

Fort Knox Regulation 190-11

Military Police

**Physical Security of
Privately Owned
Weapons and
Ammunition**

Headquarters
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121
1 March 2015

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

Fort Knox Regulation 190-11
Physical Security for Privately Owned Weapons and Ammunition

This revision dated 1 March 2015

- Makes numeric change from Fort Knox Regulation 210-1 to Fort Knox Regulation 190-11.
- Identifies Fort Knox policies, procedures and prohibitions for privately owned weapons, explosives, and ammunition.
- Lists responsibilities for unit commanders to regulate Soldiers' and family members' privately owned weapons.
- Incorporates changes from Army Regulation 190-11, 5 September 2013.
- Identifies when commanders are required to restrict military personnel from possessing firearms.
- Revises list of prohibited privately owned weapons, explosives, and ammunition.

Department of the Army
Headquarters, Fort Knox
1st Cavalry Regiment Road
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121

Fort Knox Regulation 190-11

Effective 1 March 2015

Military Police

Physical Security for Privately Owned Weapons and Ammunition



PEGGY C. COMBS
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding

History. This publication is an administrative revision. The portions affected by this administrative revision are listed in the summary of change.

Summary. Introducing a privately owned weapon or ammunition on to Fort Knox is a privilege granted by the Senior Commander. Individuals who accept this privilege must comply with this regulation. This regulation complements Federal, Kentucky, Department of Defense (DoD) and Army policies. In the case where Federal, Kentucky, Army or Fort Knox policies conflict with each other, the more stringent policy will apply.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all personnel that possess a privately owned weapon on Fort Knox and anyone that stops and conducts an activity within Fort Knox jurisdictional areas. Small arms and ammunition issued to general officers are exempt from all provisions of this regulation, except loss and investigations requirements.

Proponent and exceptions.

The proponent for this regulation is the Fort Knox Directorate of Emergency Services (DES). The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling laws, regulations, and US Army Cadet Command (USACC) policies. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent.

Army Management Control Process. This regulation does not contain management control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of local forms are prohibited by subordinate commands of USACC.

Suggested Improvements or Clarification. Users are invited to send comments or suggested improvements to the DES via the Fort Knox Interactive Customer Evaluation (ICE) using the link for Service Provider for Weapons Registration.

Distribution. Distribution of this regulation is intended for Headquarters, US Army Cadet Command and its subordinate units. Distribution is in electronic format only.

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation establishes the criteria for possession, registration, transportation, storage, and disposal of firearms on Fort Knox.

a. Privately owned weapons and ammunition must be controlled. The Senior Commander (SC) has clear authority and responsibility to regulate privately owned weapons, explosives, and ammunition on Fort Knox. Personnel who remove privately owned weapons from Fort Knox will comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws pertaining to ownership, possession, and registration.

b. The carrying of privately owned weapons and ammunition on Fort Knox is only authorized following the established procedures in this regulation. Signs will remain posted at installation access control points (IACP) stating this prohibition.

c. This regulation is not intended to prevent the carrying of weapons by an officer, agent, or employee of a state, federal agency, or a political subdivision thereof while in an on-duty status, who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of law.

d. This regulation applies to registration of firearms belonging to personnel living on the installation and registration of firearms by personnel who bring a firearm onto the installation for the purpose of engaging in authorized activities such as hunting, dog training, or marksmanship events.

e. Privately owned weapons stored in unit arms rooms must be inventoried in conjunction with and at the frequency of the inventory of military weapons.

f. This regulation is punitive in nature. All individuals are subject to judicial processing under the US Magistrate Court system. Violations of this regulation may result in an apprehension, prosecution in the United States Magistrate Court, revocation of Weapons Permit, and confiscation of privately owned weapons.

(1) Military violators are subject to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) action, or appropriate administrative action.

(2) Civilian violators are subject to barment from post, referral to Civilian authorities, or disciplinary and administrative action according to appropriate Civilian personnel regulations.

(3) Weapons utilized, possessed, transported, or stored in violation of this regulation may be temporarily or permanently confiscated.

g. Under the Assimilative Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. § 13, when a criminal offense has been committed on Fort Knox, and the offense is not a federal offense, Kentucky law may apply to the offense. Any person found guilty of violating any state weapon offense, Fort Knox weapon rule, or regulation made applicable to Fort Knox under the provisions of this regulation may be subject to a fine and/or imprisonment, or both, for each violation per Public Buildings, Property, and Works (40 U.S.C. § 318c).

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in Appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. Unit Commanders:

(1) Account for and inventory privately owned firearms and ammunition secured in unit arms.

(2) Ensure that a DA Form 3749 (Equipment Receipt) has been issued for each privately owned firearm secured in the arms room. Privately owned firearms will be inventoried in conjunction with and at the frequency of the inventory of military weapons.

(3) Establish limits on the quantity and type of privately owned ammunition stored in the arms room, based upon availability of space and safety considerations.

(4) Ensure that inspections are conducted per AR 190–13 and this regulation to ensure proper storage and control.

(5) Take possession of unauthorized weapons or unregistered firearms or ammunition and coordinate with DES for registration and/or proper disposition.

(6) Post applicable local regulations and state and local law information on ownership, registration, and possession of firearms and ammunition on unit bulletin boards.

(7) Brief all newly assigned persons on this regulation and subordinate command guidance. All personnel will be made aware of changes.

b. Directorate of Emergency Services (DES):

(1) Register privately owned firearms IAW AR 190-11 and issue weapons permits or denial to register firearm letters as appropriate.

(2) Verify firearm registration and proper firearm storage during IACP operations.

(3) Confiscate unlawful and unauthorized weapons during normal law enforcement operations and dispose of them IAW AR 190-11 and the DES standard operating procedure (SOP).

(4) Conduct a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (BATFE) trace on all firearms involved in criminal activity.

(5) Enter lost, stolen or recovered firearms in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) terminal.

(6) Upon receipt of Military Protective Orders, verify if any firearms are registered on Fort Knox. If yes, notify unit Commander and ensure firearms are secured in unit arms room.

c. Directorate of Family Moral, Welfare and Recreation (DFMWR) - French Range:

(1) Verify the registration document of each person requesting to utilize facility prior to authorizing marksmanship activities utilizing a privately owned firearm.

(2) Direct owners of unregistered firearms to DES and instruct owners of unregistered firearms to remove the weapons from the installation until such time as the weapons are registered.

d. Directorate of Public Works (DPW) – Hunt Control:

(1) Verify the registration document of each person requesting to utilize a hunting area prior to assigning a designated hunting area.

(2) Direct owners of unregistered firearms to DES and instruct owners of unregistered firearms to remove the weapons from the installation until such time as the weapons are registered.

e. Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES): Inform firearm purchaser about the Fort Knox weapons registration requirement.

f. Individual possessing, storing, or transporting privately owned weapons and ammunition:

(1) Submit FK Form 2759-E (Registration of Privately-Owned Weapons) for any personnel requesting to bring firearms on Fort Knox.

(2) Must present proof of registration for National Firearms Act (NFA) firearms.

(3) Immediately report the loss or sale of registered privately owned weapons to the DES and unit chain of command.

(4) Immediately report the use of privately owned weapons for other than authorized hunting or marksmanship activities to the DES.

(5) Declare privately owned weapons to security guards when entering through an IACP as outlined in paragraph 3-7 of this regulation.

(6) If approached by law enforcement or security personnel, immediately declare if weapons are on their person, in their residence, or in their vehicle.

(7) Do not enable prohibited personnel to possess, store, or transport firearms or dangerous weapons.

(8) Store weapons properly IAW AR 190-11 and this regulation.

Chapter 2 - Categories of privately owned weapons

2-1. Category I - Prohibited privately owned weapons

a. Various statutes make possession of the following firearms or ammunitions unlawful:

(1) (1) A stolen firearm (18 U.S.C. § 922(j)).

(2) A machine gun that was not possessed before May 19, 1986 (18 U.S.C. §922(o)).

(3) A firearm that is not detectable by metal detectors or x-ray machines (18 U.S.C. § 922(p)).

(4) A NFA weapon not registered to the person in the National Firearms Registration (26 U.S.C. § 5861(d)).

(5) A firearm with the serial number obliterated, removed, changed, or altered (26 U.S.C. § 5861(h)).

(6) A firearm without a serial number as outlined in 26 U.S.C. § 5861(i).

b. Any weapon of mass destruction.

c. Any explosive weapon.

d. Any hoax bomb - a device that reasonably appears to be an explosive or incendiary device; or by its design causes alarm or reaction of any type by an official of a public safety agency or a volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies, except authorized military training aids.

e. Improvised firearm - a device or devices that were not originally a firearm and are adapted to expel a projectile through a smooth or rifled-bore barrel by using energy generated by an explosion or burning substance.

f. Armor-piercing ammunition.

g. NFA Firearms that are classified as: Any Other Weapon; Destructive Devices. EXCEPTION: Shotguns or shotgun shells with a bore over 0.50 of an inch for sporting purposes are authorized.

2-2. Category II - NFA firearms

a. Authorized types: Short barrel shotguns; Short barrel rifles; Machine guns and automatic weapons; Suppressors.

b. Carry: Prohibited on school grounds and Federal Buildings except for registered storage location.

c. Possess: The registered owner must be present.

d. Storage: Must be secured so that no one other than the NFA registered person has access to them.

(1) Family housing. The service member's commander must authorize all NFA firearms stored in housing. Firearms must be stored in either a secured safe, locked container, gun rack, and recommended secured with an approved trigger or chamber style gun lock that prevents loading or firing. Ammunition will be secured in a locked container, separately from NFA firearms.

(2) Transient lodging. Individuals living in transient lodging may store firearms in a safe provided by transient lodging or in the unit arms room.

(3) Geographical bachelor quarters. The service member's commander must authorize all NFA firearms stored in geographical bachelor quarters. Firearms must be stored in either a secured safe, locked container, gun rack, and recommended secured with an approved trigger or chamber style gun lock that prevents loading or firing. Ammunition will be secured in a locked container, separately from NFA firearms.

(4) Single Soldier barracks. Individuals living or staying in single Soldier barracks or unaccompanied personnel quarters must store NFA firearms and ammunition in the unit arms room.

e. Registration: Firearm must be registered with the National Firearm Registry. Firearm must be registered with DES, if brought onto Fort Knox.

2-3. Category III - Firearms other than NFA firearms

a. Authorized types: Handguns; Rifles; and Shotguns.

b. Carry: Prohibited on school grounds and federal buildings, except for registered storage location.

c. Possess: A Fort Knox weapons permit holder not under the influence must be present.

d. Storage: Must be secured in a container inaccessible to children and unauthorized individuals.

(1) Family housing. The service member's commander must authorize all firearms stored in housing. Firearms must be stored in either a secured safe, locked container, gun rack, and recommended secured with an approved trigger or chamber style gun lock that prevents loading or firing. Ammunition will be secured in a locked container, separately from NFA firearms.

(2) Transient lodging. Individuals living in transient lodging may store firearms in a safe provided by transient lodging or in the unit arms room.

(3) Geographical bachelor quarters. The service member's commander must authorize all firearms stored in geographical bachelor quarters. Firearms must be stored in either a secured safe, locked container, gun rack, and recommended secured with an approved trigger or chamber style gun lock that prevents loading or firing. Ammunition will be secured in a locked container, separately from firearms.

(4) Single Soldier barracks. Individuals living or staying in single Soldier barracks, unaccompanied personnel quarters, or transient quarters must store firearms and ammunition in the unit arms room.

e. Registration: Must be registered with DES, if brought onto Fort Knox.

2-4. Category IV - Dangerous or deadly weapons other than firearms

a. Authorized types: BB gun; pepper spray; stun gun; Taser; potato gun; spear guns, long bows, compound bows, blowguns, other projectile launching devices, swords, knives, household instruments, such as utensil knives, and kung-fu weapons (crossbows, nun chucks, and throwing stars).

b. Carry: Prohibited on school grounds and federal buildings.

Note: Pocket knives with a blade less than 2 ½-inches in length and personal defense items, such as pepper spray, stun gun, and Taser, are permitted in federal buildings, but not on school grounds.

c. Possess: An adult not under the influence must be present; parent permission and adult supervision is required for minors.

d. Storage: Must be secured and inaccessible to children and unauthorized individuals.

e. Registration: None.

Chapter 3 - Restrictions

3-1. Concealed privately owned weapons

a. The carrying of concealed privately owned weapons on Fort Knox is prohibited, regardless of whether a state or county permit has been obtained. For the purpose of this regulation, a concealed weapon is any instrument used or designed for the purpose of inflicting grievous bodily harm that is carried on the person in such a way as to be hidden from ordinary view.

b. The senior commander is the approving authority for Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA) exceptions.

3-2. Authorized hunting

a. Hunt control will provide weapons restrictions based on type of game being hunted and time of year.

b. Privately owned weapon possession is prohibited while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

3-3. Authorized marksmanship on Installation ranges

a. Rifles, pistols, and machine guns larger than .50 caliber are prohibited for marksmanship.

b. Prior coordination with French Range may allow discharge of larger privately owned weapons for marksmanship.

c. Use of a privately owned weapon is prohibited while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

d. Marksmanship practice is only authorized in designated areas.

3-4. Federal buildings

a. Federal law prohibits the possession of firearms in federal facilities by all individuals not specifically authorized by 18 U.S.C. § 930. Violators will be subject to fine and/or imprisonment for periods up to five years.

b. All buildings on Fort Knox which provide customer service functions will display a sign, clearly posted at each public entrance, to serve notice required by 18 U.S.C. § 930a. The FK Label 210-1-1(Warning Label – Weapons Prohibited in Federal Buildings) may be used to identify the facility as restricted.

c. Commanders and building managers may post the notice for command and headquarter facilities, mission-essential facilities, and other selected facilities as appropriate.

d. Tenant organizations may further restrict what kind and type of personal defense weapons and utility items, such as multi-tools, are allowed into their respective buildings. These restrictions must be outlined in the organization's physical security plan.

3-5. Individuals prohibited from possessing firearms

Title 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) establishes nine categories of individuals who may not possess firearms or ammunition. Title 18 U.S.C. § 922(d) makes it unlawful for any person to give any firearm or ammunition to a person, if he/she knows or has reasonable cause to believe the person is in one of the nine categories.

a. The categories are any person who—

(1) 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.

(4) Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to a mental institution.

(5) Is an alien illegally or unlawfully in or admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa.

(6) Has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions.

(7) Having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced his or her citizenship.

(8) Is subject to a court order that restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner.

(9) Has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

b. All individuals under 18 years of age may only possess firearms when supervised by an adult with a Fort Knox weapons permit/registration in authorized locations during authorized marksmanship or hunting.

3-6. Individuals prohibited from registering firearms

a. There are six categories of individuals who may not register firearms IAW AR 190-11.

b. The categories are any person who—

(1) Has been convicted of a felony (Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. § 921 et seq.), as amended in 1996 (18 U.S.C. § 922)).

(2) Has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence or a felony (the Lautenberg Amendment to the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968, as amended in 1996).

(3) Is a fugitive from justice.

(4) Has been convicted in any court of the possession, use, or sale of marijuana, dangerous or narcotic drugs (the term convicted includes nonjudicial punishment under UCMJ, Article 15).

(5) Is presently declared as mentally incompetent or who is presently committed to any mental institution.

(6) Any Civilian or Family member under the age of 18 is prohibited from the use of firearms, unless accompanied and supervised by a parent or legal guardian over the age of 18.

3-7. Privately owned weapon transportation

a. Transporting of a loaded firearm in a vehicle is prohibited. Muzzle loading firearms will be considered as unloaded when the ignition system (cap or powder in pan) is removed.

b. Firearms must be declared when entering through an IACP.

(1) Individual must present their picture identification (ID) and their Fort Knox weapons permit/registration.

(2) Individual must state purpose of bringing firearm onto Fort Knox (for example, storage, marksmanship, or hunting).

c. Individuals must travel in a direct route to and from the authorized area. While in transit between authorized areas, stops may be made at the Post Exchange, the Shoppette(s), and the Hunt Control facilities. Weapons will not be removed from the vehicle during these stops. No other stops are authorized.

d. Personnel removing firearms from Fort Knox will comply with applicable Federal and Kentucky laws pertaining to ownership, possession, and registration.

e. Individuals traversing Fort Knox from one off-post location to another off-post location using a publicly traveled roadway without stopping to conduct an activity within the confines of Fort Knox may transport weapons in accordance with Kentucky State Law and will not be held to the provisions of this regulation.

f. All firearms will be transported in the vehicle trunk or cased and stored not in plain view from outside the vehicle. Firearms in a “gun sock” or holster will not be considered cased. A firearm enclosed in a standard hard or soft case is considered NOT in plain view. At no time should a firearm, cased or uncased, be transported in window gun racks. Under no circumstances may an uncased gun be transported under or behind a seat or in a glove compartment, console, seat pouch or similar location. Commercially available trigger locks and other security devices are strongly recommended to deter and to prevent loss or theft.

g. Ammunition and firearms will be stored separately during transportation.

3-8. Privately owned weapon storage

a. Privately owned weapon(s) stored in unit arms storage facility will be provided the same protection afforded to military weapons and will be stored separately from military weapons. They will be inventoried at the same interval as military weapons.

b. Privately owned weapon(s) stored in on-post housing will be stored in a locked container or provided with a trigger lock. Ammunition for the firearm will be secured separately from the firearm in a locked container.

Chapter 4 - Registration

4-1. Registration requirement

All firearms brought onto the installation for storage or to engage in authorized activities must be registered through the DES. Service members in the grade of O-5 and below must have their commander’s approval; service members in the grade of O-6 and above may sign for themselves.

4-2. Registering procedures

a. All individuals must complete FK Form 2759-E. This form is available on the Fort Knox Garrison website at <http://www.knox.army.mil/Garrison/dhr/asd/forms.aspx>. The form may be typed or hand written.

b. The Weapons Registration Office will only conduct firearm registration during normal duty hours. FK Form 2759-E must be brought to the DES Weapons Registration Office at 481 Gold Vault Rd, Bldg 298 along with a valid government issued photo ID (state issued motor vehicle operator’s license, state issued identification card, DoD issued ID).

c. During non-duty hours, temporary registration may be conducted for all newly assigned personnel or recently purchased firearms by bringing a completed FK Form 2759-E to Chaffee Gate. These personnel will receive a seven day temporary permit that allows the firearm to be brought onto the installation for proper storage as outlined in Chapter two of this regulation. The temporary permit does not authorize the use of the firearm for any reason.

d. FK Form 2759-E may also be dropped off after hours at the Law Enforcement desk, 481 Gold Vault Rd, Bldg. 298, and will be processed during the following duty day. This method will not produce a temporary registration and will not authorize the transport, storage, or use of the firearm.

e. Alternatively, FK Form 2759-E may be mailed to the Weapons Registration Office (481 Gold Vault Rd, Bldg 298, Fort Knox, KY 40121. If mailed, the form must be accompanied by a copy of the registrant's valid ID. If the registration form is mailed, accurate telephone numbers are critical so telephonic contact may be made to clarify any issues. Firearm permits may be picked up at the DES after four business days or can be mailed back, if a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included with the application.

f. Do not bring firearms into any facility for registration.

g. Changes in registration information must be immediately provided to DES. Firearms registration will be valid for three years and should be un-registered when an individual no longer possesses the firearm.

4-3. Weapons permit/registration appeals

Procedures must be explained in the permit denial letter. Individuals prohibited by law from possessing a firearm may not appeal.

a. Individuals eligible for an appeal may submit formal written appeals through the DES.

b. For Soldiers and Family members, appeals require recommendations from the Soldier's unit commander.

c. All appeals require recommendations from the DES and Staff Judge Advocate (SJA).

d. The Garrison Commander (GC) is the appellate authority for appeals denied by the DES.

e. The SC is the final appellate authority for appeals denied by the GC.

4-4. Exemptions

The following personnel, entities, groups, and weapons are exempt from all or parts of this regulation.

- a. Small arms and ammunition issued to general officers are exempt from all provisions of this regulation, except loss and investigations requirements.
- b. Organizational weapons (for example, Boy Scouts, 4-H, Meade County Sportsman Club, etcetera) are exempt from registration, but are still required to comply with transportation requirements. Organizational weapons are not owned by any one person, but are owned by the organization collectively and procured with organizational funding. Organizations must make prior coordination with DES to bring weapons on the installation for special events.
- c. Muzzleloader/black powder firearms, antique firearms, and firearms manufactured prior to 1968 bearing no serial number are exempt from registration; however, they are still required to comply with transportation and storage requirements.
- d. Weapons identified in paragraph 2-4 and any other weapons that fire a projectile by means of compressed air, tension cables/bands, and/or springs are exempt from all portions of this regulation.
- e. Individuals who do not enter Fort Knox through an IACP and traverse on or through Fort Knox jurisdictional areas on public roadways that do not stop to conduct any activity are exempt from all portions of this regulation.
- f. Individuals of a government carrier service with a government bill of lading requiring armed guard surveillance are exempt from registration, but must comply with all other portions of this regulation.
- g. Any officer, agent, or employee of a federal agency, a state, or a political subdivision thereof while in an on-duty status, who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of law is exempt from registration and storage but must comply with all other portions of this regulation.

APPENDIX A - References

Section I - Required Publications

AR 190-11

Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (dtd 5 September 2013). (Cited in para 1-4)

AR 190-13

The Army Physical Security Program (dtd 25 February 2011). (Cited in para 1-4)

United States Code (USC)

Accessible through <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text> (Cited in paras 1-1, 2-1, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6)

Section II - Related Publications

AR 27-10

Military Justice (dtd 3 October 2011)

AR 710-2

Supply Policy (dtd 28 March 2008)

AR 710-3

Inventory Management (dtd 25 February 2002, RAR 3 September 2009)

MSM 2012

Manual for Courts-Martial United States (2012 Edition)

Section III - Prescribed Forms

Department of Defense (DD) forms are available on the OSC Web site (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>).

Department of the Army (DA) forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate web site (<http://www.apd.army.mil>).

Fort Knox forms are available on the Fort Knox Garrison website (<http://www.knox.army.mil/Garrison/dhr/asd/forms.aspx>).

DA Form 3749

Equipment Receipt (Prescribed in para 1-4)

FK Form 2759-E

Registration of Privately-Owned Weapons (Prescribed in paras 1-4, 4-2)

FK Form 210-1-1

Warning Label 0 Weapons Prohibited in Federal Buildings (Prescribed in para 3-4)

Section IV - Referenced Forms

This section contains no entries.

Glossary**Section I - Abbreviations****AAFES**

Army and Air Force Exchange Service

BATFE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

DES

Directorate of Emergency Services

DFMWR

Directorate of Family Morale, Welfare and Recreation

DoD

Department of Defense

DPW

Directorate of Public Works

GC

Garrison Commander

IACP

Installation Access Control Point

ICE

Interactive Customer Evaluation

ID

Identification

LEOSA

Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act

NCIC

National Crime Information Center

NFA

National Firearms Act

SC

Senior Commander

SJA

Staff Judge Advocate

SOP

Standard Operating Procedure

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

USACC

United States Army Cadet Command

U.S.C.

Unites States Code

Section II - Terms**Access control**

Permitting or denying the use of a particular resource by a particular entity.

Addict

Any person who habitually uses a controlled substance and has lost the power of self-control with reference to the use of controlled substance; and any person who is a current user of a controlled substance in a manner other than as prescribed by a licensed physician. Such use is not limited to the use of drugs on a particular day, or within a matter of days or weeks before, but rather that the unlawful use has occurred recently enough to indicate that the individual is actively engaged in such conduct. A person may be an unlawful current user of a controlled substance even though the substance is not being used at the precise time the person seeks to acquire a firearm or receives or possesses a firearm.

Ammunition

Projectiles combined with their fuses, propelling charges, and primers that are designed to be expelled from a firearm. This includes any type of military and commercial ammunition (ball, tracer, incendiary, blank, shotgun, black powder, and shot). Items

shall only be considered as ammunition when loaded into a cartridge with its bullets, powder, and primer.

Antique firearm

A firearm designed and manufactured before 1898. Muzzleloader firearms are considered “antique firearms” and there for are not classified as firearms under the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA).

Armor-piercing ammunition

A projectile or projectile core 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. It is designed primarily for the purpose of penetrating metal or body armor and to be used principally in rifles, pistols and revolvers.

Automatic weapons

A firearm which continues to fire and load ammunition from its magazine as long as the trigger is depressed (or until the magazine is depleted).

Barrel

The tube, usually metal, through which a controlled explosion or rapid expansion of gases are released in order to propel a projectile out of the end at a high velocity

Cantonment area

The central portion of the Fort Knox Reservation excluding field training sites, firing ranges and hunting areas, which include commercial and government facilities and activities, installation and unit headquarters, troop billets, and family housing.

Chemical weapon

Ammunition, device or equipment, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties which would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions or device.

Concealed weapon

Any instrument used or designed for the purpose of inflicting grievous bodily harm that is carried on the person in such a way as to be hidden from ordinary view. Folded knives with blades shorter than 3 inches are excluded from this definition.

Note: Folded knives with blades longer than 2 ½–inches in length are considered a Dangerous Weapon and are not authorized in a Federal Facility.

Controlled substance

A drug or other chemical whose manufacture, possession, or use is regulated by government and is the subject of legislative control. This may include illegal drugs and prescription medications.

Crime

An unlawful act punishable by local or federal government.

Dangerous or deadly 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 ½-inches in length.

Explosive, incendiary, and pyrotechnic device

Any type of device that is designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury, death, or substantial property damage, or for the principal purpose of causing such a loud report as to cause undue public alarm or terror, and includes a device designed, made, or adapted for delivery or shooting an explosive weapon. To include military or commercial explosive, incendiary, gas (to include chemical mace) or bomb, grenade, rocket, missile, mine, blasting cap, "dummy" and/or practice device such as simulators, and other similar detonating devices which are capable of being altered to contain a live charge, and pyrotechnic devices such as firecrackers, cherry bombs, bottle rockets, and star clusters.

Federal facility

Any 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.

Firearm

Any type of weapon which is designed or redesigned, made or remade, modified or re-modified to expel a projectile by action of an explosive force. This does not include antique firearms, antique replicas, and those modern firearms which have been rendered permanently inoperable.

Handgun

A pistol, revolver or other firearm originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand.

Installation access control points

Locations at the outermost boundary of Fort Knox (or cantonment area) where security checks can be performed on individuals, vehicles, and materials before potential threats can gain close proximity to Army assets.

Minor

A person who has not reached the full legal age of the majority, with legally demarcates childhood from adulthood (generally 18 years of age, defined in KRS 2.015).

Misdemeanor

An offense, other than a traffic infraction, for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment of not more than twelve (12) months can be imposed.

Muzzleloader

A firearm in which the projectile and propellant charge is loaded in the front end of the barrel.

National Crime Information Center

A computerized index of criminal justice information such as criminal record history information, fugitives, stolen properties, and missing individuals. The system is operated by the FBI available to federal, state, and local law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies.

NFA firearms (Type II)

Certain firearms, explosive munitions, and other devices which are legally regulated in the United States by the National Firearms Act (NFA).

a. Machine guns and automatic weapons. Any firearm which can fire more than 1 cartridge per trigger pull. Both continuous fully automatic fire and "burst fire" (for example, firearms with a 3-round burst feature) are considered machine gun features. The weapon's receiver is by itself considered to be a regulated firearm.

b. Short-barreled rifles. Any firearm with a butt stock and a rifled-bore barrel under 16 inches long or an overall length under 26 inches. The overall length is measured with any folding or collapsing stocks in the extended position. The category also includes firearms which came from the factory with a butt stock that was later removed by a third party.

c. Short barreled shotguns. Any firearm with a butt stock and a smooth-bore barrel under 18 inches or a minimum overall length under 26.

d. Suppressors. Any portable device designed to muffle or disguise the report of a portable firearm. This category does not include non-portable devices, such as sound traps used by gunsmiths in their shops which are large and usually bolted to the floor.

e. Destructive Devices. There are two broad classes of destructive devices:

(1) Devices such as grenades, bombs, explosive missiles, poison gas weapons, etcetera;

(2) Any firearm with a bore over 0.50 inches. (Many firearms with bores over 0.50" inch, such as 12-gauge shotguns, are exempted from the law because they have been determined to have a "legitimate sporting use".)

f. Any Other Weapons. This is a broad category used to regulate any number of firearms which the BATFE under the NFA enforces registration and taxation. Examples include (but not limited to):

(1) Smooth-bore pistols.

(2) Pen guns and cane guns.

(3) A firearm with combinations smooth bore and rifle barrels 12 inches or more but less than 18 inches in length from which only a single shot can be made from either barrel.

(4) Disguised firearms.

(5) Firearms that can be fired from within a wallet holster or a briefcase.

(6) A short-barreled shotgun which came from the factory with a pistol grip and no butt stock.

(7) Handguns with a forward vertical grip.

Pepper spray

Any device sold commercially for personal protection, which is designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of dispensing a substance capable of causing an adverse psychological or physiological effect on a human being.

Possession

Exercise actual dominion or control over a tangible object.

Projectile

An object expelled by the exertion of a propellant force. The propellant may be air, an explosive solid, or an explosive liquid.

Rifle

A firearm with a rifled-bore designed to be fired from the shoulder.

Rifled-bore

A series of spiraled grooves or angles within the barrel to provide the projectile an induced spin to stabilize it.

Serious physical injury

Injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious and prolonged disfigurement, prolonged impairment of health, or prolonged loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.

Shotgun

A firearm with a smooth-bore designed to be fired from the shoulder, designed to fire either a single, multiple-ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

Smooth-bore

No grooves or angles are within the barrel, as the projectile is otherwise stabilized or stabilizing is undesired or unnecessary.

Stun Gun

A battery-powered, hand-held weapon that fires an electric charge when held against a person and activated by a trigger or button, to immobilize a person briefly and without injury.

Switchblade knife

A type of knife with a folding or sliding blade contained in the handle which is opened automatically by a spring when a button, lever, or switch on the handle or bolster is activated.

Taser

A stun gun that shoots prongs to deliver an electrical current to shock to a person. It uses electrical current to disrupt voluntary control of muscles causing "neuromuscular incapacitation".

Violation means an offense, other than a traffic infraction, for which a sentence to a fine only can be imposed.

Weapon

Any instrument used in an offensive or defensive manner designed to inflict damage or harm to living beings, structures, or systems.

Weapon of mass destruction

Any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious physical injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, diseases, or radiation.

Section III - Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.