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Army in Europe
Regulation 190-6*

CNE-CNA-C6F
Instruction 5300.15R*

USAFE
Instruction 31-205*

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Military Police

Registration and Control of Privately Owned Firearms and Other Weapons in Germany

***This publication supersedes AE Regulation 190-6/USNAVEUR Instruction 5300.15Q/ USAFE Instruction 31-205, 4 June 2010.**

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Summary. This publication provides policy and procedures for acquiring, registering, storing, importing, and shipping privately owned firearms (POFs) and ammunition in Germany (and to new duty stations in European Union member states) and for importing POFs into the United States.

NOTE: The NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) does not address acquiring, registering, and storing POFs and ammunition for U.S. Forces members in Germany. U.S. Forces members must comply with German weapon laws for acquiring, registering, and storing POFs and ammunition while stationed in or visiting Germany.

Summary of Change. This revision—

● Adds the requirement to post warning signs at the entrance of U.S. military installations and referring to carrying POFs onto U.S. military installations (para 5c).

● Changes provisions on carrying POFs (para 16).

Applicability. This publication applies to the following personnel who are assigned, employed, or reside within the geographic boundaries of Germany, and their Family members (U.S.-German Agreement on Privately Owned Firearms):

● Members of the U.S. Forces and civilian components.

● Personnel with status under article 71, 72, or 73 of the Supplementary Agreement to the NATO SOFA for Germany.

Supplementation. Army organizations will not supplement this publication without approval by the Registry of Motor Vehicles, Provost Marshal Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR. Issuing Navy supplements or other implementing directives by Navy elements will be as prescribed by the CNE-CNA-C6F. Proposed Air Force supplements to this publication issued by USAFE units will be sent through channels to USAFE/A7S (A7SOI), Unit 3050, Box 135, APO AE 09094-0135.

Forms. Paragraph 4 lists forms prescribed by this publication. AE and higher level forms are available through the Army in Europe Library & Publishing System (AEPUBS) at *https://aepubs.army.mil*.

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this publication must be—

● Identified, maintained, and disposed of by Army units according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Records Information Management System website at *https://www.arims.army.mil*.

● Identified, maintained, and disposed of by Navy units according to Navy records management policy.

● Maintained by Air Force units in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFM) 33-363, Management of Records, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) at *https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af61a/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm*.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this publication is the Registry of Motor Vehicles, Provost Marshal Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR (DSN 496-4632). Users may suggest improvements to this publication by sending DA Form 2028 to the Registry of Motor Vehicles, Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230.

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SECTION I
GENERAL

1. PURPOSE
This publication prescribes—

a. Policy and procedures for—

(1) Acquiring, registering, and disposing of privately owned firearms (POFs).

(2) Importing POFs into Germany.

(3) Importing or reimporting POFs into the United States.

(4) Certifying AE Form 190-6D, Part B. This includes conducting a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) criminal-background check using the National Instant Criminal Background Check as a basis for certifying AE Form 190-6D, Part A.

b. Controls for possessing, using, and carrying POFs, ammunition, destructive devices, other weapons, and explosives.

2. REFERENCES
Appendix A lists references.

3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS
The glossary defines abbreviations and German terms used in this publication.

4. FORMS
This publication prescribes the following forms:

a. AE Form 190-6B, Privately Owned Firearm Registration *(Waffenbesitzkarte)*.

b. AE Form 190-6D, U.S. Forces Application for Registration of a Firearm.

c. AE Form 190-6D, Part A, Application to Conduct FBI National Instant Criminal Background Check.

d. AE Form 190-6D, Part B, Application for Issuance of a Permit Pursuant to the Weapons Law *(WaffG)/Antrag auf Erteilung einer Erlaubnis nach dem Waffengesetz (WaffG)*.

e. AE Form 190-6D, Part C, Application for Addition/Deletion of a Firearm (RMV use only).

f. AE Form 190-6D, Part D, Transport of Privately Owned Firearms Off Military Installations/ *Transport von im Privatbesitz Befindlichen Feuerwaffen Ausserhalb Militärischer Einrichtungen*.

g. AE Form 190-6E, Firearms Register.

h. AE Form 190-6F, Certification of Release/Donation of POF.

i. AE Form 190-6G, Weapons Bill of Sale/*Schußwaffen Kaufvertrag*.

j. AE Form 190-6H(a), Commander's Statement of Reliability/*Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung* (for military personnel and DOD civilian employees).

k. AE Form 190-6H(b), Commander's Statement of Reliability/*Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung* (for Family members only).

l. AE Form 190-6J, Request for Privately Owned Firearm Cancellation.

m. AE Form 190-6K, Certificate of Examination Regarding Technical Knowledge/*Prüfungszeugnis nach Lehrgang über Sachkunde*.

n. AE Form 190-6L, Certificate of Need/*Bedürfnisnachweis*.

o. AE Form 190-6M, Application for a European Weapons Permit/*Antrag auf Erteilung eines Europäischen Feuerwaffenpasses*.

p. AE Form 190-6N, Application for Issuance of a Small Weapons Permit for Gas/Blank Firearms With the Approval Mark According to Illustration 2 in Appendix 1 of the *1. Verordnung Zum Waffengesetz* (*WaffV*) (First Ordinance to the Weapons Law) (Ptb-Mark in Circle)/*Antrag auf Erteilung eines kleinen Waffenscheins für Gas-/Schreckschußwaffen die mit dem Zulassungszeichen nach Anlage 1, Abbildung 2 zur 1. WaffV versehen sind (Ptb-Zeichen im Kreis)*.

q. AE Form 190-6P, U.S. Forces Renewal of Firearm Registration.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The USAREUR Provost Marshal (PM), will establish processes and be responsible for publishing regulations governing the registration and control of POFs and other weapons as prescribed in this publication (USEUCOM Dir 45-7).

b. The Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Division, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(1) Develop policy and procedures for operating rod and gun clubs under U.S. Army jurisdiction.

(2) Manage the Hunting and Sport Shooters Program in Germany.

c. Garrison PMs or base chiefs of security forces (CSFs) will ensure that the following wording is added to current warning signs posted at the entrance to all installations: *Privately owned weapons are prohibited on this installation without prior approval from the installation commander. Individuals are subject to search when entering or leaving the installation or facility (AR 190-11).* If existing signs do not provide adequate space for this statement, new signs will be posted with this information.

d. The USAREUR PM will—

(1) Operate and maintain a central registry of POFs owned by members and organizations of the U.S. Forces in Germany.

(2) Send a notice to the commander of each person who registers a POF or amends a valid POF registration for any reason.

(3) Send a monthly inventory list of all firearms registered with a rod and gun club to the appropriate commander supervising the rod and gun club.

(4) Process all POF documents with the *Bundesverwaltungsamt (BVA)* (German Federal Administration Office).

e. The Deputy Chief of Staff, Morale and Welfare, USAFE, will develop policy and procedures for operating rod and gun clubs under USAFE jurisdiction.

f. The CG, USAREUR, Customs Executive Agent (NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Customs Policy Branch), will update the following parts of this publication as needed:

(1) Importing POFs into Germany (para 8).

(2) Importing POFs into the customs territory, United States (CTUS) (app B).

g. Commanders of organizations or units operating rod and gun clubs will closely supervise those activities. These commanders will ensure that—

(1) Firearms and ammunition acquired and stocked in rod and gun clubs are properly accounted for and secured.

(2) Acquired firearms are registered at the local field registration station (FRS) immediately on receipt.

(3) Firearms are not offered for sale until they are registered with the Firearms Section, Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV), Provost Marshal Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR.

(4) Monthly inventory lists are reconciled with the RMV.

(5) Physical security requirements are met according to AR 190-11 and AR 190-13 or Air Force Instruction (AFI) 31-101 and USAFE Supplement 1, as applicable.

h. The personnel in (1) and (2) below are the approval authorities for AE Form 190-6D; AE Form 190-6D, Part A; AE Form 190-6H(a); and AE Form 190-6H(b). They may not delegate this approval authority. No individual may approve his or her own application.

(1) The first O5 commander (or civilian-equivalent supervisor) or higher in the applicant's (or applicant's sponsor's) chain of command.

(2) The Chief, USAREUR Liaison Office, at the American Embassy in Berlin.

6. POLICY

a. U.S. Forces personnel and Family members must meet all procurement, registration, and storage requirements in this publication before they may purchase nonrestricted POFs.

b. Reservists may not purchase POFs from rod and gun clubs in Germany when they are in Germany on active duty for less than 1 year. Reservists on active duty in Germany for 1 year or longer may purchase firearms from rod and gun clubs if they meet all criteria in this regulation and have the approval of the first O5 commander (or civilian-equivalent supervisor) in their chain of command. Reservists must possess a *Jagdschein* (German hunting license) or a *Waffenbesitzkarte (WBK)* (German weapons possession card) before purchasing a POF.

c. No person may—

(1) Possess a POF (including electrically charged or battery-operated stun guns) for self-defense or for protecting persons or property.

(2) Carry a concealed POF.

(3) Carry a POF while performing official duties.

(4) Acquire, register, or possess POFs if they are—

(a) Under 18 years old.

(b) Under 21 years old, unless the POF is a rifle, shotgun, air pistol, air rifle, or paintball gun. Air pistols, air rifles, and paintball guns are not required to be registered in the U.S. Forces or German system. These POFs must have the German approval seal (capital letter "F" in a pentagon) on them to be legal in Germany. POFs without this seal may not be in the possession of U.S. Forces personnel in Germany.

(c) Under charges for or have ever been convicted in a court of law for a crime punishable by confinement for 1 year or more as listed in the Manual for Courts-Martial or for a similar offense listed in the United States Code (USC).

(d) Determined to be of doubtful character or reliability, lacking good judgment, or lacking the necessary responsibility to use a firearm safely.

(e) Receiving psychological evaluation or treatment.

NOTE: Personnel in categories (c), (d), or (e) above will have their POFs stored in a unit arms room until the actions have been reconciled by the first O5 commander (or civilian-equivalent supervisor) or above.

(5) Acquire, possess, use, or carry a POF that has not been registered according to this publication.

(6) Acquire, possess, use, or carry at any time any destructive device or other prohibited item (glossary), except as required for official duties while in the geographic area of Germany.

(7) Acquire, possess, handle, or transport propellant powder, except as authorized by a valid *Sprengstofferwerbsschein* (gunpowder permit) issued by German authorities.

(8) Produce ammunition (including reloading) except at rod and gun clubs that have an established reloading program (app C).

(9) Use controlled items (glossary) for purposes other than intended.

d. The determination of doubtful character or reliability (c(4)(d) above) will be made by the first O5 commander (or civilian-equivalent supervisor) in the chain of command of the individual concerned (or that individual's sponsor unit).

(1) Only the following may be used as a basis for determining reliability:

(a) Abuse of alcohol, drugs, or a substance having similar effects.

(b) Habitual violence.

(c) Misconduct bearing a reasonable and substantial relationship to individual qualifications.

(2) The individual concerned will be informed in writing of the determination. The decision may be appealed to an officer in the grade of O6 (or civilian equivalent) or higher in the chain of command over the officer who made the adverse determination. The decision of the appellate authority will be final.

e. Persons and organizations will—

(1) Register their POFs. This requirement also applies to persons who act as agents to acquire firearms for other individuals or organizations. When a person acquires a firearm on behalf of a rod and gun club, sport center, or other organization, he or she must register the firearm using "custodian" as the name of the owner (for example, Name: Custodian, Organization: Heidelberg Rod and Gun Club).

(2) Promptly present appropriate documents showing authorization to acquire, register, or keep any POF in their possession to the following on request:

(a) Military police or security force officials.

(b) Unit commanders or supervisors.

(c) Investigative personnel of any military Service.

(d) German police officers or customs officials.

f. Approval authorities (paras 5h(1) and (2)) will—

(1) Become familiar with Section 5 of the *Waffengesetz (WaffG)* (German Weapons Law) before approving any applicant's request to acquire, possess, or purchase POFs. Appendix D is a translation of Section 5, *WaffG*.

(2) Before approving AE Form 190-6D, AE Form 190-6H(a), or AE Form 190-6H(b), the approving official must ensure that the applicant has completed AE Form 190-6D, Part A, and has been authorized to "proceed" with the application for a permit. Approval to "proceed" will be indicated by the RMV with an appropriate remark on AE Form 190-6D, Part A. In addition, AE Form 190-6H(b) may be approved only after a U.S. Forces local legal liaison authority (LLLA) certifies completion of a local background check. AE Regulation 550-56/USNAVEUR Instruction 5820.13F/USAFE Instruction 51-705, appendix B, lists LLLAs by area of responsibility.

(a) The Family member's certification will state that to the knowledge of the certifying official, the applicant has not been or is currently not under investigation for any offense listed in appendix D during the past 5 years.

(b) The Family member applicant is responsible for obtaining the certification from the LLLA on AE Form 190-6H(b). Completed certificates must be mailed directly from the LLLA to the Registry of Motor Vehicles, Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230). This certification provides an additional basis for determining reliability. This additional criterion is required because no personnel records are routinely available through the FBI criminal-background check on non-U.S. citizen Family members for responsible approval authorities to review.

(3) Certify AE Form 190-6D, Part B, by issuing a statement of reliability (AE Form 190-6H(a) or AE Form 190-6H(b)) when, in the judgment of the approval authority, the applicant meets all the requirements in subparagraph g below. In validating the applicant's ability to meet these requirements, the approval authority should review the applicant's military personnel records or equivalent civilian personnel files, conduct a local military police check, and an FBI criminal-background check.

g. Applicants must—

(1) Be at least 18 years old.

(2) Be reliable and physically fit.

(3) Not have had a weapon permit (AE Form 190-6D, Part A, or AE Form 190-6D, Part B) disapproved.

(4) Use firearms and ammunition carefully.

(5) Handle and store POFs and ammunition according to German law.

(6) Prohibit others who do not have the legal authority to use firearms and ammunition from using the applicant's firearms and ammunition.

(7) Have no record of—

(a) Convictions of the offenses listed in appendix D.

(b) Criminal offenses committed under the influence of alcohol.

(c) Serious or frequent violations of law.

(d) Criminal violations of hunting laws, nature-protection laws, laws on arms, the German Federal Arms Act, the German Arms Control Act, or the German Explosives Act.

(e) Being declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to lack legal capacity.

(f) Addiction to alcohol or drugs.

(8) Have one of the following to obtain a *WBK*:

(a) A valid *Jagdschein* (AE Reg 215-145/USAFE Inst 34-104 provides application procedures). Hunters must maintain active hunter's liability insurance.

(b) A *Bedürfnisnachweis* (Certificate of Need) (AE Form 190-6L), if the applicant intends to be a sport shooter.

1. Sport shooters who have been active participants in a rod and gun club or civilian sport-shooting program at least once a month for the last 12 months (minimum 18 shooting sessions) and have successfully completed the U.S. Forces technical knowledge examination on firearms (given at the local community education center (AE Form 190-6K)) may obtain a *Bedürfnisnachweis* from a rod and gun club. IMCOM-Europe is responsible for maintaining this MWR program and assisting members of the U.S. Forces in completing certification as a sport shooter in Germany.

2. Sport shooters must maintain active sport-shooters liability insurance.

SECTION II
ACQUISITION AND SALE

7. AUTHORITY
An approved AE Form 190-6D is required for persons to acquire and register a firearm.

8. IMPORTING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO GERMANY

a. Individuals cannot normally import POFs into Germany without meeting the requirements of the *WaffG*. The import of POFs into Germany is authorized only if the individual importing the POF has obtained an importation permit (*Verbringungserlaubnis*) and a *WBK* with all POFs properly entered on it. Importing POFs into Germany without proper documentation is a violation of this publication. Furthermore, failure to comply with this publication may result in the German authorities confiscating the POFs at the port of entry and charging the individual importing the POFs with German weapons- or customs-related offenses. Prohibited POFs (glossary) may not be imported.

b. The legal import of POFs into Germany at Government expense as part of household goods or unaccompanied baggage does not require AE Form 550-175A.

c. AE Form 550-175A is required when importing POFs in unaccompanied baggage at personal expense or when hand-carrying a POF.

d. Firearms brought into Germany by members of the U.S. Forces, purchased from other members of the U.S. Forces, or sold by a rod and gun club are required to have proofing and marking by a German Government-authorized gunsmith (*Waffenbeschuss)*. European firearms or European firearms purchased in the rod and gun club already meet this requirement.

e. German Federal authorities will report firearms violations by members of the U.S. Forces occurring in Germany to the FBI and the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). This could result in the individual losing the right to own a firearm in the United States.

9. ACQUISITION, STOCK, AND SALE OF FIREARMS BY U.S. FORCES ACTIVITIES

a. Only rod and gun clubs may sell firearms, parts, and ammunition for firearms. Rod and gun clubs will not acquire, stock, sell, or offer for sale—

(1) Any destructive device or prohibited item listed in the glossary.

(2) Pistols or revolvers that do not meet the factoring criteria prescribed by the ATF for import into the United States (table 1).

b. After receiving firearm shipments, rod and gun club personnel will—

(1) Verify firearm serial numbers.

(2) Immediately register the firearms at the local FRS.

(3) Reregister firearms when the current weapons registration (AE Form 190-6B) expires.

c. Rod and gun clubs must meet the physical-security standards for protecting U.S. Government arms and ammunition prescribed in—

(1) AR 190-11 and AR 190-13 for clubs operated by Army in Europe elements.

(2) AFI 31-101 and USAFE Supplement 1 for clubs operated by USAFE elements.

d. Rod and gun club personnel will sell ammunition only to persons who have a valid U.S. Forces POF registration card and a *WBK*. Ammunition may also be sold for immediate use with rod and gun club-owned firearms or POFs stored at the rod and gun club for sport shooting on the club ranges.

(1) The *WBK* will indicate the caliber or gauge of the ammunition the buyer is authorized to purchase.

(2) Rod and gun club personnel will sell propellant powder (black or smokeless) to patrons only when the prospective buyer has a valid *Sprengstofferwerbsschein* authorizing the acquisition of propellant powder. German law requires that when a sale to an authorized buyer is made, the buyer's *Sprengstofferwerbsschein* will be annotated to show the—

(a) Amount of powder sold.

Table 1 **Factoring Criteria for Pistols and Revolvers**	
Pistol Model	**Revolver Model**
Individual characteristics and factor allowance	Individual characteristics and factor allowance
Overall length For each ¼ inch over 6 inches (1 value) ____	Barrel length (muzzle to cylinder face) For each ¼ inch over 4 inches (½ value) ____
Frame construction Investment cast or forged steel (15 value) Investment cast or forged high tungsten steel alloy (20 value) ____	Frame construction Investment cast or forged steel (15 value) Investment cast or forged high tungsten steel alloy (20 value) ____
Firearm weight with magazine (unloaded) per ounce (1 value) ____	Firearm weight (unloaded) per ounce (1 value) ____
Caliber .22 short and .25 auto (0 value) .22 long rifle and 7.65 mm to .38 mm automatic (3 value) 9 mm Parabellum and over (10 value) ____	Caliber .22 short to .25 accelerating copper-plated (0 value) .22 long rifle and .30 - .30 Smith & Wesson (3 value) .38 special (4 value) .357 Magnum and over (5 value) ____
Miscellaneous equipment External hammer (2 value) Double action (10 value) Drift adjustable target sight (5 value) Click adjustable target sight (10 value) Target grips (5 value) Target trigger (2 value) ____	Miscellaneous equipment Adjustable target sights (drift or click) (5 value) Target hammer and target trigger (5 value) ____
Safety features Locked breech mechanism (5 value) Loaded breech mechanism (5 value) Grip safety (3 value) Magazine safety (5 value) Firing pin block or lock (10 value) ____	Safety tests A double-action revolver must have a safety feature that automatically (or in a single-action revolver by manual operation) causes the hammer to retract to a point where the firing pin does not rest on the primer of the cartridge. The safety device must withstand the impact of a weight equal to the weight of the revolver dropping from a distance of 36 inches in a line parallel to the barrel on the rear of the hammer spur, a total of five times. ____
Prerequisites for Import	**Prerequisites for Import**
1. The pistol must have a positive, manually operated safety device. 2. The combined length and height must exceed 10 inches with the height (right angle measurement to barrel without magazine or extension) being at least 4 inches and the length being at least 6 inches.	1. The revolver must pass the safety test. 2. The revolver must have an overall frame (with conventional grips) length (not diagonal) of at least 4½ inches. 3. The barrel must have a length of at least 3 inches.
Qualifying score is 75 value. **Achieved score:** ____	**Qualifying score is 45 value.** **Achieved score:** ____
NOTES: 1. Any person who needs technical advice on the factoring criteria in this table should contact the nearest U.S. Forces rod and gun club. 2. The ATF reserves the right to prevent importation of any revolver or pistol that achieves an apparent qualifying score but does not adhere to the provisions of section 925(d)(3), title 18, chapter 44, USC (amended).	

(b) Date of sale.

(c) Name and address of the seller.

(3) Active-duty general officers may buy ammunition from rod and gun clubs for their Service-issued pistols.

e. Rod and gun clubs will use AE Form 190-6E to record firearms acquired, sold, transferred, or destroyed. These forms will be kept for at least 4 years after the last line entry is completed. Firearms received from any source in any manner will be listed immediately in this register.

f. When transferring firearms from one rod and gun club to another, the receiving rod and gun club will immediately register them with the local FRS. The receiving rod and gun club representative will enter the name of the rod and gun club from which the POF was received in block 20 of AE Form 190-6D.

g. In Germany, retired U.S. military personnel must have a valid retiree military ID card (DD Form 2), a valid German customs certificate, and a *WBK* to acquire a firearm at rod and gun clubs.

10. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

a. A firearm owner may sell or otherwise transfer ownership of a firearm (rifle or shotgun only) to another member of the U.S. Forces who has an approved AE Form 190-6D and a valid *WBK*. Transfer of handguns may be made only after the individual has permission from the German authorities to purchase a handgun, as annotated on the individual's *WBK*. This also applies to individuals who have an initial German hunting license or German sport-shooters certificate instead of a *WBK*. To sell or transfer a firearm—

(1) The buyer and seller must be present at the community FRS.

(2) The seller must complete two copies of AE Form 190-6G (one copy for the buyer and one for the seller) and present his or her *WBK*.

(3) The buyer will present an approved AE Form 190-6D; valid AE Form 190-6D, Part A; AE Form 190-6H(a) or AE Form 190-6H(b); and proof of a valid *WBK* to the FRS. A valid German hunting license or German sport shooters certificate is acceptable to register the firearm and apply for a *WBK*.

(4) The seller will surrender the current AE Form 190-6B to FRS personnel. FRS personnel will—

(a) Mark the AE Form 190-6B "VOID."

(b) Indicate the reason for the voiding action.

(c) Show the date of transaction.

(5) The original owner's AE Form 190-6B and *WBK*; and the buyer's original approved AE Form 190-6D; valid AE Form 190-6D, Part A (not older than 12 months); AE Form 190-6H(a) or AE Form 190-6H(b); and proof of a valid *WBK* ((3) above) must be sent to the Firearms Section (USAREUR G3 (AEAGC-PDP-V), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230), within 3 workdays after the firearm transfer.

b. The following requirements apply to the sale of firearms in Germany to non-SOFA and ordinarily resident personnel in Germany:

(1) The buyer and seller must be present at the community FRS.

(2) The seller must complete two copies of AE Form 190-6G (one copy for the buyer and one for the seller) and present his or her *WBK*.

(3) The firearm must have been possessed by authorized personnel in Germany for at least 6 months.

(4) The seller must present an approved AE Form 550-175B validated by German customs authorities (AE Reg 550-175/USNAVEUR Inst 5840.1E/USAFE Inst 51-702) before the transfer.

(5) The buyer must possess a valid *WBK*.

(6) FRS personnel will send the seller's *WBK*, AE Form 190-6G, and AE Form 550-175B to the Firearms Section within 3 workdays after the firearm transfer for processing. The POF will be deleted from the *WBK* by the *BVA* and the *WBK* returned to the seller.

NOTE: Hunters may register and transfer ownership of only two handguns. Sport shooters may register and transfer ownership of handguns based on their shooting discipline.

SECTION III
REGISTRATION

11. GENERAL

a. Registration Procedures.

(1) When a firearm is acquired in Germany, the owner must present an approved AE Form 190-6D to an FRS before taking possession of the firearm. For Air Force personnel, the registration requirements in AFI 31-101 also apply.

(2) The owner must apply for and receive a favorable FBI criminal-background check (AE Form 190-6D, Part A) before possessing, purchasing, or registering a POF in Germany. The applicant must complete section I and submit AE Form 190-6D, Part A, to the approving official to complete section II. After the form is approved, it must be submitted to the community FRS. Once the background check is completed, the form will be returned to the applicant.

NOTE: Non-U.S. citizens must have a United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)-issued number in order to process their background check.

(3) Firearms that do not shoot a projectile through a barrel (for example, blank cartridge pistols and revolvers, irritant-spray pistols, signal pistols, starter pistols) do not need to be registered as POFs with either the U.S. Forces or German authorities. Owners of these types of firearms, however, must have a small firearms permit (AE Form 190-6N). This permit may be obtained by completing AE Form 190-6N and submitting it to the community FRS.

(4) Persons in (a) through (c) below may not register firearms under this publication. They must comply with the registration requirements of the country where they reside or that they are visiting.

(a) Retired personnel who do not otherwise have status under 18 USC 921 through 928.

(b) Persons who are not entitled to treatment as members of the Force, members of the civilian component, or dependents under the NATO SOFA and Supplementary Agreement.

(c) Reservists on active duty for less than 1 year.

b. POFs Not Registered With the German Authorities. No registration with the German authorities is required for POFs that were in Germany before 2001 and have been grandfathered for storage in unit arms rooms (on space-available basis) or rod and gun club arms rooms (fee basis). These POFs must be registered with the U.S. Forces using the standard registration form (AE Form 190-6D). In addition, the U.S. Forces registration card (AE Form 190-6B) must accompany the POF in storage. Personnel may keep their POFs in an arms room with the commander's approval or at a rod and gun club until their permanent change of station (PCS) or separation from the military or employment in Germany. At that time, they must comply with the *WaffG* if remaining in Germany or U.S. Customs importation laws if going to the United States. Under no circumstances may POFs be in the hands of private individuals, in quarters, or in barracks rooms unless they are registered with the German authorities.

(1) If POFs are to be shipped in connection with a PCS or similar move, they must remain stored until the day they are shipped. Personnel owning POFs must obtain written approval from their commander before their POFs may be removed from a storage facility. Personnel who choose to mail their POFs (rifles and shotguns only) to the United States must do so according to applicable German and U.S. Customs and postal regulations. Handguns may be shipped to the United States only through a licensed dealer or in a Government household shipment. An import approval from ATF or proof of previous possession in the United States is required.

(2) U.S. Forces personnel with unregistered POFs may not sell or otherwise dispose of them without first obtaining written approval from the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

(3) At least 1 year before separation from service or employment resulting in loss of NATO SOFA privileges, personnel who intend to remain in Germany are strongly encouraged to enroll in a German hunting course at one of the rod and gun clubs to obtain a *Jagdschein* or participate in a German sport shooting program for 1 year in order to obtain a sport-shooters license (*WBK*) to be in compliance with German firearms law on termination of military service or employment. Noncompliance will result in confiscation of POFs and possible criminal action by the German authorities.

(4) All unregistered firearms must be cleared at the local FRS once they have been shipped to the continental United States or registered with local German officials.

12. PROOF OF OWNERSHIP

a. Individual ownership or the authority to possess a firearm will be substantiated for registration by one of the following:

(1) A properly completed sales slip, firearms bill of sale (AE Form 190-6G), contract, lease bailment, gift certificate, power of attorney, or other document clearly showing the holder's legal claim as the owner.

(2) A valid *WBK*.

b. To complete AE Form 190-6D, the FRS will require the presentation of one of the documents in (1) or (2) above as proof of ownership.

13. VALIDITY OF REGISTRATION

a. U.S. Forces POF registrations (AE Form 190-6B) are valid for 4 years after the date of registration.

b. A renewal notice for each POF registration will be mailed to the POF owner 75 days before the expiration date. The owner must complete the form, sign it, and return it to the Registry of Motor Vehicles, Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230) before the original registration expires.

c. Firearms must be reregistered with the RMV when the current U.S. Forces POF registration expires.

14. REGISTRATION AND RENEWAL PROCEDURES

a. To register their POF as a German hunter, U.S. Forces members must submit a *Jagdschein* or *WBK* validating their need to register or renew a POF to their FRS. Individuals must have proof of ownership, and complete and submit the following forms to their FRS:

(1) AE Form 190-6D. AE Form 190-6D must be completed for each firearm to be registered. The applicant must complete section A, and the approving official must complete section B.

(2) AE Form 190-6D, Part A. A completed and approved AE Form 190-6D, Part A, must be provided.

(3) AE Form 190-6D, Part B. A completed and signed AE Form 190-6D, Part B, must be provided.

(4) AE Form 190-6H(a) or AE Form 190-6H(b). A completed AE Form 190-6H(a) (for military personnel and DOD civilian employees) or AE Form 190-6H(b) (for Family members) that is signed by the applicant's approval authority must be provided.

b. To register their POF as a sport shooter, U.S. Forces members must submit a sport-shooters certificate or *WBK* validating their need to register a POF to their FRS. Individuals must have proof of ownership and complete and submit the following forms to their FRS:

(1) AE Form 190-6D. AE Form 190-6D must be completed for each firearm to be registered. The applicant must complete section A, and the approving official must complete section B.

(2) AE Form 190-6D, Part A. A completed and approved AE Form 190-6D, Part A, must be provided.

(3) AE Form 190-6D, Part B. A completed and signed AE Form 190-6D, Part B, must be provided.

(4) AE Form 190-6H(a) or AE Form 190-6H(b). A completed AE Form 190-6H(a) (for military personnel and DOD civilian employees) or AE Form 190-6H(b) (for Family members) signed by the applicant's approval authority must be provided.

(5) AE Form 190-6K. A completed and approved AE Form 190-6K must be provided.

(6) AE Form 190-6L. An AE Form 190-6L must be provided.

c. To register additional POFs, applicants with a *WBK* must submit—

(1) AE Form 190-6D with proof of ownership.

(2) An approved AE Form 190-6D, Part A, if their last background check is more than 12 months old.

(3) A completed AE Form 190-6H(a) or AE Form 190-6H(b) if their last reliability statement is more than 12 months old.

(4) A *WBK*.

d. The FRS will submit the documents in subparagraphs a through c above to the RMV for review and processing.

(1) After reviewing the applicant's documents, the RMV will send them to the *BVA*. The *BVA* will review applications and either process them or return them to the RMV (if an application is incomplete or incorrect).

(2) The *BVA* will contact the applicant in writing when the application is approved and provide instructions for paying the necessary fees. The applicant may provide proof of payment directly to the Firearms Section (scan and send by e-mail a copy of payment to usarmy.sembach.usareur.list.rmv-cust-svc@mail.mil or fax to DSN 496-4649) to expedite the return of documents from the *BVA* to the applicant. The *BVA* will issue the permit to the applicant and notify the RMV.

(3) If an application is denied, the *BVA* will notify the U.S. Forces applicant in writing stating the reason for the denial and advising the applicant of the options to contest the denial under German law. A copy of this notice will be provided to the RMV.

e. If the firearm (other than antiques defined by DOD 4500.9-R, chapter 503) does not have a serial number, the first letter of the applicant's last name and the last four digits of his or her social security number (SSN) will be stamped on the barrel or receiver of the firearm (for example, J2345). The owner of the firearm is responsible for getting the firearm stamped. This number will become the serial number and will be entered on AE Form 190-6D in block 13.

(1) To register more than one firearm without a serial number, letters of the alphabet will be added (for example, J2345A).

(2) Owners are not required to stamp numbers on antique firearms (glossary). A description of these firearms will be entered on AE Form 190-6D in block 13 for identification.

f. Interchangeable barrels with their own serial numbers must be registered separately.

g. Multifiring black powder POFs must be registered with the U.S. Forces and the German authorities. Single-shot, black powder POFs are not required to be registered in either system.

h. Applications for U.S. Forces registration renewals must be submitted using AE Form 190-6D. Personnel at the FRS will send the original AE Form 190-6D to the Firearms Section, Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230).

(1) Renewed registrations are valid for 4 years.

(2) Personnel owning POFs will renew the registration before the expiration date.

(3) If a POF owner fails to take appropriate action to renew the registration, the POF will be—

(a) Considered a prohibited item when the registration expires.

(b) Subject to impoundment.

i. When a POF owner has a change of military or civilian address, the owner must contact the Firearms Section (e-mail: usarmy.sembach.usareur.list.rmv-cust-svc@mail.mil, DSN 496-4640, or fax DSN 496-4649) and provide the new address.

j. Figure 1 shows registration requirements for sport shooters and hunters.

SECTION IV
STORING, CARRYING, LENDING, OR BORROWING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

15. STORING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

a. Persons with POFs registered with the German authorities and the U.S. Forces may keep their POFs and ammunition in individual or Family-type quarters if approved by the commander and stored unloaded in appropriate German category A or B safes (keys to the safes will be accessible only to the POF owner). Appendix E provides more information on different safe categories. POF owners should take additional safety precautions for POFs stored in Family quarters (for example, using a trigger-lock mechanism to ensure the POF cannot be used if illegally accessed and to prevent the accidental discharge of the weapon by children or anyone else not authorized access to the POF). Ammunition will be stored in a locked container separate from POFs. When a POF is moved to a new storage location, the owner must complete AE Form 190-6D for the POF and submit it to the FRS or RMV to update the storage location.

(1) Black powder and smokeless (nitro) gunpowder (used for reloading) will not be stored in inhabited rooms.

(2) No more than 1 kilogram of black powder and 3 kilograms of smokeless (nitro) gunpowder will be stored in uninhabited rooms.

(3) No more than 3 kilograms of black powder and 5 kilograms of smokeless (nitro) gunpowder will be stored in uninhabited detached buildings.

Shooter	The proponent for the hunting and shooting programs for the Army in Europe is IMCOM-Europe.	**Hunter**
Request FBI criminal-background check (AE Form 190-6D, Part A). Turn in at local FRS field office or mail to RMV, Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230).		
Join a U.S. rod and gun club or German shooting club.		Complete a U.S. Forces hunting course (60 hours).
Participate for 12 months in shooting program. Rod and gun club issues certificate of need (AE Form 190-6L).		After the FBI background check is completed, the applicant approved to proceed request O5 (or higher) approval on the statement of reliability (AE Form 190-6H), application for hunting license (AE Form 215-145A), and application for weapons possession card (AE Form 190-6H).
Study online guide, pass examination at IMCOM-Europe or Education/USAFE Outdoor Recreation Center. Applicant receives certificate of examination regarding technical knowledge (AE Form 190-6K).		Obtain validation from MWR, IMCOM-Europe, or MWR, USAFE, on AE Form 215-145A. Take this form to local German *Landratsamt*. Apply for and receive German hunting license.
After the FBI background check is completed, the applicant approved to proceed request O5 (or higher) approval on statement of reliability (AE Form 190-6H) and attaches the statement to application for permit (AE Form 190-6D, Part B, for initial application only).		Attach statement of reliability (AE Form 190-6H) to application for permit (AE Form 190-6D, Part B, for initial application only).
Applicant submits application and supporting documents to local FRS or mails them to the RMV. The RMV verifies contents and sends to *BVA* for approval. After review, *BVA* notifies applicant that application has been approved and the amount of fees the applicant must pay. Once *BVA* has been informed of payment, *BVA* sends the *WBK* to the applicant.		

Figure 1. Firearm Registration Requirements

b. Commanders will require all military personnel, civilian personnel, and Family members who do not have a *WBK* to store their POFs in a unit arms room or rod and gun club. This is applicable only to U.S. Forces members who have been grandfathered in accordance with paragraph 11b of this publication. No additional firearms may be imported or purchased without the permission of the German authorities.

c. Personnel will not store a POF in someone else's quarters, unless the other person has a *Jagdschein* or *WBK*. Firearms must be stored in an approved category A or B safe in accordance with German weapon storage laws.

d. A competent authority may require military personnel, civilian personnel, and their Family members to store their POFs in the sponsor's unit arms room to ensure the security of POFs while the owner is deployed, or if the owner—

(1) Demonstrates doubtful character or reliability.

(2) Lacks good judgment.

(3) Lacks the necessary responsibility to use a POF safely.

(4) Permits the unlawful handling of his or her POF.

e. Commanders will designate areas in unit arms rooms to store POFs and ammunition in locked containers. These areas will be protected using the same security measures, including inventory and accountability, required for Government arms and ammunition in accordance with AR 190-11. The U.S. Forces registration card (AE Form 190-6B) must accompany the POF in storage.

f. Units will provide a receipt with the information in (1) through (3) below to individuals storing POFs in unit arms rooms. Removing POFs from unit arms rooms is only authorized with written approval by the unit commander or authorized representative. When the owner permanently removes a POF from a unit arms room (for example, when returning to the United States), the receipt will be surrendered and destroyed by the individual. USAFE units will use Air Force Form 1314 according to AFI 31-101. Firearms that are stored in U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force unit arms rooms will be tagged to show the following information as depicted on the AE Form 190-6B:

(1) Name, grade, and SSN of the POF owner.

(2) Make, caliber or gauge, and serial number of the firearm.

(3) Number and expiration date of the registration.

g. POFs that have been properly registered with the U.S. Forces may also be stored at a rod and gun club if the club offers this service. Storage and access to the storage facility will be in accordance with appropriate physical security and safety regulations.

(1) All POFs must be stored together with the original U.S. Forces registration card (AE Form 190-6B) and a copy of the *WBK*, if the owner has a *WBK*.

(2) Rod and gun clubs may either permanently or temporarily release POFs to authorized personnel who have the proper documents (for example, valid ID card, valid *Jagdschein*, *WBK*, memorandum from the unit commander).

h. Storing POFs and ammunition in motor vehicles is prohibited.

16. CARRYING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

a. Personnel will not carry POFs during field training exercises under any condition.

b. Personnel being deployed to any place will not carry their POFs with them for any reason.

c. Carrying POFs is only allowed if in possession of a valid *WBK* and while—

(1) Hunting when in possession of a valid *Jagdschein*.

(2) Traveling to and from or participating in a lawful sporting or range firing event. The event must be authorized by appropriate U.S. or German authorities.

(3) Traveling to and from a firearm-repair shop.

(4) Traveling to a new duty station in Germany with written permission from the gaining commander. Unit commanders will coordinate with the installation commander for the individual to bring the POF onto the installation.

(5) Traveling from the place of purchase or the place of authorized sale of the firearm.

d. Except while actually using firearms for hunting and sporting events, carrying the firearm is permitted only when the owner has a valid *Jagdschein* or *WBK* and when the firearm is—

(1) Unloaded and placed in a locked container.

(2) Not concealed on the person.

(3) Transported in a locked container in the trunk or rear compartment of vans. Ammunition being transported must be stored separately from the POF and declared with the POF and other weapons when entering the installation.

e. All U.S. Forces members, civilians (U.S. and local national), and Family members, are prohibited from bringing POFs onto the installation without approval of the installation commander. The only exception is for properly registered POFs of U.S. Forces members, civilians, and Family members on installations where they have assigned quarters, provided the provision in paragraph 15 are followed. U.S. Forces members, civilians, Family members, and local nationals who belong to a German shooting club with co-use of U.S. facilities may bring properly registered POFs onto installations where rod and gun clubs are located. Personnel will declare their firearms and other weapons to the security personnel at the entrance to the installation and present their *WBK*. Personnel will also present hunting invitations when declaring their POFs and other weapons, where applicable (for example, Grafenwöhr).

f. Personnel with a *WBK* transporting a POF to a sanctioned hunting or sport-shooting event are not authorized to enter U.S. military installations and facilities to put fuel in their POV or to meet their hunting or sport-shooting party without prior written approval from the installation commander.

g. Hunters who want to go hunting outside of Germany must obtain a European Weapons Permit (EWP) from the German authorities to carry POFs out of Germany. To do this, the hunter must complete AE Form 190-6M and send it with two passport-size pictures to the Firearms Section (Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230) for the POFs that the hunter wants on the EWP. The Firearms Section will forward the paperwork to the *BVA* for processing and issuance of an EWP.

17. LENDING OR BORROWING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

Lending and borrowing POFs is prohibited, except for long guns (rifles and shot guns) used for hunting and sporting events.

a. When lending a POF, the lender will ensure the borrower has a—

(1) Signed authorization from the lender specifying the period of loan.

(2) *Jagdschein* or a *WBK*.

(3) Copy of the lender's *WBK* with the POFs listed on the card.

(4) German category A or B safe to store the POFs in accordance with the *WaffG*.

b. Lending POFs to nonmembers of the U.S. Forces (for example, local nationals) is subject to the following restrictions:

(1) The POFs are lent for brief periods and both the lender and the borrower are participating in the same authorized hunting or sporting event.

(2) The lender must familiarize the borrower with the safety features of the POF.

(3) The borrower must be in possession of a *Jagdschein* or *WBK*.

(4) Lending and borrowing must not violate any law or regulation of the host nation in which the transaction will take place.

SECTION V
CLEARANCE AND SHIPMENT

18. CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

a. Persons who have registered POFs must cancel their registration when they—

(1) Dispose of their POFs.

(2) Leave the command on PCS or after completing temporary duty.

(3) Become ineligible for registration privileges because of separation or retirement in the European area.

b. Clearances will be processed through an FRS where the registrant will provide proof of cancellation of the POF registration with the German authorities. FRS personnel will provide proof of cancellation within 3 workdays after cancellation to the Firearms Section. The FRS will process AE Form 190-6J. Additionally, the *WBK* must be turned in to the FRS to send to the Firearms Section for retention by the *BVA*. If the U.S. Forces member returns to Germany at a later date, the *BVA* will reissue the *WBK*, once the member establishes a need.

c. Persons transferring within Germany—

(1) Need not cancel their registration.

(2) Must inform RMV of the change of address when they reach their new duty station (para 14i).

d. FRS personnel processing the cancellation will issue a completed AE Form 190-6A. The owner will attach the completed AE Form 190-6A to the POF for use with the shipment when applicable. The AE Form 190-6A will be valid for 30 days after the date of issue. The FRS will process AE Form 190-6J if requested by the owner.

e. Personnel with POFs in arms-room storage will complete AE Form 190-6F. Registration personnel will send the completed form to the commander of the individual for use in disposing of abandoned POFs according to paragraph 22.

f. When required by an appropriate authority, the responsibility to provide proof of disposition rests with the person canceling the registration.

g. Persons retiring or terminating their employment with the U.S. Forces and remaining in Germany must return the paperwork for each POF to their local FRS to cancel their U.S. Forces POF registration and provide proof that each POF is on a valid *WBK*.

h. Personnel who no longer want a POF, cannot sell the POF, or cannot ship the POF out of Germany properly, may give their POFs to their servicing PM or CSF office or the local German police for destruction. The POF owner will obtain paperwork indicating the destruction and provide proof of the destruction and proof of cancellation of the *WBK* to the FRS or RMV.

i. When POF owners dispose of a POF (for example, by selling it, shipping it, or having it destroyed), they must give documentation of the disposition (bill of sale, shipping document, mail receipt), along with the original *WBK* and any original EWP to the community FRS or RMV within 3 workdays. The local FRS will forward these documents to the RMV.

19. BASIC RULES FOR SHIPMENT

a. The term "firearms" used in this section refers only to firearms and ammunition authorized for acquisition and registration by this publication. Shipment of a destructive device or a prohibited item listed in the glossary is not authorized except in connection with official U.S. Government business.

b. Passengers traveling aboard a commercial aircraft (including aircraft chartered or controlled by the U.S. Forces) are prohibited from carrying firearms while in flight and while getting on or off the aircraft. Only a competent authority may authorize an exception to this policy. Exceptions must be specific and in writing. AR 190-14 and other applicable directives of the individual Services specify competent authorities.

c. Passengers traveling to the CTUS may transport or store POFs in checked baggage when the passenger has complied with the requirements of appendix B and coordinated the movement with the airline.

SECTION VI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

20. THE GUN CONTROL ACT OF 1968

a. The Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618), 18 USC 921 through 928, imposes strict requirements on bringing POFs (excluding air pistols and air rifles) into the United States. These restrictions apply to military personnel, civilian personnel, and their Family members serving with the armed Forces overseas.

b. Military personnel, civilian personnel, and their Family members who plan to bring POFs into the United States must understand the following:

(1) The Gun Control Act of 1968 is a public law passed by Congress and is not an armed Services directive.

(2) The armed Services have no control over the ATF. The ATF enforces the Gun Control Act of 1968. The owner must resolve unfavorable rulings by the ATF (for example, the firearm is not suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes and cannot be brought into the United States) with the ATF.

(3) Persons who have acquired or intend to acquire firearms in Europe risk inconvenience or monetary loss if they possess an item for which the ATF refuses to provide an importation permit.

c. Appendix B provides basic guidelines for importing, reimporting, and shipping POFs into the CTUS. Individuals who require more information on shipping POFs should contact U.S. Forces Customs Europe, Unit 29351, APO AE 09014-9351 (DSN 370-4797).

21. REPORTS OF LOST, STOLEN, AND RECOVERED FIREARMS

a. When a POF is lost or stolen, the owner will report to the nearest PM or CSF not later than 1 duty day after the discovery of the loss or theft. Personnel residing off post must also inform the German police.

b. Persons who find or otherwise come into possession of a POF under circumstances that indicate the item may have been lost or stolen will report to the nearest PM or CSF. Personnel who find a POF off post must inform the nearest PM or CSF and the German police.

22. DISPOSITION PROCEDURES

a. When registrants leave the European theater they will properly dispose of POFs according to section V of this publication This may be done by transferring ownership (para 10); shipping the POF (para 19); donating the POF to a rod and gun club; or giving the POF to the local PM or CSF office or German police authorities for destruction.

b. Personnel will not abandon POFs. Abandoning POFs is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for military members and is a violation of this publication and AE Regulation 600-1. Abandoning POFs also can be a basis for adverse administrative action against military and civilian personnel.

c. If a registrant fails to properly dispose of a POF, the registrant's unit commander will—

(1) Contact the RMV (DSN 496-4632) to determine the legal owner.

(2) Send a memorandum by registered mail to the owner. The memorandum will describe the POF, indicate where the POF is located, and advise the owner that—

(a) He or she has 30 days from the date of the memorandum to indicate how he or she wants to dispose of the POF.

(b) Handguns may not be sent through the postal system. (Appendix B explains the shipment of long guns (rifles and shotguns).)

(c) Action to dispose of the POF will be taken if the owner does not reply within the specified time period.

(3) Keep a copy of the memorandum ((2) above) and document the actions taken. This file will be kept for at least 2 years after final disposition of the POF.

d. If ownership of a firearm cannot be determined, the firearm will be disposed of according to subparagraphs e and f below, and paragraph 24.

e. In U.S. Army organizations in Germany, if the owner cannot be contacted or does not reply to the memorandum in c(2) above, the commander will contact the local rod and gun club to ask if the club wants the firearm for resale or club use.

(1) If the rod and gun club agrees to accept the firearm, the commander will—

(a) Complete DD Form 1348-1A to transfer the firearm to the rod and gun club.

(b) Send one copy of the DD Form 1348-1A with the firearm owner's name, SSN, and organization to the RMV. The rod and gun club receiving the firearm will immediately enter the firearm information on AE Form 190-6E and send one copy of the DD Form 1348-1A clearly marked "Club Confirmation" to the RMV.

(2) The rod and gun club may sell the firearm according to paragraph 10.

(3) If the rod and gun club supervisor determines the club does not want the firearm, the commander will contact the local military police station, security force station, or German police for help in disposing of the firearm.

f. For USAFE organizations, abandoned firearms will be disposed of according to AFI 31-206. On disposal and for deregistration purposes, personnel will inform the RMV of the final disposition of firearms.

g. Personnel who own POFs and depart Germany permanently must clear all their POFs through the local FRS and turn in their *WBK* and EWP so that they can be returned to the *BVA* in accordance with the *WaffG*.

23. CONTROLS

The provisions of AE Regulation 550-175/USNAVEUR Instruction 5840.1F/USAFE Instruction 51-702 will apply to searches.

24. IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSING OF PROHIBITED ITEMS

a. Items and weapons prohibited by the U.S. National Firearms Act (glossary) are prohibited property and may be impounded. These items will not be kept even as war-trophy firearms, regardless of whether or not they are serviceable or welded to be unusable. This prohibition is in addition to the prohibition on possession of such items.

b. If the owner of an impounded item is known, the item may be returned to the owner after the owner has met applicable regulatory requirements. If the item is one of the prohibited items identified in the glossary, the owner will be informed that—

(1) The item falls within the limits of the U.S. National Firearms Act and may not be kept, even as a war trophy.

(2) He or she must voluntarily consent to destruction of the item. Figure 2 provides a format for obtaining consent to destroy prohibited property.

c. If the ownership of impounded items other than firearms cannot be determined, the items will be destroyed by the reporting unit.

1. I, ___(name)___, have been advised by ___(authority)___ that—

a. Prohibited property includes items and firearms prescribed by the U.S. National Firearms Act and AE Regulation 190-6/CNE-CNA-C6F Instruction 5300.15R/USAFE Instruction 31-205.

b. Possessing prohibited property under the jurisdictions of the Army in Europe, CNE-CNA-C6F, and USAFE, and under many civil jurisdictions of the United States may violate the provisions of the U.S. National Firearms Act, and the United States Code, Title 26, Sections 5801 through 5862.

c. The transportation of switchblade knives through interstate commerce and their unauthorized possession on U.S. property is prohibited. Violation of the National Firearms Act is punishable by a fine of up to $2,000, imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both.

d. I am entitled to the eventual return of the weapons described below, but that each time I have them or similar weapons in my possession, I will be committing a criminal offense.

e. A claim against the U.S. Government for this property is not payable (Army: AR 27-20; Navy: Judge Advocate General Manual, chap XXI; Air Force: AFI 51-501).

2. After considering the above advice, I voluntarily consent to the destruction of the weapon or weapons taken from me on ___(date)___ at ___(location)___ described as ___(description)___.

(signature)

Witnesses:

(name)

(name)

Figure 2. Format for Obtaining Written Consent for the Destruction of Prohibited Property

SECTION VII
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

25. PUNITIVE ACTION
In addition to administrative actions for violations of this publication, punitive action may be taken under the provisions of AE Regulation 600-1.

26. WITHDRAWAL OF REGISTRATION PRIVILEGES

a. Unit commanders will submit in memorandum format a request to withdraw registration privileges to the first O5 commander (or civilian-equivalent supervisor) in the chain of command if it is established that the registrant—

(1) Is of doubtful character or reliability.

(2) Cannot reasonably be expected to use firearms safely.

(3) Is likely to endanger him- or herself or others through continued possession of a firearm.

(4) Is receiving psychological evaluation or treatment.

NOTE: Personnel who lose their registration privileges for any of the reasons described in (1) through (4) above will have their POFs stored in the unit arms room.

(5) Is convicted in a court of a crime punishable by confinement for more than 1 year.

(6) Has violated any of the prohibitions in this publication.

b. When the registrant is informed in writing of the adverse determination, the registrant may appeal the decision to the first officer (grade O6 or higher) in the chain of command over the officer or supervisor who made the adverse determination. The decision of the appellate authority will be final.

c. Pending the outcome of the appeal, the person who makes the initial determination will require the registrant to do one of the following:

(1) Store the firearm in the unit arms room for temporary safekeeping. Even if the registration permits the POF to be stored in private quarters, the firearm will be stored in the unit arms room.

(2) Surrender the firearm for impoundment if this action is consistent with circumstances under which the withdrawal action is based.

d. If the registrant does not appeal the adverse action within 90 days or if an appeal is unsuccessful, the officer who made the determination may require the registrant to cancel the registration. The registrant also must dispose of the firearm according to procedures in paragraph 22 or make other appropriate disposition authorized by this publication (for example, selling the weapon).

27. PROHIBITION BY GERMAN CIVIL AUTHORITIES

a. Requests from German authorities that persons be denied the privilege of acquiring or registering POFs, or that a registration be canceled, will be referred promptly to the appropriate judge advocate for advice as to what actions should be taken. Pending the outcome of the request, POFs will be stored in unit arms rooms for temporary safekeeping until a decision in response to the request is made.

b. When German authorities discover facts that justify denial of a permit pursuant to the *WaffG* after they have validated it, the German authorities must void and withdraw the permit. When the holder of a permit pursuant to the *WaffG* is later found to have abused alcohol or violated any law (app D), the investigation of the offense will also include a review of the approving commander's investigation into the facts certified on AE Form 190-6H(a) or AE Form 190-6H(b). Because of the need for thorough preapproval requirement checks and the long-term consequences of the application approval, only commanders with the appropriate authority and understanding of the seriousness involved in granting approval will be given this responsibility.

28. EXCEPTIONS TO POLICY

The USAREUR PM may grant exceptions to the policy in this publication unless specifically prevented from doing so by applicable international agreements or other directives. Requests for exceptions to policy will be sent through command channels to the Registry of Motor Vehicles, Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230.

APPENDIX A
REFERENCES

SECTION I
Agreements, Laws, and Publications

A-1. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND GERMAN LAWS

NATO Status of Forces Agreement and Supplementary Agreement

U.S.-German Agreement on Privately Owned Firearms, 1984

Waffengesetz (German Weapons Law)

A-2. U.S. ACTS

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968

Title 18, United States Code, Sections 921 through 928

Title 18, Chapter 44, United States Code, Section 925(d)(3)

Title 22, United States Code, Section 2778

Title 26, United States Code, Sections 5801 through 5862

A-3. CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR)

Public Law 103-159, National Instant Criminal Background Check System, Section 103, Act of 30 November 1993

Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 25.6, (j)(1), Subpart A, Part 25

Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 25.10, Subpart A, Part 25

A-4. UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES (ATF) PUBLICATIONS

ATF Publication 5300.5, State Laws and Published Ordinances-Firearms

ATF Revenue Ruling 74-13, Importing Handguns Into a State by Armed Forces Member

A-5. MULTISERVICE PUBLICATIONS

Uniform Code of Military Justice

DOD 4500.9-R, Defense Transportation Regulation

USEUCOM Directive 45-7, Country Regulations

AE Regulation 190-1/CNE-C6F Instruction 11240.6X/USAFE Instruction 31-202, Driver and Vehicle Requirements and the Installation Traffic Code for the U.S. Forces in Germany

AE Regulation 215-145/USAFE Instruction 34-104, Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting in Germany

AE Regulation 550-56/USNAVEUR Instruction 5820.13F/USAFE Instruction 51-705, Exercise of Jurisdiction by German Courts and Authorities Over U.S. Personnel

AE Regulation 550-175/CNE-CNA-C6F Instruction 5840.1F/USAFE Instruction 51-702, U.S. Forces Customs Controls in Germany

A-6. ARMY PUBLICATIONS

AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 27-20, Claims

AR 190-11, Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives

AR 190-13, The Army Physical Security Program

AR 190-14, Carrying of Firearms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties

AR 190-45, Law Enforcement Reporting

A-7. NAVY PUBLICATION

U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General Manual, chapter XXI

A-8. AIR FORCE PUBLICATIONS

AFI 31-101 and USAFE Supplement 1, Integrated Defense

AFI 31-201, Security Forces Standards and Procedures

AFI 31-206, Security Forces Investigations Program

AFI 51-501, Tort Claims

AFM 33-363, Management of Records

A-9. ARMY IN EUROPE PUBLICATIONS*

AE Regulation 600-1, Regulated Activities in Europe

AE Regulation 600-700, Identification Cards and Individual Logistic Support

AE Pamphlet 550-19, Compilation of Selected German Laws

NOTE: See paragraph A-5 for additional AE publications.

SECTION II
FORMS

NATO Form 302, Import/Export Customs Declaration (for goods that are the property of or destined to be the property of the U.S. Forces)

Customs Form 4457, Certificate of Registration for Personal Effects Taken Abroad

ATF Form 5330.3A, Application and Permit for Importation of Firearms, Ammunition and Implements of War (for civilians)

ATF Form 5330.3B, Application and Permit for Importation of Firearms, Ammunition and Implements of War (for members of the U.S. Armed Forces)

ATF Form 5330.3C, Release and Receipt of Imported Firearms, Ammunition and Implements of War

DD Form 2 (RET), United States Uniformed Services Identification Card (Retired)

DD Form 603, Registration of War Trophy Firearms

DD Form 603-1, War Souvenir Registration/Authorization

DD Form 1252, US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Declaration for Personal Property Shipments - Part I

DD Form 1252-1, US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Declaration for Personal Property Shipments - Part II

DD Form 1299, Application for Shipment and/or Storage of Personal Property

DD Form 1348-1A, Issue Release/Receipt Document

DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

Air Force Form 1314, Firearms Registration

AE Form 190-6B, Privately Owned Firearm Registration (*Waffenbesitzkarte*)

AE Form 190-6D, U.S. Forces Application for Registration of a Firearm

AE Form 190-6D, Part A, Application to Conduct FBI National Instant Criminal Background Check

AE Form 190-6D, Part B, Application for Issuance of a Permit Pursuant to the Weapons Law (*WaffG*)/*Antrag auf Erteilung einer Erlaubnis nach dem Waffengesetz* (*WaffG*)

AE Form 190-6D, Part C, Application for Addition/Deletion of a Firearm (HQ RMV use only)

AE Form 190-6D, Part D, Transport of Privately Owned Firearms Off Military Installations/*Transport von im Privatbesitz Befindlichen Feuerwaffen Ausserhalb Militärischer Einrichtungen*

AE Form 190-6E, Firearms Register

AE Form 190-6F, Certification of Release/Donation of POF

AE Form 190-6G, Weapons Bill of Sale/*Schußwaffen Kaufvertrag*

AE Form 190-6H(a), Commander's Statement of Reliability/*Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung* (for military personnel and DOD civilian employees)

AE Form 190-6H(b), Commander's Statement of Reliability/*Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung* (for Family members only)

AE Form 190-6J, Request for Privately Owned Firearm Cancellation

AE Form 190-6K, Certificate of Examination Regarding Technical Knowledge/*Prüfungszeugnis nach Lehrgang über Sachkunde*

AE Form 190-6L, Certificate of Need/*Bedürfnisnachweis*

AE Form 190-6M, Application for a European Weapons Permit/*Antrag auf Erteilung eines Europäischen Feuerwaffenpasses*

AE Form 190-6N, Application for Issuance of a Small Weapons Permit for Gas/Blank Firearms With the Approval Mark According to Illustration 2 in Appendix 1 of the *1. Verordnung zum Waffengesetz* (*WaffV*) (First Ordinance to the Weapons Law) (PTB-Mark in Circle)/*Antrag auf Erteilung eines kleinen Waffenscheins für Gas-/Schreckschußwaffen die mit dem Zulassungszeichen nach Anlage 1, Abbildung 2 zur 1. WaffV versehen sind* (*PTB-Zeichen im Kreis*)

AE Form 190-6P, U.S. Forces Renewal of Firearm Registration

AE Form 215-145A, *Antrag auf Erteilung/Verlängerung eines Ausländerjagdscheins für in Deutschland stationierte Mitglieder der US - Streitkräfte*/Application for Issuance/Renewal of a German Foreigners Hunting License for U.S. Members of the Forces Stationed in Germany

AE Form 550-175A, Application for Import/Export Certificate/Purchase Permit

AE Form 550-175B, Permit to Transfer/*Veräußerungsgenehmigung*

APPENDIX B
IMPORTING FIREARMS INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY, UNITED STATES, BY GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

B-1. GENERAL

a. This appendix provides information on importing privately owned firearms (POFs) into the customs territory, United States (CTUS), by U.S. Forces personnel (military and civilian) returning from extended overseas assignments. Detailed information on importing firearms cannot be provided here because of the subject's complexity and volume.

b. Questions on importing firearms should be directed to the USAREUR G3 (AEAGC-PDP-N, DSN 381-7466).

c. Paragraph B-3 explains special terms used in this appendix.

B-2. THE GUN CONTROL ACT OF 1968

a. The Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618), 18 USC 921 through 928, prescribes controls on transporting, shipping, receiving, and importing commercially owned firearms, POFs, and ammunition. The controls of the Gun Control Act of 1968 also cover firearms and ammunition for use by a State of the United States; the U.S. Government; or any department, agency, or political subdivision of the Government or a State.

b. The Director, United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), Department of Justice, is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this Act. The United States Customs and Border Protection (USCBP) is responsible for enforcing the import aspects primarily as they relate to the presentation of proper documentation to clear a border.

c. Firearms and ammunition normally may be imported only by persons possessing a Federal import license and appropriate import permits. This appendix explains exceptions to this requirement that apply to DOD personnel.

B-3. DEFINITIONS

a. Ammunition. Cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm other than an antique firearm. Ammunition does not include any shotgun shot or pellet designed for use other than as a single, complete projectile load for one shotgun hull or casing, or any unloaded cartridge hull or casing not having a live primer.

NOTE: Ammunition must be shipped through a commercial carrier. Unprimed cartridges (that is, brass casings) are ammunition for ATF purposes. Commercially manufactured black powder may not be shipped as the personal property of DOD military or civilian employees.

b. Antique Firearm.

(1) A firearm (including firearms with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system) manufactured during or before 1898. A certificate to this effect or other proof of the firearm's classification as an antique should be obtained by the member at the time of purchase.

(2) A replica of any firearm described in subparagraph a above if the replica—

(a) Is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition.

(b) Uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition that is no longer manufactured in the United States and that is not readily available commercially.

c. Black Powder Firearm. Any firearm using antique ignition systems such as a matchlock, a flintlock, or percussion caps (including muzzleloaders, breechloaders, and revolvers). Black powder firearms do not require ATF approval for importation to the CTUS. Single-shot black powder firearms are not required to be registered with the U.S. Forces or German systems; however, multifiring black powder firearms must be registered in both systems.

d. Firearm.

(1) Any weapon (including starter guns) that will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to discharge a projectile by action of an explosion.

(2) The frame or receiver of any weapon in (1) above.

(3) Any firearm muffler or firearm silencer.

(4) Any destructive device (for example, bomb, grenade, rocket).

e. Firearm Previously Taken Out of the CTUS. Any firearm that was taken out of the CTUS by a Servicemember who now wishes to reimport the firearm into the CTUS. Proof of prior ownership in the CTUS must be shown by presenting any of the following documents:

(1) Customs Form 4457. (This is the preferred form of proof.)

(2) Bill of sale.

(3) DD Form 1299.

(4) State or local weapon registration.

(5) Other evidence of prior ownership in the United States.

f. Surplus Military Firearm. Any firearm, including the frame or receiver of any firearm, that was the property of the regular or irregular military forces of any country (including the United States) at any time. Alteration of such a firearm does not change its status as a surplus military firearm.

NOTE: Surplus military firearms are prohibited from being imported into the CTUS for personal use and sporting purposes.

B-4. IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

a. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces may import a reasonable number of firearms into the CTUS at any time subject to the following:

(1) The Servicemember is on active duty outside the CTUS or was on active duty outside the CTUS within the 60 days immediately before importation.

(2) Firearms are—

(a) Suitable for sporting purposes or are properly registered war-trophy firearms (para B-4b(2)(c)) and are not prohibited firearms.

(b) Intended solely for the Servicemember's personal use.

(3) Importation is—

(a) To the place of residence of the Servicemember or to the member's permanent duty station.

(b) According to applicable Federal, State, and territorial laws of the place of residence.

(c) According to applicable State laws governing the location of the U.S. port of entry where the Servicemember will arrive on return from the overseas location, if the member elects to personally hand-carry the firearm.

b. ATF-permit requirements are as follows:

(1) An application for a permit to import firearms will be made on ATF Form 5330.3B and ATF Form 5330.3C.

(2) ATF-approved permits will be required in order to import POFs, regardless of date of purchase, except for—

(a) Firearms previously taken out of the CTUS by the Servicemember returning the firearm.

(b) Antique and black powder firearms.

(c) Firearms classified as war trophies, provided each firearm has a completed original DD Form 603-1 indicating that the firearm was registered as a war trophy by the Servicemember on or before 13 March 1973.

(3) Flag officers must show only proper personal identification to import a Government-issued firearm.

(4) If firearms are presented by Servicemembers to overseas transportation officers for shipment without proper documentation for customs clearance (import permit or ATF Form 5330.3B), the transportation officer will package the firearms separately, place them in a number 1 container, and annotate DD Form 1252.

B-5. IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

a. Civilian personnel may import a reasonable number of firearms into the CTUS subject to the following:

(1) The civilian is a U.S. citizen returning from a residence outside the CTUS.

(2) The firearms are suitable for sporting purposes or are properly registered war-trophy firearms (para B-4b(2)(c)) and are not prohibited firearms.

(3) The firearms are intended solely for personal use of the civilian.

(4) Importation is—

(a) To the civilian's place of residence.

(b) According to applicable Federal, State, and territorial laws of the place of residence.

(c) According to applicable State laws governing the location of the U.S. port of entry where the civilian will arrive on return from the overseas location, if the civilian elects to carry the firearm in accompanied baggage.

(5) The individual must have an approved ATF Form 5330.3A for each firearm on return to the CTUS.

(6) The individual must engage the services of a Federally licensed firearms dealer in the State of residence or projected residence unless the civilian is carrying the firearm in accompanied or unaccompanied baggage.

b. ATF permit requirements are as follows:

(1) The DOD civilian will file ATF Form 5330.3A with the Director, United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, 65 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Room 5300, Washington, DC 20226-0001.

(2) ATF-approved permits will be required for importing POFs, regardless of the date of purchase, except for—

(a) Firearms previously taken out of the CTUS by the individual returning the firearm.

(b) Antique and black powder firearms.

(c) Firearms classified as war trophies, provided each firearm has a completed original DD Form 603-1 indicating the firearm was registered as a war trophy by the individual on or before 13 March 1973.

(3) Civilians will give a completed ATF Form 5330.3C to the U.S. customs officer at the U.S. point of entry when the firearms are released.

c. Civilians who have applied for an ATF Form 5330.3A and have not received it before departure may—

(1) Personally carry the firearm as accompanied baggage. (Accompanied baggage will be checked in at the airport and carried in the hold of the aircraft.) However, prior coordination with and approval from the airline are required before transporting the POFs to the airport. The USCBP will hold the firearm at the point of entry until the individual presents an approved ATF Form 5330.3A and an ATF Form 5330.3C.

(2) Leave the firearm overseas with a registered hunter or a unit representative with a power of attorney who may send it through a licensed firearms dealer when ATF approval is received. The POF will be stored in the unit arms room until shipped.

(3) Place firearms in a household goods (HHG) shipment. In this situation, the firearm must be packed separately from other personal property in the shipment and placed in a number 1 container. The USCBP will hold the firearm at the point of entry until the individual presents an approved ATF Form 5330.3A and an ATF Form 5330.3C.

B-6. MAIL

a. When applicable local military regulation or host-country consideration does not prohibit sending firearms by mail, use of the military postal system is authorized for the following:

(1) Military Personnel. Rifles and shotguns are mailable under either of the following conditions:

(a) The Servicemember previously brought the firearms out of the CTUS.

(b) The Servicemember has an approved ATF Form 5330.3B and ATF Form 5330.3C.

(2) Civilian Personnel. Rifles and shotguns are mailable under either of the following conditions:

(a) The civilian previously brought the firearms out of the CTUS.

(b) The civilian has an approved ATF Form 5330.3A and ATF Form 5330.3C. The firearm must be addressed to the civilian through a licensed firearms dealer.

b. Nonmailable firearms include the following:

(1) Concealable firearms (for example, handguns).

(2) War trophies.

B-7. GUIDE TO FORMS

a. ATF Form 5330.3A. When a DOD civilian must use the services of a licensed firearms dealer, ATF Form 5330.3A (available at *http://www.atf.gov/forms/download/atf-f-5330-3a.pdf*) will be prepared and submitted as follows:

(1) Blocks 1 through 3 are self-explanatory.

(2) Block 4 may be left blank if the address is the same as that in block 5.

(3) Block 5 must show the applicant's current address.

(4) Block 6 must show the address where the POF was purchased.

(5) Block 7 will identify the shipping transportation office (including APO).

(6) Block 8 may be used for up to three firearms.

(7) Blocks 9 through 14 are self-explanatory.

(8) Three copies of ATF Form 5330.3A will be completed and sent to the Director, United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; Firearms and Explosives Imports Branch; 65 Massachusetts Avenue NW; Room 5300; Washington, DC 20226-0001.

(9) The application should be sent to the ATF at least 60 days before the intended importation.

b. ATF Form 5330.3B. Servicemembers must complete three copies of ATF Form 5330.3B and submit them to the ATF for approval. ATF Form 5330.3B is available at *http://www.atf.gov/forms/download/atf-f-5330-3b.pdf*. Servicemembers will complete and submit ATF Form 5330.3B as follows:

(1) If the address is the same as that in block 2, block 1 may be left blank.

(2) Block 2 must show the applicant's current address.

(3) Block 3 must show the address where the POF was purchased.

(4) Block 4 will identify the shipping transportation office (including APO number).

(5) Block 5 will specify the Servicemember's present or last foreign duty station.

(6) Block 6 will specify the country of exportation (for example, Germany).

(7) Block 7 may be used for up to three firearms.

(8) Blocks 8 through 17 are self-explanatory.

(9) Servicemembers will make no marks in blocks 18 through 20.

(10) Three copies of the form will be completed and sent to the Director, United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; Firearms and Explosives Imports Branch; 65 Massachusetts Avenue NW; Room 5300; Washington, DC 20226-0001.

(11) The form should be submitted at least 60 days before the intended importation.

c. ATF Form 5330.3C. Military and civilian applicants must complete two copies of ATF Form 5330.3C. The copies should not be sent to the ATF; they should be presented to the USCBP agent at the point of entry. ATF Form 5330.3C is available at *http://www.atf.gov/forms/download/atf-f-5330-3c.pdf*. Applicants will—

(1) Complete only blocks 1 through 9 for firearms that require an ATF permit.

(2) Use ATF Form 5330.3C for up to three firearms.

(3) Make two copies of the completed ATF Form 5330.3C.

(4) Ensure ATF Form 5330.3C accompanies the firearms to the point of entry.

d. AE Form 190-6A. AE Form 190-6A must be attached to the firearm (only applies in Germany) when the firearm is being permanently taken out of Germany by military or civilian personnel. AE Form 190-6A may be obtained from local military police or security force stations before a PCS or expiration term of service.

e. DD Forms 1252, 1252-1, and 1299. DD Forms 1252, 1252-1, and 1299 may be obtained from the local transportation officer and must be completed by military and civilian applicants when shipping firearms with unaccompanied baggage, HHG, or as a separate shipment against a Government weight allowance.

B-8. REFERENCE GUIDE TO FORMS REQUIRED IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Table B-1—

a. Lists paragraphs that explain which forms are needed in different circumstances.

b. Applies only to military personnel. Paragraph B-5 provides policy for DOD civilian personnel.

Table B-1
References to Forms Needed for Special Circumstances

Firearm	How Many	How Shipped	Applicable Paragraphs
Long guns (any combination of rifles and shotguns)	Unlimited number	Personally carried	B-7a, b, c, and d
Handgun purchased overseas (note)			

NOTE: Firearms for which import permits are required may be carried to the United States before receipt of a permit. These firearms will be surrendered to and held by U.S. Customs at the U.S. point of entry pending presentation of an import permit by the member. This procedure should be followed only when an application for a permit has been submitted to the ATF and the member has not received the approved permit before departing the overseas area.

B-9. IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

Table B-2 shows eligibility requirements to import firearms.

B-10. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR IMPORTING FIREARMS TO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY, UNITED STATES, WHEN ON LEAVE OR TEMPORARY DUTY

a. Firearms brought from the CTUS may be returned at any time by the same owner. Proof of ownership (for example, bill of sale, prior registration of Customs Form 4457) must accompany the firearms. This provision includes firearms ordered directly by military members.

b. Firearms acquired by a Servicemember overseas must have an approved ATF Form 5330.3B for each firearm and two copies of ATF Form 5330.3C when the Servicemember claims status as a resident returning from leave or TDY. Civilians must have an approved ATF Form 5330.3A, and the firearm will be shipped or mailed to a licensed firearms dealer. The firearm also may be personally carried and held in customs bond until cleared by a licensed firearms dealer or dealer's agent.

c. U.S. Government personnel (military or civilian) on extended overseas duty who go on leave or TDY before their overseas assignment ends and who claim nonresident status may import a firearm according to the following:

(1) Firearms intended for legitimate hunting or lawful sporting purposes may be brought into the United States without ATF approval if the firearms are taken out of the United States on departure. These firearms may be bonded by the USCBP to provide documentation of re-export.

Table B-2
Eligibility Requirements to Import Firearms

RULE	A	B	C	D							
				when supported by the following documents:							
	If the owner is	**and is traveling under orders for (or to)**	**then the owner is authorized to import**	**DD Form 1252-1**	**PCS or TDY order**	**DD Form 1299**	**Certificate of register or proof of prior possession**	**ATF Form 5330.3B**	**ATF Form 5330.3C**	**Bill of sale/invoice**	**DD Form 603-1**
1	a general officer or flag officer (note 1)	TDY or PCS to the United States, or en route to another overseas duty station	one firearm issued under military service regulation	only personal identification.							
2	a Service-member on active duty overseas at a permanent duty station in a 60-day period immediately preceding the importation	PCS to the United States	firearms previously taken overseas by the member	X	X	X	X				
3			war-trophy firearms (note 2)	X	X	X					X
4			combined total of three rifles or shotguns	X	X	X		X	X		
5			firearms acquired overseas (note 3)	X	X	X		X	X		
6			firearms acquired by the member directly from a licensed dealer in the United States, or specifically for the member, through an authorized rod and gun club (note 4)	X	X	X				X	
7		TDY to the United States PCS from overseas to a restricted overseas area where firearms are prohibited and personal property containing firearms is returned to the United States	firearms specified in rules 2, 3, 5, or 6 above	As in rules 2, 3, 5, and 6 above.							
8	a military member on TDY overseas or on such duty in the 60-day period immediately preceding the importation	TDY to the United States	firearms specified in rules 2, 3, 5, or 6 above	As in rules 2, 3, 5, and 6 above.							

Table B-2
Eligibility Requirements to Import Firearms (Cont)

RULE	A	B	C	D							
				when supported by the following documents:							
	If the owner is	and is traveling under orders for (or to)	then the owner is authorized to import	DD Form 1252-1	PCS or TDY order	DD Form 1299	Certificate of register or proof of prior possession	ATF Form 5330.3B	ATF Form 5330.3C	Bill of sale/invoice	DD Form 603-1
9	a civilian employee of DOD	TDY or PCS to the United States	firearms as specified in rules 2, 3, 5, or 6 above	As in rule 2 above.							
10			Other firearms	See note 5.							

NOTES:
1. A general or flag officer traveling on a commercial aircraft may be required to turn the firearm over to the crew if not required for official use during the flight.
2. Firearms must be supported with DD Form 603-1, issued to the member as the original owner and packed in accompanied baggage. War-trophy handguns may require a State permit, license, or other documentation.
3. See DOD 4500.9-R for disposition of the firearm if a permit has not been obtained.
4. This authority does not apply when the possession of a firearm is prohibited by military regulation.
5. DOD civilians importing firearms with a PCS move to the United States must possess an ATF Form 5330.3A that has been approved by the ATF. This is applicable only if the firearms are to be personally carried or shipped in the individual's HHG or unaccompanied baggage. If other forms of importation are used, or if the firearms are not being imported with a PCS move, the individual must make arrangements with a Federally licensed firearms dealer who will obtain the approved permits. The requirements for ATF Form 5330.3C and AE Form 190-6A apply in every case as with military members.

(2) Nonresident status—

(a) Affects every other exemption and should be claimed with caution.

(b) Also may be claimed by Family members residing with U.S. Government personnel when returning for a short visit.

NOTE: Firearms returned to the continental United States from Germany must be accompanied by AE Form 190-6A. If the firearm will be returned to Germany after the leave or TDY, an approved AE Form 190-6D is sufficient documentation for reimportation.

B-11. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF HANDGUNS INTO CERTAIN STATES

a. ATF Revenue Ruling 74-13 requires individuals to comply with the laws of their State or territory of residence. If the State or territory of residence requires a permit or other authorization before having possession of a handgun, the owner must submit proof of compliance with the State or territory requirement to the ATF with an ATF Form 5330.3A or ATF Form 5330.B, whichever is applicable.

b. Individuals who want to import a handgun into the States or territories listed in table B-3, either as a resident or on PCS assignment, must submit applicable State certification to the ATF with ATF Form 5330.3A or ATF Form 5330.B, whichever is applicable.

Table B-3 **States and Territories Requiring Authorization Before Possessing a Handgun**			
State and Territory	**Write to:**	**State and Territory**	**Write to:**
District of Columbia	Metropolitan Police Firearms Registration Section 300 Indiana Avenue, NWFL2 Washington, DC 20001-2106	Massachusetts	The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Firearms Record Bureau 200 Arlington Street, Suite 2200 Chelsea, MA 02150-2325
Guam	Guam Police Department P.O. Box 23909 Tiyan, Guam 96912	New York	New York State Police Pistol Permit Bureau 1220 Washington Avenue 22-120 Albany, NY 12226-1800
Hawaii	Honolulu Police Department Firearms Section 1455 South Beretania Street Honolulu, HI 96813-2501	Puerto Rico	Superintendents P.O. Box 70166 San Juan, PR 00936-8166
Illinois	Illinois State Police Firearms Owners Identification P.O. Box 19233 Springfield, IL 62704-4462	Virgin Islands	Police Department Investigations Bureau Criminal Justice Center Charlotte Amalie St. Thomas, VI 00801-0340

B-12. SPECIAL NOTES

a. DOD 4500.9-R is a comprehensive guide to firearms.

b. Copies of ATF Publication 5300.5 may be obtained from the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (stock number: 048-012-00018-3), or online at *http://www.atf.gov/publications/download/p/atf-p-5300-5/atf-p-5300-5.pdf*.

c. Forms referred to in this appendix may be obtained from local military customs field offices. Customs field office personnel will help U.S. Forces members complete customs-related forms.

APPENDIX C
RELOADING AMMUNITION STATIONS

C-1. POLICY
Reloading ammunition stations may be established only at rod and gun clubs. Details of implementation must be prescribed in a comprehensive standing operating procedure (SOP). The SOP will include at least the following:

a. The reloading must take place in a location with access controlled by a qualified U.S. supervisor who has a powder permit. The qualified U.S. supervisor must be—

(1) Physically present at all times when reloading is taking place.

(2) Sure that each potential user of the equipment is capable of reloading safely.

b. The reloading service must be limited to U.S. Forces personnel who are members in good standing of the rod and gun club or, if reciprocity is intended, another club recognized by the Rod and Gun Club Association. Members who want to use the service must produce a valid *Waffenbesitzkarte* (weapons possession card).

c. The reloaded ammunition produced—

(1) May be taken from the premises only by the member producing it (no sale or other transfer or reloaded ammunition on the premises).

(2) Must be in ready-to-fire condition (no loose powder, primers, or cartridges may leave the reloading area).

d. Detailed procedures to be followed must be prominently displayed. Members using the service must sign consent forms agreeing to comply with rules before being allowed to reload.

C-2. REQUIREMENTS
Rod and gun clubs will send a copy of their SOP to the Firearms Section, Registry of Motor Vehicles, Provost Marshal Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR (USAREUR G3 (AEAGC-PDP-V), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230).

APPENDIX D
EXTRACT FROM THE GERMAN WEAPONS LAW (ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

SECTION 5. RELIABILITY

(1) A person does not have the necessary reliability within the meaning of this law if facts justify the assumption that he or she:

1. Will misuse weapons and ammunition or use them in an irresponsible manner;

2. Will not handle weapons and ammunition carefully and properly and will not store them in a safe place;

3. Will transfer weapons and ammunition to persons who are not authorized to exercise actual control over them.

(2) As a rule, persons are not considered to have the necessary reliability if they—

1. Have been finally convicted of one of the following:

a) Crime against peace, high treason, endangering the democratic constitutional State, treason, or endangering external security;

b) Willful attack on the life or health of a person, rape, pandering, trespassing (*Land-* or *Hausfriedensbruch*), resistance to State officials, an offense endangering the public, or an offense against property or asset;

c) At least two offenses committed in a State of drunkenness;

d) An offense committed through negligence in connection with handling weapons, ammunition, or explosives;

e) An offense against this law, the Federal Weapons Law, the Reich Weapons Law, the Law on the Control of Weapons of War, the Explosives Act, or the Federal Hunting Law, if since the finality less than 5 years have elapsed. Any period during which the applicant was committed to an institution on order of the authorities will not be included in this period.

2. Have repeatedly or grossly contravened the provisions of one of the laws in number 1, letter e;

3. Are legally incompetent or have limited capacity to enter into legal transactions;

4. Are alcoholics, drug addicts, mentally ill, or mentally deficient.

(3) If proceedings pursuant to paragraph (2), number 1, are not yet completed, the responsible authority may delay the decision regarding the application for a permit, weapons possession card, or ammunition acquisition permit until the proceedings have been completed by final decision.

(4) If facts are known that justify reservations with regard to reliability within the meaning of paragraph (2), number 4, or with regard to the physical suitability pursuant to section 30, paragraph (1), sentence 2, the responsible authority may demand that the applicant produce a certificate from a medical officer or medical expert with regard to his or her mental and physical suitability.

APPENDIX E
FIREARM AND AMMUNITION STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIVATE QUARTERS

E-1. GENERAL

Privately owned firearms (POFs) and ammunition kept in private quarters by personnel who have a *Waffenbesitzkarte* (German weapons possession card) must be stored in a German *Waffenschrank* (weapons safe) to keep them from being lost or taken by unauthorized personnel. A class A or B *Waffenschrank* that meets *Verband Deutscher Maschinen- und Anlagenbau* (*VDMA*) standard 24992 must be used, depending on the type and number of POFs stored. Safes in higher safety classes may also be used.

E-2. PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION STORAGE

a. POF Storage. The types of safes listed below comply with the minimum requirements for POF and ammunition storage mandated by the *Waffengesetz* (German Weapons Law) and the applicable implementing ordinance.

(1) Class A Safe.

(a) Class A safes may be used to store up to 10 long POFs. Short POFs may not be stored in class A safes except as indicated in (3) below.

(b) The safe must have a double-sided key and a solid metal frame. The safe door must have bolts that come from the top, side, and bottom. Safes weighing less than 200 kilograms must be secured to the floor or a wall.

(2) Class B Safe.

(a) Class B safes may be used to store as many long POFs that can fit safely. Up to 10 short POFs may be stored if the safe weighs at least 200 kilograms or is anchored appropriately.

(b) The safe must have hinges inside and must be able to be secured to the floor. The walls and door of the safe must be at least 60 millimeters thick. The safe door must have bolts that come from the top, side, and bottom.

(3) Class A Safes With Class B Compartments. If a class A safe has an internal class B compartment, up to five short POFs and ammunition may be stored in the compartment.

b. Ammunition Storage. Except as indicated in a(3) above, ammunition must be stored separately from firearms. This requirement can be met by storing ammunition in a lock-up compartment inside a class A or B safe. Ammunition may also be stored in a steel-sheet container without classification that has a swivel bolt lock, or in a comparable container with a lock.

APPENDIX F
PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING AE FORM 190-6D, PART A

F-1. APPLICATION
Applicants will submit AE Form 190-6D, Part A, to the Firearms Section, Registry of Motor Vehicles, Provost Marshal Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR (USAREUR G3 (AEAGC-PDP-V), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230). These applications are considered to be requests for information in connection with the issuance of a license or permit to acquire or possess firearms under 28 CFR 25.6(j)(1) authorizing access to criminal information.

F-2. PROCEED RESULT
The Firearms Section will inform individuals who receive a "proceed" as a result of a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) query of the "proceed" authorization. The FBI will release to the Firearms Section the standard report in the same manner as provided to Federally licensed firearm dealers in the United States.

F-3. DENY RESULT
When a "deny" response is received, the Firearms Section will provide that information to the provost marshal or chief of security forces office with geographic area of responsibility for the applicant. The initial denial will be considered written notice that the applicant has been "determined to be of doubtful character or reliability, lack good judgment, or lack the responsibility necessary to use a privately owned firearm (POF) safely." On notification of the initial denial, applicants will temporarily surrender any POF in their possession to the unit commander pending the final outcome of the appeal process (para F-4). POFs must be stored in the unit arms room until the appeal is completed.

F-4. APPEALS

a. Applicants may appeal a denial by the FBI as set forth in 28 CFR 25.10. A fingerprint card may be completed on request of applicants who receive a "deny" response. Fingerprints are "positive identification" used by the FBI. This fingerprinting process is intended to determine if the fingerprints match automated records on file with the FBI.

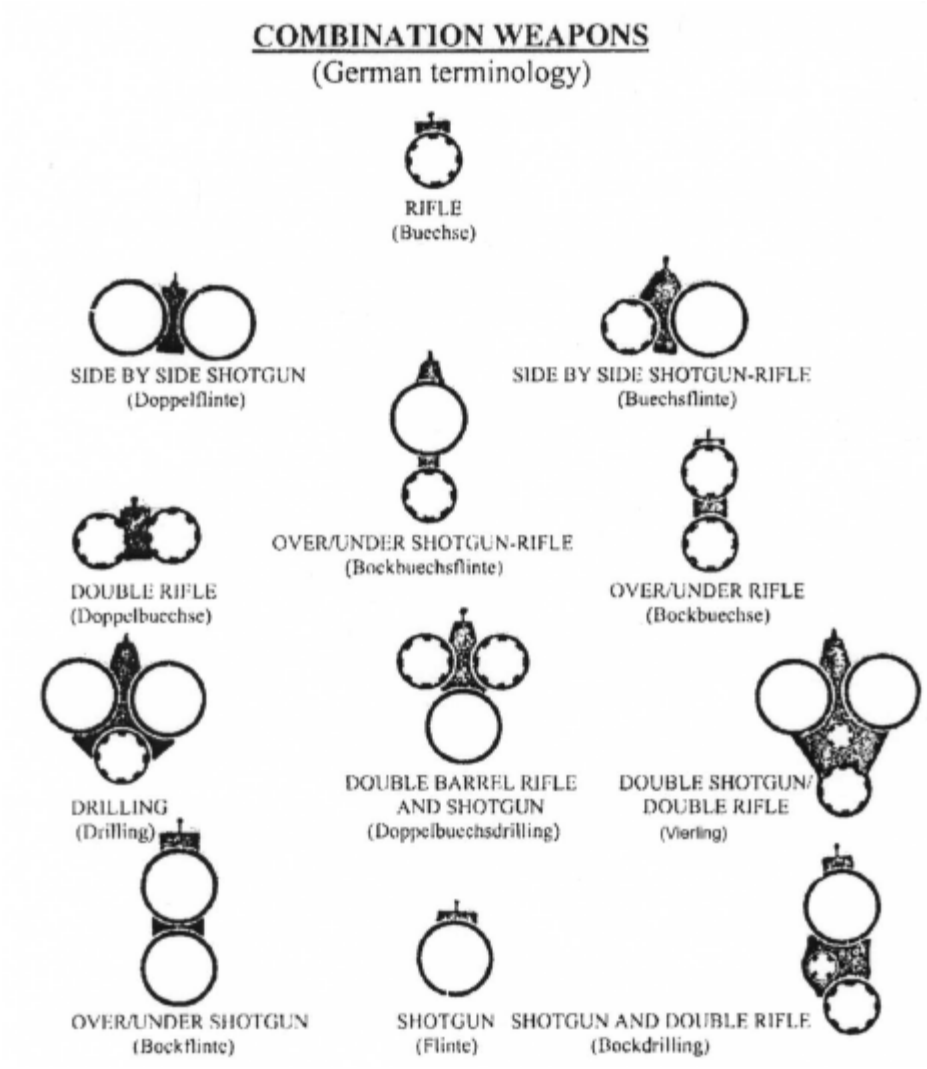
b. If the applicant does not wish to proceed with an appeal of a denial or if an appeal is denied, POFs will be maintained by the commander pending appropriate disposition as arranged by the owner. A "deny" response from the FBI without more information is not reasonable cause to believe that an individual has a qualifying conviction under the Lautenberg Amendment (18 USC 922(d)(9)). Commanders and supervisors should always seek the advice of their servicing judge advocate to determine whether reasonable cause exists.

F-5. MISCELLANEOUS POLICY ON FBI BACKGROUND CHECKS

a. The Firearms Section will use FBI criminal-background checks according to FBI operations policy.

b. FBI criminal-background checks will not be accepted by the *Bundesverwaltungsamt* (*BVA*) (German Federal Administration Office) if they are more than 1 year old. POF owners who want to add a POF to their *Waffenbesitzkarte* (German weapons possession card) must include an AE Form 190-6, Part A, that is not more than 1 year old with the documents they send to the *BVA*.

APPENDIX G
GERMAN TERMINOLOGY OF COMBINATION WEAPONS



GLOSSARY

SECTION I
ABBREVIATIONS

AE	Army in Europe
AFI	Air Force instruction
AFM	Air Force manual
AFRIMS	Air Force Records Information Management System
APO	Army post office
AR	Army regulation
ATF	United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
BVA	*Bundesverwaltungsamt* (German Federal Administration Office)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG, USAREUR	Commanding General, United States Army Europe
CNE-CNA-C6F	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe/Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Africa/Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet
CSF	chief of security forces
CTUS	customs territory, United States
DA	Department of the Army
DOD	Department of Defense
DSN	Defense Switched Network
EWP	European Weapons Permit
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
FRS	field registration station
HHG	household goods
HQ USAREUR	Headquarters, United States Army Europe
ID	identification
IMCOM-Europe	United States Army Installation Management Command, Europe Region
LLLA	local legal liaison authority
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
PCS	permanent change of station
PM	provost marshal
POF	privately owned firearm
RDS	records disposition schedule
RMV	Registry of Motor Vehicles, Provost Marshal Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOP	standing operating procedure
SSN	social security number
TDY	temporary duty
U.S.	United States
USAG	United States Army garrison
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USC	United States Code
USCBP	United States Customs and Border Protection
USEUCOM	United States European Command
WaffG	*Waffengesetz* (German Weapons Law)
WBK	*Waffenbesitzkarte* (German Weapons Possession Card)

SECTION II
TERMS

ammunition
Cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellant charges in assembled form that are designed to be fired from any weapon. This term does not include propellant powder (black or smokeless) except when incorporated into a cartridge that is ready to be fired; nor does it include unloaded cartridges or casings that do not have live primers.

antique firearm

a. A firearm (including firearms with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system) manufactured during or before 1898. A certificate to this effect or other proof of the firearm's classification as an antique should be obtained by the buyer at the time of purchase.

b. A replica of any firearm described in subparagraph a above, if the replica—

(1) Is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition.

(2) Uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition that is no longer manufactured in the United States and that is not readily available commercially.

approval authority
The persons in subparagraphs a and b below are the only approval authorities for AE Form 190-6D; AE Form 190-6D, Part A; AE Form 190-6D, Part B; AE Form 190-6H(a); and AE Form 190-6H(b). These persons may not delegate this approval authority. No individual may approve his or her own application. Officers holding positions over those listed below may approve applications for senior commanders:

a. The first O5 commander (or civilian-equivalent supervisor) or higher in the applicant's (or applicant's sponsor's) chain of command.

b. The Chief, USAREUR Liaison Office, at the American Embassy in Berlin.

black powder firearm
Any firearm using antique ignition systems such as a matchlock, flintlock, or percussion caps (including muzzleloaders, breechloaders, and revolvers). Black powder firearms do not require United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives approval. Single-shot black powder firearms are not required to be registered in the U.S. Forces system or the German system; however, multifiring black powder firearms must be registered in both systems.

NOTE: Commercially manufactured black powder may not be shipped as the personal property of DOD military or civilian employees.

competent authority
The United States Army garrison or senior tactical commander (for Army personnel) or equivalent CNE-CNA-C6F or USAFE commander (first O5 in the individual's chain of command) (for Air Force and Navy personnel) senior to the applicant who can give personal assurance of the applicant's character to own a privately owned firearm.

controlled item
An item that may be owned and used in the manner for which it is intended but for which restrictions on its use and transport have been placed.

a. Any of the following if carried in a concealed manner or if displayed openly, brandished, or carried in the presence of other persons in a manner likely to make reasonable persons fear for their safety:

(1) Straight razors, razor blades, and weapons made from razor blades.

(2) Bolo knives, bows and crossbows, daggers, ice picks, machetes, spears, swords of any size, and similar items.

(3) Clubs and other objects that may be used as a club to inflict bodily harm (for example, pieces of wood or pipe, stones, bricks).

(4) Authentic-appearing replicas of firearms (for example, toy guns, BB guns).

(5) Blank cartridge pistols.

(6) Any other object that may readily be used to inflict bodily harm (for example, those designed to injure through strangulation such as barbed-wire flails, bicycle chains, canes with sharp points made of either wood or metal, broken bottles, broken wine or beer glasses, small knives with retractable blades).

b. Paintball air guns with muzzle energy of 5.5 foot-pounds (7.5 joules) or less will be carried and used only during organized survival games in authorized areas while wearing eye protection. Paintball air guns with muzzle energy of more than 5.5 foot-pounds are not authorized for use in survival games conducted on U.S. Forces-controlled property.

c. Knives with blades longer than 3 inches will not be carried except when one of the following applies:

(1) The knife is Government-issued, deemed by the commander as necessary for the performance of an individual's duty, and authorized to be carried while performing the duty.

(2) The knife is authorized to be carried while an individual is hunting, fishing, camping, or engaged in other related sporting events.

destructive device

a. Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas (for example, bomb, grenade, mine, rocket with a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, missile with an explosive or incendiary charge of more than ¼ ounce).

b. Any device similar to, or that can be readily converted to, those described in subparagraph a above.

c. Molotov cocktail (gasoline or flammable substance with a flashpoint below 140 degrees Fahrenheit in a glass bottle).

field registration station
The office in every major military community in Germany where U.S. Forces members process applications to register and transfer privately owned firearms in the U.S. Forces system and to outprocess them before departing Germany.

privately owned firearm

a. Any weapon not officially issued that is designed for, can be used for, or can be readily converted to be used for attack, defense, sports, games, or hunting by driving a projectile through a barrel (including multifiring black powder firearms but excluding spring-activated or spring-powered BB guns, air rifles, air pistols, pump-type pellet guns, and paintball air guns).

b. The frame or receiver for any weapon described in subparagraph a above.

c. Interchangeable barrels that have their own serial number.

prohibited item
Property or weapon that is prohibited by the United States National Firearms Act. The possession of these items is prohibited under the jurisdictions of the Army in Europe, CNE-CNA-C6F, and USAFE, and violates the U.S. National Firearms Act, and Title 26, United States Code, Sections 5801 through 5861. The following are examples of prohibited items:

a. Machineguns (that is, any weapon that shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot without manual reloading by a single function of the trigger). This term also includes the frame or receiver of any such weapon, any combination of parts designed and intended for use in converting a weapon into a machinegun, and any combination of parts from which a machinegun can be assembled, if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person.

b. Shotguns with a barrel or barrels less than 18 inches long.

c. Any weapons made from a shotgun (by modification) with an overall length less than 26 inches or with a barrel or barrels less than 18 inches long.

d. Rifles with a barrel less than 16 inches long.

e. Any weapons made from a rifle (by modification) with an overall length less than 26 inches or a barrel less than 16 inches long.

f. Any other weapons or devices (excluding pistols and revolvers) capable of being concealed on a person from which a shot can be discharged through the energy of an explosive.

g. A pistol or revolver having a barrel with a smooth bore that is designed or redesigned to fire shotgun shells.

h. Weapons with combination shotgun and rifle barrels less than 18 inches long, capable of semi-automatic or full automatic fire from either barrel, including disabled weapons that may be readily restored to fire.

i. Silencers or mufflers for any weapon.

j. Destructive devices.

k. Unregistered firearms.

l. Switchblade knives.

m. Knives with an automatic blade opener. This includes knives in which the blade snaps forth from the grip—

(1) On pressing a button or lever or on releasing a catch with which the blade can be locked (spring knife).

(2) By weight or by swinging motion and is locked automatically (gravity knife).

(3) By any operation, alone or in combination, of gravity or spring mechanism and can be locked.

n. Club-type hand weapons (for example, blackjacks, brass knuckles, nunchaku).

o. Gas pistols and shooting pens (for example, fountain pens or automatic, pencil-type pens capable of discharging a chemical agent). Blank cartridge pistols are not included in this category.

p. Shooting-weapons or blades that are—

(1) Designed to be collapsed, telescoped, or shortened.

(2) Stripped beyond the normal extent required for hunting or sporting.

(3) Concealed in other devices (for example, walking sticks, umbrellas, tubes).

q. Shooting weapons with mounted searchlights, devices that serve to illuminate or flash the target or to light the means of aiming, and night-aiming devices that have an image converter or electronic intensification and are intended for use with firearms.

r. The following ammunition is prohibited:

(1) Projectiles with anesthetic material that are intended for attack or defense purposes.

(2) Hollow-point projectiles primarily used with handguns (except for rimfire cartridges).

(3) Needle projectiles.

(4) Semijacketed projectiles with a fracture point.

(5) Cartridge ammunition for firearms with rifled barrels with projectiles smaller in diameter than the diameter of the rifling land of the corresponding firearm. The projectiles are surrounded with a driving and guiding band that separates itself from the projectile after leaving the barrel.

(6) Revolver and pistol ammunition with projectiles predominantly or completely composed of hard material or that have an explosive or incendiary composition.

(7) Rifle ammunition with hard-core and cartridge ammunition that has a fully jacketed, soft-core projectile that contains a tracer, incendiary, or explosive composition, or ammunition of a caliber that is not fired from hunting or sport weapons.

s. Precision slingshots and armrests or comparable mechanisms for these devices.

t. Electrically charged or battery-operated “stun guns” designed to incapacitate persons.

u. Paintball air guns with muzzle energy of more than 5.5 foot-pounds (7.5 joules).

v. Kama, tanto, throwing stars, tonfu, yawara, and other martial-art weapons or practice devices.

reliability certification (*Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung*)
Certification of the applicant's reliability and competence to handle, carry, and use firearms and ammunition safely.

weapons prohibited by the U.S. National Firearms Act
The first four weapons (a through d) listed in this glossary under the term "prohibited item."

SECTION III
GERMAN TERMS

Bedürfnisnachweis
certificate of need

Bundesverwaltungsamt (BVA)
German Federal Administration Office

Jagdschein
hunting license

Landratsamt
county administration office

Schußwaffen Kaufvertrag
weapons bill of sale

Sprengstofferwerbsschein
gunpowder permit

Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung
Statement of reliability

Waffenbeschuss
Proofing and Marking of the Firearm by a German-Government authorized gunsmith

Waffenbesitzkarte
weapons possession card

Waffenerwerbsschein
permit to purchase a weapon

Waffengesetz (WaffG)
(German) Weapons Law

Kombinationswaffen
combination weapons (see app G)

Waffenschein
weapons permit (to carry a weapon)