapons in a Federal facility incident to hunting or other lawful purposes.

(e) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), whoever knowingly possesses or causes to be present a firearm in a Federal court facility, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to conduct which is described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (d).

(f) Nothing in this section limits the power of a court of the United States to punish for contempt or to promulgate rules or orders regulating, restricting, or prohibiting the possession of weapons within any building housing such court or any of its proceedings, or upon any grounds appurtenant to such building.

(g) As used in this section:

(1) The term “Federal facility” means a building or part thereof owned or leased by the Federal Government, where Federal employees are regularly present for the purpose of performing their official duties.

(2) The term “dangerous weapon” means a weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such term does not include a pocket knife with a

blade of less than 2 1/2 inches in length.

(3) The term "Federal court facility" means the courtroom, judges' chambers, witness rooms, jury deliberation rooms, attorney conference rooms, prisoner holding cells, offices of the court clerks, the United States attorney, and the United States marshal, probation and parole offices, and adjoining corridors of any court of the United States.

(h) Notice of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to each Federal facility, and notice of subsection (e) shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to each Federal court facility, and no person shall be convicted of an offense under subsection (a) or (e) with respect to a Federal facility if such notice is not so posted at such facility, unless such person had actual notice of subsection (a) or (e), as the case may be.

**§ 931 Prohibition on purchase, ownership, or possession of body armor by violent felons.**

(a) In general. Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for a person to purchase, own, or possess body armor, if that person has been convicted of a felony that is—

(1) a crime of violence (as defined in section 16); or

(2) an offense under State law that would constitute a crime of violence under paragraph (1) if it occurred within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(b) Affirmative defense.

(1) In general. It shall be an affirmative defense under this section that—

(A) the defendant obtained prior written certification from his or her employer that the defendant's purchase, use, or possession of body armor was necessary for the safe performance of lawful business activity; and

(B) the use and possession by the defendant were limited to the course of such performance.

(2) Employer. In this subsection, the term "employer" means any other individual employed by the defendant's business that supervises defendant's activity. If that defendant has no super-

visor, prior written certification is acceptable from any other employee of the business.

**Editor's Note:**

The following provisions of the GCA were repealed when the semiautomatic assault weapon and large capacity ammunition feeding device bans sunset on September 13, 2004.

**18 U.S.C. § 921 (30):** The term "semiautomatic assault weapon" means -

(A) any of the firearms, or copies or duplicates of the firearms in any caliber, known as -

(i) Norinco, Mitchell, and Poly Technologies Avtomat Kalashnikovs (all models);

(ii) Action Arms Israeli Military Industries UZI and Galil;

(iii) Beretta Ar70 (SC-70);

(iv) Colt AR-15;

(v) Fabrique National FN/FAL, FN/LAR, and FNC;

(vi) SWD M-10, M-11, M-11/9, and M-12;

(vii) Steyr AUG;

(viii) INTRATEC TEC-9, TEC-DC9 and TEC-22; and

(ix) revolving cylinder shotguns, such as (or similar to) the Street Sweeper and Striker 12;

(B) a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least 2 of -

(i) a folding or telescoping stock;

(ii) a pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon;

(iii) a bayonet mount;

(iv) a flash suppressor or threaded barrel designed to accommodate a flash suppressor; and

(v) a grenade launcher;

(C) a semiautomatic pistol that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least 2 of -

(i) an ammunition magazine that attaches to the pistol outside of the

pistol grip;

(ii) a threaded barrel capable of accepting a barrel extender, flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer;

(iii) a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to hold the firearm with the nontrigger hand without being burned;

(iv) a manufactured weight of 50 ounces or more when the pistol is unloaded; and

(v) a semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm; and

(D) a semiautomatic shotgun that has at least 2 of -

(i) a folding or telescoping stock;

(ii) a pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon;

(iii) a fixed magazine capacity in excess of 5 rounds; and

(iv) an ability to accept a detachable magazine.

**18 U.S.C. § 921 (31)** The term "large capacity ammunition feeding device" -

(A) means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device manufactured after the date of enactment of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 that has a capacity of, or that can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition; but

(B) does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

**18 U.S.C. § 922 (v) (1)** It shall be unlawful for a person to manufacture, transfer, or possess a semiautomatic assault weapon.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the possession or transfer of any semiautomatic assault weapon otherwise lawfully possessed under Federal law on the date of the enactment of this subsection.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

**(A)** any of the firearms, or replicas or duplicates of the firearms, specified in Appendix A to this section, as such firearms were manufactured on October 1, 1993;

**(B)** any firearm that—

**(i)** is manually operated by bolt, pump, lever, or slide action;

**(ii)** has been rendered permanently inoperable; or

**(iii)** is an antique firearm;

**(C)** any semiautomatic rifle that cannot accept a detachable magazine that holds more than 5 rounds of ammunition; or

**(D)** any semiautomatic shotgun that cannot hold more than 5 rounds of ammunition in a fixed or detachable magazine.

The fact that a firearm is not listed in Appendix A shall not be construed to mean that paragraph (1) applies to such firearm. No firearm exempted by this subsection may be deleted from Appendix A so long as this subsection is in effect.

**(4)** Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

**(A)** the manufacture for, transfer to, or possession by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State, or a transfer to or possession by a law enforcement officer employed by such an entity for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off duty);

**(B)** the transfer to a licensee under title I of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 for purposes of establishing and maintaining an on-site physical protection system and security organization required by Federal law, or possession by an employee or contractor of such licensee on-site for such purposes or off-site for purposes of licensee-authorized training or transportation of nuclear materials;

**(C)** the possession, by an individual who is retired from service with a law enforcement agency and is not otherwise prohibited from receiving a firearm, of a semiautomatic assault weapon transferred to the individual by the agency upon such retirement; or

**(D)** the manufacture, transfer, or possession of a semiautomatic assault weapon by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer for the purposes of testing or experimentation authorized by the Attorney General.

**(w) (1)** Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall be unlawful for a person to transfer or possess a large capacity ammunition feeding device.

**(2)** Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the possession or transfer of any large capacity ammunition feeding device otherwise lawfully possessed on or before the date of the enactment of this subsection.

**(3)** This subsection shall not apply to—

**(A)** the manufacture for, transfer to, or possession by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State, or a transfer to or possession by a law enforcement officer employed by such an entity for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off duty);

**(B)** the transfer to a licensee under title I of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 for purposes of establishing and maintaining an on-site physical protection system and security organization required by Federal law, or possession by an employee or contractor of such licensee on-site for such purposes or off-site for purposes of licensee-authorized training or transportation of nuclear materials;

**(C)** the possession, by an individual who is retired from service with a law enforcement agency and is not otherwise prohibited from receiving ammunition, of a large capacity ammunition feeding device transferred to the individual by the agency upon such retirement; or

**(D)** the manufacture, transfer, or possession of any large capacity ammunition feeding device by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer for the purposes of testing or experimentation authorized by the Attorney General.

**(4)** If a person charged with violating paragraph (1) asserts that paragraph (1) does not apply to such person because of paragraph (2) or (3), the Government shall have the burden of proof to show that such paragraph (1) applies to such person. The lack of a serial

number as described in section 923 (i) of this title shall be a presumption that the large capacity ammunition feeding device is not subject to the prohibition of possession in paragraph (1).

## APPENDIX

### Centerfire Rifles — Autoloaders

Browning BAR Mark II Safari Semi-Auto Rifle  
Browning BAR Mark II Safari Magnum Rifle  
Browning High-Power Rifle  
Heckler & Koch Model 300 Rifle  
Iver Johnson M-1 Carbine  
Iver Johnson 50th Anniversary M-1 Carbine  
Marlin Model 9 Camp Carbine  
Marlin Model 45 Carbine  
Remington Nylon 66 Auto-Loading Rifle  
Remington Model 7400 Auto Rifle  
Remington Model 7400 Rifle  
Remington Model 7400 Special Purpose Auto Rifle  
Ruger Mini-14 Autoloading Rifle (w/o folding stock)  
Ruger Mini Thirty Rifle

### Centerfire Rifles — Lever & Slide

Browning Model 81 BLR Lever-Action Rifle  
Browning Model 81 Long Action BLR  
Browning Model 1886 Lever-Action Carbine  
Browning Model 1886 High Grade Carbine  
Cimarron 1860 Henry Replica  
Cimarron 1866 Winchester Replicas  
Cimarron 1873 Short Rifle  
Cimarron 1873 Sporting Rifle  
Cimarron 1873 30" Express Rifle  
Dixie Engraved 1873 Rifle  
E.M.F. 1866 Yellowboy Lever Actions  
E.M.F. 1860 Henry Rifle  
E.M.F. Model 73 Lever-Action Rifle  
Marlin Model 336CS Lever-Action Carbine  
Marlin Model 30AS Lever-Action Carbine  
Marlin Model 444SS Lever-Action Sporter  
Marlin Model 1894S Lever-Action Carbine  
Marlin Model 1894CS Carbine  
Marlin Model 1894CL Classic  
Marlin Model 1895SS Lever-Action Rifle  
Mitchell 1858 Henry Replica  
Mitchell 1866 Winchester Replica  
Mitchell 1873 Winchester Replica  
Navy Arms Military Henry Rifle  
Navy Arms Henry Trapper  
Navy Arms Iron Frame Henry  
Navy Arms Henry Carbine  
Navy Arms 1866 Yellowboy Rifle  
Navy Arms 1873 Winchester-Style Rifle  
Navy Arms 1873 Sporting Rifle  
Remington 7600 Slide Action  
  
Remington Model 7600 Special Purpose Slide Action



Rossi M92 SRC Saddle-Ring Carbine  
 Rossi M92 SRS Short Carbine  
 Savage 99C Lever-Action Rifle  
 Uberti Henry Rifle  
 Uberti 1866 Sporting Rifle  
 Uberti 1873 Sporting Rifle  
 Winchester Model 94 Side Eject  
 Lever-Action Rifle  
 Winchester Model 94 Trapper Side Eject  
 Winchester Model 94 Big Bore Side Eject  
 Winchester Model 94 Ranger Side Eject  
 Lever-Action Rifle  
 Winchester Model 94 Wrangler Side Eject

### Centerfire Rifles —Bolt Action

Alpine Bolt-Action Rifle  
 A-Square Caesar Bolt-Action Rifle  
 A-Square Hannibal Bolt-Action  
 Rifle  
 Anschutz 1700D Classic Rifles  
 Anschutz 1700D Custom Rifles  
 Anschutz 1700D Bavarian  
 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Anschutz 1733D Mannlicher Rifle  
 Barret Model 90 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Beeman/HW 60J Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Blaser R84 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 BRNO 537 Sporter Bolt-Action  
 Rifle  
 BRNO ZKB 527 Fox Bolt-Action  
 Rifle  
 BRNO ZKK 600, 601, 602 Bolt-Action  
 Rifles  
 Browning A-Bolt Rifle  
 Browning A-Bolt Stainless Stalker  
 Browning A-Bolt Left Hand  
 Browning A-Bolt Short Action  
 Browning Euro-Bolt Rifle  
 Browning A-Bolt Gold Medallion  
 Browning A-Bolt Micro Medallion  
 Century Centurion 14 Sporter  
 Century Enfield Sporter #4  
 Century Swedish Sporter #38  
 Century Mauser 98 Sporter  
 Cooper Model 38 Centerfire Sporter  
 Dakota 22 Sporter Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Dakota 76 Classic Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Dakota 76 Short Action Rifles  
 Dakota 76 Safari Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Dakota 416 Rigby African  
 E.A.A./Sabatti Rover 870 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Auguste Francotte Bolt-Action Rifles  
 Carl Gustaf 2000 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Heym Magnum Express Series Rifle  
 Howa Lightning Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Howa Realtree Camo Rifle  
 Interarms Mark X Viscount Bolt-Action  
 Rifle  
 Interarms Mini-Mark X Rifle  
 Interarms Mark X Whitworth Bolt-Action  
 Rifle  
 Interarms Whitworth Express Rifle  
 Iver Johnson Model 5100A1 Long-Range  
 Rifle  
 KDF K15 American Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Krico Model 600 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Krico Model 700 Bolt-Action Rifles  
 Mauser Model 66 Bolt-Action Rifle

Mauser Model 99 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 McMillan Signature Classic Sporter  
 McMillan Signature Super Varminter  
 McMillan Signature Alaskan  
 McMillan Signature Titanium Mountain  
 Rifle  
 McMillan Classic Stainless Sporter  
 McMillan Talon Safari Rifle  
 McMillan Talon Sporter Rifle  
 Midland 1500S Survivor Rifle  
 Navy Arms TU-33/40 Carbine  
 Parker-Hale Model 81 Classic Rifle  
 Parker-Hale Model 81 Classic African  
 Rifle  
 Parker-Hale Model 1000 Rifle  
 Parker-Hale Model 1100M African  
 Magnum  
 Parker-Hale Model 1100  
 Lightweight Rifle  
 Parker-Hale Model 1200 Super  
 Rifle  
 Parker-Hale Model 1200 Super  
 Clip Rifle  
 Parker-Hale Model 1300C Scout  
 Rifle  
 Parker-Hale Model 2100 Midland  
 Rifle  
 Parker-Hale Model 2700  
 Lightweight Rifle  
 Parker-Hale Model 2800 Midland  
 Rifle  
 Remington Model Seven  
 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Remington Model Seven Youth Rifle  
 Remington Model Seven Custom KS  
 Remington Model Seven Custom MS  
 Rifle  
 Remington 700 ADL Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Remington 700 BDL Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Remington 700 BDL Varmint Special  
 Remington 700 BDL European  
 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Remington 700 Varmint Synthetic Rifle  
 Remington 700 BDL SS Rifle  
 Remington 700 Stainless Synthetic Rifle  
 Remington 700 MTRSS Rifle  
 Remington 700 BDL Left Hand  
 Remington 700 Camo Synthetic Rifle  
 Remington 700 Safari  
 Remington 700 Mountain Rifle  
 Remington 700 Custom KS Mountain  
 Rifle  
 Remington 700 Classic Rifle  
 Ruger M77 Mark II Rifle  
 Ruger M77 Mark II Magnum Rifle  
 Ruger M77RL Ultra Light  
 Ruger M77 Mark II All-Weather Stainless  
 Rifle  
 Ruger M77 RSI International Carbine  
 Ruger M77 Mark II Express Rifle  
 Ruger M77VT Target Rifle  
 Sako Hunter Rifle  
 Sako Fiberclass Sporter  
 Sako Safari Grade Bolt Action  
 Sako Hunter Left-Hand Rifle  
 Sako Classic Bolt Action  
 Sako Hunter LS Rifle  
 Sako Deluxe Lightweight  
 Sako Super Deluxe Sporter

Sako Mannlicher-Style Carbine  
 Sako Varmint Heavy Barrel  
 Sako TRG-S Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Sauer 90 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Savage 110G Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Savage 110CY Youth/Ladies Rifle  
 Savage 110WLE One of One Thousand  
 Limited Edition Rifle  
 Savage 110GXP3 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Savage 110F Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Savage 110FXP3 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Savage 110GV Varmint Rifle  
 Savage 112FV Varmint Rifle  
 Savage Model 112FVS Varmint Rifle  
 Savage Model 112BV Heavy Barrel  
 Varmint Rifle  
 Savage 116FSS Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Savage Model 116FSK Kodiak Rifle  
 Savage 110FP Police Rifle  
 Steyr-Mannlicher Sporter Models SL, L,  
 M, S, S/T  
 Steyr-Mannlicher Luxus Model L, M, S  
 Steyr-Mannlicher Model M Professional  
 Rifle  
 Tikka Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Tikka Premium Grade Rifles  
 Tikka Varmint/Continental Rifle  
 Tikka Whitetail/Battue Rifle  
 Ultra Light Arms Model 20 Rifle  
 Ultra Light Arms Model 28, Model 40  
 Rifles  
 Voere VEC 91 Lightning Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Voere Model 2165 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Voere Model 2155, 2150 Bolt-Action  
 Rifles  
 Weatherby Mark V Deluxe Bolt-Action  
 Rifle  
 Weatherby Lasermark V Rifle  
 Weatherby Mark V Crown Custom Rifles  
 Weatherby Mark V Sporter Rifle  
 Weatherby Mark V Safari Grade Custom  
 Rifles  
 Weatherby Weathermark Rifle  
 Weatherby Weathermark Alaskan Rifle  
 Weatherby Classicmark No. 1 Rifle  
 Weatherby Weatherguard Alaskan Rifle  
 Weatherby Vanguard VGX Deluxe Rifle  
 Weatherby Vanguard Classic Rifle  
 Weatherby Vanguard Classic No. 1 Rifle  
 Weatherby Vanguard Weatherguard Rifle  
 Wichita Classic Rifle  
 Wichita Varmint Rifle  
 Winchester Model 70 Sporter  
 Winchester Model 70 Sporter WinTuff  
 Winchester Model 70 SM Sporter  
 Winchester Model 70 Stainless Rifle  
 Winchester Model 70 Varmint  
 Winchester Model 70 Synthetic Heavy  
 Varmint Rifle  
 Winchester Model 70 DBM Rifle  
 Winchester Model 70 DBM-S Rifle  
 Winchester Model 70 Featherweight  
 Winchester Model 70 Featherweight  
 WinTuff  
 Winchester Model 70 Featherweight  
 Classic  
 Winchester Model 70 Lightweight Rifle  
 Winchester Ranger Rifle  
 Winchester Model 70 Super Express

Magnum  
Winchester Model 70 Super Grade  
Winchester Model 70 Custom  
Sharpshooter  
Winchester Model 70 Custom Sporting  
Sharpshooter Rifle

### **Centerfire Rifles — Single Shot**

Armsport 1866 Sharps Rifle, Carbine  
Brown Model One Single Shot Rifle  
Browning Model 1885 Single Shot  
Rifle  
Dakota Single Shot Rifle  
Desert Industries G-90 Single  
Shot Rifle  
Harrington & Richardson Ultra Varmint  
Rifle  
Model 1885 High Wall Rifle  
Navy Arms Rolling Block Buffalo Rifle  
Navy Arms #2 Creedmoor Rifle  
Navy Arms Sharps Cavalry Carbine  
Navy Arms Sharps Plains Rifle  
New England Firearms Handi-Rifle  
Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 5 Pacific  
Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 1.5  
Hunting Rifle  
Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 8 Union  
Hill Rifle  
Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 4.5 Target  
Rifle  
Remington-Style Rolling Block Carbine  
Ruger No. 1B Single Shot  
Ruger No. 1A Light Sporter  
Ruger No. 1H Tropical Rifle  
Ruger No. 1S Medium Sporter  
Ruger No. 1 RSI International  
Ruger No. 1V Special Varminter  
C.Sharps Arms New Model 1874 Old  
Reliable  
C.Sharps Arms New Model 1875 Rifle  
C.Sharps Arms 1875 Classic Sharps  
C.Sharps Arms New Model 1875 Target &  
Long Range  
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Long Range Express  
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Montana Roughrider  
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Military Carbine  
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Business Rifle  
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Military Rifle  
Sharps 1874 Old Reliable  
Thompson/Center Contender Carbine  
Thompson/Center Stainless Contender  
Carbine  
Thompson/Center Contender Carbine  
Survival System  
Thompson/Center Contender Carbine  
Youth Model  
Thompson/Center TCR '87 Single Shot  
Rifle  
Uberti Rolling Block Baby Carbine

### **Drillings, Combination Guns, Double Rifles**

Beretta Express SSO O/U Double Rifles  
Beretta Model 455 SxS Express Rifle  
Chapuis RGExpress Double Rifle  
Auguste Francotte Sidelock Double Rifles  
Auguste Francotte Boxlock Double Rifle

Heym Model 55B O/U Double Rifle  
Heym Model 55FW O/U Combo Gun  
Heym Model 88b Side-by-Side Double  
Rifle  
Kodiak Mk. IV Double Rifle  
Kreighoff Teck O/U Combination Gun  
Kreighoff Trumpf Drilling  
Merkel Over/Under Combination Guns  
Merkel Drillings  
Merkel Model 160 Side-by-Side Double  
Rifles  
Merkel Over/Under Double Rifles  
Savage 24F O/U Combination Gun  
Savage 24F-12T Turkey Gun  
Springfield Inc. M6 Scout Rifle/Shotgun  
Tikka Model 412s Combination Gun  
Tikka Model 412s Double Fire  
A. Zoli Rifle-Shotgun O/U Combo

### **Rimfire Rifles — Autoloaders**

AMT Lightning 25/22 Rifle  
AMT Lightning Small-Game Hunting Rifle  
II  
AMT Magnum Hunter Auto Rifle  
Anschutz 525 Deluxe Auto  
Armscor Model 20P Auto Rifle  
Browning Auto-22 Rifle  
Browning Auto-22 Grade VI  
Krico Model 260 Auto Rifle  
Lakefield Arms Model 64B Auto Rifle  
Marlin Model 60 Self-Loading Rifle  
Marlin Model 60ss Self-Loading Rifle  
Marlin Model 70 HC Auto  
Marlin Model 990I Self-Loading Rifle  
Marlin Model 70P Papoose  
Marlin Model 922 Magnum Self-Loading  
Rifle  
Marlin Model 995 Self-Loading Rifle  
Norinco Model 22 ATD Rifle  
Remington Model 522 Viper Autoloading  
Rifle  
Remington 552BDL Speedmaster Rifle  
Ruger 10/22 Autoloading Carbine (w/o  
folding stock)  
Survival Arms AR-7 Explorer Rifle  
Texas Remington Revolving Carbine  
Voere Model 2115 Auto Rifle

### **Rimfire Rifles — Lever & Slide Action**

Browning BL-22 Lever-Action Rifle  
Marlin 39TDS Carbine  
Marlin Model 39AS Golden Lever-Action  
Rifle  
Remington 572BDL Fieldmaster Pump  
Rifle  
Norinco EM-321 Pump Rifle  
Rossi Model 62 SA Pump Rifle  
Rossi Model 62 SAC Carbine  
Winchester Model 9422  
Lever-Action Rifle  
Winchester Model 9422 Magnum  
Lever-Action Rifle

### **Rimfire Rifles — Bolt Actions & Single Shots**

Anschutz Achiever Bolt-Action  
Rifle  
Anschutz 1416D/1516D Classic Rifles  
Anschutz 1418D/1518D Mannlicher Rifles  
Anschutz 1700D Classic Rifles  
Anschutz 1700D Custom Rifles  
Anschutz 1700 FWT Bolt-Action Rifle  
Anschutz 1700D Graphite Custom Rifle  
Anschutz 1700D Bavarian Bolt-Action  
Rifle  
Armscor Model 14P Bolt-Action Rifle  
Armscor Model 1500 Rifle  
BRNO ZKM-452 Deluxe Bolt-Action Rifle  
BRNO ZKM 452 Deluxe  
Beeman/HW 60-J-ST Bolt-Action Rifle  
Browning A-Bolt 22 Bolt-Action Rifle  
Browning A-Bolt Gold Medallion  
Cabanas Phaser Rifle  
Cabanas Master Bolt-Action Rifle  
Cabanas Espronceda IV Bolt-Action Rifle  
Cabanas Leyre Bolt-Action Rifle  
Chipmunk Single Shot Rifle  
Cooper Arms Model 36S Sporter Rifle  
Dakota 22 Sporter Bolt-Action Rifle  
Krico Model 300 Bolt-Action Rifles  
Lakefield Arms Mark II Bolt-Action Rifle  
Lakefield Arms Mark I Bolt-Action Rifle  
Magtech Model MT-22C Bolt-Action Rifle  
Marlin Model 880 Bolt-Action Rifle  
Marlin Model 881 Bolt-Action Rifle  
Marlin Model 882 Bolt-Action Rifle  
Marlin Model 883 Bolt-Action Rifle  
Marlin Model 883SS Bolt-Action Rifle  
Marlin Model 25MN Bolt-Action Rifle  
Marlin Model 25N Bolt-Action Repeater  
Marlin Model 15YN "Little Buckaroo"  
Mauser Model 107 Bolt-Action Rifle  
Mauser Model 201 Bolt-Action Rifle  
Navy Arms TU-KKW Training Rifle  
Navy Arms TU-33/40 Carbine  
Navy Arms TU-KKW Sniper  
Trainer  
Norinco JW-27 Bolt-Action Rifle  
Norinco JW-15 Bolt-Action Rifle  
Remington 541-T  
Remington 40-XR Rimfire Custom  
Sporter  
Remington 541-T HB Bolt-Action  
Rifle  
Remington 581-S Sportsman Rifle  
Ruger 77/22 Rimfire Bolt-Action  
Rifle  
Ruger K77/22 Varmint Rifle  
Ultra Light Arms Model 20 RF  
Bolt-Action Rifle  
Winchester Model 52B Sporting  
Rifle

### **Competition Rifles — Centerfire & Rimfire**

Anschutz 64-MS Left Silhouette  
Anschutz 1808D RT Super Match 54  
Target  
Anschutz 1827B Biathlon Rifle  
Anschutz 1903D Match Rifle  
Anschutz 1803D Intermediate Match  
Anschutz 1911 Match Rifle

Anschutz 54.18MS REP Deluxe Silhouette Rifle  
 Anschutz 1913 Super Match Rifle  
 Anschutz 1907 Match Rifle  
 Anschutz 1910 Super Match II  
 Anschutz 54.18MS Silhouette Rifle  
 Anschutz Super Match 54 Target Model 2013  
 Anschutz Super Match 54 Target Model 2007  
 Beeman/Feinwerkbau 2600 Target Rifle  
 Cooper Arms Model TRP-1 ISU Standard Rifle  
 E.A.A./Weihrauch HW 60 Target Rifle  
 E.A.A./HW 660 Match Rifle  
 Finnish Lion Standard Target Rifle  
 Krico Model 360 S2 Biathlon Rifle  
 Krico Model 400 Match Rifle  
 Krico Model 360S Biathlon Rifle  
 Krico Model 500 Kricotronic Match Rifle  
 Krico Model 600 Sniper Rifle  
 Krico Model 600 Match Rifle  
 Lakefield Arms Model 90B Target Rifle  
 Lakefield Arms Model 91T Target Rifle  
 Lakefield Arms Model 92S Silhouette Rifle  
 Marlin Model 2000 Target Rifle  
 Mauser Model 86-SR Specialty Rifle  
 McMillan M-86 Sniper Rifle  
 McMillan Combo M-87/M-88 50-Caliber Rifle  
 McMillan 300 Phoenix Long Range Rifle  
 McMillan M-89 Sniper Rifle  
 McMillan National Match Rifle  
 McMillan Long Range Rifle  
 Parker-Hale M-87 Target Rifle  
 Parker-Hale M-85 Sniper Rifle  
 Remington 40-XB Rangemaster Target Centerfire  
 Remington 40-XR KS Rimfire Position Rifle  
 Remington 40-XBBR KS  
 Remington 40-XC KS National Match Course Rifle  
 Sako TRG-21 Bolt-Action Rifle  
 Steyr-Mannlicher Match SPG-UIT Rifle  
 Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-I Rifle  
 Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-III Rifle  
 Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-IV Rifle  
 Tanner Standard UIT Rifle  
 Tanner 50 Meter Free Rifle  
 Tanner 300 Meter Free Rifle  
 Wichita Silhouette Rifle

#### Shotguns — Autoloaders

American Arms/Franchi Black Magic 48/AL  
 Benelli Super Black Eagle Shotgun  
 Benelli Super Black Eagle Slug Gun  
 Benelli M1 Super 90 Field Auto Shotgun  
 Benelli Montefeltro Super 90 20-Gauge Shotgun  
 Benelli Montefeltro Super 90 Shotgun  
 Benelli M1 Sporting Special Auto Shotgun  
 Benelli Black Eagle Competition Auto Shotgun  
 Beretta A-303 Auto Shotgun  
 Beretta 390 Field Auto Shotgun

Beretta 390 Super Trap, Super Skeet Shotguns  
 Beretta Vittoria Auto Shotgun  
 Beretta Model 1201F Auto Shotgun  
 Browning BSA 10 Auto Shotgun  
 Browning BSA 10 Stalker Auto Shotgun  
 Browning A-500R Auto Shotgun  
 Browning A-500G Auto Shotgun  
 Browning A-500G Sporting Clays  
 Browning Auto-5 Light 12 and 20  
 Browning Auto-5 Stalker  
 Browning Auto-5 Magnum 20  
 Browning Auto-5 Magnum 12  
 Churchill Turkey Automatic Shotgun  
 Cosmi Automatic Shotgun  
 Maverick Model 60 Auto Shotgun  
 Mossberg Model 5500 Shotgun  
 Mossberg Model 9200 Regal Semi-Auto Shotgun  
 Mossberg Model 9200 USST Auto Shotgun  
 Mossberg Model 9200 Camo Shotgun  
 Mossberg Model 6000 Auto Shotgun  
 Remington Model 1100 Shotgun  
 Remington 11-87 Premier Shotgun  
 Remington 11-87 Sporting Clays  
 Remington 11-87 Premier Skeet  
 Remington 11-87 Premier Trap  
 Remington 11-87 Special Purpose Magnum  
 Remington 11-87 SPS-T Camo Auto Shotgun  
 Remington 11-87 Special Purpose Deer Gun  
 Remington 11-87 SPS-BG-Camo Deer/Turkey Shotgun  
 Remington 11-87 SPS-Deer Shotgun  
 Remington 11-87 Special Purpose Synthetic Camo  
 Remington SP-10 Magnum-Camo Auto Shotgun  
 Remington SP-10 Magnum Auto Shotgun  
 Remington SP-10 Magnum Turkey Combo  
 Remington 1100 LT-20 Auto  
 Remington 1100 Special Field  
 Remington 1100 20-Gauge Deer Gun  
 Remington 1100 LT-20 Tournament Skeet  
 Winchester Model 1400 Semi-Auto Shotgun

#### Shotguns — Slide Actions

Browning Model 42 Pump Shotgun  
 Browning BPS Pump Shotgun  
 Browning BPS Stalker Pump Shotgun  
 Browning BPS Pigeon Grade Pump Shotgun  
 Browning BPS Pump Shotgun (Ladies and Youth Model)  
 Browning BPS Game Gun Turkey Special  
 Browning BPS Game Gun Deer Special  
 Ithaca Model 87 Supreme Pump Shotgun  
 Ithaca Model 87 Deerslayer Shotgun  
 Ithaca Deerslayer II Rifled Shotgun  
 Ithaca Model 87 Turkey Gun  
 Ithaca Model 87 Deluxe Pump Shotgun  
 Magtech Model 586-VR Pump Shotgun

Maverick Models 88, 91 Pump Shotguns  
 Mossberg Model 500 Sporting Pump  
 Mossberg Model 500 Camo Pump  
 Mossberg Model 500 Muzzleloader Combo  
 Mossberg Model 500 Trophy Slugster  
 Mossberg Turkey Model 500 Pump  
 Mossberg Model 500 Bantam Pump  
 Mossberg Field Grade Model 835 Pump Shotgun  
 Mossberg Model 835 Regal Ulti-Mag Pump  
 Remington 870 Wingmaster  
 Remington 870 Special Purpose Deer Gun  
 Remington 870 SPS-BG-Camo Deer/Turkey Shotgun  
 Remington 870 SPS-Deer Shotgun  
 Remington 870 Marine Magnum  
 Remington 870 TC Trap  
 Remington 870 Special Purpose Synthetic Camo  
 Remington 870 Wingmaster Small Gauges  
 Remington 870 Express Rifle Sighted Deer Gun  
 Remington 879 SPS Special Purpose Magnum  
 Remington 870 SPS-T Camo Pump Shotgun  
 Remington 870 Special Field  
 Remington 870 Express Turkey  
 Remington 870 High Grades  
 Remington 870 Express  
 Remington Model 870 Express Youth Gun  
 Winchester Model 12 Pump Shotgun  
 Winchester Model 42 High Grade Shotgun  
 Winchester Model 1300 Walnut Pump  
 Winchester Model 1300 Slug Hunter Deer Gun  
 Winchester Model 1300 Ranger Pump Gun Combo & Deer Gun  
 Winchester Model 1300 Turkey Gun  
 Winchester Model 1300 Ranger Pump Gun

#### Shotguns — Over/Unders

American Arms/Franchi Falconet 2000 O/U  
 American Arms Silver I O/U  
 American Arms Silver II Shotgun  
 American Arms Silver Skeet O/U  
 American Arms/Franchi Sporting 2000 O/U  
 American Arms Silver Sporting O/U  
 American Arms Silver Trap O/U  
 American Arms WS/OU 12, TS/OU 12 Shotguns  
 American Arms WT/OU 10 Shotgun  
 Armsport 2700 O/U Goose Gun  
 Armsport 2700 Series O/U  
 Armsport 2900 Tri-Barrel Shotgun  
 Baby Bretton Over/Under Shotgun  
 Beretta Model 686 Ultralight O/U  
 Beretta ASE 90 Competition O/U Shotgun  
 Beretta Over/Under Field Shotguns

Beretta Onyx Hunter Sport O/U Shotgun  
 Beretta Model SO5, SO6, SO9 Shotguns  
 Beretta Sporting Clay Shotguns  
 Beretta 687EL Sporting O/U  
 Beretta 682 Super Sporting O/U  
 Beretta Series 682 Competition Over/Unders  
 Browning Citori O/U Shotgun  
 Browning Superlight Citori Over/Under  
 Browning Lightning Sporting Clays  
 Browning Micro Citori Lightning  
 Browning Citori Plus Trap Combo  
 Browning Citori Plus Trap Gun  
 Browning Citori O/U Skeet Models  
 Browning Citori O/U Trap Models  
 Browning Special Sporting Clays  
 Browning Citori GTI Sporting Clays  
 Browning 325 Sporting Clays  
 Centurion Over/Under Shotgun  
 Chapuis Over/Under Shotgun  
 Connecticut Valley Classics Classic Sporter O/U  
 Connecticut Valley Classics Classic Field Waterfowler  
 Charles Daly Field Grade O/U  
 Charles Daly Lux Over/Under  
 E.A.A./Sabatti Sporting Clays Pro-Gold O/U  
 E.A.A./Sabatti Falcon-Mon Over/Under  
 Kassnar Grade I O/U Shotgun  
 Krieghoff K-80 Sporting Clays O/U  
 Krieghoff K-80 Skeet Shotgun  
 Krieghoff K-80 International Skeet  
 Krieghoff K-80 Four-Barrel Skeet Set  
 Krieghoff K-80/RT Shotguns  
 Krieghoff K-80 O/U Trap Shotgun  
 Laurona Silhouette 300 Sporting Clays  
 Laurona Silhouette 300 Trap  
 Laurona Super Model Over/Unders  
 Ljubic LM-6 Deluxe O/U Shotgun  
 Marocchi Conquista Over/Under Shotgun  
 Marocchi Avanza O/U Shotgun  
 Merkel Model 200E O/U Shotgun  
 Merkel Model 200E Skeet, Trap Over/Unders  
 Merkel Model 203E, 303E Over/Under Shotguns  
 Perazzi Mirage Special Sporting O/U  
 Perazzi Mirage Special Four-Gauge Skeet  
 Perazzi Sporting Classic O/U  
 Perazzi MX7 Over/Under Shotguns  
 Perazzi Mirage Special Skeet Over/Under  
 Perazzi MX8/MX8 Special Trap, Skeet  
 Perazzi MX 8/20 Over/Under Shotgun  
 Perazzi MX9 Single Over/Under Shotguns  
 Perazzi MX12 Hunting Over/Under  
 Perazzi MX28, MX410 Game O/U Shotguns  
 Perazzi MX20 Hunting Over/Under  
 Piotti Boss Over/Under Shotgun  
 Remington Peerless Over/Under Shotgun  
 Ruger Red Label O/U Shotgun  
 Ruger Sporting Clays O/U Shotgun  
 San Marco 12-Ga. Wildflower Shotgun  
 San Marco Field Special O/U Shotgun  
 San Marco 10-Ga. O/U Shotgun  
 SKB Model 505 Deluxe Over/Under Shotgun

SKB Model 685 Over/Under Shotgun  
 SKB Model 885 Over/Under Trap, Skeet, Sporting Clays  
 Stoeger/IGA Condor I O/U Shotgun  
 Stoeger/IGA ERA 2000 Over/Under Shotgun  
 Techni-Mec Model 610 Over/Under  
 Tikka Model 412S Field Grade Over/Under  
 Weatherby Athena Grade IV O/U Shotguns  
 Weatherby Athena Grade V Classic Field O/U  
 Weatherby Orion O/U Shotguns  
 Weatherby II, III Classic Field O/Us  
 Weatherby Orion II Classic Sporting Clays O/U  
 Weatherby Orion II Sporting Clays O/U  
 Winchester Model 1001 O/U Shotgun  
 Winchester Model 1001 Sporting Clays O/U  
 Pietro Zanoletti Model 2000 Field O/U

#### Shotguns — Side by Sides

American Arms Brittany Shotgun  
 American Arms Gentry Double Shotgun  
 American Arms Derby Side-by-Side  
 American Arms Grulla #2 Double Shotgun  
 American Arms WS/SS 10  
 American Arms TS/SS 10 Double Shotgun  
 American Arms TS/SS 12 Side-by-Side  
 Arrieta Sidelock Double Shotguns  
 Armsport 1050 Series Double Shotguns  
 Arizaga Model 31 Double Shotgun  
 AYA Boxlock Shotguns  
 AYA Sidelock Double Shotguns  
 Beretta Model 452 Sidelock Shotgun  
 Beretta Side-by-Side Field Shotguns  
 Crucelegui Hermanos Model 150 Double  
 Chapuis Side-by-Side Shotgun  
 E.A.A./Sabatti Saba-Mon Double Shotgun  
 Charles Daly Model Dss Double  
 Ferlib Model F VII Double Shotgun  
 Auguste Francotte Boxlock Shotgun  
 Auguste Francotte Sidelock Shotgun  
 Garbi Model 100 Double  
 Garbi Model 101 Side-by-Side  
 Garbi Model 103A, B Side-by-Side  
 Garbi Model 200 Side-by-Side  
 Bill Hanus Birdgun Doubles  
 Hatfield Uplander Shotgun  
 Merkel Model 8, 47E Side-by-Side Shotguns  
 Merkel Model 47LSC Sporting Clays Double  
 Merkel Model 47S, 147S Side-by-Sides  
 Parker Reproductions Side-by-Side  
 Piotti King No. 1 Side-by-Side  
 Piotti Lunik Side-by-Side  
 Piotti King Extra Side-by-Side  
 Piotti Piuma Side-by-Side  
 Precision Sports Model 600 Series Doubles  
 Rizzini Boxlock Side-by-Side  
 Rizzini Sidelock Side-by-Side  
 Stoeger/IGA Uplander Side-by-Side Shotgun

Ugartechea 10-Ga. Magnum Shotgun

#### Shotguns — Bolt Actions & Single Shots

Armsport Single Barrel Shotgun  
 Browning BT-99 Competition Trap Special  
 Browning BT-99 Plus Trap Gun  
 Browning BT-99 Plus Micro  
 Browning Recoilless Trap Shotgun  
 Browning Micro Recoilless Trap Shotgun  
 Desert Industries Big Twenty Shotgun  
 Harrington & Richardson Topper Model 098  
 Harrington & Richardson Topper Classic Youth Shotgun  
 Harrington & Richardson N.W.T.F. Turkey Mag  
 Harrington & Richardson Topper Deluxe Model 098  
 Krieghoff KS-5 Trap Gun  
 Krieghoff KS-5 Special  
 Krieghoff K-80 Single Barrel Trap Gun  
 Ljubic Mono Gun Single Barrel  
 Ljubic LTX Super Deluxe Mono Gun  
 Ljubic Recoilless Space Gun Shotgun  
 Marlin Model 55 Goose Gun Bolt Action  
 New England Firearms Turkey and Goose Gun  
 New England Firearms N.W.T.F. Shotgun  
 New England Firearms Tracker Slug Gun  
 New England Firearms Standard Pardner  
 New England Firearms Survival Gun  
 Perazzi TM1 Special Single Trap  
 Remington 90-T Super Single Shotgun  
 Snake Charmer II Shotgun  
 Stoeger/IGA Reuna Single Barrel Shotgun  
 Thompson/Center TCR '87 Hunter Shotgun