



# FFL NEWSLETTER

## FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSEE INFORMATION SERVICE

February 2005

In an effort to keep Federal Firearms Licensees (FFL) abreast of changing firearms laws and regulations, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) will provide semi-annual FFL Newsletters. In furtherance of our goal to provide you with up-to-date information, ATF will publish the newsletters in February and August of each year and distribute them to each FFL.

### INFORMATION ON NEW ATF FORM 4473

The Department of Justice (DOJ) has asked ATF to revise ATF Form 4473 (Firearms Transaction Record Part I – Over-the-Counter) to comply with the DOJ format. We expect the amended form to be available around August 2005. We will not be sending a mass mailing of the amended form to all FFLs in August because, except for the limited format changes required by DOJ, the form will be the same as the current form, dated October 2001. Therefore, you should continue using the October 2001 version until your supply is exhausted. If you run out of the October 2001 version once the amended form is in print, we will send you the amended forms as your replacement forms.

Please note that later in 2005, we will be issuing a new version of the Form 4473 that will differ in content from the October 2001 version. We hope this version will streamline the record keeping process. Although we do not know the exact month these forms will be available, please be advised that the revised forms will be mailed to all FFLs well in advance of their required use to avoid any business disruptions. In the mailing we will explain that the October 2001 forms, and the modified Department of Justice forms discussed above, can no longer be used.

### SALES OF FIREARMS TO LICENSED COLLECTORS OF CURIOS AND RELICS

Curio or relic firearms are defined as firearms which are of special interest to collectors by reason of some quality other than is associated with firearms intended for sporting use or as offensive or defensive weapons. To be recognized as curios or relics, firearms must fall within one of the following categories:

- (a) Firearms which were manufactured at least 50 years prior to the current date, but not including replicas thereof;
- (b) Firearms which are certified by the curator of a municipal, State, or Federal museum which exhibits firearms to be curios or relics of museum interest; and

- (c) Any other firearms which derive a substantial part of their monetary value from the fact that they are novel, rare, bizarre, or because of their association with some historical figure, period, or event [See 27 CFR 478.11 for information on requisite criteria ATF considers in rendering determinations under this subsection].

As a reminder, a C&R license does not afford any privileges to the licensee with respect to acquiring or disposing of firearms other than curios or relics in interstate or foreign commerce. A licensed collector has the same status under the GCA as a non-licensee except for transactions in curio or relic firearms. Therefore, sales of non curio or relic firearms by Federal Firearms Licensees to C&R license holders are subject to the Brady Law National Instant Checks System (NICS) and completion of ATF Form 4473. [See 27 CFR 478.93].

## NICS E-CHECK TRANSFER PROCESS

The permanent provisions of the Brady Law, which went into effect on November 30, 1998, required the U.S. Attorney General to establish the NICS so that any FFL may contact by telephone, or by other electronic means, for information to be supplied immediately, on whether the transfer of a firearm would violate Section 922 (g) or (n) of Title 18, United States Code, or State law.

Therefore, the FBI NICS Section, in a joint effort with the FBI Information Technology Management Section, Lockheed Martin Energy Systems, Science Application International Corporation and a FFL focus group, developed the NICS E-Check. This function enables the FFLs to conduct unassisted NICS background checks for firearm transfers via the Internet. The FFLs, via electronic communication, enter the prospective firearm transferee's descriptive information directly into the NICS and initiate the transaction search process.

The NICS E-Check Transfer Process is now operational. Implemented on September 21, 2004, the new process gives NICS E-Check users the same benefits as those who use the call centers. This means a user's chance of receiving a final determination on submissions using the NICS E-Check is over 90 percent, similar to calling the FBI NICS call center.

With the FBI NICS E-Check processing transactions similar to those received at the call centers, NICS hopes that FFLs will reap the benefits associated with using the NICS E-Check. Those benefits include: the ability to print the final status; a quick and accurate method of doing frequent status checks without using the telephone; the ability to retrieve transactions 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and the ability to review the transaction history for up to 90 days on all transactions not subject to the current purge regulations.

For additional information pertaining to the NICS E-Check, please contact the FBI NICS Section via 1-877-444-6427 (select option three) or access the NICS E-Check web site at [www.nicsezcheckfbi.gov](http://www.nicsezcheckfbi.gov).

## 2005 PRESIDENTS' DAY WEEKEND 24-HOUR OUTAGE

On July 16, 2004, the FBI NICS Section sent a letter to FFLs as an informational update on future events. The letter advised of a planned Section maintenance outage but did not address a definite date and time the outage would occur. The FBI has scheduled the power outage to begin on Sunday, February 20, 2005, at 3 p.m. EST and end on Monday, February 21, 2005, at 3 p.m. EST. This interruption is required to commission and test new electrical equipment for the electrical distribution system that services the FBI NICS Section. The installation of the new equipment will improve the operational reliability of the electrical system that provides power to the NICS. During the interruption, no NICS transactions will be processed through the call centers, through NICS E-Check, or the NICS Customer Service.

## MUZZLE LOADING FIREARMS

We frequently receive questions concerning the sale of modern in-line muzzle loading rifles. Several years ago ATF determined that an in-line muzzle loading rifle using #209 shotgun primers for ignition was not an antique firearm and was subject to all provisions of the Gun Control Act (GCA). However, the GCA was amended in 1998 and many in-line muzzle loading rifles are now antique firearms and are excluded from the provisions of the GCA.

As defined in section 921(a)(16) of Title 18, U.S.C. 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.

Many modern in-line muzzleloaders including those that use #209 shotgun primers for ignition now meet the definition of “antique firearm” and are excluded from the provisions of the GCA. However, there are some muzzleloaders that are still firearms subject to GCA controls. For example, firearms which can be switched from muzzleloaders to breechloaders by exchanging the barrel are still GCA firearms. In addition, a modern firearm that is altered to function as a muzzleloader is still a firearm.

The following are some examples of muzzleloaders that are still GCA firearms:

Thompson Center G2 Contender 209-45  
 Thompson Center Encore 209-50  
 The H&R 1871 Huntsman  
 Rossi S50  
 Mauser 98 fitted with a muzzle loading barrel  
 Remington 870 fitted with a muzzle loading barrel  
 Mossberg 500 fitted with a muzzle loading barrel

Although antique firearms are not subject to GCA controls, dealers should be aware that ammunition, including shotgun primers, is still subject to GCA controls. Persons who are otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms may purchase and possess antique firearms; however, such persons are still prohibited from possessing and receiving ammunition, including

shotgun primers, as provided in sections 922(g) and (n) of the GCA respectively. Such persons may possess ammunition for antique firearms such as percussion caps, minie balls, and 50 pounds or less of black powder for sporting, recreational, or cultural purposes.

Antique firearms are still subject to whatever State laws and local ordinances may apply.

### **PROVIDING A PROSPECTIVE TRANSFEREE THE NICS TRANSACTION NUMBER (NTN)**

If a prospective transferee has been denied, as a customer service, ATF recommends the FFL give the individual a copy of the brochure entitled “NICS Guide for Appealing a Firearm Transfer Denial” and provide the individual with the NTN (7 digit number provided by the NICS) or similar number provided by a Point of Contact State directly linked to the denial. ATF also recommends the FFL write the NTN or similar number on the line provided on the front of the brochure.

## **ARREST MADE IN MURDER OF INKSTER GUN DEALER**

### ***Partnership Formed To Solve Homicide, Arson, And Theft Of Guns***

Inkster, Mich. – Inkster Police Chief Marvin H. Winkler and Special Agent in Charge Valerie J. Goddard of the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) announced the arrest of Anthony R. Fields, Jr., age 17, identified as the principle suspect in the murder of Clyde Alexander, an Inkster gun dealer. The warrant also included arson and felony firearm charges.

On August 3, 2004, at approximately 10:50 a.m., a fire occurred at Alexander's Sporting Goods, 27367 Michigan Avenue in Inkster. The co-owner of the Federal firearms business, Clyde Alexander, was beaten and robbed of his firearm inventory. Mr. Alexander was discovered in the charred remains of his firearm business.

In addition to the Inkster Fire Department, who was assisted by the Westland and Dearborn fire departments in extinguishing the fire, local ATF agents responded to the scene to assist investigators because the fire occurred at the business premises of a Federal firearms licensed (FFL) dealer. ATF responds to all crimes involving members of the firearms and explosives industry. Inkster PD and ATF immediately formed a joint investigative task force, utilizing all Federal and local resources available to solve this crime.

"ATF offered their assistance and we welcomed the opportunity," stated Chief Winkler. "We made a promise to the family that all available resources would be used in solving this heinous crime," he added.

Inkster detectives and ATF Special Agent Certified Fire Investigators identified the origin of the fire and determined that it was intentionally set. Fire debris secured from the crime scene was sent to ATF's National Laboratory Center in Ammdendale, Md. for chemical analysis.

ATF inspectors were able to reconstruct the gun dealer's records and inventory and have determined that over 90 firearms had been stolen from him.

Ms. Goddard stated, "This is the second Federal Firearms Licensee that has been murdered in the State of Michigan over a two-year time span. ATF is committed to protecting our industry members and will aggressively investigate any violent crime committed against them. We know that these stolen gun inventories hit the street very quickly and become crime guns. That is exactly what happened in this case. One of the guns stolen from Mr. Alexander showed up on the streets of Detroit the following day."

Investigative resources utilized in this four-month investigation included those of the Inkster Police Department, special agents and inspectors of ATF, the Dearborn Police Department, the Detroit Police Department's 8<sup>th</sup> Precinct and Gang Squad, the Michigan State Police forensic crime lab and ATF's forensic laboratory. In addition, the United States Attorney's Office has offered their support to the Wayne County Prosecutor's Office with the prosecution of those responsible.

Fields will be arraigned today before the Honorable District Court Judge Sylvia James, 22nd District Court, Inkster, Michigan. Additional arrests are anticipated.

Chief Winker added, "I am very proud of all investigators who work tirelessly in their combined effort to resolving this case. As this investigation continues, we hope the arrests in this case offers solace to the Alexander family."

## SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPON (SAW) BAN

### QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q: What was the semiautomatic assault weapon (SAW) ban?

A: The SAW ban was enacted on September 13, 1994, by PL 103-322, Title IX, Subtitle A, section 110105. The ban made it unlawful to manufacture, transfer, or possess SAWs. The law defines SAWs as 19 named firearms, as well as semiautomatic rifles, pistols, and shotguns that have certain named features. The ban was codified at 18 U.S.C. § 922(v). SAWs lawfully possessed on September 13, 1994 were not covered by the ban. There also were certain exceptions, such as possession by law enforcement.

Q: Was the SAW ban permanent?

A: No. The law enacting the ban provided that it would expire 10 years from the date of enactment, which was September 13, 1994. Therefore, effective 12:01 a.m. on September 13, 2004, the provisions of the law ceased to apply.

Q: What was the Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Device (LCAFD) ban?

A: The LCAFD ban was enacted along with the SAW ban on September 13, 1994. The ban made it unlawful to transfer or possess LCAFDs. The law generally defined a LCAFD as a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device manufactured after September 13, 1994 that has the capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition. The ban was codified at 18 U.S.C. § 922(w). As with SAWs, there were certain exceptions to the ban, such as possession by law enforcement.

Q: Was the LCAFD ban permanent?

A: No. The LCAFD ban was enacted by the same law as the SAW ban. Therefore, like the SAW ban, it expired 10 years from the date of enactment. Effective 12:01 a.m. on September 13, 2004, the provisions of the law ceased to apply.

Q: Does expiration of the ban affect records maintained by licensed manufacturers, importers and dealers?

A. Yes. Federal firearms licensees are no longer required to collect special records regarding the sale or transfer of SAWs and LCAFDs for law enforcement or government sales. However, existing records on SAWs and LCAFDs must still be maintained for a period of 5 years. Moreover, records of importation and manufacture must be maintained permanently and licensees must maintain all other acquisition and disposition records for 20 years.

Q: Are SAWs and LCAFDs marked "Restricted law enforcement/government use only" or "For export only" legal to sell to civilians in the United States?

A: Yes. SAWs and LCAFDs are no longer prohibited. Therefore firearms with the restrictive markings are legal to transfer to civilians in the United States and it is legal for non-prohibited civilians to possess them. All civilians may possess LCAFDs.

Q: Does the expiration of the SAW ban and the LCAFD ban affect importation?

A: LCAFDs are no longer prohibited from importation but they are still subject to the provisions of the Arms Export Control Act. An approved Form 6 import permit is still required. Non-sporting firearms are still prohibited from importation under sections 922(l) and 925(d)(3) of the GCA. Because the vast majority of SAWs are nonsporting, they generally cannot be imported.

If an importer has an approved Form 6 import permit for LCAFDs with a restriction stamp on it related to the ban, the importer may import LCAFDs using the permit and disregard the restriction stamp. Importers may apply for a new permit if they prefer.

Temporary importation of SAWs and LCAFDs is now lawful under the provisions of Title 27, CFR, section 478.115(d) because firearms that are temporarily imported are not required to meet sporting purpose requirements.

Q: Does the expiration of the SAW ban change laws regarding assembly of nonsporting shotguns and semiautomatic rifles from imported parts?

A: No. The provisions of section 922(r) of the GCA and the regulations in 27 CFR 478.39 regarding assembly of non-sporting shotguns and semiautomatic rifles from imported parts still apply.

Q. Does the expiration of the SAW ban affect firearms under the National Firearms Act?

A: All provisions of the National Firearms Act (NFA) relating to registration and transfer of machineguns, short barreled rifles, weapons made from rifles, short barreled shotguns, weapons made from shotguns, any other weapons as defined in 26 USC section 5845(e), silencers, and destructive devices still apply. However, it is now lawful to possess NFA firearms that are also semiautomatic assault weapons, as long as all provisions of the NFA are satisfied.

USAS-12 and Striker12/Streetsweeper shotguns are still classified as destructive devices under ATF Rulings 94-1 and 94-2 and must be possessed and transferred in accordance with the NFA.

Q: Can tribal law enforcement entities now possess SAWs and LCAFDs?

A: Yes.

Q: Does the expiration of the ban affect State law?

A: Expiration of the Federal law will not change any provisions of State law or local ordinances. Questions concerning State assault weapons restrictions should be referred to State and local authorities.

Q: Whom should I call if I have a question?

A: Your local ATF office.

**CHANGES IN FEDERAL LAW AS OF SEPTEMBER 13, 2004  
RELATING TO  
SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS (SAWs)  
AND  
LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES (LCAFDs)**

**GENERAL**

As of September 13, 2004, the provisions of Public Law 103-322, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, covering semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices are no longer in effect. The regulations implementing these provisions also are no longer in effect.

Specifically, there is no longer a Federal prohibition on the manufacture, transfer, and possession of semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

There are no longer any marking requirements for semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices. Existing markings on firearms and magazines relating to law enforcement or government use may be disregarded.

There is no longer any Federal requirement for Federal firearms licensees to obtain certain documentation before transferring semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices to government agencies or law enforcement officers. However, any records obtained prior to September 13, 1994, pertaining to the sale or transfer of semiautomatic assault weapons must still be retained for a period of 5 years. See 27 CFR § 478.129(f). Moreover, records of importation and manufacture must be maintained permanently and licensees must maintain all other acquisition and disposition records for 20 years.

Licensees who provided letters of future intent to sell semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices to law enforcement agencies and other qualified customers are no longer obligated to comply with such letters.

Anyone who illegally possessed, manufactured, or transferred semiautomatic assault weapons or large capacity ammunition feeding devices before the bans expired still have violated the law since their possession, manufacture, or transfer was illegal at the time.

### **IMPORTATION**

The prohibition on the importation of non-sporting firearms under 18 U.S.C. section 922(l) and 925(d)(3) still applies.

Importation of large capacity ammunition feeding devices still is covered under the Arms Export Control Act. Therefore an approved permit still is required to import large capacity magazines.

Temporary importation of semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity magazines is now lawful under the provisions of 27 CFR § 478.115(d) because temporary importations are not subject to the sporting purpose test.

### **ASSEMBLY OF NON-SPORTING SHOTGUNS AND SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLES FROM IMPORTED PARTS**

The prohibition on assembly of non-sporting shotguns and semiautomatic rifles from imported parts as provided under 18 U.S.C. § 922(r) and 27 CFR § 478.39 still applies.

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS**

Law enforcement officers and police departments who obtained semiautomatic assault weapons are no longer required to use such firearms only for official use.

Law enforcement officers and police departments may now sell or transfer semiautomatic assault weapons to persons who are not prohibited from receiving firearms.

Law enforcement officers and police departments may now sell or transfer large capacity ammunition feeding devices to anybody.

Signed statements that semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices will be used for official use are no longer required to be provided to Federal firearms licensees.

### **RETIRED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**

Federal law does not prohibit retiring law enforcement officers from keeping semiautomatic assault weapons or large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

Former law enforcement officers who received semiautomatic assault weapons on retirement may now transfer those firearms to persons who are not prohibited from receiving firearms. Transfer of large capacity ammunition feeding devices is no longer restricted.

### **NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT**

All provisions of the National Firearms Act relating to registration and transfer of machineguns, short barreled rifles, weapons made from rifles, short barreled shotguns, weapons made from shotguns, any other weapons as defined in Title 26 U.S.C. section 5845(e), silencers, and destructive devices still apply.

Properly registered silencers may now be attached to semiautomatic rifles and pistols with threaded muzzles without creating a prohibited semiautomatic assault weapon.

USAS-12 and Striker12/Streetsweeper shotguns are still classified as destructive devices under ATF Rulings 94-1 and 94-2 and must be possessed and transferred in accordance with the NFA.

### **EFFECT ON STATE LAW**

Expiration of the Federal law will not change any provisions of State law or local ordinances. Questions concerning State assault weapons restrictions should be referred to State and local authorities.

## FBI/NICS NEWS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) NICS Section recently sent to all Federal Firearms Licensees (FFLs) a letter announcing a new process that may be utilized by lawful firearms purchasers to prevent erroneous denials or extended delays because for example, a purchaser may have a name or date of birth similar to that of a prohibited person.

This process permits applicants to request that the FBI NICS Section maintain information about them in the Voluntary Appeal File (VAF), a separate file to be checked by the NICS. Potential purchasers may apply to be considered for entry into the VAF by, among other things, signing an applicant statement which authorizes the FBI NICS Section to retain information that would otherwise be destroyed upon the approval of the firearm transaction.

At the conclusion of the FBI NICS Section's research, the applicant will receive a letter from the FBI NICS Section indicating the outcome of the research as being successful, unsuccessful, or the information insufficient. Successful applicants will be provided a unique personal identifier number

(UPIN), which they will provide to the FFL for all future firearms purchases. The applicant will retain the original letter. ATF recommends the UPIN be placed in block 18(a) of the ATF Form 4473, along with information about Government issued identification documents, until such time that the form may be revised with a block for the UPIN.

In the future, the UPIN will be provided to the Call Center Representative during the initial background check. In the interim, all subsequent NICS checks on those individuals with UPINs must be conducted through the FBI NICS Section Customer Service at 1-877-444-6427. Select option six from the automated menu to be transferred to a VAF Customer Service Representative. The FFL must state that they are conducting a NICS check on an individual who has provided a UPIN. The FFL will provide the UPIN to the Customer Service Representative and the rest of the process will remain the same.

For a copy of the FBI NICS letter or for further information regarding the VAF, you may contact the FBI NICS Section Customer Service at telephone number 1-877-444-6427.

## VARIANCE FOR RECORDKEEPING

27 CFR 478.22 requires FFLs to apply for a variance to maintain records of acquisition/disposition (A/D) in a computerized database. Letters requesting a variance must be submitted to the Director of Industry Operations (DIO) for the ATF Field Division in which the FFL's premises is located. ATF may approve the variance if, among other things, all of the requirements contained in 27 CFR 478.125 are met.

If a variance is approved by ATF, the FFL must maintain a copy of it with the required records.

The National Tracing Center (NTC) has encountered problems with the records of FFLs who had previously been granted such variances. All variances to maintain A&D records in a computerized database, granted by ATF since the mid-1990's, require that periodic printouts must take place. Generally the schedule for these printouts includes:

- At least semiannually;
- Upon request by an ATF officer;
- When the database is purged;
- When the license is terminated.

In addition, the variances require that, upon termination of the license, the licensee must provide an ASCII text file (conforming to common industry standards) and a file description, in addition to printout(s) of all records, to the Out of Business (OOB) Records Center. The printouts and ASCII text file must contain the information prescribed in 27 CFR 478.125(e). Licensees are reminded that these records must be forwarded within 30 days of discontinuance.

The NTC has received OOB records where a variance had been granted, but these records failed to include the complete printouts, ASCII files, or both. If the licensee is not capable of providing both the printouts and ASCII text file, the licensee must again request a variance from the appropriate DIO stating the reason that the requirements of the original variance cannot be met.

## OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (EPS)

This page reflects recent personnel changes to the Office of Enforcement Programs and Services (Formerly Firearms, Explosives and Arson Directorate) in ATF Headquarters. The following EPS managers can be contacted on issues regarding firearms and ammunition.

### Assistant Director

Enforcement Programs and Services  
Lewis Raden (202) 927-7940

### Deputy Assistant Director

Enforcement Programs and Services  
Walfred Nelson (202) 927-7940

#### Chief, Firearms Programs Division

John Spurgeon (202) 927-7770

#### Deputy Chief, Firearms Programs Division

Nicholas Colucci (202) 927-7770

#### Chief, Firearms Technology Branch

Sterling Nixon (304) 260-1700

#### Chief, Firearms Enforcement Branch

David Chipman (202) 927-7770

#### Chief, International Programs Branch

Robert Thomas (202) 927-5560

#### Chief, Firearms and Explosives Services Division

Audrey Stucko (202) 927-8300

#### Chief, National Firearms Act Branch

Ken Houchens (202) 927-8330

#### Chief, Firearms and Explosives Imports Branch

Vacant (202) 927-8320

#### Chief, Federal Firearms Licensing Center

Lee Vannett (404) 417-2750

#### Chief, National Tracing Center Division

Terry Austin (800) 788-7133

#### Chief, National Tracing Center Branch

Charles Houser (800) 788-7133

#### Chief, Brady Operations Branch

Bernard Teyssier (304) 260-3860

#### Chief, National Integrated Ballistics Identification Network (NIBIN) Branch

Steve Pugmire (202) 927-5660

ATF Web site: <http://www.atf.gov>

#### Report Stolen Firearms

(Monday – Friday 8:00AM – 4:30PM EST)  
(888) 930-9275  
(Evenings, Weekends and Holidays)  
(800) 800-3855

#### TO RECEIVE ATF FORMS AND PUBLICATIONS

#### ATF Distribution Center

PO Box 5950  
Springfield, VA 22150-5950  
(703) 455-7801  
<http://www.atf.gov/dcof/index.htm>

#### TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE REGARDING YOUR LICENSE

#### ATF Firearms Licensing Center

PO Box 409567  
Atlanta, GA 30384-9567  
(404) 417-2750

#### TO SHIP OUT-OF-BUSINESS RECORDS

#### ATF National Tracing Center

244 Needy Road  
Martinsburg, WV 25405  
(800)788-7133

**ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR  
ATF FIELD DIVISIONS AND OTHER KEY OFFICES**

Atlanta Field Division  
2600 Century Parkway  
Suite 300  
Atlanta, GA 30345-3104  
(404) 417-2600

Baltimore Field Division  
G.H. Fallon Building  
31 Hopkins Plaza, 5<sup>TH</sup> Floor  
Baltimore, MD 21201-2825  
(410) 779-1700

Boston Field Division  
Federal Building  
10 Causeway Street  
Room 253  
Boston, MA 02222-1047  
(617) 557-1200

Charlotte Field Division  
6701 Carmel Road  
Suite 200  
Charlotte, NC 28226  
(704) 716-1800

Chicago Field Division  
525 West Van Buren Street  
Suite 600  
Chicago, IL 60607  
(312) 846-7200

Columbus Field Division  
37 West Broad Street  
Suite 200  
Columbus, OH 43215  
(614) 827-8400

Dallas Field Division  
1114 Commerce Street  
Suite 303  
Dallas, TX 75202  
(469) 227-4300

Detroit Field Division  
1155 Brewery Park Blvd.  
Suite 300  
Detroit, MI 48207-2602  
(313) 259-8050

Houston Field Division  
15355 Vantage Pkwy West  
Suite 200  
Houston, TX 77032-1965  
(281) 372-2900

Kansas City Field Division  
2600 Grand Avenue  
Suite 200  
Kansas City, MO 64108  
(816) 559-0700

Los Angeles Field Division  
350 South Figueroa Street  
Suite 800  
Los Angeles, CA 90071  
(213) 534-2450

Louisville Field Division  
600 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.  
Place  
Louisville, KY 40202  
(502) 753-3400

Miami Field Division  
5225 NW 87<sup>TH</sup> Avenue  
Suite 300  
Miami, FL 33178  
(305) 597-4800

Nashville Field Division  
5300 Maryland Way  
Suite 200  
Brentwood, TN 37027  
(615) 565-1400

New Orleans Field Division  
Heritage Plaza  
111 Veterans Boulevard  
Suite 1008  
Metairie, LA 70005  
(504) 841-7000

New York Field Division  
241 37<sup>th</sup> Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Brooklyn, NY 11232  
(718) 650-4000

Philadelphia Field Division  
US Customs House, Room 607  
2<sup>ND</sup> & Chestnut Streets  
Philadelphia, PA 19106  
(215) 717-4700

Phoenix Field Division  
3003 North Central Avenue  
Suite 1010  
Phoenix, AZ 85012  
(602) 776-5400

San Francisco Field Division  
5601 Arnold Road  
Suite 400  
Dublin, CA 94568-7724  
(925) 479-7500

Seattle Field Division  
915 2<sup>ND</sup> Avenue, Room 790  
Jackson Federal Building  
Seattle, WA 98174  
(206) 389-5800

St. Paul Field Division  
30 East Seventh Street  
Room 1870  
St. Paul, MN 55101  
(651) 726-0200

Tampa Field Division  
501 East Polk Street  
Room 700  
Tampa, FL 33602  
(813) 202-7300

Washington Field Division  
607 14<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Suite 620  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 927-8810

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