

NATIONAL FIREARMS COMMERCE AND TRAFFICKING ASSESSMENT:

Firearms in Commerce

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

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ATF Firearms Trace Data Disclaimer

Firearm traces are designed to assist law enforcement authorities in conducting investigations by tracking the sale and possession of specific firearms. Law enforcement agencies may request firearm traces for any investigative reason, and those reasons are not necessarily reported to the federal government. Not all firearms used in crime are traced and not all firearms traced are used in crime.

Firearms selected for tracing are not chosen for purposes of determining which types, makes or models of firearms are used for illicit purposes. The firearms selected do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or any subset of that universe. Firearms are normally traced to the first retail seller, and sources reported for firearms traced do not necessarily represent the sources or methods by which firearms in general are acquired for use in crime.

Firearms in Commerce

FOREWORD

As part of an administration-wide strategy to combat the rise in violent crime, in April 2021, President Biden and Attorney General Garland directed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) to issue a comprehensive report on firearms commerce and trafficking. To execute this directive, ATF has assembled a team of subject experts from within the Bureau and experts from academic and related fields to produce the National Firearms in Commerce and Trafficking Assessment (NFCTA), a comprehensive examination of commerce in firearms and the diversion of firearms to illegal markets. Although ATF issues a variety of public and law enforcement reports and bulletins regarding firearm commerce, trafficking, and related issues every year, it has not undertaken a joint academic study on the scale of the NFCTA in more than 20 years. Recognizing that effective approaches to reducing gun violence are data-driven, grounded in research, and informed by multi-disciplinary input, the NFCTA will issue its initial assessment in a series of four separate reports. To ensure NFCTA reports remain timely, ATF will be updating key findings annually.

A critical part of ATF's mission is to regulate the lawful commerce in firearms to help prevent diversion of these firearms from the legal to the illegal market. Understanding the firearm marketplace from the perspective of the general public, firearm owners, and the regulated firearm industry is essential to this mission. That is why Volume I of the NFCTA report, issued today, is a broad overview of firearms commerce in the United States. This volume covers the period from 2000 to 2020; much of the analysis, however, focuses on the period for which the most comprehensive data is available, 2016 to 2020 (2020 is the most recent calendar year for which information was available at the time of the assessment).

This volume presents and analyzes data collected by ATF and other federal agencies related to the manufacture, exportation, and importation of firearms. Between 2000 and 2020, the number of Gun Control Act (GCA) firearms and National Firearms Act (NFA) weapons that were domestically manufactured, exported by U.S. manufacturers, or imported into the U.S. increased by 187%, 240% and 350% respectively. This data illustrates the flow of new firearms into the domestic market over time which can help document trends and patterns in commerce. Trends in firearm commerce highlighted by this report include the pistol becoming the dominant firearm type manufactured and imported into the U.S. over the last decade, and an increase of 24,080% in annual manufacturing of short-barreled rifles in the period from 2000 to 2020.

This volume analyzes technological developments that have occurred in the past 20 years. One of the most significant developments affecting lawful firearm commerce and law enforcement's ability to reduce illegal access to guns in this period has been the proliferation of privately made firearms (PMFs). Since the early 2000s, advances in firearm manufacturing and design, combined with the readily online availability of parts and information necessary to assemble PMFs have made it easier for unlicensed persons to make a firearm at home without any records or a background check. These PMFs lack identifying markings or recordkeeping requirements making it difficult for law enforcement to completely know how many are being made and distributed into commerce. The data available, however, makes it clear that criminals are actively making, using, and distributing PMFs both domestically and internationally. Indeed, the number of suspected PMFs recovered by law enforcement and subsequently traced by ATF increased 1,000% between 2016 and 2021. As is detailed in the report, to address the challenges posed by the proliferation of PMFs, the Department of Justice and ATF have recently updated the regulatory definitions applicable to the federal firearm laws.

We have striven to ensure that the information provided in Volume I of the NFCTA, and in subsequent reports, will help federal, state, and local law enforcement, prosecutors, policymakers, and other

stakeholders obtain a better understanding of commerce in firearms and how to best address illegal firearms trafficking. The increase in firearm commerce documented in Volume I highlights the challenges faced by ATF as its resources have not kept pace.

ATF appreciates the opportunity to develop the NFCTA as a resource to inform public policy and reinforce the broad range of initiatives the Biden administration, the Department of Justice, ATF, and our law enforcement and community partners are taking to reduce the risk of gun violence and enhance safety in all communities across the Nation. We want to thank all those who directly participated in this report, including our knowledgeable academic partners and law enforcement subject matter experts. Every member of the NFCTA team joins me in expressing our gratitude.



Gary Restaino
Acting Director

PART I:
Licensed Manufacturing of Firearms and Ammunition in the United States

Overview of Licensing and Reporting Requirements

The Gun Control Act (GCA) of 1968 as amended requires that any individual or entity engaged in the business of manufacturing[1] firearms or ammunition must obtain a federal firearms license (FFL).

The type and cost for the nine available types of FFLs are:

- Type 01 - *Dealer in Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices.* The cost of a new license is $200. The license is active for 3 years. To renew the license, the cost is $90.
- Type 02 - *Pawnbroker in Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices*. The cost of a new license is $200. The license is active for 3 years. To renew the license, the cost is $90.
- Type 03 - *Collector of Curios and Relics.* The cost of a new license is $30. The license is active for 3 years. To renew the license, the cost is $30.
- Type 06 - *Manufacturer of Ammunition for Firearms Other Than Ammunition for Destructive Devices or Armor Piercing Ammunition.* The cost of a new license is $30. The license is active for 3 years. To renew the license, the cost is $30.
- Type 07 - *Manufacturer of Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices.* The cost of a new license is $150. The license is active for three years. To renew the license, the cost is $150.
- Type 08 - *Importer of Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices or Ammunition for Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices, or Ammunition Other Than Armor Piercing Ammunition*. The cost of a new license is $150. The license is active for three years. To renew the license, the cost is $150.
- Type 09 - *Dealer in Destructive Devices.* The cost of a new license is $3000. The license is active for three years. To renew the license, the cost is $3000.
- Type 10 - *Manufacturer of Destructive Devices, Ammunition for Destructive Devices or Armor Piercing Ammunition.* The cost of a new license is $3000. The license is active for three years. To renew the license, the cost is $3000.
- Type 11 - *Importer of Destructive Devices, Ammunition for Destructive Devices or Armor Piercing Ammunition.* The cost of a new license is $3000. The license is active for three years. To renew the license, the cost is $3000.

Current license fees were established in November 1993. If adjusted to current values using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the fees would have increased nearly 99%, increasing the cost of the Type 01 and 02 from $200 to approximately $400 and the Types 07 and 08 from $150 to almost $300.

The GCA, at Title 18, United States Code (U.S.C.), § 923(i), and the National Firearms Act (NFA), at Title 26, U.S.C., § 5842(a), require all licensed importers and manufacturers to identify each firearm imported or manufactured by means of a serial number engraved or cast on the frame or receiver of the weapon, in such manner as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe. Federal regulations at 27 CFR §§478.92(a) and 479.102(a) prescribe the requirements for serialization and other marks of identification that must be placed on firearms. Firearms markings include the model, if such designation has been made; the caliber or gauge; the name (or recognized abbreviation) of manufacturer or importer;

in the case of a domestically made firearm, the city and state (or recognized abbreviation thereof) where the firearm was made; and in the case of an imported firearm, the name of the country in which it was manufactured and the city and state (or recognized abbreviation thereof) where the importers business is located.

The unique marks of identification of firearms serve several purposes. First, the marks are used by FFLs to effectively track their firearm inventories and maintain all required records. Second, the marks enable law enforcement officers to trace specific firearms used in crimes from the manufacturer or importer to individual purchasers, and to identify firearms that have been lost or stolen. Further, firearm markings assist in establishing an interstate nexus in federal criminal proceedings involving firearms.

The GCA further requires that all licensed manufacturers complete and submit to ATF, on an annual basis, an ATF Form 5300.11, Annual Firearms Manufacturing and Exportation Report (AFMER). See,18 U.S.C. § 923. The AFMER is intended for use by manufacturers to report only the number of firearms distributed into commerce or exported during the reported calendar year regardless of when they were manufactured; not the total number of firearms manufactured. Data from these reports are available by specific types of firearms and are set forth in Table M-02 and Table M-06 within Appendix M – Manufacturing.

AFMER provides for certain reporting exclusions from these manufacturers' reports. These include firearms temporarily distributed to another licensed manufacturer for further manufacturing and the production and export of firearms produced solely for the official use of the U.S. Government (e.g., Armed Forces of the U.S.). Firearms manufactured and delivered to domestic law enforcement agencies are required to be reported. Other production exclusions are set forth in the "Definitions" section of ATF Form 5300.11.

In addition to collecting information regarding the type of firearm distributed into commerce or exported, AFMER reports also request information on the caliber of ammunition for those reported pistols or revolvers distributed into commerce. Manufacturers are not required to report the caliber of ammunition for pistols or revolvers exported out of the U.S.

With respect to pistol caliber designations, the AFMER reporting is divided into six caliber groupings. These are: up to .22 caliber; above .22 and up to .25 caliber; above .25 and up to .32 caliber; above .32 and up to .380 caliber; above .380 and up to 9mm PARA. caliber; and above 9mm PARA. and up to .50 caliber. The AFMER reporting for revolvers is also divided into six caliber groupings. These are: up to .22 caliber; above .22 and up to .32 caliber; above .32 and up to .38 SPEC. caliber; above .38 SPEC. and up to .357 MAG. caliber; above .357 MAG. and up to .44 MAG. caliber; and above .44 MAG. and up to .50 caliber. Manufacturers must report all other types of firearms in mass (excluding destructive devices[2]), rather than into separate caliber groupings.

Not all manufacturers annually file AFMER reports, even though required to do so by regulation. A review indicates that those manufacturers who do not file reports are limited to smaller manufacturers that account for a relatively small percentage of overall production.

Figure M-01 and Table M-01a reflect a comparison of all active licensed manufacturers against those who filed an AFMER report by year between 2016 and 2020. On average, 30% of licensed manufacturers failed to report an AFMER during this time. However, FFLs who are responsible for manufacturing most firearms in the U.S. have consistently submitted the required AFMER. Therefore, the percentage of non-AFMER filers does not necessarily equate to the volume of firearms entered in commerce.

Figure M-01: Count of Active Licensed Manufacturers Compared to Annual AFMER Report Filings, 2016 – 2020

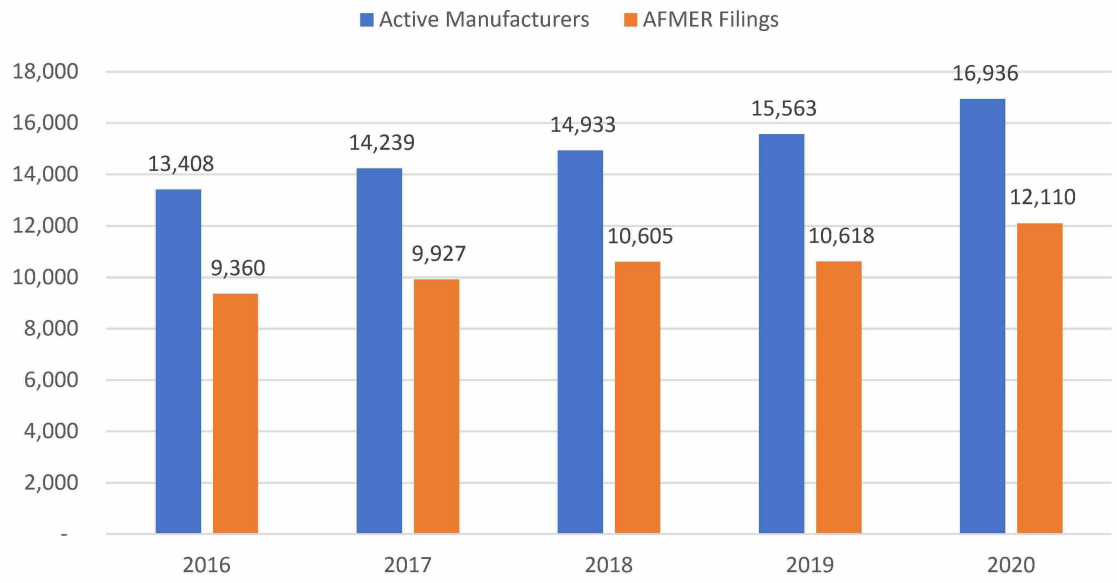


Table M-01a: Count of Active Licensed Manufacturers Compared to Annual AFMER Report Filings, 2016 – 2020

Year	# of Active Manufacturers	# of AFMER Filings	% Underreporting
2016	13,408	9,360	30.2%
2017	14,239	9,927	30.3%
2018	14,933	10,605	29.0%
2019	15,563	10,618	31.8%
2020	16,936	12,110	28.5%
Total	**75,079**	**52,620**	**29.9%**

See Table M-01 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a detailed listing of the total number of active licensed manufacturers and AFMER reporting between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed GCA Firearm[3] and NFA Weapon Manufacturing

As reflected in Figure M-02 and Table M-02a, licensed domestic GCA firearm and NFA weapon manufacturing increased by 187% between 2000 and 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the number of firearms domestically manufactured on an annual basis increased 103%. At no point since 2011 has there been a year where less than 6,731,958 firearms were manufactured for domestic consumption.

Figure M-02: Total Licensed Domestic GCA Firearm and NFA Weapon Manufacturing, 2000 – 2020

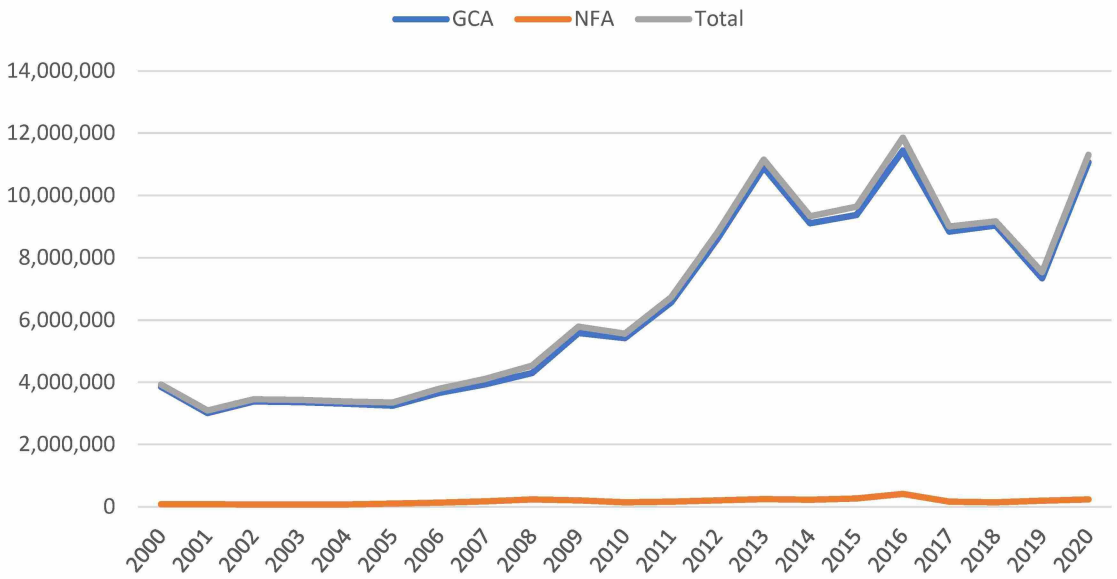


Table M-02a: Total Licensed Domestic GCA Firearm and NFA Weapon Manufacturing - 2000, 2010, 2020

Year	# of GCA Firearms	GCA % Total	# of NFA Weapons	NFA % Total	Total
2000	3,852,872	98.0%	79,862	2.0%	3,932,734
2010	5,420,769	97.5%	139,002	2.5%	5,559,771
2020	11,063,910	97.9%	238,917	2.1%	11,302,827

See Table M-02 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a complete listing of licensed domestic GCA firearm and NFA weapon manufacturing totals between 2000 and 2020.

Population Growth and Licensed Firearm Manufacturing

To examine the relationship of population growth related to annual domestic firearm manufacturing, Table M-03 presents net domestic firearm manufacturing along with U.S. Census population data to determine the number of domestically manufactured firearms on an annual basis per 100,000 persons in the U.S. The U.S. population increased 18% between 2000 and 2020. The number of domestically manufactured firearms per 100,000 persons in the U.S. increased 187% during that same time and has increased 89% since 2010.

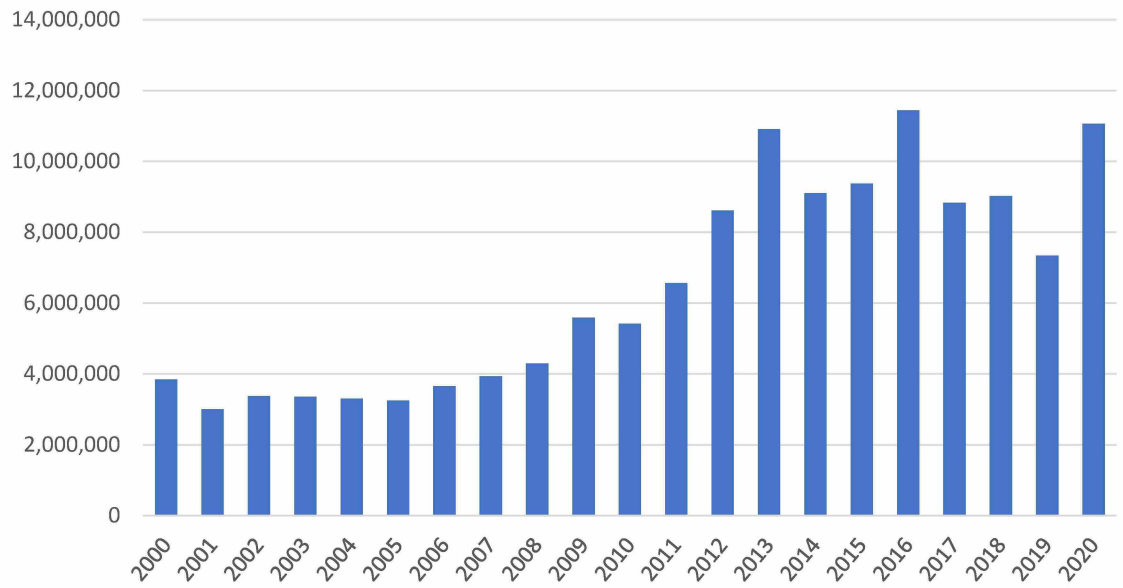
Table M-03: Total Firearms Manufactured Domestically and Per 100,000 Persons in 2000, 2010, 2020

Year	Total Firearms	U.S. Population[4]	Firearms Manufactured Per 100,000 Persons
2000	3,932,734	281,421,906	1,397
2010	5,559,771	308,745,538	1,801
2020	11,302,827	331,449,281	3,410

Licensed GCA Firearm Manufacturing

As shown in Figure M-03 and Table M-02 in Appendix M - Manufacturing, much of the increase in annual domestic manufacturing has been with GCA firearms. Like overall domestic firearm manufacturing, data reveals a 187% increase in the number of domestically manufactured GCA firearms on an annual basis between 2000 and 2020 and a 104% increase between 2010 and 2020. Historically, GCA firearms comprise most firearms manufactured annually. In 2020, GCA annual domestic firearm manufacturing constituted 98% of all domestic firearm manufacturing.

Figure M-03: Licensed Domestic GCA Firearm Manufacturing, 2000 – 2020



As reflected in Table M-04, Smith and Wesson, Sturm Ruger, and Sig Sauer parent entities[5] collectively manufactured and entered commerce 42% (20,045,276) of all domestically manufactured GCA firearms (47,716,521) between 2016 and 2020. Moreover, 57 parent entities in total reported producing GCA firearms. Of these licensed manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 70% (33,274,640) of all domestically manufactured GCA firearms that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

Table M-04: Top Ten Parent Entities – Licensed GCA Manufacturers, 2016 – 2020

Manufacturer Parent Entity	# of Firearms	% Total
Smith & Wesson Corp	8,218,199	17.2%
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	8,166,448	17.1%
Sig Sauer Inc	3,660,629	7.7%
Freedom Group	3,045,427	6.4%
O F Mossberg & Sons Inc	2,223,241	4.7%
Taurus International Manufacturing / Diamondback / Rossi / Heritage / Braztech	1,996,121	4.2%
WM C Anderson Inc	1,816,625	3.8%
Glock Inc	1,510,437	3.2%
Henry RAC Holding Corp	1,378,544	2.9%
JIE Capital Holdings / JIE Enterprises	1,258,969	2.6%
Total	**33,274,640**	**69.7%**

See Table M-05 in Appendix M – Manufacturing for a full list of manufacturing parent entities and the licensees they represent.

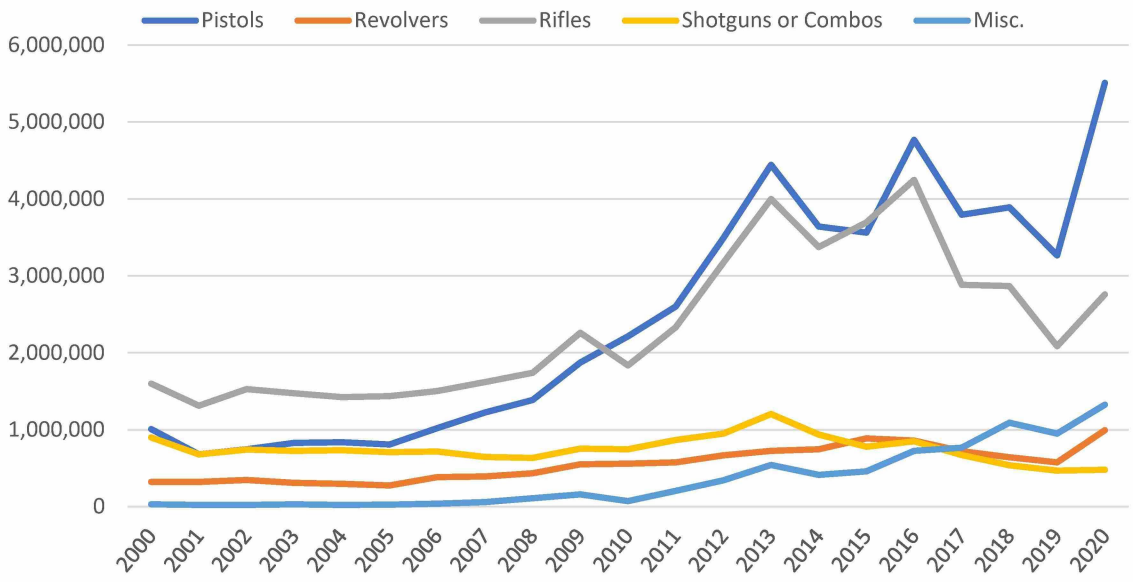
Licensed Pistol Manufacturing Dominance



As reflected in Figure M-04, the dominant firearm type manufactured in the U.S. between 2000 and 2009 was rifles; however, in 2010, pistols became the dominant firearm type manufactured in the U.S. Pistol manufacturing dominance has continued every year since 2010, with the exception of 2015 when rifles outpaced pistols by slightly more than 1%.

In 2000, the total rifles[6] manufactured (1,599,890) was 59% more than pistols[7] (1,005,198). By 2020, the number of pistols manufactured (5,509,151) was 100% more than rifles manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce (2,760,263). In 2000, pistols manufactured[8] (1,005,198) constituted 26% of all GCA firearms manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce (3,852,872) annually. By 2020, pistols manufactured (5,509,151) constituted 50% of all GCA firearms manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce (11,063,910) annually.

Figure M-04: Licensed Domestic GCA Firearm Manufacturing by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020



See Table M-06 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a detailed listing of total domestic firearms manufacturing with percentage totals by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

As reflected in Table M-07, Smith and Wesson, Sturm Ruger, and Sig Sauer parent entities collectively reported manufacturing 60% (12,806,696) of all domestically manufactured pistols (21,229,067) between 2016 and 2020. In total, 52 parent entities reported producing pistols. Of these licensed pistol manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 85% (18,029,529) of all domestically manufactured pistols that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

Table M-07: Top Ten Parent Entities – Licensed Pistol Manufacturers, 2016 – 2020

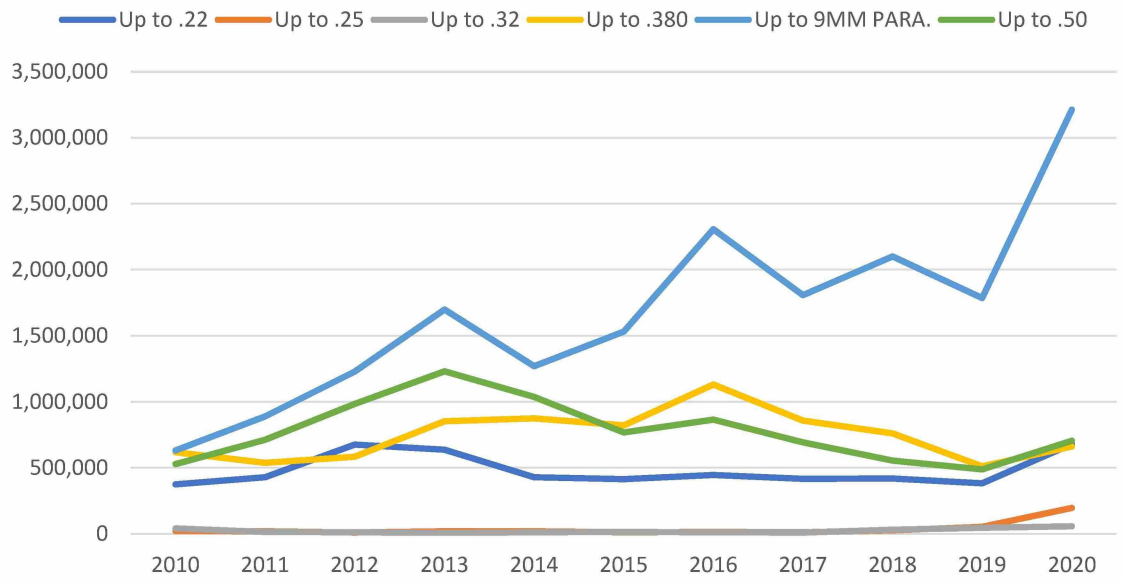
Manufacturer Parent Entity	# of Pistols	% Total
Smith & Wesson Corp	5,516,685	26.0%
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	3,825,886	18.0%
Sig Sauer Inc	3,464,125	16.3%
Glock Inc	1,510,437	7.1%
Kimber MFG Inc	969,136	4.6%
SCCY Industries LLC	741,352	3.5%
Springfield, Inc	690,180	3.3%
Taurus International Manufacturing / Diamondback / Rossi / Heritage / Braztech	616,550	2.9%
Hi-Point (Strassell's Machine) / Iberia / Haskell / Stallard	366,789	1.7%
Beretta USA Corp	328,389	1.5%
Total	**18,029,529**	**84.9%**

See Table M-06 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a detailed listing of total domestic firearms manufacturing with percentage totals by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed Pistol Manufacturing Dominance by Up to 9mm[9] PARA Caliber

Between 2000 and 2010, no single pistol caliber range was dominant over all the other pistol caliber ranges reported through AFMER (see Table M-09 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a detailed listing of the total number of pistols manufactured domestically by caliber between 2000 to 2020). However, that began to change in 2011 when 9mm PARA caliber pistol manufacturing began to show dominance. As reflected in Figure M-05, in 2010, 9mm PARA caliber pistols constituted 29% (631,210) of the total number of pistols manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce (2,212,164). By 2020, 9mm PARA caliber pistols constituted 58% (3,211,768) of the total number of pistols manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce (5,509,151).

Figure M-05: Licensed Pistol Manufacturing by AFMER Caliber Range, 2010 – 2020



As reflected in Table M-10, Smith and Wesson, Sig Sauer, and Sturm Ruger parent entities collectively reported manufacturing 66% (7,375,036) of all domestically manufactured up to 9mm PARA caliber

pistols (11,210,966) between 2016 and 2020. In total, 41 parent entities reported producing pistols of up to 9mm PARA caliber. Of these licensed pistol manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 91% (10,293,250) of all domestically manufactured up to 9mm PARA caliber pistols that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

Table M-10: Top Ten Parent Entities – Licensed Pistol Manufacturers Up to 9mm PARA. Caliber, 2016 – 2020

Manufacturer Parent Entity	# of Pistols	% Total
Smith & Wesson Corp	3,168,483	28.1%
Sig Sauer Inc	2,795,333	24.8%
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	1,411,220	12.5%
Glock Inc	966,639	8.6%
SCCY Industries LLC	726,417	6.5%
Kimber MFG Inc	465,920	4.1%
FNH USA LLC	215,744	1.9%
Beretta USA Corp	210,735	1.9%
Hi-Point (Strassell's Machine) / Iberia / Haskell / Stallard	178,389	1.6%
Springfield, Inc	154,370	1.4%
Total	**10,293,250**	**91.4%**

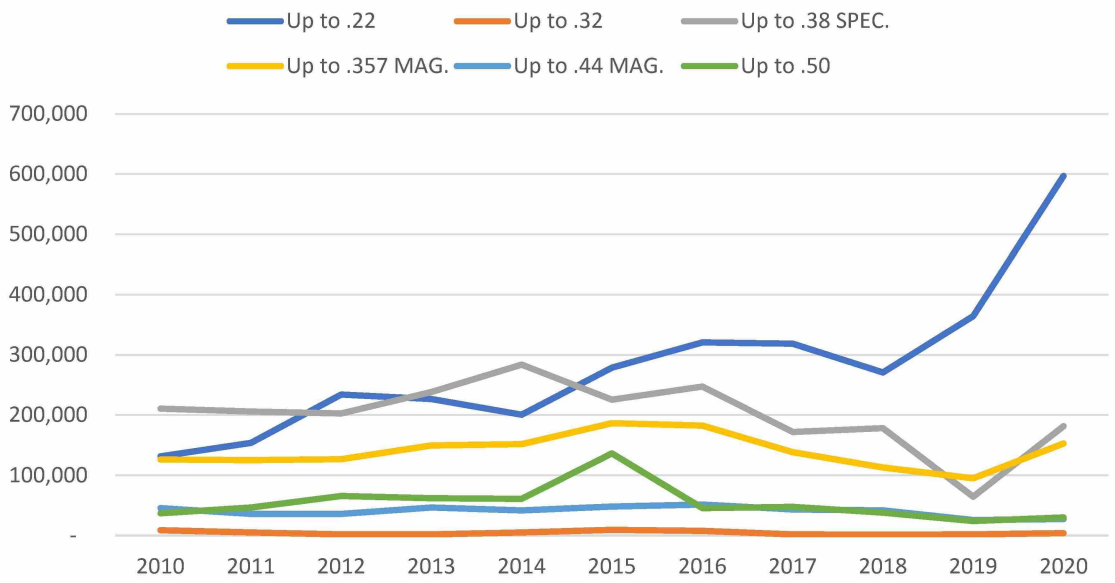
See Table M-06 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a detailed listing of total domestic firearms manufacturing with percentage totals by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed Revolver Manufacturing and Dominance by Up to .22[10] Caliber



While the number of revolvers manufactured in 2020 (993,077) constitute only 9% of all GCA firearms manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce (11,063,910), there is a notable trend regarding revolver caliber range dominance. As reflected in Figure M-06, the manufacture of revolvers in calibers of up to .22 caliber began to show dominance in 2012. In 2010, the number of .22 caliber revolvers manufactured (131,545) constituted 24% of all revolvers manufactured (559,674). In 2020, the number of up to .22 caliber revolvers manufactured (597,014) constituted 60% of all revolvers manufactured (993,077). The growing dominance of up to .22 caliber revolvers over this 10-year period results from a 354% increase in the annual number of up to .22 caliber revolvers manufactured while there was a simultaneous downward trend of more than 7% in the annual manufacturing of revolvers in all other caliber ranges.

Figure M-06: Licensed Revolver Manufacturing by AFMER Caliber Range, 2010 – 2020



See Table M-11 in Appendix M – Manufacturing for a breakout of the total revolvers manufactured domestically by caliber 2000 to 2020.

As reflected in Table M-12, Taurus, Smith and Wesson, and Sturm Ruger parent entities collectively reported manufacturing 85% (3,229,142) of all domestically manufactured revolvers (3,789,000) between 2016 and 2020. In total, only 12 parent entities reported producing revolvers. Of these licensed revolver manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 99% (3,672,745) of all domestically manufactured revolvers that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

Table M-12: Top Ten Parent Entities – Licensed Revolver Manufacturers, 2016 – 2020

Manufacturer Parent Entity	# of Revolvers	% Total
Taurus International Manufacturing / Diamondback / Rossi / Heritage / Braztech	1,131,927	29.9%
Smith & Wesson Corp	1,077,621	28.4%
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	1,019,594	26.9%
North American Arms Inc	251,292	6.6%
Charter Arms Corporation	139,413	3.7%
CZ / Colt / Dan Wesson	81,209	2.1%
Kimber MFG Inc	55,597	1.5%
Magnum Research Inc / IMI / IWI	6,076	0.2%
Cobra Enterprises of Utah, Inc / Cobra / Bearman Industries / Kodiak Firearms	12	0.0%
Daniel Defense	4	0.0%
Total	**3,762,745**	**99.3%**

See Table M-06 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a detailed listing of total domestic firearms manufacturing with percentage totals by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed Rifle Manufacturing



There was a 165% increase in the annual number of rifles manufactured[11] between 2000 (1,599,890) and 2016 (4,247,386). Annual rifle manufacturing peaked in 2016 and there has been a 35% decrease in the annual number of rifles manufactured between 2016 and 2020 (2,760,263).

As reflected in Table M-13, Sturm Ruger, Freedom Group, and Smith and Wesson parent entities collectively reported manufacturing 45% (6,644,054) of all domestically manufactured rifles (14,845,781) between 2016 and 2020. In total, 48 parent entities reported producing rifles. Of these licensed rifle manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 75% (11,082,358) of all domestically manufactured rifles that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

Table M-13: Top Ten Parent Entities – Licensed Rifle Manufacturers, 2016 – 2020

Manufacturer Parent Entity	# of Rifles	% Total
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	3,263,701	22.0%
Freedom Group	1,783,458	12.0%
Smith & Wesson Corp	1,596,895	10.8%
Henry RAC Holding Corp	1,303,769	8.8%
Savage Arms, Inc	1,046,888	7.1%
Springfield, Inc	543,566	3.7%
WM C Anderson Inc	495,248	3.3%
O F Mossberg & Sons Inc	465,082	3.1%
Kel-Tec	337,313	2.3%
Taurus International Manufacturing / Diamondback / Rossi / Heritage / Braztech	246,438	1.7%
Total	**11,082,358**	**74.6%**

See Table M-06 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a detailed listing of total domestic firearms manufacturing with percentage totals by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed Shotgun and Combination Gun Manufacturing



There was a 34% increase in the annual number of shotguns[12] manufactured between 2000 (898,586)[13] and 2013 (1,203,008). Annual shotgun manufacturing peaked in 2013 and there has been a 60% decrease in the annual number of shotguns manufactured between 2013 and 2020 (476,682).

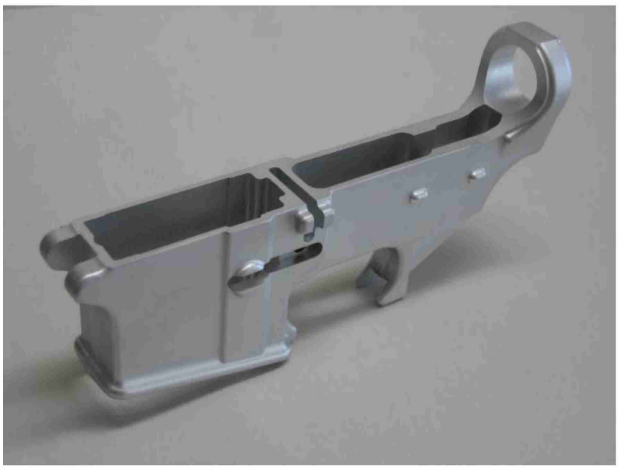
As reflected in Table M-14, Mossberg and Freedom Group parent entities collectively reported manufacturing 79% (2,357,453) of all domestically manufactured shotguns (2,997,855) between 2016 and 2020. In total, 22 parent entities reported producing shotguns. Of these licensed shotgun manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 97% (2,906,078) of all domestically manufactured shotguns that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

Table M-14: Top Ten Parent Entities – Licensed Shotgun Manufacturers, 2016 – 2020

Manufacturer Parent Entity	# of Shotguns	% Total
O F Mossberg & Sons Inc	1,357,000	45.3%
Freedom Group	1,000,453	33.4%
Kel-Tec	138,390	4.6%
Legacy Sports International LLC	108,265	3.6%
Beretta USA Corp	104,338	3.5%
Outdoor Colors LLC	68,510	2.3%
Henry RAC Holding Corp	59,407	2.0%
Savage Arms, Inc	47,296	1.6%
Magnum Research Inc / IMI / IWI	12,122	0.4%
Weatherby Inc	10,297	0.3%
Total	**2,906,078**	**96.9%**

See Table M-06 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a detailed listing of total domestic firearms manufacturing with percentage totals by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

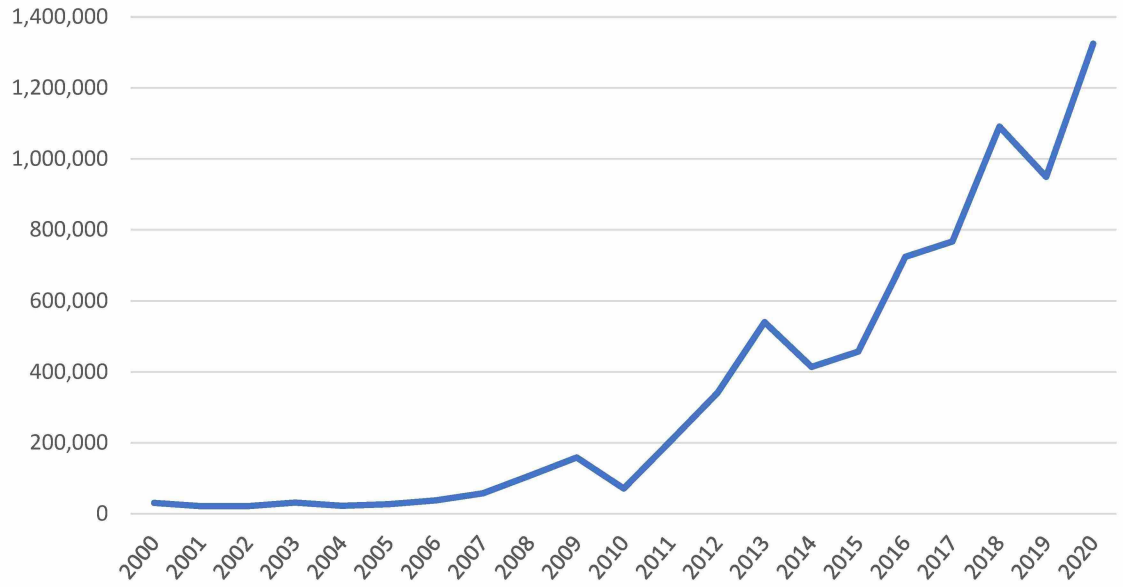
Licensed Miscellaneous Firearm Manufacturing



As reflected in Figure M-07, there was a 4,281% increase in the annual number of miscellaneous firearms manufactured between 2000 (30,238) and 2020 (1,324,737) with the bulk of this growth taking place in the last 10 years.

Miscellaneous firearms are predominantly firearm frames and receivers that are sold before being assembled with other components that would allow categorization in another AFMER weapon type category (pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machinegun, any other weapon, short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun, silencer). For example, an AR-type receiver manufactured and sold as only a receiver would be categorized as a miscellaneous firearm for purposes of AFMER reporting. The categorization of an AR receiver, rifle, pistol, or other is dependent on the ultimate configuration by the end user.

Figure M-07: Licensed Miscellaneous Firearm Manufacturing, 2000 – 2020



See Table M-06 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a complete listing of the total number of miscellaneous firearms manufactured by year from 2000 to 2020.

As reflected in Table M-15, WM C Anderson and JIE Capital Holdings parent entities collectively reported manufacturing 49% (2,361,435) of all domestically manufactured miscellaneous firearms (4,854,818) between 2016 and 2020. In total, 26 parent entities reported producing miscellaneous firearms. Of these licensed miscellaneous firearm manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 71% (3,463,501) of all domestically manufactured miscellaneous firearms that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

Table M-15: Top Ten Parent Entities – Miscellaneous Firearm Manufacturers, 2016 – 2020

Manufacturer Parent Entity	# of Misc. Firearms	% Total
WM C Anderson Inc	1,315,758	27.1%
JIE Capital Holdings / JIE Enterprises	1,045,677	21.5%
Aero Precision LLC	424,833	8.8%
O F Mossberg & Sons Inc	357,587	7.4%
Century Arms Inc	138,915	2.9%
Freedom Group	61,167	1.3%
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	57,040	1.2%
Smith & Wesson Corp	26,263	0.5%
CZ / Colt / Dan Wesson	20,753	0.4%
Stag Arms LLC	15,508	0.3%
Total	**3,463,501**	**71.3%**

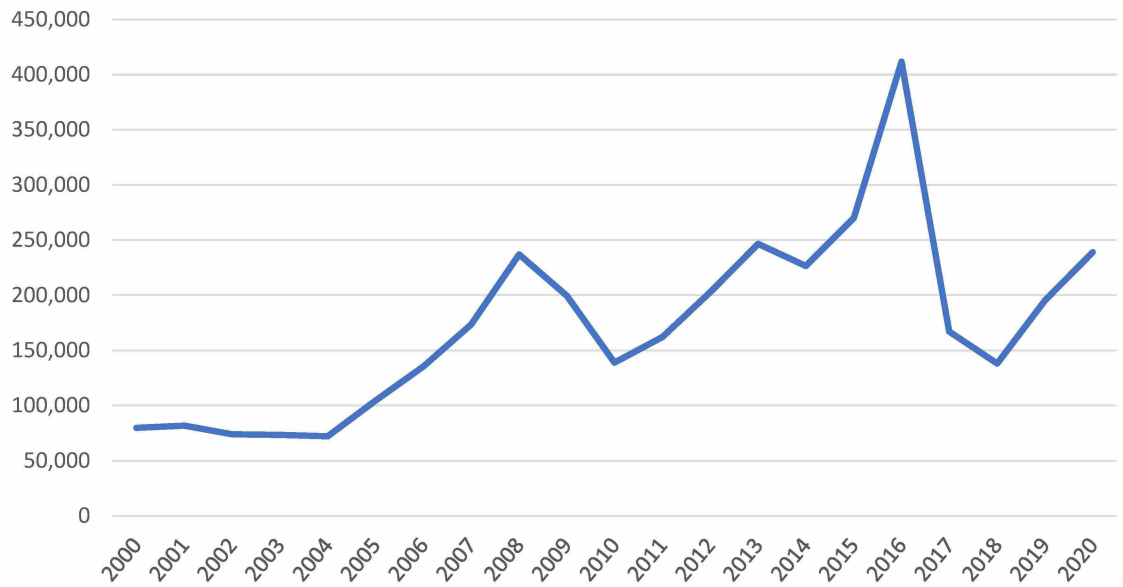
See Table M-06 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a detailed listing of total domestic firearms manufacturing with percentage totals by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed NFA Weapon Manufacturing

For purposes of this section, the names of NFA manufacturers as it relates to their production number is associated with tax information and is prohibited from disclosure.

As reflected in Figure M-08 and Table M-02 in Appendix M – Manufacturing, domestic manufacturing of NFA weapons increased 199% between 2000 (79,862) and 2020 (238,917). Compared to GCA firearms, NFA weapons have historically comprised a small fraction of all firearms manufactured annually. In 2020, NFA annual domestic firearms manufacturing constituted just 2% of all firearms manufactured domestically.

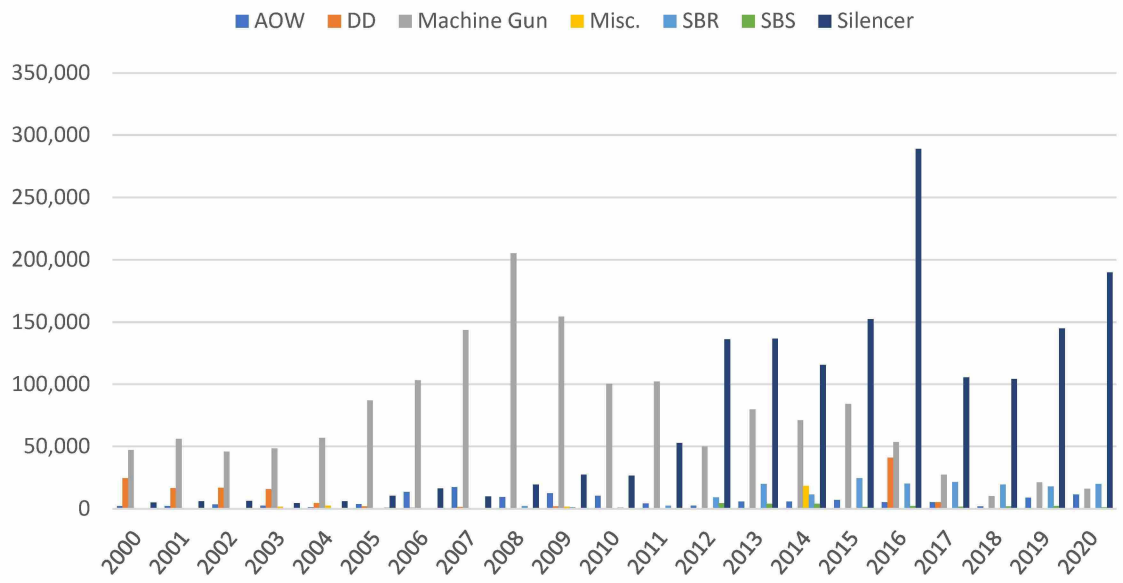
Figure M-08: Licensed Domestic NFA Weapon Manufacturing (All Types), 2000 – 2020



See Table M-02 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a complete listing of licensed domestic GCA firearm and NFA weapon manufacturing totals between 2000 and 2020.

Factors contributing to the spike in NFA weapon manufacturing in 2016 are discussed later in this report in Part XI – Firearm Laws, Regulations, and Policy. In addition to the increase in annual NFA weapon manufacturing over the past 20 years, there are other notable trends among the different NFA weapon types and their annual manufacturing volumes. As reflected in Figure M-09, beginning in 2012, a shift from machinegun manufacturing dominance to silencer manufacturing dominance occurs.

Figure M-09: Licensed Domestic NFA Weapon Manufacturing by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020



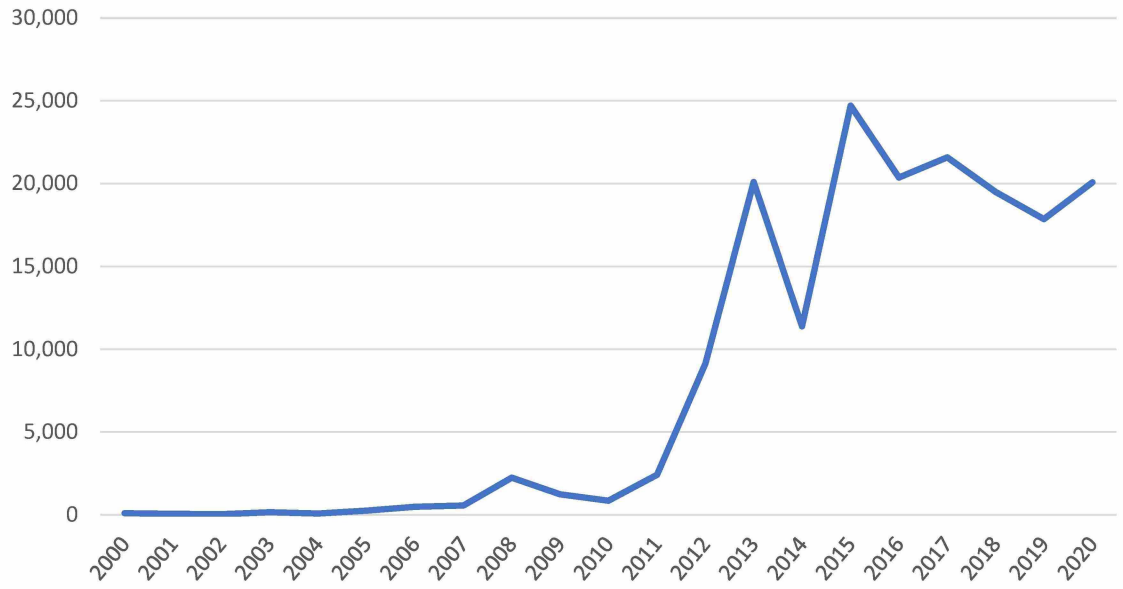
See Table M-16 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for the total NFA weapons manufactured domestically by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed Short-Barreled Rifle Manufacturing



As reflected in Figure M-10 and Table M-16 in Appendix M - Manufacturing, annual short-barreled rifle (SBR) manufacturing volume increased 24,080% between 2000 (83) and 2020 (20,069) with the bulk of this growth taking place since 2011. In 2000, the 83 SBRs manufactured constituted less than one percent of the total 79,862 NFA weapons manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce that year. In 2020, the 20,069 SBRs manufactured constituted more than 8% of the total 238,917 NFA weapons manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce that year.

Figure M-10: Licensed SBR Manufacturing, 2000 – 2020



The top three SBR parent entities collectively reported manufacturing 44% (43,287) of all domestically manufactured SBRs (99,346) between 2016 and 2020. In total, 34 parent entities reported producing SBRs. Of these licensed SBR manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 65% (64,072) of all domestically manufactured SBRs that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

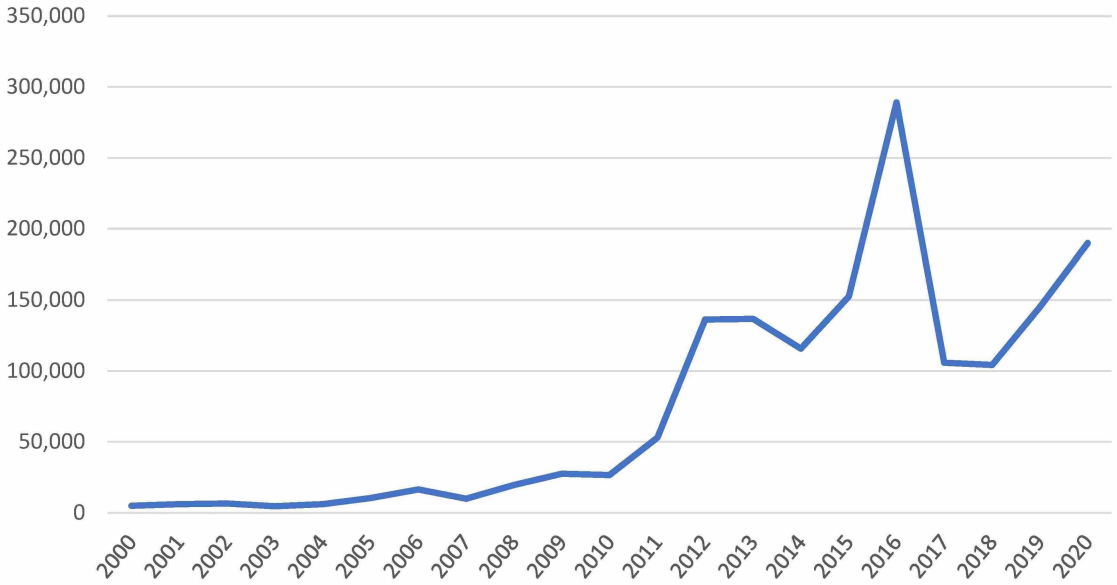
See Table M-16 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for the total NFA weapons manufactured domestically by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed Silencer Manufacturing



As reflected in Figure M-11 and Table M-16 in Appendix M - Manufacturing, annual silencer manufacturing volume increased 3,699% between 2000 (5,001) and 2020 (189,987) with the bulk of this growth taking place after 2010. In 2000, the 5,001 silencers manufactured constituted 6% of the total 79,862 NFA weapons manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce that year. In 2020, the 189,987 silencers manufactured constitutes 80% of the total 238,917 NFA weapons manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce that year.

Figure M-11: Licensed Silencer Manufacturing, 2000 – 2020



The top silencer parent entity reported manufacturing 31% (258,790) of all domestically manufactured silencers (834,137) between 2016 and 2020. In total, 24 parent entities reported producing silencers. Of these licensed silencer manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 59% (64,072) of all domestically manufactured silencers that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

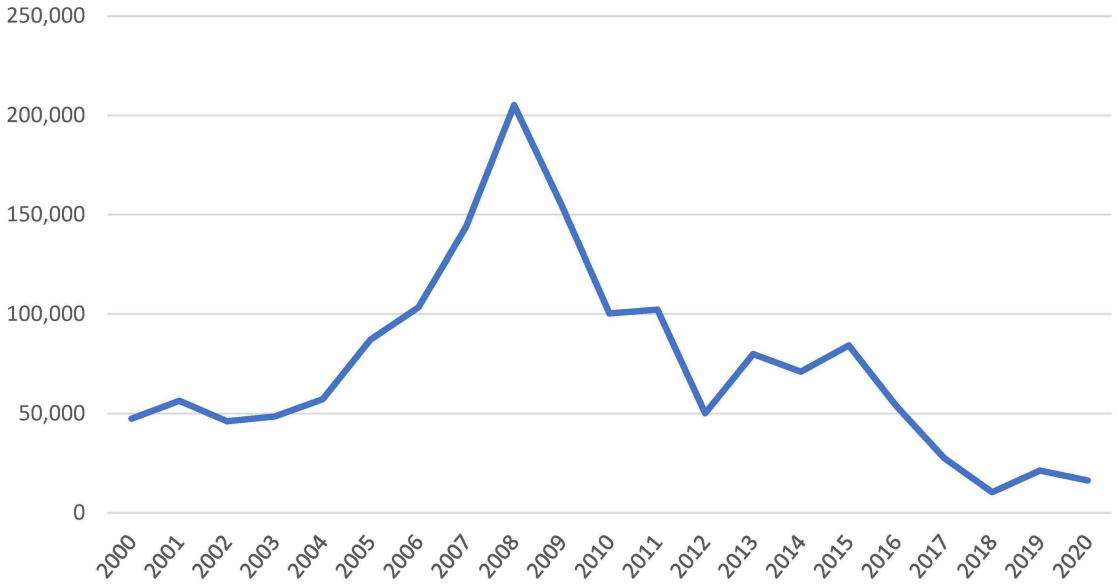
See Table M-16 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for the total NFA weapons manufactured domestically by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed Machinegun Manufacturing



As reflected in Figure M-12 and Table M-16 in Appendix M - Manufacturing, annual machinegun manufacturing volume increased 333% between 2000 (47,361) and 2008 (205,121). This growth is then followed by a 92% decrease in annual machinegun manufacturing between 2008 (205,121) and 2020 (16,161). In 2000, the 47,361 machineguns manufactured constitute 59% of the total 79,862 NFA weapons manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce that year. In 2020, the 16,161 machineguns manufactured only constitutes 7% of the total 238,917 NFA weapons manufactured and distributed into commerce that year.

Figure M-12: Licensed Machinegun Manufacturing, 2000 – 2020



The top three machinegun parent entities collectively reported manufacturing 50% (63,701) of all domestically manufactured machineguns (128,779) between 2016 and 2020. In total, 23 parent entities reported producing machineguns. Of these licensed machinegun manufacturers, the top ten parent entities reported manufacturing 59% (76,586) of all domestically manufactured machineguns that were distributed into domestic commerce during that time.

See Table M-16 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for the total NFA weapons manufactured domestically by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

Licensed Ammunition Manufacturing



The GCA requires any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or importing ammunition to be licensed as a manufacturer of ammunition, Type 06 FFL (18 U.S.C. § 923(a)). A Type 06 FFL only permits the manufacture of ammunition, not firearms. A Type 06 FFL is not required for persons who only intend to deal in ammunition. Title 27 CFR § 478.11 defines ammunition as cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm other than an antique firearm.



Type 06 FFLs who manufacture ammunition are required to pay Firearms/Ammunition Excise Tax (FAET). Reloaders of ammunition are required to pay FAET on ammunition sold to customers where the customer has no ownership of the ammunition prior to being reloaded. However, if a customer re-sells the ammunition, the customer is responsible for FAET.

The GCA requires manufacturers of armor piercing ammunition (APA) to maintain records of acquisition and disposition (A&D). Title 27 CFR §478.11 defines APA as: "(i) a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium; ***or*** (ii)a full jacketed projectile larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile".

Title 27 CFR § 478.123(b) requires Type 06 FFLs to record the manufacturer, caliber or gauge, and quantity as well as to whom the APA was transferred and the date of the transfer in their A & D records. Additional information regarding APA exemptions can be found on ATF's webpage at: Armor Piercing Ammunition Exemption Framework | Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (atf.gov).

In addition to a Type 06 FFL, some ammunition manufacturers may be required to hold a Federal Explosives License (FEL) if they import or manufacture explosive materials used in primers and smokeless propellant (e.g., lead styphnate, nitroglycerin). See 27 CFR Part 555.

Federal law does not require individuals who make or reload ammunition for their own personal use be licensed.

While persons engaged in the business of manufacturing or importing ammunition must be licensed as a Type 06 FFL, federal laws and regulations do not require Type 06 FFLs to record or report to ATF any information on the quantity or type of ammunition (other than APA) they manufacture or sell. Consequently, ATF cannot provide data or trend analysis regarding the quantity or type of ammunition manufactured from year to year.

Summary

Between 2000 and 2020, approximately 24% of licensed firearm manufacturers failed to submit the required AFMER report. Between 2016 and 2020, this average increased to 30%. However, the FFLs responsible for most firearms manufactured annually, as indicated by the parent entities throughout the report, have consistently submitted the required AFMER. The percentage of non-AFMER filers does not equate to the volume of firearms entering commerce.

Between 2000 and 2020, the number of domestically manufactured firearms produced on an annual basis per 100,000 persons in the U.S. increased 187%. During that same time, the U.S. population only increased 18%. At no point since 2011 has there been a year where less than 6,731,958 firearms were manufactured for domestic consumption.

Between 2016 and 2020, Smith and Wesson, Sturm Ruger, and Sig Sauer parent entities collectively manufactured and entered commerce 42% (20,045,276) of all domestically manufactured GCA firearms (47,716,521) between 2016 and 2020.

Between 2000 and 2009, the dominant firearm type manufactured in the U.S. was rifles. This changed in 2010 when pistols became the dominant firearm type manufactured in the U.S. Pistol dominance continued from 2010 to 2014, until it was slightly overtaken by rifles in 2015, and then reemerged as the dominant firearm from 2016 through 2020. Among pistol calibers manufactured in 2020, the 9mm PARA caliber pistol constituted 58% (3,211,768) of the total 5,509,151 pistols manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce.

Between 2000 and 2020, annual SBR manufacturing volume increased 24,080% with the bulk of this growth taking place since 2011.

Between 2000 and 2020, annual silencer manufacturing volume increased 3,699% with the bulk of this growth taking place after 2010.

Between 2000 and 2020, annual miscellaneous firearms manufacturing increased 4,281% with the bulk of this growth taking place in the last 10 years. Miscellaneous firearms are predominantly firearm frames and receivers that are manufactured and sold before being assembled into a complete firearm. This growth reflects the growing trend in private individuals making their own customized firearms from serialized parts.

PART II:
Privately Made Firearms

Overview

The GCA does not regulate the making of firearms by private individuals who are not engaged in the business of manufacturing or dealing in firearms. Consequently, provided the individual is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal or state law, he or she may make a non-NFA firearm for personal, lawful use without obtaining an FFL or other authorization from ATF. However, any person or entity making an NFA firearm (or other NFA weapon) must first file an ATF Form 1, *Application to Make and Register a Firearm*, pay the applicable NFA tax, and receive approval from ATF, thereby registering the firearm in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record (NFRTR).

Self-making of firearms in the U.S. long pre-dated the GCA. Following the GCA's enactment, many hobbyists and others continued making their own firearms. Until recently however, the volume of self-made firearms did not substantially impact the market for firearms commercially manufactured by regulated, licensed entities. In the past decade those market dynamics have changed. At least three factors have combined and converged in recent years to propel substantial growth of the self-making of firearms:

- The emergence of the internet as both an instantly accessible source of information about how to make a gun and as an always-available marketplace to obtain virtually any product needed to make a gun.

- The emergence of alternatives to metal casting and forging, such as high-strength polymers, for making many core firearm parts.

- The technological and design advancements, many of which are computer software-based, that allow for "modular" firearm design and manufacture while also steadily reducing the cost and size of tools needed to make and assemble a firearm. Advancements in three-dimensional (3D) printing technology illustrates how these factors interact. In the past few years, the cost and size of 3D printers have both substantially reduced; the polymers used in these printers to make firearm parts have decreased in cost -- while strength and durability has increased; and the availability of software to make firearm parts has proliferated.

Not surprisingly, as the factors that fueled the ease of the private making of firearms converged, many commercial entities entered the marketplace to sell a broad range of products to private firearm makers, including firearm "kits" that contained most or all of the parts necessary to assemble a functioning firearm. As is further discussed in this section, some of the products offered and sold by these commercial entities were in fact either firearms or firearm frames or receivers. Consequently, those products and the companies that sold them were both subject to the regulation by the GCA, including licensing and serial number marking requirements. Yet, in most instances, the companies selling these products were not FFLs and did not serialize the components that functioned as frames or receivers. As

firearms made from these products and kits proliferated, law enforcement agencies across the country increasingly recovered un-serialized firearms made from the parts and kits in criminal investigations. These un-serialized crime guns became widely known as "ghost guns" because they could not be traced by ATF when used to commit a crime. These circumstances reinforced the need for ATF to modernize the regulatory definition of "firearm" and "frame or receiver" to reflect changes in the marketplace and to clarify how the GCA applies to new firearm technologies and products. They also highlighted the need for a regulatory definition of privately made firearms.

ATF Final Rule 2021R-05F: Definition of "Frame or Receiver" and Identification of Firearms

To address these circumstances and needs, in May 2021, ATF began the federal rulemaking process to update the regulatory definition of firearm and "frame or receiver," and to establish a regulatory definition for "Privately Made Firearms" (PMFs). On April 11, 2022, after full public notice and comment on the proposed updated and new definitions, the Attorney General signed ATF Final Rule 2021R-05. Final Rule 2021R-05F amended 27 CFR § 478.11, the section of the GCA regulations that sets forth regulatory definitions of terms used in the GCA. The definitions of "firearm" and "frame or receiver" in Section 478.11 had not been updated since enactment of the GCA in 1968. The Final Rule modernized the definitions of "firearm" and "frame or receiver" to reflect changes in firearm design and manufacturing; it also set forth, for the first time, a regulatory definition for the term "privately made firearm" (PMF). The Final Rule defines PMF to mean a firearm, including a frame or receiver, completed, assembled, or otherwise produced by a person other than a licensed manufacturer, and without a serial number placed by a licensed manufacturer at the time the firearm was produced. The term does not include a firearm identified and registered in the NFRTR pursuant to Title 26, U.S.C. Chapter 53, or any firearm manufactured or made before October 22, 1968 (unless remanufactured after that date).

The term PMF encompasses several different types of un-serialized firearms, including those made using commercially sold parts and kits. It also encompasses machinegun conversion devices, such as "drop in auto sears" and "switches," even though these devices do not themselves fire projectiles, because they convert semi-automatic firearms to fire as fully automatic weapons. As such, these devices fall within the definition of "machinegun" in both the GCA and NFA.

Firearms industry vernacular and marketing have historically used a variety of terminology to describe items sold or distributed to produce a PMF. Commonly used industry terms include "80%-kit", "80%-gun", "80%-receiver", "lower 80", unfinished frame, kit gun, jig gun, casting, receiver blank, receiver body, printed gun, wiki-gun, 3D gun, downloaded gun, homemade gun, flat, ghost gun and switch. According to the Department of Justice, Final Rule 2021R-05F, which was published in the Federal Register on April 26, 2022, and will become effective on August 24, 2022, is designed to address the public safety concerns associated with the proliferation of un-serialized PMFs in several ways. These include:

(1) To help keep guns from being sold to convicted felons and other prohibited purchasers, the rule makes clear that retailers must run background checks before selling kits that contain the parts necessary for someone to readily make a gun.

(2) To help law enforcement trace guns used in a crime, the rule modernizes the definition of frame or receiver, clarifying what must be marked with a serial number – including in easy-to-build firearm kits.

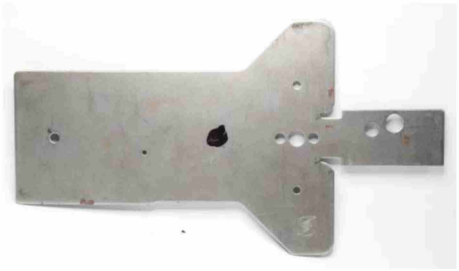
(3) To help reduce the number of unmarked and hard-to-trace "ghost guns", the rule establishes requirements for FFL dealers and gunsmiths to have a serial number added to 3D printed gun

See, Justice Department Announces New Rule to Modernize Firearm Definitions | OPA | Department of Justice.

PMF Making

Early PMF Making

As noted, PMFs are not new. In the 1980s and 1990s, PMFs were predominantly made from receiver "flats." Flats are stamped or cut receiver bodies formed from sheet metal (steel or aluminum) that must be bent into shape using various tools and presses. This process required both a degree of technical skill and tools that were not commonly owned or used by non-firearm hobbyists or others involved in activities involving metal fabrication and manipulation. Historically, the type of firearms made from flats were MAC-type and AK-type firearms.



MAC Flat



AK Flat

Specifically, PMFs made from the 1980s into the late 1990s required technical expertise, certain hydraulic metal brakes and presses, welding, and working knowledge of where to source the firearm parts. Moreover, there was no ability to conduct internet searches. These technical barriers meant that the making of PMFs during that time was relatively rare and the firearms were often not equivalent to a commercially manufactured firearm in terms of functionality or marketability.

Technological Advances in PMF Making

Since the early 2000s, technological advances outlined in the overview of this Section, have made it easier for unlicensed persons to make PMFs, particularly from commercially sold weapon parts kits. As a result, in recent years PMFs have proliferated -- and have increasingly become substitutes in the firearm marketplace for serialized firearms produced and sold by traditional FFL manufacturers and retail dealers. The expansion of PMFs in the firearm marketplace also implicates public safety considerations. First, because PMFs, when made for personal, lawful purposes, are not required by the GCA to have a serial

number placed on the frame or receiver, they are extraordinarily difficult for ATF to trace when recovered in criminal investigations. Without the ability to trace a crime gun, law enforcement investigations involving that firearm are hampered: it is exponentially more difficult to determine where, by whom, or when an un-serialized firearm was made, and to whom that firearm was sold or otherwise transferred.[14] Second, the components and weapon kits from which many PMFs are assembled have been sold without conducting background check on the purchaser. This allows felons and other individuals prohibited by federal and state law from possessing firearms to circumvent the background check requirement by instead purchasing easily assembled PMF parts and kits.

"Unfinished Frames or Receivers" / "80% Receivers"/ "Weapons Kits"

The predominant types of PMFs entering commerce are assembled from so-called "unfinished" frames and receivers. An unfinished frame or receiver is a product that is manufactured specifically to function as a firearm frame or receiver but is in a stage of manufacturing process at which it would not yet be classified by ATF to be a regulated "frame" or "receiver" under the (then-applicable) GCA regulatory definition. A frame or receiver at this non-final stage of manufacture is technically designated to be a "frame or receiver blank," but are also referred to in the firearm industry as "frame or receiver bodies." (Frame or receiver "blanks" are regulated for purposes of importation into the U.S., but not for domestic manufacturing purposes). For purposes of marketing frame or receiver blanks to makers of PMFs, they are often referred to as "80%" frames or receivers; neither the GCA nor ATF, however, apply any specific percentage of manufacturing completion – "80 %" or otherwise – to distinguish regulated frames and receivers from un-regulated blanks.



AR Receiver Blank

The initial marketing of so-called "80% receivers" to PMF makers focused on lower receivers for AR-type firearms. The marketing and sale of "80% receivers" and related parts kits began to proliferate on the west coast in 2009 and predominantly involved unfinished receivers for AR-type and AK-type firearms. This proliferation aligns with the enactment of a California law [15] that controlled and restricted assault weapons.

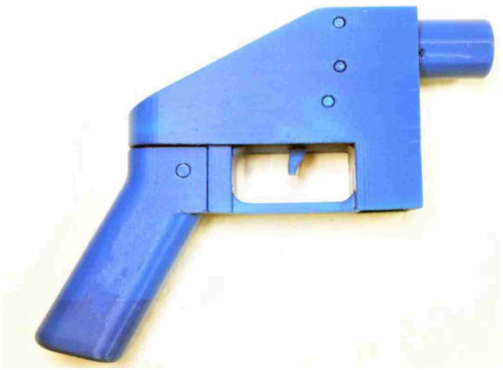
Later, numerous unlicensed companies began producing and marketing *"build-your own"* firearm part kits for smaller-framed semi-automatic pistols, particularly 9mm models. The kits typically contained a partially complete frame or receiver, firearm parts, drill bits, a plastic jig in which to place the unfinished frame or receiver for final milling into a firearm, and instructions. The kits were designed to make building a PMF quick and easy by someone with limited skills, using commonly available and affordable tools. Prior to the issuance of the Final Rule 2021R-05F, most manufacturers and sellers of these kits viewed these products as not subject to GCA regulation, and thus no markings were affixed, no background checks were conducted, and no records on their manufacture or disposition were maintained.



Semi-Automatic Handgun Weapons Kit

CAD/CAM Firearm Designs

Computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) software is used to design and manufacture prototypes, finished products and production runs of an item. The CAD application is used in the product design phase and the CAM software is used in the manufacturing phase by providing the coded instructions to control the operations of a 3D printer or computer numerical control[16] (CNC) machine. The CAD/CAM files for PMFs and their related parts are typically downloaded from the internet by the maker of a PMF or are provided by the vendor, to be uploaded into the CNC machine's computers or 3D printer. CAD/CAM files are often shared online with other users who are looking to make their own firearms.



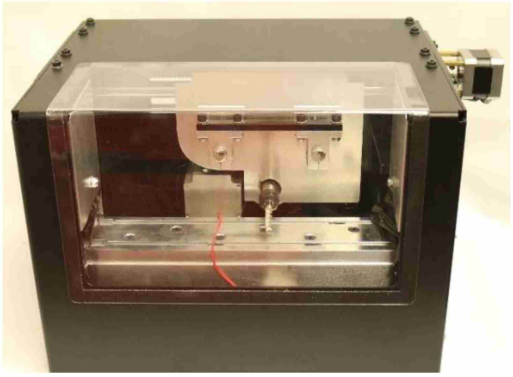
3D Printed Gun

Advances in Polymers

Advances in high-strength and heat-tolerant polymer resins, epoxies, and plastics have become a common material incorporated into the design and manufacture of firearms across the market. Polymers are typically used for components with the least exposure to stress from the forces produced during the discharge of the firearm. These components include, but are not limited to, pistol frames, long gun receivers, machinegun conversion devices, stocks, grips, magazines, and sights. Polymers offer design and manufacturing advantages in terms of reduced costs, wider design options, molding, and ease of fabrication. They also offer advantages for the user, in terms of less weight, recoil reduction, and resistance to corrosion. In addition, the same manufacturing benefits carry over and have made it much easier for an individual to make a firearm, using common, less costly tools as opposed to more complex commercial fabrication machinery. Liquid polymer resin casting kits that can produce AR-type variant receiver bodies are available on the internet. These high-strength heat tolerant polymer compounds suitable for use in the production of certain firearm parts, can be molded and cast into shape, fabricated on 3D printers or tabletop milling machines, and finished using prefabricated jigs, drills, files, and other widely available household tools.

Introduction of Tabletop CNC for Home Use

CNC machines have been used by industrial manufacturers since their invention in the 1950s. Historically, CNC machines have been large, costly, and primarily used by large manufacturing companies. In the 1990s, the development of small-scale CNC milling machines converged with the development of personal computers and CNC software systems. Today, tabletop CNC milling machines, controlled by pre-programmed software designed for specific applications and downloadable from the internet, have made the fabrication of all types of products possible by hobbyists and home-based small business operators with



Tabletop CNC Machine

little to no formal training or experience. The first tabletop CNC machine designed specifically for home-based firearm production was approximately one square foot in size and became commercially available in 2014. First generation units sold for approximately $1,200. Versions of tabletop CNC machines currently sell for approximately $2,500 and are roughly the same size. An operator of a 3rd generation CNC machine can produce firearms, frames, or receivers at home at the rate of 1 every 35 minutes using readily available downloadable software code.[17]

In May 2021, ATF published a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* 2021R-05, *Definition of "Frame or Receiver" and Identification of Firearms (the "NPRM")*, outlining what would become Final Rule 05. Following publication of the NPRM one manufacturer of PMF CNC machines began marketing a new CNC. This new CNC machine allows users to mill a complete and un-marked AR-15 receiver from an unformed block of aluminum. Previously, these CNC machines were configured to allow users to mill a complete and un-marked AR-15 receiver from a receiver blank ("80% receiver").

Reductions in the Cost and Size of 3D Printers

A 3D printer is a machine that allows for the creation of a physical object from a 3D digital model by printing thin layers of a material in succession until the full item is complete. This process is commonly known as additive manufacturing. 3D printers can be used to make firearm parts, frames, and receivers. First generation 3D printers suitable for home use may be programmed to make polymer firearm frames or receivers. The firearm parts, frames, and receivers produced using first generation polymer technology were often unreliable and only capable of firing a small number of rounds before failing. However, the reliability of 3D printed firearm parts, frames, and receivers has increased in recent years with advances in polymers, technology, coding, programming, and materials, thereby making home use of 3D printers to make firearm parts, frames, and receivers more affordable. 3D printers capable of printing polymer firearm parts, frames, and receivers, range in price from $200 to $1,000 and are readily available online. These printers will also fit on a small table.

Since 2013, the use of 3D printing technology to produce firearm parts, frames and receivers has received national attention in part as the result of individuals releasing CAD/CAM files for firearms that can be readily assembled from 3D printed parts. By 2020, CAD/CAM designs for a wide variety of firearm frames and receivers, including AR-type, AK-type, and handgun designs, were readily available for purchase online.

The Internet and PMFs

Advances in manufacturing technology and composite materials have played a major role in the rapid growth of PMFs. The internet has accelerated this effect by providing the general public with ready-access to construction plans, how-to tutorials, technology, tools, and parts to make any type of firearm. In addition, the internet provides manufacturers of these technologies, plans, and parts direct access to a mass market. To illustrate this point, one need only conduct an internet search and review the number of results and speed at which the results are returned.

PMF Related Search Engine Results

Table P-01 reflects the total number and return rate of results for ten Google searches of keywords or phrases that may be commonly used by individuals interested in learning more about PMFs. Five Google searches on PMF related phrases were conducted with quotation marks to ensure all hits returned were exact matches for the entire phrase[18]. The Google searches returned more than 5 million pages of search results and more than 130 thousand marketing and instructional videos.

Table P-01: Five PMF Related Google Searches

Google Keyword Searches[19]	# of Results	# of Videos
"80% Receivers"	4,830,000	88,700
"Ghost gun kit"	11,800	4,560
"AR-15 Receiver"	41,900	2,120
"3d printed gun"	110,000	15,100
"Polymer 80"	328,000	25,600
Total	**5,321,700**	**136,080**

PMF Related Video Search Results

Several YouTube searches for instructional videos on how to make a PMF were conducted. The search results revealed many instructional videos and tutorials for making a variety of PMFs. For the videos returned in the searches, they have been available on YouTube for between 8 months and 6 years and have between 1.3 and 8 million views.

PMF Related News Media Search Results

Law enforcement investigations involving recoveries of PMFs used in crimes have been widely reported in the media with increasing frequency. The increase in news stories is reflective of the increase in PMF use in crimes and PMF recoveries by law enforcement. Table P-02 shows the total number and return rate of results for four Google searches of news stories involving common terms used to describe PMFs.[20] The four searches listed in the table returned more than 185,000 pages of results for news stories.

Table P-02: PMF Related News Stories and Videos

Google Keyword Searches[21]	# of Results
"Ghost Gun"	117,000
"Polymer 80"	1,010
"Homemade Gun"	45,060
"80% Receiver"	22,300
Total	**185,370**

PMF Trend Analysis

Google Trends data capture the popularity of search terms normalized by time range and geography. The data are then indexed to create a measure of relative popularity for each term, which ranges from 0 to 100. Index values are provided for each unit of time (either monthly or weekly), with a value of 100 signifying peak popularity.[22] Google Trends data extend from 2004 up to 36 hours from real-time.

Table P-03 displays the results of a Google Trends analysis that captures the peak popularity of 11 PMF related terms searched on the web in the U.S from 2004 through 2020. "Glock Full Auto Switch" is the most recent popular term, closely followed by "Polymer 80 Kit."

Table P-03, Google Trends Analysis for PMF Related Search Terms in U.S. 2004 – 2020

PMF Related Search Terms	Peak Popularity
Glock Full Auto Switch	2020-12
Polymer 80 Kit	2020-11
Glock Build Kit	2020-06
Ghost Gun Kit	2020-05
3D Print Guns	2018-07
Ghost Gun	2018-02
80% Glock Lower	2016-12
How to Make a 3D Printed Gun	2013-07
Make Your Own Gun	2011-01
Homemade Gun	2007-12
80% Receivers	2005-02

Figure P-01 displays the results of a Google Trends analysis for the search term "Ghost Gun," which is one of the more common and publicly used terms associated with PMFs. An initial upward trend in the use of the term began in mid-2013, coinciding with when 3D printed gun plans were made available on the internet and the company that manufactures Polymer 80 was founded. While the search term reached its peak popularity in early 2018, it remained in use and regained popularity through 2020.

Figure P-01, Google Trends Analysis: "Ghost Gun" in U.S. Web Searches, 2004 – 2020

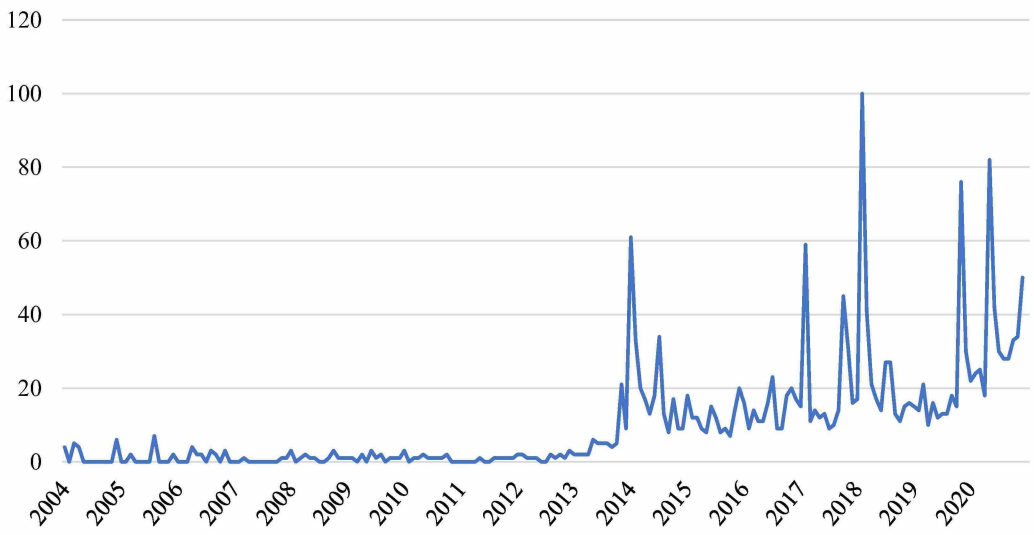


Figure P-02 displays the results of a Google Trends analysis for the search term "Polymer 80 Kit." The term did not start to gain popularity until 2016, approximately three years after the founding of the

company that manufactures Polymer 80. Thereafter, the search term's popularity increased, following a similar trend to that of the search term "Ghost Gun." The term reached its peak popularity in late 2020.

Figure P-02, Google Trends Analysis: "Polymer 80 Kit" in U.S. Web Searches, 2004 – 2020

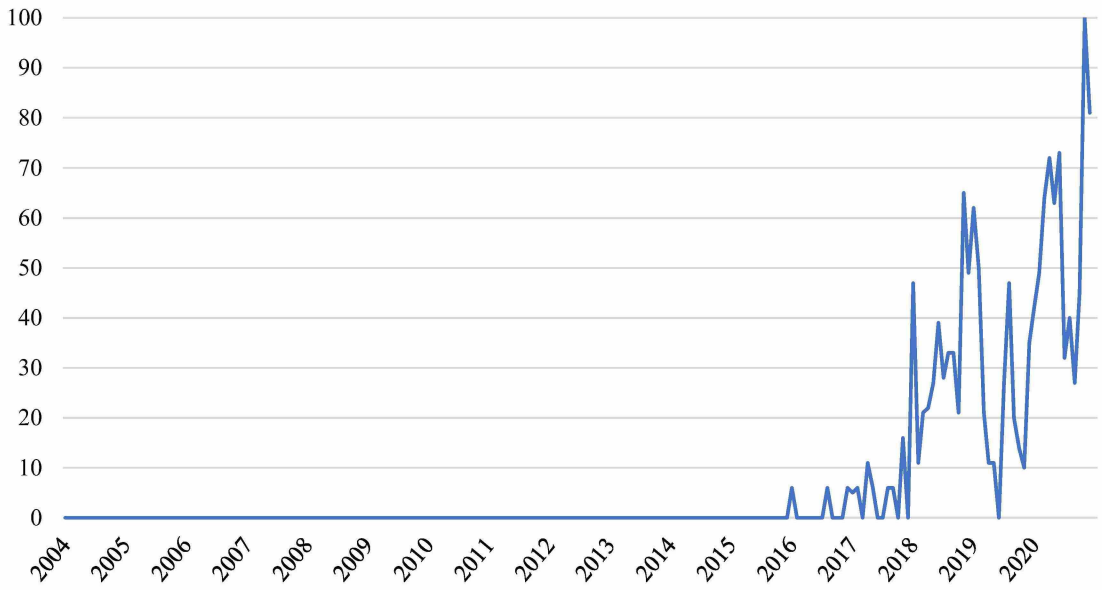
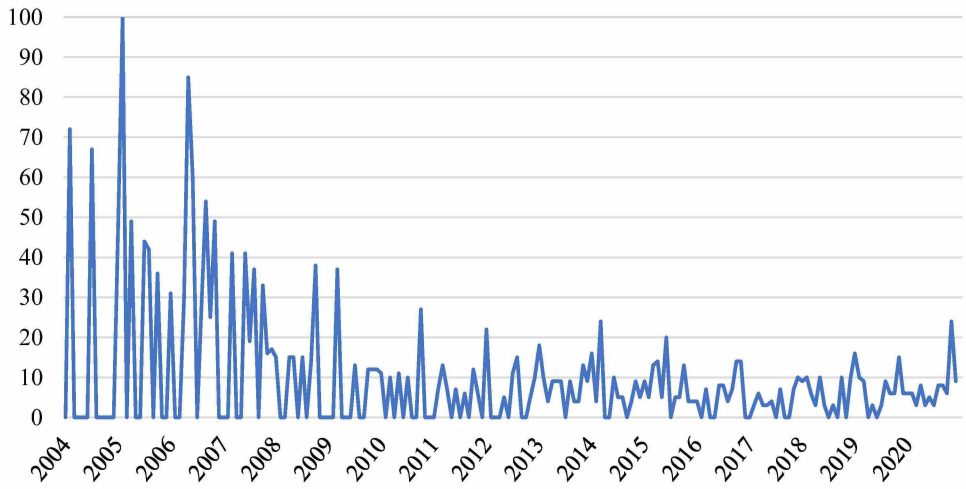


Figure P-03 displays the results of a Google Trends analysis for the search term "80% Receivers." The term "80% Receivers" has been in use for decades in the U.S., although the items that were and are considered an 80% receiver have evolved both in type, sophistication, and popularity. Reflecting its historic use, the search term reached its peak popularity in early 2005, then declined into 2020. This period of decline coincides with the rise in the use of the search terms "Ghost Gun" and "Polymer 80 Kit."

Figure P-03, Google Trends Analysis: "80% Receivers" in U.S. Web Searches, 2004 – 2020



PMF Recoveries

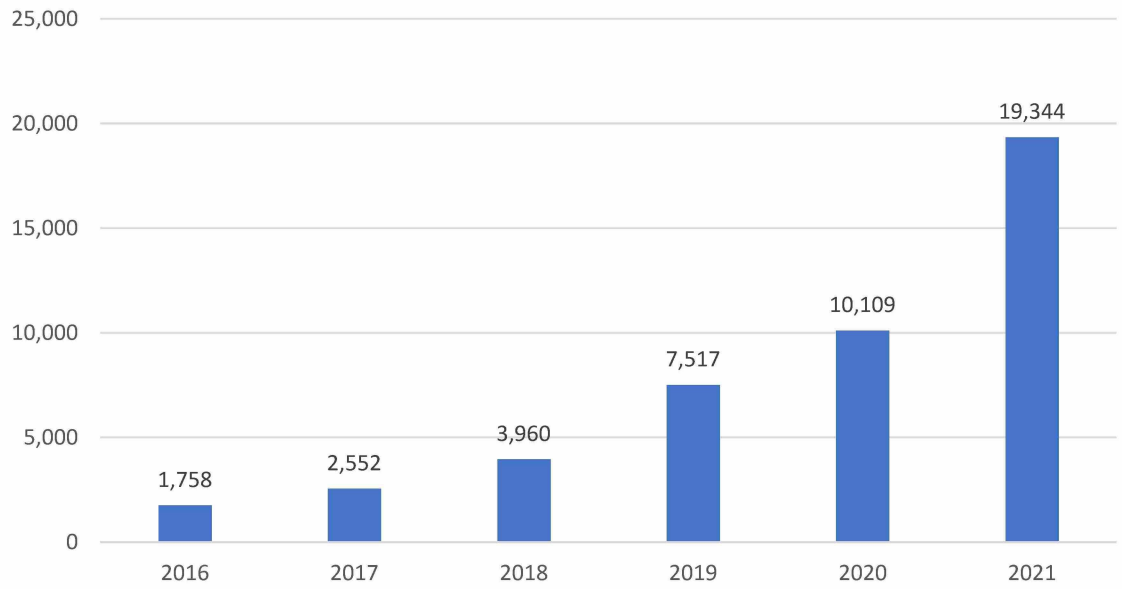
Although PMFs lack a serial number or other markings that can be traced to an FFL for a final disposition, the reporting of PMF recoveries made by law enforcement is extremely valuable in quantifying the prevalence of PMFs. Based on available firearm trace data[23], it is evident that criminals are actively making, using, and distributing PMFs both domestically and internationally.

It is also probable that current trace data significantly under represents the number of PMFs recovered in crimes by law enforcement due to a variety of challenges presented by PMFs, to include:

- PMFs involvement in crime is an emerging issue and law enforcement is just beginning to institute uniform training on the recognition, identification, and reporting of PMFs that can lead to more accurate PMF data being collected.
- PMFs by their nature may have no markings at all, duplicative markings, counterfeit markings, or markings that appear to be serial numbers on parts of the firearm other than the frame or receiver. These duplicative, counterfeit, or erroneous markings can be mistaken for authentic serial numbers and markings causing law enforcement to not recognize the firearm as a PMF and/or potentially follow false leads based on these markings.

In recent years, the number of PMFs recovered from crime scenes throughout the country has substantially increased. From January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2021, there were approximately 45,240 suspected PMFs reported to ATF as having been recovered by law enforcement from potential crime scenes, to include 692 homicides or attempted homicides, and subsequently traced by ATF.[24]

Figure P-04: Total Suspected PMFs Recovered and Traced by ATF, 2016 – 2021



As noted in Figure P-04 and Table P-04 in Appendix P - PMF, the number of suspected PMFs recovered by law enforcement and subsequently traced by ATF has increased rapidly since 2016 with a 1,000% increase in recoveries and traces between 2016 (1,758) and 2021 (19,344). This exponential rise is likely attributable to both an increase in the number of PMFs recovered by law enforcement as well as developing law enforcement awareness for identifying and tracing recovered PMFs.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Rulings

With the lack of identifying marks and recordkeeping requirements for PMFs, the collection and analysis of quantifiable and credible data for pattern and trend analysis needed to support policy development has been hampered. This lack of data also makes it more difficult, labor intensive, and time consuming to examine the full extent of PMF's impact on commerce and its prevalence within criminal activities. Without unique identifiable markings or records of acquisition or disposition, it is difficult for law enforcement to identify and report on PMFs or trace their history in commerce. Therefore, the unlicensed and unregulated nature of PMFs assembled by individuals, combined with the perception by many manufacturers and sellers of PMF kits that those products were not subject to the GCA, have made it nearly impossible to know how many PMFs are being made and distributed into commerce or being used by criminals.

Additionally, the proliferation of PMFs has impacted the FFL community and the lawful commerce in firearms. The growth of the PMF sector has:

- Impacted the market share of FFL manufacturers. This impact is particularly significant for certain manufacturers (i.e., Glock and Sig Sauer) whose firearm design currently seems to be the preferred choice for PMF pistol kit makers. Many of the firearm kits sold by PMF makers are similar to Glock or Sig Sauer pistol models whose 20-year patent has expired.
- Created confusion among FFLs on how to handle PMFs that oftentimes have no markings, particularly on how to maintain proper A&D records and how to ship PMFs via common carrier.
- Created inaccurate trace requests that produce false investigative leads. PMFs oftentimes resemble commercially manufactured firearms or incorporate parts from commercially manufactured firearms bearing that manufacturer's name, so some firearms are entered into eTrace using a commercial manufacturer's name rather than identifying as one privately made by an individual.
- Increased the prevalence of "counterfeit firearms". A counterfeit firearm is manufactured and designed to effectively resemble a firearm made by a known licensed manufacturer and may exhibit characteristics such as brand logos or type face text, and serial numbers. If a trace is requested on a counterfeit firearm that bears a serial number matching an authentically manufactured firearm sold by an FFL to a private citizen, the trace will lead to that authentic firearm possessed by that private citizen.

As a result of these impacts, ATF has received inquiries from licensees seeking guidance on required recordkeeping and identification on PMFs. The law enforcement community has also requested that ATF take any lawful action necessary to prevent the making of untraceable PMFs as they become more prevalent in crimes. In a 2021 study on PMFs, the National Police Foundation (NPF) wrote that "…the growing representation of ghost guns in crime as well as the ease of production, lack of background checks, and poor traceability as reasons that ghost guns components and kits should be regulated like all other firearms."[25]

As noted, ATF Final Rule 2021R-05F was published in the Federal Register on April 26, 2022, and will became effective on August 24, 2022. Final Rule 2021R-05F addresses these issues and concerns and provides clear regulations to the markings and recordkeeping requirements of PMFs acquired and disposed of by FFLs. Specifically, FFLs:

- that choose to take PMFs into inventory are required to mark and record PMFs within 7 days of the firearm being acquired by a licensee, or before disposition, whichever first occurs.
- who already have PMFs in their inventory will have until 60 days, or before disposition, whichever first occurs, after the rule becomes effective to mark the PMF. FFLs have the option to mark their existing PMFs themselves, contract with another FFL, such as a gunsmith, or directly oversee a non-FFL who can perform such engraving services on PMFs. Alternatively, FFLs may deliver or send PMFs to ATF for disposal or destroy them in accordance with ATF guidance.
- are not required to accept a PMF into inventory, and they have the option to ask the PMF maker or owner to have the firearm marked by another licensee before accepting it into inventory or the FFL can bring the PMF to another FFL or unlicensed engraver to mark the PMF with their license information, provided they directly oversee the serialization.
- licensed as dealer-gunsmiths, manufacturers, and importers are permitted to conduct same-day adjustments or repairs of unmarked PMFs without marking them so long as they do not accept them into inventory overnight and they are returned to the person from whom they were received. If, however, the licensee has possession of the firearm from one day to another or longer or taken in for a purpose other than adjustment or repair, the firearm must be recorded as an "acquisition," serialized, and then recorded as a "disposition" in the A&D records upon return to the same customer.

Final Rule 2021R-05F also clarified and superseded prior ATF rulings in regard to the term "engaged in the business" as it applies to a "gunsmith" and the new rules regarding PMFs.[26]

Specifically, Final Rule 2021R-05F makes clear that licensed dealer-gunsmiths are not required to be licensed as manufacturers if they only perform gunsmithing services on existing firearms for their customers, or for another licensee's customers, because the work is not being performed to create firearms for sale or distribution. These services may include customizing a customer's complete weapon by changing its appearance through painting, camouflaging, or engraving, applying protective coatings, or by replacing the original barrel, stock, or trigger mechanism with drop-in replacement parts. Licensed dealer-gunsmiths may also purchase complete weapons, make repairs (e.g., by replacing worn or broken parts), and resell them without being licensed as manufacturers. Likewise, under Final Rule 2021R-05F, licensed dealer-gunsmiths may make such repairs for other licensees who plan to resell them without being licensed as a manufacturer. They may also place marks of identification on PMFs they may purchase and sell, or under the direct supervision of another licensee in accordance with this rule. Persons performing these activities are distinguished from persons who engage in the business of completing or assembling parts or parts kits, applying coatings, or otherwise producing new or remanufactured firearms (frames or receivers or complete weapons) for sale or distribution. Such persons must be licensed as manufacturers.

Outreach, Education, Collaboration, and Initiatives

ATF has undertaken wide-ranging outreach and educational efforts to assist the law enforcement community with the identification of PMFs and improve their traceability. Moreover, ATF, in conjunction with DOJ components and partnering law enforcement agencies, is implementing a national strategy to combat the proliferation of PMFs in violent crime.

ATF Outreach and Education

As the proliferation of PMFs is relatively new, educating law enforcement on identifying them has been a priority. With approximately 700,000 law enforcement officers spread across approximately 18,000 agencies, it is a formidable task to educate and train them on how to identify and trace PMFs.

To this end, ATF has created and distributed the following educational materials.

- September 2020 – the ATF National Tracing Center (NTC) produced the PMF Tracing Bulletin and distributed it via email to the eTrace user community.[27]
- November 2020 – the NTC revised the PMF Tracing Bulletin and distributed it via email to the eTrace user community. The guidance was revised based on an enhancement to eTrace that allows users to more readily identify a PMF.
- June 2021 – The NTC updated the Police Officer's Guide to Recovered Firearms and distributed it via email to the eTrace user community.

In addition, ATF has developed relevant training curriculums and conducted extensive outreach to its state and local partners about PMFs, machinegun conversion devices, and homemade silencers.

ATF's PMF and machinegun conversion device training has been delivered in-person to numerous investigative personnel of local, state, and federal partners. During the training sessions, ATF focused on how to identify and trace PMFs, machinegun conversion devices, and homemade silencers. In addition, the training addressed trends, resources, legal issues, solutions, investigative techniques, and best practices.

Moreover, the training included sources of firearm parts, kits, and what items could be made from additive manufacturing (3D). Each training is approximately four hours in length and includes firearm subject matter experts from several ATF directorates, as well as other DOJ components.

ATF Partnerships and Collaborative Efforts

In 2021, ATF collaborated with each of the Regional Information Sharing System's (RISS) to develop a survey regarding PMFs to gauge what law enforcement knew about PMFs and what types of training on the topic could be beneficial. The RISS Program is comprised of six regional centers that assist local, state, federal, and tribal criminal justice partners in responding to the unique crime problems of each region while strengthening the country's information sharing environment. More than 9,600 local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement, and public safety agencies are members of RISS.

More specifically, the survey was administered to over 100,000 RISS participating agency access officers in the Mid-Atlantic Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network[28] (15,827), the Western States Information Network[29] (27,893), the Regional Organized Crime Information Center[30] (27,904), the Rocky Mountain Information Network[31] (18,642), the Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center[32] (13,035), and the New England State Police Information Network[33] (7,014).The survey responses provided a knowledge base for the regional assessments.

Following the survey, ATF prepared assessments and shared the findings with the law enforcement community and its federal partners to highlight PMF criminal activity from 2018 to 2020. These assessments included PMF recovery data for January 2021 through June 2021, along with a trend forecast for the remainder of 2021.

ATF Initiatives

In February 2022, Attorney General (AG) Garland released the Violent Crime Strategy Update that included direction on combatting the use of PMFs in violent crime. Specifically, the AG directed the Deputy AG to work with DOJ components to implement a national "ghost gun" enforcement initiative designed to equip investigators and prosecutors with the tools and expertise they need to help combat the unlawful use of PMFs in violent crime, and to direct U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAO) to work closely with law enforcement partners to bring cases designed to address the use of these firearms in violent crime. In addition, as part of this initiative, each USAO and ATF field division across the country will designate specialists to work with colleagues at DOJ and its law enforcement partners to advance this work.

State Laws and Regulations

As the recoveries of PMFs in crimes by law enforcement have increased, so have the concerns expressed by law enforcement leaders and policy makers at the state and local government levels. The regulation of PMFs at the state and local level is rapidly evolving.

As of April 13, 2022, at least 11 states and the District of Columbia (DC) have passed laws that regulate some aspect of PMFs (e. g. requiring serial numbers, reporting, possessing, regulating manufacturing, sales, and transfers). Those states include California in 2016, Connecticut in 2019, Delaware in 2021, District of Columbia in 2020, Hawaii in 2020, Illinois in 2022, Maryland in 2022, Massachusetts in 2019, Nevada in 2021, New Jersey in 2018, New York in 2021, Rhode Island in 2020, Virginia in 2004, and Washington in 2019.

California, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York require PMFs be marked with a serial number and registered while Hawaii and New Jersey banned unlicensed manufacturing.

The state law citations are as follows:

- California - Cal. Penal Code §29180
- Connecticut - Conn. Pub. Act No. 19-6
- Delaware - Del. Code Ann. tit. 11. §1459A, Del. Code Ann. tit. 11. §1463
- District of Columbia - D.C. Code § 7-2502.02
- Hawaii - Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-10.2
- Illinois - 720 ILCS 5/24-5.1
- Maryland – MCA §§ 5-701 – 5-703
- Massachusetts – Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 269 § 11E
- Nevada - NRS AB 286, amending Title 15, Chapter 202. In *Polymer 80, Inc., v. Sisolak, et al.* a judge in the Third Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the County of Lyon overturned this law having found that the law's definition of "unfinished frame or receiver" was too vague to support criminal penalties. Case No. 21-CV-00690, Order on Motions for Summary Judgment (Nev. 3rd Dist. Dec. 10, 2021). The matter is currently under appeal.

- New Jersey - N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-9(l-n)
- New York - N.Y. Penal Law §§ 265.60-63, 64.
- Rhode Island - R.I. Gen. Laws Section 11-47-2(18)
- Virginia - Va. Code. Ann. § 18.2-308.5
- Washington - RCW 9.41.190

Summary

As technology advances in the making of PMFs, there has been a corresponding increase in their use in crimes. Between 2016 and 2020, 25,896 suspected PMFs were recovered in crimes and traced by law enforcement. In 2021 alone,19,344 suspected PMFs were recovered and traced by law enforcement. To put these figures in perspective, on average, from 2016 to 2020, approximately 5,150 suspected PMFs were traced annually, whereas, in 2021 this number nearly quadrupled.

ATF has taken numerous steps to address the rise in the criminal use of PMFs. This includes standardizing terminology used by law enforcement, as well as outreach and targeted education to local law enforcement on the identification and tracing of PMFs. Most recently, ATF's issuance of Final Rule 2021R-05F published on April 26, 2022, will result in licensing and serialization of firearm parts kits that are produced and sold commercially, and requires identifying marks be placed on all PMFs when they are taken into inventory by FFLs, including overnight repairs by licensed dealers/gunsmiths, and that FFLs record those PMFs in their A&D records. These additional requirements will assist law enforcement to more effectively trace PMFs that are recovered in criminal investigations.

Continued advancements in technology and information access will likely result in continued growth and evolution of PMF making. As this growth of PMFs occurs, the PMF market will continue to impact licensed manufacturers and their share of the firearms market.

PART III:
Firearms Exported from the United States

Overview

The export of firearms is the movement of firearms from the U.S. to foreign countries. Firearms may be exported from the U.S. on a temporary or permanent basis. Temporary exports are conducted for a variety of reasons to include, but not limited to, sales samples, demonstrations, repair, or for the owner's personal use, such as hunting or other lawful sporting purposes. Permanent exports are conducted for commercial sale or part of a military assistance program. All firearms produced for permanent export from the U.S. must be reported on ATF Form 5300.11 the Annual Firearms Manufacturing and Exportation Report (AFMER). U.S. Government (including military) firearm exports are exempt from export regulation[34].

Firearm Export Licenses, Permits, and Fees

Prior to exporting firearms, ammunition, or specified related technologies, the exporting entity must obtain a license or permit from either the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), which authorizes exports by means of "licenses," or the U.S. Department of State (DOS), which authorizes exports through the issuance of "permits." Under the current structure, items requiring DOC license approval are included on the Commerce Control List (CCL) and items requiring DOS permit approval are included on the U.S. Munitions List (USML).

DOS Permitting

The export, by any entity other than the U.S. Government, of firearms, ammunition, or designated technologies that have a critical military or intelligence advantage, or significant national security implication, are regulated by the DOS via the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) Title 22 USC § 2778[35]. Items subject to the AECA are listed on the U.S. Munitions List (USML).

Firearms and ammunition, (including some military munitions) not regulated by the DOS, are subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) Title 15 CFR Parts 730-774[36], enforced by the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), within the DOC. Items regulated by BIS appear on the (CCL) and are also assigned an Export Control Classification Number (ECCN)[37] providing more specific identification. Persons conducting the permanent export of weapons regulated by the NFA, must also file an ATF Form 9, Application and Permit for Permanent Exportation of Firearms.

A person does not have to be registered with the DOC or pay any fees for a license to export items on the CCL. Individuals can create a free on-line account and submit their license request with any appropriate documentation. If the license or permit is granted, they may then export their items in accordance with the license/permit terms. Such terms would include identifying the specific items being exported, to

whom and in what country, and if the export were temporary or permanent. There is also an end use agreement to ensure a permanent export is not used to conceal an undeclared diversion.

To export items on the USML, a person must be registered with the DOS and pay an initial fee of $2,250 per year. The amount of the fee increases with export activity. Once registered, a person would submit their export request and supporting documentation using an appropriate form (DSP-73 for temporary exports – DSP-5 for permanent exports). If the request is granted, they are then permitted to conduct the export.

Total Firearm Exports

Data in Figure E-01 and Table E-01a reflect a 240% increase in the total number of GCA firearms and NFA weapons exported on an annual basis between 2000 (191,067) and 2020 (650,485). Between 2010 (264,936) and 2020 (650,485), the total number of GCA firearms and NFA weapons exported on an annual basis increased 146%. At no point since 2011 has there been a year where less than 333,163 firearms were exported from U.S. manufacturers to other countries.

Figure E-01: Total GCA Firearm and NFA Weapon Exports, 2000 – 2020

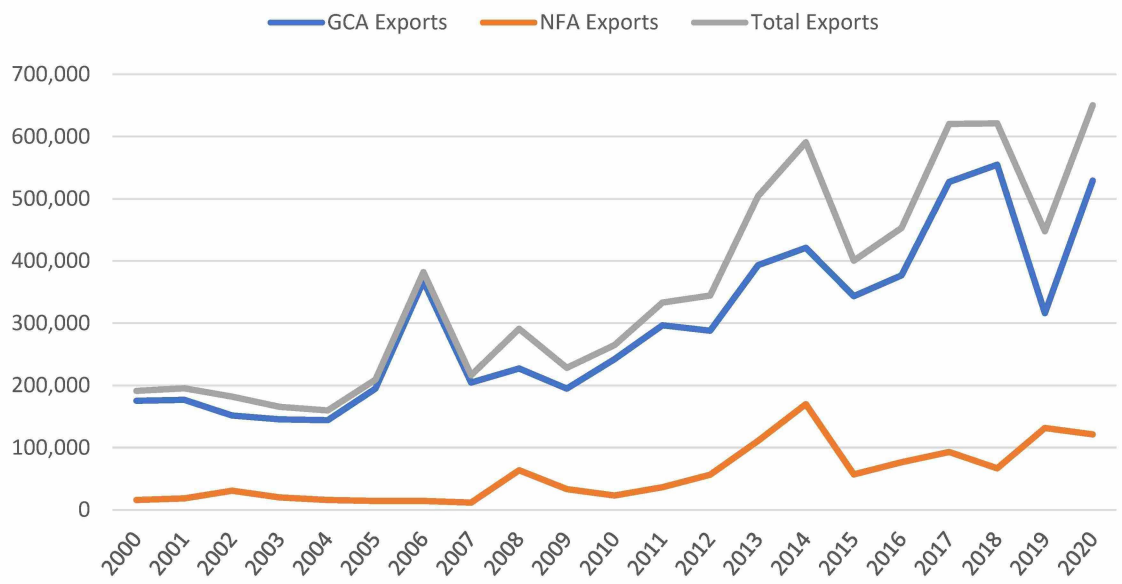


Table E-01a: Total GCA Firearm and NFA Weapon Exports – 2000, 2010, 2020

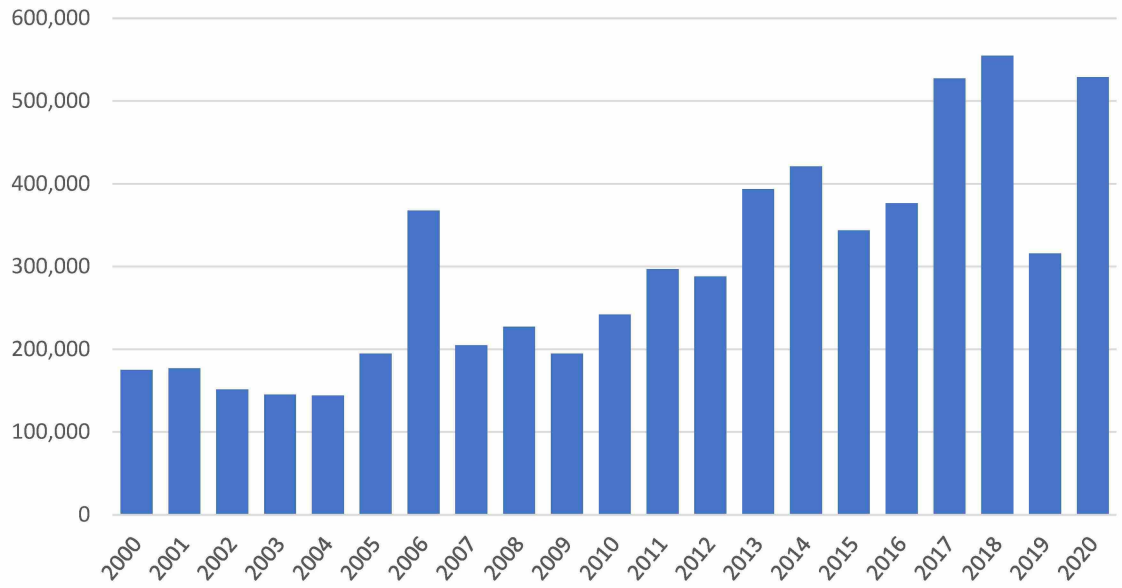
Year	# of GCA Exports	GCA Exports % Total	# of NFA Exports	NFA Exports % Total	Total Exports
2000	175,234	91.7%	15,833	8.3%	191,067
2010	241,971	91.3%	22,965	8.7%	264,936
2020	529,116	81.3%	121,369	18.7%	650,485

See Table E-01 in Appendix E - Exports for a detailed listing of the total number of GCA firearms and NFA weapons exported on an annual basis between 2000 and 2020.

GCA Firearm Exports

Most of the increase in annual firearm exports has been with GCA firearms. As with firearm exports, there was a 202% increase in the number of GCA firearm exports on an annual basis between 2000 (175,234) and 2020 (529,116) and a 119% increase between 2010 (241,971) and 2020 (529,116). Historically, GCA firearms comprise the largest share of exports annually. In 2020, GCA firearm exports constituted 81% of all firearm exports (529,116 of 650,485) (See Table E-01a and Figure E-02).

Figure E-02: Total GCA Firearm Exports, 2000 – 2020



See Table E-01 in Appendix E - Exports for a detailed listing of the total number of GCA firearms exported on an annual basis between 2000 and 2020.

As reflected in Table E-02, Sig Sauer, Glock, and Sturm Ruger collectively exported 1,349,917 GCA firearms or 59% of the total 2,303,991 GCA firearms exported from the U.S. between 2016 and 2020. During this time, 41 parent entities reported exporting GCA firearms. The top ten parent entities reported exporting 2,098,601 GCA firearms which equates to 91% of the total 2,303,991 GCA firearms exported from the U.S. during that time.

Table E-02: Top Ten Manufacturers of GCA Firearm Exports, 2016 – 2020

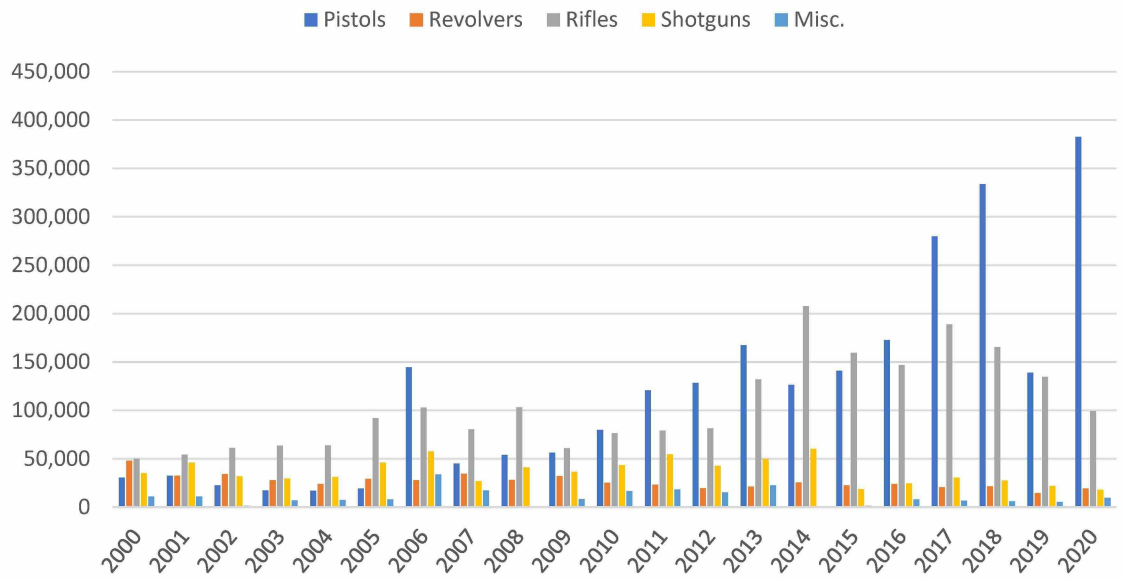
Manufacturer Parent Entity	# of Firearms	% Total
Sig Sauer Inc	732,826	31.8%
Glock Inc	334,767	14.5%
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	282,324	12.3%
Smith & Wesson Corp	235,084	10.2%
Freedom Group	201,464	8.7%
O F Mossberg & Sons Inc	99,571	4.3%
Henry RAC Holding Corp	85,588	3.7%
Savage Arms, Inc	84,944	3.7%
Beretta USA Corp	23,992	1.0%
CZ / Colt / Dan Wesson	18,041	0.8%
Total	**2,098,601**	**91.1%**

Pistol Exporting Dominance

Rifles represented the dominant GCA firearm type exported from the U.S. between 2000 and 2009, except for 2006 when the total number of pistols exported (144,767) exceeded the number of rifles exported (102,973). However, as reflected in Figure E-03, pistols became the dominant firearm type exported from the U.S. beginning in 2010, and its dominance has continued for much of the last decade.

In 2000, the total number of rifles[38] exported (50,251) was almost 64% higher than pistols[39] exported (30,590). As Figure E-03 reflects, rifle exports increased steadily over the last two decades with noted peaks in 2014 and 2017. Similarly, pistol exports have also increased, but at a much more accelerated rate between 2010 and 2020. By 2020, the number of pistols exported (382,761) was 285% higher than rifles exported from the U.S. (99,429).

Figure E-03: Total GCA Firearm Exports by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020



As reflected in Table E-03a, total pistol exports (30,590) constituted slightly more than 17% of all GCA firearms exported from the U.S. (175,234) in 2000. By 2020, total pistol exports (382,761) constituted more than 72% of all GCA firearms exported from the U.S. (529,116) annually. Other firearm types accounted for much smaller shares of 2020 GCA firearm total exports, including rifles at 19% (99,429), revolvers at 4% (19,264), shotguns/combination guns at 3% (17,874), and miscellaneous[40] firearms at 2% (9,788).

Table E-03a: Total GCA Firearm Exports by Weapon Type – 2000, 2010, 2020[41]

Year	# of Pistols	Pistols % Total	# of Revolvers	Revolvers % Total	# of Rifles	Rifle % Total	# of Shotguns or Combos	Shotgun % Total	# of Misc.	Misc. % Total	Total Exports
2000	30,590	17.5%	48,130	27.5%	50,251	28.7%	35,089	20.0%	11,174	6.4%	175,234
2010	80,041	33.1%	25,286	10.5%	76,518	31.6%	43,355	17.9%	16,771	6.9%	241,971
2020	382,761	72.3%	19,264	3.6%	99,429	18.8%	17,874	3.4%	9,788	1.8%	529,116

See Table E-03 in Appendix E - Exports for a detailed listing of GCA firearm exports by weapon type between 2000 and 2020.

As reflected in Table E-04, parent entities Sig Sauer, Glock, and Smith & Wesson collectively exported 1,166,394 GCA pistols or 89% of the total 1,308,554 GCA pistols exported from the U.S. between 2016 and 2020. During this time, 30 parent entities reported exporting GCA pistols. The top ten parent entities reported 1,273,614 GCA pistol exports which equates to 97% of the total 1,308,554 GCA pistols exported from the U.S. during that time.

Table E-04: Top Ten Manufacturers of Pistol Exports, 2016 – 2020

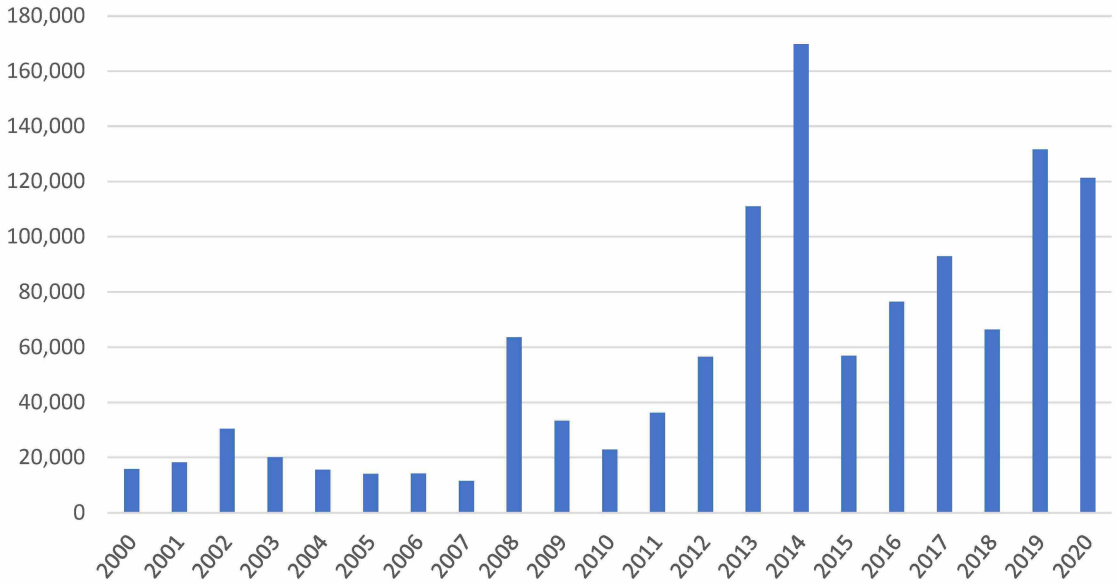
Manufacturer Parent Entity	# of Pistols	% Total
Sig Sauer Inc	721,087	55.1%
Glock Inc	334,767	25.6%
Smith & Wesson Corp	110,540	8.4%
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	48,852	3.7%
Beretta USA Corp	21,453	1.6%
Taurus International Manufacturing / Diamondback / Rossi / Heritage / Braztech	10,343	0.8%
Kimber Manufacturing Inc	9,903	0.8%
CZ / Colt / Dan Wesson	7,279	0.6%
FNH USA LLC	5,347	0.4%
Freedom Group	5,060	0.4%
Total	**1,274,631**	**97.4%**

NFA Weapons Exports[42]

U.S. firearm manufacturers also export many NFA weapons to foreign countries. NFA weapons include machineguns, short-barreled rifles, short-barreled shotguns, silencers, destructive devices, and any other weapon.

As reflected in Figure E-04, the annual number of exports of NFA weapons increased 667% between 2000 (15,833) and 2020 (121,369). Most of this growth in NFA exports occurred between 2010 (22,965) and 2020 (121,369). Compared to GCA firearm exports, NFA weapon exports have historically accounted for a smaller share of all firearms exported. In 2020, annual NFA weapon exports (121,369) constituted just under 19% of all firearms exported (650,485) from the U.S. NFA exports increased by 200% from 2012 (56,620) to 2014 (169,897). This sudden spike was not sustained as NFA exports returned to 56,992 in 2015. However, NFA exports continued to climb through the mid to late 2010s with a second spike of 131,694 in 2019.

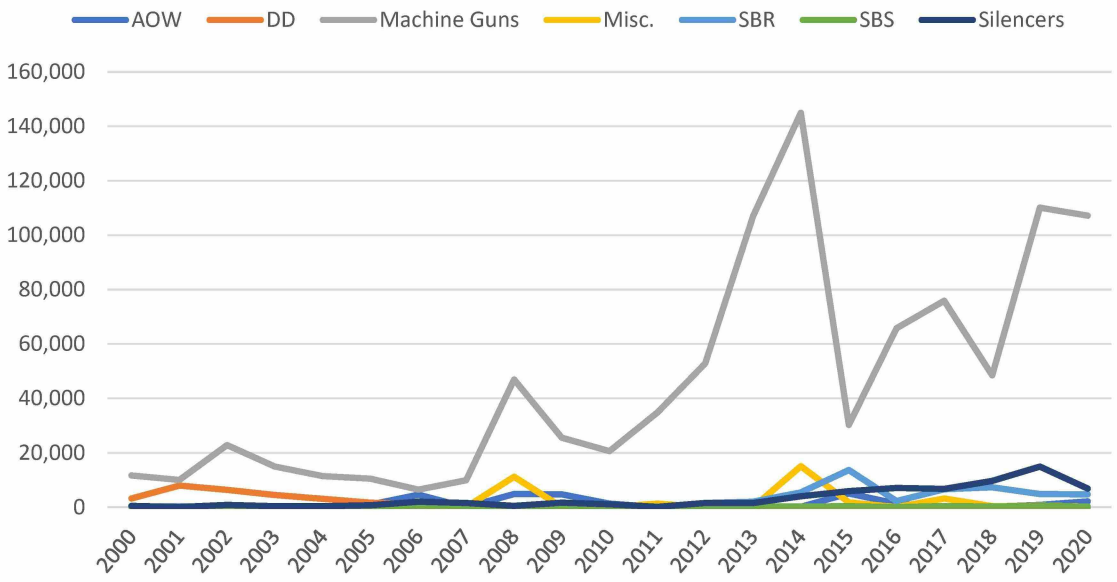
Figure E-04: Total NFA Weapon Exports, 2000 – 2020



See Table E-01 in Appendix E - Exports for a detailed listing of the total number of GCA firearms and NFA weapons exported on an annual basis between 2000 and 2020.

Figure E-05 presents the annual number of NFA weapons exported between 2000 and 2020.

Figure E-05: Total NFA Weapon Exports by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020

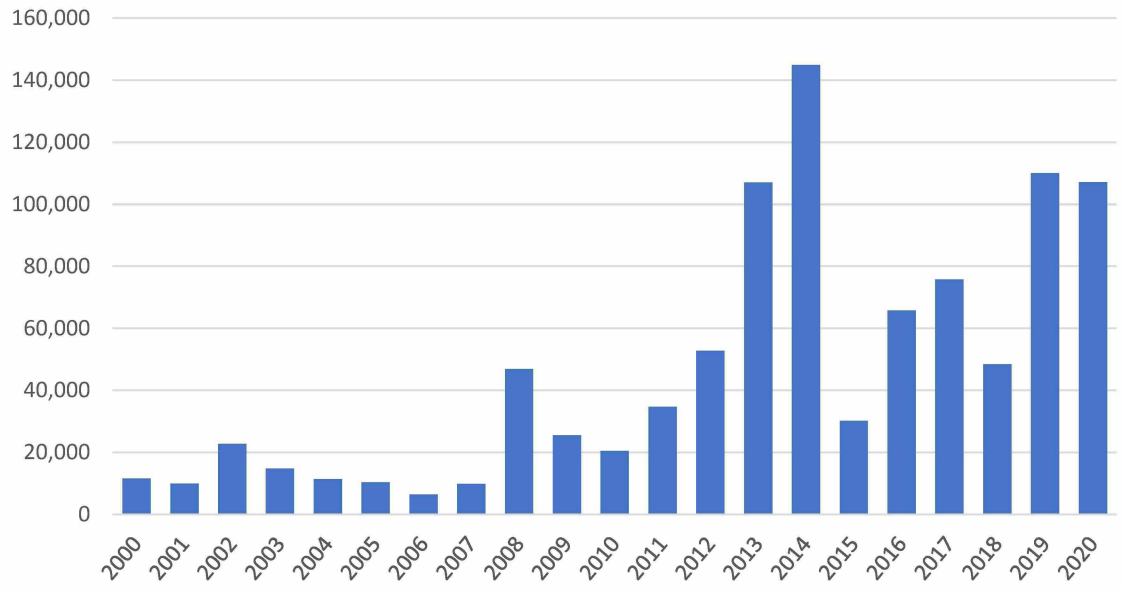


See Table E-05 in Appendix E - Exports for the Total NFA Weapons Exported by Type between 2000 to 2020.

Machinegun Exports

Machineguns accounted for the largest share of NFA weapon exports annually between 2000 and 2020. As reflected in Figure E-06, the sharp increase in NFA weapon exports between 2010 and 2014 was driven by a seven-fold increase in machinegun exports from 2010 (20,555) to 2014 (144,930). In 2000, the 11,719 machineguns exported constituted 74% of the total 15,833 NFA weapons exported from the U.S. In 2020, the 107,154 machineguns exported represented 88% of the total 121,369 NFA weapons exported from the U.S. See Table E-05 in Appendix E - Exports for the total NFA weapons exported by type between 2000 to 2020.

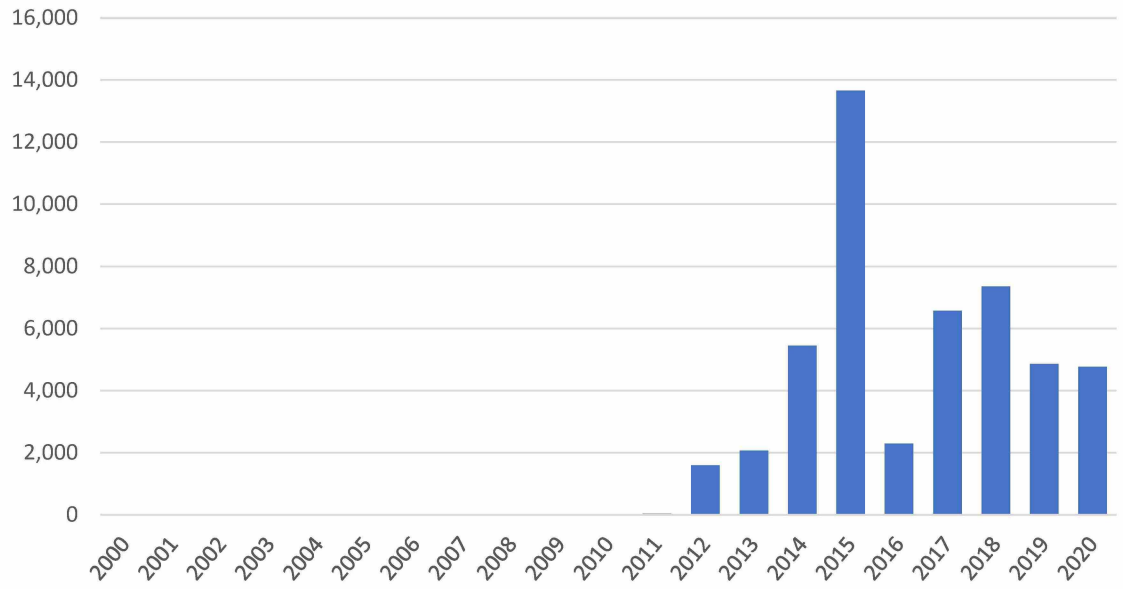
Figure E-06: Total Machinegun Exports, 2000 – 2020



Short-Barreled Rifle Exports

As reflected in Figure E-07, annual SBR exports increased substantially between 2000 (3) and 2020 (4,778) with the bulk of this growth taking place since 2011. The number of SBR exports increased overall by 108% from 2016 (2,297) to 2020 (4,778). However, 2015 (13,667) had the largest number of SBR exports followed by 2018 (7,367).

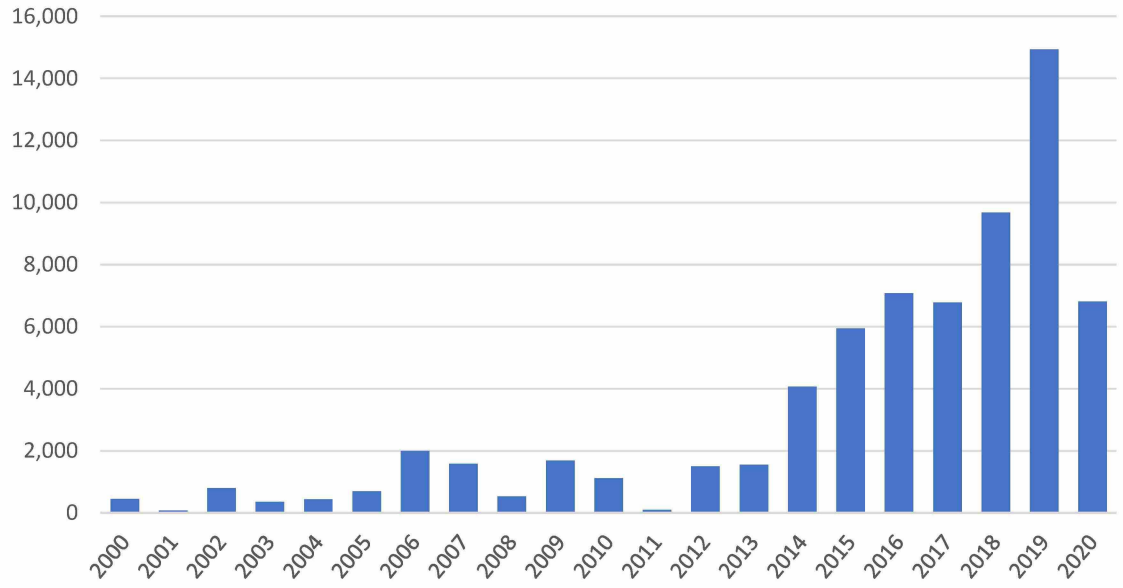
Figure E-07: Total SBR Exports, 2000 – 2020



Silencer Exports

As reflected in Figure E-08, there were 15 times as many silencers exported from the U.S. in 2020 (6,811) when compared to the number of silencers exported in 2000 (448). Most of this increase occurred after 2013. The number of silencer exports increased by 860% between 2013 (1,556) and 2019 (14,937) and then decreased by 54% in 2020 (6,811).

Figure E-08: Total Silencer Exports, 2000 – 2020



Summary

The total number of firearms exported by U.S. manufacturers more than doubled between 2000 and 2020. In 2020, the number of GCA firearms and NFA weapons manufactured for exportation were approximately 5% (650,485) of the total GCA firearms and NFA weapons manufactured in the U.S. (11,953,312). Like in domestic manufacturing, pistol exports accounted for a majority of the GCA export growth and represented nearly three quarters of all GCA exports in 2020.

Ten companies manufactured nearly all the pistols exported between 2016 and 2020. While representing a small share of total firearm exports from the U.S., the annual number of NFA weapon exports grew by 667% between 2000 and 2020. Moreover, machinegun, SBR, and silencer exports increased notably during this 20-year period.

PART IV:
Firearms Imported into the United States

Overview

ATF administers the import provisions of the GCA and NFA, and the permanent import provisions of the AECA for items that are enumerated on the U.S. Munitions Import List (USMIL) (including firearms, ammunition, firearm parts, and firearm blanks, castings and forgings). Permanent imports of firearms, ammunition, and other covered items must comply with all three statutes.

Temporary imports of firearms, ammunition and other related items are regulated by the either the DOS or the DOC through the issuance of permits. Items included on the USML are regulated by DOS; items included on the CCL are regulated by DOC. DOS-issued temporary import permits are valid for a period of four years; DOC-issued permits are valid for one year. Items imported by means of temporary import permits from DOS or DOC are not considered to have entered commerce in the U.S.; rather these items are passing through the U.S. from one foreign country to another.

Imported NFA Weapons

Whether a temporary or permanent import, items subject to the NFA must also be registered in the NFRTR by submission of an ATF Form 2, Notice of Firearms Manufactured or Imported within 15 days of the release from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) custody or before any other disposition.

Firearm Import Licenses, Permits, Fees, and Other Requirements

Individuals Not Engaged in the Business of Importing Firearms

An individual living in the U.S. who purchases a firearm from a foreign country must use an FFL to conduct the import.

An individual returning from temporary residency outside the U.S., however, may personally import a firearm purchased while residing abroad by completing Part I of ATF Form 6, Application and Permit for Importation of Firearms, Ammunition and Implements of War. Firearms imported by individuals on an ATF Form 6 Part I must be "sporting" and comply with all provisions of the GCA and NFA. Individuals who are not engaged in the business of importing firearms, ammunition, or related regulated items are not required to register under the AECA.

FFLs Engaged in the Business of Importing Firearms

An individual or legal entity wishing to engage in the business of importing firearms or ammunition for sale must be registered under the AECA and possess a Type 08 – *Importer of Firearms Other than Destructive Devices* or Type 11 – *Importer of Destructive Devices* FFL. For all other regulated items,

only an AECA license is required. The AECA license costs $250 and is renewed annually. FFLs are required to submit an ATF Form 6 to import firearms. If approved, the ATF Form 6 serves as official permission to import up to the quantity and type of firearm requested.

Firearms are imported through a Customs Port of Entry. CBP officials are responsible for reviewing all relevant documentation and verifying approvals before releasing the shipment into the U.S. Following the release, an importer is required to file an ATF Form 6A, Release and Receipt of Imported Firearms indicating what they have imported. The type(s) and quantity of items reported on the Form 6A are deducted from the approved ATF Form 6. Additional shipments, up to the quantity designated on the approved Form 6, may continue to be imported. The importer is required to retain a copy of the ATF Form 6A with their records. Additionally, the importer is required to submit a copy of the ATF Form 6A to ATF within 15 days of release from CBP.

FFL importers are required to apply certain markings[43] to the imported firearms within 15 days for GCA firearms and 2 days for NFA weapons, of the release from CBP custody, or prior to any other disposition. These markings aid in law enforcement trace requests and in the recordkeeping of other FFLs who might later acquire the firearm.

In addition to an U.S.-issued import permit, some countries of origin require additional documentation, such as an end use agreement, or authentication of the import permit before allowing a shipment of regulated items to the U.S. An International Import Certificate (IIC) is used to meet these requirements. Like DOS review of export requests, an IIC assures the foreign country's government that the firearms will be used for U.S. commercial purposes and not diverted for resale to another foreign country.

Firearms and ammunition imported into the U.S. commercial market must comply with all provisions of the GCA. These items must qualify as sporting purposes under the GCA. NFA weapons and non-sporting ammunition may only be imported for use by the U.S. federal, state, or local governments.

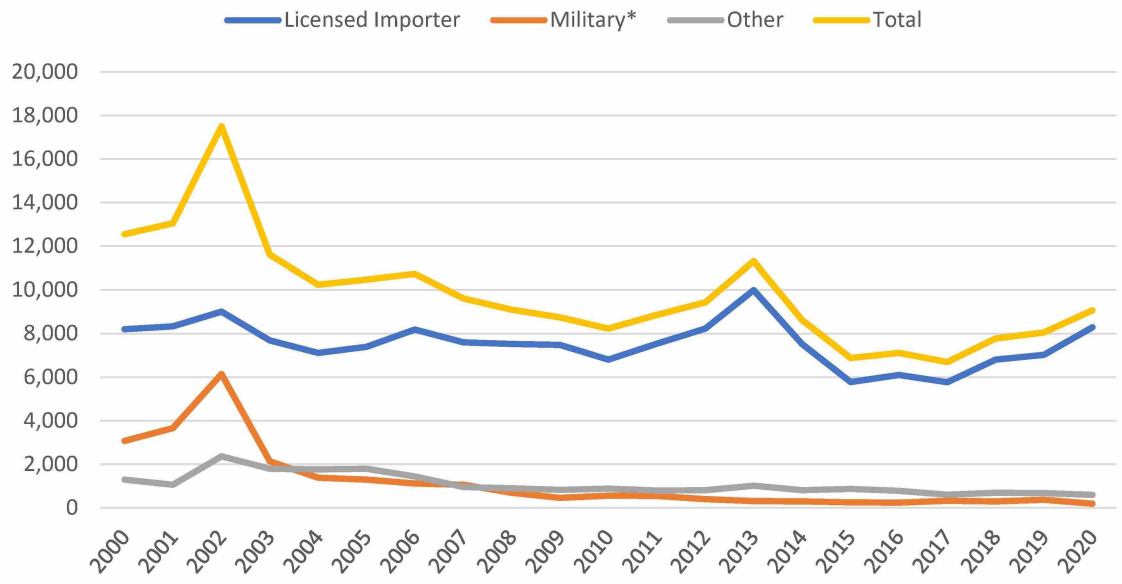
Import Permits Issued

As reflected in Figure I-01, the annual total number of import permits issued by ATF declined by 34% between 2000 (12,550) and 2010 (8,234). The total number of import permits issued by ATF varied from year to year between 2011 and 2020 with a high in 2013 (11,312) and a low in 2017 (6,692). This variability was largely driven by increases and decreases in import permits issued to Type 08 FFLs. As Figure I-02 shows, Type 08 FFLs were issued 87% of ATF import permits between 2011 and 2020.

The number of import permits issued to military importers[44] declined by 94% between 2000 (3,072) and 2020 (185) and the number of import permits issued to other importers declined by 54% between 2000 (1,283) and 2020 (590). Other importers include persons importing their personal firearms, not for commercial purposes, such as U.S. citizens returning from residence abroad, military personnel returning from assignment abroad, and foreign nationals coming to the U.S. for lawful hunting or sport shooting events.

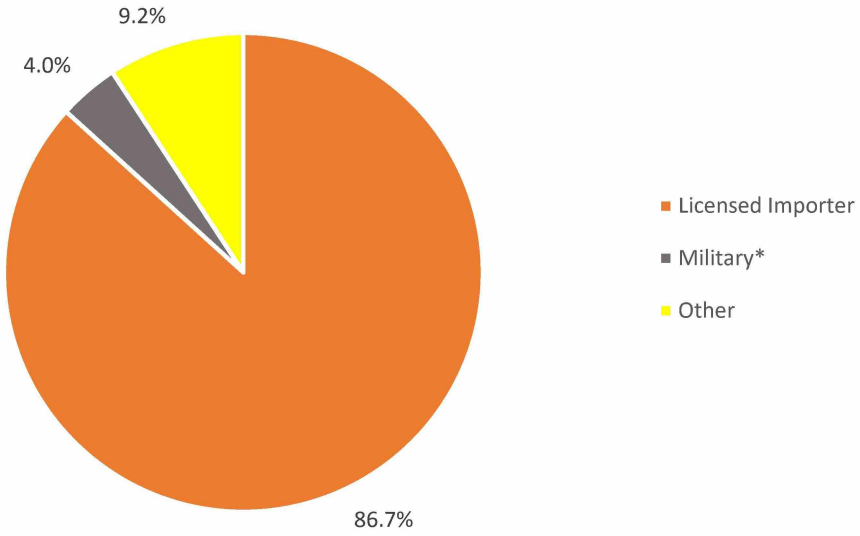
The ATF Form 6 is permission to import, but does not necessarily mean an import occurred in the year it was issued. Import permits are issued for a two-year period, and there is no limitation to the amount or type of GCA or NFA weapons an importer may request to import on each permit. Import permits are generally submitted in anticipation of expected sales. Consequently, an applicant may import some, all, or none of the items requested in any given year.

Figure I-01: Total Firearm Import Permits Issued by Type of Importer, 2000 – 2020



See Table I-01 in Appendix I – Imports for a listing of the import permits by type of importer on an annual basis between 2000 and 2020.

Figure I-02: Total Firearm Import Permits Issued by Type of Importer, 2010-2020



See Table I-02 in Appendix I – Imports for a listing of the import permits by type of importer on an annual basis between 2010 and 2020.

Firearms Imports

Data in Figure I-03 and Table I-03a reflect a 357% increase in the total number of firearm imports between 2000 (1,401,298) and 2020 (6,398,149). Much of this increase can be attributed to handgun imports which had the steepest increase of 440% between 2000 (747,129) and 2020 (4,032,019). Rifle imports grew by 172% between 2000 (321,457) and 2020 (875,155) with notable peaks in 2012 (1,243,858) and 2013 (1,509,452). Shotgun imports grew by 53% between 2000 (332,712) and 2010 (509,914) and then remained relatively stable until 2018. However, between 2019 (743,493) and 2020 (1,490,975) shotgun imports more than doubled.

Handguns, as a percentage share of total imports, also grew during this time. Handguns represented slightly more than 53% of total firearm imports in 2000 (747,129 of 1,401,298) and increased to nearly 63% of total firearm imports in 2020 (4,032,019 of 6,398,149). In contrast, rifles' share of total imports decreased from almost 23% in 2000 (321,457 of 1,401,298) to slightly less than 14% of total imports in 2020 (875,155 of 6,398,149) and shotgun imports remained relatively flat during this same time.

Figure I-03: Total Handgun, Rifle, and Shotgun Imports, 2000 – 2020

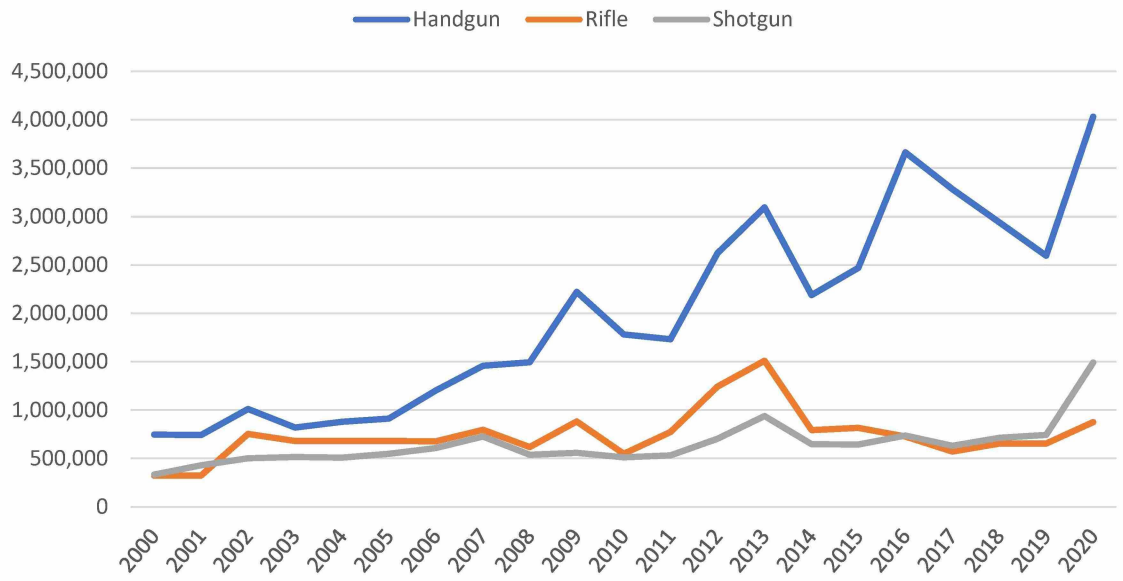


Table I-03a: Total Handgun, Rifle, and Shotgun Imports – 2000, 2010, 2020

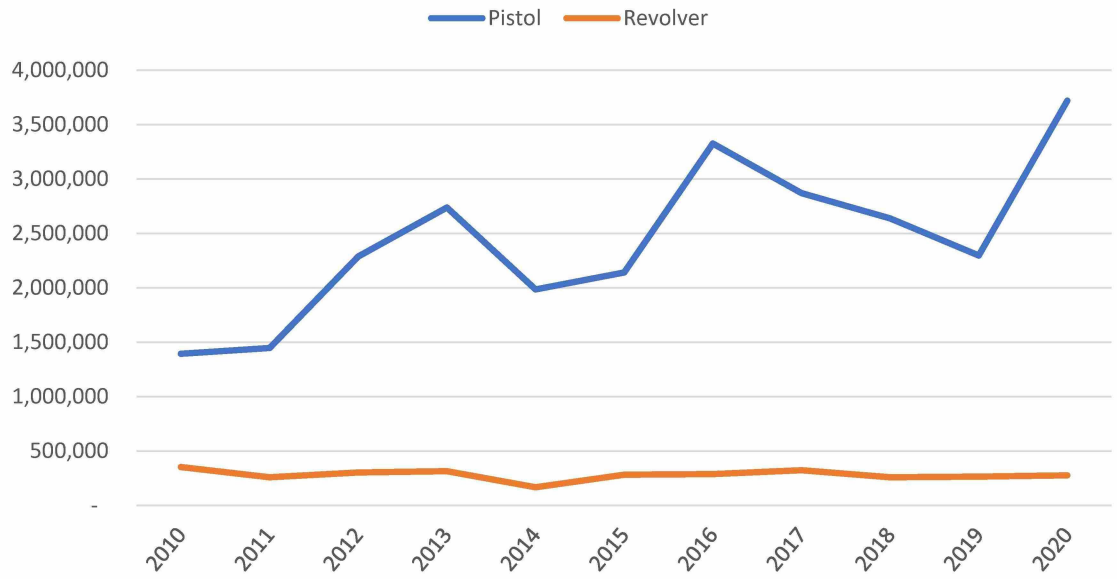
Year	# of Handguns	% Annual Total	# of Rifles	% Annual Total	# of Shotguns	% Annual Total	Total	% Annual Total
2000	747,129	53.3%	321,457	22.9%	332,712	23.7%	1,401,298	100.0%
2010	1,782,585	62.8%	548,117	19.3%	509,914	18.0%	2,840,616	100.0%
2020	4,032,019	63.0%	875,155	13.7%	1,490,975	23.3%	6,398,149	100.0%

See Table I-03 in Appendix I – Imports for a full listing of the handguns, rifles, shotguns, and total imports on an annual basis between 2000 and 2020.

Pistol Import Dominance

Pistols represented the dominant type of firearm imported into the U.S. between 2010 and 2020. As Table I-04 in Appendix I – Imports reflects, pistols represent the largest number of firearms imported in every year during this period. In 2020, pistols accounted for almost 58% (3,719,379), shotguns represented slightly more than 23% (1,490,975), rifles represented nearly 14% (875,155), revolvers accounted for only a little more than 4% (277,089), and blank-firing handguns represented less than 1% (35,551) of the 6,398,149 total firearms imported into the U.S. Figure I-04 compares the number of imported pistols and number of imported revolvers between 2010 and 2020. The dominance of pistols as the most imported type of handgun grew between 2010 and 2020. As reflected in Table I-04a in Appendix I – Imports, pistols represented about 80% of total handgun imports (1,394,178 of 1,747,635) in 2010 and, by 2020, pistols accounted for 93% of total handgun imports (3,719,379 of 3,996,468).

Figure I-04: Total Pistol and Revolver Imports, 2010 – 2020

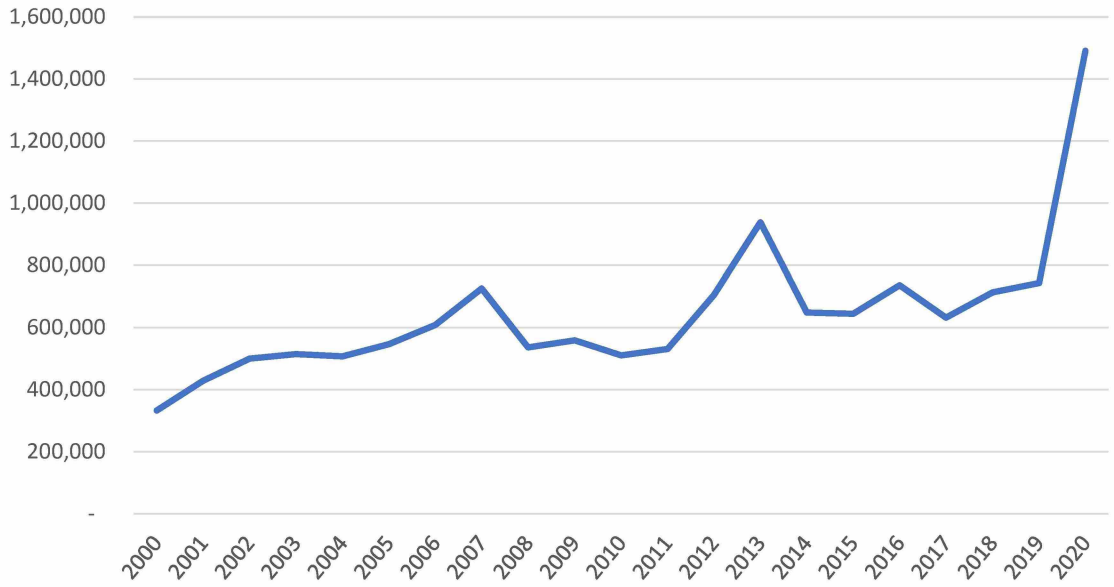


See Table I-04 and Table I-04a in Appendix I – Imports for a full listing of firearm imports by weapon type and handgun imports by weapon type between 2010 and 2020 respectively.

Shotgun Imports

As reflected in Figure I-05, the total number of shotguns imported into the U.S. grew steadily over the past 20 years with a sharp spike in 2020. Moreover, as Table I-05 reflects in Appendix I - Imports, the spike in imported shotguns between 2019 and 2020 was driven by notable annual increases in the importation of autoloading shotguns, pump shotguns, over-and-under shotguns, and all other shotguns. Between 2010 and 2020, autoloading shotgun imports increased by almost 310% (from 127,775 to 523,495), pump shotguns imports increased by 239% (from 157,313 to 532,892), over-and-under shotgun imports increased by 90% (from 74,706 to 142,232), and all other shotgun imports increased by nearly 307% (from 68,258 to 277,522). However, imports of combination shotguns dropped by almost 82% between 2010 (81,862) and 2020 (14,834) with a low in 2017 (1,692).

Figure I-05: Total Shotgun Imports, 2000 – 2020

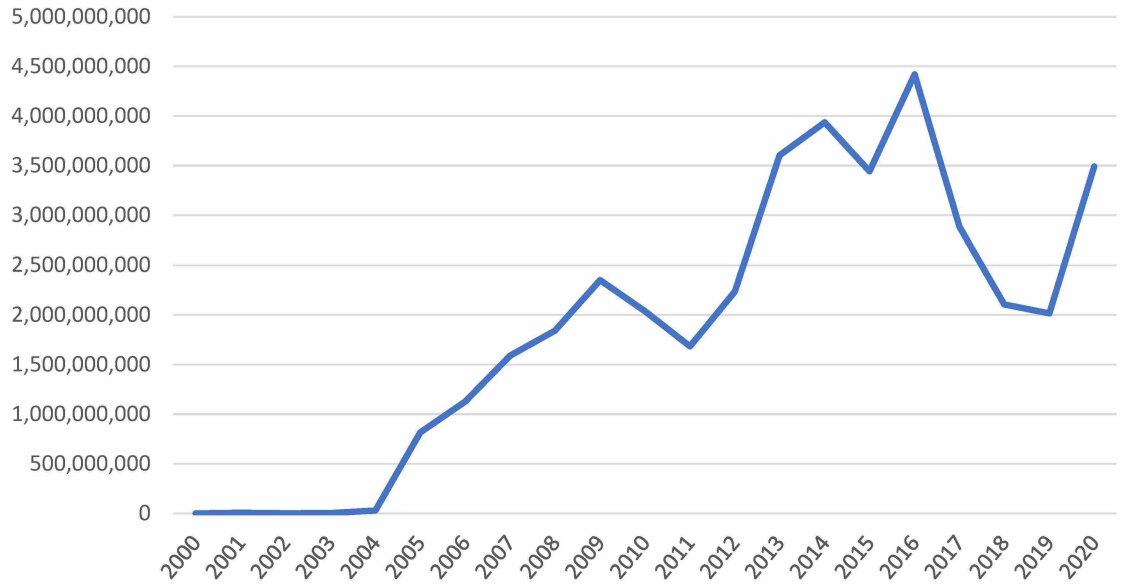


See Table I-05 in Appendix I – Imports for a full listing of shotgun imports by shotgun type between 2010 and 2020.

Ammunition, Frames/Receivers,[45] and Machinegun Imports

Ammunition[46], which includes all ammunition components, is imported into the U.S. in very large volumes. As shown in Figure I-06 and Table I-06 – in Appendix I-Imports, between 2000 and 2020 the annual quantity of ammunition imported into the U.S. grew dramatically. The most substantial increase occurred between 2000 (1,989,463) and 2010 (2,037,516,193), an increase of 102,315%. Between 2010 and 2016, ammunition imports increased by another 117%, peaking at more than 4.4 billion. Imports steadily declined in 2017, 2018, and 2019, but began climbing again in 2020, with imports of approximately 3.5 billion. As compared to 2000, 2020 imports increased 175,365%; since 2010, however, the increase in ammunition imports was far less exponential at 71%.

Figure I-06: Total Ammunition Imports, 2000 – 2020



See Table I-06 in Appendix I – Imports for a full listing of ammunition, frames/receivers, and machinegun imports between 2000 and 2020.

As reflected in Table I-06 in Appendix I – Import, the number of firearm frame and receiver imports increased by 130% between 2010 (182,265) and 2015 (418,933). Frame and receiver imports then dropped by 78% in 2016 (90,667). Frame and receiver imports remained relatively stable over the next four years with only 81,588 frames and receivers imported in 2020. Machinegun imports were relatively volatile between 2010 and 2020 with a high in 2012 (5,441) and a low in 2019 (887). This low was followed by a 288% increase in 2020 (3,445).

Firearm Imports by Country of Origin

Tables I-07 through I-09 present the top ten countries that originated handgun, rifle, and shotgun imports into the U.S. between 2010 and 2020. The top ten countries for each type of firearm originated more than 96% of handgun imports, 87% of rifle imports, and 99% of shotgun imports during this period. Austria was the largest source of handguns imported into the U.S. during this 10-year period. Canada was the largest source of rifles imported and Turkey was the largest source of shotguns imported into the U.S.

Among pistol, rifle, and shotgun importation, Brazil is the only country in the top five of each firearm type from 2010-2020. The origin countries for total 2020 imports are ranked and presented in Table I-10 in Appendix I - Imports.[47]

Table I-07: Top Ten Origin Countries for Handgun Imports, 2010 – 2020

Country	# of Handguns	% Total
Austria	9,953,808	32.7%
Brazil	6,051,110	19.9%
Croatia	3,973,984	13.1%
Germany	3,635,572	12.0%
Italy	1,807,645	5.9%
Czech Republic	1,110,705	3.7%
Turkey	1,093,740	3.6%
Philippines	985,843	3.2%
Argentina	595,150	2.0%
Belgium	203,401	0.7%
Total	**29,410,958**	**96.7%**

Table I-08: Top Ten Origin Countries for Rifle Imports, 2010 – 2020

Country	# of Rifles	% Total
Canada	2,773,137	30.3%
Brazil	1,443,750	15.8%
Japan	832,346	9.1%
Russia	654,905	7.1%
Germany	573,663	6.3%
Finland	437,659	4.8%
Belgium	336,107	3.7%
Spain	327,177	3.6%
Czech Republic	293,891	3.2%
Italy	274,973	3.0%
Total	**7,947,608**	**86.7%**

Table I-09: Top 10 Origin Countries for Shotgun Imports, 2010 – 2020

Country	# of Shotguns	% Total
Turkey	3,581,958	43.2%
Italy	1,906,097	23.0%
China	1,541,940	18.6%
Brazil	857,918	10.3%
Russia	183,815	2.2%
United Kingdom	52,745	0.6%
Philippines	48,635	0.6%
Germany	24,972	0.3%
Portugal	19,482	0.2%
Spain	18,445	0.2%
Total	**8,236,007**	**99.3%**

Ammunition and Ammunition Component Imports by Country of Origin

Table I-11 presents the top ten countries that originated ammunition and ammunition component imports into the U.S. between 2010 and 2020. Russia was the largest source of imported ammunition and ammunition components into the U.S. during this 10-year period with more than 7 billion (23%).

Table I-11: Top Ten Origin Countries for Ammunition and Ammunition Component Imports, 2010 – 2020

Country	Quantity of Ammunition and Ammunition Components	% Total
Russia	7,300,689,599	22.9%
Italy	3,878,245,743	12.2%
Mexico	3,690,036,082	11.6%
South Korea	3,383,303,325	10.6%
Czech Republic	2,191,314,041	6.9%
Brazil	1,935,975,596	6.1%
Serbia	1,398,536,063	4.4%
Germany	1,149,675,768	3.6%
France	741,456,910	2.3%
Israel	697,579,705	2.2%
Total	**26,366,812,832**	**82.8%**

Summary

The total number of import permits issued by ATF generally declined between 2000 and 2020. However, the total number of annual firearms imported into the U.S., increased by almost 360% during this 20-year period. This dramatic increase was driven by the total number of handguns imported into the U.S., which grew by 440% between 2000 and 2020 and represented 63% of all firearms imported in 2020. Ammunition imports considerably increased during this time, growing by 175,365% between 2000 and 2020.

PART V:
Selling and Distribution

Overview

Federal law does not prohibit the private sale of firearms, as long as (1) the seller does not know or have reasonable cause to believe that the buyer is prohibited from receiving or possessing firearms under federal law, (2) the seller does not sell a handgun to a person the seller has reasonable cause to believe is less than 18 years of age, (3) both parties reside in the same state, (4) the firearm is not regulated by the NFA, and (5) such a transaction does not violate any state laws. Prior to transferring a firearm, an individual should contact his or her state Attorney General's Office to inquire about any applicable state or local laws or ordinances.

Generally, to lawfully transfer a firearm to an unlicensed person who resides out-of-state, whether through online sources or otherwise, the firearm must be shipped to an FFL within the buyer's state of residence. The buyer may then receive the firearm from the FFL upon completion of an ATF Form 4473 and a NICS background check. An unlicensed individual may transfer a firearm, that is not regulated by the NFA, to an FFL in any state.

Some states have laws prohibiting private party sales, unless the transaction is processed through a FFL. ATF encourages unlicensed individuals transferring firearms to other unlicensed individuals to utilize an FFL to facilitate a private party transfer. ATF provided guidance to FFLs on private party transfers through ATF Procedure 2020-2, which provides that the firearm transferee is required to pass a background check and the FFL must maintain a record of the transfer. Finally, even though private sales of firearms are not prohibited under federal law, the GCA, makes it unlawful for any person "except a … licensed dealer, to engage in the business of … dealing in firearms, or in the course of such business to ship, transport, or receive any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce." 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(1)(A). Furthermore, the GCA states, "[n]o person shall engage in the business of … dealing in firearms … until he has filed an application with and received a license to do so from the Attorney General." 18 U.S.C. § 923(a). Anyone who is unclear as to whether he or she is engaged in the business as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(21), should review ATF Publication 5310.2, called "Do I Need a License to Buy and Sell Firearms".

Flea Markets

Flea markets are not considered to be a gun show or another qualifying event as defined in 27 CFR § 478.100. FFLs generally cannot conduct business at flea markets unless they have a permanent business premises at the flea market which has been approved as their licensed business premises. Flea markets continue to be a significant source of private party sales of secondary market firearms[48]. These transactions generally do not involve a background check, residency verification, or recordkeeping on the part of the individual sellers.

Auctions

Generally, there are two types of auctions: estate-type auctions and consignment auctions. In the case of estate-type auctions, the auctioneer acts as an agent of the executor and assists the executor in finding buyers for the estate's firearms. The firearms are possessed by the estate, and the sales of firearms are made by the estate. In these cases, the auctioneer does not meet the definition of "engaged in the business" as a dealer and would not require a license. An auctioneer engaged in estate-type auctions, whether licensed or not, may perform this function, including delivery of the firearms in compliance with federal and state law. In the case of consignment-type auctions held on a regular basis in which persons consign their firearms to the auctioneer for sale pursuant to a consignment agreement, the auctioneer would be "engaged in the business" and would require a FFL. The auctioneer would be disposing of firearms as a regular course of trade or business within the definition of a "dealer" under 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(1)(A) and must comply with the licensing requirements of the law.

Licensed auctioneers in consignment-type auctions generally must engage in the firearms business from their licensed premises. However, auctioneers may conduct an auction at a location other than their licensed premises by displaying firearms at the auction site, agreeing to the terms of sale of the firearms, then returning the firearms to the licensed premises to finalize the purchase. The simultaneous sale and delivery of auctioned firearms away from the licensed premises would be a violation of law.

Printed Classifieds

Federal law does not prohibit or regulate the advertising of firearms for sale through printed classifieds, however, there are laws that regulate the mailing or shipping of firearms between persons who do not hold an FFL. An unlicensed person may mail a shotgun or rifle to a resident of his or her own state or to a licensee in any state. Pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person may not be sent through the U.S. mail and must be shipped using common or contract carriers. (See 18 U.S.C. § 1715). Moreover, handguns may only be transferred to a resident of the seller's state or otherwise transferred through FFLs.

Gun Rentals

ATF has long held that the rental of firearms, by an FFL for use on the FFL's premises does not constitute a sale, transfer, or delivery. For this reason, an ATF Form 4473 is not required to be completed and no NICS background check is required. The firearm does not leave the FFL's premises and no transfer has occurred.

Online Auctions and Marketplaces

Online firearm websites facilitate the buying and selling of firearms, parts, and shooting accessories. Generally, online auctions and marketplaces provide an advertising service system and do not have an FFL, hold inventory, or take possession of firearms. These websites are venues to list firearms and related accessories for sale, often in an auction-like format, and act as a broker facilitating introduction between purchaser and third-party sellers to engage in firearms transactions (to include non-licensees and FFLs). Online auctions and marketplaces are open to non-licensed individuals and FFLs to initiate firearms transactions (post, buy and sell firearms) and the payment and shipping is handled between purchaser and seller.

Determining Sales Volume

Although AFMER reporting provides a gauge of annual firearm production in the U.S., that data, which is required to be submitted only by Type 07 (manufacturer of firearms) and Type 10 (manufacturer of destructive devices) FFLs, is not designed to track annual firearm sales to individual purchasers. With the limited exception of reporting of certain multiple firearm sales (discussed in more detail below), federal law does not require any FFL to report annual sales volume. The only other aggregate data directly accessible to ATF regarding firearm sales volume is through the license renewal process, during which ATF requests FFLs to provide the number of firearm dispositions (transfers) that occurred during the three-year duration of the license. FFL disclosure of this information, however, is voluntary and not required by the GCA or regulation. Moreover, ATF use of this data is generally limited to the license renewal process.

Because the GCA does not require FFLs to report information regarding firearm sales, the proxy most often used to estimate annual U.S. firearm sales has been the volume of background checks conducted annually by the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Although NICS is not designed or intended to track annual U.S. firearm sales, the data that NICS publishes annually contains the best available data on the number of transactions conducted by FFLs that involve the actual transfer of a firearm to a non-licensed individual or entity. Since not all NICS background checks involve the transfer of a firearm, it is necessary to distill those types of transactions from the published NICS data by NICS purpose code to provide an estimate of aggregate firearm sales conducted by FFLs. As explained in the next section, this report uses this methodology to provide an Estimated Minimum Sales Volume (EMSV) of firearm transactions conducted by FFLs annually for the period 2017 through 2020.[49]

Estimated Minimum Sales Volume

EMSV is calculated by multiplying the number of NICS checks conducted in the relevant period by the number of distinct NICS purpose codes associated with a NICS transaction that involved the actual transfer of a firearm to a new possessor.[50] These NICS purpose codes are: 01 - *Sale of a Handgun*, 02 - *Sale of a Long Gun*, 03 - *Sale of an Other Weapon*, 27 - *Private Sale of a Handgun*, 28 - *Private Sale of a Long Gun*, and 29 - *Private Sale of an Other Weapon*. NICS transactions involving more than one of these purpose codes reflect at a minimum the transfer of two firearms and may involve more. For example, a NICS transaction with purpose codes 01, 02, 28, and 29 associated to it would equate to an estimated minimum of four firearms being sold. The NICS data used to calculate EMSV does not include any personally identifiable information about the purchaser or possessor of a firearm; it is limited to aggregate numerical and code data.

As the term itself indicates, EMSV does not capture all firearm sales, but instead provides an estimate of the lowest number of firearms involved in a NICS transaction in which a transfer occurs. For example, EMSV will not account for the number of firearms transferred in a multiple firearm sales transaction because the number of firearms transferred in a multiple sale of the same type of firearm is not separately tallied by purpose code. EMSV also does not account for firearms transferred from FFLs to customers utilizing a NICS alternate permit. In such states in which a NICS alternate permit exempts a purchaser from a background check, this transaction does not involve a NICS check. Lastly, the EMSV does not include sales between private individuals that are not facilitated by an FFL. Consequently, calculations using purpose codes provides a minimum baseline of firearms transferred. See *Description of EMSV Data Limitations* in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for the explanation on NICS data limitations.

Table SD-01 reflects the total number of NICS transactions and the EMSV for the period 2017 to 2020. The EMSV of firearms is 1.016% per NICS transactions for 2017 to 2020, based on this method. Since there is a very small difference between NICS transactions and EMSV of firearms, this section will report EMSV statistics.

Table SD-01: Total Number of NICS Transactions and EMSV of Firearms, 2017 – 2020

# of NICS Transactions	EMSV	Average # of Firearms Sold per NICS Transaction
57,003,594	57,941,145	1.016

National EMSV Trends

Table SD-02a reflects the EMSV by FFL type and year-over-year (YOY) percentage change. FFL Types 01, 02, and 07 accounted for more than 99% of the total EMSV between 2017 and 2020.

The largest increase of EMSV across all FFL types occurred between 2019 and 2020. EMSV totals increased by more than 63% for Type 01 FFLs and by 94% for Type 07 FFLs between 2019 and 2020. From 2017 to 2020, Type 01 and Type 02 FFLs accounted for almost 90% of all EMSV, while Type 07 FFLs accounted for nearly 10% of EMSV.

Table SD-02a: Total EMSV and YOY Percentage Change by FFL Type, 2017 – 2020[51]

FFL Type	2017 EMSV	% Change 2017 - 2018	2018 EMSV	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020	2020 EMSV	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV
Type 01	9,291,630	-3.9%	8,926,551	-1.0%	8,834,651	63.4%	14,437,165	41,489,997	74.6%
Type 02	1,767,463	3.5%	1,828,779	2.5%	1,874,422	52.6%	2,859,453	8,330,117	15.0%
Type 07	968,581	7.8%	1,044,099	8.5%	1,132,651	94.3%	2,200,844	5,346,175	9.6%
Type 08	62,275	2.4%	63,754	-7.2%	59,168	65.9%	98,168	283,365	0.5%
Type 09	4,512	-3.0%	4,377	45.8%	6,382	84.0%	11,741	27,012	0.0%
Type 10	10,800	-17.0%	8,963	-1.4%	8,840	125.4%	19,924	48,527	0.1%
Type 11	9,506	7.1%	10,180	40.8%	14,335	70.6%	24,461	58,482	0.1%
Total	**12,114,767**	**-1.9%**	**11,886,703**	**0.4%**	**11,930,449**	**64.7%**	**19,651,756**	**55,583,675**	**100.0%**

Type 01 FFLs

As shown in Table SD-03, between 2017 and 2020, approximately 85% of Type 01 FFLs had less than 500 EMSV. This 85% represents approximately 8% of total EMSV for all Type 01 FFLs. Moreover, approximately 27% of Type 01 FFLs conducted no NICS transactions. Conversely, less than 3% (2,022) of Type 01 FFLs (73,023) conducted nearly 58% (23,948,617) of all firearms sales (41,489,997) associated with a NICS transaction within this period.

Table SD-03: Total Type 01 FFLs and EMSV by EMSV Range, 2017 – 2020

EMSV Range	# FFLs	% Total FFLs	Cumulative % of FFLs	EMSV	% Total EMSV	Cumulative % of EMSV
0	19,967	27.3%	27.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%
1-100	31,390	43.0%	70.3%	763,141	1.8%	1.8%
101-500	10,603	14.5%	84.8%	2,633,443	6.3%	8.2%
501-1,000	4,033	5.5%	90.4%	2,837,049	6.8%	15.0%
1,001-2,000	2,557	3.5%	93.9%	3,626,781	8.7%	23.8%
2,001-3,000	1,272	1.7%	95.6%	3,123,361	7.5%	31.3%
3,001-4,000	713	1.0%	96.6%	2,471,687	6.0%	37.3%
4,001-5,000	466	0.6%	97.2%	2,085,918	5.0%	42.3%
5,000-10,000	1,168	1.6%	98.8%	8,214,878	19.8%	62.1%
10,001-15,000	433	0.6%	99.4%	5,236,179	12.6%	74.7%
15,001-20,000	184	0.3%	99.7%	3,132,087	7.5%	82.2%
20,000+	237	0.3%	100.0%	7,365,473	17.8%	100.0%
Total	**73,023**	**100.0%**		**41,489,997**	**100.0%**	

Type 02 FFLs

Table SD-04 indicates that approximately 62% of Type 02 FFLs had less than 500 EMSV between 2017 and 2020. This 62% represents approximately 9% of total EMSV for all Type 02 FFLs. Moreover, approximately 17% of Type 02 FFLs did not conduct any NICS transactions.

Table SD-04: Type 02 FFLs and EMSV Range, 2017 – 2020

EMSV Range	# FFLs	% Total FFLs	Cumulative % of FFLs	EMSV	% Total EMSV	Cumulative % of EMSV
0	1,721	17.1%	17.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%
1 - 100	2,003	19.9%	36.9%	74,441	0.9%	0.9%
101 - 500	2,568	25.5%	62.4%	708,400	8.5%	9.4%
501 - 1,000	1,473	14.6%	77.0%	1,052,324	12.6%	22.0%
1,001 - 2,000	1,281	12.7%	89.7%	1,813,282	21.8%	43.8%
2,001 - 3,000	442	4.4%	94.1%	1,072,464	12.9%	56.7%
3,001 - 4,000	216	2.1%	96.2%	744,018	8.9%	65.6%
4,001 - 5,000	126	1.2%	97.5%	559,940	6.7%	72.3%
5,000 - 10,000	186	1.8%	99.3%	1,268,930	15.2%	87.6%
10,001 - 15,000	44	0.4%	99.8%	524,377	6.3%	93.9%
15,001 - 20,000	15	0.1%	99.9%	250,604	3.0%	96.9%
20,000+	8	0.1%	100.0%	261,337	3.1%	100.00%
Total	**10,083**	**100.0%**		**8,330,117**	**100.0%**	

Type 07 FFLs

As reflected in Table SD-05, approximately 62% of Type 07 FFLs conducted at least one NICS transaction between 2017 and 2020. However, only 8% of Type 07 FFLs conducted more than 500 EMSV which accounted for nearly 88% of all EMSV.

Table SD-05: Type 07 FFLs and EMSV Range, 2017 – 2020

EMSV Range	# FFLs	% Total FFLs	Cumulative % of FFLs	EMSV	% Total EMSV	Cumulative % of EMSV
0	7,533	37.9%	37.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%
1 - 100	8,884	44.7%	82.7%	206,365	3.9%	3.9%
101 - 500	1,937	9.8%	92.4%	445,104	8.3%	12.2%
501 - 1,000	503	2.5%	95.0%	354,629	6.6%	18.8%
1,001 - 2,000	363	1.8%	96.8%	518,974	9.7%	28.5%
2,001 - 3,000	197	1.0%	97.8%	483,817	9.0%	37.6%
3,001 - 4,000	117	0.6%	98.4%	409,285	7.7%	45.2%
4,001 - 5,000	69	0.3%	98.7%	307,185	5.7%	51.0%
5,000 - 10,000	159	0.8%	99.5%	1,110,532	20.8%	71.8%
10,001 - 15,000	57	0.3%	99.8%	681,901	12.8%	84.5%
15,001 - 20,000	13	0.1%	99.9%	214,750	4.0%	88.5%
20,000+	22	0.1%	100.0%	613,633	11.5%	100.0%
Total	**19,854**	**100.0%**		**5,346,175**	**100.0%**	

Monthly EMSV Trends

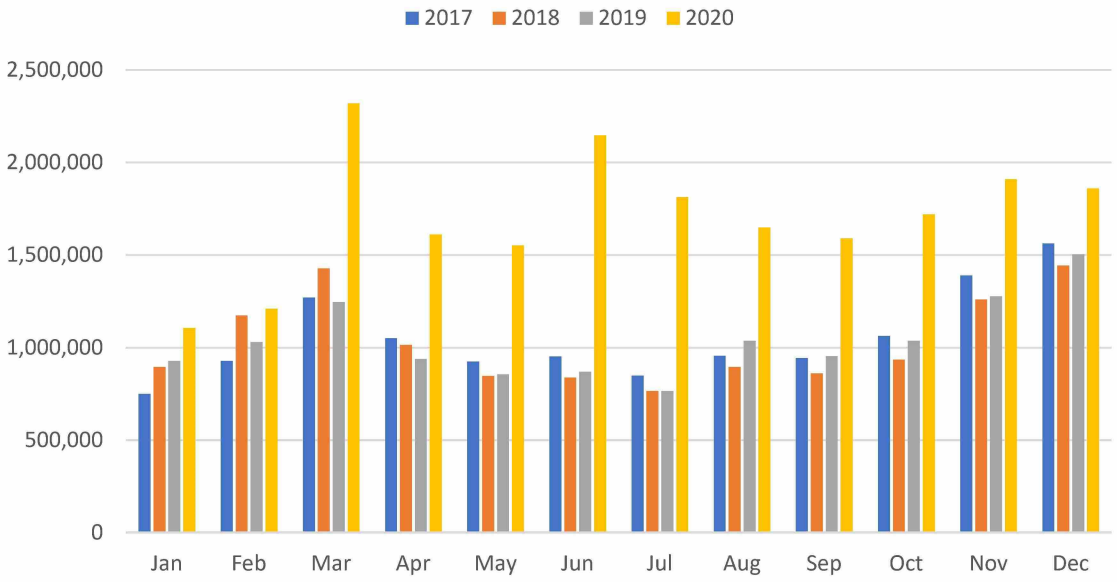
Table SD-06 reflects the EMSV by month and year-over-year change. December (6,365,567) and March (6,267,869) each account for approximately 11% and November (5,840,146) accounts for slightly more than 10% of the total EMSV for the period 2017 through 2020. The largest increases of EMSV among all months occurs between 2019 and 2020, except for January (19%) and February (27%) which had its largest year-over-year change occur between 2017 and 2018. Between 2019 and 2020, June had the highest percentage change increase (147%) followed by July (137%), March (86%), and May (81%).

Table SD-06: EMSV by Month and YOY Percentage Change, 2017 – 2020

Month	2017 EMSV	% Change 2017 - 2018	2018 EMSV	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020	2020 EMSV	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV
January	751,153	19.3%	896,127	3.7%	929,235	19.2%	1,107,510	3,684,025	6.4%
February	928,296	26.5%	1,174,096	-12.2%	1,030,439	17.5%	1,210,936	4,343,767	7.5%
March	1,270,977	12.4%	1,428,817	-12.7%	1,247,334	86.1%	2,320,741	6,267,869	10.8%
April	1,050,888	-3.4%	1,014,862	-7.4%	939,371	71.5%	1,610,843	4,615,964	8.0%
May	924,332	-8.3%	847,697	0.9%	855,223	81.4%	1,551,712	4,178,964	7.2%
June	952,011	-12.0%	837,825	3.8%	870,043	146.8%	2,147,324	4,807,203	8.3%
July	849,412	-9.9%	765,696	0.0%	765,766	136.7%	1,812,446	4,193,320	7.2%
August	956,439	-6.3%	896,063	15.8%	1,037,948	58.9%	1,649,297	4,539,747	7.8%
September	944,932	-8.9%	860,455	10.8%	953,747	66.6%	1,589,330	4,348,464	7.5%
October	1,063,002	-11.9%	936,182	10.8%	1,037,347	65.8%	1,719,578	4,756,109	8.2%
November	1,390,107	-9.3%	1,261,191	1.3%	1,278,177	49.5%	1,910,671	5,840,146	10.1%
December	1,561,281	-7.6%	1,442,212	4.2%	1,502,554	23.8%	1,859,520	6,365,567	11.0%
Total	**12,642,830**	**-2.2%**	**12,361,223**	**0.7%**	**12,447,184**	**64.6%**	**20,489,908**	**57,941,145**	**100.0%**

As reflected in Figure SD-01, December usually had the highest EMSV followed by either November or March when comparing the highest months for each year between 2017 and 2020.

Figure SD-01: Total EMSV by Month and Year, 2017 – 2020



As reflected in Table SD-07a, June 2020 represented a deviation from this pattern and was the second highest month-year combination of EMSV for this period. Ultimately, June 2020 had the highest spike in year-over-year change as well as increasing its rank among all month-year EMSV totals.

Table SD-07a: Top Ten EMSV Totals by Month/Year, 2017 - 2020

Rank	Year	Month	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV
1	2020	March	2,320,741	4.0%
2	2020	June	2,147,324	3.7%
3	2020	November	1,910,671	3.3%
4	2020	December	1,859,520	3.2%
5	2020	July	1,812,446	3.1%
6	2020	October	1,719,578	3.0%
7	2020	August	1,649,297	2.8%
8	2020	April	1,610,843	2.8%
9	2020	September	1,589,330	2.7%
10	2017	December	1,561,281	2.7%
		Total	**18,181,031**	**31.4%**

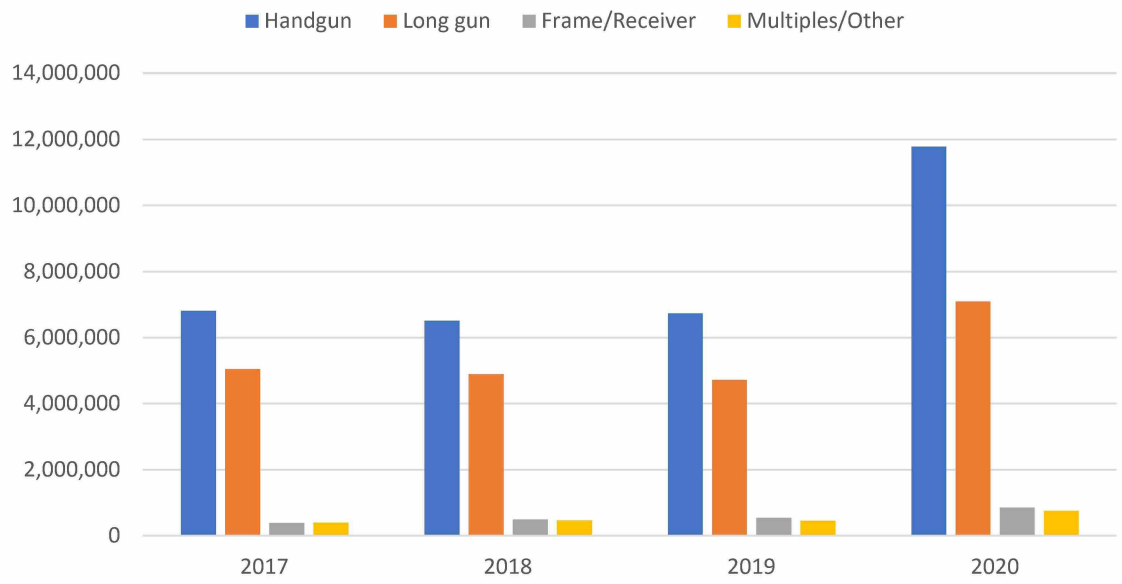
See Table SD-07 in Appendix SD – Selling and Distribution for a full list and ranking of month-year EMSV totals for each month between 2017 and 2020.

EMSV by Firearm Type

Figure SD-02 reflects the EMSV by NICS purpose code and year-over-year change. Between 2017 and 2019, purpose codes 1, 2, 3, and all others/multiples combined remained relatively constant. However, purpose code 3 increased year-over-year, but this change was modest and only captured approximately 4% of market share. During the surge in the EMSV in 2020, handguns increased by 75%, long guns increased by 50%, frames/receives increased by 57%, and all other/multiples combined increased by 68%

from 2019 totals. Overall, in 2020, it appears that individuals were purchasing more handguns (57%) than any other type of firearm combined using the EMSV parameters (See *Description of EMSV Data Limitations* in Appendix SD – Selling and Distribution).

Figure SD-02: Total EMSV by Purpose Code, 2017 – 2020



See Table SD-08 in Appendix SD – Selling and Distribution for a breakdown of annual EMSV totals by purpose code category between 2017 and 2020.

EMSV State Trends

Table SD-09 in Appendix SD – Sells and Distribution reflects the aggregate increase of approximately 65% in total EMSV across all states and territories between 2019 and 2020. As reflected in Table SD-09a, the top ten states showed increases in EMSV ranging from approximately 185% in Michigan to nearly 90% in Nevada. Only one state or territory, the Virgin Islands (VI), showed a decrease in EMSV between 2019 and 2020.

Table SD-09a: Top Ten States/Territories with the Highest Percentage Change in EMSV between 2019 and 2020

State or Territory	2019 EMSV	2020 EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020
MI	256,589	729,405	184.3%
DC	1,374	3,407	148.0%
AL	292,401	611,122	109.0%
AZ	282,818	581,322	105.5%
GA	283,930	583,290	105.4%
UT	89,051	179,224	101.3%
RI	25,843	50,852	96.8%
NJ	91,206	177,853	95.0%
MD	104,334	201,837	93.5%
NV	99,260	188,161	89.6%
All States and Territories	**12,447,184**	**20,489,908**	**64.6%**

See Table SD-09 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for EMSV data with year-over-year percentage change across all states and territories between 2017 and 2020.

As reflected in Table SD-09b, FFLs in ten states represent approximately 49% of the total EMSV for the period 2017 – 2020. They range from Texas at approximately 8% in EMSV to Washington at approximately 3%. Overall, the top ten states' share of EMSV for all FFLs is slightly greater than their share of the national population.

Table SD-09b: Top Ten States/Territories with the Highest Percentage of EMSV and its Percentage of U.S. Population, 2017 -2020

State or Territory	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020	Population	% Population
TX	4,887,691	8.4%	29,145,505	8.7%
FL	3,855,232	6.7%	21,538,187	6.4%
CA	3,660,692	6.3%	39,538,223	11.8%
PA	3,224,960	5.6%	13,002,700	3.9%
OH	2,377,420	4.1%	11,799,448	3.5%
VA	2,274,009	3.9%	8,631,393	2.6%
TN	2,134,068	3.7%	6,910,840	2.1%
MO	2,028,369	3.5%	6,154,913	1.8%
IN	1,888,675	3.3%	6,785,528	2.0%
WA	1,777,367	3.1%	7,705,281	2.3%
Top Ten Subtotal	**28,108,483**	**48.5%**	**151,212,018**	**45.1%**
All Other States or Territories	**29,832,662**	**51.5%**	**183,861,158**	**54.9%**
All States/Territories	**57,941,145**	**100.0%**	**335,073,176**	**100.0%**

See Table SD-09 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for total EMSV for all states and territories between 2017 and 2020.

Type 01 FFLs

Table SD-10a provides a breakdown of the top ten states or territories among Type 01 FFLs with the highest percentage increases in total EMSV from 2019 to 2020. The top ten states range from Michigan with an increase of approximately 177% to Nevada, approximately 84%. All states showed an aggregate increase of approximately 63%. Only the Virgin Islands showed a decrease (approximately 9%) in EMSV between 2019 and 2020.

Table SD-10a: Top Ten States/Territories with Highest Percentage Change in EMSV among Type 01 FFLs between 2019 and 2020

State or Territory	2019 EMSV	2020 EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020
MI	227,307	630,461	177.4%
DC	1,374	3,407	148.0%
UT	62,336	128,069	105.4%
GA	150,288	306,603	104.0%
AL	177,635	356,922	100.9%
AZ	181,032	361,449	99.7%
NJ	89,909	175,560	95.3%
RI	23,721	45,114	90.2%
KY	153,133	285,528	86.5%
NV	66,358	122,310	84.3%
All States/Territories	**8,834,651**	**14,437,165**	**63.4%**

See Table SD-10 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for EMSV data with year-over-year percentage change across all states and territories among Type 01 FFLs between 2017 and 2020.

As reflected in Table SD-10b, Type 01 FFLs in ten states represent approximately 51% of the EMSV for the period 2017 through 2020. They range from Texas at approximately 8% in EMSV to Colorado at approximately 3% in EMSV. All other states represent nearly 49%. Overall, for Type 01 FFLs, the top ten states' share among Type 01 EMSV is somewhat (51%) greater than its share (46%) of the national population.

Table SD-10b: Top Ten States/Territories with the Highest Percentage of EMSV among Type 01 FFLs and its Percentage of U.S. Population, 2017 – 2020

State or Territory	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020	Population	% Population
TX	3,424,998	8.3%	29,145,505	8.7%
PA	2,965,275	7.1%	13,002,700	3.9%
CA	2,675,335	6.4%	39,538,223	11.8%
FL	2,643,680	6.4%	21,538,187	6.4%
OH	2,092,354	5.0%	11,799,448	3.5%
IN	1,660,179	4.0%	6,785,528	2.0%
IL	1,578,900	3.8%	12,812,508	3.8%
TN	1,468,977	3.5%	6,910,840	2.1%
MO	1,418,294	3.4%	6,154,913	1.8%
CO	1,339,584	3.2%	5,773,714	1.7%
Top Ten Subtotal	**21,267,576**	**51.3%**	**153,461,566**	**45.8%**
All Other States or Territories	**20,222,421**	**48.7%**	**181,611,610**	**54.2%**
All States/Territories	**41,489,997**	**100.0%**	**335,073,176**	**100.0%**

See Table SD-10 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for total EMSV among Type 01 FFLs in all states and territories between 2017 and 2020.

Type 02 FFLs

Table SD-11a provides a breakdown of the top ten states among Type 02 FFLs with the highest percentage increases in total EMSV from 2019 to 2020. The top ten states range from Rhode Island with an increase of approximately 232% to North Carolina with approximately 71%. Overall, Type 02 FFLs in all states and territories showed an aggregate EMSV increase of approximately 53%. Only Alaska and Pennsylvania showed a decrease in EMSV between 2019 and 2020.

Table SD-11a: Top Ten States/Territories with the Highest Percentage Change in EMSV among Type 02 FFLs between 2019 and 2020

State or Territory	2019 EMSV	2020 EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020
RI	357	1,184	231.7%
MI	7,910	26,194	231.2%
AL	96,771	203,664	110.5%
GA	118,031	233,312	97.7%
VT	136	260	91.2%
MD	9,952	18,778	88.7%
DE	1,592	2,907	82.6%
AZ	51,798	92,051	77.7%
MS	87,461	150,050	71.6%
NC	53,586	91,705	71.1%
All States/Territories	**1,874,422**	**2,859,453**	**52.6%**

See Table SD-11 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for EMSV data with year-over-year percentage change across all states and territories among Type 02 FFLs between 2017 and 2020.

As reflected in Table SD-11b, the top ten states with the highest EMSV represent 60% of the national EMSV for the period 2017 through 2020. These states range from Texas at 12% in EMSV to Washington at approximately 4%. All remaining states comprise 40% of the national EMSV. Overall, among Type 02 FFLs, the top ten states' share (60%) of national Type 02 EMSV is significantly greater than its share (29%) of the national population.

Table SD-11b: Top Ten States/Territories with the Highest Percentage of EMSV among Type 02 FFLs and its Percentage of U.S. Population, 2017 – 2020

State or Territory	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020	Population	% Population
TX	1,002,587	12.0%	29,145,505	8.7%
GA	581,899	7.0%	10,711,908	3.2%
TN	547,990	6.6%	6,910,840	2.1%
FL	541,527	6.5%	21,538,187	6.4%
MO	504,227	6.1%	6,154,913	1.8%
AL	431,170	5.2%	5,024,279	1.5%
MS	408,660	4.9%	2,961,279	0.9%
OK	355,140	4.3%	3,959,353	1.2%
KY	304,189	3.7%	4,505,836	1.3%
WA	302,841	3.6%	7,705,281	2.3%
Top Ten Subtotal	**4,980,230**	**59.8%**	**98,617,381**	**29.4%**
All Other States or Territories	**3,349,887**	**40.2%**	**236,455,795**	**70.6%**
All States/Territories	**8,330,117**	**100.0%**	**335,073,176**	**100.0%**

See Table SD-11 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for total EMSV among Type 02 FFLs in all states and territories between 2017 and 2020

Type 07 FFLs

Table SD-12a provides a breakdown of the top ten states and territories among Type 07 FFLs with the highest percentage increases in total EMSV from 2019 to 2020, The top ten states range from Delaware with an increase of 1,016% to Utah with approximately 121%. Overall, Type 07 FFLs showed an aggregate increase across all states and territories of approximately 94% between 2019 and 2020.

Table SD-12a: Top Ten States/Territories with the Highest Percentage Change in EMSV among Type 07 FFLs between 2019 and 2020

State or Territory	2019 EMSV	2020 EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020
DE	100	1,116	1,016.0%
MI	19,501	60,315	209.3%
RI	509	1,528	200.2%
AL	17,757	50,379	183.7%
GA	14,916	39,232	163.0%
AZ	44,213	116,161	162.7%
MN	18,483	44,675	141.7%
AK	5,432	12,720	134.2%
NY	17,860	41,589	132.9%
UT	12,690	27,976	120.5%
All States/Territories	**1,132,651**	**2,200,844**	**94.3%**

See Table SD-12 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for EMSV data with year-over-year percentage change across all states and territories among Type 07 FFLs between 2017 and 2020.

As reflected in Table SD-12b, the top ten states with the highest EMSV represent 58% of the national EMSV for the period 2017 – 2020. The top ten states range from California at approximately 15% in EMSV to Maryland at approximately 3%. All remaining states and territories comprise 42% of the national EMSV. Overall, among Type 07 FFLs, the top ten states' share (58%) of national Type 07 EMSV is significantly greater than its share (43%) of national population.

Table SD-12b: Top Ten EMSV for Type 07 FFLs by State/Territory, 2017 – 2020

State or Territory	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020	Population	% Population
CA	795,900	14.9%	39,538,223	11.8%
FL	565,869	10.6%	21,538,187	6.4%
TX	448,988	8.4%	29,145,505	8.7%
WA	260,664	4.9%	7,705,281	2.3%
AZ	222,803	4.2%	7,151,502	2.1%
PA	218,572	4.1%	13,002,700	3.9%
OH	160,226	3.0%	11,799,448	3.5%
CO	157,629	2.9%	5,773,714	1.7%
NH	151,335	2.8%	1,377,529	0.4%
MD	133,145	2.5%	6,177,224	1.8%
Top Ten Subtotal	**3,115,131**	**58.3%**	**143,209,313**	**42.7%**
All Other States or Territories	**2,231,044**	**41.7%**	**191,863,863**	**57.3%**
All States/Territories	**5,346,175**	**100.0%**	**335,073,176**	**100.0%**

See Table SD-12 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for total EMSV among Type 07 FFLs in all states and territories between 2017 and 2020.

EMSV Firearm Sales and Manufacturing

The Type 07 FFL permits the manufacture and retail sale of firearms. Table SD-13 examines seven different manufacturing and sales business profiles found among Type 07 FFLs. The manufacturing data is derived from AFMER reports and the EMSV data is derived from the available NICS data, see *"Description of EMSV Data Limitations"* in Appendix SD - Selling & Distribution. The business profiles were examined to determine whether Type 07 FFLs were primarily manufacturing firearms or were primarily selling firearms to non-licensees (direct sales). According to AFMER data, approximately 71% of Type 07 FFLs did not manufacture any firearms (see Table SD-13 rows 1, 2, 3, 4 - column % of Licensees). This set of Type 07 FFLs, however, accounted for approximately 55% of all EMSV (see rows 2, 4 – column % of EMSV) among Type 07 FFLs. Conversely, approximately 34% of all Type 07 FFLs neither manufactured a firearm nor conducted a firearm sale involving a NICS transaction (See rows 1 and 3 – column % of FFLs). Nearly 14% of Type 07 FFLs manufactured 99% of firearms distributed into commerce during this period (see rows 5 and 6 – column % of Mfg). Moreover, 6% of these Type 07 FFLs conducted no NICS transactions, while accounting for nearly 76% of all firearms manufactured and distributed into commerce during this period (see row 5).

Table SD-13, Type 07 FFLs by Market Profile, 2017 – 2020[52]

Manufacturing and Firearms Sales Business Profile of Type 07 FFLs	# of FFLs	% of FFLs	Total Mfg	% of Mfg	EMSV[53]	% of EMSV
No AFMER Report Filed - No Manufacturing - No Sale Conducted	2,571	12.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No AFMER Report Filed - No Manufacturing - Sales Conducted	1,651	8.1%	0	0.0%	301,508	5.6%
AFMER Report Filed - No Manufacturing Reported - No Sales Conducted	4,272	20.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AFMER Report Filed - No Manufacturing Reported - Sales Conducted	6,157	30.2%	0	0.0%	2,634,839	49.3%
AFMER Report Filed - Manufacturing Reported – No Sales Conducted	1,229	6.0%	25,686,841	75.7%	0	0.0%
AFMER Report Filed - Manufacturing Reported - Sales Conducted - Not Sales Oriented (Less than 50% of firearms are direct sales)	1,522	7.5%	8,137,190	24.0%	113,291	2.1%
AFMER Report Filed - Manufacturing Reported - Sales Conducted - Sales Oriented (50% or more of firearms are direct sales)	2,991	14.7%	130,215	0.4%	2,296,537	43.0%
Total	**20,393**	**100.0%**	**33,954,246**	**100.0%**	**5,346,175**	**100.0%**

EMSV Summary

Over this period, by far the largest increase of EMSV across all FFL types occurred between 2019 and 2020. Overall, total EMSV for all FFLs increased by approximately 65% between 2019 and 2020 with EMSV increasing by 64% for Type 01 FFLs and by 94% for Type 07 FFLs. In 2020, approximately 99% of all EMSV sales were transacted by Type 01 (74%), Type 02 (15%) and Type 07 (11%) FFLs.

EMSV also showed a fairly consistent increase between 2019 and 2020 for most states and territories. However, over the 2017 to 2020 period, EMSV transactions show variation in the degree to which EMSV is concentrated by state across different types of FFLs with Types 02 and 07 EMSV showing more concentration in the top ten states than Type 01 FFLs.

Analysis of EMSV data reveals that many FFLs do not engage in firearm sales that involve conducting NICS checks, and thus had no EMSV, or engage in low levels of EMSV. During the period 2017 to 2020, 27% of Type 01, 17% of Type 02, and 38% of Type 07 FFLs had no EMSV. In the same period, 58% of Type 01, 45% of Type 02, and 55% of Type 07 FFLs were determined to have low EMSV levels (1 to 500 EMSV). In total, from 2017 to 2020, 85% of Type 01 FFLs, 62% of Type 02 FFLs, and 92% of Type 07 FFLs had an EMSV less than 500.

The EMSV for the period 2017 to 2020 was developed from NICS transaction data that included no personally identifiable information about firearm purchasers or possessors. This is a preliminary analysis of EMSV data relating to states and U.S. territories from 2017 to 2020. This period involved several unique factors including the COVID pandemic, civil unrest, and an unusually contentious election. Consequently, a more in-depth analysis of this data is necessary.

Multiple Sale Reports

The GCA requires FFLs to complete and submit ATF Form 3310.4, *Multiple Sale or Other Disposition of Pistols and Revolvers* whenever an FFL sells or otherwise disposes of, at one time or during any five consecutive business days, two or more pistols, or revolvers, or any combination of pistols and revolvers totaling two or more, to an unlicensed person. This report is commonly referred to as a Multiple Sales Report (MSR). All FFLs are required to submit the MSR report to both ATF and their Chief Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) by the close of the business day in which the multiple sale occurred. The MSR requirements do not apply when the firearms involved are returned to the same person from whom the FFL received the firearms, such as a pawn redemption.

As with other ATF forms, FFLs are instructed to record the descriptive information of the firearms (e. g. make, model, serial number, etc.) directly from the firearm itself.

ATF uses the reported multiple sale information to investigate possible firearms trafficking, as firearms recovered during law enforcement operations and traced to recent multiple sale transactions, could be an indicator of possible unlawful activity.

ATF purges purchaser names from MSRs 24 months after the purchase date unless the multiple sale transaction matches an associated trace transaction.

In June of 2011, ATF, under its current authority[54], issued Demand Letter 3 (DL3). DL3 was issued to assist ATF in its efforts to investigate and combat the illegal movement of firearms along and across the Southwest Border (SWB). DL3 requires Type 01 FFLs and Type 02 FFLs operating in the SWB States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas, to submit an *ATF Form 3310.12, Report of Multiple Sale or Other Disposition of Certain Rifles* on the multiple sales of certain specified rifles: semi- automatic rifles capable of accepting a detachable magazine and with a caliber greater than .22 (including .223/5.56 caliber).

Total MSRs and Associated Firearms, 2016 – 2020

For the period 2016 – 2020, FFLs reported a total of 2,538,875 multiple sale transactions representing 5,840,068 firearms.

Table SD-14 reflects the number of multiple sales transactions and the total number of firearms involved in those transactions as reported by the FFLs for the five-year period 2016 – 2020. It also shows the average number of firearms per MSR was approximately 2.3 firearms.

Table SD-14: Total Number of MSRs and Associated Firearms, 2016 – 2020

# of MSRs	# Firearms Involved	Average # of Firearms Involved per MSR
2,538,875	5,840,068	2.3

MSR Trends

As shown in Table SD-15, from 2016 to 2019 multiple sales transactions decreased by approximately 3% and the numbers of firearms associated with them decreased by less than 1%. Conversely, between

2019 and 2020 multiple sales transactions increased by approximately 29% and the numbers of firearms involved increased by approximately 24%.

Table SD-15: Total MSRs and Associated Firearms with YOY Percentage Change, 2016 – 2020

	2016	% Chg 2016-17	2017	% Chg 2017-18	2018	% Chg 2018-19	2019	% Chg 2019-20	2020	Total
# MSRs	499,365	-7.3%	462,816	0.4%	464,626	4.7%	486,657	28.5%	625,411	2,538,875
# Firearms Involved	1,142,020	-6.6%	1,066,525	1.5%	1,082,497	5.0%	1,136,130	24.4%	1,412,896	5,840,068

States and Territories

As Table SD-16b reflects, FFLs in ten states accounted for 51% of the MSRs and 51% of the firearms associated with those transactions for the period 2016 to 2020.

Table SD-16b: Top Ten States with Highest Percentage of MSRs and Associated Firearms, 2016 – 2020

State or Territory	# of MSRs	% Total MSRs	# of Firearms Involved	% Total of Firearms Involved
TX	307,636	12.1%	705,312	12.1%
FL	203,087	8.0%	465,315	8.0%
GA	125,645	4.9%	284,266	4.9%
OH	114,943	4.5%	260,270	4.5%
PA	105,612	4.2%	243,413	4.2%
NC	99,949	3.9%	223,953	3.8%
TN	99,241	3.9%	226,409	3.9%
AZ	90,879	3.6%	214,154	3.7%
AL	82,706	3.3%	184,986	3.2%
VA	74,327	2.9%	171,985	2.9%
Total	**1,304,025**	**51.4%**	**2,980,063**	**51.0%**

See Table SD-16 and Table SD-16a in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for total MSR data and associated firearms for all states and territories between 2016 and 2020.

MSR Firearm Type

Table SD-17a reflects the type of firearm reported in MSRs from 2016-2020. Pistols (4,543,212) and revolvers (1,150,953) account for 98% of all firearms reported in MSRs during this period.

Table SD-17a: Total MSR Associated Firearms by Weapon Type, 2016 – 2020

Weapon Type	# of Firearms Involved	% Total of Firearms Involved
Pistol	4,543,212	77.8%
Revolver	1,150,953	19.7%
Rifle	95,314	1.6%
Derringer	50,558	0.9%
Other	31	0.0%
Total	**5,840,068**	**100.0%**

See Table SD-17 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for a breakdown of MSR associated firearms by weapon type and caliber between 2016 and 2020.

MSR Firearm Caliber

The types of firearms reported in MSRs by FFLs for the period 2016 to 2020 represent more than 180 calibers.

As reflected in Table SD-17b, ten calibers account for 94% of all calibers on MSRs for the period 2016 – 2020. Moreover, 9mm accounts for 41% (2,389,332) of the total number of MSRs.

Table SD-17b. Top Ten Calibers for MSRs, 2016-2020

Caliber	Derringer	Pistol	Revolver	Rifle	Other	Total # Firearms Involved	% Total of Firearms Involved
9	7,335	2,369,464	7,647	4,882	2	2,389,330	40.9%
22	14,553	433,354	428,797	2	5	876,711	15.0%
380	1,967	607,092	1,061	51	2	610,173	10.4%
45	3,356	504,149	60,815	1,238	2	569,560	9.8%
40	31	333,661	674	675		335,041	5.7%
38	9,311	12,930	259,083	8		281,332	4.8%
357	2,453	15,819	215,636	117		234,025	4.0%
556		47,031		40,840	2	87,873	1.5%
44	47	3,594	65,979	107		69,727	1.2%
32	905	38,292	22,312	30	2	61,541	1.1%
Total	**39,958**	**4,365,386**	**1,062,004**	**47,950**	**15**	**5,515,313**	**94.4%**

See Table SD-17 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for a breakdown of MSR associated firearms by weapon type and caliber between 2016 and 2020.

MSR Manufacturers/Weapon Type/Calibers

Table SD-18 reflects the top ten manufacturer/weapon type/caliber combinations of firearms reported in MSRs between 2016 and 2020. These ten firearms account for nearly 39% (2,256,368) of the 5,840,068 firearms reported on MSRs during this period. Moreover, 9mm pistols account for five of the top ten firearms and approximately 25% (1,478,895) of the total number of firearms reported on MSRs between 2016 and 2020.

Table SD-18: Top Ten MSR Associated Firearms by Manufacturer/Weapon Type/Caliber Combination, 2016 – 2020

Manufacturer	Weapon Type	Caliber	Total # of Firearms Involved	% of Total Firearms Involved
Glock	Pistol	9mm	432,337	7.4%
Taurus	Pistol	9mm	338,864	5.8%
S&W	Pistol	9mm	306,993	5.3%
Sig Sauer	Pistol	9mm	249,479	4.3%
Heritage Mfg. Inc.	Revolver	.22	245,136	4.2%
Ruger	Pistol	.380	161,677	2.8%
Ruger	Pistol	9mm	151,222	2.6%
S&W	Revolver	.38	127,002	2.2%
Ruger	Pistol	.22	126,255	2.2%
S&W	Pistol	.380	117,403	2.0%
	Total		**2,256,368**	**38.6%**

Southwest Border Demand Letter 3 MSR

As reflected in Table SD-19, from 2016 – 2020, ATF received 40,642 MSRs from FFLs in SWB states under the DL3. These MSRs involved the transfer of 95,175 rifles, representing approximately 2.3 rifles per MSR.

Table SD-19: Total DL3 MSRs and Associated Firearms by State, 2016 – 2020[55]

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2016 - 2020	
State	# MSRs	# Rifles Involved	# MSRs	# Rifles Involved	# MSRs	# Rifles Involved	# MSRs	# Rifles Involved	# MSRs	# Rifles Involved	Total # MSRs	Total # Rifles Involved
AZ	1,629	4,030	1,223	2,912	1,022	2,367	1,028	2,413	1,128	2,554	6,030	14,276
CA	6,889	15,689	1,760	4,321	949	2,129	989	2,238	888	2,045	11,475	26,422
NM	414	999	268	662	330	768	291	672	267	579	1,570	3,680
TX	6,435	15,121	3,623	8,553	3,921	9,463	3,672	8,595	3,916	9,065	21,567	50,797
Total	**15,367**	**35,839**	**6,874**	**16,448**	**6,222**	**14,727**	**5,980**	**13,918**	**6,199**	**14,243**	**40,642**	**95,175**

As reflected in Table SD-19a, FFLs in Texas reported more than 53% (21,567) of the DL3 MSRs and accounted for more than 53% (50,797) of the rifles associated with MSRs in the SWB between 2016 and 2020.

Table SD-19a: Total Percentage of DL3 MSRs and Associated Rifles by State, 2016 – 2020

State	# of MSRs	% Total of MSRs	# of Rifles	% Total of Rifles
TX	21,567	53.1%	50,797	53.4%
CA	11,475	28.2%	26,422	27.8%
AZ	6,030	14.8%	14,276	15.0%
NM	1,570	3.9%	3,680	3.9%
Total	**40,642**	**100.0%**	**95,175**	**100.0%**

DL3 MSR SWB Trends

From 2016-2018, DL3 MSRs decreased and then between 2019 and 2020 reporting increased. As reflected in Table SD-19b, the largest decrease in DL3 MSRs occurred between 2016 and 2017 when MSRs decreased by over 55% and the numbers of rifles associated with the MSRs decreased by 54%. Conversely, from 2019 to 2020 MSRs increased by 4% and the numbers of firearms increased by over 2%.

Table SD-19b: DL3 MSRs and Associated Rifles with YOY Percentage Change, 2016 – 2020

Years	# of MSRs & Rifles with YOY % Change	AZ	CA	NM	TX	Total
2016	# of MSRs	1,629	6,889	414	6,435	**15,367**
2016	# of Rifles	4,030	15,689	999	15,121	**35,839**
2016 to 2017	% Change MSRs	-24.9%	-74.5%	-35.3%	-43.7%	**-55.3%**
2016 to 2017	% Change Rifles	-27.7%	-72.5%	-33.7%	-43.4%	**-54.1%**
2017	# of MSRs	1,223	1,760	268	3,623	**6,874**
2017	# of Rifles	2,912	4,321	662	8,553	**16,448**
2017 to 2018	% Change MSRs	-16.4%	-46.1%	23.1%	8.2%	**-9.5%**
2017 to 2018	% Change Rifles	-18.7%	-50.7%	16.0%	10.6%	**-10.5%**
2018	# of MSRs	1,022	949	330	3,921	**6,222**
2018	# of Rifles	2,367	2,129	768	9,463	**14,727**
2018 to 2019	% Change MSRs	0.6%	4.2%	-11.8%	-6.4%	**-3.9%**

2018 to 2019	% Change Rifles	1.9%	5.1%	-12.5%	-9.2%	**-5.5%**
2019	# of MSRs	1,028	989	291	3,672	**5,980**
2019	# of Rifles	2,413	2,238	672	8,595	**13,918**
2019 to 2020	% Change MSRs	9.7%	-10.2%	-8.2%	6.6%	**3.7%**
2019 to 2020	% Change Rifles	5.8%	-8.6%	-13.8%	5.5%	**2.3%**
2020	# of MSRs	1,128	888	267	3,916	**6,199**
2020	# of Rifles	2,554	2,045	579	9,065	**14,243**
	Total MSRs	**6,030**	**11,475**	**1,570**	**21,567**	**40,642**
	Total Rifles	**14,276**	**26,422**	**3,680**	**50,797**	**95,175**

DL3 MSR Firearm Calibers

For the period 2016 through 2020, ten rifle calibers represent over 93% of the 95,175 rifles reported in DL3 MSRs. As reflected in Table SD-20a, 5.56mm rifles represented almost 43% (40,785) of the rifles reported by FFLs in the SWB states. Three calibers, 5.56mm, 7.62, and .223 accounted for over 68% (65,060) of the total 95,175 rifles reported.

Table SD-20a: Top Ten Calibers for DL3 MSR Associated Rifles, 2016 – 2020

Caliber	AZ # of Rifles Involved	CA # of Rifles Involved	NM # of Rifles Involved	TX # of Rifles Involved	Total Rifles Involved	% Total Rifles Involved
5.56	6,281	11,200	1,448	21,856	40,785	42.9%
7.62	2,342	5,111	412	6,812	14,677	15.4%
.223	1,558	1,872	474	5,694	9,598	10.1%
.308	972	2,422	250	3,599	7,243	7.6%
MULTI	802	1,424	370	3,650	6,246	6.6%
.9	670	2,099	162	1,947	4,878	5.1%
.300	197	189	69	1,289	1,744	1.8%
6.5	147	114	72	1,072	1,405	1.5%
.45	167	502	42	525	1,236	1.3%
30-06	157	275	50	559	1,041	1.1%
Top Ten Subtotal	**13,293**	**25,208**	**3,349**	**47,003**	**88,853**	**93.4%**
% of SWB Rifles	**93.1%**	**95.4%**	**91.0%**	**92.5%**	**93.4%**	
All Other Calibers	**6.9%**	**4.6%**	**9.0%**	**7.5%**	**6.6%**	**6.6%**
Total	**14,276**	**26,422**	**3,680**	**50,797**	**95,175**	**100.0%**

See Table SD-20 in Appendix SD – Sales and Distribution for a breakdown of MSRs and associated rifles by SWB state and caliber between 2016 and 2020.

DL3 MSR Firearm Manufacturers/Calibers

Table SD-21 reflects the top ten DL3 MSR associated rifles by manufacturer/caliber combination. These ten rifles account for nearly 32% (30,365) of the 95,175 rifles reported in DL3 MSRs between 2016 and 2020.

Among the top ten manufacturers, the 5.56mm caliber rifles represented the dominant caliber encompassing 75% (22,792) of the 30,365 rifles, with Smith & Wesson and Sturm Ruger representing almost 42% (12,724) of that total.

Table SD-21: Top Ten DL3 MSR Associated Rifles by Manufacturer/Caliber Combination, 2016 – 2020

Manufacturer	Caliber	# of Rifles	% of Total DL3 Rifles
Smith & Wesson	5.56	7,435	7.8%
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc.	5.56	5,289	5.6%
Century Arms International	7.62	3,723	3.9%
Colt	5.56	3,414	3.6%
DPMS Inc.	.223	2,408	2.5%
DPMS Inc.	5.56	1,796	1.9%
Diamondback Arms, Inc.	5.56	1,751	1.8%
Anderson Manufacturing	5.56	1,580	1.7%
Bushmaster Firearms	5.56	1,527	1.6%
Anderson Manufacturing	MULTI	1,442	1.5%
	Total	**30,365**	**31.9%**

As reflected in Table SD-22, from 2016 to 2020, the top ten manufacturers of 5.56mm rifles reported on DL3 MSRs account for nearly 66% (26,873) of the total 40,785 5.56mm caliber rifles reported in DL3 MSRs.

Table SD-22: Top Ten DL3 MSR Associated Rifles with a 5.56 Caliber by Manufacturer, 2016 – 2020

Manufacturer	# of Rifles	% of Total DL3 Rifles
Smith & Wesson	7,435	18.2%
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc.	5,289	13.0%
Colt	3,414	8.4%
DPMS Inc.	1,796	4.4%
Diamondback Arms, Inc.	1,751	4.3%
Anderson Manufacturing	1,580	3.9%
Bushmaster Firearms	1,527	3.7%
American Tactical Imports - ATI	1,403	3.4%
Del-Ton, Inc.	1,358	3.3%
Sig Sauer (Sig-Arms)	1,320	3.2%
Top Ten Subtotal	**26,873**	**65.9%**
All Other Manufacturers	**13,912**	**34.1%**
Total	**40,785**	**100.0%**

MSR Summary

From 2016 to 2020, FFLs reported 2,538,875 MSRs involving 5,840,068 firearms. The average number of firearms per MSR transaction was approximately 2.3 firearms. Overall, during this five-year period, MSRs decreased by 3% and the number of firearms associated with them decreased by less than 1%. However, between 2019 and 2020, MSRs drastically increased by nearly 29% and the number of firearms associated increased by more than 24%.

Further analysis showed that FFLs in ten states accounted for 51% of the MSRs and 51% of the firearms associated with those transactions for the period. Texas and Florida accounted for approximately 20% of all reported MSRs. Pistols and revolvers accounted for 98% of the total firearms reported in MSRs during the period. The most dominant caliber associated with MSRs was 9mm, accounting for just over 41% of the total. Ten firearm manufacturer/type/caliber combinations, accounted for 39% of the total firearms that were reported by FFLs across the states and territories for the period.

From 2016 to 2020, ATF received 40,642 DL3 MSRs from FFLs in SWB states. These MSRs involved 95,175 firearms, representing approximately 2.3 rifles per MSR. Further analysis of the DL3 MSRs indicated the DL3 MSRs decreased significantly from 2016 to 2018 (-55%) and then increased modestly (4%) between 2019 and 2020. Ten rifle calibers represented over 93% of the rifles reported in DL3 MSRs. Three of the ten calibers, 5.56, 7.62 and .223 accounted for over 68% of the total rifles associated with DL3 MSRs. Ten manufacturer/caliber cobinations (5.56mm, 7.62mm and .223 cal.) represented over 32% (30,365) of the 95,175 rifles reported in DL3 MSRs.

PART VI:
Price of Small Arms and Small Arms Ammunition

As part of the Producer Price Index (PPI), the Bureau of Labor Statistics compiles the selling prices received by domestic producers of "small arms" at the wholesale level, along with prices of ammunition[56]. The PPI represents the best available price data for domestic manufactures. Retail prices paid by consumers may follow a somewhat different trajectory than prices received by producers. The retail prices for small arms are not reported separately in the CPI.[57]

Figure SA-01 displays the trajectories of producer prices for small arms, small arms ammunition, and all consumer goods (excluding food and energy) between 2000 and 2020. Each point on the small arms line represents the amount charged by producers for merchandise that would have cost $100 in the year 2000; a similar interpretation applies to the other two lines for small arms ammunition and for all consumer goods. As can be seen, producer prices of consumer goods rose substantially over this period, some 52% by 2020. Prices for small arms rose by 31% during this period, whereas ammunition increased by 145%. Much of the extraordinary increase in ammunition prices occurred during the period 2004 to 2011, during which time prices doubled.

Figure SA-01: Producer Prices for Small Arms, Small Arms Ammunition, and Consumer Goods[58]

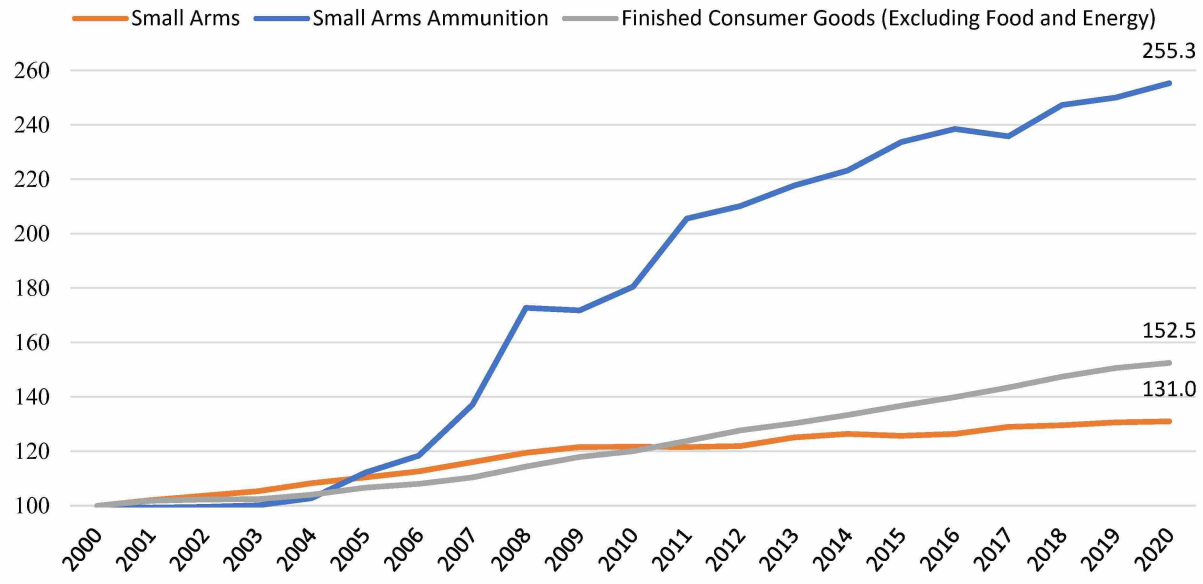
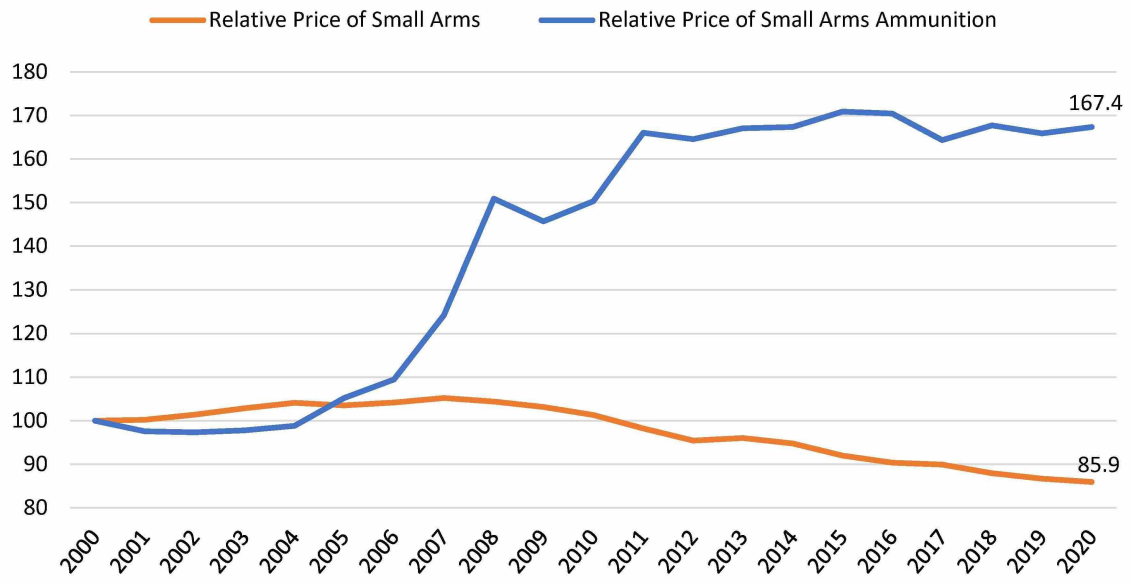


Figure SA-02 displays producer prices for small arms and small arms ammunition relative to prices for all consumer goods between 2000 and 2020. This graph illustrates that after 2004, small arms became less expensive relative to producer prices for other consumer goods, while ammunition became much more expensive.

Figure SA-02: Relative Price of Small Arms and Small Arms Ammunition[59]



See Table SA-01 in Appendix SA – Small Arms and Ammunition for a detailed listing of PPI values, adjusted PPI values, and relative price of small arms, small arms ammunition, and consumer goods from 2000 to 2020.

PART VII:
National Firearms Act (NFA)

Overview and Amendments

The NFA was originally enacted in 1934. The Act imposes a tax on the making and transfer of weapons defined by the Act, as well as a special occupational tax (SOT) on persons and entities engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, and dealing in NFA weapons. The law also required the registration of all NFA weapons with the Secretary of the Treasury[60]. Weapons subject to the 1934 Act included shotguns having barrels less than 18 inches in length, rifles having barrels less than 16 inches in length, certain weapons described as "any other weapons," machineguns, and silencers.

Although enacted as part of the Internal Revenue Code, the legislative history of the NFA demonstrates that its purpose extended beyond revenue collection and included a goal of curtailing transactions in NFA weapons. Congress found these weapons to pose a significant crime problem because of their frequent use in crime, particularly the gangland crimes of that era such as the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. The $200 making and transfer taxes imposed on most NFA weapons was at the time essentially equivalent to the cost to purchase those weapons, Congress set the tax at this level to discourage transactions of these weapons. The $200 tax has not changed since 1934. If adjusted to current values using the CPI the tax would be approximately $4,200 in 2022.

As structured in 1934, the NFA imposed a duty on persons transferring NFA weapons, as well as mere possessors of unregistered weapons, to register them with the Secretary of the Treasury. If the possessor of an unregistered firearm applied to register the firearm as required by the NFA, the Treasury Department could supply information to state authorities about the registrant's possession of the firearm. state authorities could then use the information to prosecute the person whose possession violated State laws. For these reasons, the Supreme Court in 1968 held in *Haynes v. United States, 390 U.S. 85 (1968)* that a person prosecuted for possessing an unregistered NFA weapon had a valid defense to the prosecution — the registration requirement imposed on the possessor of an unregistered firearm violated the possessor's privilege from self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The *Haynes* decision made the 1934 Act virtually unenforceable.

Title II of the Gun Control Act (GCA) of 1968

Title II of the GCA of 1968 amended the NFA to remedy the constitutional flaw identified by the Supreme Court in *Haynes*. First, the requirement for possessors of unregistered weapons to register was removed. Under Title II, no mechanism exists to register an unlawfully possessed NFA weapon. Second, a provision was added to the law prohibiting the use of any information from an NFA application or registration as evidence against the person in a criminal proceeding with respect to a violation of law occurring prior to or concurrently with the filing of the application or registration. In 1971, the Supreme Court reexamined the NFA in *United States v. Freed, 401 U.S. 601 (1971)* and found that the 1968 amendments cured the constitutional defect in the original NFA.

Title II also amended the NFA definitions of "firearm" by adding "destructive devices" and expanding the definition of "machinegun."

Firearm Owners' Protection Act

In 1986, the Firearm Owners Protection Act (FOPA) amended the NFA definition of "silencer" by adding combinations of parts for silencers and any part intended for use in the assembly or fabrication of a silencer. FOPA also amended the GCA to prohibit the transfer or possession of machineguns. Exceptions were made for transfers of machineguns to, or possession of machineguns by, government agencies, and those lawfully possessed before the effective date of the prohibition, May 19, 1986.

NFA Forms and Reporting Requirements

To make an NFA weapon, a person must first file an ATF Form 1, *Application to Make and Register a Firearm with the corresponding tax payment and receive approval from ATF*. To transfer a registered NFA weapon to another person, the transferee must first file an ATF Form 4, *Application for Tax Paid Transfer and Registration of Firearm*, and receive approval from ATF. Applications to make or transfer a firearm will not be approved if federal, state, or local law prohibits the making or possession of the firearm.

The tax is $200 (Form 1 and 4) for the transfer of any firearm except a firearm classified as an "Any Other Weapon" which is $5. An unserviceable NFA weapon, except a machinegun, may be transferred as a curio or ornament without payment of the transfer tax.

A person may become a qualified manufacturer, importer, or dealer of NFA weapons by acquiring the required FFL needed for their desired activity. Upon obtaining the FFL, they may then apply for Special Occupational Tax (SOT). A dealer's yearly SOT rate is $1,000. A manufacturer and importer's yearly SOT is $1,000. A manufacturer or importer may apply as a reduced rate taxpayer if their gross annual income is less than $500,000. This would not be firearm specific income, but rather all income generated under that entity. A new taxpayer who has never generated income in one tax year, would be eligible to apply for the reduced rate. When applying on ATF Form 5630.7, a taxpayer would indicate under "Section II- Tax Computation" which tax class they are applying for in a given tax year. Proof of gross income is retained in the taxpayers' records and are to be provided to an industry operations investigator (IOI) during an audit/inspection. Proof is not required when applying for SOT.

Table N-01 provides a description for each form utilized by unlicensed individuals, FFLs, and government entities to manufacture, register, import, or export an NFA weapon.

Table N-01: ATF NFA Forms

ATF NFA Forms	Title	Description
Form 1	Application to Make and Register a Firearm (ATF Form 5320.1)	Filed by an individual or entity to get approval to make and register an NFA weapon
Form 2	Notice of Firearms Manufactured or Imported (ATF Form 5320.2)	Filed by a qualified manufacturer or importer to register NFA weapons manufactured or imported

Form 3	Application for Tax-Exempt Transfer of Firearm and Registration to Special Occupational Taxpayer (National Firearms Act) (ATF Form 5320.3)	Filed by a qualified FFL to transfer to another qualified FFL
Form 4	Application for Tax Paid Transfer and Registration of a Firearm (ATF Form 5320.4)	Filed by a qualified FFL to transfer to an individual or other entity (non-licensee)
Form 5	Application for Tax-Exempt Transfer of Firearms and Registration of Firearm (ATF Form 5320.5)	Filed by a current registrant when firearm is being transferred to or from a government entity, from an estate to a beneficiary, or for transfers by operation of law, or when transferring an unserviceable firearm
Form 9	Application and Permit for Permanent Exportation of Firearms (ATF Form 5320.9)	Filed by a qualified federal FFL for the exportation of NFA weapons
Form 10	Application for Registration of Firearms Acquired by Certain Governmental Entities (ATF Form 5320.10)	Filed by state or local government agencies to register unregistered NFA weapons they acquire and want to use for official business
Form 5320.20	Application to Transport or to Temporarily Export Certain NFA Firearms	Used to obtain permission to temporarily or permanently move your (NFA) machinegun, short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, or destructive device interstate
Form 5630.7	Special Tax Registration and Return	FFLs who engage in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in NFA firearms are required to file this form and pay the SOT, an annual tax that begins on July 1 and ends June 30

NFA Tax Revenue

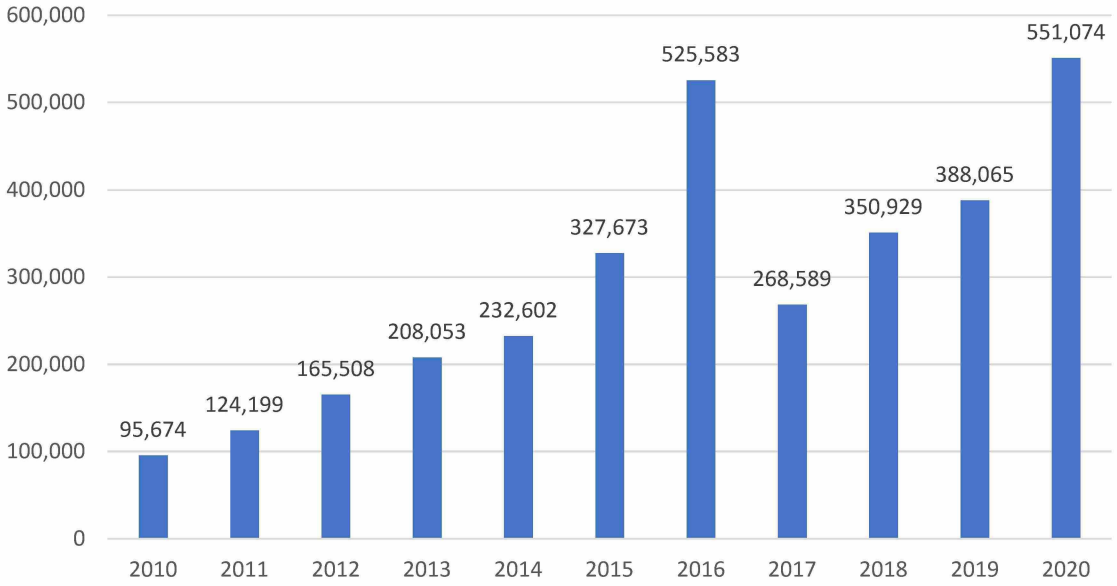
All tax revenue collected by the NFA as part of the Form 1, Form 4, and the SOT (including penalties and interest) is deposited into the General Treasury Fund. ATF receives no direct funds from NFA tax revenue collected.

NFA Applications Received

The annual number of NFA applications received by ATF more than doubled from 2000 (41,412) to 2010 (95,674). This growth was modest relative to the increase in yearly NFA applications over the next six years. As reflected in Figure N-01, the annual number of NFA applications received by ATF increased by almost 450% between 2010 (95,674) and 2016 (525,583). The increase in 2016 was due in large part to the implementation of the 41F regulation change. The goal of Final Rule 41F was to ensure that identification and background check requirements apply equally to individuals, trusts, and legal entities who apply to make or receive NFA weapons. Final Rule 41F became effective on July 13, 2016. ATF received a large influx of applications in the months leading up to this date as applicants attempted to

submit applications prior to the effective date. This was followed by a 49% decrease in 2017 (268,589). Over the next two years, the number of NFA applications steadily increased and then surged by 42% between 2019 (388,065) and 2020 (551,074).

Figure N-01: Annual NFA Applications Received, 2010 – 2020

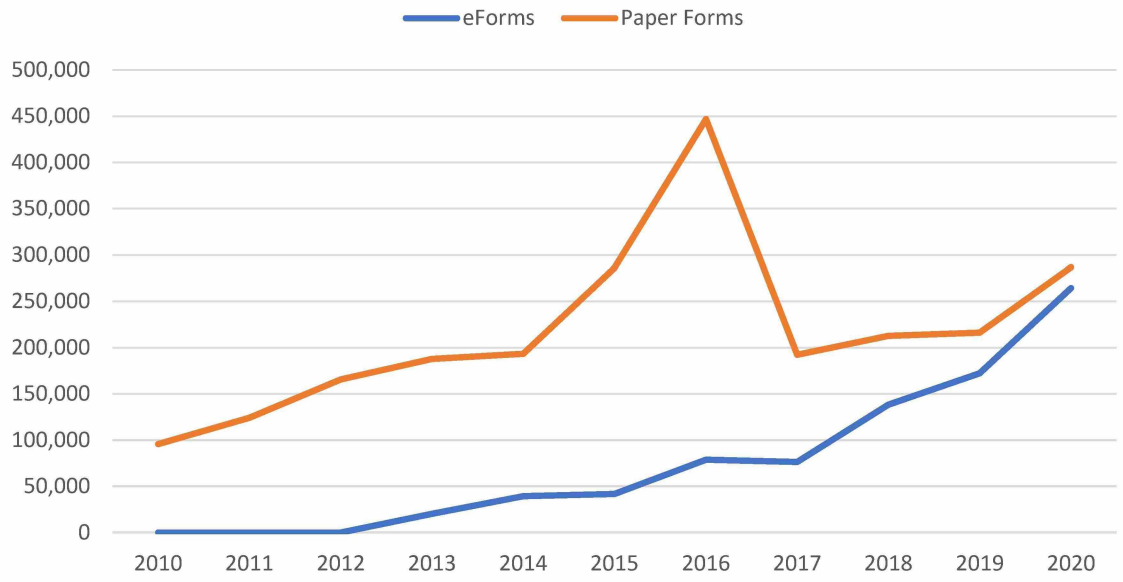


See Table N-02 in Appendix N - NFA for the total number of NFA applications received by year between 2000 and 2020.

NFA eForm Platform

In August 2013, ATF established an internet portal to receive NFA applications electronically.[61] This system is commonly referred to as "eForms". As reflected in Figure N-02, the number of eForm applications steadily increased between 2013 and 2020. In 2013, eForms accounted for slightly less than 10% of the total number of NFA applications received by ATF (20,207 of 208,053). By 2020, eForms accounted for 48% of the total number of NFA applications received by ATF (264,400 of 551,074). The number of eForm NFA applications in 2020 (264,400) was more than thirteen times the number of eForms received in 2012 (20,207).

Figure N-02: Annual NFA Applications Received by Submission Method, 2010 – 2020



See Table N-02 in Appendix N - NFA for the total number of NFA applications received by submission method between 2000 and 2020.

NFA Applications Received by Type of Form

ATF Form 4 and ATF Form 3 account for the largest share of NFA applications received by ATF on an annual basis. As reflected in Table N-03a, ATF Form 4 applications represented almost 46% (251,936) and Form 3 applications represented about 37% (203,527) of total NFA applications (551,074) received by ATF in 2020. All NFA application types grew in number between 2010 and 2020 except for ATF Form 10. The number of ATF Form 10 applications declined by almost 71% between 2010 (1,453) and 2020 (429). The largest percentage increases by type of NFA applications between 2010 and 2020 were generated by ATF Form 1 (+754%), ATF Form 4 (+636%), ATF Form 3 (+545%), and ATF Form 5320.20 (+331%).

Table N-03a: NFA Applications Received by Form Type – 2010, 2020

ATF Form Type	2010	% Total	2020	% Total	2010 - 2020 % Change
Form 1	5,291	5.5%	45,205	8.2%	754.4%
Form 2	7,569	7.9%	15,996	2.9%	111.3%
Form 3	31,558	33.0%	203,527	36.9%	544.9%
Form 4	34,243	35.8%	251,936	45.7%	635.7%
Form 5	10,568	11.0%	14,352	2.6%	35.8%
Form 9	1,037	1.1%	2,571	0.5%	147.9%
Form 10	1,453	1.5%	429	0.1%	-70.5%
Form 5320.20	3,955	4.1%	17,058	3.1%	331.3%
Total	**95,674**	**100.0%**	**551,074**	**100.0%**	**476.0%**

See Table N-03 in Appendix N - NFA for the total number of NFA applications received by ATF form type for 2000 – 2020.

NFA Application Processing

ATF National Firearms Act Division is responsible for the administration of the NFA and maintains the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record (NFRTR), the central registry of all NFA weapons in the U.S. The NFA Division acts on all applications to make, export, transfer and register NFA weapons; processes notices of NFA weapons manufactured or imported; and amends the NFRTR as required.

ATF personnel make final determinations on the approval of all NFA applications. The following is a broad overview of the application processing steps for both paper and eForm applications.

Tax Paid Applications (Form 1 and Form 4)

Paper Applications

- Application mailed with required fingerprint cards and photo to lockbox for payment processing
- Application received at the NFA Division from the lockbox and data entered
- Background check conducted
- Application reviewed and research completed
- Application final review and adjudication
- Application final disposition (approved or denied)

eForm Applications

- Licensee accesses the ATF eForm system
- Licensee and transferee (purchaser) complete the ATF eForm
- Electronic fingerprint cards and photo may be uploaded and attached to the application or paper cards can be mailed in to the NFA Division (Applicant will have 10 days to submit paper prints)
- Application is validated for completeness
- The applicant is transferred to www.pay.gov for payment of the tax liability ($5 or $200)
- Application is submitted and automatically entered in the NFRTR system
- Background check conducted
- Application final review and adjudication
- Application final disposition (approved or denied)

Non-Tax Paid Applications (Forms 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, and 5320.20)

Paper Applications

- Application mailed (or emailed/faxed) directly to the NFA Division
- Application data entered
- Application reviewed and research completed

- Application final review and adjudication
- Application final disposition (approved or denied)

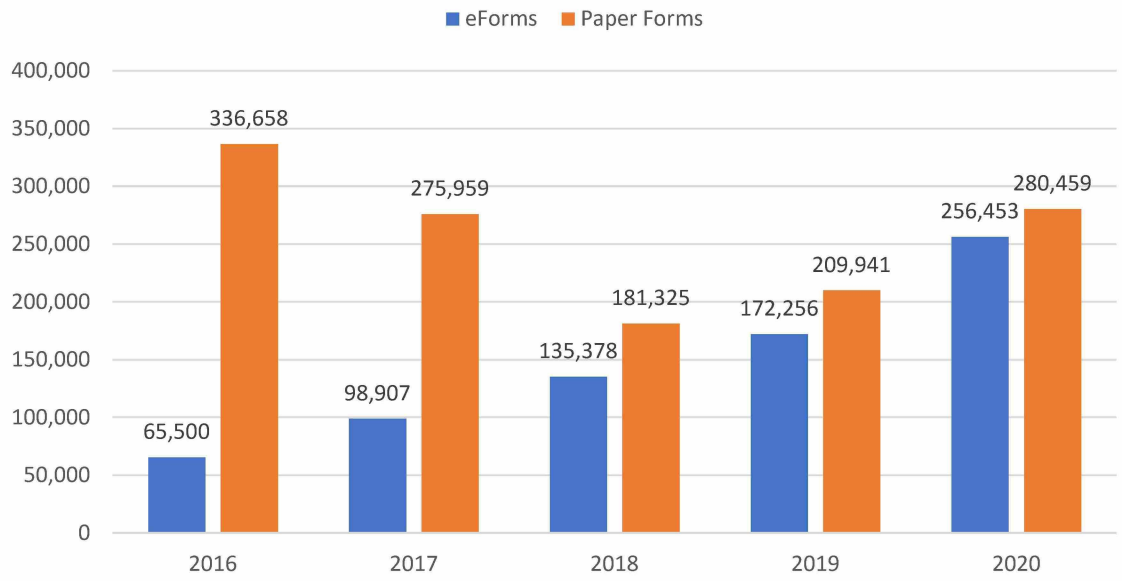
eForm Applications

- Licensee accesses the ATF eForm system and form is completed
- Application is validated for completeness
- Application is submitted and automatically entered in the NFRTR system
- Application final review and adjudication
- Application final disposition (approved or denied)

NFA Applications Processed by Submission Method

Between 2016 and 2020, ATF processed 2,012,836 NFA applications. Paper form applications accounted for 64% (1,284,342 of 2,012,836) and eForm applications accounted for 36% (728,494 of 2,012,836) of the total number of NFA applications processed during this five-year period. As Figure N-03 shows, the percentage of eForms processed increased from about 16% of total NFA applications processed in 2016 (65,500 of 402,158) to nearly 48% of total NFA applications processed in 2020 (256,453 of 536,912).

Figure N-03: Annual NFA Applications Processed by Submission Method, 2016 – 2020

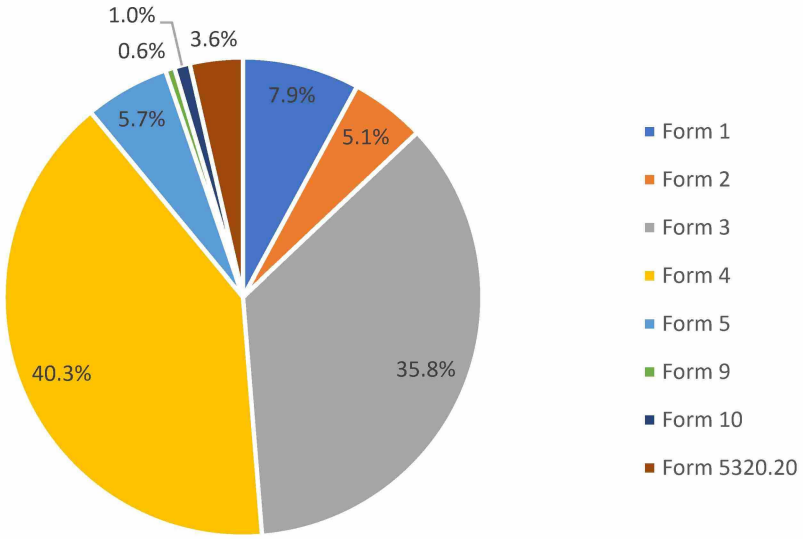


See Table N-04 in Appendix N - NFA for the total number of total NFA applications processed by submission method between 2000 and 2020.

NFA Applications Processed by Form Type

As reflected in Figure N-04, ATF Form 4 applications were the most frequently processed (40%), followed by Form 3 (36%) between 2016 and 2020.

Figure N-04: NFA Applications Processed by Form Type, 2016 – 2020



See Table N-05 in Appendix N - NFA for the total number of NFA applications processed by ATF form type between 2000 and 2020.

NFA Applications Processed and Approved

Since 2000, ATF has processed and approved an average of more than 95% of correctly submitted NFA applications received each year. More specifically, regarding eligible applications[62] received between 2016 and 2020 (2,058,325), ATF has processed and approved 95% of those applications (1,955,063) as of March 26, 2022. Moreover, nearly two-thirds of the processed and approved applications were submitted via paper forms (1,282,245) and one-third of the processed and approved were submitted via eForms (672,818) (See Table N-06a for additional details).

Table N-06a: Total Correctly Submitted NFA Applications Received, Processed, and Approved by Submission Method, 2016 – 2020

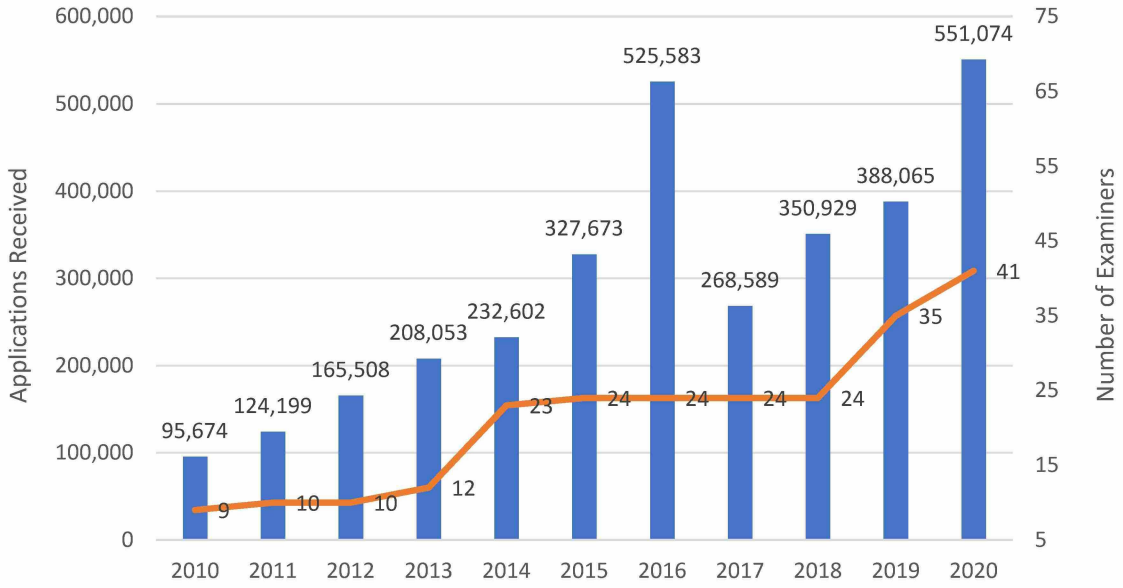
Year	Total Correctly Submitted Applications Received	Processed and Approved eForm Applications	Processed and Approved Paper Form Applications	Total Processed and Approved Applications	Processed and Approved Rate
2016	524,410	70,391	430,549	500,940	95.5%
2017	264,352	70,336	177,322	247,658	93.7%
2018	345,620	129,104	198,400	327,504	94.8%
2019	383,304	161,726	204,135	365,861	95.4%
2020	540,639	241,261	271,839	513,100	94.9%
Total	2,058,325	672,818	1,282,245	1,955,063	95.0%

See *Table N-06 in Appendix N – NFA* for the total number of NFA applications received annually and eligible to be processed by submission method and its corresponding approval rates by year between 2000 and 2020.

NFA Form Processing - Staffing Levels

As reflected in Figure N-05, the number of NFA applications has increased substantially since 2010; however, the number of ATF examiners responsible for initial processing of these applications has not kept pace with the increased demand. In 2010, there were approximately 10,630 applications received per ATF examiner, and in 2020, there were approximately 13,441 applications received per examiner.

Figure N-05: Applications Received Compared to Number of ATF Examiners, 2010 – 2020

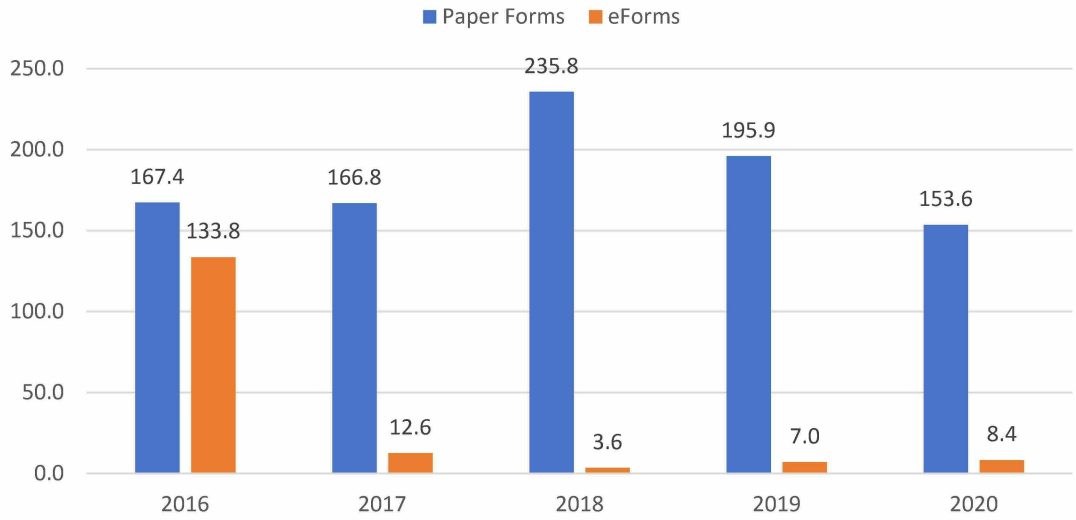


See Table N-02 in Appendix N - NFA for the total number of NFA applications received by year between 2000 and 2020.

NFA Application Processing Times

Figure N-06 presents the average number of processing days by submission method between 2016 and 2020. Both paper and eForm tax paid (ATF Form 1 and ATF Form 4) application processing times were adversely affected by the unprecedented number of forms received following the implementation of the Final Rule 41F regulation change in 2016. In every year, the number of days to process an approved eForm submission was shorter than the number of days to process an approved paper form submission. In 2020, the average number of days to process an approved NFA eForm application was slightly more than 8 days as compared to the nearly 154 days to process an approved paper form.

Figure N-06: Average Processing Days for Approved NFA Applications Processed by Submission Method, 2016 – 2020



NFA Application Processing Times by Form and Submission Method

Up until December 2021, it was not possible for applicants to submit an ATF Form 4 via eForm. In addition, Form 5320.20 is not yet available as an eForm application. As Table N-07 reflects, approved ATF Form 4 paper applications had the longest average number of processing days relative to other approved NFA paper forms between 2016 and 2020. The long processing time for approved ATF Form 4 applications accounts for some of the large disparity in annual average processing times between approved eForms and approved paper forms shown in Figure N-06. Nevertheless, for all NFA application types that have eForm submissions available, the average daily processing time is much faster when compared to the average daily processing time for paper forms.

Table N-07: Average Processing Days for Approved NFA Applications Processed by Form Type and Submission Method, 2016 – 2020

Year / App Type	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 9	Form 10	Form 5320.20
2016								
Paper form	269.0	22.0	38.2	259.9	38.4	22.0	22.1	14.9
eForm	203.9	5.8	30.5	N/A	29.8	24.6	8.5	N/A
2017								
Paper form	226.6	14.1	28.3	234.1	29.6	17.3	17.7	22.7
eForm	52.9	4.4	13.7	N/A	8.9	13.5	4.8	N/A
2018								
Paper form	164.7	9.0	10.4	278.7	31.0	8.2	12.5	9.7
eForm	42.9	1.9	2.7	N/A	2.2	2.1	1.2	N/A
2019								
Paper form	101.2	13.4	9.2	224.8	17.8	9.2	9.9	8.7
eForm	30.1	3.2	4.2	N/A	2.2	2.8	4.3	N/A

2020								
Paper form	100.7	15.6	11.8	167.5	25.9	12.2	14.2	9.7
eForm	42.5	2.0	3.3	N/A	2.3	2.5	2.4	N/A

Factors Affecting Processing of NFA Applications

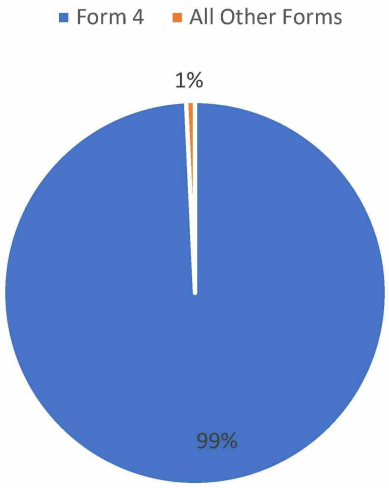
While the eForm process has significantly reduced processing times for those forms submitted via the internet platform, the continued growth in the number of forms submitted has limited the impact of reducing the overall pending volume. Nearly all NFA applications submitted between 2010 and 2020 have been processed. As Table N-08 shows, only paper form NFA applications submitted between 2010 and 2020 are pending processing as of March 25, 2022. ATF received 670,862 NFA applications in 2021. Roughly 29% of 2021 NFA applications are pending further processing (194,346). Of these pending NFA applications, more than 99% were submitted via paper form (193,494).

Table N-08: Processing Status of NFA Applications Received, 2010 – 2021

Year	Applications Received	Pending eForms	Pending Paper Forms	Processed Applications	% Processed
2010	95,674	0	0	95,674	100.00%
2011	124,199	0	0	124,199	100.00%
2012	165,508	0	1	165,507	100.00%
2013	208,053	0	11	208,042	99.99%
2014	232,602	0	265	232,337	99.89%
2015	327,673	0	148	327,525	99.95%
2016	525,583	0	132	525,451	99.97%
2017	268,589	0	229	268,360	99.91%
2018	350,929	0	101	350,828	99.97%
2019	388,065	0	50	388,015	99.99%
2020	551,074	0	45	551,029	99.99%
2021	670,862	852	193,494	476,516	71.03%
Total	**3,908,811**	**852**	**194,476**	**3,713,483**	**95.00%**

Moreover, as Figure N-07 reflects, slightly more than 99% of the pending 2010-2021 NFA applications (195,328) were ATF Form 4 (193,881). See Table N-09 in Appendix N - NFA for the detailed listing of NFA pending applications by ATF form type between 2010 and 2021.

Figure N-07: Pending NFA Applications Received by Form Type, 2010 – 2021



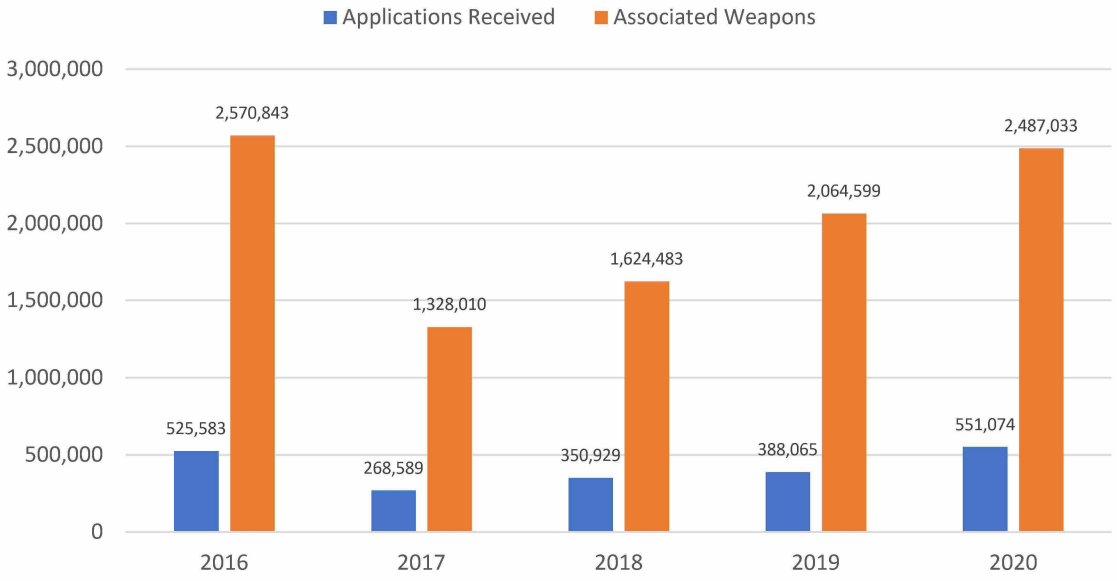
As of March 31, 2022, there are 312,652 NFA applications pending. Based on 2020 examiner staffing levels, there are approximately 7,625 applications awaiting review per examiner. Significantly, no backlog existed in 2010. ATF's experience indicates that once the paper form backlog is resolved, eForms will substantially increase the efficiency of application processing and further reduce processing times.

Moreover, resource demands on the NICS section of the FBI have adversely affected processing times. In recent years, NICS has experienced unprecedented high volumes of incoming transactions. As a result, NICS completions of background checks for NFA applications has been adversely affected.

NFA Applications Received and Associated Weapons

NFA applications submitted by FFLs often involve more than one weapon; and there is no limit to the number of weapons that can be included on these applications. ATF Form 1 and ATF Form 4 applications submitted by non-licensed applicants, however, are generally limited to a single weapon. As reflected in Figure N-08, ATF received 2,073,274 applications involving the registration or transfer of 10,074,968 NFA weapons between 2016 and 2020[63]. This represents an average of roughly five NFA weapons for each application submitted to ATF. After a high of nearly 2.6 million weapons on some 525,000 applications in 2016, the number of applications and weapons dropped to slightly more than 1.3 million weapons on almost 269,000 applications in 2017. The number of NFA applications and weapons then steadily increased between 2018 and 2020.

Figure N-08: NFA Applications Received and Associated Weapons, 2016 – 2020

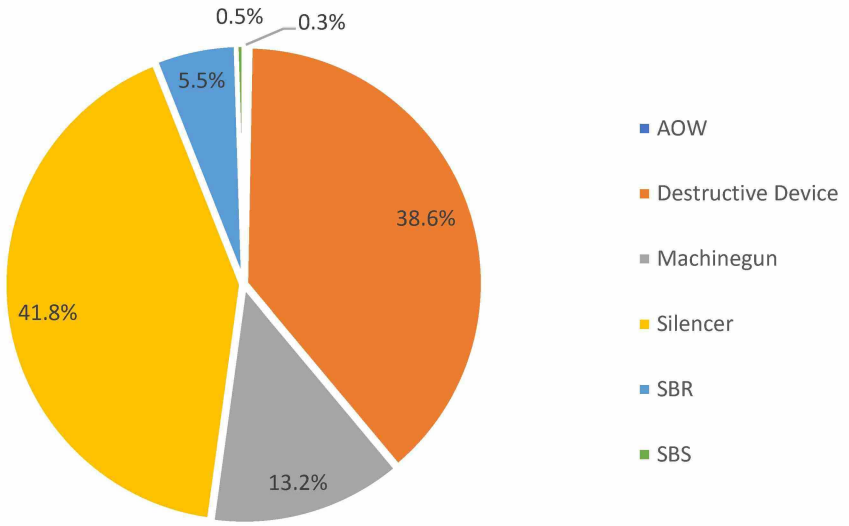


See Table N-10 in Appendix N - NFA for the detailed listing of NFA applications received and associated weapons by form type for 2016 – 2020.

NFA Applications Received and Weapon Type Distribution

Figure N-09 presents the distribution of NFA weapon types for the 10,074,968 NFA weapons associated with the 2,073,274 applications received between 2016 and 2020. Silencers (42%) and destructive devices (39%) accounted for the majority of NFA weapons listed on these applications.

Figure N-09: Weapon Type Distribution on NFA Applications Received, 2016 – 2020



See Table N-11 in Appendix N - NFA for the detailed listing of the total number of associated weapons listed on NFA applications received by weapon type for 2016 – 2020.

NFA Applications Received and Weapon Type Distribution by Form Type

Of the NFA applications submitted between 2016 and 2020, 1,118,269 were either ATF Form 1 or ATF Form 4 applications submitted by non-licensed applicants. The applications involved 1,120,792 weapons. As Table N-12a reflects, silencers were by far the dominant NFA weapon included on applications submitted by non-licensed applicants during this time, and SBRs were a distant second. Over this five-year period, NFA applications included 898,805 silencers and 175,905 SBRs.

Table N-12a: Total Number of Weapons Listed on Form 1 and Form 4 Applications Received by Weapon Type, 2016 – 2020

NFA Weapon Type	Associated Weapons Listed on ATF Form 1	Associated Weapons Listed on ATF Form 4	Total Number of Associated Weapons	% Total
Silencer	29,965	868,840	898,805	80.2%
Short Barrel Rifle	138,294	37,611	175,905	15.7%
Machinegun	211	28,860	29,071	2.6%
Short Barrel Shotgun	5,112	4,385	9,497	0.8%
Any Other Weapon	385	4,285	4,670	0.4%
Destructive Device	1,581	1,263	2,844	0.3%
Total	**175,548**	**945,244**	**1,120,792**	**100.0%**

See Table N-12 in Appendix N - NFA for the detailed listing of the total number of associated weapons listed by form and weapon type for 2016 – 2020.

ATF Form 1 and Associated Weapons

As reflected in Table N-12b, 173,185 ATF Form 1 applications were submitted to manufacture 175,548 NFA weapons between 2016 and 2020. SBRs were the dominant NFA weapon type at 79% (138,294) followed by silencers at 17% (29,965) when associated with ATF Form 1 applications.

Table N-12b: Total Number of Weapons Listed on Form 1 Applications Received by Weapon Type, 2016 – 2020

NFA Weapon Type	Associated Weapons Listed on ATF Form 1	% Total
Silencer	138,294	78.8%
Short Barrel Rifle	29,965	17.1%
Destructive Device	5,112	2.9%
Machinegun	1,581	0.9%
Any Other Weapon	385	0.2%
Short Barrel Shotgun	211	0.1%
Total	**175,548**	**100.0%**

See Table N-12 in Appendix N - NFA for the detailed listing of the total number of associated weapons listed by form and weapon type for 2016 – 2020.

ATF Form 2 and Associated Weapons

As reflected in Table N-12c, ATF received 70,298 ATF Form 2 applications from FFLs to manufacture 3,750,282 NFA weapons between 2016 and 2020. Destructive devices were the dominant NFA weapon type at 51% (1,916,432) followed by silencers at 30% (1,102,030) and machineguns at 15% (572,063) when associated with ATF Form 2 applications.

Table N-12c: Total Number of Weapons Listed on Form 2 Applications Received by Weapon Type, 2016 – 2020

NFA Weapon Type	Associated Weapons Listed on ATF Form 2	% Total
Destructive Device	1,916,432	51.1%
Silencer	1,102,030	29.4%
Machinegun	572,063	15.3%
Short Barrel Rifle	135,658	3.6%
Short Barrel Shotgun	13,520	0.4%
Any Other Weapon	10,579	0.3%
Total	**3,750,282**	**100.0%**

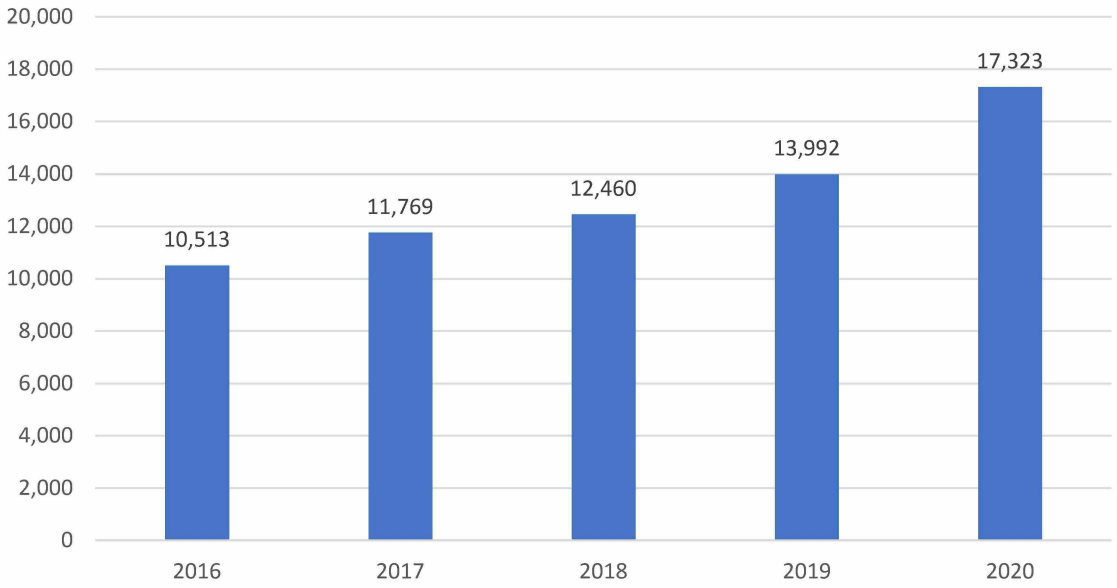
See Table N-12 in Appendix N - NFA for the detailed listing of the total number of associated weapons listed by form and weapon type for 2016 – 2020.

Special Occupational Taxpayers and Associated Revenue

FFLs who engage in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in NFA weapons are required to pay SOT, an annual tax that begins on July 1st and ends June 30th. For purposes of this section, tax year 2016 is July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. To pay the SOT, FFLs must complete ATF Form 5630.7.[64] As reflected

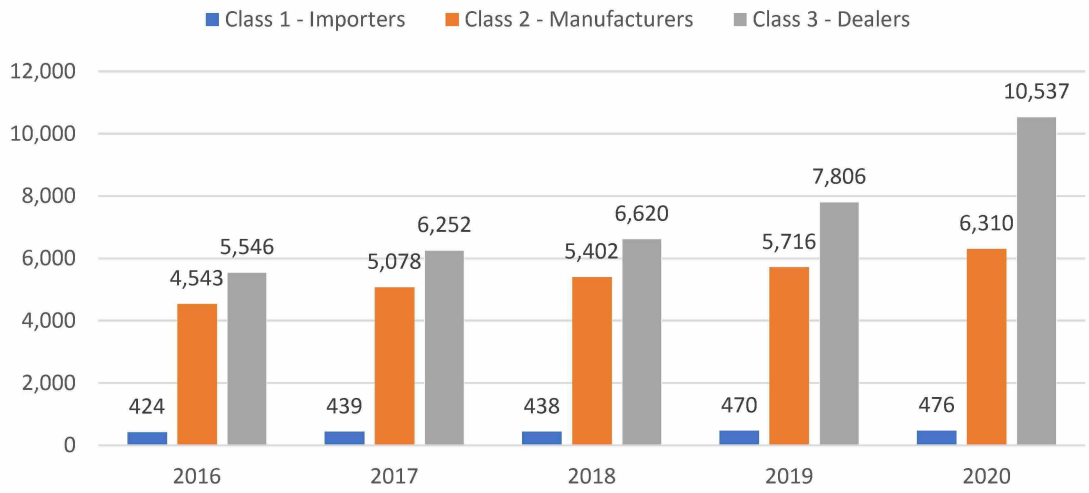
in Figure N-10, the annual total number of SOT holders increased by almost 65% between 2016 (10,513) and 2020 (17,323).

Figure N-10: Total Annual SOT Payers by Tax Year, 2016 – 2020



As reflected in Figure N-11, the annual number of licensed dealers who paid the SOT increased by 90% between 2016 (5,546) and 2020 (10,537). Manufacturers who paid the SOT also increased by 39% from 2016 (4,543) to 2020 (6,310). In contrast, the number of importers who paid the SOT only increased by a modest 12% between 2016 (424) and 2020 (476).

Figure N-11: Total Annual SOT Payers by Tax Class, 2016 – 2020



See Table N-13 in Appendix N - NFA for the detailed listing of the total number of SOT Payers by tax class and year for 2016 – 2020.

The ten states with the largest number of SOT payers in 2020 are presented in Table N-14a. These states comprise of over 43% (7,771) of the total number of SOT payers in 2020 (17,323).

Table N-14a: Top Ten SOT Payers by State and Tax Class, 2020

State	Class 1 - Importers	Class 2 - Manufacturers	Class 3 - Dealers	Total	% Total
Texas	39	748	1,035	1,822	9.8%
Florida	66	462	595	1,123	5.6%
Arizona	30	407	276	713	2.6%
Pennsylvania	17	210	457	684	4.3%
North Carolina	2	231	407	640	3.9%
Ohio	6	239	379	624	3.6%
Virginia	45	197	363	605	3.4%
Georgia	13	203	380	596	3.6%
Colorado	6	157	343	506	3.3%
Tennessee	6	131	321	458	3.0%
Total	**230**	**2,985**	**4,556**	**7,771**	**43.2%**

See Table N-14 in Appendix N - NFA for the complete list of SOT payers by state and tax class in 2020.

As reflected in Table N-15, the total amount of SOT revenue paid increased by almost 19% from 2016 ($5.4 million) to 2019 ($6.4 million). SOT revenue then declined by almost 3% from 2019 ($6.4 million) to 2020 ($6.2 million). Between 2016 and 2020, FFLs paid $30.5 million in SOT.

Table N-15: SOT Revenue, 2016 – 2020

Tax Year	Annual SOT Revenue Paid
2016	$5,420,389.57
2017	$5,999,015.21
2018	$6,436,728.30
2019	$6,439,802.84
2020	$6,260,901.21
Total	**$30,556,837.13**

Summary

The annual number of NFA applications received has grown considerably over the last twenty years with a 1,231% increase in annual applications received between 2000 (41,412) and 2020 (551,074). Between 2016 and 2020, ATF received 2,073,275 eligible applications involving the registration or transfer of 10,074,950 NFA weapons. The most registered or transferred NFA weapons were silencers, machineguns, and destructive devices.

Between 2016 and 2020, FFLs paid more than $30 million in SOT.

To facilitate the submission of NFA applications, ATF established an internet portal to accept eForm submissions in 2013. By 2020, eForms had accounted for almost half of the total number of NFA applications received by ATF. The average ATF processing time for paper NFA applications in 2020 was almost 154 days as compared to eForms which was about 8 days. The substantial decrease in eForm

processing times reflects ATF's commitment to leveraging technology to facilitate lawful firearms commerce more efficiently.

PART VIII:
FFL Inventory Losses

Overview and Reporting Requirements

FFLs are subject to certain requirements when it comes to reporting thefts and losses. Specifically, Title 18 U.S.C. §923(g), states that each licensee shall report the theft or loss of a firearm from the licensee's inventory within 48 hours after the theft or loss is discovered. Licensees must report such thefts or losses by preparing ATF Form 3310.11 - Federal Firearms Licensee Firearms Inventory/Firearms in Transit Theft/Loss Report. This form must be submitted to ATF and the appropriate state/local authorities.

In 2016, ATF amended 27 CFR §478.39a to clarify that when an FFL has a loss incident involving an NFA weapon, the loss must also be reported on ATF Form 3310.11. The term "loss" refers to firearms in which the licensee has a record of acquiring the firearm into their inventory but later cannot account for the disposition of the firearm. The term "theft" refers to firearms unlawfully taken during a burglary, robbery, or larceny.

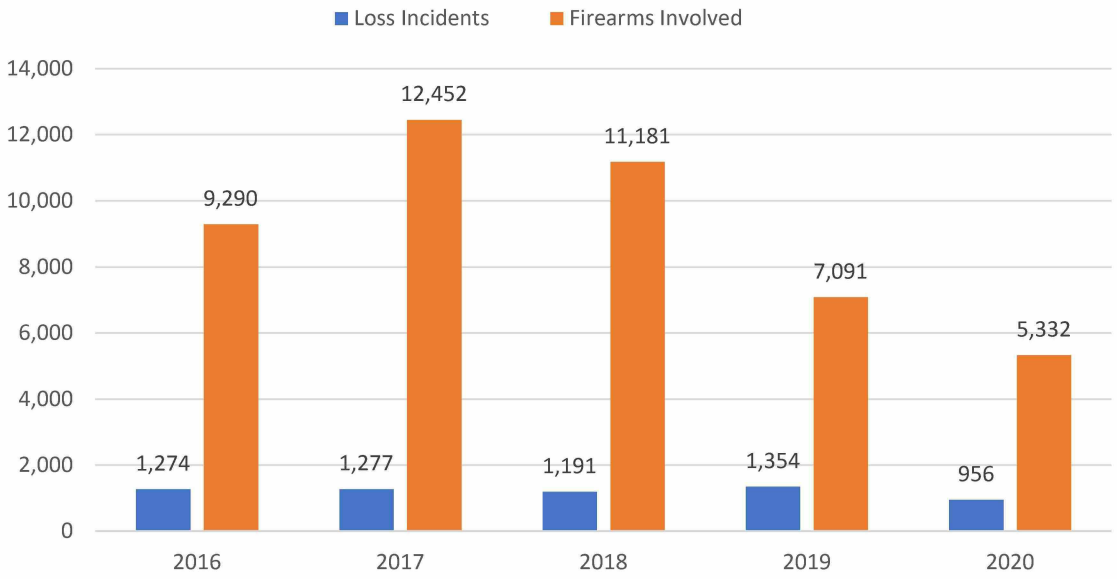
A loss is also commonly referred to as "missing" from inventory. Missing firearms are generally discovered by ATF during a compliance inspection, but they can also be discovered by the FFL during an internal audit. During an ATF compliance inspection, IOIs conduct a complete verification of all firearms currently in inventory and cross reference that inventory with the licensee's required A&D record. If discrepancies are found, the IOI will work with the FFL to reconcile the discrepancy. If the discrepancy cannot be reconciled, and there is no indication the firearm was stolen, the FFL must report the firearm missing.

Reported FFL Losses by Year

Reported FFL inventory losses occur more frequently than all reported thefts (burglaries, robberies, and larcenies) from FFLs. Between 2016 and 2020, FFLs reported 5,766 theft incidents[65] involving 39,147 firearms. In comparison, FFL inventory losses made up nearly 51% (6,052) of the reported theft and/or loss incidents and slightly less than 54% (45,346) of the total number of firearms reported lost or stolen[66] during this same period. See Table IL-01 in Appendix IL – FFL Inventory Losses for a detailed list of reported FFL thefts and/or loss incidents and the number of firearms involved in these reports between 2016 and 2020.

As reflected in Figure IL-01, the number of loss incidents has remained relatively steady each year from 2016 (1,274) to 2019 (1,354). However, between 2019 and 2020, there was a 29% decrease in the total number of loss incidents reported in 2019 (1,354) to 2020 (956). In comparison, there has been a consistent annual decrease in the number of firearms reported missing since 2017, with a 57% drop between 2017 (12,452) and 2020 (5,332).

Figure IL-01: Reported FFL Loss Incidents and Number of Firearms Involved, 2016 – 2020 (Excludes Type 03 and Type 06 FFLs) [67]



As reflected in Table IL-02, the ratio of the number of reported loss incidents per FFL has remained relatively consistent during this time with an average of one reported incident for every 72 FFLs. The highest reported incident to FFL ratio occurred in 2019 with one reported incident per 69 FFLs and the lowest ratio occurred in 2020 with one reported incident per 89 FFLs.

Table IL-02: Average Reported FFL Loss Incidents and Number of Firearms Involved to FFL Ratio, 2016 – 2020 (Excludes Type 03 and Type 06 FFLs)

Year	# of Loss Incidents	# of Firearms Involved	# of Active FFLs	Incident to FFL Ratio
2016	1,274	9,290	88,215	1:69
2017	1,277	12,452	88,085	1:69
2018	1,191	11,181	87,320	1:73
2019	1,354	7,091	86,044	1:64
2020	956	5,332	84,937	1:89
Total Average	**1,210**	**9,069**	**86,920**	**1:72**

Reported FFL Losses by FFL Type

As reflected in Table IL-03, an analysis of loss incidents and missing firearms reported by FFL type reveals that three FFL types, Type 01, 02 and 07, constitute 94% (5,714) of all incidents and 92% (42,216) of all missing firearms. Moreover, Type 01 FFLs accounted for 52% (3,154) of all loss incidents and 57% (26,099) of all missing firearms.

Table IL-03: Reported FFL Loss Incidents and Number of Firearms Involved by FFL Type, 2016 – 2020

FFL Type	# of Loss Incidents	% Total of Loss Incidents	# of Firearms Involved	% Total of Firearms Involved
01	3,154	52.1%	26,099	57.6%
02	1,259	20.8%	7,839	17.3%
07	1,301	21.5%	8,278	18.3%
08	206	3.4%	1,095	2.4%
09	9	0.1%	30	<1%
10	110	1.8%	1,939	4.3%
11	13	0.2%	66	<1%
Total	**6,052**	**100.0%**	**45,346**	**100.0%**

As reflected in Table IL-04, FFLs reported an average of 7.5 firearms missing per loss incident between 2016 and 2020. On average, Type 09 FFLs had the fewest number of missing firearms per reported incident with 3.3 firearms reported missing per incident and Type 10 FFLs had the highest number of missing firearms per reported incident with 17.6 firearms reported missing per incident. Moreover, Type 01 FFLs who account for nearly 58% of all firearms reported missing and 52% of all reported incidents during this time reported 8.3 firearms missing per incident on average.

Table IL-04: Average Number of Firearms Involved per Reported Loss Incident by FFL Type, 2016 – 2020

FFL Type	# of Loss Incidents	# of Firearms Involved	# of Firearms Involved per Incident
01	3,154	26,099	8.3
02	1,259	7,839	6.2
07	1,301	8,278	6.4
08	206	1,095	5.3
09	9	30	3.3
10	110	1,939	17.6
11	13	66	5.1
Total	**6,052**	**45,346**	**7.5**

As reflected in Table IL-05, from 2016 to 2020 there were an average of 86,920 active FFLs, of which only 5% (4,507) reported a loss incident. Of those reporting a loss incident, nearly 19% (843) reported multiple loss incidents.

Table IL-05: Loss Incident Report Volumes by FFL Type and Multiple Loss Report Rate, 2016 – 2020

FFL Type	Avg # FFLs 2016-2020	# of Loss Incidents Reported	FFLs Reporting at Least 1 Loss	% FFLs Reporting at Least 1 Loss	FFLs Reporting > 1 Loss	Multiple Loss Report Rate
01	61,522	3,154	2,451	4.0%	427	17.4%
02	8,638	1,259	1,008	11.7%	168	16.7%
07	14,606	1,301	933	6.4%	199	21.3%
08	1,357	206	60	4.4%	29	48.3%
09	117	9	8	6.8%	1	12.5%
10	410	110	37	9.0%	17	45.9%
11	270	13	10	3.7%	2	20.0%
Total	**86,920**	**6,052**	**4,507**	**5.2%**	**843**	**18.7%**

Reported FFL Losses by States and Territories

From 2016 to 2020, all 50 states and three territories had at least one reported FFL loss incident. See Table IL-06 in Appendix IL – FFL Inventory Losses for a detailed list of FFL loss incident data and frequency rates for each state and territory between 2016 and 2020.

Percentage of Total Reported Loss Incidents

As reflected in Table IL-06a, the top ten states with the highest number of loss incidents accounted for 46% (2,799) of all loss incidents for this period. Texas (9%) and Florida (8%) had the highest number of loss incidents between 2016 and 2020.

Table IL-06a: Top Ten States by Reported FFL Loss Incidents, 2016 – 2020

State	# of Loss Incidents	% Total of Loss Incidents
Texas	549	9.1%
Florida	463	7.7%
North Carolina	281	4.6%
Georgia	271	4.5%
Ohio	271	4.5%
Tennessee	211	3.5%
Missouri	199	3.3%
Arizona	192	3.2%
Virginia	187	3.1%
California	175	2.9%
Total	**2,799**	**46.2%**

See Table IL-06 in Appendix IL – FFL Inventory Losses for the detailed listing of reported loss incidents by state and territory between 2016 and 2020.

Frequency Rate of Reported Loss Incidents Based on State FFL Population

Based on average yearly FFL population per state[68], Maryland (30:1), New Hampshire (44:1), and Utah (45:1) had the highest frequency rate of loss incidents among its state's average FFL population from 2016 to 2020 (See Table IL-06b).

Table IL-06b: Top Ten States with the Highest Frequency Rate in FFLs Reporting Loss Incidents, 2016 – 2020

State	Avg # of Loss Incidents per Year	Avg # of Active FFLs per Year	Annual Frequency Rate (# of FFLs per Reported Loss Incident)
Maryland	26.6	786	30:1
New Hampshire	14.8	649	44:1
Utah	28.8	1,285	45:1
Florida	92.6	4,480	48:1
Georgia	54.2	2,583	48:1
South Carolina	29.8	1,486	50:1
Tennessee	42.2	2,093	50:1
Alabama	32.8	1,665	51:1
Louisiana	30.4	1,580	52:1
Mississippi	22.0	1,236	56:1

In contrast, New Jersey (176:1) Michigan (152:1), New York (134:1) had the lowest frequency rate of loss incidents among its state's average FFL population between 2016 and 2020 (See Table IL-06c).

Table IL-06c: Top Ten States with the Lowest Frequency Rate in FFLs Reporting Loss Incidents, 2016 – 2020

State	Avg # of Loss Incidents per Year	Avg # of Active FFLs per Year	Annual Frequency Rate (# of FFLs per Reported Loss Incident)
New Jersey	2.4	421	176:1
Michigan	17.8	2,702	152:1
New York	16.2	2,170	134:1
North Dakota	4.2	545	130:1
Minnesota	14.8	1,798	121:1
Wyoming	6.6	792	120:1
Iowa	13.8	1,615	117:1
Nebraska	7.6	892	117:1
Colorado	20.6	2,312	112:1
Wisconsin	17.4	1,942	112:1

See Table IL-06 in Appendix IL – FFL Inventory Losses for the detailed listing of reported loss incidents and annual frequency rates by state and territory between 2016 and 2020.

Percentage of Total Firearms Involved

When analyzing the firearms involved in the reported loss incidents, Oregon (4,053), Florida (2,765), and Texas (2,227) reported the most firearms missing from inventory (See Table IL-06d).

Table IL-06d: Top Ten States Reporting Missing Firearms, 2016 – 2020

State	# of Firearms Involved	% Total of Firearms Involved
Oregon[69]	4,053	8.9%
Florida	2,765	6.1%
Texas	2,227	4.9%
Ohio	2,157	4.8%
California	2,105	4.6%
Kentucky	1,964	4.3%
Virginia	1,763	3.9%
Connecticut	1,742	3.8%
Louisiana	1,646	3.6%
Georgia	1,392	3.1%
Total	**21,814**	**48.1%**

Firearms Reported Missing by Weapon Type

As reflected in Table IL-07a, rifles (14,171) and pistols (13,818) accounted for nearly 62% of missing firearms reported lost between 2016 and 2020.

Table IL-07a: Total Reported Missing Firearms by Weapon Type, 2016 – 2020

Weapon Type[70]	Quantity	% Total
Rifle	14,171	31.3%
Pistol	13,818	30.5%
Shotgun	5,910	13.0%
Receiver/Frame	5,500	12.1%
Revolver	4,393	9.7%
Silencer	677	1.5%
Machinegun[71]	377	0.8%
Derringer	236	0.5%
Unknown Type	135	0.3%
Destructive Device	75	0.2%
Combination Gun	48	0.1%
Any Other Weapon	5	0.0%
Tear Gas Launcher	1	0.0%
Total	**45,346**	**100.0%**

See Table IL-07 in Appendix IL – FFL Inventory Losses for the detailed listing of weapon types reported missing by year between 2016 and 2020.

Recovery of Firearms Reported Missing by FFLs

An analysis of firearms reported missing that have been recovered by law enforcement reveals that 2.6% (1,210) of the total firearms reported missing (45,346) by FFLs between 2016 and 2020 have been recovered[72]. Of the 1,210 recovered firearms, 67% (820) were able to calculate a time to recovery (TTR). TTR is the total number of days between the recovery date and the date of reported loss. The reported loss date represents the date the FFL discovered and reported the loss to ATF and may or may not represent the actual date the firearm went missing from the FFLs inventory. The firearm could have been missing for several months or longer prior to being discovered during an internal inventory or ATF compliance inspection. On average, the TTR was 308 days for the 820 recovered firearms. See Table IL-08 in Appendix IL – FFL Inventory Losses for a full list of missing firearm recovery information.

As reflected in Table IL-09 in Appendix IL – FFL Inventory Losses, recovery location information was reported in 69% (836) of the 1,210 firearms recovered. Theft location data was reported on 98% (1,190) of the 1,210 incident reports involving the recovered firearms. There were 823 recoveries in which both a loss location and a recovery location could be determined for the trace. Of these recoveries, 68% (562) of the missing firearm recoveries occurred in the same state in which they were reported missing, while 32% (261) were recovered in a different state or country other than the reported loss location. Moreover, slightly more than 1% (17) of the reported missing firearm recoveries occurred in a foreign country.

ATF Response

When a firearm is reported lost by an FFL, ATF is no longer able to trace that firearm to the first unlicensed purchaser as the chain of distribution ends at the FFL reporting the loss. To reduce and prevent FFL losses, ATF has engaged in a two-prong approach: education and inspection. ATF regularly conducts educational seminars, known as industry outreach, for FFLs which focus on firearm inventory security, internal controls, and overall compliance with the GCA. Between 2016 and 2019, ATF conducted 896 industry outreach seminars. In 2020, due to COVID restrictions, ATF conducted more

than 6,000 telephonic meetings with FFLs to provide educational refreshers on the GCA requirements and answer any questions.

ATF FFL compliance inspections include conducting a 100 percent inventory verification which requires that each firearm be physically identified by serial number and matched to the corresponding FFLs A&D entry. If any discrepancies are found, ATF works with the FFL to reconcile any missing firearms. If, the firearms cannot be accounted for, ATF will assist the FFL with properly reporting the firearms missing.

The importance of conducting regular audits of their firearm inventories and maintaining accurate records is stressed to FFLs during their inspections and noted in multiple publicly available ATF publications, including ATF Publication 5380.1 - Loss Prevention for Firearms Retailers. This publication provides FFLs with recommended internal loss prevention controls, best practices for maintaining accurate inventories and associated records, and general education about firearm security and controls.

Summary

A theft or loss of a firearm from an FFLs inventory must be reported within 48 hours after the theft or loss is discovered. Reported FFL firearm losses occur more frequently than thefts of FFLs. Between 2016 and 2020, FFLs reported 5,766 theft related incidents involving 39,147 firearms, and 6,052 loss incidents involving 45,346 firearms. The data in this report is derived exclusively from FFL loss report(s); these reports do not include firearms that FFLs have reported to be involved in a theft. An analysis of FFL thefts will be part of a subsequent report.

Between 2016 and 2020, the number of loss incidents remained relatively steady. The number of firearms reported missing, however, has decreased by 57% since 2017. These decreases may, in part, reflect the work that ATF has done to prevent and reconcile missing firearms, and the cooperation it has received from industry members.

Between 2016 and 2020, on average, 7.5 firearms were reported missing per loss incident, of which pistols and rifles accounted for 61% of the missing firearms. Type 01, 02 and 07 FFLs constituted 94% of all loss incidents and 93% of all missing firearms. Based on the average number of active FFLs, regardless of FFL type, only 5% of FFLs reported a loss incident. Of the 5% of FFLs that reported a loss incident, nearly 19% reported multiple loss incidents.

PART IX:
Industry Overview

Overview

ATF's Federal Firearms Licensing Center issues and renews FFLs in accordance with the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA). ATF's Federal Explosives Licensing Center issues and renews Federal explosives licenses (FEL) and permits submitted by industry members who manufacture, deal in, and import or receive explosive materials in accordance with the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 and Safe Explosives Act of 2002. ATF issues nine types of FFLs and five types of explosives licenses and permits[73].

The nine FFL types are:

- Type 01 - *Dealer in Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices.*
- Type 02 - *Pawnbroker in Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices*.
- Type 03 - *Collector of Curios and Relics.*
- Type 06 - *Manufacturer of Ammunition for Firearms Other Than Ammunition for Destructive Devices or Armor Piercing Ammunition.*
- Type 07 - *Manufacturer of Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices.*
- Type 08 - *Importer of Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices or Ammunition for Firearms Other Than Destructive Devices, or Ammunition Other Than Armor Piercing Ammunition*.
- Type 09 - *Dealer in Destructive Devices.*
- Type 10 - *Manufacturer of Destructive Devices, Ammunition for Destructive Devices or Armor Piercing Ammunition.*
- Type 11 - *Importer of Destructive Devices, Ammunition for Destructive Devices or Armor Piercing Ammunition.*

Type 01, 02, 07, 08, 09, 10, and 11 FFLs are authorized to engage in commerce involving firearms. Type 06 FFLs are only authorized to engage in commerce involving the manufacturing of ammunition (an FFL is not required to simply sell ammunition). Type 03 FFLs are not authorized to engage in the business of manufacturing, importing, or dealing in firearms. They are solely authorized to enhance personal collections of curio and relic firearms.

National FFL Population Trends

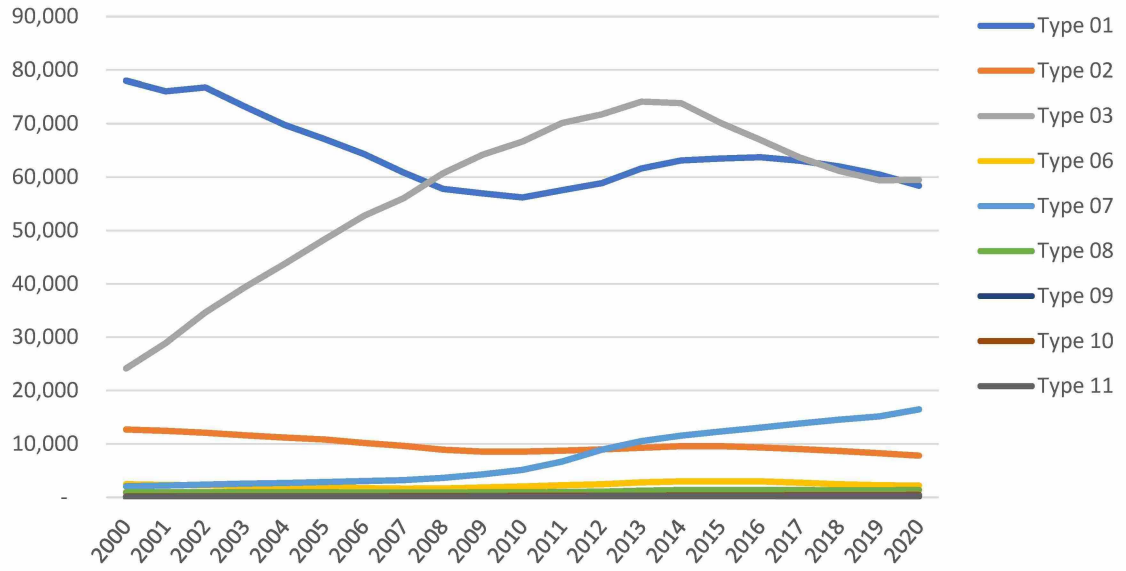
Cumulative Review of All FFL Types

Table IO-01 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview and Figure IO-01 examine the total number of licensees by FFL type from 2000 to 2020. For each year, the total number of licensees is based on those FFLs that were active at any time in that year.

Overall, from 2000 (120,684) to 2020 (146,586) the population for all FFL types grew by nearly 22% with most of the growth occurring within the first half of the period. However, there are major differences

over time in population trends across different types of FFLs. Specifically, Type 03 FFLs increased by more than 146% between 2000 (24,143) and 2020 (59,457) (with the greatest increase occurring between 2000 to 2013), while overall the population of all other FFLs, excluding Type 03 FFLs, decreased by almost 10% over this period.

Figure IO-01: Total Number of FFLs by FFL Type, 2000 – 2020



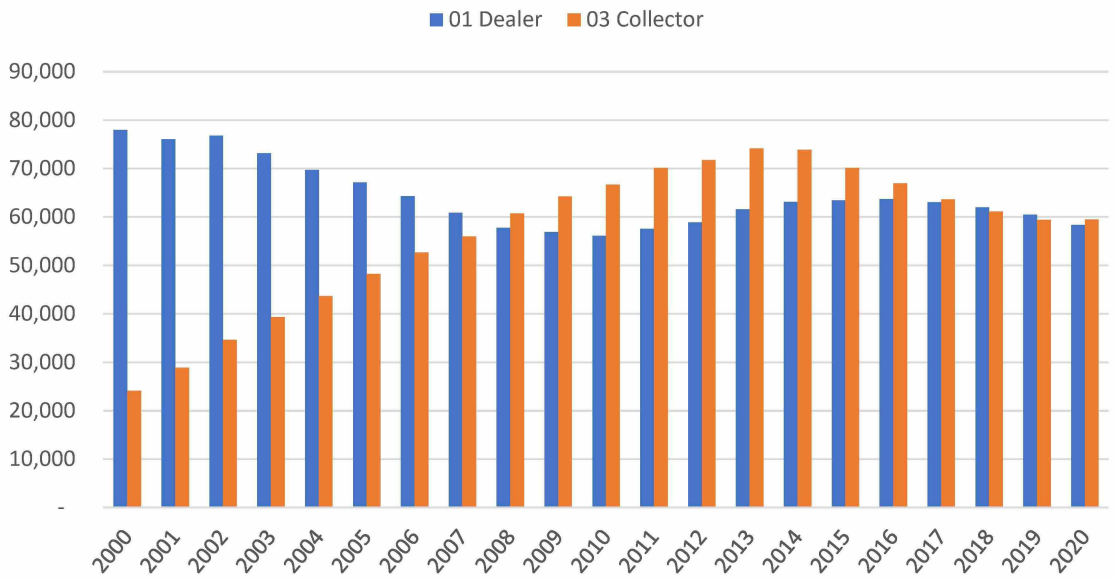
The number of Type 01 FFLs and Type 02 FFLs decreased by more than 25% and approximately 39% respectively from 2000 to 2020, and both declines were concentrated from 2000 to 2010. In contrast to the declines in population for Type 01 and Type 02 FFLs, most other types of FFLs reflected large population increases from 2000 to 2020. Specifically, the Type 07 FFL population increased by more than 694%, the Type 08 FFL population increased by approximately 51%, the Type 09 FFL population increased by more than 914%, the Type 10 FFL population increased by almost 213%, and the Type 11 FFL population increased by nearly 290% between 2000 and 2020.

See Table IO-01 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown and analysis of the national FFL population by FFL type between 2000 and 2020.

Comparison of Type 01 and 03 FFL Populations

As reflected in Figure IO-02, Type 01 FFLs steadily decreased between 2000 and 2010 and then leveled off between 2010 and 2020. In contrast, Type 03 FFLs steadily increased between 2000 and 2013 and then began a steady decline between 2013 and 2020. To some degree, the decline in the Type 01 FFL population from 2000 to 2010 corresponds with the increase in Type 03 FFLs during this same time.

Figure IO-02: Comparison of Type 01 to Type 03 FFL Populations, 2000 – 2020

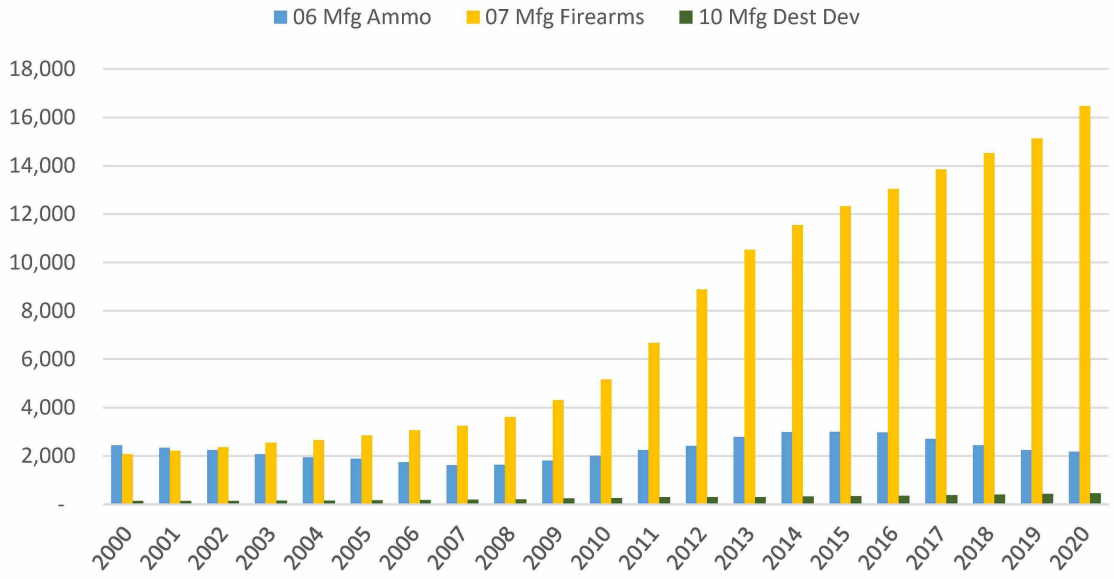


See Table IO-01 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown and analysis of the national FFL population by FFL type between 2000 and 2020.

Comparison of Type 06, 07, and 10 FFL Populations

While the number of Type 07 FFLs increased between 2000 and 2020, the number of Type 06 FFLs declined by more than 10% over this period. As reflected in Figure IO-03, Type 07 FFLs had the greatest increase in population among licensed manufacturers and experienced the largest growth after 2008.

Figure IO-03: Comparison of Type 06, 07, and 10 FFL Populations, 2000 – 2020



See Table IO-01 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown and analysis of the national FFL population by FFL type between 2000 and 2020.

National Trends in Overall Population Share by FFL Type

This section examines national trends in the population share of the different FFL types from 2000 to 2020. Population share is the proportion that each FFL type represents within the total FFL population for a particular year.

Table IO-2a presents the population share by FFL type for 2000, 2010 and 2020. Overall, the population share of Type 01 FFLs dropped from nearly 65% of all FFLs in 2000 (78,018), to approximately 40% in 2010 (56,176) and showed little change in population share between 2010 to 2020 (58,353). Type 02 FFLs dropped from about 11% in 2000 (12,702) to 5% in 2020 (7,808). Type 03 FFLs increased in population share from 20% of all FFLs in 2000 (24,143), to nearly 48% in 2010 (66,657), with a modest decrease to approximately 41% in 2020 (59,457). Type 07 FFLs increased in population share from nearly 2% of all FFLs in 2000 (2,074), to approximately 4% in 2010 (5,169), and then increased to more than 11% in 2020 (16,473). In 2020, FFL Types 01, 02, 03, and 07, represented nearly 97% of all FFLs.

Table IO-02a: Total Annual Population Share by FFL Type – 2000, 2010, and 2020

	2000		2010		2020	
FFL Type	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Not Identified	138	0.1%	33	0.0%	3	0%
Type 01	78,018	64.6%	56,176	40.1%	58,353	39.8%
Type 02	12,702	10.5%	8,562	6.1%	7,808	5.3%
Type 03	24,143	20.0%	66,657	47.6%	59,457	40.6%
Type 06	2,443	2.0%	2,012	1.4%	2,189	1.5%
Type 07	2,074	1.7%	5,169	3.7%	16,473	11.2%
Type 08	927	0.8%	971	0.7%	1,398	1.0%
Type 09	14	0.0%	49	0.0%	142	0.1%
Type 10	148	0.1%	270	0.2%	463	0.3%
Type 11	77	0.1%	163	0.1%	300	0.2%
Total	**120,684**	**100.0%**	**140,062**	**100.0%**	**146,586**	**100.0%**

See Table IO-02 and IO-02b in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown and analysis of the overall population share by FFL type between 2000 and 2020 including and excluding Type 03 FFLs.

National Trends in FFL Turnover

Between 2000 and 2020, 295,426 new FFLs were issued, while during the same period, 257,652 FFLs were discontinued, creating an overall net gain of 37,774 FFLs. FFLs may discontinue their license for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, going out of business, a change in ownership, or a change in the type of business being conducted, such as changing from a dealer to manufacture of firearms.[74] See Table IO-03 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed account of new and discontinued FFLs by FFL Type between 2000 and 2020.

FFL Population Turnover by FFL Type

As reflected in Table IO-03a, both Type 01 (15,982) and Type 02 (4,045) FFLs had a net decrease in its respective FFL population between 2000 and 2020. In contrast, Type 03 (41,745) and Type 07 (14,381) FFLs showed significant net increases during this same period.

Table IO-03a: Comparison of New FFLs to Discontinued FFLs by FFL Type, 2000 – 2020

Type of Market Action	Not ID'd	Type 01	Type 02	Type 03	Type 06	Type 07	Type 08	Type 09	Type 10	Type 11	Total
New FFLs	0	94,203	14,164	151,883	5,444	25,568	2,772	224	711	457	295,426
OOB FFLs	136	(110,185)	(18,209)	(110,138)	(5,098)	(11,187)	(2,068)	(90)	(336)	(205)	(257,652)
Net Change	**136**	**(15,982)**	**(4,045)**	**41,745**	**346**	**14,381**	**704**	**134**	**375**	**252**	**37,774**

As reflected in Table IO-03b, Type 01 (3,934) and 02 (1,397) FFLs similarly showed net deceases between 2016 and 2020. In contrast, Type 03 FFLs exhibited a very large net increase between 2000 and 2020 and saw a modest reversal of this pattern with a net decrease of 6,820 FFLs between 2016 and 2020.

Table IO-03b: Comparison of New FFLs to OOB FFLs by FFL Type, 2016 – 2020

Type of Market Action	Not ID'd	Type 01	Type 02	Type 03	Type 06	Type 07	Type 08	Type 09	Type 10	Type 11	Total
New FFLs	0	21,653	2,371	26,103	1,087	10,400	778	103	240	145	62,880
OOB FFLs	8	(25,587)	(3,768)	(32,923)	(1,584)	(5,853)	(667)	(38)	(112)	(81)	(70,621)
Net Change	**8**	**(3,934)**	**(1,397)**	**(6,820)**	**(497)**	**4,547**	**111**	**65**	**128**	**64**	**(7,741)**

FFLs by Zoned Premises and Legal Structure

As reflected in Table IO-04a, approximately 73% of all FFLs operate their business from either a residential (33%), commercial (29%) or agricultural/rural (11%) zoned premises. Moreover, 36% of Type 01, 33% of Type 07, and 23% of Type 08 FFLs operate from a residential location. FFLs are permitted to operate their business from any location not prohibited by state or local zoning laws or ordinances. For the total number of FFLs by FFL type associated with zoned premises, see Table IO-04 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview.

Table IO-04a: Percentage Breakdown of Zoned Premises[75] by FFL Type[76], 2020

Premises Location	Type 01	Type 02	Type 06	Type 07	Type 08	Type 09	Type 10	Type 11	% Total
Not Available	5.5%	4.0%	4.3%	4.2%	6.2%	7.0%	5.4%	6.3%	5.1%
Agricultural/Rural	11.9%	2.6%	15.2%	11.5%	6.2%	4.2%	7.6%	4.7%	10.9%
Commercial (Retail & Office)	27.2%	64.9%	16.4%	21.8%	30.3%	46.5%	25.7%	31.7%	29.4%
Exempt, Government, Historical	7.2%	8.2%	7.2%	7.1%	6.9%	6.3%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%
Industrial (General & Heavy)	3.9%	3.7%	9.4%	12.3%	18.2%	16.2%	31.1%	29.7%	6.1%
Recreational	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Residential	36.2%	9.9%	37.6%	33.0%	22.6%	12.0%	7.6%	9.3%	32.8%
Vacant Land	4.9%	4.0%	6.3%	5.8%	4.4%	4.9%	5.6%	4.0%	5.0%
All Other	2.4%	2.1%	3.2%	3.5%	4.1%	2.8%	8.6%	6.7%	2.7%
Total # of FFLs	**58,353**	**7,808**	**2,189**	**16,473**	**1,398**	**142**	**463**	**300**	**87,126**

As reflected in Table IO-05a, Type 01 FFLs are predominately licensed as sole proprietors (46%) or limited liability companies (LLC) (31%). In contrast, Type 02 FFLs are predominately licensed as corporations (44%) or LLCs (32%). Type 07 FFLs (55%) and Type 08 FFLs (47%) are predominately licensed as LLC. For the total number of FFLs by FFL type and business legal structure composition, see Table IO-05 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview.

Table IO-05a: Percentage Breakdown of Business Legal Structure Composition by FFL Type, 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)

Business Legal Structure	Type 01	Type 02	Type 06	Type 07	Type 08	Type 09	Type 10	Type 11	% Total
Not Available	3.2%	3.7%	2.5%	1.9%	4.4%	2.8%	1.1%	3.3%	3.0%
Sole Proprietor	46.4%	17.1%	40.1%	22.6%	13.1%	2.8%	2.8%	1.7%	38.1%
Partnership	3.2%	3.8%	2.8%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	2.8%
Corporation	16.7%	43.7%	14.6%	19.2%	34.6%	60.6%	54.4%	59.0%	20.2%
Other (LLCs)	30.6%	31.7%	40.0%	54.7%	46.9%	33.1%	41.7%	35.7%	35.8%
Total # of FFLs	**58,353**	**7,808**	**2,189**	**16,473**	**1,398**	**142**	**463**	**300**	**87,126**

State and Territory Trends in FFL Population

Nationally, the FFL population increased by 21% from 2000 (120,684) to 2020 (146,586). However, there were significant differences in population trends across states and territories. Over this period, 14 states and territories experienced FFL population decreases, ranging from -3% to -63%. The remaining forty-one states and territories experienced FFL population increases, ranging from less than 1% to more than 173%.[77]

As reflected in Table IO-06a, DC[78] (173%), Rhode Island (102%), and Massachusetts (98%) experienced the greatest increases in FFL populations from 2000 to 2020.

Table IO-06a: Top Ten States/Territories with Highest Percentage Change Increase in FFL Population, 2000 – 2020

State or Territory	% Change 2000 to 2020
DC	173.3%
RI	101.6%
MA	97.7%
MD	95.9%
UT	70.2%
SC	62.8%
AZ	61.4%
NH	56.7%
DE	55.1%
CO	48.2%

See Table IO-06 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and the percentage change in FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Overall Population Share by States/Territories for All FFL Types

Population share has remained stable among the top ten states with the largest population share between 2000 and 2020. As reflected in Table IO-06b, the top ten leading states comprised more than 44% of all FFLs in 2000 and approximately 45% in 2020.

Table IO-06b: Top Ten States/Territories by Highest FFL Population Share - 2000 and 2020

State or Territory	% Total of FFL Population 2000	State or Territory	% Total of FFL Population 2020
TX	7.8%	TX	8.3%
CA	6.4%	CA	6.6%
FL	4.7%	FL	5.5%
PA	4.4%	PA	4.6%
MI	4.0%	IL	3.5%
OH	3.7%	NC	3.5%
MO	3.4%	OH	3.4%
IL	3.4%	MO	3.2%
NY	3.4%	VA	3.0%
GA	3.0%	MA	3.0%
Total Top Ten	**44.2%**	**Total Top Ten**	**44.6%**
Other States	**55.8%**	**Other States**	**55.4%**

See Table IO-06 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and its percentage of overall FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Type 01 FFLs

As reflected in Table IO-07 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview, the number of Type 01 FFLs decreased by more than 25% from 2000 to 2020 nationally, with only three states Colorado (5%), South Carolina (23%), and Utah (4%) showing growth. The remaining 52 states[79] and territories experienced declines in their Type 01 FFL populations, ranging from -4% to -62%.

As reflected in Table IO-07a, Massachusetts (62%), California (55%) and Alaska (54%) experienced the greatest declines in their Type 01 FFL populations.

Table IO-07a: Top Ten States/Territories by Highest Percentage Change Decrease in Type 01 FFL Population Totals Between 2000 and 2020

State or Territory	% Change 2000 to 2020
MA	-61.9%
CA	-55.3%
AK	-53.6%
MP	-50.0%
HI	-42.5%
MI	-41.6%
VT	-37.8%
CT	-37.0%
IL	-36.7%
RI	-36.6%

See Table IO-07 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and the percentage change in Type 01 FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Population Share of States and Territories

As reflected in Table IO-07b, the top ten states comprised nearly 44% of the Type 01 FFL population in 2000 and more than 42% in 2020. Nine of the ten leading states in 2000 were also among the ten leading states in 2020. Texas maintained the greatest share of Type 01 FFLs for both years, accounting for nearly 8% in 2000 and more than 9% in 2020.

Table IO-07b: Top Ten States/Territories by Highest Type 01 FFL Population Share - 2000 and 2020

States & Territories	% Total of Type 01 FFL Population 2000	States & Territories	% Total of Type 01 FFL Population 2020
TX	7.7%	TX	9.3%
CA	6.0%	PA	4.5%
PA	4.8%	FL	4.4%
MI	4.6%	OH	3.9%
OH	4.1%	NC	3.6%
FL	3.7%	MI	3.6%
NY	3.6%	CA	3.6%
IL	3.5%	MO	3.4%
MO	3.1%	NY	3.1%
IN	2.8%	IL	2.9%
Total Top Ten	**43.9%**	**Total Top Ten**	**42.3%**
Other States	**56.1%**	**Other States**	**57.7%**

See Table IO-07 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and its percentage of overall Type 01 FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Type 02 FFLs

As reflected in Table IO-08 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview, the number of Type 02 FFLs decreased by more than 38% from 2000 to 2020 nationally, with only three states, Maine (19%) Ohio (9%), and Oregon (25%) showing growth and six states (Arizona, Hawaii, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) showing no change. The remaining states and territories[80] experienced declines in their Type 02 FFL populations, ranging from -2% to -75%. Table IO-08a presents the top ten states and territories that experienced the greatest declines in their Type 02 FFL populations.

Table IO-08a: Top Ten States/Territories by Highest Percentage Change Decrease in Type 02 FFL Population Totals Between 2000 and 2020

State or Territory	% Change 2000 to 2020
MA	-75.0%
PA	-73.9%
CA	-70.0%
AK	-65.3%
NM	-61.5%
WY	-61.2%
MS	-56.4%
AL	-53.2%
OK	-52.7%
TN	-51.0%

See Table IO-08 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and the percentage change in Type 02 FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Population Share of States and Territories

As reflected in Table IO-08b, the top ten states comprised nearly 61% of the entire Type 02 FFL population in 2000, and approximately 59% in 2020. Nine of the ten leading states in 2000 were also among the ten leading states in 2020. Texas maintained the greatest share of Type 02 FFLs for both years, accounting for approximately 14% in both 2000 and 2020.

Table IO-08b: Top Ten States/Territories by Highest Type 02 FFL Population Share - 2000 and 2020

State or Territory	% Total of Type 02 FFL Population 2000	State or Territory	% Total of Type 02 FFL Population 2020
TX	14.3%	TX	14.0%
GA	8.2%	FL	8.3%
FL	7.9%	GA	7.1%
NC	4.8%	NC	5.8%
AL	4.6%	AR	4.8%
AR	4.6%	KY	4.4%
OK	4.3%	MO	4.0%
TN	4.2%	AL	3.5%
KY	4.0%	TN	3.4%
MS	3.7%	OK	3.3%
Total Top Ten	**60.5%**	**Total Top Ten**	**58.7%**
Other States	**39.5%**	**Other States**	**41.3%**

See Table IO-08 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and its percentage of overall Type 02 FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Type 03 FFLs

As reflected in Table IO-09 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview, the Type 03 FFL population increased by approximately 146% between 2000 and 2020, with only one state, New Jersey (-8%) and two territories, Guam (-86%) and U.S. Virgin Islands (-67%) showing declines. The remaining states and territories[81] all experienced increases in their Type 03 FFL populations, ranging from more than 54% to nearly 343%.

Table IO-09a presents the top ten states and territories that experienced the greatest increases in their Type 03 FFL populations.

Table IO-09a: Top Ten States/Territories by Highest Percentage Change Increase in Type 03 FFL Population Totals Between 2000 and 2020

State or Territory	% Change 2000 to 2020
DC	342.9%
WA	288.5%
PR	266.7%
UT	240.2%
MD	238.5%
MA	230.8%
NH	223.9%
RI	213.9%
ND	211.9%
SD	198.1%

See Table IO-09 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and the percentage change in Type 03 FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Population Share of States and Territories

As reflected in Table IO-09b, the top ten leading states comprised approximately 52% and 54% of the national population share for Type 03 FFLs in 2000 and 2020, respectively. Seven of the ten leading states in 2000 were also among the ten leading states in 2020. California maintained the greatest national population share of Type 03 FFLs for both years, accounting for more than 9% in 2000 and 11% in 2020.

Table IO-09b: Top Ten States/Territories by Highest Type 03 FFL Population Share – 2000 and 2020

State or Territory	% Total of Type 03 FFL Population 2000	State or Territory	% Total of Type 03 FFL Population 2020
CA	9.3%	CA	11.2%
FL	6.1%	MA	6.2%
PA	5.4%	FL	5.9%
TX	4.9%	PA	5.7%
MO	4.7%	TX	5.3%
MA	4.6%	IL	5.1%
IL	4.6%	MD	4.1%
NY	4.5%	VA	3.6%
MI	4.2%	NY	3.2%
OH	3.4%	WA	3.2%
Total Top Ten	**51.7%**	**Total Top Ten**	**53.5%**
Other States	**48.3%**	**Other States**	**46.5%**

See Table IO-09 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and its percentage of overall Type 03 FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Type 07 FFLs

As reflected in Table IO-10 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview, the population of Type 07 FFLs increased by more than 694% between 2000 and 2020. All states and territories[82] that had a Type 07 FFL during this time experienced increases in their Type 07 FFL populations, ranging from 160% to 1900%.

Table IO-10a presents the top ten states and territories that experienced the greatest increases in their Type 07 FFL populations.

Table IO-10a: Top Ten States/Territories by Highest Percentage Change Increase in Type 07 FFL Population Totals Between 2000 and 2020

State or Territory	% Change 2000 to 2020
RI	1900.0%
CO	1681.5%
IA	1600.0%
MS	1483.3%
ND	1433.3%
AK	1362.5%
UT	1348.5%
TX	1248.0%
KS	1247.1%
LA	1190.0%

See Table IO-10 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and the percentage change in Type 07 FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Population Share of States and Territories

As reflected in Table IO-10b, the top ten leading states comprised approximately 47% and 48% of the national population share for Type 07 FFLs in 2000 and 2020, respectively. Six of the ten leading states

in 2000 were also among the ten leading states in 2020. Texas displaced California as the lead contributor of Type 07 FFLs in 2020, capturing more than 12% of the national population share compared to approximately 8% by California in 2000. Among states that were lead contributors in both years, Texas showed the greatest change in its share of the national population of Type 07 FFLs, from more than 7% in 2000 to approximately 12% in 2020.

Table IO-10b: Top Ten States/Territories by Highest Type 07 FFL Population Share – 2000 and 2020

State or Territory	% Total of Type 07 FFL Population 2000	State or Territory	% Total of Type 07 FFL Population 2020
CA	7.7%	TX	12.3%
TX	7.2%	FL	6.1%
FL	6.3%	AZ	5.8%
AZ	4.8%	OH	3.9%
PA	4.2%	NC	3.8%
OH	3.9%	CA	3.8%
TN	3.7%	PA	3.2%
CT	3.4%	GA	3.1%
MA	3.2%	CO	2.9%
MN	3.0%	UT	2.9%
Total Top Ten	**47.4%**	**Total Top Ten**	**47.8%**
Other States	**52.6%**	**Other States**	**52.2%**

See Table IO-10 in Appendix IO– Industry Overview for a detailed breakdown of states/territories and its percentage of overall Type 07 FFL population between 2000 and 2020.

Type 06, 08, 09, 10, and 11 FFLs

As reflected in Tables IO-11 through IO-14, the population of Type 08, 09, 10, and 11 FFLs increased by approximately 51%, 914%, 213%, and 290%, respectively. Increases in states and territories ranged from 16% to 800% for Type 08 FFLs, approximately 267% to 800% for Type 09 FFLs, 25% to 900% for Type 10 FFLs, and approximately 38% to 800% for Type 11 FFLs. The greatest increase in Type 08 FFLs was observed in Puerto Rico. The greatest increase for Type 09 FFLs occurred in California, Pennsylvania, and Texas. The greatest increase for Type 10 FFLs occurred in Texas and Utah. The greatest increase in Type 11 FFLs occurred in Maryland and South Carolina.

In contrast, as reflected in Table IO-15 in Appendix IO – Industry Overview, the population of Type 06 FFLs decreased by more than 10% between 2000 and 2020, with only nineteen states showing growth, and the remaining states and territories experiencing declines or no growth in their Type 06 FFL populations.

Population Share of States and Territories

The states with the greatest population share of Type 08, 09, 10, and 11 FFLs changed from 2000 to 2020. In 2000, California had the most Type 08 FFLs at nearly 15%, but in 2020, Florida became the leading state for Type 08 FFLs at approximately 12%. Within the Type 09 FFL population, in 2000, Florida had the highest population share at more than 21%, but in 2020 Virginia took over that distinction with more than 12% of the Type 09 FFL population. In 2000, California had the most Type 10 FFLs at nearly 12%, but in 2020, the leading states were Florida and Texas at nearly 11% each. For Type 11 FFLs, California,

and Virginia each had more than 10% of the population in 2000, but in 2020, the leading state was Florida at approximately 16% of the entire Type 11 FFL population.

Conversely, population share amongst states for Type 06 FFLs remained consistent, with Texas as the leading state with more than 7% in 2000 and 9% in 2020.

Summary

Significant changes in the FFL population occurred during the period 2000 to 2020. Type 01 FFLs decreased by 25%, while Type 03 FFLs increased by 146%. Moreover, there were nearly the same amount of Type 03 FFLs (41%) as Type 01 FFLs (40%) by 2020, with Type 01 FFLs comprising the overwhelming majority (65%) of FFL types in 2000.

Type 07 FFLs experienced the greatest percentage increase in population starting from 2,074 in 2000 to 16,473 in 2020, at which time they represented 11% of all FFLs. Furthermore, a second group of FFLs (Types 09, 10, and 11) that held small population shares in 2000 experienced significant increases in their populations over this period.

Overall, the total FFL population increased by approximately 22% from 2000 to 2020. This growth is largely driven by Type 03 FFLs. Excluding Type 03 FFLs, the total FFL population decreased by approximately 10% during this time. Despite these changes, the population share for each FFL type by states and territories remained relatively stable over the period.

Not unlike other small businesses in the U.S., the firearms industry was characterized by steady turnover. Overall, approximately 284 new licensees joined the industry each week and 248 discontinued their FFL, resulting in a net gain of 36 licensees per week. Of those FFLs with active licenses in 2020, the majority operated their businesses from areas that were either residential (33%), commercial (29%) or agricultural/rural (11%) locations.

PART X:
Industry Regulation

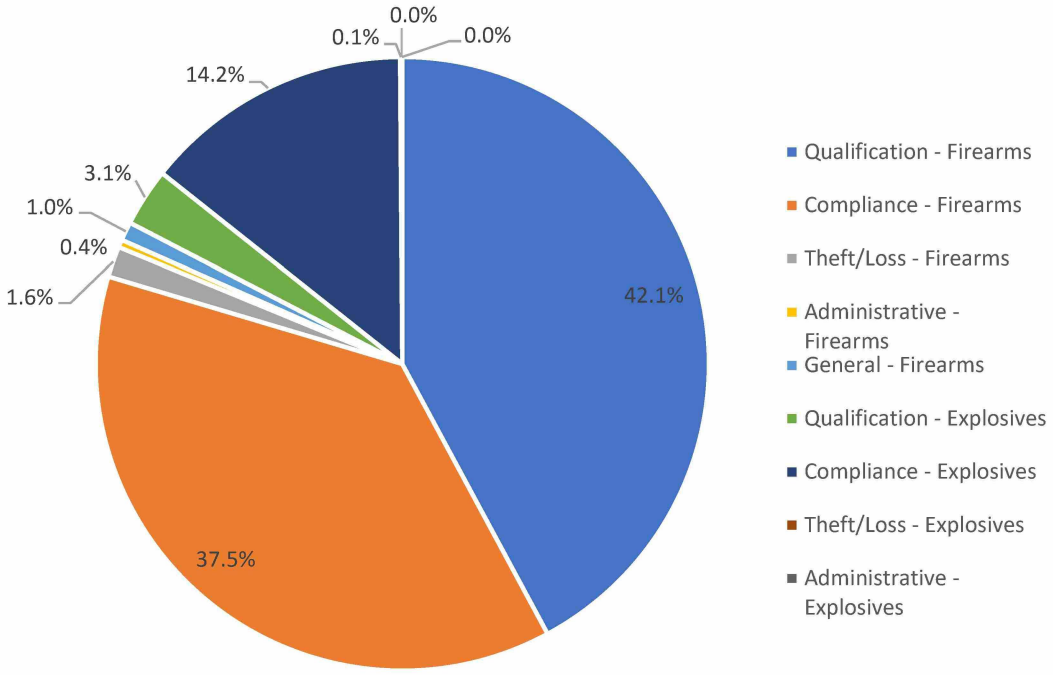
Overview

ATF is responsible for administering and enforcing both the regulatory and criminal provisions of the GCA. The GCA's integration of regulatory oversight and criminal enforcement is designed to prevent the diversion of firearms from lawful commerce to criminal use, and ATF has structured its regulatory and criminal enforcement programs to accomplish this objective. The GCA's core regulatory mechanism is a licensing requirement for all persons or entities who intend to engage in the business of manufacturing, importing, or dealing in firearms.[83] ATF primarily administers the GCA's licensing requirements through its cadre of industry operations investigators (IOIs). IOIs conduct qualification inspections on applicants for federal firearms licenses (FFLs), compliance inspections on FFLs, and outreach and education to the FFL community to promote full compliance with the GCA and regulations. During FFL compliance inspections, IOIs review records that the GCA requires licensees to maintain, conduct complete inventories of firearms on the business premises, and reconcile inventory with the licensees' records. As part of this process, IOIs are watchful for evidence of criminal diversion of firearms from FFL inventory through theft, straw purchasing and related trafficking schemes, or other criminal conduct. When IOIs encounter indications or direct evidence of criminal diversion, they refer those matters to ATF special agents for further investigation.

Although firearm industry regulation is a primary function of ATF IOIs, it is not their sole responsibility. ATF also administers the Safe Explosives Act (SEA) which requires persons and entities that use, manufacturer, import, or deal in explosives to obtain a federal license or permit, and mandates that licensees comply with the Act's safe storage requirements. As with the regulation of the firearm industry, ATF relies on IOIs as the primary means of administering the SEA. IOIs conduct qualification and compliance inspections on federal explosive licensees and permittees (FEL/P) and engage in explosive industry outreach and education to promote compliance and prevent criminal diversion.

As reflected in Figure IR-01, between 2016 and 2020 slightly more than 42% of all IOI activities consisted of firearm qualification inspections, 38% were dedicated to firearms compliance inspections, 14% were spent on explosive compliance inspections and just 3% of time were used on explosive qualification inspections. As of October 1, 2021, ATF's IOI cadre consisted of 774 IOIs, of which 646 are responsible for conducting firearm and explosives regulatory inspections.

Figure IR-01: Total IOI Activities by Assignment Type, 2016 – 2020



See Table IR-01 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a detailed listing of all IOI activities by year and assignment type between 2016 and 2020.

Explosives Related Regulatory Activities

ATF's administration and enforcement of the SEA and federal explosives regulations (Title 27 CFR Chapter II, Part 555) is focused on preventing terrorism and reducing violent crime involving the criminal misuse of explosives.

As noted, ATF IOIs are responsible for conducting qualification and compliance inspections of FEL/P. ATF is required to inspect every FEL/P once every three years. On average, from 2016 to 2020, there were approximately 9,600 active FEL/Ps annually. As part of the inspection process, IOIs verify the safe storage of all explosive material and the required recordkeeping to ensure traceability of explosives and to prevent the criminal misuse of explosive material.

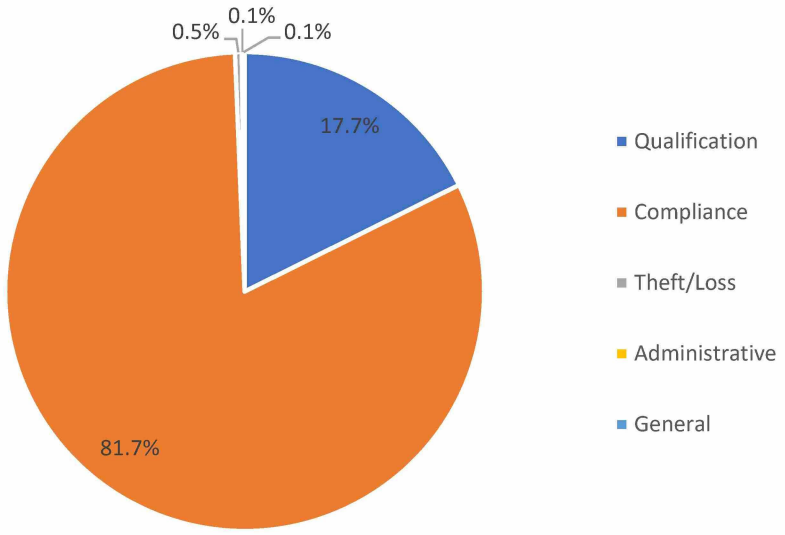
Between 2016 and 2020, ATF IOIs conducted 3,793 qualification inspections and 18,385 compliance inspections of FEL/Ps. As reflected in Table IR-01a and Figure IR-02, aside from the reduction in inspections in 2020 (due to COVID-19), the number of FEL/P inspections remained consistent over the past five years.

Table IR-01a: Total Explosive-Related IOI Activities by Assignment Type, 2016-2020

Assignment Type	2016	% Annual Total	2017	% Annual Total	2018	% Annual Total	2019	% Annual Total	2020	% Annual Total	Total (2016-2020)	% 2016-2020 Total
Qualification	858	17.9%	888	18.1%	757	14.2%	770	17.2%	700	23.5%	3,973	17.7%
Compliance	3,888	81.3%	3,990	81.2%	4,551	85.3%	3,690	82.3%	2,266	76.0%	18,385	81.7%
Theft/Loss	18	0.4%	24	0.5%	21	0.4%	22	0.5%	17	0.6%	102	0.5%
Administrative	6	0.1%	7	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	18	0.1%
General	13	0.3%	7	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	0.1%
Total	**4,783**	**100.0%**	**4,916**	**100.0%**	**5,338**	**100.0%**	**4,483**	**100.0%**	**2,983**	**100.0%**	**22,503**	**100.0%**

See Table IR-01 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a detailed listing of completed FEL/P inspections by year and assignment type between 2016 and 2020.

Figure IR-02: Total Explosive-Related Activities by Assignment Type, 2016 – 2020



Much like ATF's outreach efforts with the firearms industry, ATF also strives to work and consult with the explosives industry and its associations. ATF communicates with the industry to identify areas of weakness and vulnerability in explosives security and to ensure public safety. ATF works with FEL/Ps, other regulatory agencies, and the public via conferences, seminars, meetings, phone, email, and written correspondence.

Firearms Related Regulatory Activities

As noted, IOIs are the primary means by which ATF administers and enforces the regulatory provisions of the federal firearm laws. In addition to enforcing federal regulations pertaining to FFLs, the compliance inspections conducted by IOIs focus on assisting law enforcement in the identification and prevention of criminal activities involving firearms. These inspections also help improve the likelihood that crime gun traces will be successful, as IOIs prioritize educating licensees on best practices for the recordkeeping that is essential to completing those traces. IOIs also assist special agents in conducting

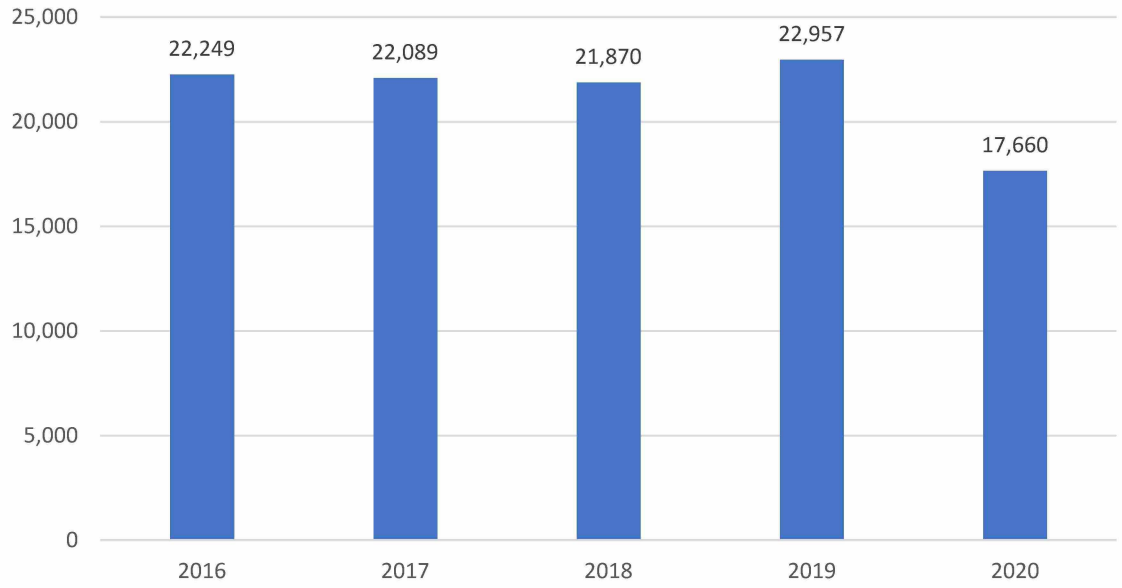
FFL theft investigations by conducting a complete review of the licensee's inventory and ensuring proper reporting of the stolen firearms.

IOIs are also essential to building collaborative partnerships with the firearms industry members and the public. First, IOIs conduct informational outreach seminars to help dealers, manufacturers and importers learn about their legal responsibilities. Second, IOIs conduct training sessions for industry members, trade groups, and the public to keep them informed about regulatory requirements. Additionally, IOIs participate in events such as gun shows to interact with FFLs who otherwise may not be seeing ATF's other educational efforts and answer questions unique to that FFL's situation. This type of outreach also allows IOIs the opportunity to answer firearms-related questions for the public.

Completed Firearm Assignments by Calendar Year

ATF IOIs completed 106,825 FFL inspections between 2016 and 2020. Apart from the COVID-19 pandemic year of 2020, IOIs completed more than 21,000 inspections per year during this period (Figure IR-03). The number of completed inspections dropped by 23% from 22,957 in 2019 to 17,660 in 2020.

Figure IR-03: Total Completed Firearm Assignments by Year, 2016 – 2020



See Table IR-01 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a detailed listing of completed firearm assignments by year and assignment type between 2016 and 2020.

Completed Firearm Assignments by Assignment Type

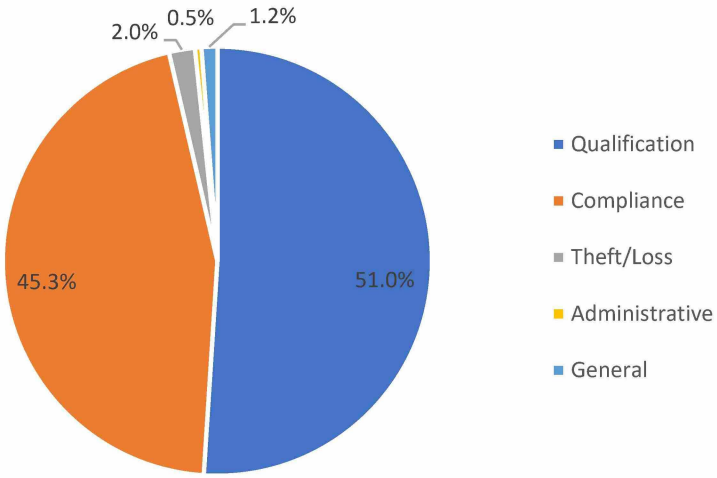
Most inspections completed during this time were either qualification inspections (51%, 54,497 of 106,825) involving new applications for an FFL or compliance inspections (46%, 48,444 of 106,825) involving the regulatory review of an active firearms license holder (See Table IR-01b and Figure IR-04).

Table IR-01b, Total Firearm-Related IOI Activities by Assignment Type, 2016-2020

Assignment Type	2016	% Annual Total	2017	% Annual Total	2018	% Annual Total	2019	% Annual Total	2020	% Annual Total	Total (2016-2020)	% 2016-2020 Total
Qualification	11,772	52.9%	10,675	48.3%	10,276	47.0%	9,738	42.4%	12,036	68.2%	54,497	51.0%
Compliance	9,574	43.0%	10,431	47.2%	10,612	48.5%	12,789	55.7%	5,039	28.5%	48,445	45.3%
Theft/Loss	306	1.4%	395	1.8%	432	2.0%	371	1.6%	585	3.3%	2,089	2.0%
Administrative	170	0.8%	184	0.8%	150	0.7%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%	519	0.5%
General	427	1.9%	404	1.8%	400	1.8%	44	0.2%	0	0.0%	1,275	1.2%
Total	**22,249**	**100.0%**	**22,089**	**100.0%**	**21,870**	**100.0%**	**22,957**	**100.0%**	**17,660**	**100.0%**	**106,825**	**100.0%**

See Table IR-01 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a detailed listing of completed firearm assignments by year and assignment type between 2016 and 2020.

Figure IR-04: Firearm-Related Activities by Assignment Type, 2016 – 2020



Total Completed Firearm Assignments by State/Territory

Table IR-02a presents the ten states with the largest number of completed firearm assignments between 2016 and 2020. During this time, these ten states accounted for approximately 53% of the total completed firearm assignments by ATF IOIs (55,636 of 106,064). The states with the highest number of completed firearm assignments also had the highest average numbers of active FFLs between 2016 and 2020.[84]

Table IR-02a: Top Ten States/Territories for Total Completed Firearm Assignments, 2016 – 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)

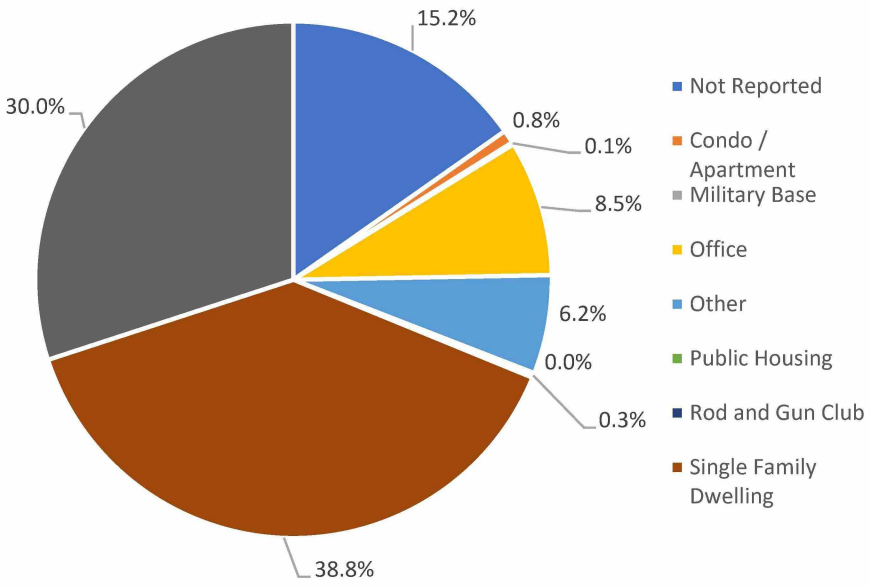
State or Territory	# of Assignments	% Total Assignments	Average # of FFLs
Texas	15,236	14.4%	8,934
Florida	6,619	6.2%	4,599
Ohio	5,860	5.5%	3,320
Missouri	5,262	5.0%	2,972
North Carolina	4,556	4.3%	3,301
California	4,548	4.3%	3,307
Arizona	3,734	3.5%	2,655
Pennsylvania	3,470	3.3%	3,369
Georgia	3,332	3.1%	2,663
Virginia	3,019	2.8%	2,316
Top Ten Total	**55,636**	**52.5%**	
All States Total	**106,064**	**100.0%**	

See Table IR-02 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for the total number of completed firearm assignments by all 50 States and U.S. Territories, 2016 – 2020 (excluding Type 03).

Total Completed Firearm Assignments by Premises Type

IOIs inspected FFLs at a wide variety of reported business premises (Figure IR-05). Of the 106,825 completed inspections between 2016 and 2020, single family dwellings (39%) and store front businesses (30%) were the most frequently inspected business premises.

Figure IR-05: Total Completed Firearm Assignments by Reported Business Premises, 2016 – 2020



See Table IR-03 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for the total number of completed firearm assignments by reported business premises, 2016 – 2020.

Firearm Compliance Inspections

With certain exceptions, the GCA allows ATF to conduct one annual compliance inspection of an FFL. The purpose of the inspection program is to educate the licensee about regulatory responsibilities and to evaluate the level of compliance. Compliance inspections also serve to protect the public by promoting voluntary internal controls to prevent and detect the diversion of firearms from lawful commerce to the illegal market.

ATF's collaborative and intelligence-driven approach to accomplishing its law enforcement and regulatory mission is known as Frontline. Importantly, Frontline relies on ATF's highly valued partnerships with state and local law enforcement agencies to be effective in fighting violent crime. Under this collaborative approach, ATF's Frontline business model ensures its limited resources are focused on the most violent offenders in a community, where the strong penalties associated with federal violations represent the most appropriate sanctions. To ensure ATF's resources are aligned to produce maximum impact, Frontline requires ATF field divisions to conduct annual domain assessments to identify the law enforcement and regulatory priorities specific to their respective areas of responsibility. These domain assessments are integrated with robust data analysis that incorporates all forms of Crime Gun Intelligence, including firearm trace information, National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) data, theft-loss data, and criminal possessor information. This ensures that ATF focuses its annual compliance inspections on FFLs most at risk for non-compliance.

In 2015, ATF created the Major Inspection Team (MIT) to support and assist field divisions with large-scale, complex firearms and explosives inspections involving large inventories and/or sites.

IOIs also review the required records kept by FFLs to identify individuals potentially associated with illegal firearm trafficking or involved in other criminal activity. During an inspection, the IOI will conduct the following activities (not necessarily in this order):

- Review business operations, including ownership and responsible person information
- Evaluate the licensee's internal controls and security measures
- Verify that licensee is compliant with state and local laws
- Conduct a complete physical inventory of firearms
- Review the A&D record, also known as the bound book
- Review all ATF forms, including Forms 4473
- Suggest voluntary actions or steps the licensee can take to improve compliance

As stated previously, ATF requires a 100 percent inventory verification in all FFL compliance inspections. This requires each firearm to be physically identified by serial number and matched to its corresponding A&D entry. IOIs must also account for each open entry in the A&D book. The importance of conducting regular inventories and maintaining accurate records is stressed to FFLs during their inspections and noted in multiple publicly available ATF publications.

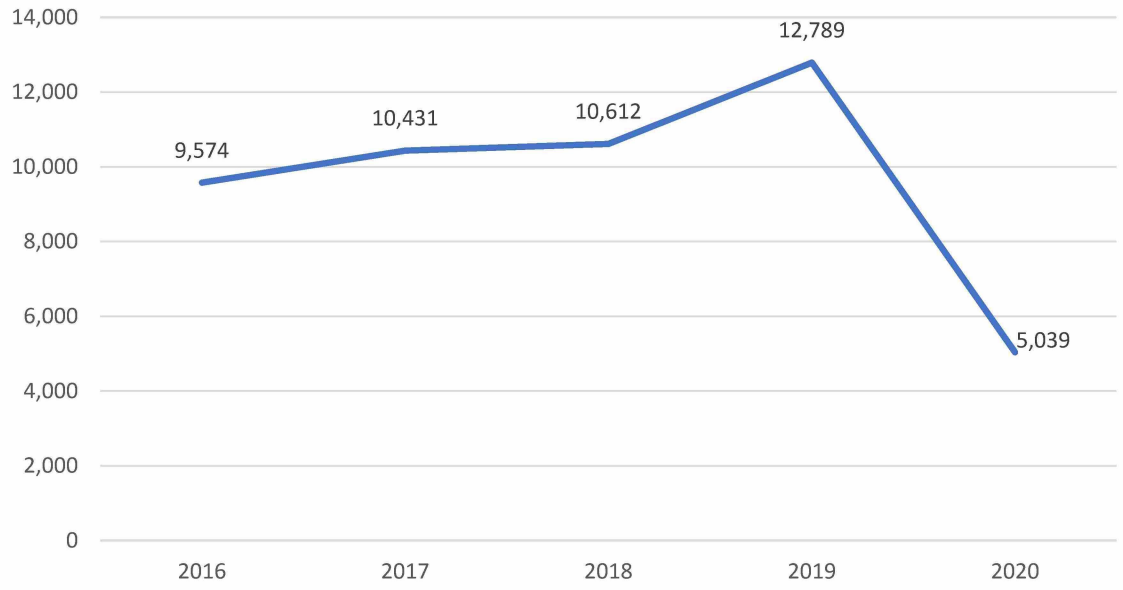
If the IOI finds any violation or discrepancy, the FFL will be advised of those findings. At the end of the inspection, the IOI will sit down with the licensee to go over the final report of violations, if any. The IOI will document the licensee's response to the violations, including any corrective actions the licensee has taken. Later, the licensee will receive a physical or digital copy of the signed report of violations.

Additionally, the IOI will review the federal firearms regulations with the licensee, who will have an opportunity to ask questions.

Completed FFL Compliance Inspections by Year

ATF IOIs completed 48,445 compliance inspections between 2016 and 2020. The number of completed compliance inspections increased by almost 34% from 9,574 in 2016 to 12,789 in 2019 (Figure IR-06). This was followed by a sharp 61% drop to 5,039 inspections due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In response to COVID-19, ATF pivoted in 2020 from in-person inspections to telephonic outreach with the industry. These outreach inspections were aimed at educating and enhancing the FFLs understanding of the federal firearm laws and regulations. In 2020, ATF conducted 14,888 telephonic outreach inspections with FFLs.

Figure IR-06: Total Completed FFL Compliance Inspections by Year, 2016 – 2020



See Table IR-01 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a detailed listing of completed FFL inspections by year and assignment type between 2016 and 2020.

Completed FFL Compliance Inspections by FFL Type

Slightly more than 64% (31,045) of the completed compliance inspections between 2016 and 2020 involved Type 01 FFLs (Table IR-04). Completed compliance inspections of Type 07 FFLs accounted for slightly more than 18% (8,905) and Type 02 FFLs slightly less than 13% (6,206).

Table IR-04: Total Completed Compliance Inspections by FFL Type, 2016-2020

FFL Type	# of Inspections	% Total
Type 01 Dealer in Firearms	31,045	64.1%
Type 07 Manufacturer of Firearms	8,905	18.4%
Type 02 Pawnbroker in Firearms	6,206	12.8%
Type 08 Importer of Firearms	872	1.8%
Type 06 Manufacturer of Ammunition for Firearms	564	1.2%
Type 10 Manufacturer of Destructive Devices	283	<1%
Unknown / Not Identified	211	<1%
Type 11 Importer of Destructive Devices	166	<1%
Type 03 Collector of Curios and Relics	140	<1%
Type 09 Dealer in Destructive Devices	53	<1%
Total	**48,445**	**100.0%**

Percentage of FFLs Inspected

Between 2016 and 2020, most FFLs did not receive an annual compliance inspection (see Table IR-05). In every year, more than 85% of active FFLs did not experience a compliance inspection. Only 10% of active licensees in 2016 were subject to a compliance inspection. The percentage of inspected active licensees increased to nearly 15% in 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic decreased the percentage inspected to less than 6% active licensees in 2020.

Table IR-05: Percentage of FFLs with Compliance Inspections, 2016 – 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)

Year	# of FFLs	# of FFLs Inspected	% of FFLs Inspected
2016	91,201	9,523	10.4%
2017	90,810	10,384	11.4%
2018	89,780	10,579	11.8%
2019	88,302	12,782	14.5%
2020	87,129	5,037	5.8%

States with Highest Percentage of FFLs Inspected

Table IR-06a presents the top ten states with the highest percentage of FFLs that experienced a compliance inspection in 2019. New Jersey (35%), New Mexico (30%), Texas (29%), and Missouri (29%) had the highest shares of FFLs subject to compliance inspections in 2019.

Table IR-06a: Top Ten States with Highest Percentage of FFLs with Compliance Inspections, 2019 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)[85]

State or Territory	# of FFLs	# of FFLs Inspected	% of FFLs Inspected
New Jersey	423	147	34.8%
Texas	8,917	2635	29.6%
New Mexico	829	244	29.4%
Missouri	2,913	853	29.3%
Delaware	148	41	27.7%
Ohio	3,272	887	27.1%
North Carolina	3,240	679	21.0%
Maryland	799	155	19.4%
Arizona	2,606	486	18.6%
Massachusetts	677	126	18.6%

See Table IR-06 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for percentage of FFLs with compliance inspections for all states and territories in 2019.

States with Lowest Percentage of Inspected FFLs

Table IR-06b presents the top ten states with the lowest percentage of FFLs subject to a compliance inspection in 2019. Wisconsin (2%), Nevada (3%), and Idaho (3%) had the lowest shares of FFLs with compliance inspections in 2019.

Table IR-06b: Top Ten States with Lowest Percentage of FFLs with Compliance Inspections, 2019 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)[86]

State or Territory	# of FFLs	# of FFLs Inspected	% of FFLs Inspected
Wisconsin	1,969	40	2.0%
Nevada	881	27	3.1%
Idaho	1,333	41	3.1%
North Dakota	558	22	3.9%
Wyoming	814	38	4.7%
Minnesota	1,798	85	4.7%
Mississippi	1,251	61	4.9%
Arkansas	1,726	87	5.0%
Indiana	1,906	100	5.2%
Rhode Island	129	7	5.4%

See Table IR-06 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for percentage of licensees with compliance inspections in all states and territories in 2019.

Completed FFL Compliance Inspections by IOI Recommendations

ATF has a national policy for determining administrative actions to promote consistent and equitable resolutions of violations of the GCA. The nature of the violations, their impact on public safety, and ATF's ability to reduce violent crime are significant considerations in determining the appropriate administrative action. IOIs are responsible for making an initial recommendation on any applicable administrative action. A field division's management team will evaluate the IOI's recommendation, and depending on the proposed action, may seek advice of ATF counsel or ATF HQ personnel.

ATF found no violations in more than 48% (23,419) of compliance inspections and reports of violations in which no further action was needed was recommended in almost 18% (8,589) of compliance inspections between 2016 and 2020 (Table IR-07). Nearly 12% (5,785) of compliance inspections resulted in the issuance of a warning letter and only 4% (1,935) of compliance inspections resulted in a warning conference being held between ATF and the FFL. Recommendations to revoke the license were rare, less than one percent (202) of such recommendations were made during this five-year period. Additionally, 85 FFLs either settled with or surrendered their licenses (34) in lieu of revocation because of a compliance inspection.

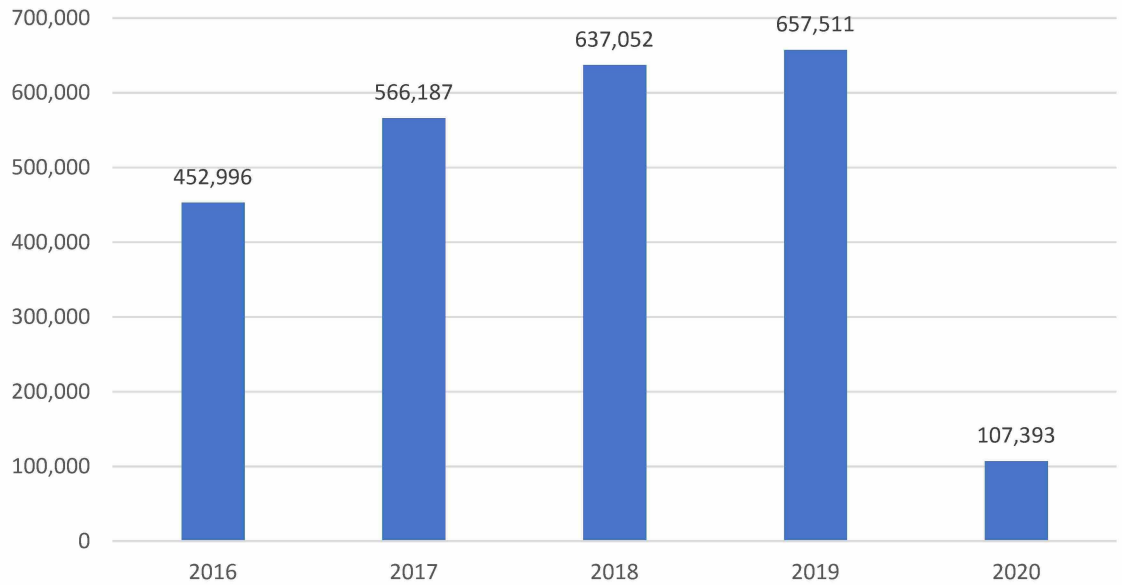
Table IR-07: Total Completed Compliance Inspections by Recommendation, 2016 – 2020

Recommendation	# of Inspections	% Total
No Violations Cited	23,419	48.3%
Report of Violations Only, No Further Action	8,589	17.7%
Warning Letter	5,785	11.9%
Licensee Out of Business	4,880	10.1%
Completed Inspection	2,499	5.2%
Warning Conference	1,935	4.0%
Other[87]	761	1.6%
Revocation	202	<1%
Settlement in lieu of revocation	85	<1%
Surrendered in lieu of revocation	34	<1%
Unknown / Not reported[88]	256	<1%
Total	**48,445**	**100.0%**

Completed FFL Compliance Inspections by Violations Cited

A small number of FFL compliance inspections generated very large upward deviations in the numbers of violations issued.[89] Table IR-09 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation presents the total number of violations cited in all FFL compliance inspections completed between 2016 and 2020, including the inspections with highly skewed numbers of violations. Figure IR-07 presents the total number of violations cited in FFL compliance inspections during this same period excluding the inspections that had 50,000 or more violations cited. The total number of violations cited in compliance inspections increased by 45% from 452,996 in 2016 to 657,511 in 2019. Relative to 2019, the number of violations cited in compliance inspections dropped by 84% to 107,393 in the COVID-19 pandemic year of 2020.

Figure IR-07: Total Violations Cited in Compliance Inspections with Skewed Violations Excluded by Year, 2016 – 2020



See Table IR-10 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation provides a breakdown of all violations cited in completed compliance inspections with skewed violations excluded between 2016 and 2020.

Table IR-08: Total Violations Cited in Compliance Inspections with Skewed Violations Included by Year, 2016 – 2020

Year	# of Violations
2016	29,330,224
2017	33,255,652
2018	1,562,231
2019	3,431,968
2020	107,393
Total	**67,687,468**

Top Ten Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections

The top ten violations cited in completed compliance inspections with skewed violations included accounted for more than 96% (65,172,106) of the 67,687,468 total violations cited between 2016 and 2020 (see Table IR-09a).

Table IR-09a: Top Ten Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections with Skewed Violations Included, 2016 – 2020

Violation Cited	# of Times Violation Cited	% of All Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.123(a) - Failure to timely record firearms manufactured / acquired in A&D record	14,883,676	22.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(D) - Failure to properly mark firearms with manufacturer city, state in which the firearm was manufactured	10,467,456	15.5%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(i) – Failure to properly mark firearms with serial number	10,458,593	15.5%
27 CFR 479.102(a) – Failure to properly mark a serial number on an NFA firearm	5,401,665	8.0%
27 CFR 479.102(a)(2) – Failure to properly mark NFA firearms with additional information	5,400,393	8.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(C) – Failure to properly mark firearms with licensee name	5,058,605	7.5%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(A) – Failure to properly mark firearms with designated model	5,034,307	7.4%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(B) – Failure to properly mark firearms with caliber or gauge	5,003,033	7.4%
27 CFR 478.123(b) - Failure to maintain timely, accurate and complete disposition record	2,131,524	3.1%
27 CFR 478.121(c) – Making false entry, omitting entry, or failing to properly maintain required recordkeeping	1,332,854	2.0%
Total	**65,172,106**	**96.3%**

See Table IR-09 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a complete listing of violations cited in completed compliance inspections with skewed violations included between 2016 and 2020.

When excluding these inspections, the top ten violations cited in completed compliance inspections accounted for 75% (1,815,033) of the 2,421,139 total violations cited between 2016 and 2020 (see Table IR-10a).

Table IR-10a: Top Ten Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections with Skewed Violations Excluded, 2016-2020

Violation Cited	# of Times Violation Cited	% of All Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.125(e) - Failure to timely, accurately, and completely record information in A&D record	482,353	19.9%
27 CFR 478.123(a) - Failure to timely record firearms manufactured / acquired in A&D record	420,770	17.4%
27 CFR 478.123(b) - Failure to maintain timely, accurate and complete disposition record	269,287	11.1%
27 CFR 478.21(a) - Failure to complete the ATF Form 4473 as indicated by the headings on the form and the instructions on or pertaining to the form.	143,057	5.9%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1) - Failure to obtain complete purchaser information on the 4473	132,929	5.5%
27 CFR 479.103 - Failure to file ATF Form 2 for registration of manufactured NFA firearms	93,880	3.9%
27 CFR 478.41(b) - Failure to obtain the required license to engage in the business as a dealer, manufacturer, or importer of firearms	76,767	3.2%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iv) - Failure to record all required NICS information, including the date NICS was contacted, and the response received on the 4473	69,385	2.9%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(D) - Failure to properly mark firearms with manufacturer city, state in which the firearm was manufactured.	67,456	2.8%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(5) – Failure by transferor to sign and/or date (certify) the ATF Form 4473	59,149	2.4%
Total	**1,815,033**	**75.0%**

See Table IR-10 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a complete listing of violations cited in completed compliance inspections with skewed violations excluded between 2016 and 2020.

Type 01 FFL Violations Cited

From 2016 to 2020, IOIs cited Type 01 FFLs with 725,997 violations when excluding inspections with skewed violations. The top ten violations cited accounted for approximately 94% (684,183) of the total violations cited between 2016 and 2020 (Table IR-11a). Moreover, a single violation, failure to timely record required information in the A&D Record, accounted for more than half of all violations cited.

Table IR-11a: Top Ten Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections of Type 01 FFLs with Skewed Violations Excluded, 2016-2020

Violation Cited	# of Times Violation Cited	% of All Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.125(e) - Failure to timely record required information in A&D record	380,169	52.4%
27 CFR 478.21(a) - Failure to complete the ATF Form 4473 as indicated by the headings on the form and the instructions on or pertaining to the form.	81,401	11.2%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1) - Failure to obtain complete purchaser information on the 4473	74,198	10.2%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iv) - Failure to record all required NICS information, including the date NICS was contacted, and the response received on the 4473	40,376	5.6%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(5) - Failure of licensee to sign and/or date (certify) the 4473	33,407	4.6%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i) - Failure to verify or record the purchaser's ID documents on 4473	25,706	3.5%
27 CFR 478.126(a) - Failure to report multiple handgun sales on ATF Form 3310.4	17,624	2.4%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(4) - Failure to properly identify the firearms transferred on 4473	16,914	2.3%
27 CFR 478.124(b) - Failure to maintain 4473 in required order	7,297	1.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a) - Failure to complete a NICS / POC background check prior to transferring a firearm	7,091	1.0%
Total	**684,183**	**94.2%**

See Table IR-11 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a complete listing of violations cited in completed compliance inspections of Type 01 FFLs with skewed violations excluded between 2016 and 2020.

Type 02 FFL Violations Cited

From 2016 to 2020, IOIs cited Type 02 FFLs with 231,161 violations when excluding inspections with skewed violations. The top ten violations cited accounted for 96% (222,378) of the total violations cited between 2016 and 2020 (Table IR-12a). Moreover, a single violation, failure to timely record required information in the A&D Record, accounted for approximately 38% (87,473) of all violations cited.

Table IR-12a: Top Ten Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections of Type 02 FFLs with Skewed Violations Excluded, 2016-2020

Violation Cited	# of Times Violation Cited	% of All Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.125(e) - Failure to timely record required information in A&D record	87,473	37.8%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1) - Failure to obtain complete purchaser information on the 4473	36,949	16.0%
27 CFR 478.21(a) - Failure to complete the ATF Form 4473 as indicated by the headings on the form and the instructions on or pertaining to the form.	34,080	14.7%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iv) - Failure to record all required NICS information, including the date NICS was contacted, and the response received on the 4473	18,226	7.9%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(5) - Failure of licensee to sign and/or date (certify) 4473	13,896	6.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i) - Failure to verify or record the purchaser's ID documents on 4473	11,002	4.8%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(4) - Failure to properly identify the firearms transferred on 4473	8,065	3.5%
27 CFR 478.124(b) - Failure to maintain 4473 in required order	6,188	2.7%
27 CFR 478.126(a) - Failure to report multiple handgun sales on ATF Form 3310.4	5,217	2.3%
27 CFR 478.102(a) - Failure to complete a NICS / POC background check prior to transferring a firearm	1,282	0.6%
Total	**222,378**	**96.2%**

See Table IR-12 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a complete listing of violations cited in completed compliance inspections of Type 02 FFLs with skewed violations excluded between 2016 and 2020.

Type 07 FFL Violations Cited

From 2016 to 2020, IOIs cited Type 07 FFLs with 1,320,288 violations when excluding inspections with skewed violations. The top ten violations cited accounted for 83% (1,100,974) of the total violations cited between 2016 and 2020 (Table IR-13a). Failure to timely record firearms manufactured and/or acquired in the A&D record was the top violation, accounting for almost 30% (391,101) of total violations cited during completed inspections of Type 07 FFLs.

Table IR-13a: Top Ten Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections of Type 07 FFLs with Skewed Violations Excluded, 2016-2020

Violation Cited	# of Times Violation Cited	% of All Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.123(a) - Failure to timely record firearms manufactured / acquired in A&D record	391,101	29.6%
27 CFR 478.123(b) - Failure to maintain timely, accurate and complete disposition record	245,075	18.6%
27 CFR 479.103 - Failure to file ATF Form 2 for registration of manufactured NFA firearms	92,663	7.0%
27 CFR 478.41(b) - Failure to obtain the required license to engage in the business as a dealer, manufacturer, or importer of firearms	75,006	5.7%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(D) - Failure to properly mark firearms with manufacturer city, state in which the firearm was manufactured	67,193	5.1%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(C) - Failure to properly mark firearms with licensee name	55,541	4.2%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(i) - Failure to properly mark firearms with a serial number	55,107	4.2%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1) - Failure to legibly identify firearms with required markings	44,778	3.4%
27 CFR.123(d) - Failure to maintain an accurate/complete/timely nonlicensee disposition record	41,928	3.2%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(2) - Failure to properly mark firearm frame or receiver with required markings	32,582	2.5%
Total	**1,100,974**	**83.4%**

See Table IR-13 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a complete listing of violations cited in completed compliance inspections of Type 07 FFLs with skewed violations excluded between 2016 and 2020.

Qualification Inspections

FFL applications are sent to the nearest ATF field office with responsibility for the area in which the business premises are located. The GCA requires that all firearms licenses must be issued or denied within 60 days of ATF's receipt of a perfected application. ATF is mandated by statutory requirements to issue an FFL if the applicant has submitted a properly executed application and has no prohibitive factors.

The field office supervisor will issue an assignment to an IOI who will conduct a face-to-face qualification inspection with the applicant. Except in extraordinary circumstances, ATF policy is for an IOI to conduct qualification inspections in-person at the applicant's proposed business premises. The IOI will discuss federal, state, and local requirements, and go over the application with the applicant to ensure the information is correct and current.

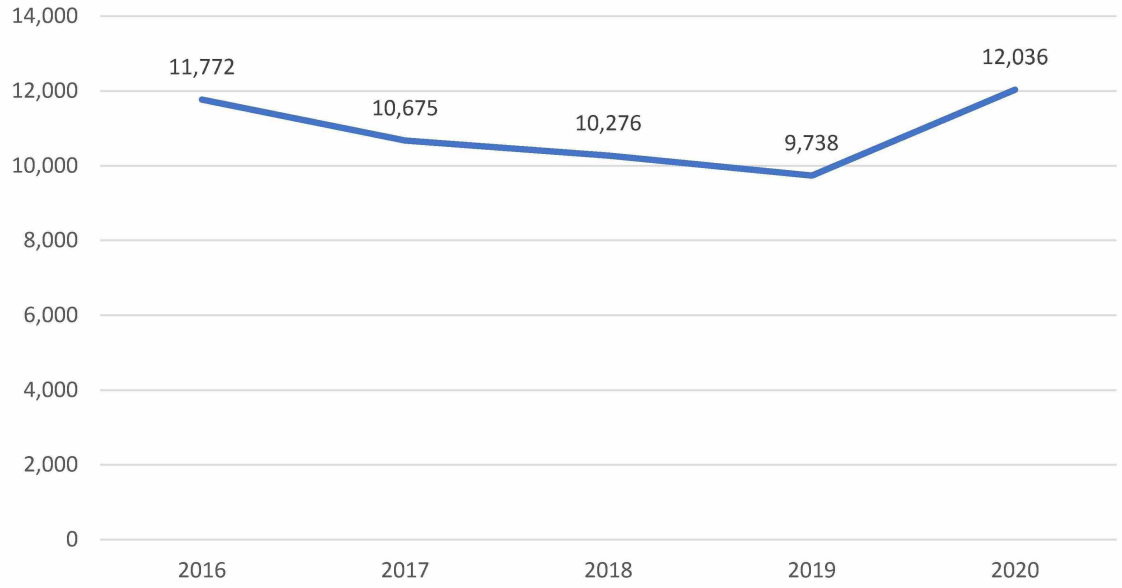
IOIs also provide instructional and educational materials about the requirements of the law and regulations and best business practices. This includes the Federal Firearms Regulations Reference Guide, which covers laws, regulations, and other information about operating a firearms business in compliance with federal statutes. Other publications, such as the Safety and Security Information for Federal Firearms Licensees, educate the FFL in the areas of structural security, inventory security, safe business practices, and how to report a theft or loss.

Licensees are also encouraged to contact their local ATF office for information and assistance to ensure safe and compliant operations of the business. The local office can also assist the FFL in the preparation of theft/loss reports that must be submitted to the Stolen Firearms Program if a theft or loss has occurred.

Completed FFL Qualification Inspections by Year

ATF IOIs completed 54,497 qualification inspections between 2016 and 2020. The number of completed qualification inspections steadily decreased by 17% between 2016 (11,772) and 2019 (9,738). Completed qualification inspections then increased by almost 24% in 2020 (12,036) (see Figure IR-08).[90]

Figure IR-08: Total Completed FFL Qualification Inspections by Year, 2016 – 2020



See Table IR-01 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a detailed listing of completed FFL inspections by year and assignment type between 2016 and 2020.

Completed Qualification Inspections by FFL Type

Slightly more than 59% (32,202) of completed qualification inspections between 2016 and 2020 involved Type 01 FFLs (Table IR-14). Completed qualification inspections of Type 07 FFLs (25% of 54,497) and Type 02 FFLs (6% of 54,497) represented the next most frequent FFL type inspected between 2016 and 2020.

Table IR-14: Total Completed Qualification Inspections by FFL Type, 2016 - 2020

FFL Type	# of Inspections	% Total
Type 01 Dealer in Firearms	32,202	59.1%
Type 07 Manufacturer of Firearms	13,787	25.3%
Type 02 Pawnbroker in Firearms	3,176	5.8%
Type 06 Manufacturer of Ammunition for Firearms	2,514	4.6%
Type 08 Importer of Firearms	1,495	2.7%
Type 03 Collector of Curios and Relics	604	1.1%
Type 10 Manufacturer of Destructive Devices	322	<1%
Type 11 Importer of Destructive Devices	177	<1%
Type 09 Dealer in Destructive Devices	160	<1%
Unknown / Not Identified	60	<1%
Total	**54,497**	**100.0%**

Completed Qualification Inspections by IOI Recommendation

As reflected in Table IR-15, ATF IOIs approved 79% (43,251) of the qualification inspections completed between 2016 and 2020. On average, ATF approved over 166 new FFLs every week during this period. Conversely, 20% (10,906) of applications were withdrawn between 2016-2020. Lastly, IOIs denied 70 applications between 2016 and 2020.

Table IR-15: Total Completed Qualification Inspections by Recommendation, 2016 – 2020

Recommendation	# of Inspections	% Total
Approved	43,251	79.4%
Withdrawn	10,906	20.0%
Abandoned	219	<1%
Denied	70	<1%
Unknown / Not reported	51	<1%
Total	**54,497**	**100.0%**

General Assignments and Other Duties

Besides conducting firearm and explosives compliance and qualification inspections, IOIs also conduct a variety of outreach activities to the regulated industries, its government partners, and to the public. For instance, ATF outreach activities can take a variety of forms such as giving presentations to schoolchildren and the public to promote public safety and violence prevention, building partnerships with industry members and professional organizations to meet common goals, and providing training and other services to employees of other federal, state, and local agencies to improve their ability to do their jobs.

In support of ATF's regulatory mission, IOIs meet with state and local agencies and zoning boards to discuss regulations and ordinances to determine if an applicant can legally operate within their jurisdiction. ATF also closely coordinates with state regulatory agencies to detect and prevent diversion of firearms from legal commerce.

ATF works in partnership with the regulated industries to prevent firearms from being diverted to individuals who are prohibited from possessing them. ATF periodically holds seminars for industry members and also operates informational booths at gun shows as a part of its outreach efforts. Furthermore, ATF strives to educate licensees on these topics via electronic resources, such as open letters sent to FFLs, information posted on its website, and newsletters.

Between 2016 and 2019, ATF IOIs conducted 1,839 outreach related activities, averaging 459 outreach events annually. In 2020, more than 21,190 outreach activities were held. Table IR-16 provides a breakdown of the target audience for each outreach activity conducted.

Table IR-16: Outreach Conducted by Target Audience, 2016 – 2020

Outreach Activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Telephonic to Industry					14,888	14,888
Government	52	53	60	58	14	237
Gun Show	138	97	96	79	22	432
Industry	209	235	218	234	6,230	7,126
Public	81	83	88	58	36	346
Total	**480**	**468**	**462**	**429**	**21,190**	**23,029**

Industry Outreach

ATF regularly conducts firearms industry outreach initiatives and partners with private sector organizations to promote voluntary compliance and prevent firearm thefts. One pertinent example is ATF's partnership with the National Sport Shooting Foundation (NSSF) to promote Operation Secure Store (OSS) which is a multifaceted initiative providing FFLs with education to enhance firearms security and identify potential weaknesses that could cause an FFL to be more susceptible to a criminal threat or other hazard that could lead to the theft or loss of firearms. The primary goal of OSS is in working to deter and prevent thefts or losses from FFLs, leveraging resources to enhance public safety and reducing the impact to communities affected by these crimes.

Government Outreach

ATF's National Tracing Center (NTC) traces firearms associated with crimes and provides investigative leads for local, state, federal and foreign law enforcement agencies. NTC uses technologies and tools such as eTrace to detect firearms trafficking and track the movement of crime guns across police jurisdictions, state lines, and national borders. Each year, ATF processes firearm trace requests for thousands of domestic and international law enforcement agencies. ATF also helps foreign law enforcement agencies by tracing U.S.-sourced firearms recovered in their countries.

Public Outreach

ATF's community-based outreach consists of prevention and deterrence efforts as well as services for the public. ATF maintains a website, www.atf.gov, where the public and regulated industry members can obtain information about the Bureau and the laws it enforces, as well as publications and forms. ATF operates several hotlines by which the public can contact the Bureau to report violations which fall within ATF's jurisdiction including firearms violations- 1-800-ATF-GUNS (1-800-283-8467).

Seminars

ATF routinely holds firearm seminars for FFLs as well as for groups of licensees under the same ownership, such as corporate retailers. Firearm seminars focus on pertinent topics such as preventing straw purchases, implementing best practices to prevent firearms burglaries and internal theft, question and answer sessions and how to comply with recordkeeping requirements. Recent firearm seminars include guidance on developing technology such as electronic recordkeeping. Electronic recordkeeping has shown to help FFLs comply with firearms tracing requests. Specifically, electronic ATF Forms 4473 and acquisition and disposition records lead to faster and more accurate trace responses when compared to manually searching hardcopy records.

Gun Shows

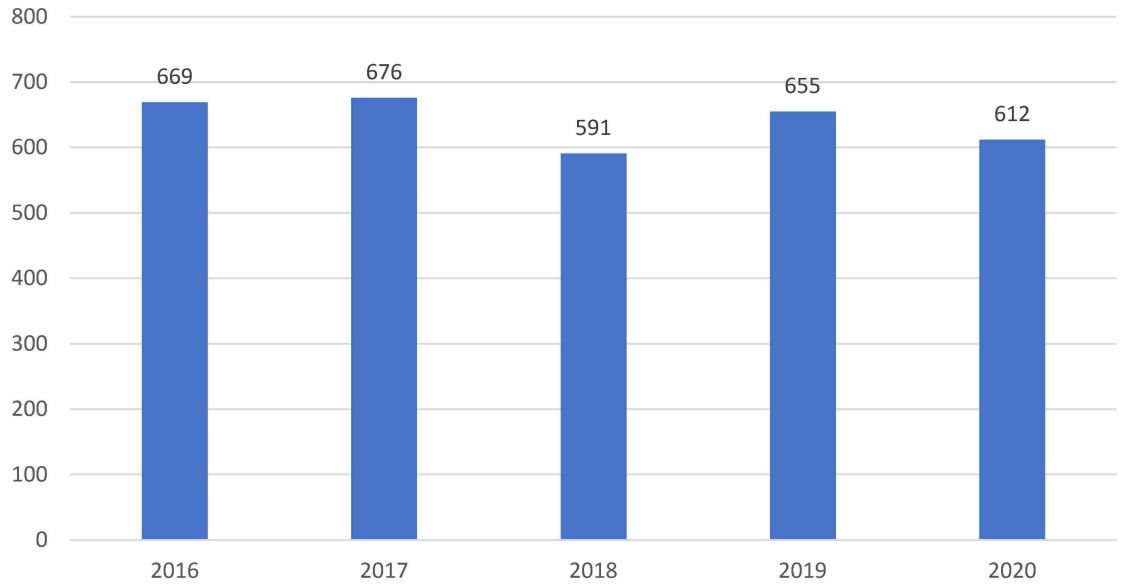
Each ATF field division, at a minimum, generally attends two gun shows every year. During the gun show, IOIs operate an informational booth to provide information and answer questions. These booths are staffed by experienced IOIs who answer a variety of questions related to traces, thefts, records, inventory, security, and maintaining compliance. Additionally, it provides an opportunity for the public to ask IOIs questions related to firearms.

Industry Operations Staffing

IOI Field Staffing by Calendar Year

Table IR-09 presents the number of field IOIs employed by ATF between 2016 and 2020. The number of IOIs available to complete inspections was relatively flat over this period with a high of 676 in 2017 and a low of 591 in 2018. The 612 IOIs employed in 2020 completed 17,660 inspections (ratio of one IOI for every 29 completed FFL inspections) and regulated 87,129 FFLs (ratio of one IOI for every 142 licensees).

Figure IR-09[91]: Total Field IOIs Employed by ATF, 2016-2020



As reflected in Table IR-17, there were an average of 759 total IOIs of which an average of 641 IOIs were assigned to ATF field divisions in field positions[92] between 2016 and 2020. IOIs assigned to the field are responsible for conducting all regulatory inspections. All other IOIs are either in supervisory positions or specialized IOI positions primarily located at ATF Headquarters.

Table IR-17: Total IOI Staffing, 2016 – 2020

IOI Allocation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg # IOIs
Field IOIs	669	676	591	655	612	641
Supervisory/Programmatic IOIs	122	120	80	132	137	118
Total	**791**	**796**	**671**	**787**	**749**	**759**

IOI Field Staffing by State

As reflected in Table IR-18 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation, the number of IOIs varied across states. These totals and ratios reflect the total number of FFLs in each state in 2020 excluding Type 03 FFLs. In 2020, Texas had the largest number of IOIs assigned by ATF with 74 IOIs assigned to regulate 8,980 FFLs with a 1:121 ratio. In contrast, Wyoming only had one IOI assigned to regulate 805 FFLs spread over a geographical area of 97,813 square miles. Tables IR-18a and IR-18b present the top ten states with the highest and lowest IOI to FFL ratios in 2020, respectively.

Table IR-18a: Top Ten States with Highest Field IOI to FFL Ratio, 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)[93]

State or Territory	# FFLs	# Field IOIs	Field IOI to FFL Ratio
Delaware	153	3	1:51
New Jersey	407	7	1:58
New Mexico	773	10	1:77
California	3,016	36	1:84
Virginia	2,294	25	1:92
Missouri	2,841	30	1:95
West Virginia	1,140	11	1:104
Massachusetts	669	6	1:112
Maryland	793	7	1:113
Tennessee	2,033	18	1:113

Table IR-18b: Top Ten States with Lowest Field IOI to FFL Ratio, 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)[94]

State or Territory	# FFLs	# Field IOIs	Field IOI to FFL Ratio
Wyoming	805	1	1:805
Iowa	1,625	3	1:542
Kansas	1,428	3	1:476
Oregon	1,711	5	1:342
Idaho	1,322	4	1:331
Wisconsin	1,922	6	1:320
Montana	1,330	5	1:266
Alaska	728	3	1:243
Oklahoma	1,936	9	1:215
New York	2,219	11	1:202

See Table IR-18 in Appendix IR – Industry Regulation for a complete listing states and U.S. territories by number of FFLs, field IOIs, and field IOI to FFL ratio for 2020.

ATF Actions to Increase Efficiency

ATF needed to replace its outdated systems with a modern, state-of-the-art technology with the latest web-based IT tools to meet its mission requirements with greater efficiency. As a result, in late 2017 ATF began using a unified case management system for inspections and investigations that allows officers to manage data at any time and from any location. With this new platform, all ATF field offices can collaborate to ensure the solution meets the mission-critical needs. Although the determination of which FFLs to inspect is dictated by policy and the Frontline model, the new software is making significant improvements to provide a more streamlined and standardized inspection process as it breaks

down the steps with special emphasis on how and when they should be completed, ensuring nationwide consistency among field divisions and better use of resources.

Firearm Industry Supported Educational Campaigns

FFLs play a key role in safeguarding the public from violent crime by maintaining accurate records, instituting internal controls, and performing background checks on potential firearm purchasers. These practices have saved lives, prohibited violent criminals from obtaining firearms, and prevented firearms-related crimes. ATF considers FFLs as the front line of defense for intelligence on the criminal misuse of firearms. ATF has worked with the firearms industry on several programs that have leveraged ATFs regulatory authorities to assist with its criminal enforcement mission.

Don't Lie for the Other Guy

A campaign to educate America's firearm retailers on how to detect would-be straw purchasers and to raise public awareness that it is a serious crime to buy a firearm for a prohibited person or for someone who does not otherwise want their name associated with the transaction. These efforts are intended to reduce straw purchases and to encourage the reporting to law enforcement of attempted or completed straw purchases.

Operation Secure Store

ATF supports OSS, a multifaceted initiative providing FFLs with education on solutions and services that enhance operational security and aid in identifying potential risks, protecting interests, and limiting the disruption of operations. The program focuses on five areas: education and awareness, assessment and risk analysis, planning and strategy, engagement, and response. A component of the initiative is a series of regional seminars. In addition to discussing security, these seminars also provide training on ATF compliance. The combined effort of promoting proven security practices and encouraging regulatory compliance should help reduce the illicit acquisition of firearms.

DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) has also sponsored a number of programs to reduce firearm accidents and misuse that have been supported by the firearm industry.

Project ChildSafe

Project ChildSafe is a nationwide initiative to promote firearm responsibility and provide safety through the distribution of safety education messages and free firearm safety kits. The program intends to provide education to all gun owners, young adults, and children. Thousands of law enforcement agencies provide free firearm safety kits to gun owners, which is in addition to more than 70 million free locking devices manufacturers include with new firearms sold (a practice begun in 1998 that continues to this day). The inclusion of locking devices with manufactured firearms helps FFLs comply with the requirement that a secure gun storage or safety device be included with the transfer of a handgun to a non-licensee.

Project Lock It Up

Project Lock it Up focuses on encouraging gun owners to secure firearms when not in use to prevent children, at-risk youth, potential thieves, and those who intend to harm themselves from accessing firearms. Additionally, it encourages firearm owners to record their firearm inventory information in the event of a theft and provides a link to ATF's Personal Firearms Record pamphlet. The program also provides links to assist individuals and FFLs on how to find state and federal laws governing firearms.

Project Sell with Certainty

"Sell With Certainty" is a program intended to educate firearm owners on the safest methods to sell a firearm to another individual. Specifically, it encourages unlicensed individuals to utilize an FFL to facilitate a sale to another unlicensed individual because of the FFLs ability to conduct a background check on the prospective buyer. The website provides a handout for FFLs to assist them when conducting a private party transfer. It also contains a link to www.atf.gov, where FFLs can obtain additional resources on facilitating these transfers.

STOP School Violence Program

The Student, Teachers, and Officers Prevents (STOP) School Violence Program seeks to improve school security by providing teachers and students with tools they need to recognize, respond quickly to, and prevent acts of violence. DOJ's BJA and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services offers grants to improve security at schools through evidence-based programs. The objectives are accomplished via grants to help state, local, and tribal governments to train personnel and educate students on preventing student violence, develop and operate technology solutions, develop and create threat assessment and intervention teams, specialized training for school officials to respond to a mental health crisis, and support any measure that BJA determines provides a significant improvement in training, threat assessment and reporting, and violence prevention.

Summary

IOIs are responsible for conducting inspections of the regulated firearms and explosives industries. The number of ATF IOIs in field positions is very small relative to the number of FFLs and the number of completed inspections per year. For instance, in 2019, ATF employed only 655 field IOIs who were responsible for regulating 88,302 active FFLs (ratio of one IOI for every 135 FFLs) and 9,512 FEL/Ps (ratio of one IOI for every 14 FEL/Ps). In 2019, IOIs completed 22,527 FFL qualification and compliance inspections (ratio of one IOI for every 34 completed inspections) and 4,460 FEL/P qualification and compliance inspections (ratio of one IOI for every 7 completed inspections). Beyond regulating the firearms and explosive industries, IOIs are responsible for a variety of ATF outreach activities such as providing training and education, forming partnerships with industry members and professional organizations, meeting with state and local government agencies on regulatory matters, and other actions. In 2020, IOIs completed 21,190 outreach-related activities.

Every year between 2016 and 2019, IOIs completed more than 21,000 FFL inspections per year. In the COVID-19 pandemic year of 2020, the total number of FFL inspections dropped to 17,660 driven by a steep 61% decrease in compliance inspections from 12,789 in 2019 to 5,039 in 2020. However, the number of qualification inspections increased by 24% from 9,738 in 2019 to 12,036 in 2020. ATF IOIs

approved FFL applications in almost 80% of qualification inspections completed between 2016 and 2020. On average, more than 166 new FFLs were approved per week during this period.

Most FFLs were not subjected to a compliance inspection during each year of the 2016 through 2020 period. IOIs found no violations in almost half of all completed compliance inspections and recommended no further action in close to one in five completed compliance inspections. Type 01 FFLs accounted for more than two-thirds of all compliance inspections while Type 07 FFLs and Type 02 FFLs each accounting for roughly 13% of total number of completed compliance inspections between 2016 and 2020. Failure to timely record required information in the A&D record was the most frequent violation cited in inspections of Type 01 and Type 02 FFLs. Failure to timely record firearms manufactured and/or acquired in the A&D record was the top violation cited during inspections of Type 07 FFLs.

PART XI:
Firearm Laws, Regulations, and Policy

Overview

As with any industry, the firearm industry is affected by legislation, court decisions, regulations, and government policies. Unlike other commodities, however, the U.S. Constitution directly references a guarantee of rights applicable to firearms in the Second Amendment. The overlay of direct constitutional considerations influences essentially all governmental action and policies involving firearms. This section reviews some of the most significant legal and regulatory developments since 2000, and how these developments correlate with trends in firearm commerce.

U.S. Supreme Court Opinions

Since 2000, the most significant legal development involving firearms has undoubtedly been the issuance of two landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions, ***District of Columbia et al. v. Heller***, (554 U.S. 570, 2008) and ***McDonald v. City of Chicago****, (554 U.S. 570, 2010).* These cases collectively established that the Second Amendment includes an individual right to possess firearms and that the individual right is incorporated in the Fourteenth Amendment, and therefore also constrained states laws.

Issued in June 2008, the *Heller* decision invalidated a 39-year-old District of Columbia ordinance that banned the possession of handguns. The Court held that the ban was unconstitutional because the Second Amendment included an "individual right to possess a firearm unconnected with service in a militia, and to use that arm for traditionally lawful purposes, such as self-defense within the home." In reaching this holding, however, the Court emphasized that the individual right to possess firearms was subject to limitations: "The Court's opinion should not be taken to cast doubt on longstanding prohibitions on the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill, or laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings, or laws imposing conditions and qualifications on the commercial sale of arms".

The *McDonald* case involved a challenge to a Chicago city ordinance similar to the DC law the Court invalidated in *Heller.* In a decision issued in 2010, the Court held that the Chicago ordinance was also unconstitutional because the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment incorporated the Second Amendment right recognized in *Heller* of individuals to "keep and bear arms," and therefore is enforceable against the states.

By resolving long-existing uncertainty as to whether the Second and Fourteenth Amendments included an individual right to possess firearms, the *Heller* and *McDonald* decisions provided greater clarity to state legislatures and local governments considering laws involving firearm possession. Continuing a trend that pre-dated these decisions, many state and local governments elected to enact laws either expanding the availability of permits for the concealed carrying of firearms or allowing both the open and concealed carrying of firearms without a permit.

As discussed later in this section, the proliferation of laws specifically allowing public possession of firearms correlates to a shift in U.S. firearm manufacturing from predominately long guns towards the manufacture of carry-friendly pistols.

Federal Law

Sunset of the Federal Assault Weapon and Large Capacity Magazine Ban

For a period of approximately four years in the time frame covered by this report (2000 to 2004), a provision of the GCA, Title 18 U.S.C. § 922(v), broadly restricted the manufacture and possession of firearms designated to be "assault weapons." Originally enacted as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, § 922(v) defined "assault weapons" to be firearms with the following design features:

- Semi-automatic rifles able to accept detachable magazines that also included two or more of the following features: folding or telescoping stock, pistol grip, bayonet mount, flash hider or threaded barrel designed to accept one, or grenade launcher.

- Semi-automatic pistols with detachable magazines and two or more of the following: magazine that attaches outside the pistol grip, threaded barrel to attach barrel extender, flash suppressor, handgrip, suppressor, Barrel shroud safety feature that prevents burns to the operator, a manufactured weight of 50 ounces (1.41kg) or more when the pistol is unloaded, or a semi-automatic version of a fully automatic firearm.

- Semi-automatic shotguns with two or more of the following features: folding or telescoping stock, pistol grip, a fixed magazine capacity in excess of five rounds, or detachable magazine

Commonly known as the "Federal Assault Weapon and Large Capacity Magazine Ban," § 922(v) contained a ten-year "sunset" provision under which the restrictions would expire if not renewed by Congress. On September 13, 2004, the sunset provision took effect when Congress chose not to renew that statute. Following this expiration, manufacture of the types of semi-automatic rifles and pistols previously designated to be assault weapons steadily increased, particularly AR-type rifles and pistols, which are now commonly referred to as "modern sporting rifles" and "modern sporting pistols."

Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act (2005)[95]

Enacted in 2005, the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act (PLCAA) prohibits the civil lawsuits against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, and importers of firearms or ammunition products, and their trade associations, for the harm solely caused by the criminal or unlawful misuse of firearm products or ammunition products by others when the product functioned as designed and intended. This statute in effect immunizes firearm manufacturers and retailers from civil litigation stemming from the criminal misuse of their products. The Act provides an exception that allows the filing of civil lawsuits based upon alleged violations of state consumer protection laws.

Concealed Carry Firearm Permitting: National Park Concealed Carry Authorization

Enacted in 2009, the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act included provisions that allow the concealed carry of firearms in national parks. The statute provides that any person who may lawfully carry a concealed firearm in the state where a national park is located may also possess, carry, and transport a concealed, loaded, and operable firearm within that national park.

State and Local Laws and Regulations

Concealed Carry Firearm Permitting: May Issue vs. Shall Issue

Beginning in and around 2001, several state and local governments began to modify concealed carry firearm permitting (CCFP) requirements from "may issue" to "shall issue". "May issue" systems provide discretion to the state or local issuing authority to deny a permit for a variety of reasons. "Shall issue" systems mandate the issuance of the permit if the applicant is not prohibited from possessing firearms. Michigan, Alaska, Minnesota, Colorado, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska were among the first states to move to "shall issue" systems. As of 2022, forty-three and the District of Columbia have adopted "shall issue" CCFP systems[96] (inclusive of permit-less carry states), while seven states retain "may issue" CCFP systems[97].

A lawsuit pending in the U.S. Supreme Court, *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc., et al., Petitioners v. Kevin P. Bruen, in His Official Capacity as Superintendent of New York State Police, et al.* (No. 20-843), challenges the state of New York's "may issue" CCFP system. The New York statute requires applicants to provide "proper cause" to the New York State Police to obtain a CCFP; plaintiffs allege that the "proper cause" standard violates the Second Amendment. A ruling from the Court is anticipated during calendar year 2022.

Permit-less Concealed Firearm Carry

Following the issuance of the *Heller* decision, several states enacted statutes allowing the concealed carrying of firearms without a permit, often referred to as "constitutional carry" states. These permit-less concealed firearm carry laws allow any person lawfully allowed to possess a firearm to also carry that firearm in a concealed manner. In 2008, Vermont became the first state to enact one of these statutes, and as of the writing of this report an additional 23 states have enacted similar statutes[98]. These changes in state laws continue the expansion of concealed firearm carry abilities first from "may issue" to "shall issue" and then to an automatic right to carry a concealed firearm for non-prohibited persons.

Concealed Carry Firearm Permitting: Reciprocal Agreements and Non-Residents

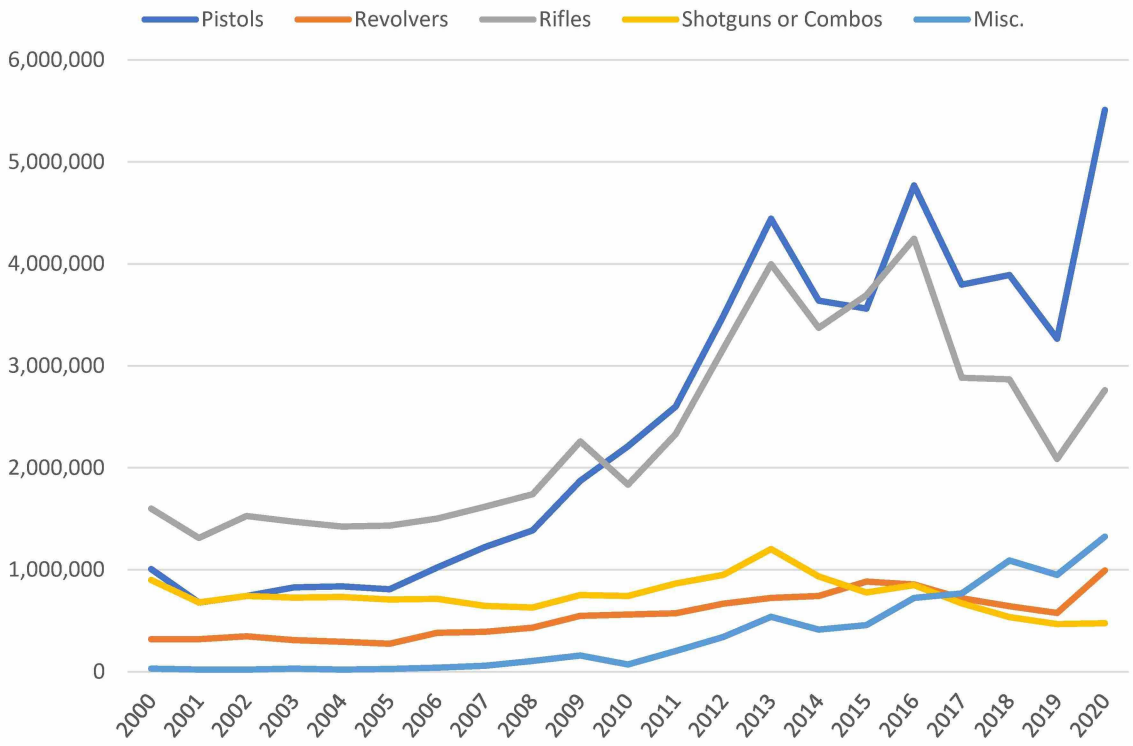
Since 2001, many state governments have entered reciprocal agreements to honor each other's CCFPs. Under these agreements, a resident of State A who possesses a State A-issued CCFP is also entitled to conceal carry a firearm in State B and vice versa. As of 2022, 43 states have enacted partial or full reciprocity with at least one other state. Indiana, Virginia, and Ohio unilaterally recognize all other state CCFPs while Kansas, Michigan, and North Dakota have reciprocity with 39 other states.

In addition to reciprocal CCFP agreements, many states have also enacted statutes allowing non-residents to receive a CCFP. Non-resident CCFP statutes are primarily designed to accommodate members of the U.S. military and immediate family members stationed in the host state, persons with a regular place of

business in the host state, persons who own property in the host state, persons from neighboring states, and persons from states with reciprocity agreements. Currently 22 states have enacted non-resident CCFP statutes.

Collectively, the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in *Heller* and *McDonald*, combined with enactment of state CCFP and open-carry statutes that expanded opportunity for lawful carrying of handguns, and the extension of reciprocity for concealed carry in national parks correlate to the growth in the manufacture of concealable carry-friendly pistols over long guns. From 2000 through 2009, rifles were the dominant firearm type manufactured in the U.S. In 2010, however, pistols overtook rifles as the dominant firearm type manufactured in the U.S. That trend has continued and accelerated through 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the number of pistols manufactured annually in the U.S. increased 149%. In 2000, the number of rifles manufactured was 59% more than pistols. By 2020, the number of pistols manufactured was nearly 100% more than rifles manufactured (See Figure LRP-01)

Figure LRP-01: Total Licensed Domestic GCA Firearm Manufacturing by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020



See Table M-06 in Appendix M - Manufacturing for a breakout of specific numbers by weapon type and year.

Changes in State Law Regarding Silencers

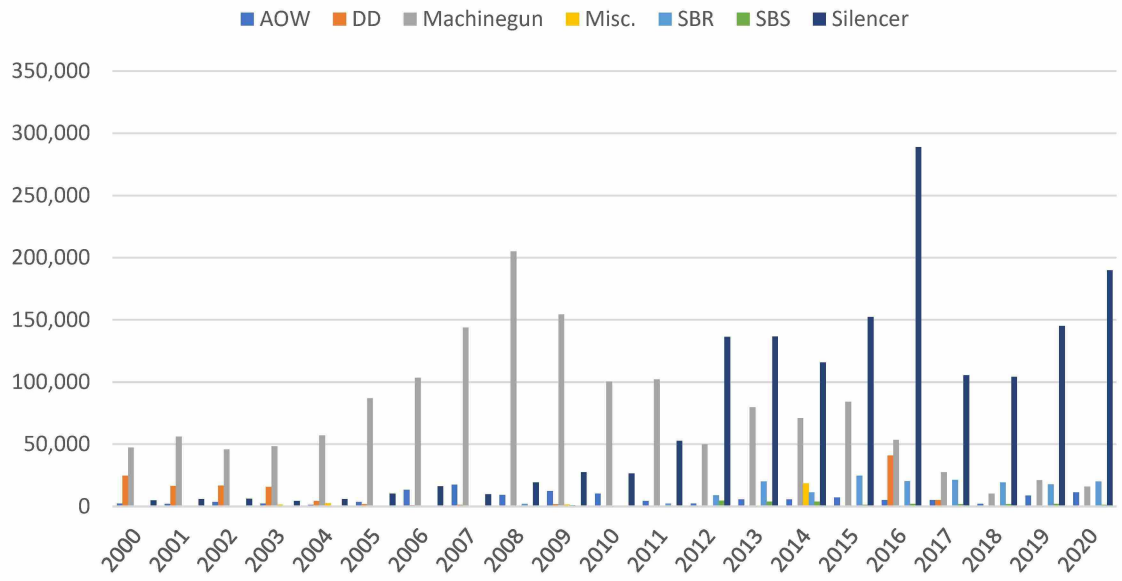
Silencers are defined in the GCA and NFA to be firearms and are therefore NFA weapons that may only be made or transferred after paying a making/transfer tax and registration in the NFRTR. The NFA prohibits approval of an application to make or transfer a silencer (or other NFA weapon) firearm if federal, state, or local law prohibits the making or possession of the firearm. Historically, many states prohibited the possession and use of silencers. Since 2011, however, the majority of states have enacted statutes that allow for the use of silencers in hunting. These laws are often referred to as Hearing

Protection Acts (HPAs). As of 2020, 40 states have enacted some form of HPA to legalize silencer use for hunting.[99] California, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia do not allow silencer possession for any purpose. Connecticut and Vermont allow silencer possession, but not for hunting.

The passage of state level silencer laws since 2011 is associated with a substantial increase in silencer manufacturing as reflected in annual NFA manufacturing data. The trend of rising silencer manufacturing emerges in 2012 and continues through 2020 (See Figure LRP-02).

- Annual silencer manufacturing volume increased more than 613% between 2010 (26,637) and 2020 (189,987).
- In 2010, the 26,637 silencers manufactured constituted approximately 19% of the total 139,002 NFA weapons manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce that year.
- In 2020, the 189,987 silencers manufactured constituted nearly 80% of the total 238,917 NFA weapons manufactured and distributed into domestic commerce that year.

Figure LRP-02: Total Licensed Domestic NFA Weapon Manufacturing by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020



See Table M-16 in Appendix M – Manufacturing for a breakout of specific numbers by weapon type and year.

State Laws Requiring Security at Gun Stores

Since 2000, several states have enacted statutes aimed at increasing the security of firearm dealer inventories. Eight states and the District of Columbia now have laws in place requiring FFLs to implement security practices that are not otherwise required by federal law. These states are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island[100]. The requirements contained in these laws vary widely from state-to-state. Some requirements mandate the use of certain types of locks and alarm systems, the locking/securing of display firearms at the end of each

day, prohibition on displaying firearms in store front windows, and barriers to prevent smash and grab robberies. A follow-up ATF report will be published detailing FFL theft incidents which will include analysis of burglary, robbery, and larceny rates across all states and U.S. territories.

ATF Final Rules

Federal regulations are created through a process known as rulemaking. By law, federal agencies such as ATF must consult the public when creating, modifying, or deleting rules in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The CFR is an annual publication that lists the official and complete text of federal agency regulations. If ATF determines that a regulation needs to be added, changed, or deleted, they publish a proposed rule in the Federal Register to ask the public for comments. ATF considers any public feedback, makes changes where appropriate, and may then publish a final rule in the Federal Register with a specific date for when the rule will become effective and enforceable. Since 2000, ATF has promulgated more than a dozen regulations involving the firearm industry through the issuance of final rules. One of these final rules, involving NFA trusts, had a temporary, but substantial effect on the volume of NFA applications received by ATF. A second final rule, involving devices known as bump stocks, clarified that those devices were machineguns that could not be lawfully made or possessed by non-governmental entities, thus essentially eliminating the market for that type of device. A third final rule, involving the regulatory definition of firearm frames and receivers and PMFs, updates firearm marking requirements, and thus is likely to have an effect on overall commerce in firearms.

ATF Final Rule 41(F) / 27 CFR 479: Gun Trusts and CLEO Certification

On January 15, 2016, the Attorney General signed ATF Final Rule 2016-41(f) (Final Rule 41(f)). The rule became effective on July 13, 2016. The purpose of Final Rule 41(f) was to ensure uniform application of the identification and background checks requirements for the making and receipt of NFA weapons among individuals, trusts, and legal entities.

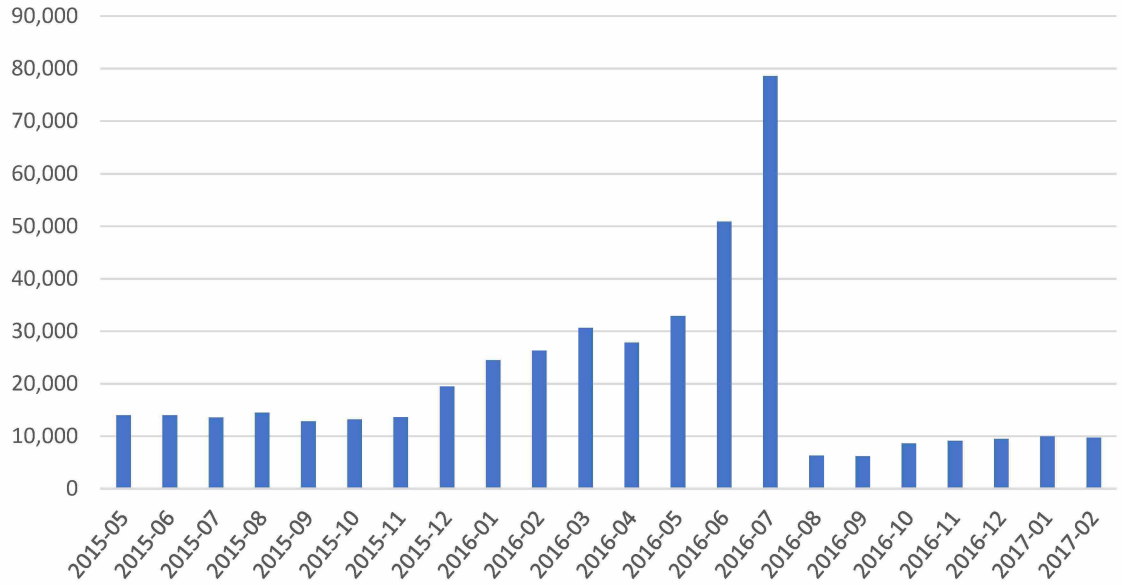
Final Rule 41(f) requires all individuals identified as a "responsible person" in a trust, corporation, partnership, association, or company to complete ATF Form 5320.23, *NFA Responsible Person Questionnaire*, and submit photographs and fingerprints when the trust or legal entity files an application to make an NFA weapon or is listed as the transferee on an application to transfer an NFA weapon. The rule defines "responsible person" as any individual who possesses, directly or indirectly, the power or authority to direct the management and polices of the trust or entity to receive, possess, ship, transport, deliver, transfer, or otherwise dispose of a firearm for, or on behalf of, the trust or legal entity. Form 5320.23 includes a certification by each "responsible person" that all statements on the form and attached documents, are accurate and truthful. A copy of the form is provided to the chief law enforcement officer with jurisdiction over the applicant. Prior to promulgation of Final Rule 41(f), trusts and legal entities had not been required to complete the background check requirements applicable to individuals.

Final Rule 41(f) further requires that applicants that manufacture an NFA weapon (ATF Form 1) or receive (ATF Form 4 or 5) an NFA weapon in the name of a trust or other legal entity, must also complete ATF Form 5320.23 and submit photographs and fingerprint cards.

The anticipation of implementing these new requirements on July 13, 2016, was associated with a significant increase in NFA Form 1 and Form 4 applications between January 2016 through mid-July 2016. As reflected in Figure LRP-03, prior to this surge, the average volume of applications received was just over 14,400 applications a month[101]. That volume steadily increased and reached a peak of 78,614

applications received in July 2016, just prior to the effective date of the rule.

Figure LRP-03: Total NFA Form 1 and Form 4 Applications Received by Month/Year - May 2015 to February 2017[102]



See Table LRP-01 in Appendix LRP – Laws, Regulations, and Policy for a breakout of the total number of Form 1 and Form 4 applications received by month/year between May 2015 and February 2017.

ATF Final Rule 2018R-22F / 27 CFR Parts 447, 478, and 479: Bump-Stock-Type Devices

On December 18, 2018, the Attorney General signed ATF Final Rule 2018R-22F (Final Rule 22F), Bump-Stock-Type-Devices. The rule became effective on March 26, 2019. The purpose of Final Rule 22F was to clarify that bump stocks fall within the definition of "machinegun" under the NFA and GCA.

Bump stocks are devices that are affixed to firearms to cause them to rapidly fire by harnessing the firearm's recoil energy in a continuous back-and-forth cycle that allows the shooter to attain continuous firing after a single pull of the trigger, so long as the trigger finger remains stationary on the device.[103] Beginning in 2008, ATF issued a series of approximately 10 determinations which classified various bump stock-type devices to be unregulated parts or accessories, and not machineguns or machinegun conversion devices as defined in the GCA or NFA. ATF issued the last of these bump-stock-type classification letters in 2017. Each of these classification letters was issued privately to individuals and manufacturers who voluntarily submitted devices for review and classification by ATF. Some recipients of these letters chose to manufacture and sell to the general public proprietary models of the devices as unregulated firearm accessories. These classifications allowed for the unregulated production of bump stocks.

In December 2017, following the use of several bump stock devices in a highly publicized mass shooting, ATF and DOJ published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) advising the public and industry that ATF was reevaluating its classification of bump stock-type devices and proposing an amendment of the

machinegun definition in the federal firearm regulations to clarify the bump-stock-type devices are machineguns.

More specifically, the amended regulation clarified that bump-stock-type devices—including ''bump fire'' stocks, slide-fire devices, and devices with certain similar characteristics—are ''machineguns'' as defined by the NFA and GCA because such devices allow a shooter of a semiautomatic firearm to initiate a continuous firing cycle with a single pull of the trigger. As Final Rule 22F explained, these devices convert an otherwise semiautomatic firearm into a machinegun by functioning as a self-acting or self-regulating mechanism that harnesses the recoil energy of the semiautomatic firearm in a manner that allows the trigger to reset and continue firing without additional physical manipulation of the trigger by the shooter. Hence, a semiautomatic firearm to which a bump-stock-type device is attached can produce automatic fire with a single pull of the trigger. With limited exceptions, the GCA, as amended, makes it unlawful for any person to transfer or possess a machinegun unless it was lawfully possessed prior to the effective date of the statute. The bump-stock-type devices covered by Final Rule 22F were not in existence prior to the effective date of the statute, and therefore, as of March 26, 2019, the effective date of the final rule, these devices are prohibited. Consequently, all possessors of these devices were legally obligated to destroy the devices or abandon them at an ATF office prior to the effective date of the rule.[104]

ATF Final Rule 2021R-05F: Definition of "Frame or Receiver" and Identification of Firearms

On April 11, 2022, the Attorney General signed ATF Final Rule 2021-05F. Final Rule 2021R-05F was published in the Federal Register on April 26, 2022, and it will take effect 120 days from this date, August 24, 2022. Final Rule 2021R-05F clarifies that "parts kits that are readily convertible to firearms are subject to the same regulations as traditional firearms. These regulatory updates will help curb the proliferation of "ghost guns," which are often assembled from kits, do not contain serial numbers, and are sold without background checks, making them difficult to trace and easy to acquire by criminals."[105] The Final Rule 2021R-05F updates the regulatory definition of "frame or receiver" in the GCA and NFA and amends the definition of:

- "firearm" to clarify when a firearm parts kit is considered a "firearm," and
- "gunsmith" to clarify the meaning of that term and to explain that gunsmiths may be licensed as dealers (without being a manufacturer) solely to mark firearms for unlicensed persons. It also includes those engaged in the business of identifying firearms for non-licensees, increasing access to professional marking services for PMFs.
- FFL dealers (in addition to FFL manufacturers and importers) may adjust or repair and return firearms, including PMFs, without taking them into inventory, if returned to the person from whom the firearm was received on the same day.
- Non-FFLs may mark PMFs for a licensee if done under the licensee's direct supervision.
- FFLs may adopt existing serial numbers, including adopting the unique identification number previously placed on a PMF by a non-licensee, under certain conditions.

Additionally, the Final Rule 2021R-05F provides definitions for: "complete weapon," "complete muffler or silencer device," "privately made firearm (PMF)," and "readily" for purposes of clarity given advancements in firearm technology.

Final Rule 2021R-05F also provides a definition of "importers or manufacturer's serial number"; provides a deadline for marking firearms manufactured; clarifies marking requirements for firearm mufflers and silencers; amends the format for records of manufacture/acquisition and disposition by manufacturers and importers; and amends the period that records must be retained at the licensed premises.

Final Rule 2021R-05F supersedes the following rulings: ATF Ruling 2009-1 (Firearms Manufacturing Activities—Camouflaging or Engraving Firearms); ATF Ruling 2009-5 (Firearms Manufacturing Activities, Identification Markings of Firearms); ATF Ruling 2010-10 (Manufacturing Operations May be Performed by Licensed Gunsmiths Under Certain Conditions); ATF Ruling 2011-1 (Importers Consolidated Records); ATF Ruling 2012-1 (Time Period for Marking Firearms Manufactured); ATF Ruling 2013-3 (Adopting Identification of Firearms); and ATF Ruling 2016-3 (Consolidation of Records Required for Manufacturers).

Final Rule 2021R-05F amplifies the following rulings: ATF Ruling 2002-6 (Identification of Firearms, Armor Piercing Ammunition, and Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Devices); ATF Ruling 2016-1 (Requirements to Keep Firearms Records Electronically) and ATF Ruling 2016-2 (Electronic ATF Form 4473).

Final Rule 2021R-05F clarifies the following rulings and procedure: Revenue Ruling 55-342 (FFLs Assembling Firearms from Component Parts); ATF Ruling 77-1 (Gunsmithing at Shooting Events); ATF Ruling 2009-2 (Installation of Drop In Replacement Parts); ATF Ruling 2010-3 (Identification of Maxim Side-Plate Receivers); ATF Ruling 2015-1 (Manufacturing and Gunsmithing), and ATF Procedure 2020-1 (Recordkeeping Procedure for Non-Over-the-Counter Firearm Sales By Licensees to Unlicensed In-State Residents That Are NICS Exempt).

ATF Rulings

ATF publishes rulings to promote uniform understanding and application of the laws and regulations it administers, and to provide uniform methods for performing operations in compliance with the requirements of the law and regulations. Rulings represent ATF's guidance to the firearm industry as to the application of the law and regulations and apply retroactively unless otherwise indicated. Between 2000 and January 2022, ATF has published more than 30 firearm rulings.

ATF considers issuing a ruling when regulatory requirements need to be clarified; to address the application of regulatory requirements to specific circumstances to increase the safety and security of firearms in commerce; relieve industry members of any excessive burden; or to assist in the administrative process associated with regulating the affected industries. Examples of ATF rulings currently impacting the firearm industry include, electronic recordkeeping requirements, and clarification on manufacturing versus gunsmithing activities.

ATF rulings do not have the force and effect of regulations, and cannot amend or modify, or be contrary to, any existing statute or regulation. Before a ruling can be finalized, it must receive approval from DOJ. While rulings are not published in the Federal Register, all final approved rulings are published on www.atf.gov. Since 2000, ATF ruling 2015-1 addressed aspects of firearm licensing in a manner that may have resulted in previously unlicensed industry participants obtaining FFLs.

ATF Ruling 2015-1: Licensed Manufacturing Clarification

In January 2015, ATF issued Ruling 2015-1 which provided clarification to ATF Ruling 2010-10. Ruling 2015-1 declared any person (including any corporation or other legal entity) engaged in the business of performing machining, molding, casting, forging, printing (additive manufacturing) or other manufacturing process to create a firearm frame or receiver, or to make a frame or receiver suitable for use as part of a "weapon … which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive," i.e., a "firearm," must be licensed as a manufacturer under the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA); identify (mark) any such firearm; and maintain required manufacturer's records. A business (including an association or society) may not avoid the manufacturing license, marking, and recordkeeping requirements of the GCA by allowing persons to perform manufacturing processes on firearms (including frames or receivers) using machinery or equipment under its dominion and control where that business controls access to, and use of, such machinery or equipment. Ruling 2015-1 stated that only those persons engaged in the business of manufacturing had to place markings on any firearms manufactured. Final Rule 2021R-05F clarified Ruling 2015-1 by defining the term "gunsmith", which, in turn, clarified when a manufacturer's license is required. Specifically, the rule clarified that dealer-gunsmiths must be licensed as manufacturers when they perform work that produces new firearms for sale or distribution.

ATF Classifications

Firearm industry members often seek a determination from ATF as to the classification of a particular firearm, magazine, or firearm part, or whether a particular activity or recordkeeping method is compliant with the regulations. Through a classification request, industry members can request clarification as to whether a particular item is a firearm subject to regulation under the GCA or NFA. This process involves the requestor submitting the item or product to ATF for evaluation. After completing its review, ATF will generally issue a private classification letter to the requestor stating whether the item is a firearm subject to GCA or NFA regulation. Since 2000, ATF has issued classification letters regarding numerous submitted items. Portions of these classification letters often contain confidential, taxation, or proprietary information pertaining to the submitter. Many of these classification letters, such as the bump-stock letters described in the Final Rule section in some manner affected firearm commerce. In instances regarding "bump-stock-type devices" and firearms with attached "stabilizing braces" (also referred to as "arm braces"), ATF classification decisions have resulted in significant effects on commerce in those devices.

ATF "Stabilizing Brace" Classifications

"Stabilizing braces" or "arm braces" are devices designed for attachment to pistols with the purported purpose of allowing a shooter to support and hold-steady the pistol against the shooter's forearm to enhance accuracy. In 2012, ATF received the request to classify one of these devices; the classification request specified that the product was specifically intended to assist disabled veterans to stabilize large-frame pistols while shooting. Based on the specific features of the submitted prototype, in November 2012, ATF issued a letter[106] classifying the device as an accessory not subject to regulation under the GCA or NFA. Following the issuance of the November 2012 classification letters, ATF received several additional classification requests for a variety of other purported stabilizing braces with varying design features.

The issue involved in conducting classification assessments for purported stabilizing braces is whether the submitted device, when attached to a specific handgun platform, in fact serves as a traditional shoulder

stock, with the result that the pistol platform functions as a rifle (*i.e.*, fired with two-hands from the shoulder). If the device serves as a traditional shoulder stock when attached to the pistol platform for which it is designed, then the resulting configuration is most likely a SBR[107] which is subject to NFA taxes and must be registered in the NFRTR in accordance with Title 26 USC § 5841.

In an effort to provide information to the general public about the distinction between a firearm with an attached stabilizing brace and SBRs, in January 2015, ATF issued a public letter (known as an "open letter") advising that the firing of a stabilizing brace-equipped pistol from the shoulder (*i.e.*, using the brace as a shoulder stock) constituted a re-design of the pistol to function as an SBR (if the barrel length of the configured firearm is less than 16 inches.)[108] Following the issuance of this open letter, the number of SBR applications received by ATF substantially increased, from 71,024 in 2014 to 144,646 in 2016, an increase of approximately 104% (from 2014 to 2015 the increase was 25%; from 2015 to 2016 the increase was 63%) (See Table LRP-02).

On March 21, 2017, however, after receiving several requests to reconsider the January 2015 open letter, ATF issued a letter[109] to a firearm industry attorney essentially withdrawing the conclusion in that letter that firing of a stabilizing brace-equipped pistol constituted a redesign of the firearm to function as an SBR. The 2017 letter was publicly posted and widely circulated within the firearm and firearm accessory manufacturing industry. After the 2017 letter was circulated in the industry, the number of SBR applications received by ATF substantially decreased, from 144,646 in 2016 to less than 100,000 each year from 2017 to 2019, a decrease of more than 34% from the 2016 peak.

Between 2017 and 2020, new models of purported stabilizing braces proliferated[110]. In most instances, ATF had not reviewed or issued classification letters for the new variants and types of products brought to market.[111] On August 3, 2020, after evaluating a firearm being sold with a preconfigured device purporting to be a stabilizing brace, ATF determined that the firearm was an SBR and issued a cease-and-desist letter to the manufacturer, a licensed FFL.[112] The cease-and-desist letter was subsequently publicly posted by a private party. Once again, following publication of the ATF cease-and-desist letter, SBR applications significantly increased, from 95,224 in 2019 to 116,489 in 2020, an increase of approximately 22%.

Table LRP-02: Total Number of SBR Weapons, 2010 – 2020[113]

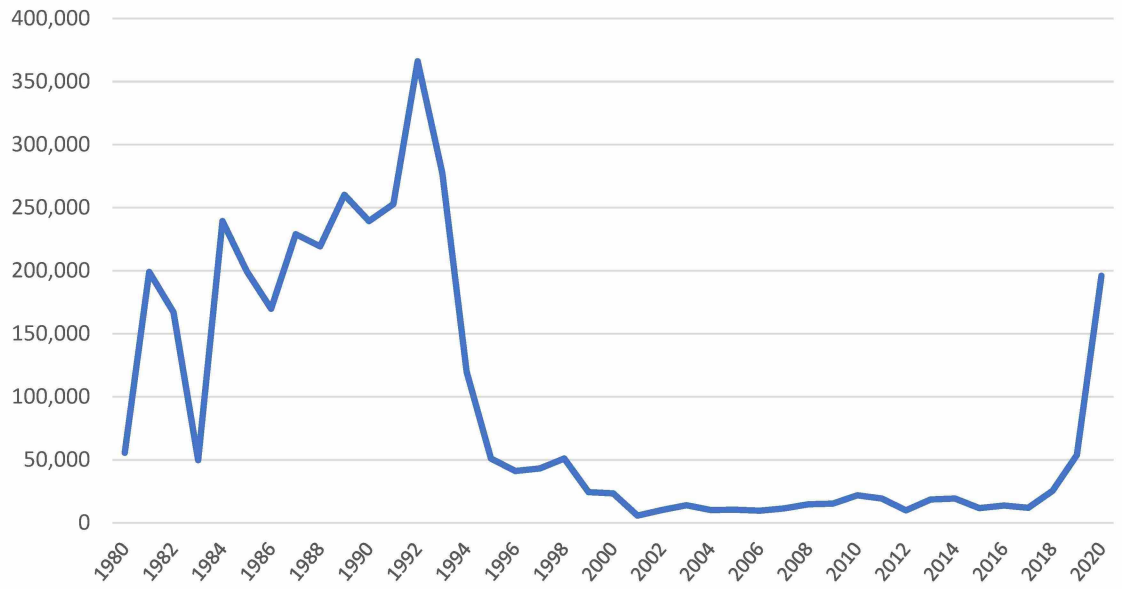
Year	# of SBR Weapons[114]
2010	28,135
2011	43,325
2012	54,953
2013	81,536
2014	71,024
2015	88,925
2016	144,646
2017	99,375
2018	99,505
2019	95,224
2020	116,489
Total	**923,137**

While there appears to be a relationship between the issuance of ATF letters and classifications and the fluctuations in the number of SBR registrations between 2010 and 2020, there are also state laws[115] regarding the possession of SBRs that could be contributing factors in these shifts. However, the impact of these state laws on national trends may be limited since their provisions would only apply to commerce within the affected states.

On December 18, 2020, in light of the proliferation of various designs and types of purported stabilizing braces, ATF posted for public comment proposed criteria to be applied in its classification of purported stabilizing braces to enhance transparency in the process. On directive of the then-acting Attorney General, ATF withdrew the proposed criteria on December 31, 2020. On June 10, 2021, ATF began the process of formally promulgating a regulation setting forth criteria for the assessment of purported stabilizing braces through the publication of an NPRM, *Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached Stabilizing Braces*.[116] In the NPRM, ATF estimated that more than 3 million devices sold as stabilizing braces have been manufactured. During the public comment period on the NPRM, which closed on September 8, 2021, ATF received more than 210,000 comments on the proposed rule. According to the Fall 2021 Unified Regulatory Agenda published by the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, DOJ anticipates issuing a final rule in August 2022.

The proliferation of devices purporting to be stabilizing braces also appears to have influenced the production of the types of pistols that are most often equipped with these devices, AR-type firearms. A review of annual GCA firearm manufacturing data by caliber, depicted in Figure LRP-04, shows a trend emerging in 2018 with a rise in pistol manufacturing for calibers between .22 and .25. This category includes calibers such as .223 and 5.56, the calibers used in many AR-type firearms.

Figure LRP-04: Total GCA Pistol Manufacturing Up to .25 Caliber, 1980 – 2020



As reflected in Figure LRP-04 and Table LRP-03 in Appendix LRP - Laws, Regulations, and Policy, there was a surge in the manufacturing of handguns up to .25 caliber between 1980 and 1995. The top 5 manufacturers of up to .25 caliber firearms in the peak manufacturing years of 1990 to 1993 were Raven Arms, Phoenix Arms, Bryco Arms, Lorcin Engineering Co, and Beretta. These companies made small .25 caliber semi-automatic pistols.

A steep drop in the manufacture of up to .25 caliber pistols takes place between 1992 and 1995. From 1996 to 2017, the manufacturing of up to .25 caliber pistols remains consistently low. Then in 2018, the manufacturing of up to .25 caliber firearms begins to surge again.

From 2018 to 2020, the top manufacturers of up to .25 caliber firearms were Stag Arms, Troy Industries

Inc., Lead Star Inc., Bearman Industries LLC, and American Defense Manufacturing LLC. All of these manufacturers, with the exception of Bearman Industries LLC, are manufacturers of .223 and 5.56 caliber AR-type pistols that have been sold with purported stabilizing braces pre-affixed.

PART XII:
Recommendations

Firearms are used for a variety of lawful purposes including hunting, target shooting, and self-defense. In the wrong hands, however, firearms can become deadly tools of violence. ATF regulates lawful firearms commerce through the enforcement of the federal firearms laws and regulations. ATF's efforts must be supported with sufficient resources and carefully crafted laws and regulations that enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of their efforts to protect the public from the criminal misuse of firearms and ensure lawful commerce by firearm industry members. The research examined to produce this report suggests several policy recommendations to improve ATF's regulatory and enforcement capabilities. These recommendations have been developed by the team of researchers independent of ATF.

Over the past three decades, ATF has not been funded and staffed commensurate with staffing increases received by other DOJ law enforcement agencies. In 1973, ATF had 3,829 employees, including 1,622 special agents and 826 industry operations investigators[117]. In 2022, ATF has 5,410 employees including 2,653 special agents and 760 industry operations investigators[118]. This represents a 41% increase in total employees. By contrast, in 1973 the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) had 2,775 employees of which 1,470 were special agents. In 2021, DEA employed 9,848 employees of which 4,649 were special agents[119]. This represents a 254% increase. Similarly, in 1973, the FBI had 20,527 employees[120]. In 2021, the FBI employed 35,842 employees[121]. This represents a 75% increase.

Implementation of the recommendations put forth by the research team would require additional resources and staffing added to ATFs appropriations budget.

AFMER Reporting

AFMER reporting serves as an important source of data on firearm manufacturing and exporting in the regulated firearm industry. The AFMER data reviewed for this report indicated that approximately 24% of licensed firearm manufacturers failed to submit the required AFMER report between 2000 and 2020. The average proportion of manufacturers failing to submit AFMER reports increased to 30% between 2016 and 2020. However, the FFLs responsible for most firearms manufactured annually, as indicated by the parent entities throughout the report, have consistently submitted the required AFMER. The percentage of non-AFMER filers seems to represent a very small volume of firearms entering commerce. This review also found that the current AFMER report tracks the manufacture of firearm calibers in large groupings that no longer effectively capture the market image due to the evolution of firearms and calibers.

Recommendations

1. ATF should receive funding to develop a data system that will identify those FFLs who failed to file an annual AFMER form, auto-generate a letter to that FFL asking them to complete the AFMER form and will identify those FFLs that subsequently fail to file an AFMER form after receipt of an ATF reminder for any follow-up action deemed appropriate.

2. The AFMER form should receive a full review to create new and more succinct caliber

categories and determine if other modifications to the AFMER would be useful.

ATF Form 6A Reporting on Firearm Importations

This review found that ATF lacked consistent firearm importation data and relied on the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) to provide firearm import information during the study period. The lack of reliable firearm import data exists despite the requirement that all FFLs who complete a firearm importation must file a Form 6A - *Release and Receipt of Imported Firearms, Ammunition and Implements of War* (ATF Form 5330.3C) to ATF within 15 days of the import being cleared by U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) in accordance with 27 CFR § 478.112. The ATF Form 6A collects important information on firearms imported into the U.S. Unfortunately, the data is not currently maintained in a way that allows for analysis. Improving data capture and enhancing ATF's staffing to process, review, and analyze imports data would also allow ATF to determine when ATF Form 6As are not submitted as required. Ensuring high ATF Form 6A submission rates will enhance traceability of recovered crime guns. Information technology enhancements could also facilitate verification of ATF Form 6A submissions.

Recommendations

1. ATF should receive funding to increase staffing to allow for enhanced outreach and education to licensed importers on the requirement to file ATF Form 6A within 15 days of clearing CBP.

2. ATF should receive funding to develop a data system in partnership with the USITC and/or the CBP National Targeting Center (CBP-NTC) to identify those FFLs who are known to have completed a firearm importation but failed to file a Form 6A with ATF. Once an FFL is identified as having completed a firearm importation but failed to file a Form 6A, ATF will send an auto-generated letter to that FFL directing them to complete the Form 6A. Should that FFL fail to file the Form 6A after being asked to do so, ATF will take any follow-up action deemed appropriate to gather this information and ensure the FFL has maintained both the Form 6 and Form 6A in their permanent records as required by 27 CFR § 478.129(d).

3. ATF should receive funding to develop a data system to track most of the information reported on the Form 6A for use in analysis.

Curio and Relics

The data collection and analysis on Type 03 FFLs revealed a 146% increase between 2000 (24,143) and 2020 (59,457). Moreover, as a share of the total FFL population, Type 03s represented 20% of all FFLs in 2000 (120,546) and grew to 40% of all FFLs in 2020 (146,583). With respect to data on C&R firearms it was determined that while ATF has a comprehensive list of all firearms that have been approved as C&R since 1972, ATF does not currently have a data system that contains and tracks C&R applicant information, the C&R criteria that applied to allow the firearms to be designated as a C&R, or the museums that are advising certain firearms have museum value to become a C&R. The data analysis also suggested that the current "more than 50 years old" standard for a firearm to qualify as a C&R should be reviewed for current day accuracy in determining if a firearm is a C&R.

Recommendations

1. ATF should receive funding to develop a data system that tracks the history of each C&R firearm on the list to include: full description of the firearm, the date the firearm is added to the C&R list, identification of the criteria met to add the firearm to the C&R list, the person making the request, what museum stated the firearm was of historical interest, and who stated the firearm was rare, novel, or collectible. The three criteria for approving a firearm to be added to the C&R list are found in 27 C.F.R. §478[122]. As possible, this information should be catalogued for ATFs current list C&R List - January 1972 through April 2018.

2. DOJ should review the C&R criteria in 27 C.F.R. §478 to determine if the "more than 50 years old" factor is still valid in determining that a firearm is truly a curio or relic. The C&R provisions were enacted in 1968 and firearms more than 50 years old at that time were manufactured prior to 1918. Today, firearms that are more than 50 years old were manufactured prior to 1972 and this now includes a wide variety of modern firearms to include some AR-15 type rifles, AK-47 type rifles, SKS rifles, and semi-automatic handguns. Importation, transfer, and background check regulations are different for firearms on the C&R list and holders of a Type 03 FFL.

Increased Hiring of Industry Operations Investigators (IOIs)

The report analysis found that ATF employed only 655 field IOIs who were responsible for regulating 88,302 active FFLs[123] (a ratio of one IOI to every 135 FFLs) and 9,512 FEL/Ps (a ratio of one IOI to every 14 FEL/Ps) in 2019. In that same year, IOIs completed 22,527 FFL qualification and compliance inspections (a ratio of one IOI to every 34 completed inspections) and 4,460 FEL/P qualification and compliance inspections (a ratio of one IOI to every 7 completed inspections). IOI efficiency and effectiveness in regulating the firearm industry could be improved through increased staffing.

Between 2016 and 2020, FFLs reported 5,766 theft related incidents involving 39,147 firearms, and 6,052 loss incidents involving 45,346 firearms. ATF provides vital assistance to FFLs when they have become the victim of a crime. ATF also provides vital assistance to FFLs in detecting losses from their inventory that may indicate a need for improvement in inventory management procedures or enhanced employee oversight. Preventing firearm losses can save money for victimized FFLs and helps prevent the potential diversion of firearms to the criminal marketplace.

An adequately staffed IOI program can be highly effective on multiple levels. Increasing staffing will reduce the ratio of IOIs to FFLs, thus enabling ATF to inspect a larger proportion of FFLs annually. Through inspections, IOIs can assist FFLs in improving their firearm recordkeeping and proper firearm transfer procedures which will assist the traceability of firearms as well as preventing prohibited persons from obtaining firearms. Increased FFL inspections will assist ATF in providing FFLs with the information and support they need to comply with regulations efficiently and effectively allowing them more time to focus on the success of their business and service to their clients.

Recommendation

1. DOJ should support out-year budget requests for ATF to add funding directly to their base budget for the hiring of additional IOIs. In 2019, ATF's 655 field IOIs completed 12,789 compliance inspections, or nearly 20 compliance inspections per field IOI. To be able to conduct a compliance inspection of each FFL (excluding Type 03) once every three years, ATF would need to be able to conduct 29,434 compliance inspections annually. At a rate of

approximately 20 compliance inspections annually per IOI, ATF would need to have 1,509 total field IOIs to complete 29,434 compliance inspections annually. This requires the addition of 854 new field IOIs. It is recommended this hiring take place over 3 budget years to allow for training, equipping, and assimilation. Resourcing ATF to conduct regular FFL compliance inspections will result in more effective and efficient industry regulation.

ATF Analytics Support and Staffing

The need to produce useful information for law enforcement, firearms industry members, and policy members has grown exponentially. ATF is doing an admirable job of managing this data and developing the technology for proper analysis, particularly considering budget limitations. Nevertheless, ATF staff performing these assignments could do more to meet current demands if appropriately resourced. The production of the reports issued for this National Firearms Commerce and Trafficking Assessment (NFCTA) exemplifies the resource and staffing challenges. All ATF employees working on the NFCTA are doing so as a collateral assignment; ATF has not received funding to establish an office to produce and maintain the NFCTA.

Recommendation

1. It is recommended that ATF create an Analytics Division staffed with full-time intelligence analysts, program managers, data quality managers (to ensure the accuracy and reliability of ATF data collected from thousands of law enforcement agencies annually), and data scientists who will continue to advance the analytics technology. It is further recommended that ATF assign IOIs and special agents to the Analytics Division on a full-time basis to ensure that division provides direct investigative support to ATF criminal and industry enforcement programs and to local, state, federal, territorial, and tribal investigations involving firearms. Analysis generated by the Analytics Division should be incorporated into publications designed for distribution to firearm industry members, policymakers, and the general public.

Application of Demand Letter 3 to Type 07 Manufacturers

Since 1972, Congress has authorized the collection of multiple sales information on all handguns; however, long guns were not included in the original provision. Beginning in June 2011, pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. § 923(g)(5)(A), ATF initiated Demand Letter 3 (DL3). DL3 was instituted to assist ATF in its efforts to investigate and combat the illegal movement of firearms along and across the Southwest Border (SWB). ATF requires Type 01 licensed dealers and Type 02 licensed pawnbrokers along the Southwest Border (SWB) in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas to submit record information on multiple sales of certain rifles defined as semi-automatic rifles capable of accepting a detachable magazine and with a caliber greater than .22 (including .223/5.56/.762 caliber). The required information is submitted on ATF Form 3310.12, Report of Multiple Sale or Other Disposition of Certain Rifles. Currently, DL3 does not apply to Type 07 licensed manufacturers in the SWB states. Furthermore, reporting is not required when the rifles are returned to the same person from whom they are received.

From 2016 to 2020, ATF received 40,642 DL3 MSRs from FFLs in SWB states. These MSRs involved 95,175 firearms, representing approximately 2.3 firearms per MSR. Further analysis of the DL3 MSRs indicated the DL3 MSRs decreased significantly from 2016 to 2018 (-55%) and then increased modestly (4%) between 2019 and 2020. Ten rifle calibers represented over 93% of the rifles reported in DL3 MSRs. Three of the ten calibers, 5.56, 7.62 and .223 accounted for over 68% of the total rifles associated with DL3 MSRs. Ten manufacturers and their dominant calibers (5.56mm, 7.62mm and .223 cal.)

represented over 31% (29,888) of the 95,175 rifles reported in DL3 MSRs.

Type 01 and Type 02 licensees may conduct retail sales of firearms but may not manufacture firearms. Type 07 licensees may manufacture firearms and conduct retail sales of firearms. The analysis of DL3 data included in this report found that many Type 07 licensees along the SWB conduct retail sales. However, these Type 07 licensees are not included in the criteria for DL3 and not required to file ATF Form 3310.12, *Report of Multiple Sale or Other Disposition of Certain Rifles.*

Recommendation

1. ATF should amend the criteria for DL3 to include Type 01 retail licensees, Type 02 pawnbroker licensees, and Type 07 manufacturer licensees in the designated SWB States.

Privately Made Firearms (PMFs)

This report suggests that technology advancements in PMF making are associated with a corresponding increase in their use in crimes. Between 2016 and 2020, 25,896 suspected PMFs were recovered in crimes and traced by law enforcement. Between 2020 and 2021 alone,19,344 suspected PMFs were recovered and traced by law enforcement. To put these figures in perspective, approximately 5,150 suspected PMFs on average were traced annually between 2016 and 2020, however, in 2021 this number nearly quadrupled. The data analyses also suggested that PMF use in crime is underreported and that there are several avenues through which reporting can be improved.

Recommendations

1. ATF should receive additional funding to increase staffing to continue conducting training for federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement on the identification, use of standardized terminology and definitions, and tracing of PMFs.

2. ATF should monitor the continued evolution of PMFs and PMF making as they are used criminally and as they impact the licensed firearm industry and provide updated intelligence and training as appropriate to law enforcement, firearm industry members, and policymakers.

3. ATF should review all case and data management systems to ensure data fields are added to properly track the various types of PMFs recovered, various types of investigations of PMF unlicensed making and dealing, as well as illegal possession.

4. ATF should review all applicable forms that may document the presence of a PMF in commerce or a crime to ensure that those forms are updated with new data fields to properly track PMFs. The forms for review should include, but are not limited to;

    a. ATF Form 3312.1, *National Tracing Center Trace Request*

    b. ATF Form 3310.12, *Report of Multiple Sale or Other Disposition of Certain Rifle*

    c. ATF Form 5300.9, *4473 Firearms Transaction Record*

    d. ATF Form 3310.11, *FFL Theft/Loss Report*

NICS Data Codes

The analyses completed for this report found that the FBI utilized both federal and state license numbers associated with the FFL. In instances in which only the state license number was captured, ATF had to contact the state to obtain the federal license numbers associated with the state number.

Recommendation

1. Recommend DOJ/FBI purpose a rule allowing and requiring the NICS to utilize the Federal license number on all NICS transactions involving FFLs. This would allow ATF to conduct a more efficient analysis of NICS transactions.

Prevention of FFL Thefts/Losses

Between 2016 and 2020, FFLs reported 5,766 theft related incidents involving 39,147 firearms, and 6,052 loss incidents involving 45,346 firearms. ATF is already engaged in providing training to FFLs on best practices related to inventory management and loss prevention. Every stolen or lost firearm is a loss in revenue for the FFL and a potential crime gun on the street. There are also other preventive methods that could help reduce thefts and losses from interstate commerce.

Recommendations

1. DOJ, in partnership with the firearm industry, should explore the feasibility of requirements to prohibit the appearance of firearm manufacturer names and logos on the exterior of boxes being shipped in commerce. These markings clearly indicate a firearm(s) is contained in the cardboard box and make it more susceptible to deliberate pilferage and diversion. A requirement that no markings appear on the outside of a firearm box in shipment could be accomplished by;

    a. No manufacturer markings being placed on current packaging.

    b. Current packaging could retain manufacturer markings however, if wrapped in plain material, such as paper or heat activated shrink wrap, then signs of tampering would be visible.

2. DOJ, in partnership with the firearm industry, should explore the feasibility of requirements to allow for the firearm industry to only ship using common carrier that have end-to-end tracking capability and can determine where a package is at all times in transit.

3. DOJ, in partnership with the firearm industry, should explore the potential use of small, inexpensive "Bluetooth-type" tracking devices in certain high-risk shipments to help law enforcement locate packages in the event they are lost or stolen.

ATF Classification Letters

Firearm industry members often seek guidance from ATF as to the classification of a particular firearm, magazine, or firearm part, or whether a particular activity or recordkeeping method is compliant with the regulations. Through a classification request, industry members can request specific guidance or

clarification as to whether a particular item is a firearm subject to regulation under the GCA or NFA. This process involves the requestor submitting the item or product to ATF for evaluation. After completing its review, ATF will issue a classification letter to the requestor stating whether the item is a firearm subject to GCA or NFA regulation. The letter is issued privately to the requestor to protect privacy and any confidential or proprietary information. The letter is still subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA); any material released in response to a FOIA, however, must have privacy and confidential or proprietary information redacted.

Recommendation

1. It is recommended ATF develop a process to publicly post all future classification letters as they are issued, and that DOJ support a funding request for ATF to establish and maintain this practice. Posted classification letters should be redacted for privacy and confidential or proprietary information. Posting classification letters would provide for more transparency as well as prove useful to other industry members who are exploring the development of similar products that could be impacted by a classification letter. Making classification letters public could help prevent misunderstandings in the applicability of any provisions of the GCA or NFA to certain items being manufactured or considered for manufacture by industry members.

Data Sharing with U.S. Department of State

The analyses suggested that, in general, persons holding a manufacturer's FFL (Types 06, 07, and 10) should register as a manufacturer with the U.S. Department of State (DOS), Office of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) and pay a fee unless specifically exempted by an International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR).

Recommendation

1. ATF should assist DOS in identifying those potential Type 06, 07, and 10 licenses that may need to register under ITAR by providing DOS with access to view all active Type 06, 07, and 10 licensees.

Acknowledgements

The *National Firearms in Commerce and Trafficking Assessment: Firearms in Commerce* would not have been possible without the assistance from a number of external partners, these include the U.S. Department of State; U.S. Department of Customs (Bureau of Industry & Security); U.S. International Trade Commission; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Criminal Justice Information Services); Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (Regulations and Rulings Division); California Department of Justice (Bureau of Firearms); New Jersey State Police (Firearms Investigation Unit); Maryland Department of State Police (Licensing Division); Illinois State Police (Firearm Services Bureau/Support Services); Pennsylvania State Police (Bureau of Records and Identification/Firearms Compliance Unit); Wisconsin Department of Justice (Division of Law Enforcement Services/Crime Information Bureau); Virginia State Police (Firearms Transaction Center); Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLEN); Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC); New England State Police Information Network (NESPIN); Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN); Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC); and the Western States Information Network (WSIN).

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Finally, the study team would like to acknowledge the numerous ATF employees who made pivotal contributions in expanding the scope of public knowledge in the unique area of firearm commerce.

APPENDIX M – MANUFACTURING

Table M-01Count of Active Licensed Manufacturers Compared to Annual AFMER Report Filings, 2000 –2020

Year	# of Active Manufacturers	AFMER Filings	% Underreporting
2000	2,222	2,091	5.9%
2001	2,365	2,124	10.2%
2002	2,525	2,096	17.0%
2003	2,712	2,195	19.1%
2004	2,817	1,712	39.2%
2005	3,024	2,165	28.4%
2006	3,256	2,607	19.9%
2007	3,448	2,774	19.5%
2008	3,824	3,081	19.4%
2009	4,563	3,829	16.1%
2010	5,439	4,580	15.8%
2011	6,987	5,830	16.6%
2012	9,204	7,609	17.3%
2013	10,840	8,909	17.8%
2014	11,883	9,472	20.3%
2015	12,680	9,707	23.4%
2016	13,408	9,360	30.2%
2017	14,239	9,927	30.3%
2018	14,933	10,605	29.0%
2019	15,563	10,618	31.8%
2020	16,936	12,110	28.5%
Total	**162,868**	**123,401**	**24.2%**

Table M-02: Total Licensed Domestic GCA Firearm and NFA Weapon Manufacturing, 2000 – 2020

Year	# of GCA Firearms	GCA % Total	# of NFA Weapons	NFA % Total	Total
2000	3,852,872	98.0%	79,862	2.0%	3,932,734
2001	3,011,568	97.4%	81,831	2.6%	3,093,399
2002	3,380,578	97.9%	73,978	2.1%	3,454,556
2003	3,364,537	97.9%	73,498	2.1%	3,438,035
2004	3,309,473	97.9%	72,160	2.1%	3,381,633
2005	3,251,577	96.9%	104,374	3.1%	3,355,951
2006	3,656,981	96.4%	135,535	3.6%	3,792,516
2007	3,935,704	95.8%	173,527	4.2%	4,109,231
2008	4,297,404	94.8%	236,919	5.2%	4,534,323
2009	5,588,287	96.6%	199,547	3.4%	5,787,834
2010	5,420,769	97.5%	139,002	2.5%	5,559,771
2011	6,569,689	97.6%	162,269	2.4%	6,731,958
2012	8,614,786	97.7%	202,637	2.3%	8,817,423
2013	10,908,641	97.8%	246,691	2.2%	11,155,332
2014	9,105,567	97.6%	226,645	2.4%	9,332,212
2015	9,372,344	97.2%	270,023	2.8%	9,642,367
2016	11,445,536	96.5%	411,740	3.5%	11,857,276
2017	8,837,316	98.1%	167,135	1.9%	9,004,451
2018	9,027,222	98.5%	138,101	1.5%	9,165,323
2019	7,342,537	97.4%	195,177	2.6%	7,537,714
2020	11,063,910	97.9%	238,917	2.1%	11,302,827
Total	**135,357,298**	**97.4%**	**3,629,568**	**2.6%**	**138,986,866**

Table M-05: Manufacturing Parent Entity List

Parent Entity	Licensee Name	Business Name	Premise City	Premise State
Aero Precision LLC	Aero Precision East, LLC	Aero Precision	Somersworth	NH
	Aero Precision Inc		Tacoma	WA
	Aero Precision Inc	API	Gig Harbor	WA
	Aero Precision LLC	Aero Precision LLC / VG6	Tacoma	WA
Aerotek Industries LLC	Aerotek Industries LLC	Aerotek International	Morrisville	VT
Arcadia Machine and Tool	Arcadia Machine & Tool, Inc		Irwindale	CA
Armalite Inc / Surgeon Rifles / Eagle Arms / AWC Systems / McMillan	AR1510 LLC	Armalite, Eagle Arms, Eagle Arms DIY Armalite	Geneseo	IL
	Armalite Inc		Costa Mesa	CA
	Armalite Inc		Seattle	WA
	Armalite Inc	Armalite	Columbus	IN
	Armalite Inc	Armalite/Eagle Arms/Eagle Arms DIY Armalite	Geneseo	IL
	AWC Systems Technology LLC	AWC Systems Technology	Phoenix	AZ
	McWilliams, Lynn J	AWC Systems Technology	Cave Creek	AZ
	Special Technologies Group, Inc	AWC Systems Technology	Phoenix	AZ
	Strategic Armory Corps LLC	Armalite/Eagle Arms/Eagle Arms DIY Armalite	Geneseo	IL
	Strategic Armory Corps LLC	Armalite/Surgeon Rifles/AWC Systems Technology	Phoenix	AZ
	Strategic Armory Corps LLC	Surgeon Rifles/Armalite/Eagle Arms/Eagle Arms DIY	Prague	OK
Arms Technology Inc	Arms Technology Inc	ATI	Salt Lake City	UT
Barrett Firearms MFG Inc	Barrett Firearms MFG Inc	Barrett/BFMI	Murfreesboro	TN
BEI Defense Sys Co Inc	BEI Defense Sys Co Inc		Camden	AR
	BEI Defense Systems Company		Euless	TX
	BEI Defense Systems Company Inc		Fort Worth	TX
	BEI Defense Systems Company Inc	Bei Defense Systems	East Camden	AR
Beretta USA Corp	Beretta U S A Corporation	Beretta USA Corp/ Beretta USA	Accokeek	MD
	Beretta USA Corp		Accokeek	MD
	Beretta USA Corp		Gallatin	TN
	Beretta USA Corp		Pocomoke City	MD

	Beretta USA Corp	Beretta USA	Gallatin	TN
BMaddox Enterprises LLC	BMaddox Enterprises LLC	South Dakota Firearms	Harrisburg	SD
	BMaddox Enterprises LLC	Silencer Central	Harrisburg	SD
	BMaddox Enterprises LLC	Silencer Central / Banish Suppressors	Sioux Falls	SD
	BMaddox Enterprises LLC	South Dakota Silencer	Sioux Falls	SD
Bond Arms, Inc	Bond Arms Inc		Granbury	TX
	Bond Arms, Inc	Bond Arms	Granbury	TX
Bp Firearms Company LLC	Bp Firearms Company LLC	Bergara/Bergara USA/BPF/CYA	Lawrenceville	GA
	Bp Firearms Company LLC	Bergara/Bergara USA/SMT/Dead Air/BPF	Lawrenceville	GA
Browning Arms	Browning	Browning	Arnold	MO
	Browning Arms Company	Baco Inc	Morgan	UT
Bryco Arms	Bryco Arms		Carson City	NV
	Bryco Arms		Costa Mesa	CA
Burbak Machine Corporation	Bur Bak Machine Corp		Wilton	NH
	Burbak Machine Corporation		Wilton	NH
Calwestco/Jennings	Calwestco, Inc		Irvine	CA
	Jenning's Firearms, Inc		Irvine	CA
Century Arms Inc	Century Arms Inc		Boca Raton	FL
	Century Arms Inc	C.A.I./ Century Arms	Georgia	VT
Charter Arms Corporation	Charco 2000 Inc	Charter Arms	Shelton	CT
	Charco Inc		Shelton	CT
	Charter Arms Corp		Shelton	CT
	Charter Arms Corporation		Stratford	CT
Chiappa Firearms Ltd	Chiappa Firearms Ltd		Dayton	OH
	Chiappa Firearms Usa Ltd		Dayton	OH
CMMG Inc	CMMG Inc	CMMG	Boonville	MO
Cobra Enterprises of Utah, Inc / Cobra / Bearman Industries / Kodiak Firearms	Bearman Industries LLC	Bearman	Bear River City	UT
	Bearman Industries, LLC	Bearman Industries / Bearman	Salt Lake City	UT
	Cobra Enterprises of Utah, Inc		Salt Lake City	UT
	Cobra Enterprises of Utah, Inc	Cobra Firearms/Cobra/Cobra Ent of Utah Inc	Salt Lake City	UT
	Cobra Enterprises, Inc		Ennis	MT
	Kodiak Industries Inc	Kodiak Firearms/Kodiak	Salt Lake City	UT
Cobray / SW Daniel / Leinad / FMI	Cobray Firearms Inc		McCaysville	GA
	Daniel, Wayne E	FMI	Ducktown	TN

	Daniel, Wayne Ernest	PPI	Copperhill	TN
	S W DANIEL, INC	SWD	ATLANTA	GA
CWI Inc. / Gander Mtn.	CWI Inc	Gander Outdoors	Kenosha	WI
CZ / Colt / Dan Wesson	Colt Defense LLC	Colt Defense LLC / Colt Defense	West Hartford	CT
	COLT INDUSTRIES INC		HARTFORD	CT
	COLT INDUSTRIES INC		WEST HARTFORD	CT
	Colt's Manufacturing Company LLC	Colt/ Colts Pt Fa MFG Co/ Colts MFG/ Colt Defense	West Hartford	CT
	Colt's Manufacturing Company LLC	Colt's Pt. F.A. Mfg. Co./ Colt's MFG/ Colt Defense	West Hartford	CT
	Colts MFG Co Inc	Colt Firearms	Hartford	CT
	CZ USA		Kansas City	KS
	CZ-USA Inc	Dan Wesson Firearms	Norwich	NY
	Dan Wesson Arms, Inc		Palmer	MA
	Dan Wesson Arms, Inc		Monson	MA
	Dan Wesson Corp	Dan Wesson Firearms Norwich Gun Works	Norwich	NY
Daisy Manufacturing Co Inc	Daisy Manufacturing Co	Daisy Outdoor Products	Rogers	AR
	Daisy Manufacturing Co Inc		Rogers	AR
Daniel Defense	Daniel Defense Inc	Daniel Defense; Ambush Firearms	Ridgeland	SC
	Daniel Defense Inc	Daniel Defense / Ambush Firearms	Black Creek	GA
	Daniel Defense LLC	Daniel Defense / Ambush Firearms	Black Creek	GA
Davis Industries	Davis Industries		Chino	CA
	Davis Industries		El Monte	CA
Del-Ton, Inc.	Del-Ton, Inc		Elizabethtown	NC
EMCO Inc	EMCO Inc		Gadsden	AL
EXCAM Inc	EXCAM Inc		Hialeah	FL
Firearms Import & Export Corp	Firearms Import & Export Corp	Firearms Import & Export	Opa Locka	FL
FMK Firearms Incorporated	Fmk Firearms Incorporated		Placentia	CA
FNH USA LLC	FN America LLC	FNH USA/FN	Fredericksburg	VA
	FN America, LLC	FNH USA/FN	Columbia	SC
	FN Manufacturing Inc		Columbia	SC
	FN Manufacturing LLC	FNM LLC	Columbia	SC
	FN Manufacturing, LLC		Columbia	SC
	FN MFG Inc		Columbia	SC
	FNH South LLC	FNM LI	Columbia	SC
	FNH USA, LLC		Arnold	MO
	FNH USA LLC		Fredericksburg	VA
	FNH USA, LLC	FNH USA	Fredericksburg	VA

Freedom Group	Advanced Armament Corp		Baldwin	GA
	Advanced Armament Corp LLC	Advanced Armament Corp	Norcross	GA
	Advanced Armament Corp LLC	Advanced Armament Corp/AAC/BFI/Remington/DPMS	Lawrenceville	GA
	Brittingham, Kevin T	Advanced Armament Co	Norcross	GA
	Bushmaster Firearms BFI Quality Parts Co		Windham	ME
	Bushmaster Firearms BFI/Quality Parts Co		Windham	ME
	Bushmaster Firearms Inc		Lake Havasu City	AZ
	Bushmaster Firearms International LLC	BFI	Dallas	GA
	Bushmaster Firearms International LLC		Ilion	NY
	Bushmaster Firearms International LLC		Lake Havasu City	AZ
	Bushmaster Firearms International LLC		Windham	ME
	Dakota Ammo Inc		Sturgis	SD
	Dakota Arms Inc		Sturgis	SD
	Dakota Arms, Inc	Dakota Arms	Sturgis	SD
	Dakota Arms, LLC	Dakota Arms	Sturgis	SD
	Defense Procurement MFG Services Inc	DPMS	St Cloud	MN
	DPMS Firearms LLC	DPMS	St Cloud	MN
	DPMS Inc	Danco Machine	Santa Clara	CA
	H & R 1871 Inc New England Firearms Co	Harrington & Richardson Wesson & Harrington	Gardner	MA
	H&R 1871, LLC	Harrington & Richardson	Gardner	MA
	H&R 1871, LLC		Ilion	NY
	Lar Manufacturing Inc		West Jordan	UT
	Marlin Firearms Company, The		Ilion	NY
	Marlin Firearms Company, The		Hickory	KY
	Marlin Firearms Company, The		North Haven	CT
	Nesika Bay Precision Inc		Poulsbo	WA

	Nesika Bay Precision, Inc	Nesika	Sturgis	SD
	New England Firearms Company, Inc		Gardner	MA
	Para USA Inc	Para USA	Pineville	NC
	Para USA LLC	Remington Arms Co, Para, Para USA	Charlotte	NC
	Para USA, Inc		Sevierville	TN
	Remington Arms Co Inc		Ilion	NY
	Remington Arms Co, Inc	Remington Arms Co	Ilion	NY
	Remington Arms Company Inc		Elizabethtown	KY
	Remington Arms Company LLC	Dakota Arms/Nesika	Sturgis	SD
	Remington Arms Company LLC	DPMS/BFI/Remington	Saint Cloud	MN
	Remington Arms Company LLC	Remington / Marlin	Hickory	KY
	Remington Arms Company LLC	Remington Arms Company	Elizabethtown	KY
	Remington Arms Company LLC	Remington Arms Company Inc	Nashville	TN
	Remington Arms Company LLC		Stamford	CT
	Remington Arms Company LLC	Remington/Marlin/Dakota Arms/Nesika/BFI	Sturgis	SD
	Remington Arms Company LLC	Remington/Marlin/H&R 1871/BFI/DPMS/Bushmaster	Ilion	NY
	Remington Arms Company LLC	Remington/Marlin/H&R 1871/BFI/DPMS/Bushmaster/AAC	Huntsville	AL
	Remington Arms Company LLC	Remington/Marlin/H&R1871/BFI/DPMS/AAC	Southaven	MS
	Remington Arms Company, Inc		Hickory	KY
	Remington Arms Company, LLC	Lar Manufacturing/Remington/BFI/DPMS/AAC/Tapco	Ilion	NY
	Remington Arms Company, LLC		West Jordan	UT
	The Marlin Firearms Co		North Haven	CT
Glock Inc	Glock Inc		Smyrna	GA

H Squared Inc / Quantico Tactical Supply	Chesapeake Bay Armory Inc		Stafford	VA
	H Squared Inc	Quantico Tactical	Quantico	VA
Henry RAC Holding Corp	Argus Publications Inc	Henry Repeating Arms	Brooklyn	NY
	Henry RAC Holding Corp	Henry Repeating Arms	Rice Lake	WI
	Henry RAC Holding Corp	Henry Repeating Arms / Henry RAC	Bayonne	NJ
	Henry Wisconsin LLC	Henry Repeating Arms	Rice Lake	WI
	Wright Products		Rice Lake	WI
HiPoint (Strassell's Machine) / Iberia / Haskell / Stallard	Beemiller Inc	Hi-Point Firearms	Mansfield	OH
	Haskell Manufacturing Inc		Lima	OH
	Haskell Manufacturing Inc	Hi-Point Firearms	Lima	OH
	Iberia Firearms Inc	Hi-Point Firearms	Galion	OH
	Stallard Arms Inc	Maverick Firearms	Mansfield	OH
	Strassells Machine Inc	Hi-Point Firearms	Mansfield	OH
	Strassells Machine Inc	Yoder Industries	Dayton	OH
	Strassell's Machine, Inc	Mid-Ohio Hydrographics	Mansfield	OH
I O Inc	I O Inc		Melbourne	FL
	I.O. Inc		Monroe	NC
International Armament Corp	International Armament Corp	Interarms	Midland	VA
	International Armament Corporation	Interarms	Alexandria	VA
Ithaca Acquisition Corp	Ithaca Acquisition Corp		King Ferry	NY
	Ithaca Acquisition Corp	Ithacagun	Ithaca	NY
	Ithaca Acquisition Corp		Rochester	NY
	Ithaca Distribution Inc		Upper Sandusky	OH
	Ithaca Gun Co LLC		Auburn	NY
	Ithaca Gun Co, Inc		Ithaca	NY
	Ithaca Gun Company	Ithaca Gun Company	Upper Sandusky	OH
	Ithaca Gun Parts & Service Corporation		King Ferry	NY
	Ithaca Guns USA, LLC		Upper Sandusky	OH
Jimenez Arms Inc	Jimenez Arms Inc		Henderson	NV
	Jimenez, Paul J	Jimenez Arms	Costa Mesa	CA
	Jimenez, Paul J		Henderson	NV
JIE Capital Holdings / JIE Enterprises	Dc Machine LLC		Summerville	SC
	Dc Machine LLC	Dc Machine	Summerville	SC

	Harrington + Richardson Inc	H And R	Gardner	MA
	Lead Star Arms LLC	Lead Star Arms	West Columbia	SC
	Lead Star Ltd Co	Lead Star	West Columbia	SC
	Manufacturing Partners Incorporated		Becker	MN
	Nodak Spud LLC		Edina	MN
	Palmetto State Armory LLC	Palmetto State Armory	Columbia	SC
	Palmetto State Armory LLC	Palmetto State Armory - Mt Pleasant	Charleston	SC
	Palmetto State Armory LLC	Palmetto State Armory - Savannah	Garden City	GA
	Palmetto State Armory LLC	Palmetto State Armory Summerville	Summerville	SC
	Palmetto State Armory LLC	Palmetto State Armory-Outdoors	Swansea	SC
	Palmetto State Armory, LLC	Palmetto State Armory	West Columbia	SC
	Practical Tactical AR Parts LLC	P-Tac	West Columbia	SC
	Soviet Arms, LLC	Soviet Arms	West Columbia	SC
	Special Tool Solutions Inc		Jacksonville	FL
	Toolcraft Inc Of NC		Marion	NC
Kahr Arms / Saeilo / Auto Ordnance	Auto-Ordnance Corp	Thompson	Kingston	NY
	Saeilo Inc	Kahr Arms/ Auto- Ordnance	Greeley	PA
	Saeilo, Inc		Blauvelt	NY
	Saeilo, Inc	Kahr Arms / Auto-Ordnance	Worcester	MA
Kel-Tec	Kel Tec CNC Industries Inc		Cocoa	FL
Keystone Sporting Arms Inc	Keystone Sporting Arms Inc		Milton	PA
	Keystone Sporting Arms LLC	KSA LLC	Milton	PA
Kimber MFG Inc	Kimber MFG Inc	Jerico Precision MFG Co	Yonkers	NY
	Kimber MFG Inc	Kimber MFG Kimber	Troy	AL
	Kimber MFG Inc	Kimber MFG/Kimber	Yonkers	NY
	Kimber Of America Inc		Clackamas	OR
	Kimber Of Oregon, Inc	Kimber	Clackamas	OR
KRISS USA, Inc	KRISS Industries USA Inc	KRISS, KRISS USA, Spinx, Defiance	Virginia Beach	VA
	KRISS Usa, Inc	Edelweiss Arms / EDW	Chesapeake	VA
Legacy Sports International LLC	Legacy Sports International Inc	Legacy Sports LSI	Reno	NV
	Legacy Sports International LLC	LSI	Alexandria	VA
	Legacy Sports International LLC		Reno	NV

Lewis Machine & Tool Co	Lewis Machine & Tool Co		Milan	IL
	Lewis Machine & Tool Co		New Britain	CT
	Lewis Machine & Tool Co	LMT Defense	Eldridge	IA
Lorcin Engineering	Lorcin Engineering Co Inc		Mira Loma	CA
LWRC International	LWRC International	LWRC International	Cambridge	MD
	LWRC International		Salisbury	MD
Magnum Research Inc / IMI / IWI	IWI US Inc	IWI	Middletown	PA
	Magnum Research Inc		Fridley	MN
	Magnum Research Inc	Magnum Research	Minneapolis	MN
	Magnum Research Inc	Magnum Research and MRI	Pillager	MN
	Magnum Research, Inc		Minneapolis	MN
	Magnum Research, Inc		Pillager	MN
Navegar / Intratec	Navegar Inc	Intratec	Miami	FL
North American Arms Inc	North American Arms Inc		Provo	UT
O F Mossberg & Sons Inc	Maverick Arms, Inc		Eagle Pass	TX
	Maverick Arms, Inc	Maverick / Mossberg	Eagle Pass	TX
	O F Mossberg & Sons Inc	Mossberg / Maverick by Mossberg	North Haven	CT
Olin Winchester / U S Repeating Arms	Olin Corporation		East Alton	IL
	Olin Corporation		Oxford	MS
	Olin Corporation	Winchester Western Div of the Winchester Group	New Haven	CT
	Olin Winchester LLC		East Alton	IL
	Olin Winchester LLC		Oxford	MS
	Olin Winchester, LLC		Independence	MO
	St Marks Powder Inc	Primex Technologies OTS Division	Crawfordville	FL
	U S Repeating Arms Company		Hingham	MA
	U S Repeating Arms Company		New Haven	CT
	U S Repeating Arms Company, Inc	Winchester	New Haven	CT
	Us Repeating Arms Co Inc	Winchester	Blythewood	SC
	Us Repeating Arms Company	USRAC	New Haven	CT
	US Repeating Arms Company, Inc	Winchester	Hingham	MA
Olympic Arms Inc	Olympic Arms Inc		Olympia	WA
Outdoor Colors LLC	Outdoor Colors LLC		Rutherfordton	NC

Phoenix Arms	Phoenix Arms		Ontario	CA
Radical Firearms LLC	Radical Firearms LLC		Stafford	TX
Raven Arms	Raven Arms		Chino	CA
	Raven Arms		City Of Industry	CA
	Raven Arms	Raven Arms	Baldwin Park	CA
Robinson Precision Die Casting Inc	Robinson Precision Die Casting Inc		Huntington Beach	CA
Rock River Arms Inc	Rock River Arms Inc		Colona	IL
	Rock River Arms Inc	Rock River Arms/RRA/RRA, Inc	Colona	IL
	Rock River Arms Inc	RRA	Colona	IL
RP Abrasives & Machine Inc	RP Abrasives & Machine Inc		Rochester	NH
Savage Arms, Inc	Savage Arms Company		Westfield	MA
	Savage Arms, Inc	Savage Arms Inc	Westfield	MA
	Savage Defense LLC		Savannah	MO
	Savage Industries Inc	Savage-Stevens-Fox-Springfield.	Westfield	MA
	Savage Services Corporation		Westfield	MA
SCCY Industries LLC	SCCY Industries LLC		Daytona Beach	FL
Sig Sauer Inc	Sig Arms Inc		Exeter	NH
	Sig Sauer Inc		Jacksonville	AR
	Sig Sauer Inc	Sig Sauer	Dover	NH
	Sig Sauer Inc		Exeter	NH
	Sig Sauer Inc		Newington	NH
	Sigarms Inc		Stratham	NH
	Sigarms Inc	Sig/Sauer	Exeter	NH
	Sigarms Inc		Herndon	VA
Silencerco, LLC	Silencerco LLC	Silencerco	West Valley City	UT
Smith & Wesson Corp	Smith & Wesson Corp		Houlton	ME
	Smith & Wesson Corp		Springfield	MA
	Smith & Wesson Corp	Gemtech	Meridian	ID
	Smith & Wesson Corp	S&W / Smith & Wesson / T/C Arms / Gemtech / M&P	Springfield	MA
	Smith & Wesson Corp	Smith & Wesson / S&W	Houlton	ME
	Smith & Wesson Corp	Thompson Center Arms	Springfield	MA
	Smith & Wesson Inc.	S&W/ Smith & Wesson/ T/C Arms/Gemtech/M&P/ Per Ctr	Springfield	MA
	Smith & Wesson Sales Company		Columbia	MO

	Smith & Wesson, DIY/Bangor Punta Corp		Springfield	MA
Sportsmans Warehouse	Sportsmans Warehouse Inc	The Gunsmith at Sportsman's Warehouse	Salt Lake City	UT
Springfield, Inc	Springfield Armory, Inc		Colona	IL
	Springfield Armory, Inc	Springfield Armory, Inc	Geneseo	IL
	Springfield Inc	SI / Springfield Armory	Colona	IL
	Springfield Inc		Geneseo	IL
	Springfield, Inc	SI / Springfield Armory	Geneseo	IL
Stag Arms LLC	Stag Arms LLC	Stag Arms	New Britain	CT
	Stag Arms LLC	Stag Arms / Stag Defense	Tacoma	WA
	Stag Arms LLC	Stag Arms LLC	New Britain	CT
	Stag Arms LLC	Stag Arms/ Stag Defense	New Britain	CT
	STAG ARMS LLC	STAG DEFENSE	CHEYENNE	WY
STI International LLC	Spectratech, Inc	STI	Plano	TX
	STI Firearms, LLC	STI International / Staccato	Georgetown	TX
	STI International LLC	STI	Georgetown	TX
	STI International, Inc	STI	Georgetown	TX
Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	Sturm, Ruger & Co Inc	Ruger	Prescott	AZ
	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	Ruger/Sturm, Ruger & Co./The Marlin Firearms Co	Enfield	CT
	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc		Mayodan	NC
	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc		Newport	NH
	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc		Prescott	AZ
	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc		Rochester	NH
	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc		Southport	CT
	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc	Ruger/Sturm, Ruger & Co/The Marlin Firearms Co	Penfield	NY
Surefire LLC	Surefire LLC		Fountain Valley	CA
	Surefire LLC		Reno	NV
	Surefire LLC		Santa Ana	CA
	Surefire, LLC	Surefire, LLC	Fountain Valley	CA
Talley Corp, The	Talley Corp, The	North American Arms	Spanish Fork	UT

Taurus International Manufacturing / Diamondback / Rossi / Heritage / Braztech	Braztech International LC	Rossi USA	Miami	FL
	Braztech International, LC	Rossi	Bainbridge	GA
	Diamondback Arms Inc		Cocoa	FL
	Diamondback Arms LLC		Southlake	TX
	Diamondback CNC LLC		Cocoa	FL
	Diamondback Firearms LLC		Cocoa	FL
	Heritage Manufacturing Inc	Heritage / Heritage MFG	Miami	FL
	Heritage Manufacturing, Inc	Heritage, Heritage MFG	Bainbridge	GA
	Heritage MFG Inc		Opa Locka	FL
	Taurus International Manufacturing Inc	Taurus	Miami	FL
	Taurus International Manufacturing, Inc	Taurus	Bainbridge	GA
TDJ Inc	TDJ Buyer, LLC	Christensen Arms	Gunnison	UT
	TDJ Inc	Christensen Arms	Gunnison	UT
Thompson Center Arms Co Inc	DIY of K W Thompson Tool Co Inc	Thompson Center Arms	Rochester	NH
	Thompson Center Arms Co Inc		Rochester	NH
	Thompson Center Arms Co Inc	TCA Thompson Center	Rochester	NH
Treffers Precision, Inc	Treffers Precision Inc		Phoenix	AZ
Turners Operations Inc	Turner's Operations Inc	Turner's Outdoorsman	Tucson	AZ
Weatherby Inc	Weatherby Inc		Sheridan	WY
	Weatherby Inc		South Gate	CA
	Weatherby Inc	Weatherby	Paso Robles	CA
Wilsons Gun Shop Inc	Wilsons Gun Shop Inc	Wilson Combat	Berryville	AR
Windham Weaponry Inc	Windham Weaponry Inc	W W I / Windham Weaponry	Windham	ME
	Windham Weaponry Inc	WWI	Phoenix	AZ
WM C Anderson Inc	WM C Anderson Inc	Anderson Manufacturing	Hebron	KY

Table M-06: Total GCA Firearms Manufactured Domestically by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020

Year	# of Pistols	Pistols % Total	# of Revolvers	Revolvers % Total	# of Rifles	Rifle % Total	# of Shotguns or Combos	Shotgun % Total	# of Misc.	Misc. % Total	Total
2000	1,005,198	26.1%	318,960	8.3%	1,599,890	41.5%	898,586	23.3%	30,238	0.8%	3,852,872
2001	678,589	22.5%	320,143	10.6%	1,311,604	43.6%	679,923	22.6%	21,309	0.7%	3,011,568
2002	743,017	22.0%	347,070	10.3%	1,527,391	45.2%	741,400	21.9%	21,700	0.6%	3,380,578
2003	826,992	24.6%	309,364	9.2%	1,470,963	43.7%	726,222	21.6%	30,996	0.9%	3,364,537
2004	837,018	25.3%	294,099	8.9%	1,422,579	43.0%	733,623	22.2%	22,154	0.7%	3,309,473
2005	807,237	24.8%	274,399	8.4%	1,433,581	44.1%	709,313	21.8%	27,047	0.8%	3,251,577
2006	1,021,544	27.9%	382,067	10.4%	1,500,658	41.0%	714,618	19.5%	38,094	1.0%	3,656,981
2007	1,222,718	31.1%	391,334	9.9%	1,618,390	41.1%	645,600	16.4%	57,662	1.5%	3,935,704
2008	1,387,441	32.3%	431,753	10.0%	1,740,565	40.5%	630,663	14.7%	106,982	2.5%	4,297,404
2009	1,871,127	33.5%	547,553	9.8%	2,258,424	40.4%	752,754	13.5%	158,429	2.8%	5,588,287
2010	2,212,164	40.8%	559,674	10.3%	1,834,063	33.8%	744,097	13.7%	70,771	1.3%	5,420,769
2011	2,599,221	39.6%	572,857	8.7%	2,329,359	35.5%	863,866	13.1%	204,386	3.1%	6,569,689
2012	3,489,037	40.5%	667,356	7.7%	3,168,501	36.8%	948,513	11.0%	341,379	4.0%	8,614,786
2013	4,442,233	40.7%	725,283	6.6%	3,997,953	36.6%	1,203,008	11.0%	540,164	5.0%	10,908,641
2014	3,638,622	40.0%	744,048	8.2%	3,373,334	37.0%	935,433	10.3%	414,130	4.5%	9,105,567
2015	3,559,554	38.0%	885,259	9.4%	3,693,089	39.4%	777,267	8.3%	457,175	4.9%	9,372,344
2016	4,770,144	41.7%	855,785	7.5%	4,247,386	37.1%	848,628	7.4%	723,593	6.3%	11,445,536
2017	3,795,625	42.9%	721,528	8.2%	2,884,347	32.6%	669,158	7.6%	766,658	8.7%	8,837,316
2018	3,889,860	43.1%	642,962	7.1%	2,867,321	31.8%	536,190	5.9%	1,090,889	12.1%	9,027,222
2019	3,264,287	44.5%	575,648	7.8%	2,086,464	28.4%	467,197	6.4%	948,941	12.9%	7,342,537
2020	5,509,151	49.8%	993,077	9.0%	2,760,263	24.9%	476,682	4.3%	1,324,737	12.0%	11,063,910
Total	**51,570,779**	**38.1%**	**11,560,219**	**8.5%**	**49,126,125**	**36.3%**	**15,702,741**	**11.6%**	**7,397,434**	**5.5%**	**135,357,298**

Table M-08: AFMER Pistol and Revolver Caliber Ranges

The AFMER categories of common handgun caliber / chamberings is not all inclusive. It focuses on popular cartridges that are commonly and *traditionally* used in handguns. Cartridges traditionally manufactured for use in rifles are more frequently being used in pistols due to the rise in popularity of 'large-pistols' such as those based on rifle and carbine platforms.

The 'caliber' of a firearm is a general indication of the firearms bore, as measured from land to opposite land, not the diameter of the bullet. The cartridge is the specific fixed ammunition a firearm is designed to chamber and utilize.

Up to .22 caliber (pistols/ revolvers)	**Up to .25 Caliber (pistols)**	**Up to .32 Caliber (pistol)**	**Up to .380 Cartridge (pistol)**	**Up to .9mm Parabellum Cartridge (pistol)**	**Up to .50 Caliber (pistol)**
.17 HMR 17 Hornet 17 Remington Fireball 17 Remington 17 HM2 5.45x39mm* 5.45x18mm* .221 Remington Fireball* .22CB .22BB .22 short .22 Long .22 Long Rifle .22 Hornet .22 WMR 5.56x45mm * .223 Remington* 5.7x28* 4.6x30mm (HK) * .224-32 FA	25ACP / 6.35mm Browning .25 NAA	.32 ACP / 7.65mm Browning .32 NAA	380 ACP 7.65mm Mauser *	7.65x25mm Tokarev* 9x19mm Luger	.357 Sig * .38 Super Automatic* 9x21mm * 9x23mm* .40 S&W .400 COR-BON 10mm Automatic .440 COR-BON .45 ACP .45 GAP .45 Win Mag .50 GI .50 Action Express

Up to .32 caliber (revolver)	**Up to .38 Special CARTRIDGE (revolver)**	**Up to .357 Magnum CARTRIDGE (revolver)**	**Up to .44 Magnum CARTRIDGE (revolver)**	**Up to .50 caliber (revolver)**
.256 Winchester Magnum* .32 S&W short .32 S&W Long .32 H&R Magnum * .32 Colt	.38 Special 327 Federal Magnum * .38 Short / Long Colt .38 S&W	.357 Magnum .357 Remington Maximum	44 Magnum .41 Magnum .44 Special* .41 Long Colt * 401 Herter Powermag .41 Action Express .45 Colt	500 S&W .500 S&W Magnum .44-40 Winchester * .45 Colt * .454 Casull .460 S&W .460 S&W Magnum .480 Ruger

* Denotes a cartridge placed in an AFMER category with some degree of ambiguity, as the categories switch between caliber and cartridge.

Table M-09: Total Pistols Manufactured Domestically by AFMER Caliber Range, 2000 – 2020

Year	# of Up to .22	Up to .22 - % Total	# of Up to .25	Up to .25 - % Total	# of Up to .32	Up to .32 - % Total	# of Up to .380	Up to .380 - % Total	# of Up to 9MM PARA.	Up to 9MM PARA. - % Total	# of Up to .50	Up to .50 - % Total	Total
2000	184,577	18.4%	23,198	2.3%	60,527	6.0%	108,523	10.8%	287,329	28.6%	340,211	33.9%	1,004,365
2001	123,374	18.2%	5,697	0.8%	57,823	8.5%	41,634	6.1%	229,821	33.9%	219,085	32.3%	677,434
2002	146,221	19.7%	10,009	1.3%	54,000	7.3%	59,476	8.0%	205,197	27.6%	268,113	36.1%	743,016
2003	200,300	24.2%	14,023	1.7%	43,471	5.3%	79,788	9.6%	220,576	26.7%	268,828	32.5%	826,986
2004	211,913	25.3%	10,140	1.2%	32,444	3.9%	68,319	8.2%	209,651	25.0%	304,551	36.4%	837,018
2005	139,178	17.2%	10,471	1.3%	29,028	3.6%	107,416	13.3%	301,189	37.3%	219,955	27.2%	807,237
2006	141,653	13.9%	9,627	0.9%	39,205	3.8%	126,939	12.4%	352,646	34.5%	351,474	34.4%	1,021,544
2007	180,419	14.8%	11,395	0.9%	43,914	3.6%	138,484	11.3%	392,263	32.1%	456,243	37.3%	1,222,718
2008	195,676	14.1%	14,622	1.1%	40,487	2.9%	278,945	20.1%	421,809	30.4%	435,902	31.4%	1,387,441
2009	320,957	17.2%	15,107	0.8%	47,396	2.5%	390,895	20.9%	587,260	31.4%	509,512	27.2%	1,871,127
2010	374,523	16.9%	21,722	1.0%	39,792	1.8%	616,310	27.9%	631,210	28.5%	528,607	23.9%	2,212,164
2011	427,587	16.5%	19,182	0.7%	13,890	0.5%	537,063	20.7%	889,188	34.2%	712,311	27.4%	2,599,221
2012	675,742	19.4%	9,853	0.3%	11,250	0.3%	582,646	16.7%	1,227,099	35.2%	982,447	28.2%	3,489,037
2013	635,904	14.3%	18,589	0.4%	6,604	0.1%	852,727	19.2%	1,697,931	38.2%	1,230,478	27.7%	4,442,233
2014	427,487	11.7%	19,240	0.5%	10,500	0.3%	874,894	24.0%	1,270,455	34.9%	1,036,046	28.5%	3,638,622
2015	413,279	11.6%	11,567	0.3%	14,769	0.4%	820,208	23.0%	1,531,686	43.0%	768,045	21.6%	3,559,554
2016	444,601	9.3%	13,784	0.3%	10,549	0.2%	1,130,453	23.7%	2,306,619	48.4%	864,138	18.1%	4,770,144
2017	416,476	11.0%	11,958	0.3%	8,782	0.2%	857,464	22.6%	1,807,983	47.6%	692,958	18.3%	3,795,621
2018	417,811	10.7%	25,376	0.7%	30,308	0.8%	761,425	19.6%	2,099,725	54.0%	555,215	14.3%	3,889,860
2019	382,195	11.7%	53,690	1.6%	44,952	1.4%	510,827	15.6%	1,784,871	54.7%	487,752	14.9%	3,264,287
2020	678,963	12.3%	195,977	3.6%	56,887	1.0%	659,899	12.0%	3,211,768	58.3%	705,657	12.8%	5,509,151
Total	**7,138,836**	**13.8%**	**525,227**	**1.0%**	**696,578**	**1.4%**	**9,604,335**	**18.6%**	**21,666,276**	**42.0%**	**11,937,528**	**23.1%**	**51,568,780**

Table M-11: Total Revolvers Manufactured Domestically by AFMER Caliber Range, 2000 – 2020

Year	# of Up to .22	Up to .22 - % Total	# of Up to .32	Up to .32 - % Total	# of Up to .38 SPEC.	Up to .38 SPEC. - % Total	# of Up to .357 MAG.	Up to .357 MAG. - % Total	# of Up to .44 MAG.	Up to .44 MAG. - % Total	# of Up to .50	Up to .50 - % Total	Total
2000	79,472	24.9%	1,598	0.5%	59,339	18.6%	81,017	25.4%	46,931	14.7%	50,603	15.9%	318,960
2001	77,433	24.2%	5,003	1.6%	50,120	15.7%	85,628	26.7%	39,515	12.3%	62,444	19.5%	320,143
2002	86,806	25.0%	17,599	5.1%	51,472	14.8%	95,570	27.5%	46,080	13.3%	49,543	14.3%	347,070
2003	108,518	35.1%	3,928	1.3%	57,078	18.5%	59,591	19.3%	46,533	15.0%	33,716	10.9%	309,364
2004	88,570	30.1%	3,446	1.2%	54,842	18.6%	62,640	21.3%	35,097	11.9%	49,504	16.8%	294,099
2005	63,333	23.1%	2,297	0.8%	68,785	25.1%	68,476	25.0%	25,802	9.4%	45,706	16.7%	274,399
2006	84,452	22.1%	2,242	0.6%	85,321	22.3%	99,562	26.1%	54,308	14.2%	56,182	14.7%	382,067
2007	91,963	23.5%	3,509	0.9%	104,498	26.7%	93,320	23.8%	46,719	11.9%	51,325	13.1%	391,334
2008	115,511	26.8%	6,681	1.5%	133,621	30.9%	105,944	24.5%	31,135	7.2%	38,861	9.0%	431,753
2009	141,838	25.9%	7,586	1.4%	232,335	42.4%	107,837	19.7%	29,969	5.5%	27,988	5.1%	547,553
2010	131,545	23.5%	8,605	1.5%	210,762	37.7%	126,525	22.6%	45,454	8.1%	36,783	6.6%	559,674
2011	153,748	26.8%	5,182	0.9%	206,191	36.0%	125,238	21.9%	35,791	6.2%	46,707	8.2%	572,857
2012	234,164	35.1%	1,717	0.3%	203,004	30.4%	126,594	19.0%	36,115	5.4%	65,762	9.9%	667,356
2013	226,749	31.3%	1,914	0.3%	238,385	32.9%	149,729	20.6%	46,466	6.4%	62,040	8.6%	725,283
2014	200,739	27.0%	5,260	0.7%	283,991	38.2%	151,635	20.4%	41,640	5.6%	60,783	8.2%	744,048
2015	278,784	31.5%	9,413	1.1%	225,782	25.5%	186,655	21.1%	48,170	5.4%	136,455	15.4%	885,259
2016	320,773	37.5%	7,852	0.9%	247,637	28.9%	182,566	21.3%	51,451	6.0%	45,506	5.3%	855,785
2017	318,778	44.2%	1,720	0.2%	172,150	23.9%	138,312	19.2%	43,219	6.0%	47,349	6.6%	721,528
2018	270,743	42.1%	1,275	0.2%	178,190	27.7%	113,055	17.6%	41,557	6.5%	38,142	5.9%	642,962
2019	364,546	63.3%	1,674	0.3%	64,528	11.2%	95,093	16.5%	25,742	4.5%	24,065	4.2%	575,648
2020	597,014	60.1%	4,124	0.4%	181,585	18.3%	152,921	15.4%	27,151	2.7%	30,282	3.0%	993,077
Total	**4,035,479**	**34.9%**	**102,625**	**0.9%**	**3,109,616**	**26.9%**	**2,407,908**	**20.8%**	**844,845**	**7.3%**	**1,059,746**	**9.2%**	**11,560,219**

Table M-16: Total NFA Weapons Manufactured Domestically by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020

Year	# of AOW	AOW % Total	# of DD	DD % Total	# of Machinegun	MG % Total	# of Misc.	Misc. % Total	# of SBR	SBR % Total	# of SBS	SBS % Total	# of Silencer	Silencer % Total	Total
2000	2,371	3.0%	24,751	31.0%	47,361	59.3%	0	0.0%	83	0.1%	295	0.4%	5,001	6.3%	79,862
2001	2,172	2.7%	16,698	20.4%	56,306	68.8%	379	0.5%	51	0.1%	168	0.2%	6,057	7.4%	81,831
2002	3,668	5.0%	16,870	22.8%	45,984	62.2%	525	0.7%	33	0.0%	514	0.7%	6,384	8.6%	73,978
2003	2,389	3.3%	15,930	21.7%	48,475	66.0%	1,779	2.4%	156	0.2%	189	0.3%	4,580	6.2%	73,498
2004	1,327	1.8%	4,504	6.2%	57,133	79.2%	2,609	3.6%	82	0.1%	363	0.5%	6,142	8.5%	72,160
2005	3,765	3.6%	1,990	1.9%	87,083	83.4%	41	0.0%	241	0.2%	846	0.8%	10,408	10.0%	104,374
2006	13,501	10.0%	1,074	0.8%	103,462	76.3%	316	0.2%	484	0.4%	264	0.2%	16,434	12.1%	135,535
2007	17,522	10.1%	1,523	0.9%	143,837	82.9%	1	0.0%	555	0.3%	127	0.1%	9,962	5.7%	173,527
2008	9,337	3.9%	470	0.2%	205,121	86.6%	71	0.0%	2,246	0.9%	204	0.1%	19,470	8.2%	236,919
2009	12,470	6.2%	1,872	0.9%	154,564	77.5%	1,634	0.8%	1,236	0.6%	228	0.1%	27,543	13.8%	199,547
2010	10,371	7.5%	14	0.0%	100,398	72.2%	455	0.3%	852	0.6%	275	0.2%	26,637	19.2%	139,002
2011	4,395	2.7%	0	0.0%	102,238	63.0%	0	0.0%	2,414	1.5%	313	0.2%	52,909	32.6%	162,269
2012	2,495	1.2%	0	0.0%	50,018	24.7%	0	0.0%	9,118	4.5%	4,687	2.3%	136,319	67.3%	202,637
2013	5,813	2.4%	0	0.0%	79,848	32.4%	105	0.0%	20,091	8.1%	4,080	1.7%	136,754	55.4%	246,691
2014	5,888	2.6%	1	0.0%	71,105	31.4%	18,537	8.2%	11,388	5.0%	3,986	1.8%	115,740	51.1%	226,645
2015	7,245	2.7%	1	0.0%	84,228	31.2%	0	0.0%	24,704	9.1%	1,441	0.5%	152,404	56.4%	270,023
2016	5,382	1.3%	41,057	10.0%	53,581	13.0%	0	0.0%	20,352	4.9%	2,289	0.6%	289,079	70.2%	411,740
2017	5,253	3.1%	5,232	3.1%	27,514	16.5%	0	0.0%	21,586	12.9%	1,860	1.1%	105,690	63.2%	167,135
2018	2,049	1.5%	0	0.0%	10,320	7.5%	11	0.0%	19,489	14.1%	1,950	1.4%	104,282	75.5%	138,101
2019	8,816	4.5%	0	0.0%	21,203	10.9%	0	0.0%	17,850	9.1%	2,209	1.1%	145,099	74.3%	195,177
2020	11,413	4.8%	0	0.0%	16,161	6.8%	0	0.0%	20,069	8.4%	1,287	0.5%	189,987	79.5%	238,917
Total	**137,642**	**3.8%**	**131,987**	**3.6%**	**1,565,940**	**43.1%**	**26,463**	**0.7%**	**173,080**	**4.8%**	**27,575**	**0.8%**	**1,566,881**	**43.2%**	**3,629,568**

APPENDIX P – PMFs

Table P-04, Total Suspected PMFs Recovered and Traced by ATF, 2016-2021

Year	Total Suspected PMFs	% Total (2016-2020)	% YOY Change
2016	1,758	3.9%	
2017	2,552	5.6%	45.2%
2018	3,960	8.8%	55.2%
2019	7,517	16.6%	89.8%
2020	10,109	22.3%	34.5%
2021	19,344	42.8%	91.4%
Total	**45,240**	**100.0%**	

APPENDIX E - EXPORTS

Table E-01: Total GCA Firearm and NFA Weapon Exports, 2000 – 2020

Year	# of GCA Exports	GCA Exports % Total	# of NFA Exports	NFA Exports % Total	Total Exports
2000	175,234	91.7%	15,833	8.3%	191,067
2001	176,917	90.6%	18,355	9.4%	195,272
2002	151,411	83.2%	30,523	16.8%	181,934
2003	145,491	87.9%	20,120	12.1%	165,611
2004	144,089	90.2%	15,671	9.8%	159,760
2005	194,964	93.3%	14,092	6.7%	209,056
2006	367,654	96.3%	14,295	3.7%	381,949
2007	204,782	94.7%	11,547	5.3%	216,329
2008	227,239	78.1%	63,729	21.9%	290,968
2009	194,797	85.4%	33,334	14.6%	228,131
2010	241,971	91.3%	22,965	8.7%	264,936
2011	296,888	89.1%	36,275	10.9%	333,163
2012	287,918	83.6%	56,620	16.4%	344,538
2013	393,554	78.0%	111,074	22.0%	504,628
2014	421,042	71.2%	169,897	28.8%	590,939
2015	343,692	85.8%	56,992	14.2%	400,684
2016	376,672	83.1%	76,591	16.9%	453,263
2017	527,334	85.0%	92,903	15.0%	620,237
2018	554,802	89.3%	66,454	10.7%	621,256
2019	316,067	70.6%	131,694	29.4%	447,761
2020	529,116	81.3%	121,369	18.7%	650,485
Total	**6,271,634**	**84.2%**	**1,180,333**	**15.8%**	**7,451,967**

Table E-03: Total GCA Firearm Exports by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020

Year	# of Pistols	Pistols % Total	# of Revolvers	Revolvers % Total	# of Rifles	Rifle % Total	# of Shotguns or Combos	Shotgun % Total	# of Misc.	Misc. % Total	Total Exports
2000	30,590	17.5%	48,130	27.5%	50,251	28.7%	35,089	20.0%	11,174	6.4%	175,234
2001	32,568	18.4%	32,662	18.5%	54,574	30.8%	46,174	26.1%	10,939	6.2%	176,917
2002	22,555	14.9%	34,187	22.6%	61,299	40.5%	31,897	21.1%	1,473	1.0%	151,411
2003	17,305	11.9%	27,852	19.1%	63,808	43.9%	29,537	20.3%	6,989	4.8%	145,491
2004	17,057	11.8%	24,122	16.7%	64,097	44.5%	31,385	21.8%	7,428	5.2%	144,089
2005	19,196	9.8%	29,271	15.0%	92,183	47.3%	46,129	23.7%	8,185	4.2%	194,964
2006	144,767	39.4%	28,120	7.6%	102,973	28.0%	57,771	15.7%	34,023	9.3%	367,654
2007	45,053	22.0%	34,662	16.9%	80,594	39.4%	26,949	13.2%	17,524	8.6%	204,782
2008	54,030	23.8%	28,205	12.4%	103,295	45.5%	41,186	18.1%	523	0.2%	227,239
2009	56,449	29.0%	32,377	16.6%	61,078	31.4%	36,455	18.7%	8,438	4.3%	194,797
2010	80,041	33.1%	25,286	10.5%	76,518	31.6%	43,355	17.9%	16,771	6.9%	241,971
2011	121,035	40.8%	23,221	7.8%	79,256	26.7%	54,878	18.5%	18,498	6.2%	296,888
2012	128,466	44.6%	19,643	6.8%	81,601	28.3%	42,799	14.9%	15,409	5.4%	287,918
2013	167,654	42.6%	21,180	5.4%	132,202	33.6%	49,766	12.6%	22,752	5.8%	393,554
2014	126,402	30.0%	25,521	6.1%	207,958	49.4%	60,377	14.3%	784	0.2%	421,042
2015	141,005	41.0%	22,666	6.6%	159,707	46.5%	18,797	5.5%	1,517	0.4%	343,692
2016	172,863	45.9%	24,082	6.4%	146,948	39.0%	24,668	6.5%	8,111	2.2%	376,672
2017	280,112	53.1%	20,693	3.9%	188,884	35.8%	30,695	5.8%	6,950	1.3%	527,334
2018	333,737	60.2%	21,539	3.9%	165,601	29.8%	27,774	5.0%	6,151	1.1%	554,802
2019	139,081	44.0%	14,778	4.7%	134,890	42.7%	21,857	6.9%	5,461	1.7%	316,067
2020	382,761	72.3%	19,264	3.6%	99,429	18.8%	17,874	3.4%	9,788	1.8%	529,116
Total	**2,512,727**	**40.1%**	**557,461**	**8.9%**	**2,207,146**	**35.2%**	**775,412**	**12.4%**	**218,888**	**3.5%**	**6,271,634**

Table E-05: Total NFA Weapon Exports by Weapon Type, 2000 – 2020

Year	# of AOW	AOW % Total	# of DD	DD % Total	# of Machineguns	MG % Total	# of Misc.	Misc. % Total	# of SBR	SBR % Total	# of SBS	SBS % Total	# of Silencers	Silencers % Total	Total Exports
2000	394	2.5%	3,256	20.6%	11,719	74.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	13	0.1%	448	2.8%	15,833
2001	227	1.2%	7,956	43.3%	10,021	54.6%	72	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	79	0.4%	18,355
2002	206	0.7%	6,382	20.9%	22,786	74.7%	123	0.4%	1	0.0%	221	0.7%	804	2.6%	30,523
2003	333	1.7%	4,463	22.2%	14,914	74.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	54	0.3%	356	1.8%	20,120
2004	268	1.7%	3,093	19.7%	11,483	73.3%	330	2.1%	0	0.0%	60	0.4%	437	2.8%	15,671
2005	963	6.8%	1,655	11.7%	10,444	74.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	332	2.4%	694	4.9%	14,092
2006	4,639	32.5%	1,121	7.8%	6,471	45.3%	4	0.0%	8	0.1%	54	0.4%	1,998	14.0%	14,295
2007	7	0.1%	59	0.5%	9,869	85.5%	2	0.0%	20	0.2%	1	0.0%	1,589	13.8%	11,547
2008	4,822	7.6%	182	0.3%	46,962	73.7%	11,217	17.6%	15	0.0%	3	0.0%	528	0.8%	63,729
2009	4,716	14.1%	1,336	4.0%	25,587	76.8%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,690	5.1%	33,334
2010	1,288	5.6%	0	0.0%	20,555	89.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,122	4.9%	22,965
2011	20	0.1%	0	0.0%	34,789	95.9%	1,328	3.7%	37	0.1%	0	0.0%	101	0.3%	36,275
2012	516	0.9%	0	0.0%	52,862	93.4%	8	0.0%	1,599	2.8%	135	0.2%	1,500	2.6%	56,620
2013	161	0.1%	0	0.0%	107,053	96.4%	0	0.0%	2,072	1.9%	232	0.2%	1,556	1.4%	111,074
2014	161	0.1%	0	0.0%	144,930	85.3%	15,077	8.9%	5,455	3.2%	207	0.1%	4,067	2.4%	169,897
2015	5,066	8.9%	0	0.0%	30,209	53.0%	1,776	3.1%	13,667	24.0%	326	0.6%	5,948	10.4%	56,992
2016	1,346	1.8%	0	0.0%	65,775	85.9%	2	0.0%	2,297	3.0%	86	0.1%	7,085	9.3%	76,591
2017	81	0.1%	0	0.0%	75,872	81.7%	3,147	3.4%	6,574	7.1%	450	0.5%	6,779	7.3%	92,903
2018	214	0.3%	0	0.0%	48,494	73.0%	433	0.7%	7,367	11.1%	261	0.4%	9,685	14.6%	66,454
2019	821	0.6%	0	0.0%	110,036	83.6%	590	0.4%	4,865	3.7%	445	0.3%	14,937	11.3%	131,694
2020	2,114	1.7%	0	0.0%	107,154	88.3%	301	0.2%	4,778	3.9%	211	0.2%	6,811	5.6%	121,369
Total	**28,363**	**2.4%**	**29,503**	**2.5%**	**967,985**	**82.0%**	**34,411**	**2.9%**	**48,766**	**4.1%**	**3,091**	**0.3%**	**68,214**	**5.8%**	**1,180,333**

APPENDIX I – IMPORTS

Table I-01: Total Firearm Import Permits Issued[124] by Type of Importer, 2000 – 2020

Year	Licensed Importer	% Annual Total	Military	% Annual Total	Other	% Annual Total	Total	% Annual Total
2000	8,195	65.3%	3,072	24.5%	1,283	10.2%	12,550	100.0%
2001	8,326	63.8%	3,662	28.1%	1,057	8.1%	13,045	100.0%
2002	9,000	51.4%	6,139	35.1%	2,361	13.5%	17,500	100.0%
2003	7,691	66.3%	2,130	18.3%	1,788	15.4%	11,609	100.0%
2004	7,115	69.4%	1,374	13.4%	1,760	17.2%	10,249	100.0%
2005	7,396	70.6%	1,292	12.3%	1,788	17.1%	10,476	100.0%
2006	8,190	76.2%	1,119	10.4%	1,437	13.4%	10,746	100.0%
2007	7,600	79.1%	1,062	11.1%	946	9.8%	9,608	100.0%
2008	7,521	82.7%	687	7.6%	889	9.8%	9,097	100.0%
2009	7,476	85.5%	445	5.1%	823	9.4%	8,744	100.0%
2010	6,795	82.5%	560	6.8%	879	10.7%	8,234	100.0%
2011	7,539	85.1%	534	6.0%	787	8.9%	8,860	100.0%
2012	8,225	87.3%	395	4.2%	806	8.6%	9,426	100.0%
2013	9,996	88.4%	309	2.7%	1,007	8.9%	11,312	100.0%
2014	7,524	87.2%	297	3.4%	810	9.4%	8,631	100.0%
2015	5,766	83.9%	240	3.5%	865	12.6%	6,871	100.0%
2016	6,095	85.8%	231	3.3%	781	11.0%	7,107	100.0%
2017	5,763	86.1%	323	4.8%	606	9.1%	6,692	100.0%
2018	6,799	87.4%	288	3.7%	689	8.9%	7,776	100.0%
2019	7,022	87.2%	360	4.5%	675	8.4%	8,057	100.0%
2020	8,288	91.4%	185	2.0%	590	6.5%	9,063	100.0%
Total	**158,322**	**77.0%**	**24,704**	**12.0%**	**22,627**	**11.0%**	**205,653**	**100.0%**

Table I-02: Total Firearm Import Permits Issued by Type of Importer, 2010-2020

Year	Licensed Importer	% Annual Total	Military	% Annual Total	Other	% Annual Total	Total	% Annual Total
2010	6,795	82.5%	560	6.8%	879	10.7%	8,234	100.0%
2011	7,539	85.1%	534	6.0%	787	8.9%	8,860	100.0%
2012	8,225	87.3%	395	4.2%	806	8.6%	9,426	100.0%
2013	9,996	88.4%	309	2.7%	1,007	8.9%	11,312	100.0%
2014	7,524	87.2%	297	3.4%	810	9.4%	8,631	100.0%
2015	5,766	83.9%	240	3.5%	865	12.6%	6,871	100.0%
2016	6,095	85.8%	231	3.3%	781	11.0%	7,107	100.0%
2017	5,763	86.1%	323	4.8%	606	9.1%	6,692	100.0%
2018	6,799	87.4%	288	3.7%	689	8.9%	7,776	100.0%
2019	7,022	87.2%	360	4.5%	675	8.4%	8,057	100.0%
2020	8,288	91.4%	185	2.0%	590	6.5%	9,063	100.0%
Total	**79,812**	**86.7%**	**3,722**	**4.0%**	**8,495**	**9.2%**	**92,029**	**100.0%**

Table I-03: Total Handgun, Rifle, and Shotgun Imports, 2000 – 2020

Year	# of Handguns	% Annual Total	# of Rifles	% Annual Total	# of Shotguns	% Annual Total	Total Imports	% Annual Total
2000	747,129	53.3%	321,457	22.9%	332,712	23.7%	1,401,298	100.0%
2001	741,503	49.7%	322,206	21.6%	428,330	28.7%	1,492,039	100.0%
2002	1,011,503	44.7%	753,478	33.3%	500,293	22.1%	2,265,274	100.0%
2003	819,750	40.7%	680,970	33.8%	514,748	25.5%	2,015,468	100.0%
2004	877,008	42.5%	681,537	33.0%	507,242	24.6%	2,065,787	100.0%
2005	913,007	42.7%	680,863	31.8%	546,403	25.5%	2,140,273	100.0%
2006	1,201,371	48.3%	677,066	27.2%	607,919	24.5%	2,486,356	100.0%
2007	1,457,263	48.9%	796,567	26.7%	725,763	24.4%	2,979,593	100.0%
2008	1,493,672	56.4%	616,158	23.3%	536,562	20.3%	2,646,392	100.0%
2009	2,221,669	60.6%	882,945	24.1%	558,848	15.3%	3,663,462	100.0%
2010	1,782,585	62.8%	548,117	19.3%	509,914	18.0%	2,840,616	100.0%
2011	1,730,776	57.0%	773,893	25.5%	530,567	17.5%	3,035,236	100.0%
2012	2,622,466	57.4%	1,243,858	27.2%	704,833	15.4%	4,571,157	100.0%
2013	3,095,183	55.8%	1,509,452	27.2%	937,953	16.9%	5,542,588	100.0%
2014	2,187,804	60.3%	791,767	21.8%	648,592	17.9%	3,628,163	100.0%
2015	2,470,486	62.9%	815,655	20.8%	644,309	16.4%	3,930,450	100.0%
2016	3,663,992	71.5%	727,161	14.2%	736,450	14.4%	5,127,603	100.0%
2017	3,282,842	73.2%	572,278	12.8%	632,009	14.1%	4,487,129	100.0%
2018	2,939,714	68.3%	652,633	15.2%	713,860	16.6%	4,306,207	100.0%
2019	2,593,313	65.0%	651,976	16.3%	743,493	18.6%	3,988,782	100.0%
2020	4,032,019	63.0%	875,155	13.7%	1,490,975	23.3%	6,398,149	100.0%
Total	**41,885,055**	**59.0%**	**15,575,192**	**21.9%**	**13,551,775**	**19.1%**	**71,012,022**	**100.0%**

Table I-04: Total Firearm Imports[125] by Weapon Type, 2010 – 2020

Year	# of Pistols	% Annual Total	# of Revolvers	% Annual Total	# of Rifles	% Annual Total	# of Shotguns	% Annual Total	# of Blank-Firing Handguns	% Annual Total	Total Imports	% Annual Total
2010	1,394,178	49.1%	353,457	12.4%	548,117	19.3%	509,914	18.0%	34,950	1.2%	2,840,616	100.0%
2011	1,448,435	47.7%	258,878	8.5%	773,893	25.5%	530,567	17.5%	23,463	0.8%	3,035,236	100.0%
2012	2,286,720	50.0%	304,397	6.7%	1,243,858	27.2%	704,833	15.4%	31,349	0.7%	4,571,157	100.0%
2013	2,738,747	49.4%	316,582	5.7%	1,509,452	27.2%	937,953	16.9%	39,854	0.7%	5,542,588	100.0%
2014	1,983,945	54.7%	167,646	4.6%	791,767	21.8%	648,592	17.9%	36,213	1.0%	3,628,163	100.0%
2015	2,139,744	54.4%	283,438	7.2%	815,655	20.8%	644,309	16.4%	47,304	1.2%	3,930,450	100.0%
2016	3,326,334	64.9%	287,723	5.6%	727,161	14.2%	736,450	14.4%	49,935	1.0%	5,127,603	100.0%
2017	2,871,027	64.0%	323,572	7.2%	572,278	12.8%	632,009	14.1%	88,243	2.0%	4,487,129	100.0%
2018	2,637,889	61.3%	258,464	6.0%	652,633	15.2%	713,860	16.6%	43,361	1.0%	4,306,207	100.0%
2019	2,295,897	57.6%	265,038	6.6%	651,976	16.3%	743,493	18.6%	32,378	0.8%	3,988,782	100.0%
2020	3,719,379	58.1%	277,089	4.3%	875,155	13.7%	1,490,975	23.3%	35,551	0.6%	6,398,149	100.0%
Total	**26,842,295**	**56.1%**	**3,096,284**	**6.5%**	**9,161,945**	**19.1%**	**8,292,955**	**17.3%**	**462,601**	**1.0%**	**47,856,080**	**100.0%**

Table I-04a: Total Handgun Imports by Weapon Type, 2010 - 2020

Year	# of Pistols	% Annual Total	# of Revolvers	% Annual Total	Total Imports	% Annual Total
2010	1,394,178	79.8%	353,457	20.2%	1,747,635	100.0%
2011	1,448,435	84.8%	258,878	15.2%	1,707,313	100.0%
2012	2,286,720	88.3%	304,397	11.7%	2,591,117	100.0%
2013	2,738,747	89.6%	316,582	10.4%	3,055,329	100.0%
2014	1,983,945	92.2%	167,646	7.8%	2,151,591	100.0%
2015	2,139,744	88.3%	283,438	11.7%	2,423,182	100.0%
2016	3,326,334	92.0%	287,723	8.0%	3,614,057	100.0%
2017	2,871,027	89.9%	323,572	10.1%	3,194,599	100.0%
2018	2,637,889	91.1%	258,464	8.9%	2,896,353	100.0%
2019	2,295,897	89.7%	265,038	10.3%	2,560,935	100.0%
2020	3,719,379	93.1%	277,089	6.9%	3,996,468	100.0%
Total	**26,842,295**	**89.7%**	**3,096,284**	**10.3%**	**29,938,579**	100.0%

Table I-05: Total Shotgun Imports by Shotgun Type[126], 2010 – 2020

Year	# of Autoloading Shotguns	% Annual Total	# of Pump Shotguns	% Annual Total	# of Combination Shotgun Rifles	% Annual Total	# of Over-Under Shotguns	% Annual Total	# of Other Shotguns	% Annual Total	Total Shotguns	% Annual Total
2010	127,775	25.1%	157,313	30.9%	81,862	16.1%	74,706	14.7%	68,258	13.4%	509,914	100.0%
2011	177,684	33.5%	154,851	29.2%	55,209	10.4%	80,746	15.2%	62,077	11.7%	530,567	100.0%
2012	210,143	29.8%	257,714	36.6%	40,420	5.7%	113,435	16.1%	83,121	11.8%	704,833	100.0%
2013	302,380	32.2%	363,221	38.7%	47,555	5.1%	135,051	14.4%	89,746	9.6%	937,953	100.0%
2014	265,508	40.9%	215,313	33.2%	12,104	1.9%	100,057	15.4%	55,610	8.6%	648,592	100.0%
2015	209,319	32.5%	239,322	37.1%	6,279	1.0%	134,556	20.9%	54,833	8.5%	644,309	100.0%
2016	242,072	32.9%	235,690	32.0%	7,391	1.0%	131,817	17.9%	119,480	16.2%	736,450	100.0%
2017	205,525	32.5%	186,955	29.6%	1,692	0.3%	108,201	17.1%	129,636	20.5%	632,009	100.0%
2018	275,641	38.6%	173,797	24.3%	6,046	0.8%	103,623	14.5%	154,753	21.7%	713,860	100.0%
2019	311,558	41.9%	150,755	20.3%	19,364	2.6%	119,123	16.0%	142,693	19.2%	743,493	100.0%
2020	523,495	35.1%	532,892	35.7%	14,834	1.0%	142,232	9.5%	277,522	18.6%	1,490,975	100.0%
Total	**2,851,100**	**34.4%**	**2,667,823**	**32.2%**	**292,756**	**3.5%**	**1,243,547**	**15.0%**	**1,237,729**	**14.9%**	**8,292,955**	**100.0%**

Table I-06: Total Ammunition, Frame/Receiver, and Machinegun Imports, 2000 – 2020

Year	Quantity of Ammunition or Ammunition Parts	# of Frames or Receivers	# of Machineguns
2000	1,989,463	0	2,355
2001	6,240,794	0	6,742
2002	1,948,878	0	2,894
2003	2,865,865	0	3,428
2004	28,513,836	0	2,804
2005	816,002,251	290,120	1,743
2006	1,126,472,245	44,950	2,655
2007	1,589,516,214	155,536	4,594
2008	1,841,619,113	19,953	6,443
2009	2,351,497,600	116,971	5,532
2010	2,037,516,193	182,265	2,200
2011	1,681,800,685	155,305	2,110
2012	2,233,082,323	198,219	5,441
2013	3,603,373,620	276,210	1,647
2014	3,937,439,954	264,920	1,197
2015	3,444,362,252	418,933	3,349
2016	4,419,193,015	90,667	1,933
2017	2,885,527,578	72,677	3,229
2018	2,104,960,158	91,516	1,876
2019	2,014,128,595	94,994	887
2020	3,490,806,610	81,588	3,445
Total	**39,618,857,242**	**2,554,824**	**66,504**

Table I-10: Origin Countries for Imported Firearms, 2020

Country	# of Handguns	# of Rifles	# of Shotguns	Total	% Total
Turkey	415,180	29,450	1,045,620	1,490,250	23.3%
Austria	1,279,123	5,632	30	1,284,785	20.1%
Brazil	849,700	120,864	46,066	1,016,630	15.9%
Croatia	521,932	0	0	521,932	8.2%
Italy	146,557	48,705	175,756	371,018	5.8%
Germany	275,568	73,114	2,374	351,056	5.5%
Czech Republic	247,491	28,418	34	275,943	4.3%
Canada	3,050	232,395	982	236,427	3.7%
China	0	12,000	205,462	217,462	3.4%
Philippines	113,399	3,818	0	117,217	1.8%
Japan	0	78,249	620	78,869	1.2%
Spain	960	57,506	515	58,981	<1%
Israel	41,346	7,839	7,697	56,882	<1%
Serbia	22,703	24,096	0	46,799	<1%
Finland	8	46,506	32	46,546	<1%
Romania	22,145	15,911	0	38,056	<1%
Portugal	0	34,576	72	34,648	<1%
Argentina	29,030	0	0	29,030	<1%
Belgium	14,120	9,533	212	23,865	<1%
Switzerland	17,943	3,390	35	21,368	<1%
Bulgaria	6,932	13,733	1	20,666	<1%
Poland	10,286	8,291	0	18,577	<1%
United Kingdom	65	11,937	4,211	16,213	<1%
Slovenia	4,902	0	0	4,902	<1%
Montenegro	3,639	0	0	3,639	<1%
Taiwan	0	3,140	0	3,140	<1%
Slovakia	2,987	0	0	2,987	<1%
Sweden	45	1,680	444	2,169	<1%
Georgia	608	1,500	0	2,108	<1%
Hungary	1,148	875	0	2,023	<1%
Russia	0	1,595	0	1,595	<1%
France	1,042	321	62	1,425	<1%
United Arab Emirates	0	0	750	750	<1%
Chile	61	0	0	61	<1%
Ethiopia	0	51	0	51	<1%
South Korea	34	0	0	34	<1%
Estonia	0	26	0	26	<1%
South Africa	15	0	0	15	<1%
Denmark	0	2	0	2	<1%
Norway	0	2	0	2	<1%
Total	**4,032,019**	**875,155**	**1,490,975**	**6,398,149**	**100.0%**

Table SD-16a: Total Percentage of MSRs and Associated Firearms by State/Territory, 2016-2020

State or Territory	# of MS Transactions	% Total MS Transactions	# of Firearms Involved	% Total of Firearms Involved
AK	10,573	0.4%	25,225	0.4%
AL	82,706	3.3%	184,986	3.2%
AR	33,345	1.3%	75,628	1.3%
AZ	90,879	3.6%	214,154	3.7%
CA	60,536	2.4%	153,389	2.6%
CO	59,205	2.3%	136,199	2.3%
CT	13,949	0.5%	32,592	0.6%
DC	314	0.0%	874	0.0%
DE	7,068	0.3%	16,105	0.3%
FL	203,087	8.0%	465,315	8.0%
GA	125,645	4.9%	284,266	4.9%
GU	314	0.0%	715	0.0%
HI	3,420	0.1%	8,525	0.1%
IA	24,157	1.0%	54,072	0.9%
ID	21,575	0.8%	50,034	0.9%
IL	71,986	2.8%	166,891	2.9%
IN	72,731	2.9%	164,049	2.8%
KS	30,535	1.2%	71,124	1.2%
KY	71,498	2.8%	161,775	2.8%
LA	41,658	1.6%	94,628	1.6%
MA	14,474	0.6%	33,863	0.6%
MD	15,220	0.6%	38,222	0.7%
ME	10,183	0.4%	23,107	0.4%
MI	52,409	2.1%	118,945	2.0%
MN	32,983	1.3%	75,040	1.3%
MO	73,931	2.9%	169,446	2.9%
MP	53	0.0%	134	0.0%
MS	38,334	1.5%	85,298	1.5%
MT	13,377	0.5%	30,869	0.5%
NC	99,949	3.9%	223,953	3.8%
ND	8,156	0.3%	19,192	0.3%
NE	15,095	0.6%	34,400	0.6%
NH	14,156	0.6%	33,281	0.6%
NJ	2,244	0.1%	7,982	0.1%
NM	21,433	0.8%	49,260	0.8%
NV	42,256	1.7%	98,500	1.7%
NY	40,019	1.6%	104,069	1.8%
OH	114,943	4.5%	260,270	4.5%
OK	48,121	1.9%	110,438	1.9%
OR	38,248	1.5%	87,001	1.5%
PA	105,612	4.2%	243,413	4.2%
PR	3,304	0.1%	7,928	0.1%
RI	6,281	0.2%	14,488	0.2%
SC	53,485	2.1%	119,451	2.0%
SD	8,550	0.3%	20,043	0.3%
TN	99,241	3.9%	226,409	3.9%
TX	307,636	12.1%	705,312	12.1%
UT	29,386	1.2%	67,969	1.2%
VA	74,327	2.9%	171,985	2.9%
VI	10	0.0%	51	0.0%
VT	3,903	0.2%	9,030	0.2%
WA	50,949	2.0%	116,257	2.0%
WI	38,816	1.5%	89,718	1.5%
WV	25,747	1.0%	58,659	1.0%
WY	8,626	0.3%	20,499	0.4%
(blank)	2,237	0.1%	5,040	0.1%
Total	**2,538,875**	**100.0%**	**5,840,068**	**100.0%**

APPENDIX SD – SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION

Description of EMSV Data Limitations

When determining EMSV, researchers had to account for the following data limitations regarding NICS/State POC transaction data. EMSV includes data only for those purpose codes in which the transaction involved the actual transfer of a firearm to a new possessor. The purpose codes used are 1, 2, 3, 27, 28, 29, or any combination thereof that occurred between 2017 and 2020. The data limitations include the following:

1. Hawaii does not conduct any background checks through NICS or a State POC that is reported to FBI-NICS. Hawaii is a permit only state; therefore, purchasers must request a permit from local law enforcement prior to purchasing a firearm. Long gun permits are issued for 1 year and handgun permits are issued for 10 days. Hawaii is excluded for all analysis involving NICS/State POC transactions and determining EMSV.

2. Virginia only reports total number of NICS/State POC transactions by purpose code. This allows for the determination of the total number of NICS transactions and EMSV at the state and purpose code level, but not at the FFL level. Therefore, Virginia is excluded for all analysis related to NICS/State POC transactions or EMSV beyond the State level or purpose code. For example, since FFL information cannot be determined, then FFL type breakdowns cannot be determined for the Commonwealth of Virginia.

3. Connecticut data had many "NULL" transactions that cannot be connected to a particular FFL. Consequently, the total number of NICS/State POC transactions and EMSV at the state and purpose code level could be determined, but only about 90% at the FFL level.

4. Maryland data had slightly more than 1% "Blank" when matching at the FFL level. Like Connecticut, the total number of NICS/State POC transactions and EMSV at the state and purpose code level could be determined, but only 99% at the FFL level.

5. Due to how State POCs report to NICS, some states did not include combinations of purpose codes. FBI-NICS uses combinations such as 1,2 or 1,2,3. Since certain states did not report purpose code combinations then these states could have an underestimated the EMSV. These states are California, Connecticut, Maryland, Nebraska, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

6. Oregon does not report purpose codes of 3, 27, 28, or 29, and Virginia does not report purpose codes of 27, 28, or 29, thus NICS/State POC transactions, and the EMSV could be underestimated for both states.

7. NICS/State POC transactions was either not provided or substantially underreported for Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Oregon, Tennessee, and Utah for January 2017 and February 2017. Subsequently, for these two months, the total EMSV is underestimated.

By excluding Hawaii (no transactions provided) and Virginia (transactions broken down by State, but not FFL) for determining EMSV, a 99.86% match rate at the FFL level was obtained. With such a high rate at the FFL level, analysis of the EMSV by such variables as FFL type, city, zip code, etc. was conducted.

EMSV does not include known multiple sales data, firearms transferred via an approved NICS Alternate Permit, or transactions that occur beyond regulated commerce, particularly legal person-to-person transfers that do not involve an FFL on the secondary market.

A list of other data limitations based on state permits can be found at https://www.atf.gov/rules-and-regulations/permanent-brady-state-lists.

Table SD-02: Total EMSV with Annual Percentage Breakdown and YOY Percentage Change by FFL Type, 2017 – 2020

FFL Type	2017 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2017 - 2018	2018 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020	2020 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020
Type 01	9,291,630	76.7%	-3.9%	8,926,551	75.1%	-1.0%	8,834,651	74.1%	63.4%	14,437,165	73.5%	41,489,997	74.6%
Type 02	1,767,463	14.6%	3.5%	1,828,779	15.4%	2.5%	1,874,422	15.7%	52.6%	2,859,453	14.6%	8,330,117	15.0%
Type 07	968,581	8.0%	7.8%	1,044,099	8.8%	8.5%	1,132,651	9.5%	94.3%	2,200,844	11.2%	5,346,175	9.6%
Type 08	62,275	0.5%	2.4%	63,754	0.5%	-7.2%	59,168	0.5%	65.9%	98,168	0.5%	283,365	0.5%
Type 09	4,512	0.0%	-3.0%	4,377	0.0%	45.8%	6,382	0.1%	84.0%	11,741	0.1%	27,012	0.0%
Type 10	10,800	0.1%	-17.0%	8,963	0.1%	-1.4%	8,840	0.1%	125.4%	19,924	0.1%	48,527	0.1%
Type 11	9,506	0.1%	7.1%	10,180	0.1%	40.8%	14,335	0.1%	70.6%	24,461	0.1%	58,482	0.1%
Total	**12,114,767**	**100.0%**	**-1.9%**	**11,886,703**	**100.0%**	**0.4%**	**11,930,449**	**100.0%**	**64.7%**	**19,651,756**	**100.0%**	**55,583,675**	**100.0%**

Table SD-07: Month-Year EMSV Totals by Rank, 2017 - 2020

Rank	Year	Month	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV
1	2020	March	2,320,741	4.0%
2	2020	June	2,147,324	3.7%
3	2020	November	1,910,671	3.3%
4	2020	December	1,859,520	3.2%
5	2020	July	1,812,446	3.1%
6	2020	October	1,719,578	3.0%
7	2020	August	1,649,297	2.8%
8	2020	April	1,610,843	2.8%
9	2020	September	1,589,330	2.7%
10	2017	December	1,561,281	2.7%
11	2020	May	1,551,712	2.7%
12	2019	December	1,502,554	2.6%
13	2018	December	1,442,212	2.5%
14	2018	March	1,428,817	2.5%
15	2017	November	1,390,107	2.4%
16	2019	November	1,278,177	2.2%
17	2017	March	1,270,977	2.2%
18	2018	November	1,261,191	2.2%
19	2019	March	1,247,334	2.2%
20	2020	February	1,210,936	2.1%
21	2018	February	1,174,096	2.0%
22	2020	January	1,107,510	1.9%
23	2017	October	1,063,002	1.8%
24	2017	April	1,050,888	1.8%
25	2019	August	1,037,948	1.8%
26	2019	October	1,037,347	1.8%
27	2019	February	1,030,439	1.8%
28	2018	April	1,014,862	1.8%
29	2017	August	956,439	1.7%
30	2019	September	953,747	1.6%
31	2017	June	952,011	1.6%
32	2017	September	944,932	1.6%
33	2019	April	939,371	1.6%
34	2018	October	936,182	1.6%
35	2019	January	929,235	1.6%
36	2017	February	928,296	1.6%
37	2017	May	924,332	1.6%
38	2018	January	896,127	1.5%
39	2018	August	896,063	1.5%
40	2019	June	870,043	1.5%
41	2018	September	860,455	1.5%
42	2019	May	855,223	1.5%
43	2017	July	849,412	1.5%
44	2018	May	847,697	1.5%
45	2018	June	837,825	1.4%
46	2019	July	765,766	1.3%
47	2018	July	765,696	1.3%
48	2017	January	751,153	1.3%

* As noted in *Description of EMSV Data Limitations* in Appendix SD – Selling and Distribution, NICS/State POC transactions were either not reported or substantially underreported for Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Oregon, Tennessee, and Utah for January 2017 and February 2017. Subsequently, for these two months, the total EMSV is understated, thereby possibly lowering its rank among month-year EMSV totals.

Table SD-08: Total EMSV and YOY Percentage Change by Purpose Code, 2017 – 2020

Purpose Code Type	2017 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2017 - 2018	2018 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020	2020 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020
Handgun	6,810,786	53.9%	-4.3%	6,515,755	52.7%	3.3%	6,733,319	54.1%	75.0%	11,784,922	57.5%	31,844,782	55.0%
Long gun	5,048,860	39.9%	-3.1%	4,893,083	39.6%	-3.5%	4,722,198	37.9%	50.3%	7,098,049	34.6%	21,762,190	37.6%
Frame/Receiver	384,650	3.0%	27.3%	489,720	4.0%	10.2%	539,694	4.3%	57.3%	849,135	4.1%	2,263,199	3.9%
Multiples/Other	398,534	3.2%	16.1%	462,665	3.7%	-2.3%	451,973	3.6%	67.7%	757,802	3.7%	2,070,974	3.6%
Total	**12,642,830**	**100.0%**	**-2.2%**	**12,361,223**	**100.0%**	**0.7%**	**12,447,184**	**100.0%**	**64.6%**	**20,489,908**	**3.7%**	**57,941,145**	**100.0%**

Table SD-09: Total EMSV and YOY Percentage Change by State/Territory, 2017 to 2020

State or Territory	2017 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2017 - 2018	2018 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020	2020 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020
AK	74,015	0.6%	-2.7%	72,029	0.6%	-1.3%	71,067	0.6%	32.5%	94,176	0.5%	311,287	0.5%
AL	193,404	1.5%	-8.8%	176,335	1.4%	65.8%	292,401	2.3%	109.0%	611,122	3.0%	1,273,262	2.2%
AR	156,834	1.2%	-4.7%	149,541	1.2%	-1.1%	147,957	1.2%	68.4%	249,149	1.2%	703,481	1.2%
AZ	278,496	2.2%	-3.2%	269,453	2.2%	5.0%	282,818	2.3%	105.5%	581,322	2.8%	1,412,089	2.4%
CA	869,381	6.9%	-9.2%	789,046	6.4%	-1.0%	780,917	6.3%	56.4%	1,221,348	6.0%	3,660,692	6.3%
CO	360,214	2.8%	16.0%	417,674	3.4%	-4.3%	399,780	3.2%	49.2%	596,364	2.9%	1,774,032	3.1%
CT	100,748	0.8%	-8.8%	91,932	0.7%	-3.5%	88,734	0.7%	47.3%	130,679	0.6%	412,093	0.7%
DC	817	0.0%	25.6%	1,026	0.0%	33.9%	1,374	0.0%	148.0%	3,407	0.0%	6,624	0.0%
DE	44,658	0.4%	-4.3%	42,748	0.3%	-2.3%	41,756	0.3%	75.8%	73,393	0.4%	202,555	0.3%
FL	742,987	5.9%	13.0%	839,518	6.8%	0.9%	847,336	6.8%	68.2%	1,425,391	7.0%	3,855,232	6.7%
GA	301,846	2.4%	-6.3%	282,968	2.3%	0.3%	283,930	2.3%	105.4%	583,290	2.8%	1,452,034	2.5%
GM	1,862	0.0%	1.8%	1,896	0.0%	29.9%	2,463	0.0%	48.2%	3,651	0.0%	9,872	0.0%
IA	35,300	0.3%	-6.3%	33,069	0.3%	-4.7%	31,519	0.3%	54.3%	48,633	0.2%	148,521	0.3%
ID	106,423	0.8%	2.4%	108,952	0.9%	5.5%	114,989	0.9%	75.2%	201,510	1.0%	531,874	0.9%
IL	361,704	2.9%	14.6%	414,479	3.4%	-5.9%	389,883	3.1%	45.8%	568,569	2.8%	1,734,635	3.0%
IN	439,102	3.5%	-6.7%	409,558	3.3%	-0.5%	407,579	3.3%	55.2%	632,436	3.1%	1,888,675	3.3%
KS	152,349	1.2%	-6.9%	141,761	1.1%	-2.1%	138,763	1.1%	62.4%	225,302	1.1%	658,175	1.1%
KY	238,357	1.9%	-7.9%	219,421	1.8%	6.0%	232,482	1.9%	74.1%	404,667	2.0%	1,094,927	1.9%
LA	279,379	2.2%	-8.2%	256,521	2.1%	-6.1%	240,811	1.9%	64.2%	395,420	1.9%	1,172,131	2.0%
MA	111,623	0.9%	-13.2%	96,860	0.8%	-6.0%	91,038	0.7%	54.5%	140,618	0.7%	440,139	0.8%
MD	121,028	1.0%	-3.8%	116,473	0.9%	-10.4%	104,334	0.8%	93.5%	201,837	1.0%	543,672	0.9%
ME	86,787	0.7%	-2.2%	84,883	0.7%	-2.0%	83,198	0.7%	58.0%	131,488	0.6%	386,356	0.7%
MI	277,842	2.2%	-8.9%	253,183	2.0%	1.3%	256,589	2.1%	184.3%	729,405	3.6%	1,517,019	2.6%
MK	170	0.0%	7.6%	183	0.0%	7.7%	197	0.0%	16.2%	229	0.0%	779	0.0%
MN	235,303	1.9%	-23.5%	180,037	1.5%	40.6%	253,072	2.0%	51.7%	384,014	1.9%	1,052,426	1.8%
MO	488,458	3.9%	-6.7%	455,694	3.7%	-3.5%	439,684	3.5%	46.6%	644,533	3.1%	2,028,369	3.5%
MS	198,226	1.6%	-4.9%	188,440	1.5%	-0.7%	187,110	1.5%	69.0%	316,227	1.5%	890,003	1.5%
MT	91,284	0.7%	-3.8%	87,850	0.7%	0.0%	87,833	0.7%	58.6%	139,346	0.7%	406,313	0.7%
NB	26,475	0.2%	-7.9%	24,371	0.2%	-6.3%	22,830	0.2%	49.4%	34,110	0.2%	107,786	0.2%
NC	187,300	1.5%	-5.4%	177,146	1.4%	0.7%	178,336	1.4%	75.4%	312,877	1.5%	855,659	1.5%
ND	53,379	0.4%	-0.7%	52,979	0.4%	3.1%	54,597	0.4%	43.8%	78,498	0.4%	239,453	0.4%
NH	89,420	0.7%	11.3%	99,549	0.8%	-5.0%	94,609	0.8%	62.7%	153,956	0.8%	437,534	0.8%
NJ	103,739	0.8%	-10.2%	93,111	0.8%	-2.0%	91,206	0.7%	95.0%	177,853	0.9%	465,909	0.8%

NM	135,511	1.1%	-0.5%	134,892	1.1%	2.6%	138,438	1.1%	37.4%	190,219	0.9%	599,060	1.0%
NV	99,439	0.8%	-4.4%	95,045	0.8%	4.4%	99,260	0.8%	89.6%	188,161	0.9%	481,905	0.8%
NY	331,671	2.6%	-8.5%	303,408	2.5%	-4.5%	289,603	2.3%	55.6%	450,518	2.2%	1,375,200	2.4%
OH	590,558	4.7%	-12.5%	516,690	4.2%	-6.6%	482,817	3.9%	63.1%	787,355	3.8%	2,377,420	4.1%
OK	295,699	2.3%	-3.9%	284,098	2.3%	-0.3%	283,315	2.3%	44.2%	408,444	2.0%	1,271,556	2.2%
OR	247,392	2.0%	19.2%	294,935	2.4%	-2.5%	287,572	2.3%	50.9%	433,922	2.1%	1,263,821	2.2%
PA	735,874	5.8%	-4.2%	704,916	5.7%	-0.3%	702,632	5.6%	53.9%	1,081,538	5.3%	3,224,960	5.6%
PR	18,955	0.1%	54.8%	29,341	0.2%	-2.4%	28,641	0.2%	10.8%	31,726	0.2%	108,663	0.2%
RI	26,788	0.2%	0.5%	26,912	0.2%	-4.0%	25,843	0.2%	96.8%	50,852	0.2%	130,395	0.2%
SC	225,153	1.8%	-9.4%	203,972	1.7%	4.8%	213,840	1.7%	75.0%	374,288	1.8%	1,017,253	1.8%
SD	81,943	0.6%	-8.1%	75,335	0.6%	0.0%	75,338	0.6%	39.8%	105,333	0.5%	337,949	0.6%
TN	414,672	3.3%	17.7%	488,245	3.9%	-0.1%	487,684	3.9%	52.4%	743,467	3.6%	2,134,068	3.7%
TX	1,104,591	8.7%	-6.2%	1,036,453	8.4%	-0.2%	1,034,402	8.3%	65.5%	1,712,245	8.4%	4,887,691	8.4%
UT	82,005	0.6%	14.1%	93,570	0.8%	-4.8%	89,051	0.7%	101.3%	179,224	0.9%	443,850	0.8%
VA	508,825	4.0%	-10.1%	457,437	3.7%	9.1%	498,991	4.0%	62.1%	808,756	3.9%	2,274,009	3.9%
VI	360	0.0%	42.5%	513	0.0%	-18.7%	417	0.0%	-7.2%	387	0.0%	1,677	0.0%
VT	38,219	0.3%	11.2%	42,509	0.3%	-14.0%	36,556	0.3%	62.3%	59,333	0.3%	176,617	0.3%
WA	377,061	3.0%	10.9%	418,201	3.4%	-2.5%	407,691	3.3%	40.9%	574,414	2.8%	1,777,367	3.1%
WI	306,982	2.4%	2.0%	313,111	2.5%	2.4%	320,714	2.6%	61.5%	518,100	2.5%	1,458,907	2.5%
WV	165,966	1.3%	-2.1%	162,500	1.3%	-7.2%	150,854	1.2%	42.2%	214,460	1.0%	693,780	1.2%
WY	46,256	0.4%	9.1%	50,454	0.4%	3.7%	52,333	0.4%	57.4%	82,346	0.4%	231,389	0.4%
Total	**12,642,830**	**100.0%**	**-2.2%**	**12,361,223**	**100.0%**	**0.7%**	**12,447,184**	**100.0%**	**64.6%**	**20,489,908**	**100.0%**	**57,941,145**	**100.0%**

Table SD-10: Total EMSV among Type 01 FFLs and YOY Percentage Change by State/Territory, 2017 – 2020

State or Territory	2017 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2017 - 2018	2018 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020	2020 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020
AK	64,466	0.7%	-4.0%	61,859	0.7%	-2.0%	60,592	0.7%	26.9%	76,875	0.5%	263,792	0.6%
AL	118,612	1.3%	-5.9%	111,596	1.3%	59.2%	177,635	2.0%	100.9%	356,922	2.5%	764,765	1.8%
AR	85,204	0.9%	-7.3%	79,021	0.9%	-5.3%	74,829	0.8%	77.0%	132,425	0.9%	371,479	0.9%
AZ	193,228	2.1%	-6.6%	180,442	2.0%	0.3%	181,032	2.0%	99.7%	361,449	2.5%	916,151	2.2%
CA	644,671	6.9%	-9.6%	582,916	6.5%	-1.2%	575,778	6.5%	51.4%	871,970	6.0%	2,675,335	6.4%
CO	273,162	2.9%	13.5%	310,157	3.5%	-4.4%	296,574	3.4%	55.0%	459,691	3.2%	1,339,584	3.2%
CT	81,801	0.9%	-11.5%	72,391	0.8%	-2.4%	70,673	0.8%	46.1%	103,285	0.7%	328,150	0.8%
DC	817	0.0%	25.6%	1,026	0.0%	33.9%	1,374	0.0%	148.0%	3,407	0.0%	6,624	0.0%
DE	42,147	0.5%	-3.9%	40,504	0.5%	-2.3%	39,561	0.4%	74.3%	68,943	0.5%	191,155	0.5%
FL	534,138	5.7%	9.6%	585,230	6.6%	-1.7%	575,239	6.5%	65.0%	949,073	6.6%	2,643,680	6.4%
GA	170,229	1.8%	-10.7%	151,991	1.7%	-1.1%	150,288	1.7%	104.0%	306,603	2.1%	779,111	1.9%
GM	1,862	0.0%	1.8%	1,896	0.0%	29.9%	2,463	0.0%	48.2%	3,651	0.0%	9,872	0.0%
IA	32,328	0.3%	-8.0%	29,742	0.3%	-4.6%	28,365	0.3%	54.9%	43,948	0.3%	134,383	0.3%
ID	72,148	0.8%	-0.9%	71,492	0.8%	3.2%	73,812	0.8%	82.3%	134,562	0.9%	352,014	0.8%
IL	331,679	3.6%	13.8%	377,414	4.2%	-6.5%	352,699	4.0%	46.6%	517,108	3.6%	1,578,900	3.8%
IN	390,460	4.2%	-7.9%	359,504	4.0%	-0.7%	356,980	4.0%	55.0%	553,235	3.8%	1,660,179	4.0%
KS	112,284	1.2%	-11.3%	99,613	1.1%	-4.3%	95,347	1.1%	59.8%	152,389	1.1%	459,633	1.1%
KY	156,843	1.7%	-10.0%	141,160	1.6%	8.5%	153,133	1.7%	86.5%	285,528	2.0%	736,664	1.8%
LA	202,083	2.2%	-9.9%	182,126	2.0%	-8.4%	166,905	1.9%	65.5%	276,263	1.9%	827,377	2.0%
MA	91,304	1.0%	-14.8%	77,834	0.9%	-6.8%	72,524	0.8%	41.8%	102,834	0.7%	344,496	0.8%
MD	82,858	0.9%	-3.8%	79,750	0.9%	-16.2%	66,838	0.8%	82.3%	121,818	0.8%	351,264	0.8%
ME	69,411	0.7%	-6.7%	64,741	0.7%	-5.0%	61,498	0.7%	48.1%	91,081	0.6%	286,731	0.7%
MI	248,293	2.7%	-9.8%	223,876	2.5%	1.5%	227,307	2.6%	177.4%	630,461	4.4%	1,329,937	3.2%
MK	170	0.0%	7.6%	183	0.0%	7.7%	197	0.0%	16.2%	229	0.0%	779	0.0%
MN	208,458	2.2%	-24.6%	157,137	1.8%	38.0%	216,853	2.5%	46.3%	317,218	2.2%	899,666	2.2%
MO	348,917	3.8%	-9.2%	316,708	3.5%	-4.8%	301,432	3.4%	49.7%	451,237	3.1%	1,418,294	3.4%
MS	104,166	1.1%	-8.1%	95,734	1.1%	-4.5%	91,413	1.0%	62.5%	148,554	1.0%	439,867	1.1%
MT	73,529	0.8%	-6.0%	69,139	0.8%	-1.0%	68,421	0.8%	64.9%	112,815	0.8%	323,904	0.8%
NB	23,043	0.2%	-9.1%	20,957	0.2%	-6.4%	19,607	0.2%	49.7%	29,352	0.2%	92,959	0.2%
NC	123,748	1.3%	-7.9%	113,977	1.3%	0.1%	114,143	1.3%	77.6%	202,724	1.4%	554,592	1.3%
ND	47,423	0.5%	-0.6%	47,145	0.5%	4.5%	49,261	0.6%	46.0%	71,901	0.5%	215,730	0.5%
NH	58,449	0.6%	8.1%	63,172	0.7%	-7.8%	58,232	0.7%	57.8%	91,870	0.6%	271,723	0.7%
NJ	101,875	1.1%	-10.0%	91,727	1.0%	-2.0%	89,909	1.0%	95.3%	175,560	1.2%	459,071	1.1%
NM	85,859	0.9%	0.3%	86,083	1.0%	-0.3%	85,862	1.0%	40.4%	120,575	0.8%	378,379	0.9%

NV	66,121	0.7%	-4.6%	63,082	0.7%	5.2%	66,358	0.8%	84.3%	122,310	0.8%	317,871	0.8%
NY	312,037	3.4%	-10.0%	280,932	3.1%	-4.3%	268,900	3.0%	50.5%	404,599	2.8%	1,266,468	3.1%
OH	528,436	5.7%	-14.3%	453,090	5.1%	-6.2%	424,918	4.8%	61.4%	685,910	4.8%	2,092,354	5.0%
OK	191,981	2.1%	-8.0%	176,568	2.0%	0.8%	178,030	2.0%	49.1%	265,354	1.8%	811,933	2.0%
OR	198,040	2.1%	15.4%	228,481	2.6%	-3.5%	220,560	2.5%	56.8%	345,733	2.4%	992,814	2.4%
PA	690,692	7.4%	-5.7%	651,390	7.3%	-0.8%	646,054	7.3%	51.2%	977,139	6.8%	2,965,275	7.1%
PR	18,707	0.2%	44.4%	27,022	0.3%	-8.4%	24,748	0.3%	5.3%	26,051	0.2%	96,528	0.2%
RI	25,911	0.3%	-1.0%	25,642	0.3%	-7.5%	23,721	0.3%	90.2%	45,114	0.3%	120,388	0.3%
SC	152,845	1.6%	-12.0%	134,571	1.5%	3.0%	138,585	1.6%	74.7%	242,155	1.7%	668,156	1.6%
SD	63,296	0.7%	-4.4%	60,525	0.7%	0.2%	60,667	0.7%	42.4%	86,418	0.6%	270,906	0.7%
TN	287,138	3.1%	15.4%	331,220	3.7%	-1.1%	327,578	3.7%	59.7%	523,041	3.6%	1,468,977	3.5%
TX	804,560	8.7%	-9.4%	729,260	8.2%	-2.7%	709,531	8.0%	66.5%	1,181,647	8.2%	3,424,998	8.3%
UT	60,019	0.6%	9.9%	65,979	0.7%	-5.5%	62,336	0.7%	105.4%	128,069	0.9%	316,403	0.8%
VI	360	0.0%	42.5%	513	0.0%	-21.1%	405	0.0%	-9.1%	368	0.0%	1,646	0.0%
VT	34,526	0.4%	7.9%	37,265	0.4%	-17.5%	30,742	0.3%	61.7%	49,703	0.3%	152,236	0.4%
WA	266,313	2.9%	9.4%	291,474	3.3%	-7.0%	270,959	3.1%	35.0%	365,853	2.5%	1,194,599	2.9%
WI	278,047	3.0%	1.4%	281,851	3.2%	2.8%	289,780	3.3%	60.2%	464,195	3.2%	1,313,873	3.2%
WV	99,723	1.1%	-1.8%	97,962	1.1%	-6.4%	91,699	1.0%	40.4%	128,706	0.9%	418,090	1.0%
WY	37,213	0.4%	11.5%	41,481	0.5%	2.0%	42,304	0.5%	63.7%	69,244	0.5%	190,242	0.5%
Total	**9,291,630**	**100.0%**	**-3.9%**	**8,926,551**	**100.0%**	**-1.0%**	**8,834,651**	**100.0%**	**63.4%**	**14,437,165**	**100.0%**	**41,489,997**	**100.0%**

Table SD-11: Total EMSV among Type 02 FFLs and YOY Percentage Change by State/Territory, 2017 - 2020

State or Territory	2017 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2017 - 2018	2018 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020	2020 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020
AK	6,205	0.4%	-8.1%	5,702	0.3%	-11.6%	5,043	0.3%	-10.5%	4,513	0.2%	21,463	0.3%
AL	70,802	4.0%	-15.4%	59,933	3.3%	61.5%	96,771	5.2%	110.5%	203,664	7.1%	431,170	5.2%
AR	61,678	3.5%	-2.8%	59,945	3.3%	0.6%	60,327	3.2%	55.3%	93,717	3.3%	275,667	3.3%
AZ	45,441	2.6%	6.3%	48,319	2.6%	7.2%	51,798	2.8%	77.7%	92,051	3.2%	237,609	2.9%
CA	30,997	1.8%	-16.5%	25,887	1.4%	-8.7%	23,622	1.3%	56.1%	36,875	1.3%	117,381	1.4%
CO	57,461	3.3%	25.2%	71,936	3.9%	-5.7%	67,833	3.6%	16.6%	79,105	2.8%	276,335	3.3%
CT	2,862	0.2%	-9.5%	2,591	0.1%	1.2%	2,622	0.1%	32.9%	3,485	0.1%	11,560	0.1%
DE	1,422	0.1%	1.3%	1,440	0.1%	10.6%	1,592	0.1%	82.6%	2,907	0.1%	7,361	0.1%
FL	105,537	6.0%	16.9%	123,361	6.7%	0.4%	123,865	6.6%	52.4%	188,764	6.6%	541,527	6.5%
GA	115,593	6.5%	-0.5%	114,963	6.3%	2.7%	118,031	6.3%	97.7%	233,312	8.2%	581,899	7.0%
IA	2,013	0.1%	10.2%	2,218	0.1%	-9.6%	2,006	0.1%	25.8%	2,524	0.1%	8,761	0.1%
ID	28,176	1.6%	0.7%	28,380	1.6%	3.1%	29,263	1.6%	46.2%	42,768	1.5%	128,587	1.5%
IL	16,408	0.9%	25.2%	20,542	1.1%	-8.9%	18,712	1.0%	0.5%	18,802	0.7%	74,464	0.9%
IN	17,403	1.0%	9.8%	19,116	1.0%	4.5%	19,975	1.1%	40.2%	28,005	1.0%	84,499	1.0%
KS	28,111	1.6%	2.0%	28,674	1.6%	-0.3%	28,584	1.5%	61.9%	46,278	1.6%	131,647	1.6%
KY	65,018	3.7%	-3.2%	62,924	3.4%	7.1%	67,376	3.6%	61.6%	108,871	3.8%	304,189	3.7%
LA	62,878	3.6%	-3.5%	60,647	3.3%	-2.6%	59,090	3.2%	53.7%	90,830	3.2%	273,445	3.3%
MD	12,151	0.7%	-9.3%	11,025	0.6%	-9.7%	9,952	0.5%	88.7%	18,778	0.7%	51,906	0.6%
ME	10,981	0.6%	4.5%	11,478	0.6%	6.0%	12,167	0.6%	61.9%	19,696	0.7%	54,322	0.7%
MI	8,350	0.5%	-1.8%	8,199	0.4%	-3.5%	7,910	0.4%	231.2%	26,194	0.9%	50,653	0.6%
MN	16,304	0.9%	-18.3%	13,320	0.7%	31.8%	17,554	0.9%	24.6%	21,878	0.8%	69,056	0.8%
MO	117,493	6.6%	-0.2%	117,230	6.4%	-1.4%	115,563	6.2%	33.2%	153,941	5.4%	504,227	6.1%
MS	86,706	4.9%	-2.6%	84,443	4.6%	3.6%	87,461	4.7%	71.6%	150,050	5.2%	408,660	4.9%
MT	14,405	0.8%	4.2%	15,005	0.8%	-3.7%	14,455	0.8%	24.8%	18,045	0.6%	61,910	0.7%
NB	2,210	0.1%	-11.8%	1,949	0.1%	-9.2%	1,769	0.1%	41.5%	2,503	0.1%	8,431	0.1%
NC	53,332	3.0%	-0.4%	53,093	2.9%	0.9%	53,586	2.9%	71.1%	91,705	3.2%	251,716	3.0%
ND	3,538	0.2%	3.3%	3,653	0.2%	-4.8%	3,477	0.2%	3.3%	3,591	0.1%	14,259	0.2%
NH	3,015	0.2%	12.5%	3,391	0.2%	-12.6%	2,965	0.2%	67.0%	4,951	0.2%	14,322	0.2%
NM	24,201	1.4%	6.2%	25,707	1.4%	3.6%	26,636	1.4%	15.1%	30,669	1.1%	107,213	1.3%
NV	7,873	0.4%	-0.3%	7,847	0.4%	10.1%	8,639	0.5%	61.1%	13,921	0.5%	38,280	0.5%
NY	833	0.0%	13.2%	943	0.1%	11.3%	1,050	0.1%	65.1%	1,734	0.1%	4,560	0.1%
OH	26,969	1.5%	-10.5%	24,124	1.3%	-5.8%	22,715	1.2%	55.3%	35,268	1.2%	109,076	1.3%
OK	79,276	4.5%	3.6%	82,109	4.5%	1.0%	82,930	4.4%	33.6%	110,825	3.9%	355,140	4.3%
OR	36,970	2.1%	32.6%	49,032	2.7%	0.6%	49,327	2.6%	13.3%	55,872	2.0%	191,201	2.3%

PA	238	0.0%	-16.8%	198	0.0%	-4.5%	189	0.0%	-5.3%	179	0.0%	804	0.0%
RI	101	0.0%	27.7%	129	0.0%	176.7%	357	0.0%	231.7%	1,184	0.0%	1,771	0.0%
SC	46,200	2.6%	-0.5%	45,963	2.5%	-1.3%	45,368	2.4%	61.8%	73,413	2.6%	210,944	2.5%
SD	15,456	0.9%	-17.7%	12,713	0.7%	-4.3%	12,164	0.6%	21.7%	14,802	0.5%	55,135	0.7%
TN	107,140	6.1%	23.0%	131,760	7.2%	0.8%	132,784	7.1%	32.8%	176,306	6.2%	547,990	6.6%
TX	221,140	12.5%	1.3%	223,998	12.2%	2.3%	229,095	12.2%	43.3%	328,354	11.5%	1,002,587	12.0%
UT	11,971	0.7%	20.4%	14,418	0.8%	-4.4%	13,778	0.7%	67.9%	23,138	0.8%	63,305	0.8%
VT	208	0.0%	-8.7%	190	0.0%	-28.4%	136	0.0%	91.2%	260	0.0%	794	0.0%
WA	62,244	3.5%	13.5%	70,659	3.9%	-0.5%	70,317	3.8%	41.7%	99,621	3.5%	302,841	3.6%
WI	11,168	0.6%	5.7%	11,801	0.6%	0.5%	11,859	0.6%	37.3%	16,285	0.6%	51,113	0.6%
WV	61,974	3.5%	-1.1%	61,272	3.4%	-7.4%	56,755	3.0%	42.1%	80,649	2.8%	260,650	3.1%
WY	7,011	0.4%	-6.5%	6,552	0.4%	6.1%	6,954	0.4%	31.9%	9,170	0.3%	29,687	0.4%
Total	**1,767,463**	**100.0%**	**3.5%**	**1,828,779**	**100.0%**	**2.5%**	**1,874,422**	**100.0%**	**52.6%**	**2,859,453**	**100.0%**	**8,330,117**	**100.0%**

Table SD-12: Total EMSV among Type 07 FFLs and YOY Percentage Change by State/Territory, 2017 - 2020

State or Territory	2017 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2017 - 2018	2018 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	% Change 2019 - 2020	2020 EMSV	% Annual EMSV	Total EMSV	% Total EMSV 2017 - 2020
AK	3,342	0.3%	33.7%	4,468	0.4%	21.6%	5,432	0.5%	134.2%	12,720	0.6%	25,962	0.5%
AL	3,609	0.4%	24.6%	4,498	0.4%	294.8%	17,757	1.6%	183.7%	50,379	2.3%	76,243	1.4%
AR	9,845	1.0%	4.8%	10,319	1.0%	8.0%	11,149	1.0%	96.0%	21,847	1.0%	53,160	1.0%
AZ	31,168	3.2%	0.3%	31,261	3.0%	41.4%	44,213	3.9%	162.7%	116,161	5.3%	222,803	4.2%
CA	177,394	18.3%	-6.6%	165,604	15.9%	0.4%	166,224	14.7%	72.5%	286,678	13.0%	795,900	14.9%
CO	29,469	3.0%	20.2%	35,429	3.4%	-0.4%	35,277	3.1%	62.9%	57,454	2.6%	157,629	2.9%
CT	5,792	0.6%	24.4%	7,206	0.7%	-11.0%	6,411	0.6%	101.4%	12,912	0.6%	32,321	0.6%
DE	733	0.1%	-54.7%	332	0.0%	-69.9%	100	0.0%	1016.0%	1,116	0.1%	2,281	0.0%
FL	87,249	9.0%	28.8%	112,338	10.8%	10.9%	124,576	11.0%	94.0%	241,706	11.0%	565,869	10.6%
GA	15,633	1.6%	-0.4%	15,577	1.5%	-4.2%	14,916	1.3%	163.0%	39,232	1.8%	85,358	1.6%
IA	959	0.1%	15.6%	1,109	0.1%	3.5%	1,148	0.1%	88.2%	2,161	0.1%	5,377	0.1%
ID	6,098	0.6%	48.8%	9,073	0.9%	30.3%	11,821	1.0%	103.7%	24,076	1.1%	51,068	1.0%
IL	12,607	1.3%	20.7%	15,220	1.5%	11.7%	17,007	1.5%	82.3%	31,007	1.4%	75,841	1.4%
IN	26,944	2.8%	-1.3%	26,584	2.5%	-4.2%	25,476	2.2%	73.6%	44,215	2.0%	123,219	2.3%
KS	11,758	1.2%	14.5%	13,468	1.3%	10.0%	14,816	1.3%	79.5%	26,591	1.2%	66,633	1.2%
KY	4,090	0.4%	5.5%	4,316	0.4%	22.1%	5,271	0.5%	91.5%	10,094	0.5%	23,771	0.4%
LA	14,404	1.5%	-4.6%	13,743	1.3%	4.3%	14,335	1.3%	90.2%	27,259	1.2%	69,741	1.3%
MA	20,316	2.1%	-6.4%	19,025	1.8%	-2.7%	18,514	1.6%	103.8%	37,728	1.7%	95,583	1.8%
MD	24,208	2.5%	0.2%	24,253	2.3%	9.0%	26,429	2.3%	120.4%	58,255	2.6%	133,145	2.5%
ME	6,147	0.6%	37.0%	8,423	0.8%	12.0%	9,431	0.8%	118.0%	20,558	0.9%	44,559	0.8%
MI	19,773	2.0%	-0.8%	19,607	1.9%	-0.5%	19,501	1.7%	209.3%	60,315	2.7%	119,196	2.2%
MN	10,166	1.0%	-8.8%	9,270	0.9%	99.4%	18,483	1.6%	141.7%	44,675	2.0%	82,594	1.5%
MO	21,938	2.3%	-1.4%	21,622	2.1%	4.5%	22,603	2.0%	73.5%	39,224	1.8%	105,387	2.0%
MS	7,354	0.8%	12.4%	8,263	0.8%	-0.4%	8,234	0.7%	114.0%	17,623	0.8%	41,474	0.8%
MT	3,122	0.3%	6.5%	3,325	0.3%	39.7%	4,644	0.4%	70.5%	7,920	0.4%	19,011	0.4%
NB	1,222	0.1%	19.9%	1,465	0.1%	-0.8%	1,454	0.1%	55.0%	2,254	0.1%	6,395	0.1%
NC	10,197	1.1%	-2.1%	9,982	1.0%	5.9%	10,566	0.9%	73.8%	18,359	0.8%	49,104	0.9%
ND	2,418	0.2%	-9.8%	2,181	0.2%	-14.9%	1,857	0.2%	60.7%	2,985	0.1%	9,441	0.2%
NH	27,879	2.9%	18.2%	32,965	3.2%	1.3%	33,390	2.9%	71.0%	57,101	2.6%	151,335	2.8%
NJ	1,588	0.2%	-26.6%	1,165	0.1%	-9.4%	1,056	0.1%	82.2%	1,924	0.1%	5,733	0.1%
NM	25,264	2.6%	-10.4%	22,648	2.2%	11.3%	25,207	2.2%	51.7%	38,249	1.7%	111,368	2.1%
NV	22,711	2.3%	-3.1%	22,016	2.1%	-0.4%	21,928	1.9%	106.8%	45,349	2.1%	112,004	2.1%
NY	17,000	1.8%	14.0%	19,386	1.9%	-7.9%	17,860	1.6%	132.9%	41,589	1.9%	95,835	1.8%
OH	29,978	3.1%	17.2%	35,135	3.4%	-9.3%	31,857	2.8%	98.6%	63,256	2.9%	160,226	3.0%
OK	24,240	2.5%	4.6%	25,365	2.4%	-12.1%	22,299	2.0%	43.5%	32,002	1.5%	103,906	1.9%
OR	11,989	1.2%	42.2%	17,046	1.6%	1.6%	17,326	1.5%	84.9%	32,039	1.5%	78,400	1.5%

PA	37,324	3.9%	22.5%	45,733	4.4%	3.1%	47,152	4.2%	87.4%	88,363	4.0%	218,572	4.1%
PR	236	0.0%	882.6%	2,319	0.2%	67.8%	3,892	0.3%	42.3%	5,539	0.3%	11,986	0.2%
RI	519	0.1%	9.2%	567	0.1%	-10.2%	509	0.0%	200.2%	1,528	0.1%	3,123	0.1%
SC	22,826	2.4%	-7.3%	21,156	2.0%	29.7%	27,448	2.4%	100.6%	55,061	2.5%	126,491	2.4%
SD	3,012	0.3%	-34.4%	1,976	0.2%	21.8%	2,406	0.2%	65.7%	3,986	0.2%	11,380	0.2%
TN	17,345	1.8%	27.8%	22,167	2.1%	9.5%	24,279	2.1%	54.8%	37,595	1.7%	101,386	1.9%
TX	75,158	7.8%	6.7%	80,190	7.7%	16.4%	93,339	8.2%	114.6%	200,301	9.1%	448,988	8.4%
UT	9,566	1.0%	32.9%	12,709	1.2%	-0.1%	12,690	1.1%	120.5%	27,976	1.3%	62,941	1.2%
VI		0.0%	#DIV/0!		0.0%	#DIV/0!	12	0.0%	58.3%	19	0.0%	31	0.0%
VT	3,435	0.4%	44.0%	4,946	0.5%	11.4%	5,510	0.5%	64.1%	9,044	0.4%	22,935	0.4%
WA	46,591	4.8%	15.1%	53,604	5.1%	16.4%	62,369	5.5%	57.3%	98,100	4.5%	260,664	4.9%
WI	17,724	1.8%	9.5%	19,404	1.9%	-2.0%	19,017	1.7%	96.6%	37,380	1.7%	93,525	1.7%
WV	4,210	0.4%	-23.5%	3,220	0.3%	-25.9%	2,385	0.2%	110.8%	5,028	0.2%	14,843	0.3%
WY	2,031	0.2%	19.2%	2,421	0.2%	27.0%	3,075	0.3%	27.2%	3,911	0.2%	11,438	0.2%
Total	**968,581**	**100.0%**	**7.8%**	**1,044,099**	**100.0%**	**8.5%**	**1,132,651**	**100.0%**	**94.3%**	**2,200,844**	**100.0%**	**5,346,175**	**100.0%**

Table SD-16: Total MSRs and Associated Firearms by State/Territory, 2016 – 2020

State or Territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2016 - 2020	
	# MSRs	# Firearms Involved	# MSRs	# Firearms Involved	# MSRs	# Firearms Involved	# MSRs	# Firearms Involved	# MSRs	# Firearms Involved	# MSRs	# Firearms Involved
AK	2,107	4,884	1,904	4,547	2,099	5,004	2,274	5,520	2,189	5,270	10,573	25,225
AL	18,161	40,417	15,894	35,602	15,059	33,945	14,966	33,934	18,626	41,088	82,706	184,986
AR	6,504	14,546	7,047	15,983	6,196	14,148	6,261	14,629	7,337	16,322	33,345	75,628
AZ	16,083	38,215	14,269	33,932	15,015	35,519	16,980	40,227	28,532	66,261	90,879	214,154
CA	15,965	39,549	11,451	29,325	11,069	28,395	11,694	29,909	10,357	26,211	60,536	153,389
CO	11,610	26,446	9,941	23,291	10,578	24,538	11,421	26,821	15,655	35,103	59,205	136,199
CT	2,956	6,867	2,700	6,292	2,601	6,066	2,733	6,550	2,959	6,817	13,949	32,592
DC	30	162	34	125	53	119	86	217	111	251	314	874
DE	1,337	2,968	1,116	2,591	1,177	2,641	1,381	3,349	2,057	4,556	7,068	16,105
FL	38,748	88,429	35,746	81,660	37,075	85,611	38,914	90,354	52,604	119,261	203,087	465,315
GA	23,772	53,350	23,298	52,650	22,684	51,533	22,528	51,889	33,363	74,844	125,645	284,266
GU	44	100	36	81	33	72	31	74	170	388	314	715
HI	773	1,965	585	1,418	656	1,664	546	1,405	860	2,073	3,420	8,525
IA	4,777	10,671	4,248	9,490	4,412	9,929	4,506	10,239	6,214	13,743	24,157	54,072
ID	3,950	9,140	3,492	8,114	3,866	9,177	4,180	9,769	6,087	13,834	21,575	50,034
IL	13,982	32,379	12,740	29,597	13,735	32,533	13,460	31,617	18,069	40,765	71,986	166,891
IN	14,348	32,039	11,976	26,884	13,726	31,490	14,263	32,611	18,418	41,025	72,731	164,049
KS	6,243	14,653	6,091	14,357	5,523	13,177	5,712	13,158	6,966	15,779	30,535	71,124
KY	14,669	32,821	12,415	28,353	13,198	30,312	14,298	32,806	16,918	37,483	71,498	161,775
LA	9,069	20,360	8,797	20,058	7,576	17,688	7,402	17,028	8,814	19,494	41,658	94,628
MA	3,146	7,247	2,727	6,436	2,581	6,098	2,535	6,188	3,485	7,894	14,474	33,863
MD	2,526	6,822	2,304	6,114	3,213	7,796	3,191	8,127	3,986	9,363	15,220	38,222
ME	2,072	4,679	1,623	3,704	1,786	4,168	1,957	4,523	2,745	6,033	10,183	23,107
MI	10,047	22,570	9,132	20,922	8,883	20,736	9,247	21,229	15,100	33,488	52,409	118,945
MN	6,514	14,711	5,829	13,241	5,800	13,368	6,084	14,155	8,756	19,565	32,983	75,040
MO	14,656	33,506	15,100	34,698	13,807	31,813	13,878	32,043	16,490	37,386	73,931	169,446
MP			9	20	6	14	24	71	14	29	53	134
MS	8,183	17,969	7,608	17,080	6,832	15,351	6,894	15,689	8,817	19,209	38,334	85,298
MT	2,668	6,106	2,091	4,882	2,424	5,787	2,486	5,795	3,708	8,299	13,377	30,869
NC	19,124	42,647	18,740	42,230	18,143	40,961	19,108	43,082	24,834	55,033	99,949	223,953
ND	1,513	3,503	1,410	3,283	1,544	3,737	1,600	3,870	2,089	4,799	8,156	19,192
NE	3,153	7,236	2,666	6,089	2,719	6,211	2,815	6,494	3,742	8,370	15,095	34,400
NH	2,533	5,909	2,462	5,900	2,558	6,296	2,804	6,704	3,799	8,472	14,156	33,281
NJ	465	1,593	470	1,611	500	1,945	435	1,579	374	1,254	2,244	7,982
NM	3,890	8,949	3,617	8,322	4,060	9,400	4,473	10,461	5,393	12,128	21,433	49,260
NV	7,642	17,576	6,875	16,555	7,485	17,636	8,232	19,372	12,022	27,361	42,256	98,500
NY	8,351	21,283	8,145	20,700	8,727	23,200	8,143	21,487	6,653	17,399	40,019	104,069
OH	22,030	49,754	19,039	42,761	20,734	47,267	22,198	51,552	30,942	68,936	114,943	260,270
OK	10,095	22,971	9,599	22,251	8,719	20,305	9,181	21,204	10,527	23,707	48,121	110,438
OR	7,446	16,797	6,190	14,022	7,100	16,306	7,397	17,156	10,115	22,720	38,248	87,001
PA	20,312	46,156	17,753	41,106	19,505	45,587	20,619	48,515	27,423	62,049	105,612	243,413

PR	410	984	461	1,071	850	1,961	799	2,082	784	1,830	3,304	7,928
RI	1,255	2,891	1,086	2,520	1,100	2,539	994	2,268	1,846	4,270	6,281	14,488
SC	9,681	21,555	10,790	24,322	9,054	20,530	10,383	23,332	13,577	29,712	53,485	119,451
SD	1,810	4,242	1,374	3,297	1,540	3,561	1,667	4,029	2,159	4,914	8,550	20,043
TN	18,791	42,438	18,118	41,484	19,627	45,634	19,961	46,089	22,744	50,764	99,241	226,409
TX	61,337	139,788	63,184	143,670	55,407	129,282	58,779	136,939	68,929	155,633	307,636	705,312
UT	5,414	12,334	4,788	11,033	5,633	13,262	5,273	12,267	8,278	19,073	29,386	67,969
VA	14,673	33,989	13,868	32,192	13,331	31,094	15,360	35,783	17,095	38,927	74,327	171,985
VI	2	11	3	15	2	8	3	17			10	51
VT	764	1,790	605	1,415	791	1,836	646	1,486	1,097	2,503	3,903	9,030
WA	9,104	20,479	8,535	19,562	10,199	23,373	11,115	26,022	11,996	26,821	50,949	116,257
WI	7,712	17,635	6,893	16,060	6,675	15,665	7,330	17,119	10,206	23,239	38,816	89,718
WV	4,945	11,337	4,078	9,224	4,983	11,338	5,199	12,066	6,542	14,694	25,747	58,659
WY	1,639	3,825	1,384	3,306	1,596	4,000	1,815	4,331	2,192	5,037	8,626	20,499
(blank)[127]	334	777	480	1,077	381	871	396	898	646	1,417	2,237	5,040
Total	**499,365**	**1,142,020**	**462,816**	**1,066,525**	**464,626**	**1,082,497**	**486,657**	**1,136,130**	**625,411**	**1,412,896**	**2,538,875**	**5,840,068**

Table SD-16a: Total Percentage of MSRs and Associated Firearms by State/Territory, 2016-2020

State or Territory	# of MS Transactions	% Total MS Transactions	# of Firearms Involved	% Total of Firearms Involved
AK	10,573	0.4%	25,225	0.4%
AL	82,706	3.3%	184,986	3.2%
AR	33,345	1.3%	75,628	1.3%
AZ	90,879	3.6%	214,154	3.7%
CA	60,536	2.4%	153,389	2.6%
CO	59,205	2.3%	136,199	2.3%
CT	13,949	0.5%	32,592	0.6%
DC	314	0.0%	874	0.0%
DE	7,068	0.3%	16,105	0.3%
FL	203,087	8.0%	465,315	8.0%
GA	125,645	4.9%	284,266	4.9%
GU	314	0.0%	715	0.0%
HI	3,420	0.1%	8,525	0.1%
IA	24,157	1.0%	54,072	0.9%
ID	21,575	0.8%	50,034	0.9%
IL	71,986	2.8%	166,891	2.9%
IN	72,731	2.9%	164,049	2.8%
KS	30,535	1.2%	71,124	1.2%
KY	71,498	2.8%	161,775	2.8%
LA	41,658	1.6%	94,628	1.6%
MA	14,474	0.6%	33,863	0.6%
MD	15,220	0.6%	38,222	0.7%
ME	10,183	0.4%	23,107	0.4%
MI	52,409	2.1%	118,945	2.0%
MN	32,983	1.3%	75,040	1.3%
MO	73,931	2.9%	169,446	2.9%
MP	53	0.0%	134	0.0%
MS	38,334	1.5%	85,298	1.5%
MT	13,377	0.5%	30,869	0.5%
NC	99,949	3.9%	223,953	3.8%
ND	8,156	0.3%	19,192	0.3%
NE	15,095	0.6%	34,400	0.6%
NH	14,156	0.6%	33,281	0.6%
NJ	2,244	0.1%	7,982	0.1%
NM	21,433	0.8%	49,260	0.8%
NV	42,256	1.7%	98,500	1.7%
NY	40,019	1.6%	104,069	1.8%
OH	114,943	4.5%	260,270	4.5%
OK	48,121	1.9%	110,438	1.9%
OR	38,248	1.5%	87,001	1.5%
PA	105,612	4.2%	243,413	4.2%
PR	3,304	0.1%	7,928	0.1%
RI	6,281	0.2%	14,488	0.2%
SC	53,485	2.1%	119,451	2.0%
SD	8,550	0.3%	20,043	0.3%
TN	99,241	3.9%	226,409	3.9%
TX	307,636	12.1%	705,312	12.1%
UT	29,386	1.2%	67,969	1.2%
VA	74,327	2.9%	171,985	2.9%
VI	10	0.0%	51	0.0%
VT	3,903	0.2%	9,030	0.2%
WA	50,949	2.0%	116,257	2.0%
WI	38,816	1.5%	89,718	1.5%
WV	25,747	1.0%	58,659	1.0%
WY	8,626	0.3%	20,499	0.4%
(blank)	2,237	0.1%	5,040	0.1%
Total	**2,538,875**	**100.0%**	**5,840,068**	**100.0%**

Table SD-17: Total MSR Associated Firearms by Weapon Type and Caliber, 2016 – 2020

Caliber	Derringer	Pistol	Revolver	Rifle	Other	Total
10	10	44,942	2,406	122		47,480
10/40			11			11
1035			11			11
104			32			32
105			5			5
1055			2			2
106			3			3
11	2		39			41
12		3	4			7
127		8				8
13		8				8
17		147	3,360	1		3,508
177		19				19
20		1				1
204		8				8
209			3			3
218		11	27			38
219		2				2
22	14,553	433,354	428,797	2	5	876,711
22/32		1				1
22/38		1				1
22/380		4	8			12
22/410	18					18
22/45	55					55
220				9		9
221		141		2		143
222		82		21	1	104
22-250		78		125		203
223	101	5,292		9,608		15,001
224		3	2	141		146
224-32			2			2
225				1		1
22TCM9R		61				61
240				3		3
243		210		410		620
244				1		1
25	421	33,993	80	3		34,497
250		2		6		8
250-3000		1		2		3
25-06		7		60		67
25-20				3		3
25-35		3		3		6
25-45				2		2
256		40	38			78
257		4		16		20
260		22		15		37
264				10		10
27		3				3
270		29		378		407
276		1				1
28			3	5		8
280				20		20
284		4		4		8

30	1	1,754	1,100	828		3,683
300		11,803	3	1,746		13,552
30-06		56		1,041		1,097
30-20		1				1
303				110		110
30-30	1	242	143	347		733
30-378				2		2
30-40				18		18
307			1			1
308		1,343		7,250		8,593
309		1				1
31			43			43
32	905	38,292	22,312	30	2	61,541
32/380		1				1
320	8	1	2			11
32-20	1	13	1,772			1,786
32-20/32			10			10
32-30			3			3
32-40				6		6
32-44			2			2
325				3		3
327	6	1	3,327	3		3,337
330				2		2
338		8		139		147
338-08		1				1
340				1		1
35		316		27		343
350		201	2	37		240
351				8		8
356		57	10			67
357	2,453	15,819	215,636	117		234,025
357/40		18				18
357/45		2				2
357/9			589			589
357-44		2				2
358		4		5		9
36	3	6	152			161
360			1			1
375		37	22	31		90
38	9,311	12,930	259,083	8		281,332
38/200			46			46
38/9	9					9
380	1,967	607,092	1,061	51	2	610,173
38-40			658	1		659
38-40/10			75			75
38-44			21			21
38-45	18					18
38-55				15		15
4			1			1
40	31	333,661	674	675		335,041
40/357		30				30
40/45		2				2
400		16				16
401			26	4		30
404				1		1
405				1		1

40-60				1		1
40-65				1		1
41	351	107	5,912	4		6,374
41/44		48				48
410		13		2	1	16
414		1	2			3
416		1		63		64
425		4				4
429			2			2
429 DE		25				25
43		1				1
44	47	3,594	65,979	107		69,727
44/410	3					3
440		3				3
442			1			1
444		8	15	2		25
44-40	6	18	2,756	15		2,795
445		1	77			78
45	3,356	504,149	60,815	1,238	2	569,560
45/410	9,419	923	47,852	7		58,201
45/70			3			3
450	1	86	36	82		205
450/45	3					3
450-400				1		1
451		4				4
454		8	3,880	1		3,889
454/410			27			27
455		39	738			777
45-60				1		1
457			1			1
45-70	25	80	442	137		684
45-75				1		1
458		58	6	71		135
45-90			2			2
460		58	3,098			3,156
475		47	76			123
476			2			2
480		1	760			761
5		25				25
50		5,473	65	8		5,546
50 BEOWULF		27		29		56
50 BMG				117		117
50 GI		8				8
500		17	6,066	9		6,092
50-70			2			2
50-95				2		2
510		1	1			2
54		5		1		6
545		45		504		549
55			5			5
556		47,031		40,840	2	87,873
57		21,554	2	291		21,847
575			3			3
6		127	27	24		178
635		9	14			23

65		203		1,407		1,610
65-284				1		1
65-300				3		3
68		61		205		266
7		300	15	222		537
7-08		113		87		200
7-30		57				57
735				4		4
75		42	100	56		198
762	80	33,777	1,362	14,704	1	49,924
763		545				545
765		311		10		321
77				15		15
792				9		9
8		1,300	183	162		1,645
9	7,335	2,369,464	7,647	4,882	2	2,389,330
9 IMI		1				1
9/40		1				1
9/41		5				5
93				1		1
939		1				1
94			6			6
960						
RWLND		1				1
MULTI	30	9,174	55	6,266	2	15,527
PD		1				1
ZZ[128]	28	2,061	1,310	241	11	3,651
Total	**50,558**	**4,543,212**	**1,150,953**	**95,314**	**31**	**5,840,068**

Table SD-20: Total DL3 MSR Associated Rifles by Caliber and State, 2016 - 2020

Caliber	AZ # of Rifles Involved	CA # of Rifles Involved	NM # of Rifles Involved	TX # of Rifles Involved	Total Rifles Involved
6	3	2	2	17	24
7	40	36	18	127	221
8	22	43	8	89	162
9	670	2,099	162	1,947	4,878
10	15	39	6	62	122
17					0
22					0
25		1	1	1	3
28		1		4	5
30	131	259	35	403	828
32	6	5	1	18	30
35	5	1	1	20	27
38	2	1		5	8
40	107	137	41	390	675
41	1			3	4
44	16	33	2	56	107
45	167	502	42	525	1,236
50	5			3	8
54				1	1
57	48	66	7	170	291
65	147	114	72	1,072	1,405
68	9	24	2	170	205
75	12	10	3	31	56
77	6	1	1	7	15
93		1			1
220		1		8	9
221	1			1	2
222	3	2		16	21
223	1,558	1,872	474	5,694	9,598
224	12	19	9	101	141
225				1	1
240			2	1	3
243	54	27	21	306	408
244				1	1
250				6	6
257	2			14	16
260	5			10	15
264	1		2	7	10
270	41	37	24	275	377
280		4	1	15	20
284		2	1	1	4
300	197	189	69	1,289	1,744
303	17	13	8	72	110
308	972	2,422	250	3,599	7,243
325		2		1	3
327	1		1	1	3
330		1		1	2
338	29	29	9	72	139
340				1	1
350	5	1	1	30	37
351	1	2	1	4	8

357	34	29	3	51	117
358	1		1	3	5
375	7	5	2	16	30
380	7	1	2	41	51
401				4	4
404				1	1
405		1			1
410				2	2
416	1	58		4	63
444	1			1	2
450	10	6	7	59	82
454		1			1
458	2	8	1	60	71
500		6		3	9
545	86	150	40	228	504
556	6,281	11,200	1,448	21,856	40,785
735		1		3	4
762	2,342	5,111	412	6,812	14,677
765	1		3	6	10
792		3	1	5	9
7-08	10	4	10	63	87
22-250	20	7	12	86	125
250-3000				2	2
25-06	4	2	2	51	59
25-20				3	3
25-35				3	3
25-45				2	2
30-06	157	275	50	559	1,041
30-30	80	28	16	223	347
30-378	2				2
30-40	2	2	2	12	18
32-40				6	6
38-40				1	1
38-55		2		13	15
40-60	1				1
40-65				1	1
44-40	3	1		11	15
45/410	2		1	4	7
450-400				1	1
45-60	1				1
45-70	34	19	3	81	137
45-75				1	1
50					
BEOWULF	4	5	2	18	29
50 BMG	29	1	3	83	116
50-95				2	2
65-284				1	1
65-300		1	1	1	3
MULTI	802	1,424	370	3,650	6,246
ZZ	41	73	11	116	241
Total	**14,276**	**26,422**	**3,680**	**50,797**	**95,175**

APPENDIX SA – SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Table SA-01: Producer Price Indices[129]

	PPI Values			Adjusted PPI Values			Relative Price	
Year	Small Arms	Small Arms Ammunition	Consumer Goods	Small Arms	Small Arms Ammunition	Consumer Goods (Excluding Food & Energy)	Small Arms	Small Arms Ammunition
2000	191.8	144.9	154.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	195.7	143.9	156.9	102.0	99.3	101.8	100.2	97.5
2002	198.9	144.3	157.7	103.7	99.6	102.3	101.3	97.3
2003	202.1	145.2	157.9	105.4	100.2	102.5	102.8	97.8
2004	207.7	148.9	160.3	108.3	102.8	104.0	104.1	98.8
2005	211.7	162.5	164.3	110.4	112.1	106.6	103.5	105.2
2006	216.0	171.5	166.6	112.6	118.4	108.1	104.2	109.5
2007	222.7	198.7	170.1	116.1	137.1	110.4	105.2	124.2
2008	229.1	250.3	176.4	119.4	172.7	114.5	104.3	150.9
2009	233.3	248.9	181.7	121.6	171.8	117.9	103.2	145.7
2010	233.4	261.6	185.1	121.7	180.5	120.1	101.3	150.3
2011	233.3	297.9	190.8	121.6	205.6	123.8	98.2	166.0
2012	233.8	304.5	196.8	121.9	210.1	127.7	95.4	164.5
2013	240.0	315.4	200.8	125.1	217.7	130.3	96.0	167.0
2014	242.4	323.4	205.5	126.4	223.2	133.4	94.8	167.4
2015	241.2	338.6	210.7	125.8	233.7	136.7	92.0	170.9
2016	242.4	345.5	215.6	126.4	238.4	139.9	90.3	170.4
2017	247.3	341.6	221.0	128.9	235.7	143.4	89.9	164.4
2018	248.6	358.3	227.2	129.6	247.3	147.4	87.9	167.7
2019	250.5	362.2	232.2	130.6	250.0	150.7	86.7	165.9
2020	251.3	369.9	235.0	131.0	255.3	152.5	85.9	167.4

APPENDIX N – NFA

Table N-02: Total NFA Applications Received by Submission Method, 2000 – 2020

Year	eForms	eForms % Total	Paper Forms	Paper Forms % Total	Total Applications Received
2000	0	0.0%	41,412	100.0%	41,412
2001	0	0.0%	42,329	100.0%	42,329
2002	0	0.0%	42,437	100.0%	42,437
2003	0	0.0%	44,502	100.0%	44,502
2004	0	0.0%	44,173	100.0%	44,173
2005	0	0.0%	43,838	100.0%	43,838
2006	0	0.0%	58,077	100.0%	58,077
2007	0	0.0%	70,423	100.0%	70,423
2008	0	0.0%	84,264	100.0%	84,264
2009	0	0.0%	89,036	100.0%	89,036
2010	0	0.0%	95,674	100.0%	95,674
2011	0	0.0%	124,199	100.0%	124,199
2012	0	0.0%	165,508	100.0%	165,508
2013	20,207	9.7%	187,846	90.3%	208,053
2014	39,151	16.8%	193,451	83.2%	232,602
2015	41,720	12.7%	285,953	87.3%	327,673
2016	78,766	15.0%	446,817	85.0%	525,583
2017	76,439	28.5%	192,150	71.5%	268,589
2018	138,139	39.4%	212,790	60.6%	350,929
2019	172,050	44.3%	216,015	55.7%	388,065
2020	264,400	48.0%	286,674	52.0%	551,074
Total	**830,872**	**21.9%**	**2,967,568**	**78.1%**	**3,798,440**

Table N-03: Total NFA Applications Received by Form Type, 2000 – 2020

Year	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 9	Form 10	Form 5320.20	Total
2000	697	4,080	12,146	11,541	8,560	531	1,902	1,955	41,412
2001	2,285	4,651	11,268	10,870	9,532	583	1,443	1,697	42,329
2002	643	4,435	11,225	11,660	8,441	571	3,521	1,941	42,437
2003	756	3,891	11,629	13,665	7,106	595	4,849	2,011	44,502
2004	1,025	4,103	12,296	14,778	5,729	428	3,905	1,909	44,173
2005	1,398	4,302	13,486	14,179	4,966	391	3,071	2,045	43,838
2006	2,445	5,332	17,520	19,167	7,156	395	3,325	2,737	58,077
2007	3,635	6,216	21,949	23,920	10,160	713	1,002	2,828	70,423
2008	4,833	6,799	26,809	30,011	10,008	1,424	1,417	2,963	84,264
2009	5,168	6,781	27,453	32,398	11,638	1,059	970	3,569	89,036
2010	5,291	7,569	31,558	34,243	10,568	1,037	1,453	3,955	95,674
2011	7,070	9,272	43,407	46,743	9,417	948	2,740	4,602	124,199
2012	9,687	10,323	60,995	65,084	9,658	1,271	3,163	5,327	165,508
2013	15,309	10,904	74,123	91,010	9,228	979	653	5,847	208,053
2014	20,438	10,605	83,463	97,925	10,293	1,011	1,244	7,623	232,602
2015	40,479	13,053	113,312	137,222	10,918	1,432	1,595	9,662	327,673
2016	73,911	15,926	172,063	237,567	12,608	1,439	847	11,222	525,583
2017	13,215	12,882	102,474	112,018	12,710	1,786	647	12,857	268,589
2018	17,855	13,643	125,478	164,402	12,668	1,768	355	14,760	350,929
2019	25,109	14,567	135,632	179,973	15,205	1,972	326	15,281	388,065
2020	45,205	15,996	203,527	251,936	14,352	2,571	429	17,058	551,074
Total	**296,454**	**185,330**	**1,311,813**	**1,600,312**	**210,921**	**22,904**	**38,857**	**131,849**	**3,798,440**

Table N-04: Total NFA Applications Processed by Submission Method, 2000 – 2020

Year	eForms	eForms % Total	Paper Forms	Paper Forms % Total	Total
2000	0	0.0%	37,328	100.0%	37,328
2001	0	0.0%	41,101	100.0%	41,101
2002	0	0.0%	39,593	100.0%	39,593
2003	0	0.0%	42,861	100.0%	42,861
2004	0	0.0%	42,586	100.0%	42,586
2005	0	0.0%	45,697	100.0%	45,697
2006	0	0.0%	59,619	100.0%	59,619
2007	0	0.0%	67,944	100.0%	67,944
2008	0	0.0%	79,284	100.0%	79,284
2009	0	0.0%	88,001	100.0%	88,001
2010	0	0.0%	95,068	100.0%	95,068
2011	0	0.0%	108,697	100.0%	108,697
2012	0	0.0%	146,822	100.0%	146,822
2013	9,402	5.8%	152,199	94.2%	161,601
2014	47,757	17.9%	218,462	82.1%	266,219
2015	34,117	10.9%	279,228	89.1%	313,345
2016	65,500	16.3%	336,658	83.7%	402,158
2017	98,907	26.4%	275,959	73.6%	374,866
2018	135,378	42.7%	181,325	57.3%	316,703
2019	172,256	45.1%	209,941	54.9%	382,197
2020	256,453	47.8%	280,459	52.2%	536,912
Total	**819,770**	**22.5%**	**2,828,832**	**77.5%**	**3,648,602**

Table N-05: Total NFA Applications Processed by Form Type, 2000 – 2020

Year	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 9	Form 10	Form 5320.20	Total
2000	614	3,812	11,028	9,650	8,079	517	1,765	1,863	37,328
2001	2,006	4,506	11,019	10,698	9,243	573	1,483	1,573	41,101
2002	674	4,352	10,878	10,641	8,220	559	2,480	1,789	39,593
2003	712	3,791	11,283	13,080	6,853	577	4,694	1,871	42,861
2004	769	3,725	11,570	14,565	5,372	409	4,411	1,765	42,586
2005	1,449	4,537	14,379	14,497	5,149	403	3,153	2,130	45,697
2006	2,479	5,391	17,469	20,420	7,252	394	3,499	2,715	59,619
2007	3,447	6,103	21,484	22,263	10,162	701	943	2,841	67,944
2008	4,029	6,716	26,325	26,667	9,732	1,436	1,455	2,924	79,284
2009	5,256	6,798	27,390	31,637	11,516	1,008	908	3,488	88,001
2010	5,277	7,481	31,070	34,126	10,570	1,048	1,505	3,991	95,068
2011	5,305	9,213	42,900	33,812	9,383	959	2,605	4,520	108,697
2012	7,823	9,908	57,467	52,478	9,520	1,279	3,217	5,130	146,822
2013	9,246	10,064	70,166	57,282	7,866	884	707	5,386	161,601
2014	26,760	11,467	81,923	124,899	10,910	1,100	1,091	8,069	266,219
2015	32,862	13,154	113,294	129,876	11,323	1,392	1,732	9,712	313,345
2016	50,536	16,295	176,040	133,893	12,245	1,429	890	10,830	402,158
2017	40,141	13,018	108,578	184,258	13,363	1,853	635	13,020	374,866
2018	21,296	13,564	124,130	128,225	12,740	1,765	378	14,605	316,703
2019	27,208	14,561	137,132	170,170	15,272	1,973	312	15,569	382,197
2020	40,782	15,936	199,388	246,787	14,129	2,562	440	16,888	536,912
Total	**288,671**	**184,392**	**1,304,913**	**1,469,924**	**208,899**	**22,821**	**38,303**	**130,679**	**3,648,602**

Table N-06: Total Correctly Submitted NFA Applications Received, Processed, and Approved by Submission Method, 2000 – 2020

Year	Total Correctly Submitted Applications Received	Processed and Approved eForm Applications	Processed and Approved Paper Form Applications	Total Processed and Approved Applications	Processed and Approved Rate
2000	41,332	0	39,712	39,712	96.1%
2001	42,236	0	40,354	40,354	95.5%
2002	42,382	0	40,421	40,421	95.4%
2003	44,320	0	42,264	42,264	95.4%
2004	43,950	0	41,820	41,820	95.2%
2005	43,642	0	42,257	42,257	96.8%
2006	57,896	0	56,688	56,688	97.9%
2007	70,269	0	69,070	69,070	98.3%
2008	83,951	0	81,731	81,731	97.4%
2009	88,905	0	84,165	84,165	94.7%
2010	95,604	0	91,896	91,896	96.1%
2011	124,198	0	120,648	120,648	97.1%
2012	165,504	0	160,395	160,395	96.9%
2013	207,996	18,542	181,104	199,646	96.0%
2014	231,491	34,505	185,517	220,022	95.0%
2015	326,505	32,653	274,414	307,067	94.0%
2016	524,410	70,391	430,549	500,940	95.5%
2017	264,352	70,336	177,322	247,658	93.7%
2018	345,620	129,104	198,400	327,504	94.8%
2019	383,304	161,726	204,135	365,861	95.4%
2020	540,639	241,261	271,839	513,100	94.9%
Total	**3,768,506**	**758,518**	**2,834,701**	**3,593,219**	**95.3%**

Table N-09: Pending NFA Applications Received by Form Type 2010 – 2021

Year	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 9	Form 10	Form 5320.20	Total
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2013	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	11
2014	3	34	80	5	49	0	18	76	265
2015	2	28	37	16	53	0	6	6	148
2016	3	11	57	17	20	1	12	11	132
2017	9	23	63	20	55	1	6	52	229
2018	13	14	13	9	19	1	2	30	101
2019	11	0	3	8	10	0	1	17	50
2020	6	1	4	19	3	0	4	8	45
2021	484	11	4	193,786	48	0	11	2	194,346
Total	**531**	**126**	**265**	**193,881**	**259**	**3**	**60**	**203**	**195,328**

Table N-10: NFA Applications Received and Associated Weapons by Form Type, 2016 – 2020

Year / Application Received / Associated Weapons	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 9	Form 10	Form 5320.20	Total
2016									
Application Received	73,911	15,926	172,063	237,567	12,608	1,439	847	11,222	**525,583**
Associated Weapons	73,792	1,013,676	534,937	237,295	146,302	539,158	3,052	22,631	**2,570,843**
2017									
Application Received	13,215	12,882	102,474	112,018	12,710	1,786	647	12,857	**268,589**
Associated Weapons	13,164	474,681	314,690	111,985	162,856	221,294	1,666	27,674	**1,328,010**
2018									
Application Received	17,855	13,643	125,478	164,402	12,668	1,768	355	14,760	**350,929**
Associated Weapons	17,838	558,432	358,979	164,279	164,810	328,919	1,031	30,195	**1,624,483**
2019									
Application Received	25,109	14,567	135,632	179,973	15,205	1,972	326	15,281	**388,065**
Associated Weapons	25,557	823,232	367,085	179,834	236,028	400,265	1,044	31,554	**2,064,599**
2020									
Application Received	45,205	15,996	203,527	251,936	14,352	2,571	429	17,058	**551,074**
Associated Weapons	45,197	880,261	637,223	251,851	270,006	365,827	1,723	34,945	**2,487,033**
Total (2016 - 2020)									
Application Received	**175,295**	**73,014**	**739,174**	**945,896**	**67,543**	**9,536**	**2,604**	**71,178**	**2,084,240**
Associated Weapons	**175,548**	**3,750,282**	**2,212,914**	**945,244**	**980,002**	**1,855,463**	**8,516**	**146,999**	**10,074,968**

Table N-11: Total Number of Weapons Listed on NFA Applications Received by Weapon Type, 2016 – 2020

Year	AOW	Destructive Device	Machinegun	Silencer	SBR	SBS	Total
2016	5,052	1,078,364	229,101	1,100,778	144,651	12,897	**2,570,843**
2017	4,245	421,716	268,960	525,243	99,392	8,454	**1,328,010**
2018	3,442	672,924	225,592	613,335	99,519	9,671	**1,624,483**
2019	7,383	869,767	338,470	745,303	95,234	8,442	**2,064,599**
2020	10,162	849,106	271,680	1,228,828	116,498	10,759	**2,487,033**
Total	**30,284**	**3,891,877**	**1,333,803**	**4,213,487**	**555,294**	**50,223**	**10,074,968**
% Total	**0.3%**	**38.6%**	**13.2%**	**41.8%**	**5.5%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**

Table N-12: Total Number of Weapons Listed by Form and Weapon Type, 2016 – 2020

Year / Form Type	AOW	Destructive Device	Machinegun	Silencer	SBR	SBS	Total
2016							
Form 1	91	182	38	7,830	63,660	1,991	**73,792**
Form 2	1,572	537,696	96,847	346,011	27,680	3,870	**1,013,676**
Form 3	1,690	9,139	7,280	495,435	19,417	1,976	**534,937**
Form 4	1,252	357	7,622	215,117	11,828	1,119	**237,295**
Form 5	137	99,084	21,116	14,682	8,445	2,838	**146,302**
Form 9	66	431,682	89,333	14,480	3,237	360	**539,158**
Form 10	2	7	2,698	80	110	155	**3,052**
Form 5320.20	242	217	4,167	7,143	10,274	588	**22,631**
Subtotal	**5,052**	**1,078,364**	**229,101**	**1,100,778**	**144,651**	**12,897**	**2,570,843**
2017							
Form 1	36	86	59	696	11,941	346	**13,164**
Form 2	1,205	209,928	99,119	131,150	30,219	3,060	**474,681**
Form 3	1,609	4,947	33,653	256,779	16,314	1,388	**314,690**
Form 4	836	220	5,313	98,427	6,532	657	**111,985**
Form 5	182	97,144	32,702	18,386	12,721	1,721	**162,856**
Form 9	147	109,184	92,264	10,434	8,745	520	**221,294**
Form 10	19	14	1,320	54	155	104	**1,666**
Form 5320.20	211	193	4,530	9,317	12,765	658	**27,674**
Subtotal	**4,245**	**421,716**	**268,960**	**525,243**	**99,392**	**8,454**	**1,328,010**
2018							
Form 1	45	161	28	1,532	15,461	611	**17,838**
Form 2	740	323,201	88,392	116,854	26,501	2,744	**558,432**
Form 3	1,020	22,932	9,405	310,487	13,409	1,726	**358,979**
Form 4	794	241	5,383	150,184	6,950	727	**164,279**
Form 5	523	87,196	45,775	14,925	13,640	2,751	**164,810**
Form 9	67	238,944	71,188	8,334	10,146	240	**328,919**
Form 10	1	32	807	20	111	60	**1,031**
Form 5320.20	252	217	4,613	10,999	13,302	812	**30,195**
Subtotal	**3,442**	**672,924**	**225,591**	**613,335**	**99,520**	**9,671**	**1,624,483**
2019							
Form 1	58	579	52	5,205	18,882	781	**25,557**
Form 2	2,964	447,342	166,640	179,542	24,451	2,293	**823,232**
Form 3	1,416	10,622	11,218	332,229	10,267	1,333	**367,085**
Form 4	631	225	5,286	167,762	5,291	639	**179,834**
Form 5	1,215	156,269	31,140	29,851	15,230	2,323	**236,028**
Form 9	806	254,223	118,810	18,569	7,517	340	**400,265**
Form 10	8	32	849	24	121	10	**1,044**
Form 5320.20	285	475	4,475	12,121	13,475	723	**31,554**
Subtotal	**7,383**	**869,767**	**338,470**	**745,303**	**95,234**	**8,442**	**2,064,599**
2020							
Form 1	155	573	34	14,702	28,350	1,383	**45,197**
Form 2	4,098	398,265	121,065	328,473	26,807	1,553	**880,261**
Form 3	1,401	18,811	10,299	587,875	15,412	3,425	**637,223**
Form 4	772	220	5,256	237,350	7,010	1,243	**251,851**
Form 5	2,213	194,097	20,618	36,118	15,190	1,770	**270,006**
Form 9	1,300	236,784	108,716	9,522	9,235	270	**365,827**

Form 10	4	37	1,160	26	81	415	**1,723**
Form 5320.20	219	319	4,532	14,762	14,413	700	**34,945**
Subtotal	**10,162**	**849,106**	**271,680**	**1,228,828**	**116,498**	**10,759**	**2,487,033**
Total (2016-2020)							
Form 1	**385**	**1,581**	**211**	**29,965**	**138,294**	**5,112**	**175,548**
Form 2	**10,579**	**1,916,432**	**572,063**	**1,102,030**	**135,658**	**13,520**	**3,750,282**
Form 3	**7,136**	**66,451**	**71,855**	**1,982,805**	**74,819**	**9,848**	**2,212,914**
Form 4	**4,285**	**1,263**	**28,860**	**868,840**	**37,611**	**4,385**	**945,244**
Form 5	**4,270**	**633,790**	**151,351**	**113,962**	**65,226**	**11,403**	**980,002**
Form 9	**2,386**	**1,270,817**	**480,311**	**61,339**	**38,880**	**1,730**	**1,855,463**
Form 10	**34**	**122**	**6,834**	**204**	**578**	**744**	**8,516**
Form 5320.20	**1,209**	**1,421**	**22,317**	**54,342**	**64,229**	**3,481**	**146,999**
Total	**30,284**	**3,891,877**	**1,333,802**	**4,213,487**	**555,295**	**50,223**	**10,074,968**

Table N-13: Total Number of SOT Payers by Tax Class and Year, 2016 – 2020

Tax Year	Class 1 - Importers	Class 2 - Manufacturers	Class 3 - Dealers	Total
2016	424	4,543	5,546	10,513
2017	439	5,078	6,252	11,769
2018	438	5,402	6,620	12,460
2019	470	5,716	7,806	13,992
2020	476	6,310	10,537	17,323
Total	**2,247**	**27,049**	**36,761**	**66,057**

Table N-14: SOT Payers by State and Tax Class, 2020

State	Class 1 - Importers	Class 2 - Manufacturers	Class 3 - Dealers	Total	% Total
Alabama	26	118	272	416	2.6%
Alaska	1	33	112	146	1.1%
Arizona	30	407	276	713	2.6%
Arkansas	15	132	168	315	1.6%
California	14	122	86	222	0.8%
Colorado	6	157	343	506	3.3%
Connecticut	3	88	114	205	1.1%
Delaware	0	0	3	3	0.0%
District of Columbia	1	0	0	1	0.0%
Florida	66	462	595	1,123	5.6%
Georgia	13	203	380	596	3.6%
Hawaii	0	0	1	1	0.0%
Idaho	2	130	155	287	1.5%
Illinois	11	96	37	144	0.4%
Indiana	6	103	310	419	2.9%
Iowa	1	65	226	292	2.1%
Kansas	4	80	268	352	2.5%
Kentucky	18	95	254	367	2.4%
Louisiana	2	85	220	307	2.1%
Maine	3	48	95	146	0.9%
Maryland	8	77	152	237	1.4%
Massachusetts	5	118	27	150	0.3%
Michigan	12	134	300	446	2.8%
Minnesota	13	109	228	350	2.2%
Mississippi	11	77	172	260	1.6%
Missouri	15	147	255	417	2.4%
Montana	4	72	148	224	1.4%
Nebraska	0	33	132	165	1.3%
Nevada	12	173	135	320	1.3%
New Hampshire	6	101	121	228	1.1%
New Jersey	1	7	21	29	0.2%
New Mexico	10	70	133	213	1.3%
New York	4	91	19	114	0.2%
North Carolina	2	231	407	640	3.9%
North Dakota	1	14	119	134	1.1%
Ohio	6	239	379	624	3.6%
Oklahoma	1	138	211	350	2.0%
Oregon	1	110	210	321	2.0%
Pennsylvania	17	210	457	684	4.3%
Rhode Island	1	0	1	2	0.0%
South Carolina	10	109	236	355	2.2%
South Dakota	0	31	131	162	1.2%
Tennessee	6	131	321	458	3.0%
Texas	39	748	1,035	1,822	9.8%
Utah	5	148	151	304	1.4%
Vermont	4	26	71	101	0.7%
Virginia	45	197	363	605	3.4%
Washington	5	140	176	321	1.7%
West Virginia	7	43	140	190	1.3%
Wisconsin	1	115	252	368	2.4%
Wyoming	2	47	119	168	1.1%
Total	**476**	**6,310**	**10,537**	**17,323**	**100.0%**

APPENDIX IL – FFL INVENTORY LOSSES

Table IL-01: Total FFL Thefts and Loss Incident Reports with Associated Firearms by Theft/Loss Type, 2016 – 2020 (Excludes Type 03 and Type 06 FFLs)

Annual Reporting	Burglary	% Annual Total	Robbery	% Annual Total	Larceny	% Annual Total	Inventory Losses	% Annual Total	Total
2016									
# of Incidents	577	22.5%	33	1.3%	686	26.7%	1,274	49.6%	**2,570**
# of Associated Firearms	7,531	40.5%	369	2.0%	1,421	7.6%	9,290	49.9%	**18,611**
2017									
# of Incidents	589	22.8%	33	1.3%	686	26.5%	1,277	49.4%	**2,585**
# of Associated Firearms	7,867	35.7%	285	1.3%	1,412	6.4%	12,452	56.6%	**22,016**
2018									
# of Incidents	431	18.6%	36	1.6%	660	28.5%	1,191	51.4%	**2,318**
# of Associated Firearms	5,510	29.8%	329	1.8%	1,474	8.0%	11,181	60.5%	**18,494**
2019									
# of Incidents	346	15.1%	26	1.1%	565	24.7%	1,354	59.1%	**2,291**
# of Associated Firearms	4,506	35.2%	202	1.6%	1,006	7.9%	7,091	55.4%	**12,805**
2020									
# of Incidents	494	24.1%	22	1.1%	582	28.3%	956	46.5%	**2,054**
# of Associated Firearms	6,006	47.8%	310	2.5%	919	7.3%	5,332	42.4%	**12,567**
Total (2016 - 2020)									
# of Incidents	**2,437**	**20.6%**	**150**	**1.3%**	**3,179**	**26.9%**	**6,052**	**51.2%**	**11,818**
# of Associated Firearms	**31,420**	**37.2%**	**1,495**	**1.8%**	**6,232**	**7.4%**	**45,346**	**53.7%**	**84,493**

Table IL-06: Firearm Loss Incident Reports and Annual Frequency Rates by State/Territory, 2016 – 2020

State/ Territory	# of Loss Incidents	% Total Loss Incidents	Avg # of Loss Incidents per Year	# of Firearms Involved	% Total Firearms Involved	Avg # of Firearms Involved per Year	Avg # of Active FFLs per Year	Annual Frequency Rate (# of FFLs per Reported Loss Incident)
AK	37	0.6%	7.4	499	1.1%	99.8	740	100:1
AL	164	2.7%	32.8	1,216	2.7%	243.2	1,665	51:1
AR	98	1.6%	19.6	556	1.2%	111.2	1,705	87:1
AZ	192	3.2%	38.4	1,203	2.7%	240.6	2,561	67:1
CA	175	2.9%	35.0	2,105	4.6%	421.0	3,184	91:1
CO	103	1.7%	20.6	954	2.1%	190.8	2,312	112:1
CT	43	0.7%	8.6	1,742	3.8%	348.4	702	82:1
DC	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	9	0
DE	9	0.1%	1.8	28	0.1%	5.6	151	84:1
FL	463	7.7%	92.6	2,765	6.1%	553.0	4,480	48:1
GA	271	4.5%	54.2	1,392	3.1%	278.4	2,583	48:1
GU	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	19	0
HI	9	0.1%	1.8	21	0.0%	4.2	129	72:1
IA	69	1.1%	13.8	1,002	2.2%	200.4	1,615	117:1
ID	63	1.0%	12.6	333	0.7%	66.6	1,284	102:1
IL	127	2.1%	25.4	526	1.2%	105.2	2,516	99:1
IN	119	2.0%	23.8	583	1.3%	116.6	1,865	78:1
KS	85	1.4%	17.0	579	1.3%	115.8	1,426	84:1
KY	155	2.6%	31.0	1,964	4.3%	392.8	1,867	60:1
LA	152	2.5%	30.4	1,646	3.6%	329.2	1,580	52:1
MA	52	0.9%	10.4	592	1.3%	118.4	659	63:1
MD	133	2.2%	26.6	662	1.5%	132.4	786	30:1
ME	35	0.6%	7.0	289	0.6%	57.8	670	96:1
MI	89	1.5%	17.8	554	1.2%	110.8	2,702	152:1
MN	74	1.2%	14.8	323	0.7%	64.6	1,798	121:1
MO	199	3.3%	39.8	696	1.5%	139.2	2,897	73:1
MP	1	0.0%	0.2	1	0.0%	0.2	3	14:1
MS	110	1.8%	22.0	481	1.1%	96.2	1,236	56:1
MT	67	1.1%	13.4	450	1.0%	90.0	1,341	100:1
NC	281	4.6%	56.2	1,178	2.6%	235.6	3,223	57:1
ND	21	0.3%	4.2	190	0.4%	38.0	545	130:1
NE	38	0.6%	7.6	314	0.7%	62.8	892	117:1
NH	74	1.2%	14.8	329	0.7%	65.8	649	44:1
NJ	12	0.2%	2.4	31	0.1%	6.2	421	176:1
NM	70	1.2%	14.0	237	0.5%	47.4	818	58:1
NV	67	1.1%	13.4	555	1.2%	111.0	860	64:1
NY	81	1.3%	16.2	1,158	2.6%	231.6	2,170	134:1
OH	271	4.5%	54.2	2,157	4.8%	431.4	3,222	59:1
OK	117	1.9%	23.4	689	1.5%	137.8	1,951	83:1
OR	125	2.1%	25.0	4,053	8.9%	810.6	1,791	72:1
PA	165	2.7%	33.0	788	1.7%	157.6	3,251	99:1
PR	3	0.0%	0.6	10	0.0%	2.0	68	114:1
RI	9	0.1%	1.8	35	0.1%	7.0	126	70:1
SC	149	2.5%	29.8	821	1.8%	164.2	1,486	50:1
SD	39	0.6%	7.8	432	1.0%	86.4	668	86:1
TN	211	3.5%	42.2	1,219	2.7%	243.8	2,093	50:1
TX	549	9.1%	109.8	2,227	4.9%	445.4	8,724	79:1
UT	144	2.4%	28.8	1,151	2.5%	230.2	1,285	45:1
VA	187	3.1%	37.4	1,763	3.9%	352.6	2,268	61:1

VI	2	0.0%	0.4	3	0.0%	0.6	12	30:1
VT	28	0.5%	5.6	328	0.7%	65.6	391	70:1
WA	110	1.8%	22.0	1,014	2.2%	202.8	1,623	74:1
WI	87	1.4%	17.4	737	1.6%	147.4	1,942	112:1
WV	85	1.4%	17.0	425	0.9%	85.0	1,165	69:1
WY	33	0.5%	6.6	340	0.7%	68.0	792	120:1
Total	**6,052**	**100.0%**	**1210.4**	**45,346**	**100.0%**	**9069.2**	**86,920**	**72:1**

Table IL-07: Reported Missing Firearms by Weapon Type, 2016 – 2020

Weapon Type	2016	% Total	2017	% Total	2018	% Total	2019	% Total	2020	% Total	Total	% Total
Rifle	2,822	30.4%	4,270	34.3%	3,573	32.0%	2,019	28.5%	1,487	27.9%	14,171	31.3%
Pistol	2,875	30.9%	3,084	24.8%	3,591	32.1%	2,382	33.6%	1,886	35.4%	13,818	30.5%
Shotgun	1,114	12.0%	1,604	12.9%	1,629	14.6%	880	12.4%	683	12.8%	5,910	13.0%
Receiver/Frame	1,245	13.4%	1,688	13.6%	1,103	9.9%	905	12.8%	559	10.5%	5,500	12.1%
Revolver	951	10.2%	1,211	9.7%	1,021	9.1%	692	9.8%	518	9.7%	4,393	9.7%
Silencer	178	1.9%	117	0.9%	120	1.1%	133	1.9%	129	2.4%	677	1.5%
Machinegun	13	0.1%	318	2.6%	4	0.0%	28	0.4%	14	0.3%	377	0.8%
Derringer	52	0.6%	91	0.7%	45	0.4%	31	0.4%	17	0.3%	236	0.5%
Unknown Type	25	0.3%	40	0.3%	25	0.2%	16	0.2%	29	0.5%	135	0.3%
Destructive Device	4	0.0%	14	0.1%	53	0.5%	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	75	0.2%
Combination Gun	10	0.1%	14	0.1%	17	0.2%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	48	0.1%
Any Other Weapon	1	0.0%	1	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	3	0.1%	5	0.0%
Tear Gas Launcher		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Total	**9,290**	**100.0%**	**12,452**	**100.0%**	**11,181**	**100.0%**	**7,091**	**100.0%**	**5,332**	**100.0%**	**45,346**	**100.0%**

Table IL-08: Firearm Recoveries Associated with a Reported FFL Loss Incident, 2016 – 2020

State/ Territory	# Firearms Recovered by Law Enforcement	Average TTR (Days) by Law Enforcement	# Firearms Recovered by Other Means	Average TTR (Days) by Other Means	Total
AK	2				2
AL	27	489			27
AR	11	423			11
AZ	19	370			19
CA	52	469			52
CO	16	376			16
CT	5	36			5
DC	13	396			13
FL	50	482	1	264	51
GA	41	460			41
IA	11	555			11
ID	4	823			4
IL	27	704			27
IN	11	233	1	24	12
KS	11	421			11
KY	104	127			104
LA	24	641			24
MA	6	366			6
MD	16	539			16
ME	1				1
MI	7	431			7
MN	8	423			8
MO	23	307			23
MS	11	546			11
MT	4	181			4
NC	24	279	2		26
ND	4				4
NE	4	437			4
NJ	7	662			7
NM	7	387			7
NV	18	619			18
NY	7	793			7
OH	23	330			23
OK	6	266			6
OR	18	574			18
PA	12	428			12
PR	4	532			4
RI	1				1
SC	24	639			24
SD	7	133			7
TN	33	297	2	299	35
TX	56	451			56
UT	11	557			11
VA	19	211			19
VI	1				1
WA	9	478			9
WI	12	489			12
WV	2				2

Foreign Recovery	21	534			21
(blank)	53	258	317	163	370
Total	**887**	**388**	**323**	**164**	**1,210**

Table IL-09: Firearm Recoveries Associated with a Reported FFL Loss Incident – Recovery vs. Loss Location[130], 2016 – 2020

Recovery State		AK	AL	AR	AZ	CA	CO	CT	DC	FL	GA	IA	ID	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN	MO	MS	MT	NC	ND	NE	NJ	NH	NM	NV	NY	OH	OK	OR	PA	PR	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VA	VI	VT	WA	WI	WV	WY	XX	Total
AB																										1																														1
AK		2																																																					2
AL			23								3							1																																							27
AR				11																																																					11
AZ			1		14	1																		1																								1									19
BC										1																																																1
BJ										1																							1																								2
CA	1			1	6	12					1	1	1	1			1							1		1					1	2	11			1	2				1	1		3	2				1				52
CH																																2																								2
CO						1	11							1																			1			1																		1		16
CT								3									1																																								5
DC									1		1					1									1		1																						8							13
FL					1					41			1			1	1		1								1							2																1					51
GA			1				1	1		2	29				1			1									2															1											2			41
IA												9										1																				1													11
ID													4																																												4
IL			1								3	1		10	5		2						1	1																														3				27
IN											1				7		1							1	1																															12
JL																																																									2
KS																6	1								2									2																						11
KY			1												1		99						1																																		104
LA	2		1														2	12					1	2																																24
MA																			2													2						1																		6
MC																																																									2
MD			2								3						1			6						1																															16
ME																					1																																				1
MI			1														3					3																																		7
MN										1													5																														1				8
MO														1		1								19											1																					23
MS																		1							9																						1										11
MT																										4																															4
NC											1						2				1						17																		3		1		1						26
ND													1															2																		1										4
NE												1																	2																				1							4
NH																																																											
NJ	3																										1																		1	1									7
NM																																		7																							7
NV	1		1				1			1																		1							9		1										2						1		18
NY											1										1															4																	1		7
OH	1																2	1																		19																			23
OK																1																				4										1								6
ON	1																																																							1
OR										1		1		1												2							1				11																18
PA																																							12																12
PR																																								3															4
RI																																									1														1
SC										1			1														1																20		1									24
SD																												1																6											7
SO					1																																																			1
TM																		1																												3										4
TN	2										4						4								2																				1		22										35
TX	2			1								1					3	1						1																					1		1	43					1	1			56
UT					2																												1		1		1								1			5						11
VA											1											1					1											1											14					1		19
VI										1																																														1
VT																																																										
WA																										1																															9
WI							1					1																																													12
WV																																																								2
YO										1																																															1
(blank)		1	50	5	8	13		2		20	15	3	1	1	3	1	10	4	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	2	6				8	5	1		14	13	11	17		2	3	6	56	22	28	3		5	4	3	4		7	374
Grand Total	13	3	82	18	32	27	14	6	1	71	63	18	9	15	17	11	133	21	5	8	5	9	9	28	19	10	33	3	3	0	11	16	28	6	36	21	27	35	3	3	30	15	85	79	39	29		7	17	18	10	2	7	1210

APPENDIX IO – INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Table IO-01: Total Number of FFLs by FFL Type, 2000 - 2020

Year	Not Identified	Type 01	Type 02	Type 03	Type 06	Type 07	Type 08	Type 09	Type 10	Type 11	Total	Total (Excluding Type 03)
2000	138	78,018	12,702	24,143	2,443	2,074	927	14	148	77	120,684	96,541
2001	123	76,057	12,457	28,902	2,347	2,218	921	17	147	77	123,266	94,364
2002	118	76,796	12,101	34,646	2,246	2,374	963	19	151	83	129,497	94,851
2003	102	73,181	11,611	39,380	2,081	2,559	961	21	153	92	130,141	90,761
2004	86	69,747	11,175	43,726	1,947	2,657	934	23	160	102	130,557	86,831
2005	63	67,146	10,818	48,315	1,887	2,854	933	20	170	99	132,305	83,990
2006	56	64,298	10,176	52,745	1,744	3,066	908	24	190	111	133,318	80,573
2007	54	60,841	9,619	56,031	1,633	3,249	886	28	199	126	132,666	76,635
2008	43	57,778	8,924	60,740	1,636	3,614	895	38	210	132	134,010	73,270
2009	36	56,921	8,571	64,209	1,819	4,314	933	46	249	150	137,248	73,039
2010	33	56,176	8,562	66,657	2,012	5,169	971	49	270	163	140,062	73,405
2011	29	57,544	8,769	70,135	2,243	6,686	1,027	60	301	184	146,978	76,843
2012	26	58,879	8,986	71,756	2,420	8,894	1,087	62	310	206	152,626	80,870
2013	16	61,615	9,306	74,131	2,786	10,532	1,243	69	308	213	160,219	86,088
2014	14	63,084	9,598	73,864	2,985	11,551	1,344	79	332	226	163,077	89,213
2015	13	63,446	9,574	70,154	2,999	12,333	1,387	82	347	241	160,576	90,422
2016	10	63,722	9,366	66,977	2,976	13,049	1,391	82	359	246	158,178	91,201
2017	8	63,058	9,055	63,629	2,717	13,850	1,380	94	389	259	154,439	90,810
2018	7	61,990	8,690	61,126	2,453	14,525	1,315	120	408	272	150,906	89,780
2019	4	60,489	8,270	59,426	2,254	15,132	1,301	148	431	273	147,728	88,302
2020	3	58,353	7,808	59,457	2,189	16,473	1,398	142	463	300	146,586	87,129
% chg 2000 to 2020		**-25.2%**	**-38.5%**	**146.3%**	**-10.4%**	**694.3%**	**50.8%**	**914.3%**	**212.8%**	**289.6%**	**21.5%**	**-9.7%**
% chg 2000 to 2010		**-28.0%**	**-32.6%**	**176.1%**	**-17.6%**	**149.2%**	**4.7%**	**250.0%**	**82.4%**	**111.7%**	**16.1%**	**-24.0%**
% chg 2010 to 2020		**3.9%**	**-8.8%**	**-10.8%**	**8.8%**	**218.7%**	**44.0%**	**189.8%**	**71.5%**	**84.0%**	**4.7%**	**18.7%**
% chg 2016 to 2020		**-8.4%**	**-16.6%**	**-11.2%**	**-26.4%**	**26.2%**	**0.5%**	**73.2%**	**29.0%**	**22.0%**	**-7.3%**	**-4.5%**

Table IO-02: Total Annual Population Share by FFL Type, 2000 – 2020

Year	Not ID'd	Not ID'd % Annual Total	Type 01	Type 01 % Annual Total	Type 02	Type 02 % Annual Total	Type 03	Type 03 % Annual Total	Type 06	Type 06 % Annual Total	Type 07	Type 07 % Annual Total	Type 08	Type 08 % Annual Total	Type 09	Type 09 % Annual Total	Type 10	Type 10 % Annual Total	Type 11	Type 11 % Annual Total	Total
2000	138	0.1%	78,018	64.6%	12,702	10.5%	24,143	20.0%	2,443	2.0%	2,074	1.7%	927	0.8%	14	0.0%	148	0.1%	77	0.1%	120,684
2001	123	0.1%	76,057	61.7%	12,457	10.1%	28,902	23.4%	2,347	1.9%	2,218	1.8%	921	0.7%	17	0.0%	147	0.1%	77	0.1%	123,266
2002	118	0.1%	76,796	59.3%	12,101	9.3%	34,646	26.8%	2,246	1.7%	2,374	1.8%	963	0.7%	19	0.0%	151	0.1%	83	0.1%	129,497
2003	102	0.1%	73,181	56.2%	11,611	8.9%	39,380	30.3%	2,081	1.6%	2,559	2.0%	961	0.7%	21	0.0%	153	0.1%	92	0.1%	130,141
2004	86	0.1%	69,747	53.4%	11,175	8.6%	43,726	33.5%	1,947	1.5%	2,657	2.0%	934	0.7%	23	0.0%	160	0.1%	102	0.1%	130,557
2005	63	0.0%	67,146	50.8%	10,818	8.2%	48,315	36.5%	1,887	1.4%	2,854	2.2%	933	0.7%	20	0.0%	170	0.1%	99	0.1%	132,305
2006	56	0.0%	64,298	48.2%	10,176	7.6%	52,745	39.6%	1,744	1.3%	3,066	2.3%	908	0.7%	24	0.0%	190	0.1%	111	0.1%	133,318
2007	54	0.0%	60,841	45.9%	9,619	7.3%	56,031	42.2%	1,633	1.2%	3,249	2.4%	886	0.7%	28	0.0%	199	0.2%	126	0.1%	132,666
2008	43	0.0%	57,778	43.1%	8,924	6.7%	60,740	45.3%	1,636	1.2%	3,614	2.7%	895	0.7%	38	0.0%	210	0.2%	132	0.1%	134,010
2009	36	0.0%	56,921	41.5%	8,571	6.2%	64,209	46.8%	1,819	1.3%	4,314	3.1%	933	0.7%	46	0.0%	249	0.2%	150	0.1%	137,248
2010	33	0.0%	56,176	40.1%	8,562	6.1%	66,657	47.6%	2,012	1.4%	5,169	3.7%	971	0.7%	49	0.0%	270	0.2%	163	0.1%	140,062
2011	29	0.0%	57,544	39.2%	8,769	6.0%	70,135	47.7%	2,243	1.5%	6,686	4.5%	1,027	0.7%	60	0.0%	301	0.2%	184	0.1%	146,978
2012	26	0.0%	58,879	38.6%	8,986	5.9%	71,756	47.0%	2,420	1.6%	8,894	5.8%	1,087	0.7%	62	0.0%	310	0.2%	206	0.1%	152,626
2013	16	0.0%	61,615	38.5%	9,306	5.8%	74,131	46.3%	2,786	1.7%	10,532	6.6%	1,243	0.8%	69	0.0%	308	0.2%	213	0.1%	160,219
2014	14	0.0%	63,084	38.7%	9,598	5.9%	73,864	45.3%	2,985	1.8%	11,551	7.1%	1,344	0.8%	79	0.0%	332	0.2%	226	0.1%	163,077
2015	13	0.0%	63,446	39.5%	9,574	6.0%	70,154	43.7%	2,999	1.9%	12,333	7.7%	1,387	0.9%	82	0.1%	347	0.2%	241	0.2%	160,576
2016	10	0.0%	63,722	40.3%	9,366	5.9%	66,977	42.3%	2,976	1.9%	13,049	8.2%	1,391	0.9%	82	0.1%	359	0.2%	246	0.2%	158,178
2017	8	0.0%	63,058	40.8%	9,055	5.9%	63,629	41.2%	2,717	1.8%	13,850	9.0%	1,380	0.9%	94	0.1%	389	0.3%	259	0.2%	154,439
2018	7	0.0%	61,990	41.1%	8,690	5.8%	61,126	40.5%	2,453	1.6%	14,525	9.6%	1,315	0.9%	120	0.1%	408	0.3%	272	0.2%	150,906
2019	4	0.0%	60,489	40.9%	8,270	5.6%	59,426	40.2%	2,254	1.5%	15,132	10.2%	1,301	0.9%	148	0.1%	431	0.3%	273	0.2%	147,728
2020	3	0.0%	58,353	39.8%	7,808	5.3%	59,457	40.6%	2,189	1.5%	16,473	11.2%	1,398	1.0%	142	0.1%	463	0.3%	300	0.2%	146,586
Average	**47**	**0.0%**	**64,245**	**45.2%**	**9,816**	**6.9%**	**56,674**	**39.9%**	**2,277**	**1.6%**	**7,484**	**5.3%**	**1,100**	**0.8%**	**59**	**0.0%**	**271**	**0.2%**	**173**	**0.1%**	**142,146**

Table IO-02b: Total Annual Population Share by FFL Type, 2000 – 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)

Year	Not ID'd	Not ID'd % Annual Total	Type 01	Type 01 % Annual Total	Type 02	Type 02 % Annual Total	Type 06	Type 06 % Annual Total	Type 07	Type 07 % Annual Total	Type 08	Type 08 % Annual Total	Type 09	Type 09 % Annual Total	Type 10	Type 10 % Annual Total	Type 11	Type 11 % Annual Total	Total
2000	138	0.1%	78,018	80.8%	12,702	13.2%	2,443	2.5%	2,074	2.1%	927	1.0%	14	0.0%	148	0.2%	77	0.1%	96,541
2001	123	0.1%	76,057	80.6%	12,457	13.2%	2,347	2.5%	2,218	2.4%	921	1.0%	17	0.0%	147	0.2%	77	0.1%	94,364
2002	118	0.1%	76,796	81.0%	12,101	12.8%	2,246	2.4%	2,374	2.5%	963	1.0%	19	0.0%	151	0.2%	83	0.1%	94,851
2003	102	0.1%	73,181	80.6%	11,611	12.8%	2,081	2.3%	2,559	2.8%	961	1.1%	21	0.0%	153	0.2%	92	0.1%	90,761
2004	86	0.1%	69,747	80.3%	11,175	12.9%	1,947	2.2%	2,657	3.1%	934	1.1%	23	0.0%	160	0.2%	102	0.1%	86,831
2005	63	0.1%	67,146	79.9%	10,818	12.9%	1,887	2.2%	2,854	3.4%	933	1.1%	20	0.0%	170	0.2%	99	0.1%	83,990
2006	56	0.1%	64,298	79.8%	10,176	12.6%	1,744	2.2%	3,066	3.8%	908	1.1%	24	0.0%	190	0.2%	111	0.1%	80,573
2007	54	0.1%	60,841	79.4%	9,619	12.6%	1,633	2.1%	3,249	4.2%	886	1.2%	28	0.0%	199	0.3%	126	0.2%	76,635
2008	43	0.1%	57,778	78.9%	8,924	12.2%	1,636	2.2%	3,614	4.9%	895	1.2%	38	0.1%	210	0.3%	132	0.2%	73,270
2009	36	0.0%	56,921	77.9%	8,571	11.7%	1,819	2.5%	4,314	5.9%	933	1.3%	46	0.1%	249	0.3%	150	0.2%	73,039
2010	33	0.0%	56,176	76.5%	8,562	11.7%	2,012	2.7%	5,169	7.0%	971	1.3%	49	0.1%	270	0.4%	163	0.2%	73,405
2011	29	0.0%	57,544	74.9%	8,769	11.4%	2,243	2.9%	6,686	8.7%	1,027	1.3%	60	0.1%	301	0.4%	184	0.2%	76,843
2012	26	0.0%	58,879	72.8%	8,986	11.1%	2,420	3.0%	8,894	11.0%	1,087	1.3%	62	0.1%	310	0.4%	206	0.3%	80,870
2013	16	0.0%	61,615	71.6%	9,306	10.8%	2,786	3.2%	10,532	12.2%	1,243	1.4%	69	0.1%	308	0.4%	213	0.2%	86,088
2014	14	0.0%	63,084	70.7%	9,598	10.8%	2,985	3.3%	11,551	12.9%	1,344	1.5%	79	0.1%	332	0.4%	226	0.3%	89,213
2015	13	0.0%	63,446	70.2%	9,574	10.6%	2,999	3.3%	12,333	13.6%	1,387	1.5%	82	0.1%	347	0.4%	241	0.3%	90,422
2016	10	0.0%	63,722	69.9%	9,366	10.3%	2,976	3.3%	13,049	14.3%	1,391	1.5%	82	0.1%	359	0.4%	246	0.3%	91,201
2017	8	0.0%	63,058	69.4%	9,055	10.0%	2,717	3.0%	13,850	15.3%	1,380	1.5%	94	0.1%	389	0.4%	259	0.3%	90,810
2018	7	0.0%	61,990	69.0%	8,690	9.7%	2,453	2.7%	14,525	16.2%	1,315	1.5%	120	0.1%	408	0.5%	272	0.3%	89,780
2019	4	0.0%	60,489	68.5%	8,270	9.4%	2,254	2.6%	15,132	17.1%	1,301	1.5%	148	0.2%	431	0.5%	273	0.3%	88,302
2020	3	0.0%	58,353	67.0%	7,808	9.0%	2,189	2.5%	16,473	18.9%	1,398	1.6%	142	0.2%	463	0.5%	300	0.3%	87,129
Average	**47**	**0.1%**	**64,245**	**75.2%**	**9,816**	**11.5%**	**2,277**	**2.7%**	**7,484**	**8.8%**	**1,100**	**1.3%**	**59**	**0.1%**	**271**	**0.3%**	**173**	**0.2%**	**85,472**

Table IO-03: Total YOY FFL Population Change by FFL Type, 2000 - 2020

YOY FFL Turnover	Type 01	Net Chg	Type 02	Net Chg	Type 03	Net Chg	Type 06	Net Chg	Type 07	Net Chg	Type 08	Net Chg	Type 09	Net Chg	Type 10	Net Chg	Type 11	Net Chg	Not ID'd	Net Chg	Total	Total Net Chg
2000																						
# Added	4,044	-2,160	661	-346	5,145	3,991	147	-131	243	122	78	-10	3	3	17	2	8	-2	0	-15	**10,346**	**1,454**
# OOB	6,204		1,007		1,154		278		121		88		0		15		10		15		**8,892**	
2001																						
# Added	4,279	-1,870	767	-446	5,934	4,235	189	-112	265	106	84	2	3	2	16	1	12	9	0	-5	**11,549**	**1,922**
# OOB	6,149		1,213		1,699		301		159		82		1		15		3		5		**9,627**	
2002																						
# Added	6,967	-409	878	-291	7,513	4,973	218	-97	322	163	126	33	3	2	24	12	9	4	0	-16	**16,060**	**4,374**
# OOB	7,376		1,169		2,540		315		159		93		1		12		5		16		**11,686**	
2003																						
# Added	4,000	-2,675	703	-351	7,408	4,636	170	-81	351	168	96	-3	3	1	16	7	15	10	0	-16	**12,762**	**1,696**
# OOB	6,675		1,054		2,772		251		183		99		2		9		5		16		**11,066**	
2004																						
# Added	3,521	-1,993	653	-366	7,323	4,053	141	-39	299	158	76	2	5	1	19	13	15	6	0	-23	**12,052**	**1,812**
# OOB	5,514		1,019		3,270		180		141		74		4		6		9		23		**10,240**	
2005																						
# Added	3,232	-2,767	696	-533	7,986	3,663	142	-132	350	144	78	-31	2	-1	18	14	9	3	0	-7	**12,513**	**353**
# OOB	5,999		1,229		4,323		274		206		109		3		4		6		7		**12,160**	
2006																						
# Added	3,290	-3,166	624	-502	8,890	3,385	153	-52	429	200	91	6	7	3	28	17	20	14	0	-2	**13,532**	**-97**
# OOB	6,456		1,126		5,505		205		229		85		4		11		6		2		**13,629**	
2007																						
# Added	3,159	-3,031	614	-590	8,987	4,381	120	-44	434	224	75	-4	8	7	23	10	24	17	0	-11	**13,444**	**959**
# OOB	6,190		1,204		4,606		164		210		79		1		13		7		11		**12,485**	
2008																						
# Added	3,290	-1,312	579	-296	9,738	5,036	198	37	597	351	98	13	11	8	26	16	16	10	0	-7	**14,553**	**3,856**
# OOB	4,602		875		4,702		161		246		85		3		10		6		7		**10,697**	
2009																						
# Added	4,067	-591	590	-63	8,769	3,295	370	222	969	735	134	66	11	6	51	37	28	22	0	-3	**14,989**	**3,726**
# OOB	4,658		653		5,474		148		234		68		5		14		6		3		**11,263**	
2010																						
# Added	4,138	314	710	177	8,453	2,552	377	261	1,121	850	122	56	9	5	35	23	19	16	0	-4	**14,984**	**4,250**
# OOB	3,824		533		5,901		116		271		66		4		12		3		4		**10,734**	
2011																						
# Added	5,416	1,089	791	182	9,944	3,373	368	215	1,822	1,511	140	70	16	10	47	31	28	20	0	-3	**18,572**	**6,498**
# OOB	4,327		609		6,571		153		311		70		6		16		8		3		**12,074**	
2012																						
# Added	5,905	2,082	868	244	8,790	2,686	360	156	2,556	2,101	146	37	9	7	33	6	31	17	0	-10	**18,698**	**7,326**
# OOB	3,823		624		6,104		204		455		109		2		27		14		10		**11,372**	
2013																						
# Added	6,819	3,045	974	339	8,998	2,455	625	391	2,145	1,571	277	189	11	7	33	13	23	9	0	-2	**19,905**	**8,017**
# OOB	3,774		635		6,543		234		574		88		4		20		14		2		**11,888**	

2014																						
# Added	5,484	1,175	963	246	6,776	-1,541	470	225	1,654	905	209	111	14	11	48	30	28	17	0	-1	**15,646**	**1,178**
# OOB	4,309		717		8,317		245		749		98		3		18		11		1		**14,468**	
2015																						
# Added	4,939	221	722	-52	5,126	-2,608	309	24	1,611	525	164	56	6	-3	37	15	27	16	0	-3	**12,941**	**-1,809**
# OOB	4,718		774		7,734		285		1,086		108		9		22		11		3		**14,750**	
2016																						
# Added	5,269	545	610	-158	5,053	-2,812	311	-86	1,895	807	134	-27	10	5	37	19	18	-1	0	-2	**13,337**	**-1,710**
# OOB	4,724		768		7,865		397		1,088		161		5		18		19		2		**15,047**	
2017																						
# Added	4,310	-636	490	-263	4,962	-1,966	211	-153	1,975	907	177	16	17	11	50	27	34	20	0	-1	**12,226**	**-2,038**
# OOB	4,946		753		6,928		364		1,068		161		6		23		14		1		**14,264**	
2018																						
# Added	4,137	-888	442	-370	4,802	-1,226	153	-117	1,845	647	125	19	34	29	44	25	28	9	0	-3	**11,610**	**-1,875**
# OOB	5,025		812		6,028		270		1,198		106		5		19		19		3		**13,485**	
2019																						
# Added	3,785	-2,237	423	-410	4,634	-1,694	123	-177	1,898	570	111	-9	36	24	46	24	22	13	0	-1	**11,078**	**-3,897**
# OOB	6,022		833		6,328		300		1,328		120		12		22		9		1		**14,975**	
2020																						
# Added	4,152	-718	406	-196	6,652	878	289	36	2,787	1,616	231	112	6	-4	63	33	43	23	0	-1	**14,629**	**1,779**
# OOB	4,870		602		5,774		253		1,171		119		10		30		20		1		**12,850**	
Total (2000-2020)																						
# Added	**94,203**	**-15,982**	**14,164**	**-4,045**	**151,883**	**41,745**	**5,444**	**346**	**25,568**	**14,381**	**2,772**	**704**	**224**	**134**	**711**	**375**	**457**	**252**	**0**	**-136**	**295,426**	**37,774**
# OOB	**110,185**		**18,209**		**110,138**		**5,098**		**11,187**		**2,068**		**90**		**336**		**205**		**136**		**257,652**	
Total (2016-2020)																						
# Added	**21,653**	**-3,934**	**2,371**	**-1,397**	**26,103**	**-6,820**	**1,087**	**-497**	**10,400**	**4,547**	**778**	**111**	**103**	**65**	**240**	**128**	**145**	**64**	**0**	**-8**	**62,880**	**-7,741**
# OOB	**25,587**		**3,768**		**32,923**		**1,584**		**5,853**		**667**		**38**		**112**		**81**		**8**		**70,621**	

Table IO-04: Total Number of FFLs by FFL Type and Zoned Premises, 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)

Premises Location	Type 01	% Total	Type 02	% Total	Type 06	% Total	Type 07	% Total	Type 08	% Total	Type 09	% Total	Type 10	% Total	Type 11	% Total	Total	% Total
Not Available	3,198	5.5%	312	4.0%	95	4.3%	694	4.2%	87	6.2%	10	7.0%	25	5.4%	19	6.3%	4,440	5.1%
Agricultural/Rural	6,967	11.9%	202	2.6%	333	15.2%	1,893	11.5%	87	6.2%	6	4.2%	35	7.6%	14	4.7%	9,537	10.9%
Commercial (Retail & Office)	15,854	27.2%	5,071	64.9%	360	16.4%	3,583	21.8%	424	30.3%	66	46.5%	119	25.7%	95	31.7%	25,572	29.4%
Exempt, Government, Historical	4,210	7.2%	638	8.2%	158	7.2%	1,171	7.1%	96	6.9%	9	6.3%	38	8.2%	23	7.7%	6,343	7.3%
Industrial (General & Heavy)	2,260	3.9%	288	3.7%	205	9.4%	2,028	12.3%	255	18.2%	23	16.2%	144	31.1%	89	29.7%	5,292	6.1%
Recreational	447	0.8%	51	0.7%	8	0.4%	129	0.8%	15	1.1%		0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	651	0.7%
Residential	21,125	36.2%	773	9.9%	822	37.6%	5,443	33.0%	316	22.6%	17	12.0%	35	7.6%	28	9.3%	28,559	32.8%
Vacant Land	2,870	4.9%	309	4.0%	137	6.3%	954	5.8%	61	4.4%	7	4.9%	26	5.6%	12	4.0%	4,376	5.0%
All Other	1,422	2.4%	164	2.1%	71	3.2%	578	3.5%	57	4.1%	4	2.8%	40	8.6%	20	6.7%	2,356	2.7%
Total	**58,353**	**100.0%**	**7,808**	**100.0%**	**2,189**	**100.0%**	**16,473**	**100.0%**	**1,398**	**100.0%**	**142**	**100.0%**	**463**	**100.0%**	**300**	**100.0%**	**87,126**	**100.0%**

Table IO-05: Total Number of FFLs by FFL Type and Business Legal Structure Composition, 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)

Business Legal Structure	Type 01	% Total	Type 02	% Total	Type 06	% Total	Type 07	% Total	Type 08	% Total	Type 09	% Total	Type 10	% Total	Type 11	% Total	Total	% Total
Not Available	1,839	3.2%	291	3.7%	55	2.5%	308	1.9%	62	4.4%	4	2.8%	5	1.1%	10	3.3%	2,574	3.0%
Sole Proprietor	27,084	46.4%	1,332	17.1%	877	40.1%	3,731	22.6%	183	13.1%	4	2.8%	13	2.8%	5	1.7%	33,229	38.1%
Partnership	1,849	3.2%	298	3.8%	62	2.8%	256	1.6%	13	0.9%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2,480	2.8%
Corporation	9,739	16.7%	3,409	43.7%	320	14.6%	3,161	19.2%	484	34.6%	86	60.6%	252	54.4%	177	59.0%	17,628	20.2%
Other (LLCs)	17,842	30.6%	2,478	31.7%	875	40.0%	9,017	54.7%	656	46.9%	47	33.1%	193	41.7%	107	35.7%	31,215	35.8%
Total	**58,353**	**100.0%**	**7,808**	**100.0%**	**2,189**	**100.0%**	**16,473**	**100.0%**	**1,398**	**100.0%**	**142**	**100.0%**	**463**	**100.0%**	**300**	**100.0%**	**87,126**	**100.0%**

Table IO-06: Total FFL Population by State/Territory, 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	%Change 2000 to 2020	%2000 Total	%2020 Total
AK	1,421	1,405	1,439	1,406	1,352	1,314	1,266	1,233	1,237	1,220	1,187	1,189	1,163	1,147	1,130	1,074	1,067	1,026	975	936	925	-34.9%	1.2%	0.6%
AL	2,284	2,390	2,583	2,504	2,499	2,501	2,516	2,510	2,460	2,490	2,532	2,631	2,709	2,847	2,860	2,820	2,789	2,695	2,597	2,507	2,426	6.2%	1.9%	1.7%
AR	1,824	1,839	1,897	1,937	1,980	2,063	2,069	2,048	2,090	2,117	2,157	2,254	2,338	2,407	2,434	2,377	2,348	2,255	2,239	2,132	2,096	14.9%	1.5%	1.4%
AS							1	1	1	1		2	2	2	2								0.0%	0.0%
AZ	2,412	2,470	2,559	2,663	2,736	2,884	2,986	3,043	3,097	3,212	3,303	3,493	3,616	3,743	3,877	3,867	3,866	3,856	3,807	3,724	3,893	61.4%	2.0%	2.7%
CA	7,729	7,687	7,861	7,593	7,490	7,448	7,533	7,647	7,959	8,292	8,630	9,029	9,398	9,927	9,999	9,657	9,200	8,821	9,034	9,228	9,658	25.0%	6.4%	6.6%
CO	2,241	2,281	2,426	2,512	2,585	2,629	2,650	2,606	2,610	2,638	2,699	2,906	3,064	3,252	3,331	3,371	3,406	3,378	3,368	3,298	3,322	48.2%	1.9%	2.3%
CT	1,349	1,385	1,527	1,542	1,585	1,594	1,618	1,623	1,671	1,702	1,740	1,813	1,888	1,986	2,043	1,995	1,995	1,985	1,930	1,914	1,902	41.0%	1.1%	1.3%
DC	15	17	16	16	16	15	14	16	15	20	25	27	28	26	26	28	29	32	33	37	41	173.3%	0.0%	0.0%
DE	227	240	258	266	263	272	292	294	301	326	354	364	386	402	400	390	382	359	356	335	352	55.1%	0.2%	0.2%
FL	5,713	5,779	6,084	6,179	6,108	6,226	6,305	6,341	6,530	7,036	7,372	7,923	8,362	8,873	9,131	8,951	8,727	8,542	8,320	8,139	8,098	41.7%	4.7%	5.5%
GA	3,656	3,736	3,949	3,900	3,863	3,874	3,953	3,912	3,937	3,905	3,997	4,126	4,290	4,498	4,550	4,393	4,331	4,173	4,017	3,930	3,915	7.1%	3.0%	2.7%
GU	41	37	37	34	29	28	21	20	22	22	24	23	22	25	29	31	33	27	24	24	19	-53.7%	0.0%	0.0%
HI	260	264	261	257	259	264	274	270	284	298	318	346	350	373	377	347	333	302	287	272	251	-3.5%	0.2%	0.2%
IA	1,797	1,845	1,940	1,965	1,951	2,023	2,003	1,981	1,988	2,035	2,090	2,188	2,272	2,386	2,431	2,428	2,394	2,318	2,256	2,221	2,201	22.5%	1.5%	1.5%
ID	1,356	1,367	1,411	1,410	1,386	1,406	1,416	1,442	1,479	1,500	1,511	1,566	1,580	1,677	1,712	1,739	1,725	1,709	1,689	1,679	1,666	22.9%	1.1%	1.1%
IL	4,091	4,170	4,300	4,330	4,352	4,367	4,402	4,384	4,437	4,544	4,682	4,996	5,208	5,701	5,898	5,944	6,069	6,018	5,862	5,784	5,169	26.4%	3.4%	3.5%
IN	2,940	3,005	3,117	3,042	3,057	2,984	2,996	2,928	2,851	2,891	2,902	3,091	3,184	3,338	3,399	3,330	3,294	3,203	3,103	3,071	2,996	1.9%	2.4%	2.0%
KS	1,699	1,731	1,846	1,840	1,852	1,892	1,904	1,928	1,956	1,978	2,001	2,087	2,130	2,204	2,208	2,187	2,184	2,132	2,058	2,011	1,966	15.7%	1.4%	1.3%
KY	2,348	2,395	2,580	2,530	2,535	2,578	2,577	2,507	2,496	2,552	2,593	2,698	2,764	2,860	2,935	2,915	2,841	2,745	2,645	2,566	2,520	7.3%	1.9%	1.7%
LA	2,141	2,156	2,288	2,223	2,218	2,215	2,190	2,120	2,161	2,180	2,198	2,316	2,370	2,472	2,503	2,475	2,426	2,402	2,323	2,224	2,193	2.4%	1.8%	1.5%
MA	2,196	2,246	2,424	2,595	2,705	2,788	2,853	2,893	3,059	3,282	3,493	3,678	3,898	4,184	4,374	4,442	4,467	4,473	4,445	4,387	4,341	97.7%	1.8%	3.0%
MD	1,647	1,733	1,911	1,962	1,953	2,053	2,114	2,152	2,276	2,464	2,595	2,842	3,121	3,559	3,816	3,807	3,785	3,624	3,464	3,323	3,227	95.9%	1.4%	2.2%
ME	905	911	997	1,026	1,034	1,076	1,095	1,092	1,082	1,080	1,062	1,075	1,093	1,138	1,134	1,123	1,118	1,086	1,059	1,031	992	9.6%	0.7%	0.7%
MI	4,813	4,949	5,143	5,118	5,109	5,141	5,046	4,846	4,783	4,674	4,625	4,715	4,743	4,873	4,888	4,753	4,676	4,586	4,434	4,307	4,233	-12.1%	4.0%	2.9%
MN	2,749	2,861	3,022	3,039	3,038	3,061	3,079	3,002	2,987	2,988	2,992	2,993	3,036	3,053	3,039	2,959	2,887	2,834	2,702	2,640	2,619	-4.7%	2.3%	1.8%
MO	4,141	4,326	4,670	4,868	4,995	5,165	5,255	5,289	5,503	5,897	6,383	6,868	6,961	6,844	6,498	5,873	5,600	5,384	5,134	4,893	4,710	13.7%	3.4%	3.2%
MP	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	-62.5%	0.0%	0.0%
MS	1,877	1,912	1,952	1,897	1,868	1,782	1,727	1,713	1,667	1,624	1,616	1,672	1,674	1,718	1,804	1,770	1,793	1,767	1,694	1,651	1,627	-13.3%	1.6%	1.1%
MT	1,705	1,710	1,740	1,718	1,696	1,676	1,665	1,659	1,650	1,662	1,659	1,690	1,704	1,778	1,763	1,770	1,763	1,738	1,708	1,638	1,608	-5.7%	1.4%	1.1%
NC	3,593	3,735	3,925	3,923	3,900	3,946	4,034	4,069	4,180	4,414	4,489	4,805	5,105	5,424	5,615	5,652	5,523	5,419	5,241	5,063	5,122	42.6%	3.0%	3.5%
ND	699	701	723	694	684	687	685	701	694	688	690	700	702	721	726	743	740	746	737	737	759	8.6%	0.6%	0.5%
NE	1,097	1,145	1,177	1,200	1,197	1,203	1,200	1,197	1,178	1,193	1,211	1,239	1,264	1,318	1,336	1,321	1,328	1,302	1,266	1,235	1,231	12.2%	0.9%	0.8%
NH	839	881	974	1,038	1,067	1,145	1,181	1,176	1,192	1,202	1,227	1,266	1,313	1,387	1,400	1,384	1,371	1,357	1,342	1,308	1,315	56.7%	0.7%	0.9%
NJ	710	689	681	638	588	612	610	571	584	570	580	622	638	659	674	661	644	614	581	570	546	-23.1%	0.6%	0.4%
NM	1,112	1,135	1,166	1,185	1,169	1,190	1,213	1,199	1,193	1,216	1,220	1,270	1,288	1,337	1,353	1,326	1,283	1,249	1,192	1,143	1,078	-3.1%	0.9%	0.7%
NV	1,093	1,110	1,155	1,200	1,228	1,313	1,346	1,372	1,451	1,488	1,476	1,516	1,595	1,668	1,690	1,667	1,599	1,579	1,545	1,496	1,476	35.0%	0.9%	1.0%
NY	4,058	4,105	4,223	4,347	4,267	4,237	4,282	4,143	4,156	4,195	4,157	4,274	4,398	4,563	4,592	4,504	4,438	4,334	4,248	4,157	4,110	1.3%	3.4%	2.8%
OH	4,454	4,624	4,923	4,951	5,000	5,036	5,047	4,913	4,828	4,918	4,928	5,153	5,375	5,659	5,725	5,712	5,617	5,396	5,207	5,054	4,988	12.0%	3.7%	3.4%
OK	2,158	2,202	2,384	2,368	2,369	2,414	2,421	2,369	2,332	2,363	2,403	2,560	2,648	2,804	2,843	2,796	2,760	2,682	2,616	2,556	2,453	13.7%	1.8%	1.7%
OR	2,546	2,588	2,621	2,565	2,556	2,555	2,526	2,570	2,621	2,707	2,707	2,814	2,886	2,936	2,959	2,861	2,749	2,655	2,552	2,415	2,379	-6.6%	2.1%	1.6%
PA	5,313	5,481	5,859	5,951	6,074	6,137	6,169	6,194	6,207	6,275	6,215	6,431	6,646	6,923	7,084	6,996	7,009	6,917	6,768	6,630	6,699	26.1%	4.4%	4.6%
PR	76	72	85	80	72	73	64	60	62	56	55	62	71	85	93	96	105	101	95	94	97	27.6%	0.1%	0.1%
RI	317	341	367	374	375	384	401	432	464	477	497	527	599	679	689	703	718	705	703	684	639	101.6%	0.3%	0.4%
SC	1,468	1,541	1,699	1,765	1,805	1,847	1,881	1,941	1,959	2,044	2,167	2,343	2,485	2,676	2,709	2,653	2,595	2,512	2,423	2,366	2,390	62.8%	1.2%	1.6%
SD	745	767	797	770	770	775	775	787	787	802	815	839	877	928	931	918	890	875	854	839	833	11.8%	0.6%	0.6%
TN	2,896	2,985	3,149	3,214	3,307	3,362	3,452	3,400	3,392	3,510	3,619	3,812	4,008	4,173	4,206	4,146	4,047	3,889	3,751	3,624	3,512	21.3%	2.4%	2.4%
TX	9,430	9,521	9,892	9,905	9,882	10,000	10,090	9,989	9,946	10,102	10,311	10,912	11,513	12,271	12,836	12,841	12,781	12,560	12,392	12,111	12,160	29.0%	7.8%	8.3%
UT	1,020	1,050	1,104	1,139	1,151	1,184	1,165	1,162	1,138	1,165	1,199	1,283	1,355	1,452	1,545	1,547	1,589	1,602	1,629	1,670	1,736	70.2%	0.8%	1.2%
VA	3,235	3,349	3,594	3,703	3,753	3,885	3,984	4,075	4,132	4,208	4,268	4,525	4,777	5,055	5,152	5,034	4,851	4,680	4,526	4,428	4,446	37.4%	2.7%	3.0%
VI	23	24	27	26	25	22	17	17	19	18	17	19	16	15	15	14	12	10	12	14	15	-34.8%	0.0%	0.0%
VT	619	612	621	622	617	612	612	591	590	587	586	595	606	611	614	588	590	585	575	575	575	-7.1%	0.5%	0.4%
WA	2,382	2,464	2,568	2,548	2,539	2,567	2,627	2,677	2,710	2,785	2,810	3,005	3,132	3,312	3,364	3,312	3,239	3,235	3,257	3,380	3,487	46.4%	2.0%	2.4%
WI	2,590	2,718	2,947	2,971	3,041	3,159	3,140	3,054	3,065	3,111	3,093	3,221	3,355	3,517	3,551	3,513	3,449	3,331	3,249	3,170	3,096	19.5%	2.1%	2.1%
WV	1,672	1,618	1,642	1,624	1,648	1,673	1,625	1,585	1,619	1,608	1,621	1,633	1,663	1,734	1,756	1,745	1,681	1,630	1,589	1,547	1,516	-9.3%	1.4%	1.0%
WY	954	954	949	961	952	961	944	915	918	912	938	949	956	1,018	1,026	1,025	1,040	1,001	990	957	959	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Total	**120,684**	**123,266**	**129,497**	**130,141**	**130,557**	**132,305**	**133,318**	**132,666**	**134,010**	**137,248**	**140,062**	**146,978**	**152,626**	**160,219**	**163,077**	**160,576**	**158,178**	**154,439**	**150,906**	**147,728**	**146,586**	**21.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table IO-07: Total Type 01 FFL Population by State/Territory[131], 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2000 to 2020	% 2000 Total	% 2020 Total
AK	1,179	1,138	1,137	1,084	1,014	975	903	876	826	799	774	751	732	717	708	674	667	635	606	563	547	-53.6%	1.5%	0.9%
AL	1,173	1,139	1,204	1,101	1,061	1,036	994	965	895	894	893	922	947	997	1,004	1,033	1,074	1,072	1,055	1,036	990	-15.6%	1.5%	1.7%
AR	971	957	968	974	956	948	936	901	907	915	911	937	953	966	984	976	995	970	997	959	935	-3.7%	1.2%	1.6%
AZ	1,574	1,514	1,487	1,465	1,413	1,409	1,374	1,333	1,293	1,332	1,339	1,374	1,382	1,386	1,416	1,407	1,406	1,430	1,405	1,382	1,397	-11.2%	2.0%	2.4%
CA	4,659	4,377	4,166	3,770	3,461	3,175	2,904	2,733	2,592	2,510	2,434	2,434	2,481	2,517	2,544	2,549	2,488	2,443	2,349	2,200	2,081	-55.3%	6.0%	3.6%
CO	1,523	1,481	1,515	1,481	1,468	1,409	1,380	1,324	1,250	1,244	1,258	1,334	1,382	1,489	1,547	1,587	1,630	1,612	1,625	1,613	1,605	5.4%	2.0%	2.8%
CT	719	694	717	664	634	602	551	486	472	446	448	437	440	453	459	453	460	468	465	459	453	-37.0%	0.9%	0.8%
DC	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
DE	145	144	150	145	142	135	136	126	119	119	127	125	132	138	139	140	141	138	136	130	129	-11.0%	0.2%	0.2%
FL	2,893	2,737	2,731	2,519	2,290	2,101	1,958	1,781	1,644	1,745	1,869	2,033	2,238	2,465	2,572	2,592	2,600	2,621	2,615	2,572	2,544	-12.1%	3.7%	4.4%
GA	1,796	1,783	1,853	1,716	1,610	1,539	1,500	1,375	1,296	1,269	1,256	1,303	1,361	1,445	1,496	1,512	1,549	1,500	1,458	1,421	1,429	-20.4%	2.3%	2.4%
GU	23	20	20	19	16	16	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	16	20	17	18	18	16	-30.4%	0.0%	0.0%
HI	179	168	152	149	143	142	141	131	124	127	136	148	144	149	152	141	132	122	115	108	103	-42.5%	0.2%	0.2%
IA	1,409	1,422	1,444	1,428	1,384	1,364	1,320	1,257	1,220	1,219	1,245	1,278	1,317	1,368	1,387	1,405	1,416	1,393	1,378	1,345	1,320	-6.3%	1.8%	2.3%
ID	950	937	934	897	846	822	796	780	766	743	726	740	730	766	792	806	817	797	785	780	765	-19.5%	1.2%	1.3%
IL	2,714	2,622	2,624	2,515	2,423	2,311	2,219	2,099	1,964	1,952	1,972	2,035	2,102	2,246	2,319	2,343	2,321	2,286	2,227	2,172	1,717	-36.7%	3.5%	2.9%
IN	2,185	2,118	2,094	1,926	1,837	1,699	1,611	1,488	1,327	1,305	1,309	1,373	1,414	1,510	1,560	1,560	1,562	1,539	1,474	1,480	1,404	-35.7%	2.8%	2.4%
KS	1,238	1,216	1,222	1,173	1,130	1,092	1,050	1,029	1,002	971	965	990	1,026	1,067	1,088	1,117	1,143	1,140	1,121	1,088	1,030	-16.8%	1.6%	1.8%
KY	1,525	1,476	1,527	1,409	1,370	1,314	1,268	1,193	1,100	1,105	1,098	1,133	1,152	1,201	1,239	1,270	1,289	1,267	1,245	1,233	1,201	-21.2%	2.0%	2.1%
LA	1,379	1,335	1,414	1,335	1,293	1,233	1,184	1,094	1,070	1,067	1,040	1,082	1,088	1,125	1,143	1,188	1,181	1,167	1,146	1,111	1,077	-21.9%	1.8%	1.8%
MA	963	872	844	781	715	683	590	534	515	486	461	449	440	430	446	435	427	407	407	389	367	-61.9%	1.2%	0.6%
MD	799	760	774	731	664	647	608	557	520	502	477	501	514	537	553	559	567	566	569	561	552	-30.9%	1.0%	0.9%
ME	663	641	671	651	622	613	594	563	540	529	507	493	495	512	507	512	499	489	482	484	460	-30.6%	0.8%	0.8%
MI	3,566	3,517	3,515	3,367	3,229	3,110	2,968	2,785	2,646	2,484	2,362	2,397	2,385	2,434	2,435	2,400	2,352	2,320	2,244	2,158	2,082	-41.6%	4.6%	3.6%
MN	1,966	2,006	2,036	1,967	1,889	1,822	1,728	1,637	1,558	1,525	1,488	1,473	1,482	1,501	1,505	1,472	1,481	1,495	1,441	1,411	1,368	-30.4%	2.5%	2.3%
MO	2,441	2,412	2,521	2,468	2,419	2,365	2,274	2,188	2,112	2,093	2,097	2,101	2,138	2,186	2,182	2,147	2,191	2,192	2,146	2,101	2,007	-17.8%	3.1%	3.4%
MP	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	-50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MS	1,150	1,135	1,159	1,097	1,035	961	911	857	818	802	772	792	786	794	830	830	869	868	836	810	793	-31.0%	1.5%	1.4%
MT	1,316	1,306	1,294	1,251	1,207	1,161	1,131	1,103	1,074	1,070	1,038	1,037	1,027	1,046	1,034	1,034	1,028	1,022	991	942	890	-32.4%	1.7%	1.5%
NC	2,090	2,072	2,096	1,964	1,854	1,800	1,762	1,692	1,607	1,612	1,588	1,683	1,836	2,010	2,115	2,192	2,195	2,212	2,164	2,114	2,083	-0.3%	2.7%	3.6%
ND	566	559	563	530	503	486	475	464	447	445	429	430	419	431	446	474	478	497	489	485	490	-13.4%	0.7%	0.8%
NE	861	862	851	834	788	764	727	702	689	690	691	700	692	714	726	730	752	756	743	735	728	-15.4%	1.1%	1.2%
NH	566	559	592	584	570	570	546	499	477	470	447	446	432	457	465	458	453	442	442	428	409	-27.7%	0.7%	0.7%
NJ	507	505	507	477	436	425	388	360	343	322	323	338	355	373	388	397	394	388	371	362	349	-31.2%	0.6%	0.6%
NM	735	727	725	713	683	667	656	621	600	600	590	606	590	607	622	631	616	604	586	553	483	-34.3%	0.9%	0.8%
NV	662	635	630	622	610	611	588	563	566	546	536	524	531	530	521	510	489	485	472	454	438	-33.8%	0.8%	0.8%
NY	2,814	2,720	2,713	2,664	2,494	2,351	2,221	2,051	1,937	1,880	1,818	1,823	1,827	1,867	1,879	1,880	1,892	1,880	1,874	1,858	1,819	-35.4%	3.6%	3.1%
OH	3,222	3,175	3,237	3,116	2,986	2,849	2,751	2,521	2,343	2,253	2,208	2,289	2,362	2,510	2,552	2,575	2,582	2,530	2,446	2,403	2,300	-28.6%	4.1%	3.9%
OK	1,235	1,208	1,281	1,219	1,190	1,187	1,171	1,093	1,006	1,021	1,031	1,119	1,152	1,246	1,281	1,268	1,297	1,276	1,281	1,264	1,185	-4.0%	1.6%	2.0%
OR	2,042	2,008	1,974	1,870	1,791	1,747	1,659	1,611	1,584	1,594	1,527	1,548	1,553	1,584	1,614	1,601	1,556	1,520	1,496	1,406	1,349	-33.9%	2.6%	2.3%
PA	3,723	3,653	3,712	3,546	3,406	3,246	3,093	2,950	2,739	2,628	2,496	2,514	2,557	2,637	2,707	2,706	2,757	2,758	2,716	2,671	2,612	-29.8%	4.8%	4.5%
PR	56	51	60	56	52	54	45	43	41	36	33	34	34	41	46	46	51	52	49	46	46	-17.9%	0.1%	0.1%
RI	142	137	142	135	125	124	108	110	107	101	98	98	99	103	97	101	103	106	104	99	90	-36.6%	0.2%	0.2%
SC	796	788	848	816	788	757	742	728	680	720	764	824	890	976	1,039	1,031	1,014	1,005	996	971	981	23.2%	1.0%	1.7%
SD	583	579	577	545	531	515	493	479	476	472	471	483	498	535	551	549	539	539	538	532	524	-10.1%	0.7%	0.9%
TN	1,663	1,622	1,664	1,607	1,532	1,469	1,434	1,345	1,265	1,268	1,265	1,291	1,296	1,382	1,413	1,436	1,472	1,435	1,407	1,381	1,326	-20.3%	2.1%	2.3%
TX	6,023	5,843	5,967	5,716	5,440	5,353	5,218	4,991	4,671	4,579	4,551	4,712	4,919	5,330	5,613	5,749	5,866	5,811	5,748	5,590	5,436	-9.7%	7.7%	9.3%
UT	706	694	695	688	672	668	644	619	589	589	586	604	623	661	706	699	714	718	720	744	732	3.7%	0.9%	1.3%
VA	2,060	2,009	2,061	1,960	1,806	1,763	1,687	1,613	1,552	1,521	1,484	1,510	1,574	1,648	1,685	1,671	1,638	1,605	1,572	1,528	1,526	-25.9%	2.6%	2.6%
VI	18	19	21	20	19	16	12	12	14	13	13	14	13	12	12	11	10	9	10	11	12	-33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
VT	476	450	440	424	409	399	393	370	345	335	334	326	330	334	327	317	317	313	307	303	296	-37.8%	0.6%	0.5%
WA	1,507	1,467	1,450	1,344	1,243	1,170	1,118	1,072	1,022	1,006	979	1,019	1,046	1,085	1,107	1,133	1,140	1,118	1,119	1,089	1,042	-30.9%	1.9%	1.8%
WI	1,919	1,943	2,017	1,927	1,886	1,846	1,776	1,677	1,581	1,560	1,516	1,534	1,569	1,629	1,641	1,639	1,626	1,583	1,568	1,540	1,483	-22.7%	2.5%	2.5%
WV	1,194	1,110	1,092	1,017	981	957	907	845	838	808	788	794	790	824	847	859	827	816	816	793	766	-35.8%	1.5%	1.3%
WY	740	723	696	692	669	656	632	592	589	577	586	587	582	623	620	616	630	614	610	594	575	-22.3%	0.9%	1.0%
Total	**78,018**	**76,057**	**76,796**	**73,181**	**69,747**	**67,146**	**64,298**	**60,841**	**57,778**	**56,921**	**56,176**	**57,544**	**58,879**	**61,615**	**63,084**	**63,446**	**63,722**	**63,058**	**61,990**	**60,489**	**58,353**	**-25.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table IO-08: Total Type 02 FFL Population by State/Territory[132], 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2000 to 2020	% 2000 Total	% 2020 Total
AK	95	95	94	88	86	74	75	60	57	55	49	48	47	45	45	42	40	37	35	34	33	-65.3%	0.7%	0.4%
AL	581	595	568	544	518	491	455	410	370	343	365	369	369	380	383	379	379	354	329	299	272	-53.2%	4.6%	3.5%
AR	581	563	553	536	527	523	484	465	443	443	465	473	492	513	517	511	490	453	449	408	374	-35.6%	4.6%	4.8%
AS							1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1							*	0.0%	0.0%
AZ	190	186	183	184	191	199	182	180	156	163	163	177	195	202	234	238	255	251	234	202	190	0.0%	1.5%	2.4%
CA	350	341	327	287	234	204	168	153	134	118	109	104	119	122	134	139	141	133	125	117	105	-70.0%	2.8%	1.3%
CO	285	286	269	265	246	258	250	224	205	197	196	211	211	204	227	220	226	223	205	206	198	-30.5%	2.2%	2.5%
CT	22	15	16	14	14	14	9	8	7	6	6	11	14	13	15	14	16	18	16	16	17	-22.7%	0.2%	0.2%
DE	8	6	5	5	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	4	6	5	-37.5%	0.1%	0.1%
FL	1,005	932	868	784	733	695	624	571	519	511	536	574	608	707	794	801	760	739	715	692	650	-35.3%	7.9%	8.3%
GA	1,043	1,011	1,001	961	910	832	780	738	695	661	675	711	757	785	759	716	688	659	629	615	558	-46.5%	8.2%	7.1%
HI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IA	121	115	114	111	108	117	107	99	85	81	76	74	71	70	92	85	86	89	65	64	65	-46.3%	1.0%	0.8%
ID	192	186	187	187	187	181	180	174	161	157	163	166	164	168	169	170	157	156	150	133	123	-35.9%	1.5%	1.6%
IL	110	111	107	100	96	92	89	90	86	76	73	73	72	73	73	73	68	64	65	73	54	-50.9%	0.9%	0.7%
IN	141	141	138	131	127	118	116	108	104	92	84	81	77	82	84	93	98	87	92	96	101	-28.4%	1.1%	1.3%
KS	163	154	157	154	153	147	151	143	131	129	126	132	128	125	125	120	117	112	107	106	102	-37.4%	1.3%	1.3%
KY	505	497	505	490	462	458	447	423	390	381	393	420	428	427	450	462	454	418	399	368	345	-31.7%	4.0%	4.4%
LA	337	326	321	309	296	278	272	263	230	225	224	227	225	235	231	234	228	220	206	188	185	-45.1%	2.7%	2.4%
MA	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-75.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MD	61	59	64	64	54	54	49	47	48	47	43	44	42	43	40	42	39	40	43	36	38	-37.7%	0.5%	0.5%
ME	53	50	54	58	56	55	51	50	46	43	45	49	53	60	60	58	68	66	64	67	63	18.9%	0.4%	0.8%
MI	90	83	77	77	74	78	78	69	67	61	65	74	77	84	87	86	88	85	82	84	80	-11.1%	0.7%	1.0%
MN	153	147	150	144	135	138	129	130	120	120	114	116	114	107	103	102	103	100	91	86	85	-44.4%	1.2%	1.1%
MO	407	389	403	418	416	428	415	392	374	356	359	378	379	388	397	377	365	352	339	328	311	-23.6%	3.2%	4.0%
MS	468	459	441	413	403	375	333	330	304	261	254	243	233	240	246	242	237	224	210	209	204	-56.4%	3.7%	2.6%
MT	200	207	213	206	198	202	197	188	175	167	170	170	159	162	152	155	147	139	140	116	108	-46.0%	1.6%	1.4%
NC	607	612	584	556	531	496	476	447	418	417	440	472	498	523	541	567	526	512	474	452	456	-24.9%	4.8%	5.8%
ND	46	46	46	43	43	47	44	44	40	36	36	35	32	31	26	26	29	26	25	24	23	-50.0%	0.4%	0.3%
NE	60	60	62	62	64	62	56	52	51	47	48	48	48	50	50	51	54	54	53	53	52	-13.3%	0.5%	0.7%
NH	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	6	5	3	3	5	6	7	7	8	10	10	9	8	7	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
NJ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
NM	161	154	154	147	137	135	129	111	103	95	90	93	96	87	81	82	71	68	64	61	62	-61.5%	1.3%	0.8%
NV	106	111	115	115	132	134	103	96	100	99	89	80	82	80	83	80	83	82	78	80	69	-34.9%	0.8%	0.9%
NY	15	18	19	24	27	26	26	23	21	17	15	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	14	14	12	-20.0%	0.1%	0.2%
OH	176	189	184	171	169	173	161	149	137	134	127	136	132	137	148	159	158	148	145	152	191	8.5%	1.4%	2.4%
OK	548	533	515	482	455	439	418	389	370	354	336	338	332	323	325	327	311	313	298	285	259	-52.7%	4.3%	3.3%
OR	65	73	72	70	75	72	71	75	69	72	74	70	71	72	74	78	85	86	81	75	81	24.6%	0.5%	1.0%
PA	23	25	29	33	36	33	30	27	21	18	16	14	15	17	13	12	11	8	6	6	6	-73.9%	0.2%	0.1%
RI	2	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SC	284	290	289	266	257	252	240	239	226	222	227	240	237	266	264	246	245	236	210	195	171	-39.8%	2.2%	2.2%
SD	69	71	76	73	69	71	66	67	58	55	54	56	63	66	66	67	69	62	54	50	44	-36.2%	0.5%	0.6%
TN	537	511	486	464	446	423	405	376	336	316	314	321	341	351	347	343	345	337	331	295	263	-51.0%	4.2%	3.4%
TX	1,813	1,767	1,618	1,539	1,472	1,430	1,347	1,290	1,200	1,153	1,112	1,071	1,093	1,129	1,218	1,238	1,190	1,180	1,183	1,151	1,095	-39.6%	14.3%	14.0%
UT	155	156	155	161	156	151	149	144	135	130	128	133	133	129	134	129	125	121	122	114	109	-29.7%	1.2%	1.4%
VA	209	219	215	211	202	191	178	162	161	164	158	170	187	207	209	211	213	206	203	196	185	-11.5%	1.6%	2.4%
VT	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
WA	234	244	245	230	234	217	209	203	184	174	167	164	171	174	174	168	166	164	159	152	143	-38.9%	1.8%	1.8%
WI	49	46	52	53	55	63	55	54	59	59	61	69	77	81	83	83	78	72	69	59	48	-2.0%	0.4%	0.6%
WV	265	259	257	274	283	285	268	261	244	245	247	246	255	261	260	258	265	268	256	248	220	-17.0%	2.1%	2.8%
WY	103	102	96	90	85	88	83	78	68	59	58	59	58	54	49	53	53	55	53	44	40	-61.2%	0.8%	0.5%
Total	**12,702**	**12,457**	**12,101**	**11,611**	**11,175**	**10,818**	**10,176**	**9,619**	**8,924**	**8,571**	**8,562**	**8,769**	**8,986**	**9,306**	**9,598**	**9,574**	**9,366**	**9,055**	**8,690**	**8,270**	**7,808**	**-38.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table IO-09: Total Type 03 FFL Population by State/Territory[133], 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2000 to 2020	% 2000 Total	% 2020 Total
AK	97	120	154	181	198	214	234	245	298	300	293	306	289	276	267	250	248	232	210	201	197	103.1%	0.4%	0.3%
AL	419	538	694	752	813	879	979	1,043	1,106	1,154	1,160	1,189	1,189	1,213	1,182	1,092	1,006	930	864	819	795	89.7%	1.7%	1.3%
AR	199	243	289	343	413	499	556	588	636	641	636	659	648	649	622	576	533	495	440	406	403	102.5%	0.8%	0.7%
AZ	433	545	656	769	884	1,004	1,132	1,225	1,320	1,341	1,369	1,383	1,356	1,380	1,352	1,310	1,268	1,190	1,156	1,118	1,137	162.6%	1.8%	1.9%
CA	2,252	2,546	2,976	3,171	3,453	3,738	4,157	4,484	4,959	5,360	5,732	6,024	6,200	6,556	6,517	6,105	5,699	5,336	5,673	6,058	6,642	194.9%	9.3%	11.2%
CO	349	428	543	664	761	851	911	943	1,026	1,045	1,052	1,097	1,102	1,113	1,084	1,048	1,017	999	965	902	920	163.6%	1.4%	1.5%
CT	482	549	664	743	811	851	927	994	1,046	1,092	1,122	1,192	1,248	1,312	1,342	1,299	1,282	1,251	1,211	1,201	1,192	147.3%	2.0%	2.0%
DC	7	10	9	9	9	8	7	9	9	10	15	17	18	18	18	20	21	23	24	29	31	342.9%	0.0%	0.1%
DE	68	84	97	110	110	127	144	159	175	198	219	229	239	252	244	231	224	204	201	187	199	192.6%	0.3%	0.3%
FL	1,468	1,766	2,140	2,522	2,765	3,123	3,416	3,673	4,034	4,355	4,469	4,700	4,771	4,805	4,735	4,418	4,151	3,917	3,701	3,551	3,513	139.3%	6.1%	5.9%
GA	683	813	960	1,087	1,209	1,366	1,538	1,652	1,781	1,794	1,832	1,830	1,824	1,851	1,826	1,669	1,571	1,476	1,386	1,326	1,290	88.9%	2.8%	2.2%
GU	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	5	6	6	5	3	3	1	-85.7%	0.0%	0.0%
HI	78	94	106	105	111	114	125	130	151	162	170	184	188	202	203	185	183	166	157	150	134	71.8%	0.3%	0.2%
IA	214	252	326	368	403	487	519	562	609	643	661	705	712	749	747	735	687	634	602	591	576	169.2%	0.9%	1.0%
ID	124	147	183	215	241	281	306	342	382	403	408	426	423	427	417	410	379	367	352	346	344	177.4%	0.5%	0.6%
IL	1,102	1,274	1,402	1,550	1,672	1,800	1,936	2,038	2,218	2,321	2,424	2,639	2,755	3,043	3,148	3,163	3,306	3,283	3,172	3,133	3,024	174.4%	4.6%	5.1%
IN	501	631	763	865	975	1,041	1,149	1,204	1,291	1,345	1,348	1,436	1,459	1,484	1,475	1,382	1,320	1,265	1,217	1,165	1,147	128.9%	2.1%	1.9%
KS	221	285	392	439	494	579	627	676	734	764	775	809	787	798	769	715	676	620	573	554	538	143.4%	0.9%	0.9%
KY	259	364	477	565	628	730	790	814	918	962	980	1,004	1,000	1,008	1,005	937	857	819	750	700	696	168.7%	1.1%	1.2%
LA	362	435	486	508	560	628	664	694	779	798	825	867	875	897	883	803	767	735	675	630	617	70.4%	1.5%	1.0%
MA	1,110	1,253	1,469	1,706	1,879	1,988	2,153	2,252	2,427	2,670	2,895	3,087	3,299	3,576	3,731	3,793	3,798	3,804	3,766	3,710	3,672	230.8%	4.6%	6.2%
MD	719	845	999	1,096	1,171	1,285	1,383	1,472	1,628	1,832	1,980	2,172	2,407	2,797	3,034	3,012	2,978	2,813	2,656	2,524	2,434	238.5%	3.0%	4.1%
ME	140	165	216	263	302	350	391	421	436	438	431	443	445	447	438	417	407	391	377	351	334	138.6%	0.6%	0.6%
MI	1,008	1,204	1,409	1,532	1,654	1,793	1,844	1,837	1,905	1,952	1,993	1,992	1,967	1,982	1,950	1,843	1,777	1,702	1,634	1,577	1,548	53.6%	4.2%	2.6%
MN	470	546	670	759	842	923	1,030	1,049	1,117	1,137	1,164	1,173	1,177	1,165	1,129	1,071	995	938	883	842	839	78.5%	1.9%	1.4%
MO	1,137	1,367	1,589	1,813	1,988	2,188	2,377	2,516	2,807	3,193	3,633	4,049	3,999	3,788	3,413	2,838	2,539	2,340	2,133	1,980	1,869	64.4%	4.7%	3.1%
MS	212	272	309	343	386	403	438	478	499	508	533	559	546	553	560	525	490	461	421	400	386	82.1%	0.9%	0.6%
MT	95	105	138	162	194	216	237	265	285	294	306	306	308	338	337	329	311	286	277	271	278	192.6%	0.4%	0.5%
NC	750	899	1,087	1,253	1,367	1,497	1,635	1,763	1,963	2,147	2,192	2,320	2,363	2,419	2,444	2,328	2,201	2,067	1,947	1,823	1,826	143.5%	3.1%	3.1%
ND	59	67	83	96	115	132	151	178	194	194	212	221	235	239	230	219	205	190	184	179	184	211.9%	0.2%	0.3%
NE	128	173	215	255	299	328	367	395	382	393	406	423	435	444	439	420	400	371	351	326	328	156.3%	0.5%	0.6%
NH	205	251	304	369	410	479	532	567	602	620	662	692	727	754	740	716	693	683	661	646	664	223.9%	0.8%	1.1%
NJ	151	129	121	107	100	134	173	164	195	206	214	236	230	230	220	199	181	160	146	147	139	-7.9%	0.6%	0.2%
NM	169	207	235	269	295	330	369	404	425	446	443	441	437	443	430	394	377	358	326	314	305	80.5%	0.7%	0.5%
NV	219	259	305	356	375	459	536	588	662	722	724	748	780	806	796	777	729	683	654	615	613	179.9%	0.9%	1.0%
NY	1,079	1,216	1,341	1,506	1,609	1,731	1,901	1,942	2,068	2,152	2,163	2,245	2,319	2,403	2,419	2,319	2,230	2,131	2,019	1,931	1,891	75.3%	4.5%	3.2%
OH	830	1,030	1,281	1,452	1,632	1,799	1,926	2,033	2,135	2,272	2,308	2,378	2,431	2,484	2,430	2,337	2,218	2,033	1,910	1,782	1,720	107.2%	3.4%	2.9%
OK	265	352	472	559	618	676	722	776	826	835	841	849	854	853	815	757	697	638	605	555	517	95.1%	1.1%	0.9%
OR	290	343	400	455	520	575	636	709	771	802	832	872	901	909	899	841	793	750	683	663	668	130.3%	1.2%	1.1%
PA	1,300	1,534	1,840	2,091	2,354	2,578	2,758	2,940	3,143	3,289	3,342	3,483	3,583	3,718	3,788	3,680	3,610	3,500	3,397	3,307	3,364	158.8%	5.4%	5.7%
PR	6	7	8	9	7	7	8	7	9	9	10	15	23	27	29	29	30	25	22	23	22	266.7%	0.0%	0.0%
RI	166	193	213	228	239	248	279	305	342	360	383	413	480	547	566	573	583	568	567	555	521	213.9%	0.7%	0.9%
SC	328	407	505	620	693	771	830	902	978	1,012	1,063	1,138	1,167	1,203	1,154	1,094	1,046	971	911	883	885	169.8%	1.4%	1.5%
SD	53	73	103	109	124	145	172	190	202	210	218	215	221	231	234	223	200	189	165	153	158	198.1%	0.2%	0.3%
TN	536	686	844	972	1,161	1,304	1,447	1,520	1,637	1,760	1,844	1,958	2,068	2,075	2,071	1,967	1,824	1,712	1,605	1,530	1,479	175.9%	2.2%	2.5%
TX	1,178	1,490	1,870	2,205	2,538	2,776	3,049	3,228	3,587	3,793	3,924	4,198	4,273	4,365	4,403	4,143	3,886	3,646	3,427	3,194	3,180	169.9%	4.9%	5.3%
UT	92	128	177	205	229	267	276	308	319	329	335	345	342	361	352	337	326	299	303	295	313	240.2%	0.4%	0.5%
VA	811	959	1,159	1,365	1,575	1,750	1,921	2,094	2,212	2,287	2,366	2,538	2,632	2,770	2,791	2,661	2,499	2,337	2,218	2,147	2,152	165.4%	3.4%	3.6%
VI	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	-66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
VT	94	112	133	151	163	169	177	174	197	203	204	214	216	215	218	201	193	188	181	179	179	90.4%	0.4%	0.3%
WA	486	600	718	825	921	1,044	1,166	1,272	1,359	1,443	1,482	1,585	1,620	1,709	1,732	1,640	1,560	1,581	1,583	1,734	1,888	288.5%	2.0%	3.2%
WI	524	632	772	881	990	1,123	1,188	1,203	1,287	1,330	1,340	1,409	1,460	1,496	1,494	1,420	1,354	1,290	1,239	1,201	1,174	124.0%	2.2%	2.0%
WV	144	186	231	270	319	362	380	414	466	477	508	505	507	526	519	495	455	411	388	375	376	161.1%	0.6%	0.6%
WY	61	78	103	123	139	158	170	185	198	201	211	212	218	220	217	201	191	166	154	143	154	152.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Total	**24,143**	**28,902**	**34,646**	**39,380**	**43,726**	**48,315**	**52,745**	**56,031**	**60,740**	**64,209**	**66,657**	**70,135**	**71,756**	**74,131**	**73,864**	**70,154**	**66,977**	**63,629**	**61,126**	**59,426**	**59,457**	**146.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table IO-10: Total Type 07 FFL Population by State/Territory[134], 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2000 to 2020	% Total 2000	% Total 2020
AK	8	10	15	16	15	16	19	19	24	30	36	49	61	72	74	74	77	86	89	101	117	1362.5%	0.4%	0.7%
AL	40	45	45	42	48	46	45	50	50	54	61	84	120	157	179	201	215	236	253	260	276	590.0%	1.9%	1.7%
AR	28	32	35	38	40	47	48	52	57	68	89	120	169	188	210	217	238	255	270	281	302	978.6%	1.4%	1.8%
AZ	100	111	117	131	136	153	186	198	221	256	290	391	508	594	661	704	726	770	810	837	959	859.0%	4.8%	5.8%
CA	159	148	135	125	114	108	102	97	96	111	173	254	374	483	545	604	609	644	643	634	620	289.9%	7.7%	3.8%
CO	27	29	35	42	49	53	58	62	76	92	117	170	258	319	339	373	390	412	443	457	481	1681.5%	1.3%	2.9%
CT	71	73	78	78	82	83	86	90	100	109	114	121	132	149	167	168	176	186	187	187	194	173.2%	3.4%	1.2%
DE							2	2	2	3	2	3	8	7	9	10	9	8	7	4	10	*	0.0%	0.1%
FL	131	144	153	173	167	163	166	170	183	229	271	357	474	568	672	762	830	882	912	943	1,009	670.2%	6.3%	6.1%
GA	52	50	49	55	59	68	71	81	92	102	141	178	237	286	326	352	375	406	417	444	510	880.8%	2.5%	3.1%
GU														1	2	2	1	1				*	0.0%	0.0%
HI			1	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	10	12	13	12	10	8	10	10	11	*	0.0%	0.1%
IA	11	13	18	19	17	17	18	21	28	37	46	59	97	118	124	128	138	142	155	168	187	1600.0%	0.5%	1.1%
ID	38	45	49	57	64	76	80	91	108	132	145	169	191	232	248	266	283	304	320	341	358	842.1%	1.8%	2.2%
IL	40	43	45	51	53	62	63	70	81	99	112	142	163	197	210	214	223	248	262	274	263	557.5%	1.9%	1.6%
IN	39	41	47	52	56	60	60	73	78	90	99	131	159	182	198	219	237	241	253	260	280	617.9%	1.9%	1.7%
KS	17	20	22	24	28	29	29	32	39	57	75	94	122	132	136	150	166	183	193	198	229	1247.1%	0.8%	1.4%
KY	22	25	32	33	40	42	39	43	52	67	78	96	130	158	173	178	176	174	185	202	211	859.1%	1.1%	1.3%
LA	20	20	25	29	30	32	31	33	41	45	60	85	127	150	171	177	178	208	236	236	258	1190.0%	1.0%	1.6%
MA	67	66	60	63	66	70	68	68	78	85	94	103	119	141	157	173	200	220	234	249	263	292.5%	3.2%	1.6%
MD	36	35	40	38	37	37	39	39	44	47	59	78	107	131	140	145	152	153	146	147	146	305.6%	1.7%	0.9%
ME	13	18	23	25	29	31	33	33	34	44	49	60	71	86	100	105	114	112	110	101	107	723.1%	0.6%	0.6%
MI	43	50	56	61	71	79	85	86	90	97	110	140	180	222	244	252	286	322	327	351	386	797.7%	2.1%	2.3%
MN	63	69	72	75	80	86	96	103	111	129	142	153	186	206	221	229	229	221	215	234	254	303.2%	3.0%	1.5%
MO	62	67	69	77	81	91	99	106	117	143	168	206	301	340	350	359	352	363	396	375	401	546.8%	3.0%	2.4%
MP																						*	0.0%	0.0%
MS	12	12	12	14	14	15	15	16	18	23	27	45	69	82	109	117	135	157	173	181	190	1483.3%	0.6%	1.2%
MT	24	23	27	34	36	35	37	41	49	62	72	96	125	139	146	158	184	198	208	219	240	900.0%	1.2%	1.5%
NC	52	58	63	62	60	73	83	95	116	151	179	229	305	345	378	417	456	491	527	551	628	1107.7%	2.5%	3.8%
ND	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	6	10	12	15	15	17	20	24	33	46	1433.3%	0.1%	0.3%
NE	15	17	18	17	19	23	26	25	30	35	37	40	57	76	83	84	88	87	87	90	91	506.7%	0.7%	0.6%
NH	25	28	31	40	39	48	59	62	65	66	70	79	100	121	133	146	162	169	180	179	188	652.0%	1.2%	1.1%
NJ	10	12	12	13	13	15	12	13	12	14	12	14	21	22	29	28	33	31	29	28	26	160.0%	0.5%	0.2%
NM	18	20	26	29	26	29	30	32	34	43	60	83	117	142	159	158	155	163	164	164	179	894.4%	0.9%	1.1%
NV	45	45	46	46	50	49	58	67	71	70	80	110	147	185	212	217	220	248	260	267	276	513.3%	2.2%	1.7%
NY	35	38	37	39	42	44	58	55	57	71	85	115	151	183	188	201	218	219	250	268	299	754.3%	1.7%	1.8%
OH	80	86	91	98	103	108	113	121	126	163	182	234	330	389	438	481	498	533	566	584	644	705.0%	3.9%	3.9%
OK	37	38	47	50	55	60	60	61	82	101	135	184	229	288	315	336	350	361	358	381	423	1043.2%	1.8%	2.6%
OR	55	67	78	76	79	79	91	104	122	160	191	230	267	275	279	254	240	231	227	216	226	310.9%	2.7%	1.4%
PA	87	98	105	114	118	122	129	134	149	173	194	245	302	338	353	371	399	425	438	444	519	496.6%	4.2%	3.2%
PR				1	1	1									1	4	6	8	10	12	14	*	0.0%	0.1%
RI	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	6	5	8	9	9	12	17	15	18	20	20	21	20	20	1900.0%	0.0%	0.1%
SC	25	26	28	35	39	41	45	48	55	58	78	99	142	166	178	195	206	221	237	253	284	1036.0%	1.2%	1.7%
SD	14	15	16	19	22	21	23	27	29	36	44	53	63	65	53	54	57	58	68	77	79	464.3%	0.7%	0.5%
TN	76	80	83	95	94	96	101	94	99	106	124	164	217	272	282	297	305	314	319	325	352	363.2%	3.7%	2.1%
TX	150	157	165	179	180	198	229	245	266	331	463	649	924	1,096	1,210	1,298	1,415	1,520	1,637	1,788	2,022	1248.0%	7.2%	12.3%
UT	33	39	43	48	56	58	62	60	66	83	104	142	189	225	264	285	318	358	395	426	478	1348.5%	1.6%	2.9%
VA	48	55	58	60	58	70	81	89	95	113	138	170	237	270	294	315	330	363	372	395	412	758.3%	2.3%	2.5%
VI																				1	1	*	0.0%	0.0%
VT	15	16	15	17	18	19	19	23	24	28	28	32	36	39	45	52	63	66	72	79	85	466.7%	0.7%	0.5%
WA	49	50	52	59	62	67	72	74	88	107	125	173	230	270	283	293	294	307	330	345	351	616.3%	2.4%	2.1%
WI	38	40	49	56	54	65	63	63	76	93	102	134	174	223	239	273	293	291	287	286	306	705.3%	1.8%	1.9%
WV	20	21	25	27	26	32	34	33	36	41	42	46	71	84	90	92	91	96	92	96	115	475.0%	1.0%	0.7%
WY	20	19	21	21	23	25	31	33	34	44	48	56	65	77	91	100	106	110	121	130	147	635.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Total	**2,074**	**2,218**	**2,374**	**2,559**	**2,657**	**2,854**	**3,066**	**3,249**	**3,614**	**4,314**	**5,169**	**6,686**	**8,894**	**10,532**	**11,551**	**12,333**	**13,049**	**13,850**	**14,525**	**15,132**	**16,473**	**694.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table IO-11: Total Type 08 FFL Population by State/Territory[135], 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2000 to 2020	% Total 2000	% Total 2020
AK	8	9	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	6	-25.0%	0.9%	0.4%
AL	13	13	14	14	14	16	13	13	12	11	12	15	20	23	27	25	25	23	20	22	24	84.6%	1.4%	1.7%
AR	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	5	8	8	8	9	12	13	16	16	16	13	15	13	14	250.0%	0.4%	1.0%
AZ	27	28	32	33	35	36	35	32	35	37	44	49	48	50	57	59	60	60	59	54	63	133.3%	2.9%	4.5%
CA	135	115	115	111	103	103	96	83	83	86	87	84	80	87	86	89	87	87	78	72	83	-38.5%	14.6%	5.9%
CO	17	18	24	25	26	21	20	19	19	19	19	19	26	31	33	35	37	36	35	30	34	100.0%	1.8%	2.4%
CT	29	28	27	23	24	25	27	28	28	29	30	32	32	35	35	36	35	36	28	27	25	-13.8%	3.1%	1.8%
DC										2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.1%
DE	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
FL	60	57	56	57	48	44	46	48	52	67	75	89	93	118	133	149	152	160	156	161	172	186.7%	6.5%	12.3%
GA	16	16	16	17	18	20	20	23	24	26	32	31	33	34	38	36	36	33	28	30	34	112.5%	1.7%	2.4%
GU	6	6	7	6	5	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1				-100.0%	0.6%	0.0%
HI	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
IA	2	2	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	9	9	11	11	11	9	9	9	9	11	450.0%	0.2%	0.8%
ID	9	10	13	13	12	10	12	12	13	16	15	12	15	21	24	25	23	22	21	21	22	144.4%	1.0%	1.6%
IL	25	27	27	27	26	26	27	26	26	26	23	20	24	31	31	30	31	30	30	31	29	16.0%	2.7%	2.1%
IN	7	7	6	6	7	9	9	9	10	13	16	15	16	17	17	15	17	15	15	15	15	114.3%	0.8%	1.1%
KS	10	11	10	9	7	7	7	7	7	9	10	8	8	11	15	12	13	13	9	12	15	50.0%	1.1%	1.1%
KY	10	11	11	10	12	12	13	12	11	13	14	13	18	22	23	22	20	18	16	18	20	100.0%	1.1%	1.4%
LA	5	5	5	5	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	9	9	10	12	9	10	11	9	10	11	120.0%	0.5%	0.8%
MA	16	17	16	14	13	14	12	12	13	13	14	13	13	11	11	12	13	14	12	14	12	-25.0%	1.7%	0.9%
MD	13	16	18	16	13	15	18	18	17	16	17	21	21	19	17	18	17	18	15	15	17	30.8%	1.4%	1.2%
ME	12	12	11	11	9	11	9	9	8	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	7	6	7	6	-50.0%	1.3%	0.4%
MI	24	21	20	21	22	20	19	18	19	18	16	19	20	24	28	30	30	27	28	25	30	25.0%	2.6%	2.1%
MN	22	22	27	29	28	28	27	25	26	25	26	25	23	21	23	21	20	21	20	19	21	-4.5%	2.4%	1.5%
MO	21	21	19	21	22	21	18	19	21	26	32	32	32	33	34	30	32	31	28	29	34	61.9%	2.3%	2.4%
MP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
MS	7	5	6	7	7	6	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	5	6	8	10	8	7	7	6	-14.3%	0.8%	0.4%
MT	18	17	18	18	19	18	19	19	18	16	18	18	20	20	19	21	22	21	22	22	27	50.0%	1.9%	1.9%
NC	17	18	19	21	19	20	15	14	19	19	23	26	24	31	33	41	41	35	34	35	38	123.5%	1.8%	2.7%
ND	3	4	5	4	2	2								1	1	1	2	4	4	5	5	66.7%	0.3%	0.4%
NE	6	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	8	8	8	8	6	5	4	-33.3%	0.6%	0.3%
NH	12	12	15	14	17	16	16	17	18	18	17	18	17	18	20	20	15	15	17	16	20	66.7%	1.3%	1.4%
NJ	19	20	19	18	18	19	19	18	18	15	14	16	13	13	15	14	14	14	13	13	14	-26.3%	2.0%	1.0%
NM	8	9	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	11	13	13	14	13	11	12	11	37.5%	0.9%	0.8%
NV	26	28	30	30	30	28	27	27	23	21	20	24	24	33	35	38	37	38	42	39	37	42.3%	2.8%	2.6%
NY	44	43	45	45	41	36	31	31	33	35	33	32	35	40	37	35	30	32	32	29	29	-34.1%	4.7%	2.1%
OH	18	19	18	17	17	16	12	15	20	20	21	22	23	28	30	31	32	31	29	30	32	77.8%	1.9%	2.3%
OK	7	9	9	10	8	10	11	11	10	10	11	12	15	18	23	22	22	22	16	16	16	128.6%	0.8%	1.1%
OR	12	13	15	12	13	13	11	13	13	12	13	14	14	17	17	16	15	11	12	11	12	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%
PA	27	28	28	30	31	30	33	31	36	36	40	42	45	50	53	51	57	60	59	57	57	111.1%	2.9%	4.1%
PR	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	6	5	3	5	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	8	7	9	800.0%	0.1%	0.6%
RI		1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	*	0.0%	0.2%
SC	8	6	6	8	9	10	10	9	7	9	8	10	13	22	24	30	29	28	26	25	27	237.5%	0.9%	1.9%
SD	5	6	5	6	4	5	5	5	6	10	11	13	12	10	9	8	8	9	9	8	8	60.0%	0.5%	0.6%
TN	22	25	21	21	22	24	23	26	23	22	22	25	28	28	27	31	32	31	31	32	31	40.9%	2.4%	2.2%
TX	67	69	81	76	72	74	78	75	73	74	70	72	83	94	107	112	117	132	134	140	152	126.9%	7.2%	10.9%
UT	7	6	10	13	14	14	11	9	9	11	12	17	24	28	34	32	32	32	28	29	31	342.9%	0.8%	2.2%
VA	38	38	35	38	37	37	38	37	34	41	41	43	45	53	63	70	65	66	64	60	65	71.1%	4.1%	4.6%
VI			1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.1%
VT	10	10	10	11	11	11	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	4	5	7	6	6	7	-30.0%	1.1%	0.5%
WA	32	35	41	37	33	30	27	26	25	20	20	24	21	28	28	33	34	27	25	23	26	-18.8%	3.5%	1.9%
WI	7	6	6	5	6	9	9	8	6	7	7	7	8	11	13	16	15	14	10	9	9	28.6%	0.8%	0.6%
WV	8	5	5	6	8	7	7	6	5	6	7	7	6	7	7	10	11	9	9	9	10	25.0%	0.9%	0.7%
WY	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	6	6	8	9	8	9	9	10	9	8	300.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Total	**927**	**921**	**963**	**961**	**934**	**933**	**908**	**886**	**895**	**933**	**971**	**1,027**	**1,087**	**1,243**	**1,344**	**1,387**	**1,391**	**1,380**	**1,315**	**1,301**	**1,398**	**50.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table IO-12: Total Type 09 FFL Population by State/Territory[136], 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2000 to 2020	% Total 2000	% Total 2020
AK																				2	2	*	0.0%	1.4%
AL												1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	*	0.0%	2.1%
AR								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	*	0.0%	2.8%
AZ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	7	7	7	8	7	6	6	500.0%	7.1%	4.2%
CA	1	2	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	6	6	5	7	10	11	9	800.0%	7.1%	6.3%
CO																			3	3	3	*	0.0%	2.1%
CT		1	1	1	1														1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.7%
DE					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	*	0.0%	2.1%
FL	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	11	14	11	266.7%	21.4%	7.7%
GA												1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	*	0.0%	2.1%
IA																					1	*	0.0%	0.7%
ID																				1	1	*	0.0%	0.7%
IL	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	400.0%	7.1%	3.5%
IN										1	1	1	1	1					2	2	2	*	0.0%	1.4%
KS													1	1	1				1	2	2	*	0.0%	1.4%
KY			1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	*	0.0%	1.4%
LA								1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	*	0.0%	2.1%
MA	1	1	1	1	1	1														1	1	0.0%	7.1%	0.7%
MD												2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	*	0.0%	2.1%
ME																	1	1	1	1		*	0.0%	0.0%
MI	1	1	1	1	1				1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	0.0%	7.1%	0.7%
MN		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1							1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.7%
MO									1	1	1	1		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	*	0.0%	1.4%
MS								1	1	2	2	1	1									*	0.0%	0.0%
MT																			1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.7%
NC					1	1	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	6	7	7	*	0.0%	4.9%
NJ	2	2	2	2														1	1	1	1	-50.0%	14.3%	0.7%
NV								1	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	*	0.0%	4.2%
NY																		1	1	2	2	*	0.0%	1.4%
OH										2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	*	0.0%	1.4%
OK														1	1	1	1					*	0.0%	0.0%
OR																				1	2	*	0.0%	1.4%
PA	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	5	7	7	8	10	9	800.0%	7.1%	6.3%
PR																1	1	1	1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.7%
TN									1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	*	0.0%	1.4%
TX	1	1		1	2	2	3	3	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	6	8	9	800.0%	7.1%	6.3%
UT												1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	6	*	0.0%	4.2%
VA	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	7	8	8	11	12	10	12	13	16	17	750.0%	14.3%	12.0%
WA									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	*	0.0%	2.1%
WI							1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	*	0.0%	2.8%
WY															1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.7%
Total	**14**	**17**	**19**	**21**	**23**	**20**	**24**	**28**	**38**	**46**	**49**	**60**	**62**	**69**	**79**	**82**	**82**	**94**	**120**	**148**	**142**	**914.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table IO-13: Total Type 10 FFL Population by State/Territory[137], 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2000 to 2020	% Total 2000	% Total 2020
AK							1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.2%
AL	8	8	7	6	6	5	4	3	3	4	4	5	7	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	13	62.5%	5.4%	2.8%
AR	8	8	9	7	7	7	8	8	8	11	11	12	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	11	37.5%	5.4%	2.4%
AZ	8	8	9	8	7	9	8	7	8	10	13	17	17	17	22	22	20	23	26	27	32	300.0%	5.4%	6.9%
CA	17	18	17	17	19	19	19	17	17	19	19	20	19	20	21	18	19	18	17	17	16	-5.9%	11.5%	3.5%
CO										3	3	3	2	1	3	7	6	7	7	8	8	*	0.0%	1.7%
CT	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	8	6	7	5	5	5	150.0%	1.4%	1.1%
DE	1	1																				-100.0%	0.7%	0.0%
FL	9	9	8	11	14	16	16	17	17	20	24	28	29	29	31	32	38	46	52	54	50	455.6%	6.1%	10.8%
GA	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	8	8	9	10	9	11	12	10	233.3%	2.0%	2.2%
IA	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%
ID	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	4	5	7	7	7	600.0%	0.7%	1.5%
IL	5	4	5	4	5	5	6	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	8	9	8	8	11	12	9	80.0%	3.4%	1.9%
IN	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	200.0%	1.4%	1.3%
KS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%
KY	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	700.0%	0.7%	1.7%
LA			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1		1	1	*	0.0%	0.2%
MA	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	7	8	7	7	5	7	7	8	9	9	9	10	150.0%	2.7%	2.2%
MD						1	1	3	4	4	4	6	6	5	5	6	6	8	8	10	11	*	0.0%	2.4%
ME	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	100.0%	1.4%	0.9%
MI	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	10	10	9	11	13	15	14	14	15	16	700.0%	1.4%	3.5%
MN	8	5	5	4	4	4	7	6	6	5	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	8	7	8	10	25.0%	5.4%	2.2%
MO	5	5	6	6	5	4	7	6	8	10	11	10	10	8	9	12	12	12	13	11	14	180.0%	3.4%	3.0%
MS	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	7	600.0%	0.7%	1.5%
MT				1	1	2	2	1	1			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	*	0.0%	1.1%
NC		1	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	10	*	0.0%	2.2%
NE												1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.2%
NH		1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	6	6	10	9	10	10	9	10	9	8	7	*	0.0%	1.5%
NJ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100.0%	0.7%	0.4%
NM	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	7	133.3%	2.0%	1.5%
NV	3	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	6	7	6	6	7	5	8	7	6	7	6	9	10	233.3%	2.0%	2.2%
NY	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	8	8	7	8	6	5	5	7	7	8	700.0%	0.7%	1.7%
OH	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	8	9	10	12	11	11	450.0%	1.4%	2.4%
OK	2	2	2	2	1	1			1	2	2	1		3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	100.0%	1.4%	0.9%
OR	1							1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	200.0%	0.7%	0.6%
PA	9	11	15	14	12	12	14	17	22	26	23	23	21	20	20	19	17	19	18	20	21	133.3%	6.1%	4.5%
PR														1	1	1	1	1				*	0.0%	0.0%
SC	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	500.0%	0.7%	1.3%
SD																	1	1	2	2	2	*	0.0%	0.4%
TN	11	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	7	8	10	10	10	12	11	12	12	12	14	16	16	45.5%	7.4%	3.5%
TX	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	8	7	9	13	15	14	18	22	25	31	38	38	42	50	900.0%	3.4%	10.8%
UT	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	10	900.0%	0.7%	2.2%
VA	3	3	4	6	10	11	13	14	14	16	15	18	18	15	17	15	16	17	16	18	17	466.7%	2.0%	3.7%
VT	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	-66.7%	2.0%	0.2%
WA	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	5	8	8	7	8	5	5	66.7%	2.0%	1.1%
WI	3	3							1	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	6	7	133.3%	2.0%	1.5%
WV	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-25.0%	2.7%	0.6%
WY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	300.0%	0.7%	0.9%
Total	**148**	**147**	**151**	**153**	**160**	**170**	**190**	**199**	**210**	**249**	**270**	**301**	**310**	**308**	**332**	**347**	**359**	**389**	**408**	**431**	**463**	**212.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table IO-14: Total Type 11 FFL Population by State/Territory[138], 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2000 to 2020	% Total 2000	% Total 2020
AK																				1	1	*	0.0%	0.3%
AL	7	5	7	6	7	5	4	5	5	7	8	8	12	12	14	15	14	11	10	11	10	42.9%	9.1%	3.3%
AR	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	5	6	6	4	5	4	4	4	2	2	0.0%	2.6%	0.7%
AZ	4	3	4	5	4	6	5	4	5	6	7	11	13	12	15	15	15	19	18	18	21	425.0%	5.2%	7.0%
CA	8	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	9	11	37.5%	10.4%	3.7%
CO									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	*	0.0%	1.3%
CT	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	-33.3%	3.9%	0.7%
DC																		1	1	1	1	*	0.0%	0.3%
FL	7	7	7	7	6	8	11	12	12	17	21	25	26	28	32	33	35	42	46	46	47	571.4%	9.1%	15.7%
GA	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	200.0%	2.6%	2.0%
IA							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	*	0.0%	0.7%
ID																		1	2	2	3	*	0.0%	1.0%
IL	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	7	8	9	9	6	8	8	8	300.0%	2.6%	2.7%
IN		2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	*	0.0%	1.0%
KS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	300.0%	1.3%	1.3%
KY	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	500.0%	1.3%	2.0%
LA	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	50.0%	2.6%	1.0%
MA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	200.0%	1.3%	1.0%
MD	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	10	9	800.0%	1.3%	3.0%
ME		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	*	0.0%	0.7%
MI	5	5	5	6	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	7	9	11	120.0%	6.5%	3.7%
MN	5	3	3	3	3	3	6	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	5	5	7	40.0%	6.5%	2.3%
MO	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	7	6	6	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	10	233.3%	3.9%	3.3%
MS								1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	*	0.0%	1.3%
MT												1	1	1	1	1						*	0.0%	0.0%
NC			1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	6	*	0.0%	2.0%
NH		1	1	1	2	3	3	6	7	6	6	5	7	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	*	0.0%	1.3%
NJ	1													1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.0%	1.3%	0.3%
NM					2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	*	0.0%	0.7%
NV					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	*	0.0%	2.7%
NY				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	2	3	*	0.0%	1.0%
OH						1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	*	0.0%	0.7%
OR							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			*	0.0%	0.0%
PA	4	4	4	5	7	6	8	9	12	11	9	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	10	8	10	150.0%	5.2%	3.3%
PR														1	1	1	1	1				*	0.0%	0.0%
SC	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	9	9	9	9	800.0%	1.3%	3.0%
TN		1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	5	6	5	*	0.0%	1.7%
TX	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	7	7	8	10	11	12	14	16	17	16	18	17	16	17	466.7%	3.9%	5.7%
UT				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	9	*	0.0%	3.0%
VA	8	10	10	14	16	13	15	17	14	18	18	19	23	20	19	20	23	23	25	25	28	250.0%	10.4%	9.3%
VT	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	50.0%	2.6%	1.0%
WA	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	3	3	50.0%	2.6%	1.0%
WI										2	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	5	*	0.0%	1.7%
WV	1				1	1	2	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	200.0%	1.3%	1.0%
WY	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100.0%	1.3%	0.7%
Total	**77**	**77**	**83**	**92**	**102**	**99**	**111**	**126**	**132**	**150**	**163**	**184**	**206**	**213**	**226**	**241**	**246**	**259**	**272**	**273**	**300**	**289.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table IO-15: Total Type 06 FFL Population by State/Territory[139], 2000 – 2020

States & Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2000 to 2020	% Total 2000	% Total 2020
AK	33	32	31	30	31	28	26	25	23	26	25	25	24	30	29	27	29	31	30	28	21	-36.4%	1.4%	1.0%
AL	43	47	44	39	32	23	22	21	19	23	29	38	44	56	62	67	68	59	55	49	43	0.0%	1.8%	2.0%
AR	30	29	33	29	27	31	30	25	27	28	34	38	45	59	69	65	62	54	51	50	51	70.0%	1.2%	2.3%
AS												1	1	1	1							*	0.0%	0.0%
AZ	75	74	70	67	65	67	63	62	57	64	74	86	92	97	113	105	109	105	92	80	88	17.3%	3.1%	4.0%
CA	139	124	107	95	89	89	75	69	68	78	86	99	111	126	136	137	141	142	127	109	90	-35.3%	5.7%	4.1%
CO	39	38	39	35	35	37	31	34	32	36	52	70	81	93	96	99	98	86	82	75	69	76.9%	1.6%	3.2%
CT	20	19	17	12	13	13	12	11	12	13	13	13	14	15	16	14	17	17	15	16	13	-35.0%	0.8%	0.6%
DE	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		2	2	2	3	3	3	3	50.0%	0.1%	0.1%
FL	104	94	90	77	62	58	53	55	56	79	93	104	110	142	151	152	149	122	110	105	101	-2.9%	4.3%	4.6%
GA	49	47	54	48	44	37	34	33	39	43	50	61	63	82	89	91	93	81	79	73	75	53.1%	2.0%	3.4%
GU	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	-60.0%	0.2%	0.1%
HI	1				2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IA	36	37	30	30	30	30	30	33	37	45	53	60	63	67	68	62	56	49	43	40	37	2.8%	1.5%	1.7%
ID	41	40	43	39	33	33	39	40	46	46	50	50	55	61	61	60	62	57	52	48	43	4.9%	1.7%	2.0%
IL	92	86	87	78	72	66	57	47	47	55	62	69	73	90	97	99	99	88	81	75	60	-34.8%	3.8%	2.7%
IN	59	57	59	52	46	47	42	38	35	39	39	48	51	56	59	54	53	49	43	44	38	-35.6%	2.4%	1.7%
KS	46	41	39	38	37	35	37	38	40	45	47	51	55	66	70	70	65	59	48	45	44	-4.3%	1.9%	2.0%
KY	23	18	22	18	18	17	11	13	14	13	17	19	22	30	31	32	30	35	33	29	31	34.8%	0.9%	1.4%
LA	30	30	30	30	26	30	25	21	25	30	32	36	38	48	56	59	58	57	48	43	38	26.7%	1.2%	1.7%
MA	30	28	28	24	23	24	22	19	18	17	17	16	17	18	18	18	17	15	13	11	12	-60.0%	1.2%	0.5%
MD	18	17	15	16	12	12	14	12	10	11	10	12	16	18	18	16	17	17	18	17	17	-5.6%	0.7%	0.8%
ME	22	21	18	14	13	12	12	11	13	15	18	17	15	20	16	17	16	16	15	14	16	-27.3%	0.9%	0.7%
MI	72	64	55	49	48	51	44	43	48	49	66	74	95	109	124	118	118	107	94	84	79	9.7%	2.9%	3.6%
MN	59	59	55	55	54	55	55	47	43	43	49	41	43	43	46	51	46	44	39	34	34	-42.4%	2.4%	1.6%
MO	65	62	61	63	61	65	61	57	57	68	75	85	96	95	106	102	101	85	69	59	62	-4.6%	2.7%	2.8%
MP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MS	23	25	20	19	18	18	20	19	17	19	18	22	27	36	44	40	44	41	38	34	37	60.9%	0.9%	1.7%
MT	52	52	50	46	41	42	42	42	48	53	55	61	62	70	72	70	69	70	67	64	59	13.5%	2.1%	2.7%
NC	72	70	68	61	62	55	52	48	47	54	52	60	64	81	91	92	89	88	77	68	68	-5.6%	2.9%	3.1%
ND	22	22	23	18	17	15	10	10	9	9	9	8	6	7	8	8	9	9	11	11	11	-50.0%	0.9%	0.5%
NE	26	28	26	27	23	22	18	18	21	23	25	23	26	27	29	27	25	25	25	25	27	3.8%	1.1%	1.2%
NH	24	22	23	22	20	21	17	16	14	15	16	15	14	15	19	20	23	23	20	19	16	-33.3%	1.0%	0.7%
NJ	18	19	18	19	19	17	16	14	14	11	14	15	16	16	17	18	17	15	16	15	13	-27.8%	0.7%	0.6%
NM	16	15	16	16	15	16	14	17	18	19	25	33	33	40	41	41	42	36	33	31	29	81.3%	0.7%	1.3%
NV	31	29	26	27	25	25	28	24	21	21	18	21	20	24	25	25	22	22	19	18	19	-38.7%	1.3%	0.9%
NY	69	68	66	65	50	45	40	35	34	34	36	35	41	47	45	46	45	49	49	46	47	-31.9%	2.8%	2.1%
OH	122	120	107	93	89	86	79	68	62	68	73	85	88	103	118	117	116	106	93	88	86	-29.5%	5.0%	3.9%
OK	58	55	53	42	38	37	36	36	35	39	46	56	65	71	77	79	77	68	54	51	49	-15.5%	2.4%	2.2%
OR	80	83	81	82	78	69	57	56	60	65	68	78	78	76	73	68	57	54	49	40	38	-52.5%	3.3%	1.7%
PA	139	127	125	116	108	108	102	85	84	93	93	97	110	128	135	141	139	128	116	107	101	-27.3%	5.7%	4.6%
PR	13	12	13	9	7	5	4	4	7	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	6	5	5	5	-61.5%	0.5%	0.2%
RI	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	3	-50.0%	0.2%	0.1%
SC	22	19	16	13	11	9	8	8	7	15	19	24	26	31	38	44	42	35	27	23	26	18.2%	0.9%	1.2%
SD	21	23	20	18	20	18	16	19	16	19	17	19	20	21	18	17	16	17	18	17	18	-14.3%	0.9%	0.8%
TN	47	48	38	41	39	35	30	27	22	27	35	37	43	48	51	55	53	43	38	37	38	-19.1%	1.9%	1.7%
TX	176	176	174	174	164	154	152	138	127	148	161	177	191	220	243	255	257	212	202	182	199	13.1%	7.2%	9.1%
UT	25	25	22	20	20	22	19	18	16	19	28	35	37	41	47	57	63	61	47	45	48	92.0%	1.0%	2.2%
VA	56	54	49	46	46	47	47	44	46	44	44	50	53	64	63	59	57	51	43	43	44	-21.4%	2.3%	2.0%
VI	2	1	1	1																		-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
VT	17	15	14	10	8	7	7	7	8	7	8	10	10	10	10	8	7	6	4	3	3	-82.4%	0.7%	0.1%
WA	66	58	53	46	42	35	31	26	27	29	30	32	35	37	30	32	32	26	26	26	26	-60.6%	2.7%	1.2%
WI	49	47	50	48	49	52	47	47	52	54	59	59	57	66	70	71	73	69	65	62	60	22.4%	2.0%	2.7%
WV	32	29	27	25	25	26	23	20	24	27	27	31	31	30	31	29	30	28	26	24	23	-28.1%	1.3%	1.1%
WY	25	27	28	29	30	28	21	20	21	21	24	27	25	32	35	42	46	41	36	30	28	12.0%	1.0%	1.3%
Total	**2,443**	**2,347**	**2,246**	**2,081**	**1,947**	**1,887**	**1,744**	**1,633**	**1,636**	**1,819**	**2,012**	**2,243**	**2,420**	**2,786**	**2,985**	**2,999**	**2,976**	**2,717**	**2,453**	**2,254**	**2,189**	**-10.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

APPENDIX IR – INDUSTRY REGULATION

Table IR-01: Total IOI Activities by Year and Assignment Type, 2016 – 2020

Assignment Type	2016	% Subtotal	% Annual Total	2017	% Subtotal	% Annual Total	2018	% Subtotal	% Annual Total	2019	% Subtotal	% Annual Total	2020	% Subtotal	% Annual Total	Total (2016-2020)	% Subtotal	% of All (2016-2020)
Qualification - Firearms	11,772	52.9%	43.5%	10,675	48.3%	39.5%	10,276	47.0%	37.8%	9,738	42.4%	35.5%	12,036	68.2%	58.3%	54,497	51.0%	42.1%
Compliance - Firearms	9,574	43.0%	35.4%	10,431	47.2%	38.6%	10,612	48.5%	39.0%	12,789	55.7%	46.6%	5,039	28.5%	24.4%	48,445	45.3%	37.5%
Theft/Loss - Firearms	306	1.4%	1.1%	395	1.8%	1.5%	432	2.0%	1.6%	371	1.6%	1.4%	585	3.3%	2.8%	2,089	2.0%	1.6%
Administrative - Firearms	170	0.8%	0.6%	184	0.8%	0.7%	150	0.7%	0.6%	15	0.1%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	519	0.5%	0.4%
General - Firearms	427	1.9%	1.6%	404	1.8%	1.5%	400	1.8%	1.5%	44	0.2%	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1,275	1.2%	1.0%
Subtotal - Firearms	**22,249**	**100.0%**	**82.3%**	**22,089**	**100.0%**	**81.8%**	**21,870**	**100.0%**	**80.4%**	**22,957**	**100.0%**	**83.7%**	**17,660**	**100.0%**	**85.5%**	**106,825**	**100.0%**	**82.6%**
Qualification - Explosives	858	17.9%	3.2%	888	18.1%	3.3%	757	14.2%	2.8%	770	17.2%	2.8%	700	23.5%	3.4%	3,973	17.7%	3.1%
Compliance - Explosives	3,888	81.3%	14.4%	3,990	81.2%	14.8%	4,551	85.3%	16.7%	3,690	82.3%	13.4%	2,266	76.0%	11.0%	18,385	81.7%	14.2%
Theft/Loss - Explosives	18	0.4%	0.1%	24	0.5%	0.1%	21	0.4%	0.1%	22	0.5%	0.1%	17	0.6%	0.1%	102	0.5%	0.1%
Administrative - Explosives	6	0.1%	0.0%	7	0.1%	0.0%	4	0.1%	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	18	0.1%	0.0%
General - Explosives	13	0.3%	0.0%	7	0.1%	0.0%	5	0.1%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	25	0.1%	0.0%
Subtotal - Explosives	**4,783**	**100.0%**	**17.7%**	**4,916**	**100.0%**	**18.2%**	**5,338**	**100.0%**	**19.6%**	**4,483**	**100.0%**	**16.3%**	**2,983**	**100.0%**	**14.5%**	**22,503**	**100.0%**	**17.4%**
Annual Total	**27,032**		**100.0%**	**27,005**		**100.0%**	**27,208**		**100.0%**	**27,440**		**100.0%**	**20,643**		**100.0%**	**129,328**		**100.0%**

Table IR-02: Total Completed Firearm Assignments by State/Territory, 2016 – 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)

State or Territory	2016	% Annual Total	2017	% Annual Total	2018	% Annual Total	2019	% Annual Total	2020	% Annual Total	Total	% 2016-2020 Total
(blank)	418	1.9%	401	1.8%	399	1.8%	50	0.2%	8	0.0%	1,276	1.2%
AK	111	0.5%	107	0.5%	79	0.4%	142	0.6%	93	0.5%	532	0.5%
AL	432	2.0%	416	1.9%	383	1.8%	409	1.8%	287	1.6%	1,927	1.8%
AR	329	1.5%	274	1.2%	270	1.2%	209	0.9%	241	1.4%	1,323	1.2%
AZ	727	3.3%	771	3.5%	675	3.1%	788	3.5%	773	4.4%	3,734	3.5%
CA	1,011	4.6%	1,060	4.8%	1,033	4.8%	844	3.7%	600	3.4%	4,548	4.3%
CO	366	1.7%	365	1.7%	433	2.0%	412	1.8%	370	2.1%	1,946	1.8%
CT	105	0.5%	128	0.6%	91	0.4%	109	0.5%	110	0.6%	543	0.5%
DC	1	0.0%	7	0.0%	4	0.0%	6	0.0%	8	0.0%	26	0.0%
DE	50	0.2%	34	0.2%	70	0.3%	57	0.3%	53	0.3%	264	0.2%
FL	1,307	5.9%	1,260	5.7%	1,322	6.1%	1,473	6.5%	1,257	7.2%	6,619	6.2%
GA	825	3.7%	708	3.2%	675	3.1%	556	2.4%	568	3.3%	3,332	3.1%
GU	13	0.1%		0.0%	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	6	0.0%	25	0.0%
HI	51	0.2%	37	0.2%	47	0.2%	28	0.1%	15	0.1%	178	0.2%
IA	235	1.1%	209	1.0%	212	1.0%	325	1.4%	271	1.6%	1,252	1.2%
ID	261	1.2%	229	1.0%	195	0.9%	172	0.8%	187	1.1%	1,044	1.0%
IL	657	3.0%	469	2.1%	500	2.3%	534	2.3%	276	1.6%	2,436	2.3%
IN	467	2.1%	352	1.6%	373	1.7%	380	1.7%	318	1.8%	1,890	1.8%
KS	400	1.8%	517	2.4%	521	2.4%	430	1.9%	300	1.7%	2,168	2.0%
KY	455	2.1%	466	2.1%	490	2.3%	437	1.9%	293	1.7%	2,141	2.0%
LA	424	1.9%	482	2.2%	431	2.0%	309	1.4%	281	1.6%	1,927	1.8%
MA	142	0.6%	152	0.7%	138	0.6%	208	0.9%	112	0.6%	752	0.7%
MD	201	0.9%	300	1.4%	332	1.5%	267	1.2%	180	1.0%	1,280	1.2%
ME	147	0.7%	136	0.6%	155	0.7%	185	0.8%	113	0.6%	736	0.7%
MI	433	2.0%	405	1.8%	376	1.7%	504	2.2%	427	2.5%	2,145	2.0%
MN	294	1.3%	253	1.2%	233	1.1%	259	1.1%	209	1.2%	1,248	1.2%
MO	1,072	4.8%	1,169	5.3%	1,138	5.2%	1,140	5.0%	743	4.3%	5,262	5.0%
MP	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	11	0.0%
MS	321	1.5%	305	1.4%	242	1.1%	212	0.9%	188	1.1%	1,268	1.2%
MT	193	0.9%	223	1.0%	239	1.1%	227	1.0%	147	0.8%	1,029	1.0%
NC	883	4.0%	922	4.2%	861	4.0%	1,093	4.8%	797	4.6%	4,556	4.3%
ND	81	0.4%	73	0.3%	68	0.3%	90	0.4%	84	0.5%	396	0.4%
NE	153	0.7%	135	0.6%	116	0.5%	159	0.7%	162	0.9%	725	0.7%
NH	151	0.7%	147	0.7%	137	0.6%	159	0.7%	103	0.6%	697	0.7%
NJ	217	1.0%	239	1.1%	164	0.8%	204	0.9%	106	0.6%	930	0.9%
NM	166	0.8%	130	0.6%	171	0.8%	320	1.4%	188	1.1%	975	0.9%
NV	179	0.8%	194	0.9%	179	0.8%	178	0.8%	187	1.1%	917	0.9%
NY	410	1.9%	388	1.8%	385	1.8%	401	1.8%	347	2.0%	1,931	1.8%
OH	1,269	5.7%	1,263	5.7%	1,203	5.5%	1,284	5.6%	841	4.8%	5,860	5.5%
OK	404	1.8%	341	1.6%	399	1.8%	430	1.9%	385	2.2%	1,959	1.8%
OR	303	1.4%	279	1.3%	273	1.3%	273	1.2%	302	1.7%	1,430	1.3%
PA	843	3.8%	761	3.5%	665	3.1%	693	3.0%	508	2.9%	3,470	3.3%
PR	38	0.2%	47	0.2%	41	0.2%	44	0.2%	15	0.1%	185	0.2%
RI	24	0.1%	20	0.1%	26	0.1%	13	0.1%	19	0.1%	102	0.1%
SC	276	1.2%	340	1.5%	327	1.5%	268	1.2%	310	1.8%	1,521	1.4%
SD	69	0.3%	119	0.5%	110	0.5%	112	0.5%	99	0.6%	509	0.5%
TN	499	2.3%	598	2.7%	530	2.4%	600	2.6%	387	2.2%	2,614	2.5%
TX	2,821	12.7%	2,939	13.4%	3,083	14.2%	3,839	16.9%	2,554	14.7%	15,236	14.4%
UT	253	1.1%	225	1.0%	242	1.1%	337	1.5%	281	1.6%	1,338	1.3%
VA	539	2.4%	599	2.7%	721	3.3%	671	2.9%	489	2.8%	3,019	2.8%
VI	1	0.0%		0.0%	3	0.0%	8	0.0%	3	0.0%	15	0.0%

VT	57	0.3%	47	0.2%	55	0.3%	53	0.2%	63	0.4%	275	0.3%
WA	334	1.5%	295	1.3%	304	1.4%	271	1.2%	263	1.5%	1,467	1.4%
WI	371	1.7%	287	1.3%	262	1.2%	212	0.9%	205	1.2%	1,337	1.3%
WV	234	1.1%	251	1.1%	212	1.0%	275	1.2%	196	1.1%	1,168	1.1%
WY	105	0.5%	114	0.5%	145	0.7%	112	0.5%	94	0.5%	570	0.5%
Total	**22,133**	**100.0%**	**21,989**	**100.0%**	**21,744**	**100.0%**	**22,775**	**100.0%**	**17,423**	**100.0%**	**106,064**	**100.0%**

Table IR-03: Total Completed Firearm Assignments by Reported Business Premises, 2016 – 2020

Premises Type	2016	% Annual Total	2017	% Annual Total	2018	% Annual Total	2019	% Annual Total	2020	% Annual Total	Total (2016-2020)	% 2016-2020 Total
Not Reported	3,818	17.2%	3,679	16.7%	3,782	17.3%	3,657	15.9%	1,346	7.6%	16,282	15.2%
Condo / Apartment	177	0.8%	150	0.7%	162	0.7%	174	0.8%	231	1.3%	894	0.8%
Military Base	24	0.1%	27	0.1%	38	0.2%	37	0.2%	22	0.1%	148	0.1%
Office	2,032	9.1%	2,056	9.3%	1,737	7.9%	1,756	7.6%	1,497	8.5%	9,078	8.5%
Other	1,370	6.2%	1,395	6.3%	1,258	5.8%	1,357	5.9%	1,219	6.9%	6,599	6.2%
Public Housing	5	0.0%	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	8	0.0%	2	0.0%	20	0.0%
Rod and Gun Club	52	0.2%	58	0.3%	70	0.3%	59	0.3%	58	0.3%	297	0.3%
Single Family Dwelling	8,110	36.5%	7,860	35.6%	7,928	36.3%	8,674	37.8%	8,866	50.2%	41,438	38.8%
Store Front	6,661	29.9%	6,862	31.1%	6,892	31.5%	7,235	31.5%	4,419	25.0%	32,069	30.0%
Total	**22,249**	**100.0%**	**22,089**	**100.0%**	**21,870**	**100.0%**	**22,957**	**100.0%**	**17,660**	**100.0%**	**106,825**	**100.0%**

Table IR-06: Percentage of FFLs with Compliance Inspections by State/Territory, 2019 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)

State or Territory	# of FFLs	# of FFLs Inspected	% of FFLs Inspected
AK	735	76	10.3%
AL	1,688	190	11.3%
AR	1,726	87	5.0%
AZ	2,606	486	18.6%
CA	3,170	497	15.7%
CO	2,396	171	7.1%
CT	713	46	6.5%
DC	8	0	0.0%
DE	148	41	27.7%
FL	4,588	749	16.3%
GA	2,604	204	7.8%
GU	21	0	0.0%
HI	122	19	15.6%
IA	1,630	187	11.5%
ID	1,333	41	3.1%
IL	2,651	268	10.1%
IN	1,906	100	5.2%
KS	1,457	268	18.4%
KY	1,866	272	14.6%
LA	1,594	136	8.5%
MA	677	126	18.6%
MD	799	155	19.4%
ME	680	111	16.3%
MI	2,730	263	9.6%
MN	1,798	85	4.7%
MO	2,913	853	29.3%
MP	3	2	66.7%
MS	1,251	61	4.9%
MT	1,367	128	9.4%
NC	3,240	679	21.0%
ND	558	22	3.9%
NE	909	77	8.5%
NH	662	94	14.2%
NJ	423	147	34.8%
NM	829	244	29.4%
NV	881	27	3.1%
NY	2,226	172	7.7%
OH	3,272	887	27.1%
OK	2,001	230	11.5%
OR	1,752	109	6.2%
PA	3,323	371	11.2%
PR	71	33	46.5%
RI	129	7	5.4%
SC	1,483	101	6.8%
SD	686	45	6.6%
TN	2,094	362	17.3%
TX	8,917	2,635	29.6%
UT	1,375	151	11.0%
VA	2,281	407	17.8%
VI	13	4	30.8%
VT	396	22	5.6%
WA	1,646	98	6.0%

WI	1,969	40	2.0%
WV	1,172	153	13.1%
WY	814	38	4.7%
Unknown		5	
Total	**88,302**	**12,782**	**14.5%**

Table IR-09: All Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections with Skewed Violations Included, 2016 – 2020

CFR Citation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	% of All Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.123(a)	5,652,283	7,057,040	491,270	1,675,769	7,314	14,883,676	22.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(D)	5,400,709	5,001,081	475	64,417	774	10,467,456	15.5%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(i)	5,402,950	5,001,005	22,369	32,213	56	10,458,593	15.5%
27 CFR 479.102(a)	5,400,038	13	1,608	6		5,401,665	8.0%
27 CFR 479.102(a)(2)	5,400,090	235	26	20	22	5,400,393	8.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(C)	3,779	5,001,142	2,687	50,251	746	5,058,605	7.5%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(A)	2	5,000,203	34,060	39	3	5,034,307	7.4%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(B)	275	5,000,037	2,635	71	15	5,003,033	7.4%
27 CFR 478.123(b)	95,995	761,256	249,598	1,019,137	5,538	2,131,524	3.1%
27 CFR 478.121(c)	1,330,949	121	1,524	144	116	1,332,854	2.0%
27 CFR 478.125(e)	117,088	114,109	136,991	87,503	26,662	482,353	0.7%
27 CFR 478.122(a)	36,605	1,594	434,736	848	44	473,827	0.7%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)	308,301	2,305	1,233	36,842	46	348,727	0.5%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)	1,788	279	13,983	261,946	27	278,023	0.4%
27 CFR 478.21(a)	33,057	27,779	35,285	34,738	12,208	143,067	0.2%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1)	21,371	24,501	27,750	40,946	18,367	132,935	0.2%
27 CFR 479.103	151	92,167	1,693	472	15	94,498	0.1%
27 CFR 478.41(b)	22	76,512	103	63	67	76,767	0.1%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iv)	15,953	14,722	15,821	16,529	6,360	69,385	0.1%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(5)	12,656	12,633	14,893	13,867	5,101	59,150	0.1%
27 CFR 478.123(d)	9,671	15,993	8,841	9,275	3,222	47,002	0.1%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i)	10,298	9,575	11,678	9,081	3,711	44,343	0.1%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(2)	119	55	377	32,110	122	32,783	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(4)	3,996	5,225	5,477	10,052	4,185	28,935	0.0%
27 CFR 478.126a	5,819	6,035	6,911	6,609	3,334	28,708	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(b)	2,467	5,661	9,308	866	1,290	19,592	0.0%
27 CFR 555.123(d)	8	21	18	15,986		16,033	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)	2,774	2,463	3,091	1,959	815	11,102	0.0%
27 CFR 478.122(b)	8,811	391	1,188	111	30	10,531	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(a)	2,630	2,893	2,316	1,673	665	10,177	0.0%
27 CFR 478.41(a)	9,616	63	70	25	108	9,882	0.0%
27 CFR 555.123(a)	9,181	75		4		9,260	0.0%
27 CFR 555.123(b)	9,176					9,176	0.0%
27 CFR 479.31(a)	6,682	6	3	12	19	6,722	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(b)	847	2,385	1,276	963	558	6,029	0.0%
27 CFR 478.50	1,573	1,802	1,265	418	78	5,136	0.0%
27 CFR 478.113			3,735	2		3,737	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(h)	3,427	148	5	5		3,585	0.0%
27 CFR 478.131(a)(2)	607	774	856	1,052	273	3,562	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(a)	686	2,541	23	184	22	3,456	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(E)	37	240	3,109			3,386	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(c)	393	1,767	329	748	146	3,383	0.0%
27 CFR 478.121(a)	855	270	1,810	37	25	2,997	0.0%
27 CFR 479.131	228	216	875	182	1,240	2,741	0.0%
27 CFR 478.36	2	26	1,974	51	253	2,306	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(1)	995	519	329	162	62	2,067	0.0%
27 CFR 478.126(a)	104	872	789	156	8	1,929	0.0%
27 CFR 478.122(d)	916	483	231	25	3	1,658	0.0%
27 CFR 478.58	85	50	432	825	98	1,490	0.0%
27 CFR 478.123(c)	23	119	1,287	12		1,441	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(a)	267	361	409	224	151	1,412	0.0%

27 CFR 478.99(b)(2)	47	411	408	405	111	1,382	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(c)	357	242	254	303	155	1,311	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)	607	243	105	163	82	1,200	0.0%
27 CFR 479.88(b)	92	196	227	52	549	1,116	0.0%
27 CFR 478.100(a)(1)	328	167	132	232	135	994	0.0%
27 CFR 478.93	4	920				924	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(c)	10	4	770	1	1	786	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(a)	54	233	444	36		767	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(ii)	131	268	175	126	64	764	0.0%
27 CFR 479.86		3	41	14	646	704	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(d)(2)	600		60	1	1	662	0.0%
27 CFR 478.34	16	161	228	27	216	648	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)	1	24	26	402	175	628	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(a)	1	555	13			569	0.0%
27 CFR 478.39a	59	153	142	110	32	496	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(d)(1)	34	137	184	73	60	488	0.0%
27 CFR 478.39(a)	76	191	200			467	0.0%
27 CFR 478.100(c)	233	10	24	77	95	439	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(d)	49	293	27	37	15	421	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 923(g)(5)(A)			14	243	156	413	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iii)	68	79	82	111	32	372	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(b)	67	26	20	127	64	304	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(f)	211	13	23			247	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(4)(iii)				1	241	242	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(b)	4	11	2	4	220	241	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(3)	1		232	1		234	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)	26	99	60	22	23	230	0.0%
27 CFR 479.105(a)	3	6	204	1		214	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(d)	4	129	58	1		192	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)	29	108	47			184	0.0%
27 CFR 479.84	8	77	51	17	25	178	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a	8	103	40	26	1	178	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a(a)(4)	36	11	79	45	1	172	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(a)(3)	9	5	143	1		158	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(5)	34	109	1		11	155	0.0%
27 CFR 478.134(a)		101	26	20	4	151	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(e)		3	16	28	91	138	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(b)		5	14	109		128	0.0%
27 CFR 478.54	22	32	27	37	7	125	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(i)	9	1	13	85	10	118	0.0%
27 CFR 479.21(a)	20	20	48	23	6	117	0.0%
27 CFR 478.52(a)	26	26	23	20	12	107	0.0%
27 CFR 478.25a	14	9	10	48	21	102	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(a)	3	99				102	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124a	3	79	13	1	3	99	0.0%
27 CFR 478.51	6	9	77	3	3	98	0.0%
27 CFR 478.94	2	63	30	2		97	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(a)	50	21	8	1		80	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1)	4		70	5		79	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(3)	4	1	23	18	31	77	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(9)	55	6	9	6		76	0.0%
27 CFR 478.23(b)	8	46	13	5	4	76	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(5)	52	9	3	2		66	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(e)	52	12				64	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(b)				23	41	64	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(e)	16	3	3	26	14	62	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(1)	40	11	5	3	1	60	0.0%

27 CFR 555.124(c)(1)	15	14	27	3		59	0.0%
27 CFR 479.62	1	1		55		57	0.0%
27 CFR 447.45(b)			49			49	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(c)(1)(ii)(A)			48			48	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(c)	1	4	25	12	5	47	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(a)(3)(iii)	3		43			46	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(a)(1)		5	13	1	20	39	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(ii)		2	36			38	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(g)	35		1		2	38	0.0%
27 CFR 447.34(b)		37				37	0.0%
27 CFR 478.121(b)	3	1	27	4	2	37	0.0%
27 CFR 447.45(a)(2)(b)		37				37	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(e)			1	19	15	35	0.0%
27 CFR 479.114	5	1	28			34	0.0%
27 CFR 478.132(a)(2)	7	14	10			31	0.0%
27 CFR 478.91	5	4	5	13	2	29	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(b)	9		20			29	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(2)		29				29	0.0%
28 CFR 25.6(a)	9	6	11	2		28	0.0%
27 CFR 478.53	4	3	9	7	4	27	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(g)	10		16			26	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)(1)	19	7				26	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(c)		22	3			25	0.0%
27 CFR 555.126(a)	24					24	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(a)	6	5	3	4	5	23	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)(2)(ii)		23				23	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(i)	3	18				21	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(b)	1		17			18	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(t)				10	8	18	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)(2)				1	17	18	0.0%
27 CFR 479.112(a)	2	5	9			16	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)(i)		5	10			15	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(7)	8	1	3	3		15	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(6)	11	1	1	2		15	0.0%
27 CFR 479.26		14				14	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(m)				2	12	14	0.0%
27 CFR 478.127	5	3	3	2	1	14	0.0%
27 CFR 555.21(a)	13					13	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(4)	3	1	6	3		13	0.0%
27 CFR 478.57(a)	6	3	1	2	1	13	0.0%
27 CFR 479.48	2	9	1	1		13	0.0%
27 CFR 478.44(a)	1		8		3	12	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(2)	7	3		2		12	0.0%
27 CFR 555.102(a)			11			11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(a)(1)	3	4	4			11	0.0%
28 CFR 25.11(b)(2)			11			11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)(1)	2		9			11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)(1)(iv)	4	1	3	2	1	11	0.0%
27 CFR 479.105(f).			11			11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)(1)	3	2	6			11	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 2(a) & 18 U.S.C. 922(g)				5	6	11	0.0%
27 CFR 479.141	4		1	4	2	11	0.0%
27 CFR 479.88(A)				10		10	0.0%
27 CFR 479.142				10		10	0.0%
Unknown				7	3	10	0.0%
27 CFR 479.90(b)	4	1		1	3	9	0.0%

26 USC 5861(d)					9	9	0.0%
27 CFR 479.61		3	6			9	0.0%
27 CFR 555.29		6	2			8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(3)	3	1	1	3		8	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)	8					8	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(z)				4	4	8	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 924(a)(3)				2	6	8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)(ii)		1	7			8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(4)	2	2	1	2		7	0.0%
27 CFR 555.26(a)		6	1			7	0.0%
27 CFR 479.49	7					7	0.0%
27 CFR 447.62		7				7	0.0%
27 CFR 555.201(f)		6				6	0.0%
27 CFR 447.41(a)			6			6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(8)	3	1		2		6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(c)				5	1	6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(1)	4		2			6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.36(a)		5				5	0.0%
27 CFR 478.134(c)	1	3				4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)	4					4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)(2)(iv)		4				4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.122(c)	1	1	1			3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.23(a)(2)	1			2		3	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(f)(1)			2	1		3	0.0%
27 CFR 479.33(b)		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(b)			1	1		2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.46		1	1			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(c)		2				2	0.0%
18 U.S.C. Â§ 2 & 18 U.S.C. Â§ 922(a)(1)(A)					2	2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.83		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.44			2			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.33a		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.33			2			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.47(b)(5)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(h)			1			1	0.0%
28 CFR 25.11(a)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.88(c)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(c)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.89			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(d)(1)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.118		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(b)(1)					1	1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(3)				1		1	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 923(a)(3)(A)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.47(b)(4)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(d)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.47(b)(6)(ii)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.37			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.50(a)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.28				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(e)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(f)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(9)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102	0					0	0.0%
Total	**29,330,224**	**33,255,652**	**1,562,231**	**3,431,968**	**107,393**	**67,687,468**	**100.0%**

Table IR-10: All Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections with Skewed Violations Excluded, 2016 – 2020

CFR Citation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	% of All Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.125(e)	117,088	114,109	136,991	87,503	26,662	482,353	19.9%
27 CFR 478.123(a)	60,291	65,971	164,248	122,946	7,314	420,770	17.4%
27 CFR 478.123(b)	41,190	65,533	97,598	59,428	5,538	269,287	11.1%
27 CFR 478.21(a)	33,057	27,769	35,285	34,738	12,208	143,057	5.9%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1)	21,371	24,495	27,750	40,946	18,367	132,929	5.5%
27 CFR 479.103	151	91,877	1,365	472	15	93,880	3.9%
27 CFR 478.41(b)	22	76,512	103	63	67	76,767	3.2%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iv)	15,953	14,722	15,821	16,529	6,360	69,385	2.9%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(D)	709	1,081	475	64,417	774	67,456	2.8%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(5)	12,656	12,632	14,893	13,867	5,101	59,149	2.4%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(C)	3,779	1,142	711	50,251	746	56,629	2.3%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(i)	2,950	1,005	19,345	32,213	56	55,569	2.3%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)	7,912	2,305	633	36,842	46	47,738	2.0%
27 CFR 478.123(d)	9,671	13,649	8,841	9,275	3,222	44,658	1.8%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i)	10,298	9,573	11,678	9,081	3,711	44,341	1.8%
27 CFR 478.122(a)	36,605	1,594	1,055	848	44	40,146	1.7%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(2)	119	55	177	32,110	122	32,583	1.3%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(A)	2	203	32,019	39	3	32,266	1.3%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(4)	3,996	5,217	5,477	10,052	4,185	28,927	1.2%
27 CFR 478.126a	5,819	6,035	6,911	6,609	3,334	28,708	1.2%
27 CFR 478.124(b)	2,467	5,661	9,308	866	1,290	19,592	0.8%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)	1,788	279	13,983	25	27	16,102	0.7%
27 CFR 555.123(d)	8	21	18	15,986		16,033	0.7%
27 CFR 478.102(a)	2,774	2,463	3,091	1,959	815	11,102	0.5%
27 CFR 478.122(b)	8,811	391	1,188	111	30	10,531	0.4%
27 CFR 478.124(a)	2,630	2,893	2,316	1,673	665	10,177	0.4%
27 CFR 478.41(a)	9,616	63	70	25	108	9,882	0.4%
27 CFR 555.123(a)	9,181	75		4		9,260	0.4%
27 CFR 555.123(b)	9,176					9,176	0.4%
27 CFR 479.31(a)	6,682	6	3	12	19	6,722	0.3%
27 CFR 478.129(b)	847	2,385	1,276	963	558	6,029	0.2%
27 CFR 478.50	1,573	1,802	1,265	418	78	5,136	0.2%
27 CFR 478.113			3,735	2		3,737	0.2%
27 CFR 478.125(h)	3,427	148	5	5		3,585	0.1%
27 CFR 478.131(a)(2)	607	774	856	1,052	273	3,562	0.1%
27 CFR 478.103(a)	686	2,541	23	184	22	3,456	0.1%
27 CFR 478.128(c)	393	1,767	329	748	146	3,383	0.1%
27 CFR 478.121(a)	855	270	1,810	37	25	2,997	0.1%
27 CFR 478.121(c)	907	121	1,524	144	116	2,812	0.1%
27 CFR 479.131	228	216	875	182	1,240	2,741	0.1%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(1)	995	519	329	162	62	2,067	0.1%
27 CFR 478.36	2	26	1,646	51	253	1,978	0.1%
27 CFR 478.126(a)	104	872	789	156	8	1,929	0.1%
27 CFR 479.102(a)	38	13	1608	6		1,665	0.1%
27 CFR 478.122(d)	916	483	231	25	3	1,658	0.1%
27 CFR 478.58	85	50	432	825	98	1,490	0.1%
27 CFR 478.123(c)	23	119	1,287	12		1,441	0.1%
27 CFR 478.99(a)	267	361	409	224	151	1,412	0.1%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(E)	37	240	1,120			1,397	0.1%
27 CFR 478.99(b)(2)	47	411	408	405	111	1,382	0.1%
27 CFR 478.102(c)	357	242	254	303	155	1,311	0.1%

27 CFR 478.99(c)	607	243	105	163	82	1,200	0.0%
27 CFR 479.88(b)	92	196	227	48	549	1,112	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(B)	275	37	645	71	15	1,043	0.0%
27 CFR 478.100(a)(1)	328	167	132	232	135	994	0.0%
27 CFR 478.93	4	920				924	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(c)	10	4	770	1	1	786	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(a)	54	233	444	36		767	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(ii)	131	268	175	126	64	764	0.0%
27 CFR 479.86		3	41	14	646	704	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(d)(2)	600		60	1	1	662	0.0%
27 CFR 478.34	16	161	228	27	216	648	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)	1	24	26	402	175	628	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(a)	1	555	13			569	0.0%
27 CFR 478.39a	59	153	142	110	32	496	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(d)(1)	34	137	184	73	60	488	0.0%
27 CFR 478.39(a)	76	191	200			467	0.0%
27 CFR 478.100(c)	233	10	24	77	95	439	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(d)	49	293	27	37	15	421	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 923(g)(5)(A)			14	243	156	413	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(a)(2)	90	235	26	20	22	393	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iii)	68	79	82	111	32	372	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(b)	67	26	20	127	64	304	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(f).	211	13	23			247	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(4)(iii)				1	241	242	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(b)	4	11	2	4	220	241	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(3)	1		232	1		234	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)	26	99	60	22	23	230	0.0%
27 CFR 479.105(a)	3	6	204	1		214	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(d)	4	129	58	1		192	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)	29	108	47			184	0.0%
27 CFR 479.84	8	77	51	17	25	178	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a	8	103	40	26	1	178	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a(a)(4)	36	11	79	45	1	172	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(a)(3)	9	5	143	1		158	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(5)	34	109	1		11	155	0.0%
27 CFR 478.134(a)		101	26	20	4	151	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(e)		3	16	28	91	138	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(b).		5	14	109		128	0.0%
27 CFR 478.54	22	32	27	37	7	125	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(i)	9	1	13	85	10	118	0.0%
27 CFR 479.21(a)	20	20	48	23	6	117	0.0%
27 CFR 478.52(a)	26	26	23	20	12	107	0.0%
27 CFR 478.25a	14	9	10	48	21	102	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(a)	3	99				102	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124a	3	79	13	1	3	99	0.0%
27 CFR 478.51	6	9	77	3	3	98	0.0%
27 CFR 478.94	2	63	30	2		97	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(a)	50	21	8	1		80	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1)	4		70	5		79	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(3)	4	1	23	18	31	77	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(9)	55	6	9	6		76	0.0%
27 CFR 478.23(b)	8	46	13	5	4	76	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(5)	52	9	3	2		66	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(e)	52	12				64	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(b)				23	41	64	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(e)	16	3	3	26	14	62	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(1)	40	11	5	3	1	60	0.0%

27 CFR 555.124(c)(1)	15	14	27	3		59	0.0%
27 CFR 479.62	1	1		55		57	0.0%
27 CFR 447.45(b)			49			49	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(c)(1)(ii)(A)			48			48	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(c)	1	4	25	12	5	47	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(a)(3)(iii)	3		43			46	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(a)(1)		5	13	1	20	39	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(ii)		2	36			38	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(g)	35		1		2	38	0.0%
27 CFR 447.34(b)		37				37	0.0%
27 CFR 478.121(b)	3	1	27	4	2	37	0.0%
27 CFR 447.45(a)(2)(b)		37				37	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(e)			1	19	15	35	0.0%
27 CFR 479.114	5	1	28			34	0.0%
27 CFR 478.132(a)(2)	7	14	10			31	0.0%
27 CFR 478.91	5	4	5	13	2	29	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(b)	9		20			29	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(2)		29				29	0.0%
28 CFR 25.6(a)	9	6	11	2		28	0.0%
27 CFR 478.53	4	3	9	7	4	27	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(g)	10		16			26	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)(1)	19	7				26	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(c)		22	3			25	0.0%
27 CFR 555.126(a)	24					24	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(a)	6	5	3	4	5	23	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)(2)(ii)		23				23	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(i)	3	18				21	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(b)	1		17			18	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(t)				10	8	18	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)(2)				1	17	18	0.0%
27 CFR 479.112(a)	2	5	9			16	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(7)	8	1	3	3		15	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)(i)		5	10			15	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(6)	11	1	1	2		15	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(m)				2	12	14	0.0%
27 CFR 478.127	5	3	3	2	1	14	0.0%
27 CFR 555.21(a)	13					13	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(4)	3	1	6	3		13	0.0%
27 CFR 478.57(a)	6	3	1	2	1	13	0.0%
27 CFR 479.48	2	9	1	1		13	0.0%
27 CFR 478.44(a)	1		8		3	12	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(2)	7	3		2		12	0.0%
27 CFR 555.102(a)			11			11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)(1)	2		9			11	0.0%
28 CFR 25.11(b)(2)			11			11	0.0%
27 CFR 479.105(f).			11			11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(a)(1)	3	4	4			11	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 2(a) & 18 U.S.C. 922(g)				5	6	11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)(1)	3	2	6			11	0.0%
27 CFR 479.141	4		1	4	2	11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)(1)(iv)	4	1	3	2	1	11	0.0%
Unknown				7	3	10	0.0%
27 CFR 479.142				10		10	0.0%
27 CFR 479.88(a)				10		10	0.0%
26 USC 5861(d)					9	9	0.0%
27 CFR 479.90(b)	4	1		1	3	9	0.0%
27 CFR 479.61		3	6			9	0.0%

18 U.S.C. 924(a)(3)				2	6	8	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(z)				4	4	8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(3)	3	1	1	3		8	0.0%
27 CFR 555.29		6	2			8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)(ii)		1	7			8	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)	8					8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(4)	2	2	1	2		7	0.0%
27 CFR 555.26(a)		6	1			7	0.0%
27 CFR 479.49	7					7	0.0%
27 CFR 447.62		7				7	0.0%
27 CFR 555.201(f)		6				6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(8)	3	1		2		6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(c)				5	1	6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(1)	4		2			6	0.0%
27 CFR 447.41(a)			6			6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.36(a)		5				5	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)(2)(iv)		4				4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.134(c)	1	3				4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)	4					4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.122(c)	1	1	1			3	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(F)(1)			2	1		3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.23(a)(2).	1			2		3	0.0%
27 CFR 479.44			2			2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.33(b)		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(b)			1	1		2	0.0%
18 U.S.C. Â§ 2 & 18 U.S.C. Â§ 922(a)(1)(A)					2	2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.33a		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.83		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.26		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(c)		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.46		1	1			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.33			2			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.47(b)(5)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(h)			1			1	0.0%
28 CFR 25.11(a)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.88(c)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(c)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.89			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(d)(1)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.118		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(b)(1)					1	1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(3)				1		1	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 923(a)(3)(A)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.47(b)(4)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(d)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.47(b)(6)(ii)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.37			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.50(a)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.28				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(e)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(f)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(9)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102	0					0	0.0%
Total	**452,996**	**566,187**	**637,052**	**657,511**	**107,393**	**2,421,139**	**100.0%**

Table IR-11: All Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections of Type 01 FFLs with Skewed Violations Excluded, 2016 – 2020

CFR Citation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	% of Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.125(e)	94,587	81,246	109,817	73,409	21,110	380,169	52.4%
27 CFR 478.21(a)	22,199	14,043	17,344	20,716	7,099	81,401	11.2%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1)	11,945	13,209	14,132	24,240	10,672	74,198	10.2%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iv)	9,629	7,764	9,537	9,641	3,805	40,376	5.6%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(5)	8,051	6,102	7,040	9,303	2,911	33,407	4.6%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i)	5,491	5,106	6,944	5,749	2,416	25,706	3.5%
27 CFR 478.126a	3,847	3,576	4,034	3,956	2,211	17,624	2.4%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(4)	2,733	3,117	3,381	5,464	2,219	16,914	2.3%
27 CFR 478.124(b)	1,741	2,171	3,293	67	25	7,297	1.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)	1,534	1,598	2,055	1,368	536	7,091	1.0%
27 CFR 478.124(a)	1,811	1,768	1,021	1,086	348	6,034	0.8%
27 CFR 478.129(b)	468	1,807	765	663	348	4,051	0.6%
27 CFR 478.125(h)	3,422		2			3,424	0.5%
27 CFR 478.50	1,529	724	664	47	65	3,029	0.4%
27 CFR 478.103(a)	300	2,214	15	180	15	2,724	0.4%
27 CFR 478.121(c)	712	25	1,462	45	75	2,319	0.3%
27 CFR 478.131(a)(2)	332	423	512	653	167	2,087	0.3%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(1)	817	355	257	60	35	1,524	0.2%
27 CFR 479.131	57	11	105	45	1,189	1,407	0.2%
27 CFR 478.58	32	27	400	783	14	1,256	0.2%
27 CFR 478.126(a)	66	468	476	117	6	1,133	0.2%
27 CFR 478.99(b)(2)	34	276	398	339	84	1,131	0.2%
27 CFR 478.128(c)	253	132	183	446	116	1,130	0.2%
27 CFR 478.121(a)	823	65	35	30	17	970	0.1%
27 CFR 478.102(c)	154	130	164	195	120	763	0.1%
27 CFR 478.99(a)	145	225	156	157	72	755	0.1%
27 CFR 479.86		1		9	646	656	0.1%
27 CFR 478.99(c)	338	100	46	91	48	623	0.1%
27 CFR 555.124(a)	1	555				556	0.1%
27 CFR 479.88(b)	1	2	6	1	545	555	0.1%
27 CFR 478.100(a)(1)	73	56	124	199	98	550	0.1%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(ii)	79	161	113	68	40	461	0.1%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)	1	21	16	255	130	423	0.1%
27 CFR 478.39(a)	73	33	143			249	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iii)	37	39	49	82	22	229	0.0%
27 CFR 478.39a	39	81	25	61	21	227	0.0%
27 CFR 478.41(b)	2	9	103	57	37	208	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 923(g)(5)(A)			11	98	85	194	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)	18	82	41	16	16	173	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)	14	108	47			169	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(b)	1	26	17	92	29	165	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(5)	33	109	1		11	154	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a	7	103	13	25	1	149	0.0%
27 CFR 478.41(a)	42	51	43	10	1	147	0.0%
27 CFR 478.100(c)		8	24	73	41	146	0.0%
27 CFR 478.134(a)		100	26	12	3	141	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(c)	8	2	96	1	1	108	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(d)	42	9	17	31	8	107	0.0%
27 CFR 478.51	4	3	73	2	1	83	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(e)		1	3	9	69	82	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1)	4		70	5		79	0.0%

27 CFR 478.125(a)	50	21	7			78	0.0%
27 CFR 478.25a	12	5	10	33	14	74	0.0%
27 CFR 478.23(b)	4	44	9	1	1	59	0.0%
27 CFR 478.52(a)	15	14	10	14	4	57	0.0%
27 CFR 478.54	10	17	12	14	4	57	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(i)	6	1	2	40	6	55	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(a)	38	3	6			47	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(e)	36	9				45	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(a)(3)(iii)			43			43	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(e)	14	3	2	19	5	43	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(3)	3		12	14	12	41	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(ii)		2	36			38	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(c)	1	4	23	6	3	37	0.0%
27 CFR 478.121(b)	3	1	23	4	1	32	0.0%
27 CFR 479.21(a)		9	22			31	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(2)		29				29	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(1)	9	14	5			28	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(e)				12	14	26	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a(a)(4)	1	8	1	14		24	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124a	1	7	12	1	3	24	0.0%
27 CFR 555.126(a)	24					24	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(9)	15	2	3	4		24	0.0%
27 CFR 478.34	2	5	4	7	4	22	0.0%
27 CFR 478.36		18		3	1	22	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(f)			22			22	0.0%
27 CFR 479.31(a)		2			18	20	0.0%
27 CFR 478.91	2	3	4	10		19	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(5)	8	6	2	2		18	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(1)	12	2		2	1	17	0.0%
27 CFR 478.132(a)(2)	2	6	8			16	0.0%
27 CFR 478.53	3	1	2	6	3	15	0.0%
28 CFR 25.6(a)	6		9			15	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)(i)		5	10			15	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(b)		1	13			14	0.0%
27 CFR 555.21(a)	13					13	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(m)					12	12	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(a)	4	2	2	2	2	12	0.0%
27 CFR 478.44(a)	1		8		2	11	0.0%
27 CFR 555.102(a)			11			11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(a)(3)	4	4	2	1		11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(b)	4	1	1	2	2	10	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(g)	10					10	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(t)				3	7	10	0.0%
27 CFR 479.48		9				9	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(g)	6				2	8	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(a)	4	4				8	0.0%
27 CFR 479.84			3	2	3	8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(b)	8					8	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(4)	3	1	4			8	0.0%
27 CFR 479.49	7					7	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)(1)(iv)	1	1	3	1	1	7	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)(1)		7				7	0.0%
27 CFR 478.94	1	4	1	1		7	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(a)(1)	1	2	4			7	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)(ii)			6			6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(7)	1	1	2	2		6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.127	2	2	1		1	6	0.0%

27 CFR 478.125(c)				5	1	6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(6)	3		1	2		6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(1)	4		1			5	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(z)				4	1	5	0.0%
Unknown				2	3	5	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(3)	1			3		4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)	4					4	0.0%
27 CFR 447.41(a)			4			4	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 2(a) & 18 U.S.C. 922(g)				1	3	4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(2)	2			2		4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.134(c)	1	3				4	0.0%
27 CFR 479.141	4					4	0.0%
27 CFR 479.105(a)			4			4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)(1)	1	1	1			3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.57(a)	1	1			1	3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(4)			1	2		3	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(b)				2	1	3	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 924(a)(3)					3	3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.123(b)			2			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.23(a)(2)	1			1		2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.33a		2				2	0.0%
18 U.S.C. Â§ 2 & 18 U.S.C. Â§ 922(a)(1)(A)					2	2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.123(a)		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(8)				2		2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(3)	1			1		2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(b)			1	1		2	0.0%
27 CFR 555.26(a)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.47(b)(6)(ii)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(e)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(D)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.50(a)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.47(b)(4)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(C)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 555.29			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(3)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(d)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.112(c)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.103		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.89			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(9)	1					1	0.0%
26 USC 5861(d)					1	1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(d)(1)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(C)				1		1	0.0%
Total	**173,901**	**148,535**	**185,682**	**160,209**	**57,670**	**725,997**	**100.0%**

Table IR-12: All Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections of Type 02 FFLs with Skewed Violations Excluded, 2016 – 2020

CFR Citation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	% of Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.125(e)	16,747	27,371	23,878	13,942	5,535	87,473	37.8%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1)	6,426	6,551	8,888	11,358	3,726	36,949	16.0%
27 CFR 478.21(a)	5,814	6,513	8,907	10,148	2,698	34,080	14.7%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iv)	3,841	3,843	4,275	4,761	1,506	18,226	7.9%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(5)	2,315	2,442	4,992	3,043	1,104	13,896	6.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i)	3,425	2,087	2,541	2,279	670	11,002	4.8%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(4)	751	1,015	1,175	3,736	1,388	8,065	3.5%
27 CFR 478.124(b)	23	1,726	4,267	164	8	6,188	2.7%
27 CFR 478.126a	957	1,094	1,372	1,308	486	5,217	2.3%
27 CFR 478.102(a)	364	245	376	181	116	1,282	0.6%
27 CFR 478.129(b)	240	285	348	201	130	1,204	0.5%
27 CFR 478.124(a)	143	117	494	153	145	1,052	0.5%
27 CFR 478.103(c)	2		674			676	0.3%
27 CFR 478.131(a)(2)	92	86	215	165	35	593	0.3%
27 CFR 478.126(a)	10	262	167	34		473	0.2%
27 CFR 478.22(a)		1	434	1		436	0.2%
27 CFR 478.99(c)	195	114	48	44	23	424	0.2%
27 CFR 478.128(c)	30	88	16	280	2	416	0.2%
27 CFR 478.102(c)	161	49	52	62	21	345	0.1%
27 CFR 478.103(a)	277	4	5	2	3	291	0.1%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(1)	94	36	23	67	4	224	0.1%
27 CFR 478.99(a)	43	57	46	21	31	198	0.1%
27 CFR 478.100(a)(1)	169	19		1	8	197	0.1%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(ii)	38	40	40	43	10	171	0.1%
27 CFR 478.34	3	153	5	4		165	0.1%
27 CFR 478.39(a)	3	153	1			157	0.1%
27 CFR 478.125(h)	3	146	3	5		157	0.1%
27 CFR 478.39a	14	15	78	42	5	154	0.1%
27 CFR 478.41(a)	1	9	25	4	107	146	0.1%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)		3		103	22	128	0.1%
27 CFR 479.131	60	2	20			82	0.0%
27 CFR 478.50	1	77	2		1	81	0.0%
27 CFR 478.121(c)	2	34	19	6	12	73	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)(2)	11	6	1	43	5	66	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a(a)(4)	34			31		65	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(b)			2	28	22	52	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iii)	13	11	8	10	5	47	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(9)	36	1	5	2		44	0.0%
27 CFR 478.58	1		19	2	17	39	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 923(g)(5)(A)				30	7	37	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(i)	3		11	20	2	36	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(1)	21	4	5	1		31	0.0%
27 CFR 478.100(c)	29			1	1	31	0.0%
27 CFR 478.41(b)		2		2	27	31	0.0%
27 CFR 479.21(a)		4	26			30	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)	5	7	7	2	5	26	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(1)	1		22	3		26	0.0%
27 CFR 478.54	2	4	9	7	2	24	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a			24			24	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(b)	1		20			21	0.0%
27 CFR 479.84		3	15	1		19	0.0%

27 CFR 478.124(e)	16	3				19	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(5)	16	1	1			18	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(g)			16			16	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(d)	3	1	5	4	2	15	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(3)	1	1	11			13	0.0%
27 CFR 478.36			10	3		13	0.0%
27 CFR 478.132(a)(2)	5	3	2			10	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(c)			2	5	2	9	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(7)	6		1	1		8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(e)			1	6	1	8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(b)		2	1	2	3	8	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(t)				7	1	8	0.0%
28 CFR 25.6(a)	1	3	2	2		8	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)	8					8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(6)	7	1				8	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(2)	5	2				7	0.0%
27 CFR 478.121(a)	2	1	2	2		7	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(e)	1		1	4		6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.57(a)	5	1				6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.51	2	1	1		1	5	0.0%
27 CFR 478.127	3	1	1			5	0.0%
27 CFR 478.53	1	1	3			5	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(a)		1	1	2		4	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 2(a) & 18 U.S.C. 922(g)				3	1	4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(8)	3	1				4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(3)	2	1	1			4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(4)	2	2				4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(a)(3)			3			3	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(e)		2			1	3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)(1)	1	1	1			3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.91	1	1		1		3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.96(c)(1)(iv)	2			1		3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124a	2	1				3	0.0%
Unknown				2		2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.33			2			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.25a	1			1		2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(a)(1)	2					2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(a)(3)(iii)	2					2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.48	2					2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(b)				2		2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(c)			2			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.113				2		2	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(m)				2		2	0.0%
28 CFR 25.11(b)(2)			2			2	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(z)					2	2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.52(a)		1	1			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.47(b)(5)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(d)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.86		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(a)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(5)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.105(a)		1				1	0.0%
26 USC 5861(d)					1	1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.123(c)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(b)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.141				1		1	0.0%

27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)(ii)			1			1	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 923(a)(3)(A)				1		1	0.0%
28 CFR 25.11(a)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.31(a)			1			1	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 924(a)(3)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(h)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(c)			1			1	0.0%
Total	**42,508**	**54,714**	**63,638**	**52,397**	**17,904**	**231,161**	**100.0%**

Table IR-13: All Violations Cited in Completed Compliance Inspections of Type 07 FFLs with Skewed Violations Excluded, 2016 – 2020

CFR Citation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	% of Violations Cited
27 CFR 478.123(a)	48,787	65,235	162,111	107,685	7,283	391,101	29.6%
27 CFR 478.123(b)	29,055	65,420	95,642	49,442	5,516	245,075	18.6%
27 CFR 479.103	59	91,381	922	286	15	92,663	7.0%
27 CFR 478.41(b)		75,000		4	2	75,006	5.7%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(D)	448	1,080	475	64,416	774	67,193	5.1%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(C)	3,378	902	265	50,250	746	55,541	4.2%
27 CFR 478.92(A)(1)(i)	2,950	1,001	18,887	32,213	56	55,107	4.2%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)	5,571	2,088	256	36,818	45	44,778	3.4%
27 CFR 478.123(d)	9,111	13,572	8,182	7,844	3,219	41,928	3.2%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(2)	119	55	177	32,109	122	32,582	2.5%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(A)	2	47	32,019	39	3	32,110	2.4%
27 CFR 478.21(a)	4,554	6,962	6,406	3,781	2,395	24,098	1.8%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(1)	2,858	4,489	4,444	5,209	3,927	20,927	1.6%
27 CFR 555.123(d)	8	21	18	15,986		16,033	1.2%
27 CFR 478.92(A)(1)(ii)	1,788	279	13,730	25	27	15,849	1.2%
27 CFR 478.125(e)	5,413	5,466	2,017	49	17	12,962	1.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(5)	2,056	3,010	2,800	1,465	1,079	10,410	0.8%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iv)	2,356	2,988	1,902	2,040	1,040	10,326	0.8%
27 CFR 555.123(a)	9,181	75		4		9,260	0.7%
27 CFR 555.123(b)	9,176					9,176	0.7%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(i)	1,268	2,334	2,046	1,032	624	7,304	0.6%
27 CFR 479.31(a)	6,680	4	2	12	1	6,699	0.5%
27 CFR 478.124(b)	700	1,762	1,681	635	1,257	6,035	0.5%
27 CFR 478.126a	955	1,282	1,022	1,254	633	5,146	0.4%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(4)	478	1,059	870	821	578	3,806	0.3%
27 CFR 478.113			3,735			3,735	0.3%
27 CFR 478.124(a)	619	982	606	432	170	2,809	0.2%
27 CFR 478.102(a)	828	535	441	406	160	2,370	0.2%
27 CFR 478.50	22	989	596	371	12	1,990	0.2%
27 CFR 478.36	1	8	1,636	20	242	1,907	0.1%
27 CFR 478.128(c)	106	1,547	130	22	28	1,833	0.1%
27 CFR 478.121(a)	29	11	1,770	5	8	1,823	0.1%
27 CFR 478.123(c)	23	119	1,287	10		1,439	0.1%
27 CFR 478.131(a)(2)	167	265	119	234	71	856	0.1%
27 CFR 479.102(A)	32	9	805	6		852	0.1%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(1)(ii)(B)	13	37	645	71	15	781	0.1%
27 CFR 478.129(b)	138	292	160	98	78	766	0.1%
27 CFR 479.131	102	146	97	137	51	533	0.0%
27 CFR 478.34	7	3	219	3	212	444	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(a)	109	323	2	2	4	440	0.0%
27 CFR 478.121(c)	193	60	43	91	28	415	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(a)	53	72	186	45	48	404	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(1)	82	128	48	35	23	316	0.0%
27 CFR 478.126(a)	23	141	141	5	2	312	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(d)	4	282	5	2	5	298	0.0%
27 CFR 478.100(c)	201	2		3	53	259	0.0%
27 CFR 479.88(b)	1	193	11	46	4	255	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(a)(4)(iii)				1	241	242	0.0%
27 CFR 478.100(a)(1)	86	86	8	31	29	240	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(a)(2)	90	78	26	20	22	236	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(3)			232			232	0.0%

27 CFR 479.105(a)	3	5	200	1		209	0.0%
27 CFR 478.58	51	23	12	37	67	190	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)(2)	2	128	9	23	22	184	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(c)	40	58	37	31	14	180	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 923(g)(5)(A)			3	109	62	174	0.0%
27 CFR 479.84	8	74	33	14	22	151	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)	70	29	9	28	11	147	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(a)(3)	5	1	138			144	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(ii)	12	56	22	15	14	119	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(b).		4	1	109		114	0.0%
27 CFR 478.39a	5	57	25	7	6	100	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)(iii)	18	25	23	19	5	90	0.0%
27 CFR 478.94	1	59	29	1		90	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(b)	66			7	13	86	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a(a)(4)	1	3	78		1	83	0.0%
27 CFR 478.128(b)		8			73	81	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(a)	6	35	4	33		78	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)			10	44	23	77	0.0%
27 CFR 478.39(a)		4	56			60	0.0%
27 CFR 479.62	1	1		55		57	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(b)				17	40	57	0.0%
27 CFR 479.21(a)	20	7		23	6	56	0.0%
27 CFR 479.101(e)			13	19	21	53	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(c)(1)(ii)(A)			48			48	0.0%
27 CFR 479.86		1	41	5		47	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(a)(1)		5	13	1	20	39	0.0%
27 CFR 478.52(a)	8	10	7	6	7	38	0.0%
27 CFR 447.34(b)		37				37	0.0%
27 CFR 447.45(a)(2)(b)		37				37	0.0%
27 CFR 478.54	7	9	6	12	1	35	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)	3	10	12	4	2	31	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(2)(i)				25	2	27	0.0%
27 CFR 478.25a	1	4		14	7	26	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(a)(3)				4	19	23	0.0%
27 CFR 478.22(c)		22	1			23	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(i)	3	18				21	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(g)	20		1			21	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(b)			17			17	0.0%
27 CFR 478.23(b)	3	2	4	4	3	16	0.0%
27 CFR 478.41(a)		2	2	11		15	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(c)(3)	15					15	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124a		13	1			14	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(a)			13			13	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(d)	2	2	8			12	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(1)	7	5				12	0.0%
27 CFR 479.105(f)			11			11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(e)	1			1	9	11	0.0%
27 CFR 478.134(a)		1		8	1	10	0.0%
27 CFR 479.142				10		10	0.0%
27 CFR 479.61		3	6			9	0.0%
28 CFR 25.11(b)(2)			9			9	0.0%
27 CFR 478.51		4	3	1	1	9	0.0%
27 CFR 479.90(b)	4	1		1	3	9	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(9)	4	3	1			8	0.0%
27 CFR 447.62		7				7	0.0%
26 USC 5861(d)					7	7	0.0%
27 CFR 478.91	2		1	2	2	7	0.0%

27 CFR 478.128(a)	1	2			3	6	0.0%
27 CFR 555.26(a)		6				6	0.0%
27 CFR 479.141			1	3	2	6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.53		1	3	1	1	6	0.0%
27 CFR 555.201(f)		6				6	0.0%
27 CFR 555.29		6				6	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125a	1		3	1		5	0.0%
28 CFR 25.6(a)	2	3				5	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(4)			2	3		5	0.0%
27 CFR 478.36(a)		5				5	0.0%
27 CFR 478.132(a)(2)		5				5	0.0%
27 CFR 555.124(c)(1)	5					5	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 924(a)(3)				1	3	4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(b)(1)	1		3			4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(h)	2	2				4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.121(b)			3		1	4	0.0%
27 CFR 478.127			1	2		3	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102(f)(1)			2	1		3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.57(a)			1	2		3	0.0%
Unknown				3		3	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 2(a) & 18 U.S.C. 922(g)				1	2	3	0.0%
27 CFR 478.125(a)			1	1		2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.48			1	1		2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(a)(1)		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.83		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.26		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(5)		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.44			2			2	0.0%
27 CFR 479.46		1	1			2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(c)		2				2	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(f)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(d)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(6)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.124(a)(3)(iii)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.122(b)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(e)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(7)	1					1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.88(c)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.23(a)(2)				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.92(b)(1)					1	1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.28				1		1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.129(c)				1		1	0.0%
18 U.S.C. 922(z)					1	1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.103(c)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.32(a)(1)			1			1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.99(c)(2)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 478.102(d)(1)(ii)		1				1	0.0%
27 CFR 479.102	0					0	0.0%
Total	**150,285**	**352,644**	**369,755**	**416,241**	**31,363**	**1,320,288**	**100.0%**

Table IR-18: Total Field IOIs Assigned to States/Territories with IOI to FFL Ratio, 2020 (Excludes Type 03 FFLs)[140]

State or Territory	# FFLs	# Field IOIs	Field IOI to FFL Ratio
AK	728	3	1:243
AL	1,631	11	1:148
AR	1,693	10	1:169
AZ	2,756	19	1:145
CA	3,016	36	1:84
CO	2,402	12	1:200
CT	710	5	1:142
DC[141]	10	0	N/A
DE	153	3	1:51
FL	4,585	37	1:124
GA	2,625	17	1:154
GU	18	0	N/A
HI	117	1	1:117
IA	1,625	3	1:542
ID	1,322	4	1:331
IL	2,145	17	1:126
IN	1,849	14	1:132
KS	1,428	3	1:476
KY	1,824	14	1:130
LA	1,576	12	1:131
MA	669	6	1:112
MD	793	7	1:113
ME	658	4	1:165
MI	2,685	21	1:128
MN	1,780	10	1:178
MO	2,841	30	1:95
MP	3	0	N/A
MS	1,241	7	1:177
MT	1,330	5	1:266
NC	3,296	23	1:143
ND	575	3	1:192
NE	903	5	1:181
NH	651	4	1:163
NJ	407	7	1:58
NM	773	10	1:77
NV	863	5	1:173
NY	2,219	11	1:202
OH	3,268	27	1:121
OK	1,936	9	1:215
OR	1,711	5	1:342
PA	3,335	21	1:159
PR	75	2	1:38
RI	118	1	1:118
SC	1,505	8	1:188
SD	675	4	1:169
TN	2,033	18	1:113
TX	8,980	74	1:121
UT	1,423	8	1:178
VA	2,294	25	1:92
VI	14	0	N/A
VT	396	3	1:132
WA	1,599	10	1:160

WI	1,922	6	1:320
WV	1,140	11	1:104
WY	805	1	1:805
Total	**87,129**	**612**	**1:142**

APPENDIX LRP – LAWS, REGULATIONS, & POLICY

Table LRP-01: Total NFA Form 1 and Form 4 Applications Received by Month/Year, May 2015 – February 2017

Month/Year	Total # of Applications Received
2015-05	13,979
2015-06	14,022
2015-07	13,550
2015-08	14,473
2015-09	12,863
2015-10	13,224
2015-11	13,642
2015-12	19,494
2016-01	24,482
2016-02	26,308
2016-03	30,681
2016-04	27,832
2016-05	32,918
2016-06	50,892
2016-07	78,614
2016-08	6,346
2016-09	6,183
2016-10	8,643
2016-11	9,109
2016-12	9,470
2017-01	9,957
2017-02	9,717
Total	**446,399**

Table LRP-03: Total GCA Pistol Manufacturing Up to .25 Caliber, 1980 – 2020

Year	# of Up to .25 Caliber
1980	55,441
1981	199,007
1982	166,902
1983	49,721
1984	239,221
1985	199,341
1986	169,851
1987	228,890
1988	219,155
1989	260,222
1990	239,347
1991	252,688
1992	366,032
1993	277,306
1994	119,769
1995	51,025
1996	41,156
1997	43,103
1998	50,936
1999	24,393
2000	23,198
2001	5,697
2002	10,009
2003	14,023
2004	10,140
2005	10,471
2006	9,627
2007	11,395
2008	14,622
2009	15,107
2010	21,722
2011	19,182
2012	9,853
2013	18,589
2014	19,240
2015	11,567
2016	13,784
2017	11,958
2018	25,376
2019	53,690
2020	195,977
Total	**3,778,733**

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Description
3D	Three dimensional
41F	Final Rule 41F amended the regulations regarding the making or transferring of a firearm under the National Firearms Act (NFA). The goal of the final rule is to ensure that the identification and background check requirements apply equally to individuals, trusts, and legal entities who apply to make or receive NFA weapons. Final Rule 41F became effective on July 13, 2016.
A&D	Firearms acquisition and disposition record
Abandoned	Qualification inspection IOI recommendation - indicates the applicant for an FFL abandoned the application and thus, it was not approved or denied by ATF.
Adjusted PPI Values	PPI values from the Bureau of Labor Statistics that are adjusted to reflect price deviations from 2000.
AECA	Arms Export Control Act
AFMER	Annual Firearms Manufacturing and Exportation Report
NICS Alternate Permit	Permit that qualifies as an alternative to a NICS background check when purchasing a firearm from an FFL.
Ammunition/Ammunition Components	The term means ammunition or cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellent powder designed for use in any firearm.
Any Other Weapon (AOW)	The term means any weapon or device capable of being concealed on the person from which a shot can be discharged through the energy of an explosive, a pistol or revolver having a barrel with a smooth bore designed or redesigned to fire a fixed shotgun shell, weapons with combination shotgun and rifle barrels 12 inches or more, less than 18 inches in length, from which only a single discharge can be made from either barrel without manual reloading, and shall include any such weapon which may be readily restored to fire. Such term shall not include a pistol or a revolver having a rifled bore, or rifled bores, or weapons designed, made, or intended to be fired from the shoulder and not capable of firing fixed ammunition.
Approved	Qualification Inspection Recommendation – indicates the application was approved and an FFL issued.
AR-type	Generally, refers to weapons utilizing an AR-15 receiver/upper-lower assembly design irrespective of new or different model designations or configurations, characteristics, features, components, accessories, or attachments.
Assault Pistol	1994 Assault Weapons Ban stated, semi-automatic pistols with detachable magazines and two or more of the following: • Magazine that attaches outside the pistol grip • Threaded barrel to attach barrel extender, flash suppressor, handgrip, or suppressor • Barrel shroud safety feature that prevents burns to the operator • A manufactured weight of 50 ounces (1.41kg) or more when the pistol is unloaded • A semi-automatic version of a fully automatic firearm.

Assault Rifle	1994 Assault Weapons Ban stated, semi-automatic rifles able to accept detachable magazines and has two or more of the following: • Folding or telescoping stock • Pistol grip • Bayonet mount • Flash hider or threaded barrel designed to accommodate one • Grenade launcher
Assault Shotgun	1994 Assault Weapons Ban stated, semi-automatic shotguns with two or more of the following: • Folding or telescoping stock • Pistol grip • A fixed magazine capacity in excess of 5 rounds • Detachable magazine.
Assault Weapon	Under the Assault Weapons Ban of 1994, the definition of "assault weapon" included specific semi-automatic firearm models by name, and other semi-automatic firearms that possessed two or more from a set of certain features.
BIS	Bureau of Industry and Security
Burglary	Unlawful; entry of a structure with the intent of stealing
CAD	Computer aided design
Caliber	The internal diameter or bore of a firearm barrel. Also refers to the diameter of a projectile.
CAM	Computer-aided manufacturing
Cartridge	A complete round of ammunition comprised of a cartridge case, primer, propellant powder, and a projectile.
CCL	Commerce Control List
Certain Governmental Agencies	Specific, but not explicitly named or stated, government agencies.
CLEO	Chief Law Enforcement Officer
CNC	Computer numerical control - a computerized manufacturing process using pre-programmed software and coding to control the movement of the fabrication tools.
Combination/Combo Gun	A firearm having combination rifle and shotgun barrels
Commerce	Travel, trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several states, U.S. territories, or between the District of Columbia and any state, U.S. territory or between any foreign country or any U.S. territory or possession and any state or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same state, U.S. territory but through any other state or the District of Columbia or a foreign country.
Completed Inspection	Completed firearms inspection.

Compliance Inspection	By law, a firearms compliance inspection may be conducted once every 12 months.
Curio and Relics	What firearms are considered to be curio and relic firearms? | Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
Destructive Device (DD)	(a) Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas (1) bomb, (2) grenade, (3) rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, (4) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one–quarter ounce, (5) mine, or (6) device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding paragraphs of this definition; (b) any type of weapon (other than a shotgun or a shotgun shell which the Director finds is generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes) by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one–half inch in diameter; and (c) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.
DL3	Demand Letter 3 - Demand letter 3 is issued monthly to assist ATF in its efforts to investigate and combat the illegal movement of firearms along and across the Southwest border. ATF requires licensed dealers and pawnbrokers in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas to submit record information on multiple sales of certain rifles defined as semiautomatic rifles capable of accepting a detachable magazine and with a caliber greater than .22 (including .223/5.56 caliber).
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOS	Department of State
EAR	Export Administration Regulations
ECCN	Export Control Classification Number
eForms	Applications - eForms | Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (atf.gov)
EMSV	Estimated minimum sales volume
eTrace	Fact Sheet - eTrace: Internet-Based Firearms Tracing and Analysis | Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (atf.gov)
FEIS	ATF's Firearms and Explosives Import System (FEIS)
FELD	ATF Firearms and Explosives Law Division
FFL	Federal Firearm License/Federal Firearms Licensee

Final Rule	The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), established a uniform process for publishing, obtaining comments on, and finalizing regulations. This standard rulemaking process is known as "informal rulemaking." The APA requires that agencies in most cases issue a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) and provide an opportunity for public comments. Once the comments are considered that agency may then issue a final rule. Any final rule must include a preamble and rule text. The preamble includes a response to the significant, relevant issues raised in public comments and a statement providing the basis and the purpose of the rule. Typically, agencies respond to all public comments in the preamble of the final rule and make the final rule effective a minimum of 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.
Flats	A receiver blank that has the shape and other features of a frame or receiver on a single flat piece of metal that must be folded into the final shape of the frame or receiver to be functional.
FOPA	Firearm Owners' Protection Act
Frame/Receiver (Final Rule 05)	(1) The term "frame" means the part of a handgun, or variants thereof, that provides housing or a structure for the primary energized component designed to hold back the hammer, striker, bolt, or similar component prior to initiation of the firing sequence (i.e., sear or equivalent), even if pins or other attachments are required to connect such component to the housing or structure. (2) The term "receiver" means the part of a rifle, shotgun, or projectile weapon other than a handgun, or variants thereof, that provides housing or a structure for the primary component designed to block or seal the breech prior to initiation of the firing sequence (i.e., bolt, breechblock, or equivalent), even if pins or other attachments are required to connect such component to the housing or structure.
GCA	A term used for the Gun Control Act of 1968 and its latter amendments.
General Treasury Fund	The General Fund of the Government consists of assets and liabilities used to finance the daily and long-term operations of the U.S. Government. It also includes accounts used in management of the budget of the U.S. Government.
Ghost Gun	A term commonly used for a Privately Made Firearm that expels a projectile.
Handgun	The term "handgun" means—(A) a firearm which has a short stock and is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand; and (B) any combination of parts from which a firearm described in subparagraph (A) can be assembled.
IIC	International Import Certificate
Implements of War	The term "Implements of War" is a term which indicated weapons considered collectively: arms, munitions, weaponry, weapon systems, ammo, ammunition parts, components, or accessories. This term of art is now generally covered in the broader designation of *defense articles,* which includes (but is not limited to) any item designated in Title 27 CFR Ch.2, §§447.21 or 447.22. The term is still retained on many official documents or forms.
IOI	Industry Operations Investigator

Larceny	Unlawful taking of property, no use of force/violence
Licensee Out of Business	Compliance inspection recommendation - indicates the FFL has chosen to discontinue the license.
Long gun	A term commonly used for either a rifle or shotgun.
Machinegun (MG)	Any weapon which 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. The term shall also include the frame or receiver of any such weapon, any part designed and intended solely and exclusively, or combination of parts designed and intended, for use in converting a weapon into a machinegun, and any combination of parts from which a machinegun can be assembled if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person.
Machinegun conversion device	Any part designed and intended solely and exclusively, or combination of parts, designed and intended, for use in converting a weapon into a machinegun.
MAG	Abbreviation for Magnum
MAGLOCLEN	Mid-Atlantic Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network
Northern Mariana Islands	Abbreviation codes are MK and MP
Miscellaneous Firearm	AFMER Category: Any firearms not included in the other categories, such as frames or receivers, etc. that are not identified as particular firearms.
Missing/Loss	Losses of firearm inventory not associated with a crime
MOCIC	Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center
MSR	Multiple Sales Report
Multiple Sale	Each licensee shall prepare a report of multiple sales or other dispositions whenever the licensee sells or otherwise disposes of, at one time or during any five consecutive business days, two or more pistols, or revolvers, or any combination of pistols and revolvers totaling two or more, to an unlicensed person. Multiple sales also include reporting requirements associated with the DL3.
Nebraska	Abbreviation codes are NE and NB
NESPIN	New England State Police Information Network
NFA	A term that is used for the National Firearms Act of 1934 and its latter amendments.
NFRTR	National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record
NIBIN	National Integrated Ballistic Information Network
NICS	National Instant Criminal Background Check System
No Violations Cited	Firearm compliance inspection recommendation, in which no violations were cited.
NTC	National Tracing Center Division
OCCA	Organized Crime Control Act of 1970

PARA	Abbreviation for Parabellum
Parent Entity	Because FFLs are issued for each specific location where regulated business activities are conducted; some business entities must use multiple licensed locations to accomplish their manufacturing or sales objectives. For example, firearm manufacturer ABC Company may use multiple product specific manufacturing locations in different states to produce their full product line. Similarly, many retailers / pawnbrokers have multiple sales locations through which they service the needs of their clientele. Finally, many manufacturers and retailers expand their capacity through the acquisition of other manufacturers or retailers' business locations but retain the brand or store names to promote brand / consumer loyalty. To fully comprehend the scope of all regulated activity conducted by these controlling business entities, ATF aggregated related FFLs and/or licensees owned or controlled by the same business organization using the term "parent entity" to describe the relationship to each related "child entity." This allows for the aggregation of related data at the parent entity level. As used in these reports, the parent entity represents the current structure of the regulated firearms industry. Because the dates of mergers and acquisitions are not captured in ATF information systems, we attribute all current and historical data to the parent entity as that business organization existed on April 6, 2022.
PII	Personally identifiable information.
Pistol	A weapon originally designed, made, and intended to fire a projectile (bullet) from one or more barrels when held in one hand, and having (a) a chamber(s) as an integral part(s) of, or permanently aligned with, the bore(s); and (b) a short stock designed to be gripped by one hand and at an angle to and extending below the line of the bore(s).
PMF	Privately Made Firearm
Polymer	Descriptive term used for a product made from a natural or synthetic chemical liquid compound that ultimately hardens to form the final product.
PPI	A family of indexes that measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. See Producer Price Index Home: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (bls.gov)
Private Sale	The lawful sale of a firearm from an unlicensed seller to an unlicensed buyer.
Purpose Code	NICS codes used to indicate the type of firearm sale and the type of firearms involved.
Qualification Inspection	Prior to issuance of an FFL or FEL/P, ATF conducts an inspection of the applicant to verify eligibility of the license.

Redemption	When a firearm is pawned and then returned to the same person that pawned it.
Report of Violations Only	Compliance inspection recommendation indicating the inspection resulted in the FFL being cited for violations.
Reported Business Premises	The business premises reported by the FFL and recorded in the Federal Licensing System.
Revocation	Compliance inspection recommendation indicating that the FFL be revoked.
Revolver	A projectile weapon, of the pistol type, having a breechloading chambered cylinder so arranged that the cocking of the hammer or movement of the trigger rotates it and brings the next cartridge in line with the barrel for firing.
Rifle	The term "rifle" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.
RISS	Regional Intelligence Sharing System
RMIN	Rocky Mountain Information Network
Robbery	Unlawful taking of property, with threat/usage of violence
ROCIC	Regional Organized Crime Information Center
Ruling	ATF publishes rulings and procedures to promote uniform understanding and application of the laws and regulations it administers, and to provide uniform methods for performing operations in compliance with the requirements of the law and regulations. Rulings represent ATF's guidance as to the application of the law and regulations to the entire state of facts involved and apply retroactively unless otherwise indicated.
Safe Explosives Act of 2002	This Act restricted the availability of explosives to prohibited persons, strengthened licensing and permitting requirements, and aided in the fight against terrorism.
Settlement in lieu of revocation	Compliance inspection recommendation indicating ATF and the FFL have reached an agreement (i.e., suspension of the license and/or fine) rather than proceeding with revoking the license.
Short-Barrel Rifle (SBR)	The term "short–barreled rifle" means a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon, as modified, has an overall length of less than twenty–six inches.
Short-Barrel Shotgun (SBS)	The term "short–barreled shotgun" means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration, modification or otherwise) if such a weapon as modified has an overall length of less than twenty–six inches.
Shotgun	The term "shotgun" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball-shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

Silencer	The terms “firearm silencer” and “firearm muffler” mean any device for silencing, muffling, or diminishing the report of a portable firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.
Small Arms	Comprises small arms, other ordnance, and/or ordnance accessories associated with industry index 332994 of the North American Industry Classification System. See North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) U.S. Census Bureau
SOT	Special Occupational Tax
SPEC	Abbreviation for Special
Sporting	Referring to the traditional shooting sports of hunting, target shooting, skeet, and trap shooting. Does not include police or military-style shooting competitions.
Surrendered in lieu of revocation	Compliance inspection recommendation indicating the FFL voluntarily surrendered the license because ATF was planning to pursue revocation of the license.
SWB	Southwest Border includes the states of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas.
Tax-Exempt Application	All other applications associated with the registration, temporary interstate transport, or export of weapons that fall under the purview of the NFA that do not require a tax to be paid. These include ATF Forms 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, and 5320.2.
Tax-Paid Application	Application to make or transfer a weapon that falls under the purview of the NFA. This includes the ATF Form 1 and Form 4.
Theft	The act of stealing, specifically the felonious taking and removing of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it.
Transferor	The seller
Transferee	The buyer
TTR	Time-to-Recovery. The TTR for FFL thefts inventory losses is calculated by subtracting the date the firearm was recovered from the date the FFL reported it missing to ATF.
Unknown/Not Reported	Compliance Inspection Recommendation is unknown.
USMIL	United States Munitions Import List
USML	United States Munitions List
Variance	An alternant method or procedure which still fulfills the regulatory obligations and is not contrary to the law.
Warning Conference	Compliance inspection recommendation indicating a meeting between the FFL and the ATF to discuss the violations found during the inspection is warranted.

Warning Letter	Compliance inspection recommendation indicating the results of the inspection warrant ATF to follow-up with a letter to the FFL explaining the violations and emphasizing future violations could result in revocation of the license.
Withdrawn	Qualification inspection recommendation indicating the FFL applicant has voluntarily withdrawn their application for a license.
WSIN	Western States Information Network
YOY	Year-over-year

ENDNOTES

[1] All references to firearms and ammunition manufacturing in this section refer to licensed manufacturing.
[2] Destructive Device is defined in Title 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(4) as (A) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas— (i) bomb, (ii) grenade, (iii) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, (iv) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, (v) mine, or (vi) device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clauses; (B) any type of weapon (other than a shotgun or a shotgun shell which the Attorney General finds is generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes) by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter; and (C) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in subparagraph (A) or (B) and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.
[3] GCA firearms: Include handguns, rifles, shotguns, combination guns, and miscellaneous firearms
[4] *Historical Population Change Data (1910 to 2020)*. (2021, April 21). Census.Gov. Retrieved December 9, 2021, from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/dec/popchange-data-text.html
[5] Parent Entity: Since FFLs are issued for each specific location where regulated business activities are conducted; some business entities must use multiple licensed locations to accomplish their manufacturing or sales objectives. For example, firearm manufacturer ABC Company may use multiple product specific manufacturing locations in different states to produce their full product line. Similarly, many retailers / pawnbrokers have multiple sales locations through which they service the needs of their clientele. Finally, many manufacturers and retailers expand their capacity through the acquisition of other manufacturers or retailers' business locations but retain the brand or trade names to promote brand / consumer loyalty. To fully and succinctly describe the scope of all regulated activity conducted by these controlling business entities, ATF aggregates related FFLs and/or separate FFLs owned or controlled by the same business organization under a common "parent entity" name under which each related FFL "child entity" falls. This allows for the aggregation of related data at the parent entity level. As used in these reports, the "parent entity" represents the current structure of the regulated firearms industry. Since the dates of mergers and acquisitions are not captured in ATF information systems, we attribute all current and historical data to the parent entity as that business organization exists today. ATF has grouped all child entity manufacturers under 85 manufacturer parent entities. Each manufacturer parent entity may only report manufacturing certain types of firearms (E.g., NFA vs GCA, pistols vs rifles, silencers vs machineguns).
[6] Total rifles manufactured includes the total number of assault rifles manufactured in 2000. Title 18 U.S.C. § 922(v) defined an assault rifle as any semi-automatic rifle able to accept detachable magazines that has two or more of the following features: a folding or telescoping stock, pistol grip, bayonet mount, flash hider or threaded barrel designed to accommodate one, grenade launcher. This law was in effect from 1994 through September 13, 2004.
[7] Total pistols manufactured include the total number of assault pistols manufactured in 2000. Title 18 U.S.C. § 922(v) defined an assault pistol as any semi-automatic pistols with detachable magazines and two or more of the following features: a magazine that attaches outside the pistol grip, threaded barrel to attach barrel extender, flash suppressor, handgrip, or suppressor, barrel shroud safety feature that prevents burns to the operator, a manufactured weight of 50 ounces (1.41kg) or more when the pistol is unloaded, a semi-automatic version of a fully automatic firearm. This law was in effect from 1994 through September 13, 2004.
[8] Total pistols manufactured includes assault pistols.
[9] For purposes of this section "9mm" refers to a caliber range of up to 9MM PARA reflected in AFMER filings. See Table M-08 in Appendix M - Manufacturing to review lists of those calibers that constitute the AFMER pistol and revolver caliber ranges.
[10] For purposes of this section ".22" refers to a caliber range of up to .22 caliber reflected in AFMER filings. See Table M-08 in Appendix M - Manufacturing to review lists of those calibers that constitute the AFMER pistol and revolver caliber ranges.
[11] Total rifles manufactured includes assault rifles.
[12] AFMER data aggregates shotgun and combination gun manufacturing in the same category. All references to shotguns in this section includes combination gun manufacturing.
[13] Total number of shotguns includes assault shotguns.
[14]Retrieved on December 4, 2021, from https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/05/21/2021-10058/definition-of-frame-or-receiver-and-identification-of-firearms

[15] Cal. Penal Code § 30605. See generally Cal. Penal Code §§ 30600-30675, 30900-30965, 31000-31005. For state assault weapon regulations, see Cal. Code Regs. tit. 11, §§ 5459-5473, 5495, 5499
[16] Computerized numerical control, (CNC) a computerized manufacturing process using pre-programmed software and coding to control the movement of the fabrication tools.
[17] Wintemute, G.J. Ghost guns: spookier than you think they are. Inj. Epidemiol. 8, 13 (2021).
[18] All Google searches were conducted using quotation marks. Enclosing a search term within quotation marks returns only exact matches. Google search results will vary from computer to computer based on a variety of factors considered by Google such as user profile, search history, and geography.
[19] Google searches retrieved on 3/13/2022.
[20] Google searches were retrieved on 3/13/2022.
[21] All Google searches were conducted using quotation marks. Enclosing a search term within quotation marks returns only exact matches.
[22] Refer to Google (2022) for a more detailed description of the normalization procedure.
[23] Firearms tracing begins when a law enforcement agency discovers a firearm at a crime scene and seeks to learn the origin or background of that firearm to develop investigative leads. Firearms tracing is the systematic tracking of the movement of a firearm recovered by law enforcement officials from its first sale by the manufacturer or importer through the distribution chain (wholesaler/retailer) to the first retail purchaser.
[24] These numbers (as of January 21, 2022) are likely far lower than the actual number of PMFs recovered from crime scenes because some law enforcement departments incorrectly trace some PMFs as commercially manufactured firearms or may not see a need to use their resources to attempt to trace firearms with no serial number or other identifiable markings. The term "suspected PMF" is used because of the inconsistencies in law enforcement agencies uniformly entering PMF trace information into ATF's electronic tracing system ("eTrace"), resulting in reporting inconsistencies of PMFs involved in crime. For example, often PMFs resemble commercially manufactured firearms, or incorporate parts from commercially manufactured firearms bearing that manufacturer's name, so some firearms suspected of being PMFs were entered into eTrace using a commercial manufacturer's name rather than as one privately made by an individual. The term "potential crime scenes" is used because ATF does not know if the firearm being traced by the law enforcement agency was found at a crime scene as opposed to one recovered by them that was stolen or otherwise not from the scene of a crime. This is because the recovery location or correlated crime is not always communicated by the agency to ATF in the tracing process.
[25] Taniguchi,T., Hoogesteyn, K., Renouard, E., & Esserman, D. (2021). The Proliferation of Ghost Guns: Regulation Gaps and Challenges for Law Enforcement. National Police Foundation.
[26] ATF Ruling 2015-1 and ATF Ruling 2010-10.
[27] eTrace is a web-based application that provides authorized law enforcement agencies with the ability to electronically submit firearm trace requests to the ATF NTC, monitor the progress of traces, retrieve completed trace results, and query firearms trace-related data. The eTrace user community consists of more than 8,700 local, state, tribal, federal, and international law enforcement agencies (as of 12/31/2021). https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/fact-sheet/fact-sheet-etrace-internet-based-firearms-tracing-and-analysis
[28] Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLEN) is one of the six RISS regional centers and serves Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, as well as England and parts of Canada.
[29] Western States Information Network (WSIN) is one of the six RISS regional centers and serves Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington, Guam, as well as New Zealand and parts of Canada.
[30] Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC) is one of the six RISS regional centers and serves Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, as well as Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[31] Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN) is one of the six RISS regional centers and serves Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and parts of Canada.
[32] Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC) is one of the six RISS regional centers and serves Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and parts of Canada.
[33] New England State Police Information Network (NESPIN) is one of the six RISS regional centers and serves Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and parts of Canada.
[34] The Gun Control Act, Title 18 U.S.C., §925(a)(1) provides, "[t]he provisions of this chapter, except for sections 922(d)(9) and 922(g)(9) and provisions relating to firearms subject to the prohibitions of section 922(p), shall not apply with respect to the transportation, shipment, receipt, possession, or importation of any firearm or ammunition imported for, sold or shipped to, or issued for the use of, the United States or any department or agency thereof or any State or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof."

[35] The Arms Export Control Act, Title 22 U.S.C. §2778(1) provides, "In furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States, the President is authorized to control the import and the export of defense articles and defense services and to provide foreign policy guidance to persons of the United States involved in the export and import of such articles and services. The President is authorized to designate those items which shall be considered as defense articles and defense services."
[36] 15 CFR Parts 730-774. The EAR is issued by the DOC and BIS under laws relating to the control of certain exports, reexports, and activities. In addition, the EAR implements anti-boycott law provisions requiring regulations to prohibit specified conduct by U.S. persons that has the effect of furthering or supporting boycotts fostered or imposed by a country against a country friendly to U.S.
[37] The Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) is an alpha-numeric code, e.g., 3A001, that describes the item and indicates licensing requirements. An ECCN categorizes items based on the nature of the product, i.e. type of commodity, software, or technology, and its respective technical parameters. An ECCN is different from a Schedule B number, which is used by the Bureau of Census to collect trade statistics. It is also different from the Harmonized Tariff System Nomenclature, which is used to determine import duties. All ECCNs are listed in the CCL. The CCL is divided into ten broad categories (0 through 9), and each category is further subdivided into five product groups (A through E). Items not listed on the CCL, but still falling within the jurisdiction of the DOC, are designated as EAR99. The EAR99 category is a "catch all" largely consisting of low-technology consumer goods generally not requiring a license.
[38] Total rifles exported includes the total number of assault rifles exported in 2000.
[39] There were zero assault pistols exported in 2000.
[40] AFMER defines a miscellaneous firearm as any firearm that may not be listed within any of the other nine AFMER firearm categories (pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machinegun, any other weapon, short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun, silencer). This miscellaneous category includes frames or receivers that are not yet identified as a particular type of firearm.
[41] Totals include assault weapons.
[42] For purposes of the NFA weapons section, the names of NFA manufacturers as it relates to their export number is associated with tax information and, as such, is prohibited from disclosure.
[43] Title 27 CFR Ch2 §478.92 marking requirements for GCA firearms, and §479.102 for NFA weapons.
[44] Active duty military uses ATF Form 6 Part II.
[45] Frames and receivers were not reported separately from complete firearms until 2005.
[46] Ammunition import data does not differentiate if the ammunition will ultimately be used for military or commercial purposes.
[47] On May 26, 1994, the U.S. instituted a firearms imports embargo against China. Sporting shotguns, however, are exempt from the embargo. Imports from Afghanistan, Belarus, Burma, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mongolia, North Korea, Rwanda, Somalia Sudan, Syria, Unita (Angola), Vietnam, may include surplus military curio and relic firearms that were manufactured in these countries prior to becoming proscribed or embargoed and had been outside those proscribed countries for the preceding five years prior to import. Imports may also include those that obtained a waiver from the U.S. State Department. Imports from Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan are limited to firearms enumerated on the Voluntary Restraint Agreement (VRA).
[48]Secondary market firearms are those firearms which entered commerce through an FFL and are subsequently sold by an unlicensed individual through a private sale, gun show, and FFLs operating as pawn shops. The normal ATF tracing process would not identify who sold or purchased the firearm.
[49] The NICS/State POC transaction data available to ATF in 2016 was incomplete. Therefore, analysis was only conducted for those years with complete transaction data, namely 2017 through 2020.
[50] In rare instances, a NICS check may be conducted, and a proceed response generated, but the final sale of the firearm is not culminated. The reasons for not completing the approved transfer include, but are not limited to, the customer or the licensee terminating the transfer. These instances are so few that they are not considered statistically significant.
[51] Table SD-02 excludes annual EMSV totals associated with Type 03 (1,193) and Type 06 (7,683) FFLs as well as those EMSV totals that cannot be attributed to an FFL type (2,348,594) due to the listed EMSV Data Limitations in Appendix SD – Selling and Distribution. Nearly 97% (2,274,009) of unattributed EMSV totals are from Virginia.
[52] The data for Table SD-13 was compiled on February 23, 2022.
[53] This table does not include EMSV data for the states of Hawaii and Virginia. Hawaii requires the use of police permits to acquire firearms. Licensees do not conduct any NICS checks. Therefore, no data is available to estimate

sales in Hawaii. Virginia reports their NICS checks aggregated at the state level, and no licensee information is provided. ATF is therefore unable to attribute any portion of sales in Virginia to manufacturers.
[54] 18 U.S.C. § 923 (g)(5)(A)
[55] DL3 MSRs that could not be attributed to one of the four SWB states were excluded from this analysis.
[56] For a definition of the PPI small arms and ammunition go to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) U.S. Census Bureau.
[57] While some private industry sources of retail price data exist, such as gun catalogs, these sources provide suggested prices rather than prices of actual transactions.
[58] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (bls.gov)
[59] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (bls.gov)
[60] ATF is a criminal and regulatory enforcement agency and has been a component of the U.S. Department of Justice since 2003. Prior to 2003, ATF and its predecessor bureaus functioned within the U.S. Department of the Treasury (except for a brief period during the Prohibition era). The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. No. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002)) split the missions and functions of ATF into two agencies: ATF and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau ("TTB"). Under that Act, the ATF's functions and responsibilities (to include enforcement of the NFA) were transferred to the Department of Justice, and TTB's functions and responsibilities remained with the Department of the Treasury.
[61] In August 2013, Forms 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, and 10 were available to applicants via eForm. In December 2021, Form 4 was made available to applicants via eForm.
[62] NFA applications eligible for processing are all applications that are not pending, withdrawn, returned without action, or voided.
[63] During the application processing and review, applications in which an error is identified are removed from further processing and therefore not included in this data.
[64] The tax rates are as follows: Class 1 - Importer of Firearms = $1,000, Class 1 - Importer of Firearms (Reduced) = $500, Class 2 - Manufacturer of Firearms = $1,000, Class 2 - Manufacturer of Firearms (Reduced) = $500, and Class 3 - Dealer in Firearms = $500. The reduced rates for importers and manufacturers apply only to those taxpayers whose total gross receipts for the most recent income tax year is less than $500,000 (not just receipts relating to the activity subject to special occupational tax). However, a member of a controlled group as defined in section 5061(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, is not eligible for this reduced rate unless the total gross receipts for the entire group are less than $500,000. Businesses beginning an activity subject to special tax for the first time, may qualify for a reduced rate if the initial tax year gross receipts for the business (or the entire control group, if a member of a control group) were under $500,000 the previous year.
[65] A follow-up ATF report will be released in 2022 detailing FFL theft incidents.
[66] The total number of missing and/or stolen firearms and reporting incidents excludes those firearms originally reported missing and/or stolen, but were found by the FFL, found by another means and not involved in a crime, or was found in the possession of the rightful owner. These reported incidents occurred between 2016 and 2020.
[67] Type 03 and Type 06 FFL inventory loss data has been excluded from this analysis since neither FFL type transfers firearms in commerce. From 2016 to 2020, Type 03 FFLs reported only 15 loss incidents (0.24% of total) involving 106 firearms (0.23% of total) as missing. Type 06 FFLs did not report any loss incidents during this time.
[68] Excluded from this Table are Type 03 and 06 FFLs as well as any state or U.S. Territory with less than 100 FFLs. This FFL threshold excludes the District of Columbia as well as all five U.S. territories from this table.
[69] The number of firearms reported missing by FFLs in the state of Oregon includes a loss incident in CY2018 wherein a total of 1,978 firearms were reported missing by a single Type 01 FFL.
[70] For any transactions where the firearm type is listed as "Unknown", the type of firearm was not provided by the submitter and could not be readily determined based on other information provided.
[71] The number of NFA weapons reported missing by Type 10 FFLs includes a loss incident in 2017 wherein a total of 278 machineguns were reported missing by a single Type 10 FFL.
[72] Recovery data reviewed includes all reports received by ATF up to February 14, 2022
[73] Fact Sheet - Federal Firearms and Explosives Licenses by Types | Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (atf.gov)
[74] For purposes of this section, OOB (out-of-business) will be used interchangeably with discontinued business.
[75] In Table IO-07, the analysis uses the last address of record for each FFL. The land use for each FFL is based on Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) countrywide zoning data from October 2021. Several categories were combined: Commercial (commercial retail and office), Industrial (general and heavy industry), Not Available (Null and Blank), All Other (miscellaneous and other).

[76] There were three FFLs with unidentified FFL types. These FFLs were excluded from the analysis.
[77] American Samoa did not have any FFLs in 2000 or 2020; therefore, there was no change in its FFL population. However, it had as many as two FFLs for at least four years during this period.
[78] In 2008, the Supreme Court decided *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008) which expanded the ability to become a FFL in DC.
[79] American Samoa had no Type 01 FFLs from 2000 to 2020, and thus are not included in the analysis.
[80] The U.S. Virgin Islands and DC had no Type 02 FFLs from 2000 to 2020, and thus are not included in the analysis.
[81] American Samoa and Marianas Islands had no Type 03 FFLs from 2000 to 2020, and thus are not included in the analysis.
[82] American Samoa and DC had no Type 07 FFLs from 2000 to 2020, and thus are not included in the analysis.
[83] See, 18 U.S.C. §§922(a)(1)(A) and 923(a); 27 CFR 478.41
[84] To avoid inflating the average number of FFLs in a state, Type 03 FFLs were excluded when determining the average number of FFLs as well as in determining the total number of completed assignments by state. Consequently, the 761 firearm assignments related to Type 03 FFLs were excluded from this analysis.
[85] States or U.S. territories must have at least 100 FFLs to be included in this table.
[86] States or U.S. territories must have at least 100 FFLs to be included in this table.
[87] The "Other" Recommendation category within this table represents inspections involving an FFL relocating their business to a new location and applications approved, withdrawn, or abandoned.
[88] Seven inspections contained multiple recommendations.
[89] Between 2016 and 2020, there were 13 FFL compliance inspections that resulted in 65,097,428 cited violations, which represents more than 96% of the total (67,720,812) cited violations during the period. Each of these 13 inspections had a minimum of 50,000 violations cited.
[90] Many of the qualification inspections conducted in 2020 were completed telephonically due to COVID-19.
[91] The number of IOIs is as of October for the indicated year.
[92] IOIs in field positions are responsible for conducting firearm and explosives regulatory inspections.
[93] States or U.S. territories must have at least 100 FFLs to be included in this table. ATF IOIs are designated by field divisions which do not correspond directly to state lines. For a list of ATF field divisions, go to https://www.atf.gov/contact/atf-field-divisions.
[94] States or U.S. territories must have at least 100 FFLs to be included in this table. ATF IOIs are designated by field divisions which do not correspond directly to state lines. For a list of ATF field divisions, go to https://www.atf.gov/contact/atf-field-divisions.
[95] Title 15 U.S.C. §§ 7901-03
[96] Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. See Ala. Code § 13A-11-75; Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18-12-203; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-28(b); Fla. Stat. Ann. § 790.06; Ga. Code Ann. § 16-11-129; 430 Ill. Comp. Stat. 66/4; Ind. Ann. Code §§ 35-47-2-1, 35-47-2-3; Ia. Code Ann. §§ 724.7, 724.11; La. Stat. Ann. § 1379.1.1; Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 28.425a; Minn. Stat. Ann. § 624.714; Mont. Code Ann. § 45-8-321; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 69-2430; Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 202.3657; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 29-19-4; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-415.11; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2923.125; Ore. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 166.291; 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6109; S.C. Code § 23-31-215; Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-1351; Tex. Code Ann. § 411.177; Utah Code Ann. § 53-5-704; Va. Ann. Code § 18.2-308.04; Wash. Rev. Code § 9.41.070; Wisc. Stat. Ann. § 175.60; D.C.: via case law, *Wrenn v. District of Columbia*, 864 F.3d 650, D.C. Cir. 2017
[97] https://www.atf.gov/firearms/state-laws-and-published-ordinances-firearms-34th-edition
[98] "Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. See Alabama "§13A-11-85; Alaska Stat. § 11.61.220; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3112; Ark. App. 488 (via case law: *Taff v. State*, 2018); Ida. Code Ann. § 18-3302 (applies only outside cities); IA Stat. § 724.5; Indiana SECTION 12. IC 35-47-2-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.165-2021, SECTION 196; Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 21-6301, 21-6302; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 237; Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2001-A; Miss. Ann. Code § 45-9-101; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 571.030; Mt. Stat. § 45-8-316; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 159:6; N.D. Cent. Code §§ 62.1-04-01, 62.1-04-02; Ohio GA 134, SB 215; Okla. Stat. Ann. Tit. 21, § 1272; S.D. Codified Laws § 23-7-7; Tn. Stat. §39-17-1307; Tx. Penal Code § 46.02; Ut. Stat. § 76-10-523; Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 13, §§ 4004, 4016 (concerning the only two places one cannot carry a concealed weapon in Vermont); W. Va. Ann. Code § 61-7-3; Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-8-104

[99] Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming,; Ala. Admin. Code § 220-2-.02(1)(e); Al. Stat. § 11-61-200(h); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3101(8)(a)(ii) and Rev. Stat. § 17-251; Ark. Code R. § 5-73-104; House Bill 1488 / Act 720 (2015); Colo. Rev. Stat. §18-12-102; Fl. Stat. § 790.001 and Fla. Admin. Code r. 68A-12.002(3)(b); Ga. Code Ann. §§ 16-11-122, 16-11-124, and 27-3-4(9); Id law silent; Ind. Code Ann. § 14-22-6-11; Ia. Code §§ 724.1-724.3; Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 21-6301, 32-1002, and SB 152-2011; Ky, law silent; La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 40:1781,14:94, 56:116.6; Me. LD 635 (SP 249); Md. Code Ann. § 5-621; Mi. Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.224; Minn. Stat. Ann. § 609.66 Subd. 1a; SF 878 (2015); Miss. Code Ann. § 97-37-31; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 571.020; Mont. Code Ann. §§ 45-8-337, 87-6-401(1)(c); Neb. law silent; Nev. Rev. Stat. § 202.350; N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 207:4(1); New Mex. law silent; N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-288.8(c)(3), 113-291.1(c); N.D. Cent. Code §§ 62.1-05-01, 20.1-01-36; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2923.17(C)(5),1533.04; Okla. Stat. tit. 29, § 5-201(A)(5); Or. Rev. Stat. §166.272; 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 908; Sc. law silent; S.D. Codified Laws § 22-14-6; Tn. law silent; Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 46.05; UT law silent; Va. law silent; Wash. Rev. Code §§ 9.41.250; 9.41.251; Wv. law silent; Wis. Stat. § 941.298; Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 23-3-112

[100] California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island; Cal. Penal Code § 26820, 26890(a); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-37d; D.C. Code Ann. § 7-2504.07; 430 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 68/5-50, 68/5-55; Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 140, § 123; Minn. Stat. § 624.7161; Minn. Admin. Rules Ch. 7504; N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:58-2(a), N.J. Admin. Code §§ 13:54-3.11, 13:54-6.1-13:54-6.5; 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6113; R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-40(b)

[101] The average number of Form 1 and Form 4 applications received is based on the number of those forms received between May 1st and December 31, 2015.

[102] Data captured on December 10, 2021.

[103] "*ATF Bump Stock Determination 2017*." DocumentCloud, Retrieved December 8, 2021, from https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4418662-ATF-Bump-Stock-Letter-April-6-2017.html

[104] The bump stock final rule has been challenged in several lawsuits, but has to-date been upheld by federal courts. Some of these lawsuits remain pending on appeal.

[105] Justice Department Announces New Rule to Modernize Firearm Definitions | OPA | Department of Justice

[106] *ATF Forearm Brace Determination,* November 2012. ATF Classification Letter issued 11.26.12 Redacted

[107] Title 26 U.S.C. § 5845 defines an SBR as a rifle with a barrel of less than 16 inches.

[108] *ATF Open Letter on the Redesign of "Stabilizing Braces,"* Open Letter on the Redesign of "Stablizing Braces" (atf.gov)*; and a letter to industry counsel clarifying the 2015 Open Letter* 2017 Response Letter: Reversal of ATF Open Letter on the Redesign of "Stabilizing Braces",

[109] *ATF Open Letter on the Redesign of "Stabilizing Braces,"* Open Letter on the Redesign of "Stablizing Braces" (atf.gov)*; and a letter to industry counsel clarifying the 2015 Open Letter* 2017 Response Letter: Reversal of ATF Open Letter on the Redesign of "Stabilizing Braces"

[110] *NPRM ATF 2021R-08, Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached "Stabilizing Braces",* Retrieved on 4-3-2022 from https://www.atf.gov/rules-and-regulations/docs/undefined/atf-2021r-08-notice-proposed-rulemaking-factoring-criteria/download

[111] The classification process is entirely voluntary; ATF provides classification assessments as a service to the public and industry to promote compliance with the GCA and NFA. The GCA does not provide for, much less require, manufacturers of firearms, firearm parts, or accessories to obtain "approval" to market a product, and ATF does not "approve" or authorize the design or manufacture of firearm, parts, or accessories for sale. Moreover, other than enforcing marking requirements required by the GCA, ATF does not otherwise regulate the manner in which firearms, parts, and accessories are manufactured. Finally, while the NFA requires manufacturers and makers of NFA weapons to pay applicable taxes and comply with registration and marking requirements, it also does not require submission of product designs for prior approval.

[112] ATF Cease and Desist Letter, August 3, 2020, https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/docs/foia/impact-laws-footnote-17-2020-cease-and-desist-letter/download

[113] Data as of April 27, 2022.

[114] The totals in this table reflect the number of SBR weapons listed on correctly submitted NFA applications received.

[115] *ATF Publication 5300.5, State Laws and Published Ordinances – Firearms (34th Edition)*

[116] *NPRM ATF 2021R-08, Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached "Stabilizing Braces",* Retrieved on 4-3-2022 from https://www.atf.gov/rules-and-regulations/docs/undefined/atf-2021r-08-notice-proposed-rulemaking-factoring-criteria/download
[117] ATF Fact Sheet, February 2015, retrieved on 4-18-2022 from https://www.atf.gov/file/10956/download
[118] ATF Fact Sheet - Facts and Figures for Fiscal Year 2020, retrieved on 4-18-2022 from https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/fact-sheet/fact-sheet-facts-and-figures-fiscal-year-2020
[119] DEA Staffing and Budget, retrieved on 4-18-2022 from https://www.dea.gov/data-and-statistics/staffing-and-budget
[120] Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1974 – Hearings, retrieved on 4-18-2022 from https://books.google.com/books?id=Ow04AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA312&lpg=PA312&dq=1973+employee+level+at+FBI&source=bl&ots=mJZr7AQSQe&sig=ACfU3U0dCgDDZoryzUTO1sG7HQECmhR6WA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiInJLR5J73AhVomoFHYI3BqoQ6AF6BAgpEAM#v=onepage&q=1973%20employee %20level%20at%20FBI&f=false
[121] FBI FY2021 Budget Request, retrieved on 4-18-2022 from https://www.justice.gov/doj/page/file/1246691/download
[122] C&R Firearm Criteria Include: (a) Firearms which were manufactured at least 50 years prior to the current date, but not including replicas thereof; (b)Firearms which are certified by the curator of a municipal, State, or Federal museum which exhibits firearms to be curios or relics of museum interest; and (c) Any other firearms which derive a substantial part of their monetary value from the fact that they are novel, rare, bizarre, or because of their association with some historical figure, period, or event. Proof of qualification of a particular firearm under this category may be established by evidence of present value and evidence that like firearms are not available except as collector's items, or that the value of like firearms available in ordinary commercial channels is substantially less.
[123] This number is excluding Type 03 – Collector of C&R FFLs.
[124] Information derived from ATF's Firearms and Explosives Import System (FEIS). Import data excludes temporary permits issued to nonimmigrant aliens. Military category depicts ATF Form 6 Part II (5330.3C).
[125] Beginning in 2005, pistols and revolvers were reported in separate categories.
[126] Other shotguns include military shotguns and not otherwise specified shotguns. In 2005, pump shotguns were extracted from the "Other Shotgun" category and made its own category.
[127] State not provided or entered – numbers statistically insignificant for comparison with the sums involved.
[128] ZZ = Unknown / not provided – numbers statistically insignificant for comparison with the sums involved.
[129] PPI values were taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. PPI values were averaged by year and adjusted to reflect price deviations from 2000. The adjusted PPI values were then used to calculate the relative price of small arms and small arms ammunition. "PPI Commodity Data for Miscellaneous Products – Small Arms, Not Seasonally Adjusted", retrieved on 1-31-2022 from https://beta.bls.gov/dataViewer/view/timeseries/WPU151301; "PPI Commodity Data for Miscellaneous Products – Small Arms Ammunition, Not Seasonally Adjusted", retrieved on 1-31-2022 from https://beta.bls.gov/dataViewer/view/timeseries/WPU151302; "PPI Commodity Data for Final Demand – Finished Consumer Goods Less Foods and Energy, Not Seasonally Adjusted", retrieved on 1-31-2022 from https://beta.bls.gov/dataViewer/view/timeseries/WPUFD41311.
[130] Yellow indicates that the recovery state location is the same as the loss state location. Green indicates a foreign country recovery for a reported FFL inventory loss occurring in the U.S.
[131] American Samoa did not have any Type 01 FFLs between 2000 and 2020.
[132] District of Columbia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands did not have any Type 02 FFLs between 2000 and 2020. "*" indicates that there is insufficient data to compute percent.
[133] American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands did not have any Type 03 FFLs between 2000 and 2020.
[134] American Samoa and the District of Columbia did not have any Type 07 FFLs between 2000 and 2020. "*" indicates that there is insufficient data to compute percent.
[135] American Samoa did not have any Type 08 FFLs between 2000 and 2020. "*" indicates that there is insufficient data to compute percent.
[136] American Samoa, District of Columbia, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Mariana Islands, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virgin Islands, Vermont, and West Virginia did not have any Type 09 FFLs between 2000 and 2020. "*" indicates that there is insufficient data to compute percent.
[137] American Samoa, District of Columbia, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Mariana Islands, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Virgin Islands did not have any Type 10 FFLs between 2000 and 2020. "*" indicates that there is insufficient data to compute percent.

[138] American Samoa, Delaware, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Mariana Islands, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Virgin Islands did not have any Type 11 FFLs between 2000 and 2020. "*" indicates that there is insufficient data to compute percent.
[139] District of Columbia did not have any Type 06 FFLs between 2000 and 2020. "*" indicates that there is insufficient data to compute percent.
[140] States or U.S. territories must have at least 100 FFLs to be included in this table. ATF IOIs are designated by field divisions which do not correspond directly to state lines. For a list of ATF field divisions, go to https://www.atf.gov/contact/atf-field-divisions.
[141] IOIs assigned to the Washington Field Division are primarily responsible for overseeing FFLs located in Virginia.

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