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Wiesbaden, Germany

Army in Europe
Regulation 190-6*

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United States Army Installation Management Command
Europe
Sembach, Germany

Headquarters
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Instruction 5300.15U*

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USAFE-AFAFRICA
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/CNE-CNA-C6F Instruction 5300.15T/
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For the Commander:

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Document Management

Summary. This publication provides policy and procedures for acquiring, registering, storing, transporting, carrying, importing, and shipping privately owned firearms (POFs) ([glossary](#)) and ammunition ([glossary](#)) 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, transporting, carrying, and storing POFs and ammunition for members of the U.S. Forces, members of the civilian component, and their dependents in Germany. These individuals must comply with German weapons laws for acquiring, registering, transporting, carrying, and storing POFs and ammunition while stationed in or visiting Germany. This publication also prohibits acquiring, storing, transporting, and carrying POFs in as well as and importing POFs, including prohibited weapons, into any country in the European theater in violation of that country's law.

Summary of Change. This revision—

- Authorizes U.S. Forces hunters to buy, register, and possess noise suppression devices (NSDs), also known as silencers, for their registered firearms in conjunction with the respective change in German law (removed from the list of entries under “prohibited item” ([glossary](#))). This authorization does not apply to importing NSDs (silencers) into the United States ([para 19c](#)).
- Revises AE Form 190-6D, Application for Issuance of a Permit Pursuant to the German Weapons Law (Preapproval Entry)/Application for a License to Acquire a Weapon/Reporting the Acquisition and Transfer of Ownership of a Weapon. This revision adds NSDs (silencers).
- Assigns proponency for AE Form 190-6K, Certificate of Examination Regarding Technical/Legal Knowledge for Sport-Shooter/*Prüfungszeugnis nach Lehrgang über Sachkunde für Sportschützen*; and AE Form 190-6L, Certificate of Need/*Bedürfnisnachweis*, to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G9, IMCOM-Europe.
- Makes administrative changes throughout.

Applicability. This publication applies to the following U.S. Forces personnel who are assigned, employed, or reside within the geographic boundaries of Germany, and their Family members:

- Members of the U.S. Forces (Army, Navy, and Air Force) and the civilian component (including Family members) who are assigned to or employed within the geographic boundaries of Germany and who are authorized a U.S. Forces Certificate of License and privately owned vehicle registration privileges under [AE Regulation 600-700](#).
- Personnel with status under Article 71, 72, or 73 of the German Supplementary Agreement to the NATO SOFA.

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

- Identified, maintained, and disposed of by Army in Europe 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 CNE-CNA-C6F organizations according to Navy records-management policy.
- Maintained by USAFE/AFAFRICA units in accordance with Air Force Manual 33-363, Management of Records, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located in the Air Force Records Information Management System at <https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af61a/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm>.

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://www.aepubs.eur.army.mil/>.

Supplementation. Organizations will not supplement this publication without approval of the Registrar, Vehicle Registration, Office of the Provost Marshal (OPM), G3/4 Protect, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (ODCS), G3, HQ USAREUR.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this publication is the Registrar, Vehicle Registration, OPM, G3/4 Protect, ODCS, G3, HQ USAREUR (mil 542-2050). Users may send suggested improvements to this publication by email to the Registrar, Vehicle Registration, at usarmy.sembach.usareur.list.rmv-cust-svc@mail.mil.

Distribution. This publication is available only electronically and is posted in AEPUBS at <https://www.aepubs.eur.army.mil/>.

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Glossary

SECTION I GENERAL

1. PURPOSE

This publication prescribes—

a. Policy and procedures for—

(1) Acquiring, registering, carrying, transporting, 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. 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, carrying, transporting, and storing POFs, ammunition, destructive devices ([glossary](#)), explosives, and other weapons.

2. REFERENCES

[Appendix A](#) lists references.

3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

The [glossary](#) defines abbreviations and terms used in this publication.

4. FORMS

This publication prescribes the following forms:

a. [AE Form 190-6B](#), Privately Owned Firearm Registration.

b. [AE Form 190-6D](#), Application for Issuance of a Permit Pursuant to the German Weapons Law (Preapproval Entry)/Application for a License to Acquire a Weapon/Reporting the Acquisition and Transfer of Ownership of a Weapon.

NOTE: U.S. Forces personnel are required to register POFs through the U.S. Forces with the German Government.

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

d. [AE Form 190-6D, Part D](#), Transport of Privately Owned Firearms Outside Military Installations/*Transport von im Privatbesitz befindlichen Feuerwaffen ausserhalb militärischer Einrichtungen.*

e. [AE Form 190-6E](#), Firearms Register.

f. [AE Form 190-6F](#), Certification of Release/Donation of a Privately Owned Firearm.

g. [AE Form 190-6G](#), Weapons Bill of Sale/*Schusswaffenkaufvertrag*.

h. [AE Form 190-6H\(A\)](#), Commander's Statement of Reliability/*Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung* (for military personnel and DOD civilian employees).

i. [AE Form 190-6H\(B\)](#), Commander's Statement of Reliability/*Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung* (for Family members only).

j. [AE Form 190-6K](#), Certificate of Examination Regarding Technical/Legal Knowledge for SportShooter/*Prüfungszeugnis nach Lehrgang über Sachkunde für Sportschützen*.

k. [AE Form 190-6L](#), Certificate of Need/*Bedürfnisnachweis*.

l. [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 (1. 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)*.

m. [AE Form 190-6P](#), U.S. Forces Renewal of Firearm Registration.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The USAREUR Provost Marshal (PM) will—

(1) Establish processes and be responsible for publishing regulations governing the registration and control of POFs and other privately owned weapons as prescribed in this publication.

(2) Operate and maintain a central registry of POFs owned by U.S. Forces personnel and their Family members as well as U.S. Forces organizations in Germany.

(3) Send a notice to the commander of the Servicemember, DOD civilian, or U.S. contractor employee who registers a POF or amends a valid POF registration for any reason. In case of a Family member, the notice will be sent to the sponsor's commander.

(4) Send a monthly inventory list of all firearms registered with an outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, and sport-shooting (HFSS)) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club to the appropriate commander supervising the activity.

(5) Process all POF documents with the *Bundesverwaltungsamt (BVA)* (German Federal Administration Office) on behalf of U.S. Forces members, DOD civilian employees, and their Family members.

(6) Enforce the requirements of this regulation and inform commanders and supervisors of personnel registering firearms under this regulation of any established violations.

b. The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G9, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(1) Develop policy and procedures for operating the U.S. Forces HFSS Program at outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities in the USAREUR area of responsibility (AOR) and equivalent USAFE/AFAFRICA facilities in Germany as well as at the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club (table 1).

(2) Manage the U.S. Forces HFSS Program.

(3) Develop policy and procedures for operating HFSS facilities in the USAREUR AOR.

Table 1 Outdoor Recreation (Hunting, Fishing, and Sport-Shooting) Facilities in Germany	
Installation	Location and Telephone Number
Ansbach	Outdoor Recreation, Katterbach Kaserne, Bldg 5807 mil 314-467-3225 / civ 0049-(0)9802-83-3225 https://ansbach.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing-sport-sho
Baumholder	Baumholder Military Community, Outdoor Recreation, Smith Barracks, Bldg 8167 mil 314-485-7182 / civ 0049-(0)6783-6-7182 https://baumholder.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing-sport-sho
Garmisch	USAG Bavaria, Garmisch MWR Outdoor Recreation, Artillery Kaserne, Bldg B256 civ 0049-(0)8821-750-3702 https://garmisch.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing-sport-sho
Grafenwöhr	Grafenwöhr/Tower Barracks: Wild B.O.A.R. Outdoor Recreation – Tower Barracks, Bldg RC 600, room 14 (Wild B.O.A.R. Complex at Dickhäuter Lake) mil 314-475-8524 / civ 0049-(0)9641-83-8524 https://grafenwoehr.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing-sport-sho
Hohenfels	Outdoor Recreation, USAG Bavaria, Hohenfels H15, Pershing Road mil 314-522-2060 or 314-466-2060/ civ 0049-(0)9641-70-522-2060 https://hohenfels.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing-sport-sho
Kaiserslautern	Kaiserslautern Military Community Outdoor Recreation, Pulaski Barracks, Bldg 2905 mil 314-493-4115 / civ 0049-(0)6313-406-4115 https://kaiserslautern.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing-sport-sho 86th Force Support Squadron Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun – Pulaski / Vogelweh Installation, Bldg 2960 mil 314-489-7274 / civ 0049-(0)631-536-7274 https://86fss.com/outdoor-rec/rod-gun-club/
Spangdahlem Air Base	Outdoor Recreation, Bldg 146 mil 314-452-7170 / civ 0049-(0)6565-7170 https://www.52fss.com/outdoor-recreation
Stuttgart	Outdoor Recreation, Kelley Barracks, Bldg 3320, Bay 5 mil 314-596-4291 / civ 0049-(0)9641-70-596-4291 https://stuttgart.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing-sport-sho
Wiesbaden	Outdoor Recreation, Clay Kaserne, Bldg 1043 mil 314-548-9803 / civ 0049-(0)611-143-548-9803 https://wiesbaden.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing-sport-sho

c. Garrison PMs and 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 of the installation commander. Individuals are subject to search when entering or leaving the installation or facility (AR 190-11).* Paragraph 16g provides exceptions to this requirement. If existing signs do not provide adequate space for this statement, new signs will be posted with this information.

d. The Air Force Services Activity, Installation Support Directorate, will develop policy and procedures for operating the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel, and Services, USAFE/AFAFRICA (USAFE/A1), must first concur with and approve the policy and procedures before they are implemented.

e. The Customs Executive Agency, Office of the Provost Marshal (OPM), G3/4 Protect, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (ODCS), G3, HQ USAREUR, 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](#)).

f. Commanders of organizations or units operating outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities and the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club will closely supervise those activities. These commanders will ensure that—

(1) Firearms and ammunition acquired and stocked in outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities and the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club are properly accounted for and secured.

(2) Acquired firearms are registered at the Weapons Section, Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV), OPM, G3/4 Protect, ODCS, G3, HQ USAREUR, immediately on receipt.

(3) Firearms are not offered for sale until they are registered with the RMV Weapons Section.

(4) Monthly inventory lists are reconciled with the RMV Weapons Section. Noted discrepancies must be corrected within 30 days.

(5) Physical security requirements are met in accordance with AR 190-11, AR 190-13, Air Force Instruction (AFI) 31-101 and USAFE Supplement 1, or [AE Regulation 190-13](#), as applicable.

g. The first commander in the grade of lieutenant colonel (O5) or higher (or civilian-equivalent supervisor) in the applicant's (or applicant's sponsor's) chain of command is the approval authority ([glossary](#)) for AE Form 190-6D; AE Form 190-6D, part A; AE Form 190-6H(A); and AE Form 190-6H(B). This approval authority may not be delegated. No individual may approve his or her own application.

6. POLICY

a. All personnel falling within the scope of applicability of this regulation must meet all procurement, registration, and storage requirements in this regulation before they may purchase nonprohibited POFs.

b. Reservists and National Guard personnel—

(1) May not purchase POFs from outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities in Germany or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club when they are in Germany on active duty for less than 1 year.

(2) On active duty in Germany for 1 year or longer may purchase firearms from outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club if they meet all criteria in this publication and have the approval of the first O5 commander in their chain of command.

c. Individuals may not—

(1) Possess or acquire a POF or other weapon that is considered prohibited under the German Weapons Law. [AE Regulation 215-145/USAFE-AFAFRICA Inst 34-104](#) provides additional guidance.

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

(3) Carry a concealed or nonconcealed POF, unless they are taking part in an authorized hunt (with a valid hunting license) or a range firing activity (as a sport-shooter or hunter).

(4) Carry a POF while performing official duties. This does not apply to HFSS employees who carry firearms in an official capacity.

(5) Acquire, register, carry, transport, 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 marker. Air pistols, air rifles, and paintball markers are not required to be registered in the U.S. Forces or German system, provided they bear the approval seal (capital letter “F” in a pentagon) permanently affixed (stamped, engraved, or lasered). This seal certifies that the device will produce no more than 7.5 joules of muzzle energy. POFs without this seal are treated as “real firearms” and must be registered accordingly with the RMV Weapons Section and German weapons authorities (through the RMV Weapons Section) for entry on a *Waffenbesitzkarte (WBK)* (German weapons possession card).

(c) Under investigation, have been charged, 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 demonstrate questionable responsibility or behavior that indicates that they may not use a firearm safely.

(e) Receiving psychological evaluation or treatment that suggests that they could endanger themselves or others.

NOTE: Individuals in (c), (d), and (e) above will have their POFs stored in an authorized storage facility until the respective cases have been reconciled by the first O5 commander or above in the individual’s or individual’s sponsor’s chain of command.

(6) Acquire, possess, use, carry, store, or transport POFs that have not been registered according to this publication.

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

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

(9) Produce ammunition (including reloading) unless properly licensed by German authorities by way of a permit (that is, a *Sprengstoffwerbsschein*) according to Section 27 of the *Sprengstoffgesetz* (Explosives Law). Personnel may contact their local outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club (table 1) to inquire about reloading capabilities or a qualified HN instructor to obtain such service or a permit.

(10) Use controlled items ([glossary](#)) for purposes other than those intended.

d. The determination of doubtful character or reliability ([c\(5\)\(d\) above](#)) will be made by a licensed health professional (for example, psychologist, psychiatrist) or the first O5 commander in the chain of command of the individual concerned (or, in case of a Family member, in the sponsor's chain of command).

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

(a) Alcohol or substance abuse.

(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 colonel (O6) 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. Individuals 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 an outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility, the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club, a sport center, or another organization, he or she must register the firearm using “custodian” as the name of the owner (for example, Name: Custodian, Organization: USAG Stuttgart Hunting, Fishing, and Sport-Shooting Facility).

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

(a) Military police (MP) or security-force officials.

(b) Unit commanders or supervisors.

(c) Investigative personnel of any military Service.

(d) German police officers, customs officials, or other German authorities.

f. The approving official ([para 5g](#)) will—

(1) Become familiar with Sections 5 and 6 of the *Waffengesetz (WaffG)* (German Weapons Law) and this regulation before approving any applicant's request to acquire, possess, transport, or purchase POFs. [Appendix D](#) provides translations of Sections 5 and 6 of the *WaffG*.

(2) Before approving AE Form 190-6D, AE Form 190-6H(A), or AE Form 190-6H(B), 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 Weapons Section 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/CNE-CNA-C6F Instruction 5820.13G/USAFE-AFAFRICA Instruction 51-705, appendix B](#), lists LLLAs by AOR.

(a) The Family-member certification will state that to the knowledge of the certifying official, the applicant has not been 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). The LLLA will mail completed certificates directly to the RMV Weapons Section at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), 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 by issuing a statement of reliability ([glossary](#)) (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 and conduct a local MP check and an FBI criminal-background check.

g. Applicants must—

(1) Be at least 18 years old to apply for a German hunting license (*Jagdschein*). The age requirement for acquiring or possessing handguns is 25 years.

(2) Be reliable and physically fit.

(3) Not have had a prior German weapons permit denied on the basis of section 5 or 6 of the *WaffG* (app D) or on the basis of one of the items listed in [\(6\)\(a\) through \(f\)](#) below.

(4) Handle, transport, carry, use, and store POFs and ammunition according to German law.

(5) Prohibit others who do not have the legal authority to use firearms and ammunition from using the applicant's firearms and ammunition, except during legal and supervised range activities.

(6) Have no record of—

(a) Convictions for 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.

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

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

(b) A valid and active membership in a sport-shooting club, a *Bedürfnisnachweis* (Certificate of Need) (AE Form 190-6L), and a *Sachkundenachweis* (Certificate of Technical Knowledge) equivalent to AE Form 190-6K, if the applicant intends to be a sport-shooter.

1. Sport-shooters who have been members of and active participants in a garrison, base, or civilian sport-shooting program for at least once a month over the last 12 months or, in case of no active monthly sport-shooting participation, have performed a minimum of 18 shooting sessions over the last 12 months, and have successfully completed the U.S. Forces technical-knowledge training and examination (conducted with advance notice at garrison and base sport-shooting programs annually) may obtain a *Bedürfnisnachweis* from an outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club. The IMCOM-Europe G9 is responsible for maintaining this Family and morale, welfare, and recreation program and for helping U.S. Forces personnel and their Family members complete certification as sport-shooters in Germany. Sport-shooters who participate in recognized German sport-shooting programs or are members of German sport-shooting clubs must complete either the U.S. Forces technical-knowledge training or the German *Sachkundenachweis* offered through a German club. Sport-shooters must obtain their *Bedürfnisnachweis* from their respective U.S. or German sport-shooting club.

2. Sport-shooters must maintain active liability insurance covering legal firearm ownership in Germany.

3. Active participation in a sport-shooting club's program is defined as being required to conduct regular practice shoots (at least 18 times per year in the first year and 12 times per year every year thereafter) and to participate in shooting competitions organized by U.S. Forces facilities or German shooting clubs or associations. Practice shoots and competitions must be recorded in the member's personal shooting log, which is subject to review by the U.S. Forces and German authorities. Loss of active membership and lack of participation (practice shoots and competitions) will result in the withdrawal of any *WBK* issued by German authorities and require the individual to properly dispose of any POFs immediately at his or her own expense (that is, sell, donate, destruct, or ship POFs to CONUS). [AE Reg 215-145/USAFE-AFAFRICA Inst 34-104](#) and the U.S. Forces Sport-Shooting Manual provide further guidance.

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 AND AMMUNITION INTO GERMANY

a. According to the Personal Property Consignment Instruction Guide, published by the DOD Surface Deployment and Distribution Command, individuals cannot legally import POFs or ammunition into Germany without meeting the requirements of the *WaffG*. The importation of POFs and ammunition into Germany is authorized only if the individual importing the POF has obtained an importation permit (*Verbringungserlaubnis*) from German weapons authorities and a *WBK* with all POFs to be imported entered on it. Importing POFs into Germany without proper documentation is a violation of this publication and the *WaffG*. 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 (listed under prohibited items in the glossary) may not be imported.

b. The legal importation 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 (in addition to the German importation permit and the *WBK*) when importing POFs in unaccompanied baggage at personal expense or when hand-carrying a POF.

d. Firearms in Europe are required to have proofing and marking by a recognized and authorized proof-house of a country that is a member of the Permanent International Commission for Firearms Testing (C.I.P.). European firearms, including those purchased at an outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club, should already meet this requirement. Firearms without a C.I.P. proof mark may normally not be imported, owned, sold, or purchased in Europe by private individuals.

e. German Federal authorities will report firearms violations committed by U.S. Forces personnel and Family members 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.

NOTE: While projectiles generally do not qualify as ammunition and may, therefore, be imported without a permit, hollow-point projectiles may only be imported for use in hunting or sports-shooting weapons by authorized persons. Otherwise, the import is prohibited.

9. ACQUISITION, STOCK, AND SALE OF FIREARMS

a. Before acquiring a POF in Germany, the following requirements must be met:

(1) Hunters. Hunters must have a valid *Jagdschein* (for long guns) or *WBK* with preapproval entry for the specific type of firearm and caliber (for handguns). Long-gun POFs may be acquired without a *WBK* but must subsequently be registered on a *WBK* through the RMV Weapons Section (paras 14b and 14d).

(2) Sport-shooters. Sport-shooters must have a valid *WBK* with preapproval entry for the specific type of firearm and caliber (for long guns and handguns).

b. All completed acquisitions of POFs must be reported to the *BVA* within 2 weeks. For this purpose, the acquirer must notify the RMV Weapons Section of the acquisition using AE Form 190-6D without delay. The RMV Weapons Section will register the firearm and report the registration to the *BVA*. (Section III provides firearm-registration procedures.)

c. Within U.S. Forces installations, only outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities, the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club, and licensed weapons dealers authorized to operate on U.S. Forces installations may sell firearms as well as parts and ammunition for firearms. Outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities and the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club 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 importation into the United States ([table 2](#)).

d. After receiving firearm shipments, outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility and Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club personnel will—

(1) Verify firearm serial numbers and proof marks. Weapons without a valid proof mark may not be discharged or sold.

(2) Immediately register the firearms at the RMV Weapons Section.

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

e. Outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities and the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club must meet the physical-security standards for protecting U.S. Government arms and ammunition prescribed in—

(1) AR 190-11, AR 190-13, and [AE Regulation 190-13](#) for clubs operated by Army in Europe elements.

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

f. Outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility and Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club personnel will sell ammunition only to individuals who have a valid military ID card with privileges in Germany, a U.S. Forces POF registration card, and a *WBK* with ammunition permit (only listed calibers may be sold) or, in case of any legal long-gun ammunition, a valid hunting license. Ammunition may also be sold to persons who have a military ID card with privileges in Germany, but no *WBK* or hunting license, for immediate use with firearms owned by or POFs stored at outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club for supervised shooting and training on the club ranges.

(1) The *WBK* will indicate the caliber or gauge of the ammunition the buyer is authorized to purchase, except for holders of a valid hunting license, who may purchase any legal long-gun ammunition.

(2) Outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility and Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club personnel will sell propellant powder (black or smokeless) to patrons only when the prospective buyer has a valid *Sprengstoffwerbsschein* authorizing the acquisition of propellant powder. German law requires that when a sale to an authorized buyer is made, the buyer's *Sprengstoffwerbsschein* will be annotated to show the—

(a) Amount of powder sold.

(b) Date of sale.

(c) Name and address of the seller.

Table 2			
Factoring Criteria for Pistols and Revolvers			
Pistol Model	Score	Revolver Model	Score
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 outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & 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 18 USC 44, section 925(d)(3).			

(3) Active-duty general officers may buy ammunition from outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club for their Service-issued pistols.

g. Outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities, the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club, and weapons dealers who were licensed by German authorities and operate on U.S. installations may sell and relinquish control of firearms to U.S. Forces personnel under the following conditions:

(1) Firearms must bear a C.I.P. proof mark; air rifles, air pistols, and paintball markers must bear the “F” stamp inside a pentagon; and blank, signal, gas, and starter pistols must bear the “PTB” mark in a circle. All marks must be permanently affixed (for example, engraved, stamped, lasered).

(2) The buyer must have a valid military ID card with privileges in Germany. ([Subpara j](#) below provides requirements for retirees.)

(3) The buyer must meet the requirements in [a\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) above.

(4) The seller or selling facility must issue a bill of sale to the buyer listing, as a minimum, the name and address of the seller or the selling facility; the date of the transaction; the buyer’s name; the type and serial number of the permit presented; and the type, caliber, and serial number of the weapon.

(5) All sales of firearms must be immediately recorded on AE Form 190-6E.

(6) All completed purchases of POFs must be reported in accordance with the provisions of [subparagraph b](#) above.

(7) When selling a firearm, the selling facility will notify the RMV Weapons Section within 24 hours after the sale by submitting a completed AE Form 190-6D.

h. Outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities and the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club 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 must be listed immediately in this register.

i. When transferring firearms from one outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility to another, the receiving facility will immediately register them with the RMV Weapons Section.

j. In Germany, retired U.S. military personnel must have a valid retiree military ID card (DD Form 2) and a valid German customs certificate to make purchases at outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities or at the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club. The provisions in [subparagraphs d and e](#) above also apply to retired U.S. military personnel.

10. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

a. The owner of a POF may sell or otherwise transfer ownership of a—

(1) Long gun (rifle or shotgun) to an individual who has a valid *Jagdschein* or a valid *WBK* for sports-shooters with at least the type of firearm and caliber entered.

(2) Handgun to an individual who has a valid *WBK* with at least the type of firearm and caliber entered (preapproval entry).

b. The provisions in [a\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) above apply to all transfers of POF ownership. Section III provides procedural guidance.

c. If the person acquiring the POF is a U.S. Servicemember or civilian, a contractor employee with status under Article 71, 72, or 73 of the German Supplementary Agreement to the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), or a dependent Family member of these personnel, the following applies:

(1) In addition to the requirements in [a\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) above, the acquirer must also have an approved AE Form 190-6D.

(2) The person transferring ownership must complete two copies of AE Form 190-6G (one copy for the acquirer and one for him- or herself) and present his or her *WBK* to the RMV Weapons Section to show legal ownership and registration.

(3) The former owner's POF registration (AE Form 190-6D) and *WBK* and the acquirer's approved AE Form 190-6D; valid AE Form 190-6D, part A (that is, not older than 12 months); AE Form 190-6H(A) or AE Form 190-6H(B), and proof of a *WBK*, if applicable and available, must be sent to the RMV Weapons Section at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230, within 3 workdays after the transfer of the firearm. A valid German *Jagdschein* or German sport-shooters *Bedürfnisnachweis* is acceptable to apply for a *WBK* and to register the POF.

(4) Within 2 weeks after the transfer of the firearm, the RMV Weapons Section will send the documents to the *BVA* to report the acquisition for the acquirer and have the firearm deleted from the former owner's *WBK*.

d. If the person acquiring the firearm is an individual without status under the NATO SOFA—

(1) The person transferring ownership of the POF must complete two copies of AE Form 190-6G (one copy for the acquirer and one for him- or herself) and present his or her *WBK* to the RMV Weapons Section to show legal ownership and registration.

(2) The seller must present an approved AE Form 550-175B validated by German customs authorities ([AE Reg 550-175/CNE-CNA-C6F Inst 5840.1F/USAFE Inst 51-702](#)) to the RMV Weapons Section before the transfer.

(3) Within 3 workdays after the transfer of the firearm, RMV Weapons Section personnel will send the former owner's *WBK*, AE Form 190-6G, and AE Form 550-175B to the *BVA* for processing. The *BVA* will delete the firearm from the *WBK*, and the *WBK* will be returned to the former owner (after the required fee has been paid to the *BVA*).

NOTE: Hunters may normally register only two handguns. Sport-shooters may register handguns and long guns based on a demonstrated need according to their shooting disciplines, subject to endorsement by the head of the respective U.S. Forces or German sport-shooting club and approval by the *BVA*.

SECTION III REGISTRATION

11. GENERAL

a. Registration Procedures.

(1) POFs must be registered in accordance with the provisions of this section in order to meet the requirements in [section II](#) of this regulation. 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, transporting, or registering a POF in Germany. The applicant must complete section I of AE Form 190-6D, part A, and submit the form to the approving official to complete section II. After the form is approved, the applicant must submit it to the RMV Weapons Section. Once the background check is completed, the RMV Weapons Section will return the form to the applicant.

NOTE: Non-U.S. citizens must have their A number issued by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to process their background check.

(3) Firearms that do not drive a projectile through a barrel (that is, firearms that bear a PTB stamp (for example, blank-cartridge pistols and revolvers, irritant-spray pistols and revolvers, signal pistols and revolvers, starter pistols and revolvers)) need not be registered as POFs with either the U.S. Forces or German authorities. Owners of these types of firearms may possess, store, carry, and handle them within the confines of their own property. Carrying and handling such firearms (concealed or nonconcealed) outside of one's private property (even on the sidewalk in front of the home) requires a small firearms permit. This permit may be obtained by sending a completed AE Form 190-6N to the RMV Weapons Section. Shooting these firearms is generally not permitted (with exceptions granted, for example, on New Year's Eve, depending on local ordinances). These firearms may be transported (unloaded) in the trunk of a car or otherwise out of reach (that is, not in the glove box or on the back seat) from—

- (a) The place of purchase to the individual's home.
- (b) The individual's home to the place of purchase, repair facility, or gunsmith.
- (c) One home to the next when moving.

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

(c) Reservists and National Guard personnel on active duty for less than 1 year.

b. POFs Not Registered With German Authorities.

(1) U.S. Forces personnel may no longer store POFs inside unit arms rooms for unlimited periods and for their convenience. POFs may be stored inside unit arms rooms (only with the commander's approval) and at the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club for a period of up to 15 months. Thereafter, owners of POFs must take one of the following courses of action:

(a) Sell the POF to authorized persons or dealers.

(b) Donate the POF to the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club or to an outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility.

(c) Relinquish the POF to the OPM or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club for destruction. The individual may have to reimburse the respective facility for destruction expenses.

(d) Obtain written approval from the RMV Weapons Section before selling or otherwise disposing of unregistered POFs.

(2) U.S. Forces personnel who want to keep their POFs must comply with the *WaffG* and obtain a *Jagdschein* or become a sport-shooter with membership at a U.S. Forces or German sport-shooting club and obtain a German weapons permit.

(3) Under no circumstances may private individuals possess POFs, unless they possess a *WBK* (with either the weapon entered or pre-entered or a loan letter from the owner) or, in the case of any long guns, a valid *Jagdschein*.

(4) At least 1 year before separation from service or employment resulting in loss of NATO SOFA privileges, U.S. Forces personnel who intend to remain in Germany are strongly encouraged to enroll in an English-spoken German hunting course at an outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club to obtain a *Jagdschein* or to participate in a U.S. Forces or German sport-shooting program for 1 year to obtain a sport-shooters license (*WBK*). This will ensure individuals are in compliance with German firearms law after ending military service or employment. Keeping the *Jagdschein* current or continuing active membership in a German sport-shooting club after losing NATO SOFA status is a requirement for continued POF ownership. Noncompliance will result in the requirement to immediately relinquish the POF to another authorized person or dealer or in the confiscation of the POF and possible criminal action taken by German authorities.

(5) All unregistered firearms must be cleared through the RMV Weapons Section once they have been shipped to CONUS or are finally registered with local German authorities.

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 *WBK*.

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

13. VALIDITY OF U.S. FORCES REGISTRATION

a. U.S. Forces POF registrations (AE Form 190-6B) are valid for 4 years after the date of registration. Firearms must be reregistered with the RMV Weapons Section when the current U.S. Forces POF registration expires.

b. The RMV Weapons Section will send a renewal notice for each POF registration to the POF owner 75 days before the expiration date. The owner must complete AE Form 190-6P, sign it, and send it to the RMV Weapons Section at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230, before the original registration expires.

14. REGISTRATION AND RENEWAL PROCEDURES

a. All persons within the scope of applicability of this regulation are prohibited from registering their POFs directly with local German authorities, but must register them with the *BVA* through the RMV Weapons Section at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230.

b. To register a POF as a hunter in Germany, U.S. Forces personnel and Family members must submit the following to the RMV Weapons Section:

(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 E.

(2) A completed AE Form 190-6D, part A.

(3) 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.

(4) A copy of their valid *Jagdschein*.

(5) Their original *WBK* (if one was already issued).

(6) Proof of ownership.

(7) A copy of the sales contract or certificate of the weapon cabinet, or pictures of the data plate and open weapon cabinet (resistance level 0 or 1).

c. To register a POF as a sport-shooter, persons within the scope of applicability of this regulation must submit the following to the RMV Weapons Section:

(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 E.

(2) A completed AE Form 190-6D, part A.

(3) 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.

(4) A completed AE Form 190-6K (may be substituted with a valid hunting license).

(5) A completed AE Form 190-6L.

(6) Their original *WBK* (if one was already issued).

(7) Proof of ownership.

(8) A copy of the sales contract or certificate of the weapon cabinet, or pictures of the data plate and open weapon cabinet (resistance level 0 or 1).

d. 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) The original *WBK*.

(5) A copy of the valid *Jagdschein* if the applicant is a hunter.

(6) A completed AE Form 190-6L if the applicant is a sport-shooter.

e. After reviewing the applicant's documents, the RMV Weapons Section will send them to the *BVA*. The *BVA* will review and process the application or (if the application is incomplete or incorrect) return it to the RMV Weapons Section.

(1) The *BVA* will send an invoice and instructions for paying the necessary fees to the applicant by e-mail. To expedite the return of documents from the *BVA*, the applicant may provide proof of payment directly to the RMV Weapons Section by scanning a copy of the payment receipt and sending it by e-mail to usarmy.sembach.usareur.list.rmv-cust-svc@mail.mil. The *BVA* will issue and send the permit to the RMV through the German postal system, and the RMV Weapons Section will forward it to the applicant.

NOTE: Payment instructions by the *BVA* must be strictly followed. Otherwise, payment cannot be tracked and processing of the request will be delayed significantly.

(2) If an application is denied, the *BVA* will notify the 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 Weapons Section.

f. 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) (for example, J2345) must be stamped on the barrel or receiver of the firearm by a gunsmith certified by German authorities. This number will become the serial number and will be entered in block 20 of AE Form 190-6D. The owner of the firearm is responsible for getting the firearm stamped.

(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.

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

h. Multifiring black-powder firearms ([glossary](#)) 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. The control is on the acquisition of the powder. A powder license is required to purchase powder.

i. Applications for U.S. Forces registration renewals must be submitted using AE Form 190-6D. Applicants must send the original AE Form 190-6D to the RMV Weapons Section at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230.

(1) Renewed registrations are valid for 4 years.

(2) U.S. Forces personnel and Family members owning POFs will renew their registrations with the RMV Weapons Section before the expiration date.

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

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

(b) Subject to impoundment.

j. When a POF owner has a change of military or civilian address, the owner must send the new address to the RMV Weapons Section by e-mail at usarmy.sembach.usareur.list.rmv-cust-svc@mail.mil within 30 days after the address changed.

k. [Figure 1](#) shows registration requirements for sport-shooters and hunters.

l. At regular intervals, the *BVA* will verify the reliability and the need to own a firearm of every owner of a *WBK*. The first verification must be performed no later than 3 years after the *WBK* was initially issued. All personnel who have registered a POF under this regulation must respond to the *BVA* by—

(1) Completing the *BVA* questionnaire.

(2) Providing a copy of a valid *Jagdschein* (if a hunter) or a membership certification (if a sport-shooter) and a copy of the shooting log if requested.

(3) Providing proof of the weapon's storage ([b\(7\)](#) and [c\(8\)](#) above).

Shooter	IMCOM-Europe is the proponent of the U.S. Forces HFSS Program	Hunter
Request an FBI criminal-background check (AE Form 190-6D, part A). Mail the request to the RMV Weapons Section at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230.		
Join a U.S. Forces HFSS program or a German shooting club.	Complete a U.S. Forces hunting course (60 hours).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Study online the U.S. Forces Sport-Shooting Handbook available at https://wiesbaden.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing-sport-sho. ● Participate in basic-knowledge training, pass the examination at an outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or at the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club, and receive a Certificate of Examination Regarding Technical Knowledge (AE Form 190-6K). In case of membership in a German shooting club, attend and pass the <i>Sachkundeprüfung</i> and receive the German <i>Sachkundenachweis</i> (Certificate of Technical Knowledge, equivalent to AE Form 190-6K). ● After the FBI background check has been completed, request O5 (or higher) approval on the Commander's Statement of Reliability (AE Form 190-6H). ● Collect and submit the following to the RMV Weapons Section for processing and coordination with the <i>BVA</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results of the FBI background check (AE Form 190-6D, part A) - Application for issuance of a German weapons permit (AE Form 190-6D) - Commander's Statement of Reliability (AE Form 190-6H) - Certificate of Examination Regarding Technical Knowledge (AE Form 190-6K) - Certificate of Need (AE Form 190-6L) - <i>WBK</i> (if previously issued) - Bill of sale for the firearm - Proof of weapons storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After the FBI background check has been completed, request O5 (or higher) approval on the Commander's Statement of Reliability (AE Form 190-6H), the application for a hunting license (AE Form 215-145A), and, if desired, the application for a <i>WBK</i>. ● Obtain validation from the IMCOM-Europe G9 along with an HFSS membership card, proof of insurance for the period requested, and two color photos on AE Form 215-145A. Take this form, the hunting-test certificate, and proof of hunters insurance to the local German <i>Landratsamt</i> or <i>Ordnungsamt</i> to apply for and receive a German hunting license (qualifies for obtaining a weapons permit following the steps below). <p>NOTE: AE Regulation 215-145/USAFE-AFAFRICA Inst 34-104 provides additional information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collect and submit the following to the RMV Weapons Section for processing and coordination with the <i>BVA</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results of the FBI background check (AE Form 190-6D, part A) - Application for issuance of a German weapons permit (AE Form 190-6D) - Commander's Statement of Reliability (AE Form 190-6H) - A copy of the valid hunting license - <i>WBK</i> (if previously issued) - Bill of sale for the firearm - Proof of weapons storage 	
The RMV Weapons Section verifies the contents of the documents provided by the applicant and sends the documents to the <i>BVA</i> for approval. The <i>BVA</i> will review the documents, contact the applicant in writing when the application is approved, and provide instructions for paying the required fees. Once the <i>BVA</i> has received proof of payment, it will send the <i>WBK</i> to the applicant.		

Figure 1. Firearm Registration Requirements

SECTION IV

STORING, CARRYING, TRANSPORTING, LENDING, AND BORROWING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

15. STORING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

a. Individuals who have registered POFs with the German authorities and the U.S. Forces may keep their POFs and ammunition in individual or Family-type quarters (for uniformed members only if approved by the commander) with POFs stored unloaded in appropriate, locked German class-0, -1, -A, -B, -M, or -V cabinets or containers (keys to the storage cabinet or container will be accessible only to the *WBK* holder). Appendix E provides more information on the different classes of cabinets and the proper storage of POFs and ammunition. 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 who is not authorized access to the POF). 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 RMV Weapons Section to update the storage location. Commanders are responsible for approving the storage of any POFs on or off post. The RMV will inform the *BVA* accordingly.

(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.

b. U.S. Forces personnel and Family members 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 class-0, -1, -A, or -B safe ([app E](#)) in accordance with the German Weapons Law and other prescribing directives and ordinances.

c. A competent authority may require U.S. Forces personnel and their Family members to store their POFs in the individual's or 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.

(5) Lacks required USAREUR and German weapon permits.

NOTE: In case of [subparagraphs \(1\) through \(4\)](#) above, the RMV will inform the *BVA* accordingly.

d. 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 be stored with the POF.

e. Units will provide a receipt with the information in (1) through (3) below to individuals storing POFs in unit arms rooms. POFs may be removed from unit arms rooms only if the unit commander approves removal in writing and if a valid *WBK* is presented listing the POFs to be removed. When a POF owner permanently removes a POF from a unit arms room (for example, when returning to the United States), he or she will return the receipt to arms-room personnel, who will subsequently destroy it. USAFE/AFAFRICA 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.

f. POFs that have been properly registered with the U.S. Forces may also be stored at an outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility under the following conditions, provided the facility offers this service:

(1) 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) Storage of POFs without the owner having a *WBK* is restricted to a period of 15 months. In case of deployment of the owner, this period may be extended by the number of days the individual is deployed (documentation required).

(3) During the 15-month storage period, the owner of the POF is required to do at least one of the following:

- (a) Obtain a German hunting license and a *WBK*.
- (b) Obtain required sport-shooting certification and a *WBK*.
- (c) Arrange for shipping the POF to CONUS.
- (d) Arrange for proper destruction of the POF.
- (e) Sell the POF to an authorized buyer.
- (f) Donate the POF to the outdoor recreation or HFSS facility

(4) Failure to comply with the requirements in (3)(a) through (f) above will result in the POF being forfeited to the outdoor recreation or HFSS facility. Storage contracts will include appropriate provisions or clauses that U.S. Forces personnel or Family members are required to read and sign.

(5) Outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities may charge storage fees. [AE Regulation 215-145/ USAFE-AFAFRICA Inst 34-104](#) provides details.

(6) Outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities and German clubs may either permanently or temporarily release POFs to authorized persons who have the proper documents (for example, valid ID card, valid *Jagdschein*, *WBK*, memorandum from the unit commander).

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

16. CARRYING AND TRANSPORTING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

a. Carrying POFs is allowed only while hunting or on a range. Carrying POF is authorized while—

(1) Hunting when in possession of a valid *Jagdschein* (only during the actual hunt in the hunting area and not on the way there or back).

(2) Participating in a lawful sporting or range firing event (only on the range and not on the way to or from the range). The event must be authorized by appropriate U.S. or German authorities.

b. U.S. Forces personnel will not carry POFs during field training exercises under any circumstances.

c. U.S. Forces personnel being deployed to any place will not carry their POFs with them for any reason.

d. Carrying POFs is not permitted when traveling to and from a firearm repair shop. However, transporting POFs (unloaded) in a locked container in the trunk of a car or the rear compartment of a van is permitted ([f\(3\) below](#)).

e. Carrying concealed POFs on one's person is not permitted.

f. Transporting (not carrying) POFs is permitted—

(1) When 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 a POF onto the installation.

(2) When traveling from the place of purchase or the place of authorized sale of the firearm to the home of the authorized owner or an approved storage facility.

(3) Only in a locked container in the trunk of a car or in the rear compartment of a van. The POF must be unloaded. Ammunition should be stored separately from the POF and be declared with the POF and other weapons when entering an installation.

g. All U.S. Forces personnel and Family members are prohibited from bringing POFs onto an installation. The only exception is for properly registered POFs on installations where U.S. Forces personnel and Family members have assigned quarters, provided the provisions in [paragraph 15](#) are followed. U.S. Forces personnel, Family members, and local nationals who are members of a German-U.S. Forces shooting club with co-use of U.S. facilities may bring properly registered POFs onto installations where outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities are located or to the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club without requesting approval from the installation commander. These individuals will declare their firearms and other weapons to the security personnel at the entrance to the installation and present their *WBK* or a valid hunting license. Individuals will also present hunting invitations when declaring their POFs and other weapons, where applicable (for example, Grafenwöhr).

h. U.S. Forces personnel and Family members with a *WBK* who transport 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 unless specifically authorized by the garrison commander.

i. Hunters and sport-shooters who plan to attend hunting or sport-shooting events outside of Germany must obtain a European Weapons Permit (EWP) from the German authorities to transport POFs out of Germany to other European countries. To do this, the hunter or sport-shooter must complete AE Form 190-6D for the POFs that he or she wants to be shown on the EWP and send it with two passport-size pictures to the RMV Weapons Section at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230. The RMV Weapons Section will forward the paperwork to the *BVA* for processing and issuance of an EWP. The hunter or sport-shooter is responsible for ensuring that he or she meets the license requirements for any country to be visited or transited (for example, ensuring that the German hunting license is recognized in the country visited) (**NOTE:** Switzerland is not part of the European Union.) The hunter or sport-shooter is also responsible for ensuring that the weapons to be taken to another country are authorized to be transported, shot, and used in the country to be visited or transited (for example, countries may impose caliber restrictions).

NOTE: Individuals requiring an EWP should submit the required documentation at least 90 days before the planned trip to allow adequate time for processing and approval.

17. LENDING AND BORROWING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

Lending and borrowing POFs is prohibited, except for long guns (rifles and shotguns) lent to or borrowed by holders of valid hunting licenses.

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

- (1) Signed authorization from the lender specifying the period of loan.
- (2) Valid *Jagdschein*.
- (3) Copy of the lender's *WBK* with the POF listed on the card.
- (4) German class-0, -1, -A, or -B safe to store the POF in accordance with the *WaffG*.

b. The lender must familiarize the borrower with the safety features of the POF.

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

- (1) The lender must familiarize the borrower with the safety features of the POF.
- (2) The borrower must have a valid *Jagdschein*.
- (3) Loans must be for brief periods and conform to the normal extent of social relations ([AE Reg 550-175, chap 5](#)).

SECTION V CLEARANCE AND SHIPMENT

18. CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

a. Individuals who have registered POFs must cancel their registration with the RMV Weapons Section when they—

- (1) Dispose of their POFs.
- (2) Leave Germany for a permanent change of station (PCS) or after completing TDY.
- (3) Become ineligible for registration privileges because of separation or retirement in the European area.

b. Clearances will be processed by the RMV Weapons Section. Additionally, the *WBK* and the *EWP*, if applicable, must be turned in to the RMV Weapons Section for retention by the *BVA*. If an individual returns to Germany at a later date, the *BVA* will reissue the *WBK* once the individual establishes a need and meets all other requirements (for example, proof of reliability, favorable background check).

NOTE: If POFs are not cleared in accordance with the provisions above before leaving Germany on a PCS move, the deregistration of POVs may be affected.

c. U.S. Forces personnel transferring within Germany—

- (1) Need not cancel their registration.
- (2) Must inform the RMV Weapons Section of their change of address when they reach their new duty station ([para 14j](#)). The RMV will inform the *BVA* accordingly.

d. U.S. Forces personnel in Germany without *WBK* and POFs in arms-room storage will complete AE Form 190-6F. Registration personnel will send the completed form to the individual's commander for use in disposing of abandoned POFs according to [paragraph 22](#).

e. When required by an appropriate authority, the responsibility for providing proof of disposition rests with the person canceling the registration.

f. U.S. Forces personnel who retire or terminate their employment with the U.S. Forces and remain in Germany must return the paperwork for each POF to the RMV Weapons Section and provide proof that each POF is on a *WBK* to cancel their U.S. Forces POF registration.

g. U.S. Forces personnel who no longer want a POF but cannot sell the POF or ship it out of Germany properly may give their POF to their servicing PM or CSF office, donate the POF to the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club or an outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility, give it to the local German police or a gunsmith certified by German authorities for destruction, or give it to a weapons dealer licensed by German authorities. The POF owner will obtain paperwork certifying the turn-in or destruction and will provide this documentation to the RMV Weapons Section.

h. When POF owners dispose of a POF (for example, by selling it, shipping it, or having it destroyed), they must provide documentation of the disposition (bill of sale, shipping document, mail receipt, destruction notice), along with the original *WBK* and any original EWP, to the RMV Weapons Section within 3 workdays. The RMV will inform the *BVA* accordingly.

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. Air passengers may transport or store POFs in checked baggage if they have complied with the requirements of [appendix B](#) and coordinated the movement with the airline. AR 190-14, paragraph 4-1, provides details on DA personnel carrying firearms while aboard commercial or military aircraft.

c. Noise suppression devices (also known as silencers) may not be imported into CONUS unless specifically authorized by the ATF.

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, paintball markers, and air rifles) into the United States. These restrictions apply to military and civilian personnel serving with the Armed Forces overseas and their Family members.

b. Military and 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 public law passed by Congress. It 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. Consequently, 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) Individuals 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 (mil 314-537-3956/3960).

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 and inform the German police accordingly.

b. Individuals who find or otherwise come into possession of a POF will report to the nearest PM or CSF. If the POF is found off post, the German police must also be informed.

22. DISPOSITION PROCEDURES

a. When registrants leave Germany, they will properly dispose of POFs according to [paragraph 18](#) of this publication. This may be done by transferring ownership ([para 10](#)); shipping the POF ([para 19](#)); donating the POF to an outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club; or giving the POF to the local PM or CSF office, German police authorities, or a weapons dealer, who must have been certified by German authorities, for destruction.

b. Individuals 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 can also 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 or the competent Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club representative will—

(1) Contact the RMV Weapons Section (mil 542-2050) 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 shipped through the postal system. ([App B](#) explains how to ship long guns (that is, rifles and shotguns).)

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

(3) Keep a copy of the memorandum ([\(2\) above](#)) and document the actions taken. This documentation 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 unit commander will contact the local outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club to ask if the facility or club wants to use the firearm or sell it.

(1) If the outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club agrees to accept the firearm, the commander will—

(a) Complete DD Form 1348-1A to transfer the firearm to the outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club.

(b) Send one copy of the DD Form 1348-1A with the firearm owner's name, SSN, and organization to the RMV Weapons Section. The receiving outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club will immediately enter the firearm information on AE Form 190-6E and send one copy of DD Form 1348-1A clearly marked "Program/Club Confirmation" to the RMV Weapons Section. It will also immediately verify or obtain C.I.P. proof marking before using or selling the firearm.

(2) The outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club may sell the firearm in accordance with [paragraph 10](#).

(3) If the supervisor of the outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club determines not to accept firearm, the commander will contact the local MP station, security-force station, or German police for help in disposing of the firearm.

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

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 5300.15U/USAFE-AFAFRICA Instruction 31-205.

b. Possessing prohibited property under the jurisdictions of the Army in Europe, CNE-CNA-C6F, and USAFE/AFAFRICA, 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 U.S. 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. VIOLATIONS

A violation of any of the requirements described in this regulation may constitute a criminal offense under HN law, punishable by administrative fine or imprisonment of up to 5 years. Violations will be reported to the U.S. military and HN authorities.

26. PUNITIVE ACTION

In addition to administrative actions for violations of this publication, punitive action may also be taken under the provisions of [AE Regulation 600-1](#). In accordance with [AE Regulation 600-1](#), violations of the provisions of this regulation may subject offenders to nonjudicial or judicial action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Violations of the provisions in this regulation may also subject the individual to adverse administrative action or adverse civilian misconduct action ([AE Reg 27-9](#)).

27. 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 clinical treatment that suggests that he or she could endanger him- or herself or others.
- (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.

NOTE: Individuals 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 or at the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club or will properly dispose of the firearm (sell, donate, destruct).

b. Regardless of unit commanders requesting withdrawal of registration privileges based on the reasons in [a\(1\) through \(6\)](#) above, the RMV Weapons Section will withdraw registration privileges if it otherwise gains knowledge that any of the circumstances described in [a\(1\) through \(6\)](#) above are established. The RMV Weapons Section will inform the unit commander or supervisor of the individual, the HFSS program office, and the BVA accordingly.

c. When the registrant is informed in writing of the adverse determination, the registrant may appeal the decision to the first officer (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.

d. 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 on which the withdrawal action is based.

e. 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. In addition to canceling the registration, the registrant must dispose of the firearm according to the procedures in [paragraph 22](#) or make other appropriate disposition authorized by this publication (for example, sell the weapon).

f. An individual whose registration privileges have been withdrawn will not be issued AE Form 190-6H(A), AE Form 190-6H(B), AE Form 190-6L, nor will a hunting license be issued or renewed.

28. PROHIBITION BY GERMAN CIVIL AUTHORITIES

a. Requests from German authorities that individuals 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 action 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 of 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.

29. 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 German law or directives. Requests for exception to policy must be sent through command channels to the RMV Weapons Section at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), 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 German Supplementary Agreement

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

Waffengesetz (German Weapons Law)

A-2. U.S. ACTS

U.S. National Firearms Act

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968

Gun Control Act of 1968

Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, Section 103, National Instant Criminal Background Check System

Title 18, United States Code, Sections 921 through 928

Title 18, 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

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 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

DOD Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Personal Property Consignment Instruction Guide

[AE Regulation 215-145/USAFE-AFAFRICA Instruction 34-104](#), Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting in Germany

[AE Regulation 550-56/CNE-CNA-C6F Instruction 5820.13G/USAFE-AFAFRICA 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

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 31-101 and USAFE Supplement 1, Integrated Defense

AFI 31-206, Security Forces Investigations Program

AFI 51-501, Tort Claims

Air Force Manual 33-363, Management of Records

A-9. ARMY IN EUROPE PUBLICATIONS

[AE Regulation 190-13](#), USAREUR Physical Security Program

[AE Regulation 600-1](#), Regulated Activities in Europe

[AE Regulation 600-700](#), Identification Cards and Individual Logistic Support

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 Defense Articles (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 603-1, War Souvenir Registration/Authorization

DD Form 1252, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Declaration for Personal Property Shipments – Part I

DD Form 1252-1, U.S. 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

Air Force Form 1314, Firearms Registration

[AE Form 190-6B](#), Privately Owned Firearm Registration

[AE Form 190-6D](#), Application for Issuance of a Permit Pursuant to the German Weapons Law (Preapproval Entry)/Application for a License to Acquire a Weapon/Reporting the Acquisition and Transfer of Ownership of a Weapon

[AE Form 190-6D, Part A](#), Application to Conduct FBI National Instant Criminal Background Check

[AE Form 190-6D, Part D](#), Transport of Privately Owned Firearms Outside 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 a Privately Owned Firearm

[AE Form 190-6G](#), Weapons Bill of Sale/*Schusswaffenkaufvertrag*

[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 190-6K](#), Certificate of Examination Regarding Technical/Legal Knowledge for SportShooter/*Prüfungszeugnis nach Lehrgang über Sachkunde für Sportschützen.*

[AE Form 190-6L](#), Certificate of Need/*Bedürfnisnachweis.*

[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 (1. 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 U.S. FORCES PERSONNEL

B-1. GENERAL

a. This appendix provides information on the importation of privately owned firearms (POFs) into the customs territory, United States (CTUS), by U.S. Forces personnel (military and civilian) returning from extended overseas assignments.

b. This appendix cannot provide detailed information on importing firearms because of the subject's complexity and volume. Questions on importing firearms should be directed to the Customs Executive Agency, Office of the Provost Marshal, G3/4 Protect, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR (mil 537-3951).

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 individuals 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 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 owner at the time of purchase.

(2) A replica of any firearm described in (1) 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 into the CTUS. Single-shot, black-powder firearms are not required to be registered with the U.S. Forces or German system, but 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 immediate 60 days before importation.

(2) Firearms are—

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

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

(3) Importation is authorized—

(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 must be submitted on ATF Form 5330.3B and ATF Form 5330.3C.

(2) ATF-approved permits will be required 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 U.S. FORCES CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

a. U.S. Forces 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 the civilian's personal use.

(4) Importation is authorized—

(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 send ATF Form 5330.3A to the Director, United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, 99 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20226.

(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 of 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. If left with a unit representative, 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 Service (MPS) is authorized for the following:

(1) Military Personnel. Rifles and shotguns may be mailed through the MPS 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 may be mailed through the MPS 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 firearms must be addressed to the civilian through a licensed firearms dealer.

b. Firearms that may not be mailed through the MPS 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 is required to use the services of a licensed firearms dealer, ATF Form 5330.3A (available at <https://www.atf.gov/firearms/firearms-forms>) must 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 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 office (including APO).

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

(7) Blocks 9 through 16 are self-explanatory.

(8) Three copies of ATF Form 5330.3A will be completed and sent to the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (Firearms and Explosives Imports Branch), 244 Needy Road, Martinsburg, WV 25405.

(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 <https://www.atf.gov/firearms/firearms-forms>. Servicemembers will complete and submit ATF Form 5330.3B as follows:

(1) Block 1 may be left blank if the address is the same as in block 2.

(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 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 leave blocks 18 through 20 blank.

(10) Three copies of the form will be completed and sent to the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (Firearms and Explosives Imports Branch), 244 Needy Road, Martinsburg, WV 25405.

(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 <https://www.atf.gov/firearms/firearms-forms>. 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. DD Forms 1252, 1252-1, and 1299. DD Forms 1252, 1252-1, and 1299 can 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 U.S. Forces 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-7b, 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 for importing firearms.

Table B-2 Eligibility Requirements for Importing Firearms											
R U L E	A	B	C	D							
	If the owner is	and is traveling under orders for (or to)	then the owner is authorized to import	when supported by the following documents:							
				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			a 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 outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, and sport-shooting) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & 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, and 6 above	As in rules 2, 3, 5, and 6 above.								

Table B-2 Eligibility Requirements for Importing Firearms—Continued											
R U L E	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
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, and 6 above	As in rules 2, 3, 5, and 6 above							
9	a civilian employee of the DOD	TDY or PCS to the United States	firearms as specified in rules 2, 3, 5, and 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. DOD 4500.9-R prescribes disposition instructions for 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 in conjunction with a PCS move to the United States must have 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 requirement for ATF Form 5330.3C applies in every case as with military members.

B-10. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR IMPORTING FIREARMS INTO 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 either be shipped or mailed to a licensed firearms dealer or 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 and civilian) on extended overseas duty who go on leave or TDY to the CTUS 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.

(2) Nonresident status—

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

(b) May be claimed by Family members residing with U.S. Government personnel when returning to the CTUS for a short visit.

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

a. ATF 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 allowing an individual to possess a handgun, the owner of a handgun must submit proof of compliance with the State or territory requirement to the ATF along with an ATF Form 5330.3A or ATF Form 5330.3B, 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 along with ATF Form 5330.3A or ATF Form 5330.3B, whichever is applicable.

Table B-3 States and Territories Requiring Authorization Before Allowing Individuals to Possess a Handgun			
State or Territory	Write to—	State or 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 Tiyán, 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 U.S. Government Publishing Office, 733 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001 (stock number 048-012-00018-3), or online at <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/publications-library/>.

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 personnel complete customs-related forms.

APPENDIX C RELOADING-AMMUNITION STATIONS

C-1. POLICY

Reloading-ammunition stations may be established at designated outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, and sport-shooting (HFSS)) facilities and the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club. 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 supervisor who is certified to handle black powder and reloading. The qualified supervisor must—

- (1) Be physically present at all times when reloading is taking place.
- (2) Ensure 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 outdoor recreation (HFSS) facility or the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club or, if reciprocity is intended, another facility or club recognized by the U.S. Forces HFSS Program. In case of reloaded long-gun ammunition, members who want to use this service must present a *Waffenbesitzkarte* (German weapons possession card) or a valid German hunting license.

c. The reloaded ammunition produced—

(1) May be taken from the premises only by the member producing it. Reloaded ammunition may not be sold or otherwise transferred on the premises.

(2) Must be in ready-to-fire condition. No loose powder, primers, or cartridges may be taken away from the reloading area.

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

C-2. REQUIREMENTS

Managers of HFSS programs implemented at outdoor recreation (HFSS) facilities and the Kaiserslautern Rod & Gun Club will send a copy of their SOP with a copy of the supervisor's certification for handling black powder and reloading ([para C-1a](#)) to the Weapons Section, Registry of Motor Vehicles, Office of the Provost Marshal (OPM), G3/4 Protect, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR, at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230.

APPENDIX D

EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN WEAPONS LAW (ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

This appendix provides official German Government translations of Sections 5 (fig.D1) and 6 (fig. D-2) of the *Waffengesetz* (German Weapons Law), available at http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/English_waffg/index.html.

Section 5 Reliability

(1) The following persons shall not be deemed to have the necessary reliability:

1. persons who have been sentenced in a non-appealable judgement

a) for a crime, or

b) for any other criminal offence committed intentionally to imprisonment of at least one year,

if less than ten years have elapsed since the last sentence entered into force;

2. persons whose circumstances give reason to assume that they

a) will use weapons or ammunition improperly or recklessly,

b) will not handle weapons or ammunition cautiously or properly or will not store these objects carefully,

c) will hand over weapons or ammunition to persons not entitled to exercise actual control over these objects.

(2) The following persons shall as a rule not be deemed to have the necessary reliability:

1. persons who have been sentenced in a non-appealable judgement to imprisonment, youth custody, a fine of at least 60 times the daily rate, or twice to a lower fine, or who have been on a suspended term of youth custody within the last five years (from the date of the final judgement on the last sentence

a) for an offence committed intentionally,

b) for an offence committed negligently in connection with the handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives, or an offence committed negligently involving danger to the public,

c) for an offence under the Weapons Act, the War Weapons Control Act, the Explosives Act or the Federal Hunting Act;

Figure D-1. Section 5 of the German Weapons Law

2. persons who have been members of

a) an association permanently banned as an organization under the Act Governing Private Associations or subject to a permanent ban on activities under the Act Governing Private Associations, or

b) a party found by the Federal Constitutional Court to be unconstitutional under Section 46 of the Act on the Federal Constitutional Court

within the last ten years (from the date on which membership ended),

or

3. persons who individually or as members of an association pursue or support or have within the last five years pursued or supported activities

a) hostile to the constitution, or

b) directed against the idea of international understanding, in particular peaceful co-existence, or

c) endanger foreign interests of the Federal Republic of Germany through the use of violence or preparatory actions for the use of violence;

4. persons who have been taken into preventive police custody with the approval of the courts more than once within the last five years for acts of violence; or

5. persons who have repeatedly or grossly violated provisions of one of the laws specified in no. 1 c.

(3) The period of time referred to in subsection 1 no. 1 or subsection 2 no. 1 shall not include the time in which the person in question was kept in institutional custody by order of the authorities or the courts.

(4) If proceedings due to offences as referred to in subsection 1 no. 1 of subsection 2 no. 1 are not yet completed, the competent authorities may suspend their decision on the application for a licence under the Weapons Act until a non-appealable judgement has been returned.

(5) The competent authorities shall obtain the following for the purpose of determining reliability:

1. all information recorded in the Federal Central Criminal Register;

2. information from the Central Public Prosecution Proceedings Register with regard to the offences specified in subsection 2, no. 1;

3. a report from the local police of any known offences which give reason to doubt the person's reliability; this report shall include the result of checks to be carried out by the local police in accordance with subsection 2 no. 4.

The personal data collected pursuant to sentence 1, no. 2 may only be used for the purpose of verifying the reliability of the individual concerned in the context of the Weapons Act.

Figure D-1. Section 5 of the German Weapons Law—Continued

Section 6 Personal Aptitude

(1) Persons shall not be deemed to have the necessary personal aptitude if there is reason to believe that they

1. have no legal capacity,
2. are dependent on alcohol or other intoxicating substances, are mentally ill or feeble-minded, or
3. are unable, due to personal circumstances, to handle weapons or ammunition cautiously or properly, or store these objects carefully, or are at specific risk of injuring themselves or others.

As a rule, persons shall be deemed not to possess the necessary personal aptitude if there is reason to believe that they are of limited legal capacity. The competent authorities shall obtain a report from the local police. Decisions or orders entered in the Juvenile Delinquency Register pursuant to Section 60 (1) nos. 1 through 7 of the Act on the Federal Central Criminal Register may also indicate that the required personal aptitude is lacking.

(2) If there is reason to doubt personal aptitude under subsection 1, or if there is reason to doubt documentation supplied by the applicant, the competent authorities shall require the person in question to obtain a certificate of physical or mental aptitude from a public health officer, specialist or psychologist at his or her own expense.

(3) Persons under 25 years of age shall submit a certificate of mental aptitude from a public health officer, specialist or psychologist at their own expense on applying for the first time for a licence to acquire and own a gun. Sentence 1 shall not apply to the acquisition and ownership of guns as referred to in Section 14 (1) second sentence.

(4) The Federal Ministry of the Interior shall be authorized to issue statutory instruments with the assent of the Bundesrat governing the procedure for drafting and submitting the certificates referred to in subsections 2 and 3 to the competent authorities and their recognition by the competent authorities.

Figure D-2. Section 6 of the German Weapons Law

APPENDIX E

FIREARM AND AMMUNITION STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIVATE QUARTERS

E-1. GENERAL

Privately owned firearms (POFs) and ammunition kept in private quarters by individuals who have a *Waffenbesitzkarte* (German weapons possession card) must be stored in an approved and certified *Waffenschrank* (weapons cabinet) to keep them from being lost or taken by unauthorized individuals. The appropriate class-0, -1, -A, -B, -M, or -V weapons cabinet that meets *Verband Deutscher Maschinen- und Anlagenbau (VDMA)* standard 245992 must be used, depending on the type and number of POFs stored. Cabinets of higher safety classes may also be used.

E-2. PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION STORAGE

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

(1) Class-0 and Class-1 Cabinets. A class-0 or class-1 cabinet must be used for the storage of all firearms except as indicated in (2) below.

(a) Class-0 cabinets with a weight of less than 200 kilograms may be used to store an unlimited number of long POFs and up to five short POFs.

(b) Class-0 cabinets with a weight of 200 or more kilograms may be used to store an unlimited number of long POFs and up to 10 short POFs.

(c) Class-1 cabinets may be used to store an unlimited number of long and short POFs.

(2) Class-A and Class-B Cabinets. Class-A and class-B cabinets that were bought before 6 July 2017 and reported to the *Bundesverwaltungsamt (BVA)* (German Federal Administration Office) may continue to be used provided the cabinet has not changed owners. (Exception: When a POF owner dies and ownership transfers to the surviving spouse, the spouse may continue using the cabinet.) They may also be used to store additional firearms acquired after 6 July 2017 if their capacity allows for storage. If an additional cabinet is needed to store newly acquired firearms, a class-0 or class-1 cabinet must be used ((1) above).

(a) Class-A Cabinets.

1. Class-A cabinets may be used to store up to 10 long POFs. Short POFs may not be stored in class-A cabinets except as indicated in (c) below.

2. Safes weighing less than 200 kilograms must be secured to the floor or a wall.

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

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

b. Ammunition Storage.

(1) Ammunition is not required to be stored separately from firearms when using a class-0 or class-1 cabinet. POFs must, however, be unloaded during storage.

(2) When using a class-A or class-B cabinet in accordance with [a\(2\) above](#), ammunition must be stored separately from firearms except as indicated in [a\(2\)\(c\) above](#) or if stored in a lock-up interior safe. When ammunition is stored separately, it must be stored in a steel-sheet container without classification that has a swivel lock or in a comparable container with a hasp and a padlock (class-M cabinet).

APPENDIX F

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

F-1. APPLICATION

Before an individual is authorized to acquire or possess firearms, the individual must submit AE Form 190-6D, part A, to the Weapons Section, Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV), Office of the Provost Marshal (OPM), G3/4 Protect, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, HQ USAREUR, at USAREUR OPM (AEOP-PM-VR/Weapons Section), Unit 29230, APO AE 09136-9230. AE Form 190-6D, part A, is a request 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 RMV Weapons 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 the standard report to the RMV Weapons Section in the same manner in which the report is provided to Federally licensed firearms dealers in the United States.

F-3. DENY RESULT

When a “deny” response is received, the RMV Weapons Section will provide that information to the provost marshal or chief of security forces office who has geographic-area 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 POFs in their possession to their 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 for 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 applicant’s 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.

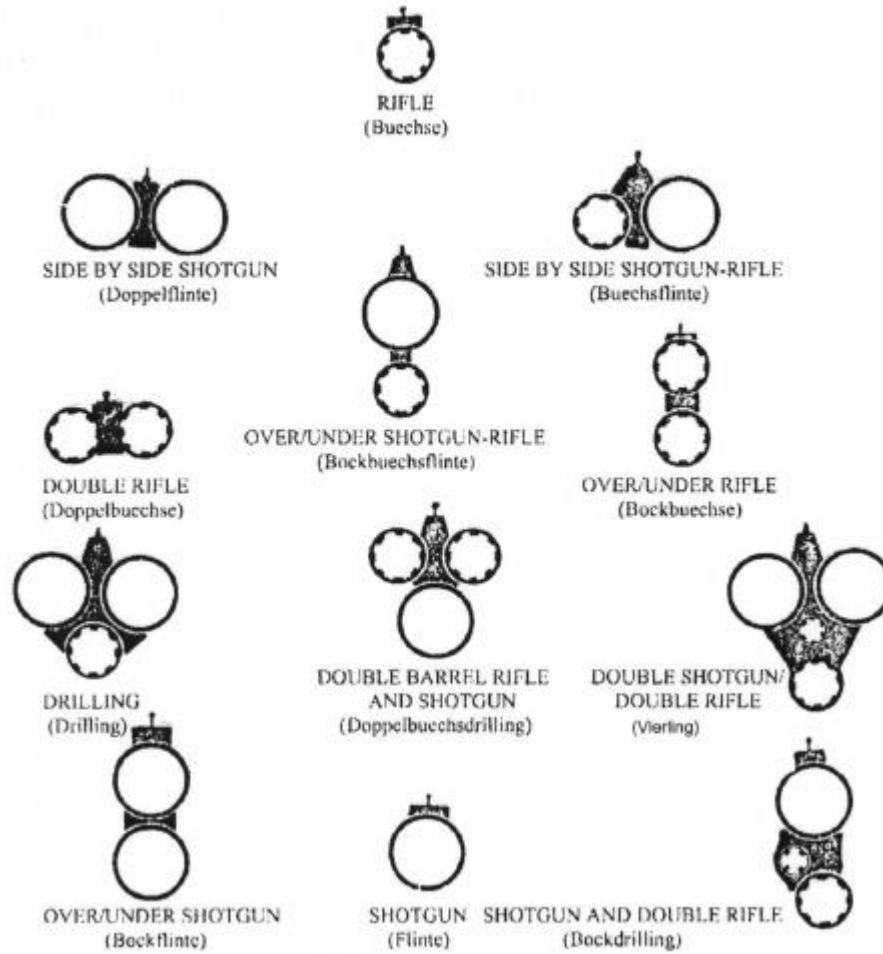
F-5. MISCELLANEOUS POLICY ON FBI BACKGROUND CHECKS

a. The RMV Weapons 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 190-6D, 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

COMBINATION WEAPONS
(German terminology)



GLOSSARY

SECTION I ABBREVIATIONS

AE	Army in Europe
AEPUBS	Army in Europe Library & Publishing System
AFI	Air Force instruction
AOR	area of responsibility
APO	Army post office
app	appendix
AR	Army regulation
ATF	United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
BVA	<i>Bundesverwaltungsamt</i> (German Federal Administration Office)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG, USAREUR	Commanding General, United States Army Europe
civ	civilian
CNE-CNA-C6F	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe/Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Africa/Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet
CONUS	continental United States
CSF	chief of security forces
CTUS	customs territory, United States
DA	Department of the Army
DD	Department of Defense [form]
DOD	Department of Defense
EWP	European Weapons Permit
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
HFSS	hunting, fishing, and sport-shooting
HHG	household goods
HQ USAREUR	Headquarters, United States Army Europe
ID	identification
IMCOM-Europe	United States Army Installation Management Command Europe
LLLA	local legal liaison authority
mil	military
MP	military police
MPS	Military Postal Service
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NSD	noise suppression device
O5	lieutenant colonel
O6	colonel
ODCS	office of the deputy chief of staff
OPM	Office of the Provost Marshal, G3/4 Protect, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
PCS	permanent change of station
P.L.	public law
PM	provost marshal
POF	privately owned firearm
RMV	Registry of Motor Vehicles, Office of the Provost Marshal, G3/4 Protect, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
SOFA	[North Atlantic Treaty Organization] Status of Forces Agreement

SOP	standing operating procedure
SSN	Social Security number
TDY	temporary duty
U.S.	United States
USAFE/AFAFRICA	United States Air Forces Europe/Air Forces Africa
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
<i>WaffG</i>	<i>Waffengesetz</i> (German Weapons Law)
<i>WBK</i>	<i>Waffenbesitzkarte</i> (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 or bullets.

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 first commander in the grade of lieutenant colonel or higher (or civilian-equivalent supervisor) in the applicant's (or applicant's sponsor's) chain of command to approve AE Form 190-6D; AE Form 190-6D, part A; AE Form 190-6H(A); and AE Form 190-6H(B)

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, but 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/AFAFRICA commander (first lieutenant colonel 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. These include—

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

c. Knives with blades longer than 3 inches and one-hand opening knives. These knives will not be carried except when either 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, gardening, or engaged in other related 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).

noise suppression device

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

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 barrel that has its own serial number.

prohibited item

Property or weapon that is prohibited by the U.S. National Firearms Act. The possession of these items is prohibited under the jurisdictions of the Army in Europe, CNE-CNA-C6F, and USAFE/AFAFRICA 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. Machinegun (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 to 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. Shotgun with a barrel or barrels shorter than 18 inches.

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

d. Rifle with a barrel shorter than 16 inches.

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

f. Any other weapon or device (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. Any weapon with a combination shotgun and rifle barrel shorter than 18 inches, capable of semi-automatic or full automatic fire from either barrel, including disabled weapons that may be readily restored to fire.

i. Destructive devices.

j. Unregistered firearms.

k. Switchblades and other knives with automatic blade openers. 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 that can be locked.

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

m. 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.

n. 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, in tubes, umbrellas, or walking sticks).

o. 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, except certain devices for use by holders of a valid hunting license for hunting purposes in accordance with applicable hunting law.

p. Firearms or significant parts of a weapon produced by a 3D printer.

q. The following ammunition:

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

(2) Needle projectiles.

(3) Semijacketed projectiles with a fracture point.

(4) 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.

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

(6) 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 sports weapons.

- r. Precision slingshots and armrests or comparable mechanisms for these devices.
- s. Electrically charged or battery-operated “stun guns” designed to incapacitate persons.
- t. Paintball markers with a muzzle energy of more than 5.5 foot-pounds (7.5 joules).
- u. Kama, tanto, throwing stars, tonfu, yawara, and other martial-art weapons or practice devices.

statement of reliability (*Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung*)

Certification of an 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

Kombinationswaffen

combination weapons ([app G](#))

Landratsamt

county administration office

Schusswaffenkaufvertrag

weapons bill of sale

Sprengstoffwerbsschein

gunpowder permit

Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung

statement of reliability

Waffenbeschuss

proofing and marking of a firearm by a German-Government-authorized gunsmith

Waffenbesitzkarte (WBK)

weapons possession card

Waffenerwerbsschein

permit to purchase a weapon

Waffengesetz (WaffG)

German Weapons Law

Waffenschein

weapons permit (permit to carry a weapon)