
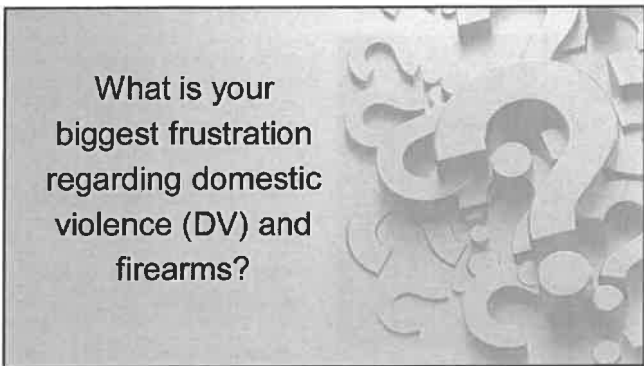
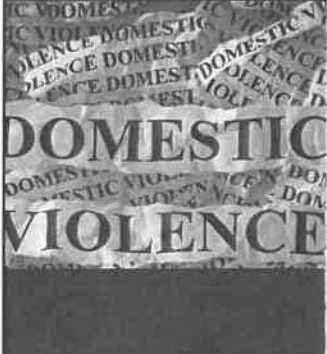




Learning Objectives

After today's presentation, attendees will be able to:

- **Explain** why we need to address firearm possession in the context of intimate partner violence (IPV)
- **Recognize** the various US Codes that prohibit the possession of firearms and allow for their lawful seizure
- **Describe** the benefits of implementing policy and training that governs the investigation of firearm-related crimes

The Good News

- DV homicides can be reduced
- Weapon seizure policy is part of the coordinated response
 - Even with a statute that has holes in it and/or inadequate resources
- You can do this and keep your house
- The bad news....?

<p>Victim Safety</p> <p>Lethality Assessment Predictions of Future Dangerousness</p>	<p>The BAD news...</p> <p>YOU ARE HERE</p> <p>HELP!</p>	<p>State Law Federal Law Constitutional Rights Policies/Leadership</p> <p>Civil Liability in the 21st Century</p>
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The message is simple . . .

"Keep guns out of the hands of the people who commit violent crimes."

Memphis man suspected of killing four found dead of self-inflicted

"Mass killers practice at home": How domestic violence and mass shootings are linked

More than half of mass shootings – those involving four or more victims – are "actually shootings of intimate partners and families," said April Zeoli, Ph.D., an associate professor and the policy core director for the Institute for Firearm Injury Prevention at the University of Michigan. Zeoli studies the intersection of domestic violence, gun violence and policies aimed at curtailing both.

"Taken together, around 68% of mass shooters either killed their family and intimate partners, or they have a history of domestic violence," Zeoli said, citing a study that looked at the links between domestic violence and fatal mass shootings between 2014 and 2019. Mass killings committed by a family member far outnumber public mass killings, according to a dataset compiled by USA Today, the Associated Press and Northwestern University. Such incidents are seven times more likely to take place in a home or other shelter – and one has occurred, on average, every 3.5 weeks for the past two decades.



Firearms and IPV

- Intimate partner homicide (IPH) increasing in recent years
- Presence of a firearm substantially increases IPH
- Recently, more IPH committed with firearms than with all other weapons combined

Grassman et al. 2003; Finkel et al. 1997; Johnson and Garcia 1999; Shuman Williams and Dutton 1999; Aronson et al. 1999; Goldmann et al. 1993; Glass et al. 2000; Zeoli, Maloney, and Turchan 2012; Weiss 1998; Garbarino et al. 2003; Cooper & Smith 2001



Firearms and IPV

- Nearly two-thirds of women who experience IPV with a firearm report that their abuser used the firearm to threaten, scare, or otherwise harm them (Sorenson & Schut, 2018)
- Male abusers have reported that they use firearms to intimidate their partners (Rothman et al., 2005)
- Such menacing behavior linked to PTSD symptom severity (Sullivan & Weiss, 2017)

Domestic abusers: dangerous for women – and lethal for cops

In 2017, according to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, more officers were shot responding to domestic violence than any other type of firearm-related fatality.

- 1988 to 2016 - 136 officers killed while responding to domestic disturbances
- 1988 to 2016 - 80 officers killed during a drug-related arrest

The Number of Police Officers Killed by Firearms Jumped by 56% in 2014

Helen Regan | WASH. POST | Dec 27, 2014

Total officer deaths also rose

The number of U.S. law-enforcement officers killed by firearm-related incidents jumped by 56% in 2014, an annual report has found.

According to the report, released by the U.S. Department of Justice,



Police officers during the shooting of the U.S. national anthem outside the Christ the Redeemer Church in New York City at the start of the funeral service for slain New York Police Department Officer Rafael Ramos on Dec. 27, 2014

The Number of Police Officers Killed by Firearms Jumped by 56% in 2014



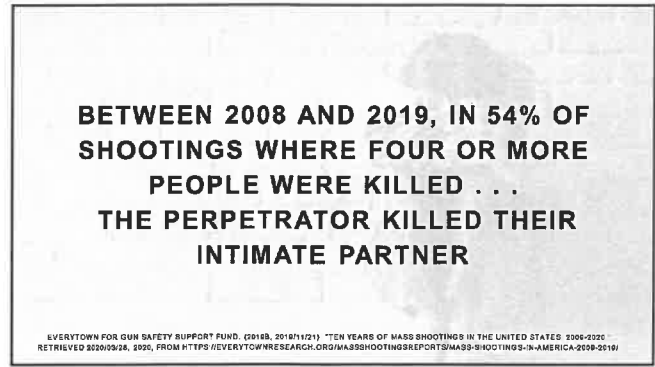
Police Officers Killed In 2016: Gun-Related Deaths Rose 200% Compared With Same Period Last Year

Eight Shot Dead: 2016 Sees Year-Over-Year Spike In Cops Killed By Gunfire

Police officer shooting deaths on rise in 2016 amid anti-law enforcement rhetoric

Intentional killings of law enforcement officers reach 20-year high, FBI says

January 13, 2017



BETWEEN 2008 AND 2019, IN 54% OF SHOOTINGS WHERE FOUR OR MORE PEOPLE WERE KILLED . . . THE PERPETRATOR KILLED THEIR INTIMATE PARTNER

EVERYTOWN FOR GUN SAFETY SUPPORT FUND. (0918, 2019/11/21) "TEN YEARS OF MASS SHOOTINGS IN THE UNITED STATES. 8306-4326. RETRIEVED 8/20/2024, 2025, FROM [HTTPS://EVERYTOWNRESEARCH.ORG/MASSSHOOTINGREPORTS/MASS-SHOOTINGS-IN-AMERICA-2008-2019/](https://everytownresearch.org/massshootingreports/mass-shootings-in-america-2008-2019/)



Gunman kills 26 at school

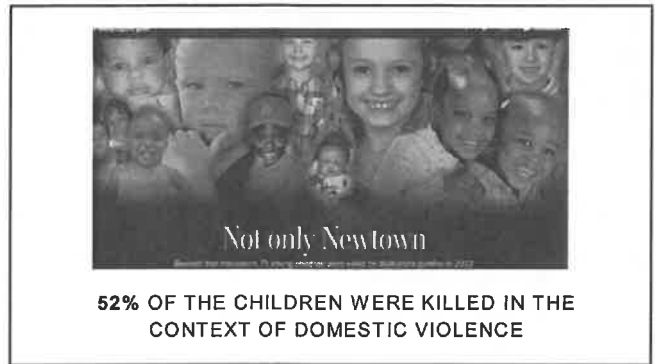
Conn. rampage is 2nd deadliest in US

By JAMES CONNORS/REUTERS

NEWTOWN, Conn. — A gunman killed 26 people at a school and then opened fire on police officers at a nearby elementary school where the people, including 20 children, as protesters gathered to see to the sound of gunfire erupting through the building and across the street over the weekend.

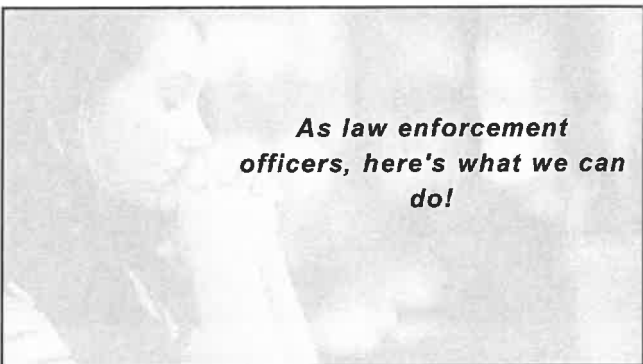
The 26-year-old killer, carrying two handguns, rammed his vehicle at the school, bringing the death toll to 26, authorities said. The rampage started just after 10 a.m. on Friday, Dec. 20, the nation's second deadliest school shooting.

Associated Press

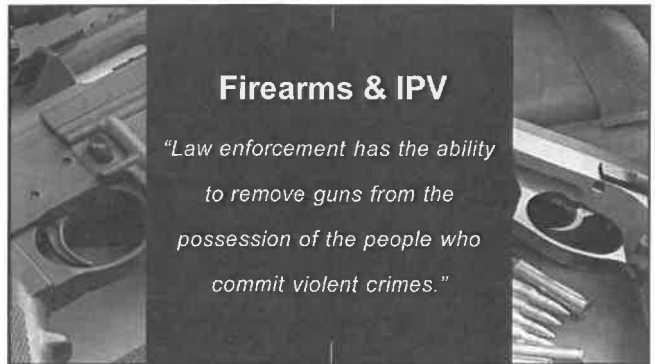


Not only Newtown

52% OF THE CHILDREN WERE KILLED IN THE CONTEXT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

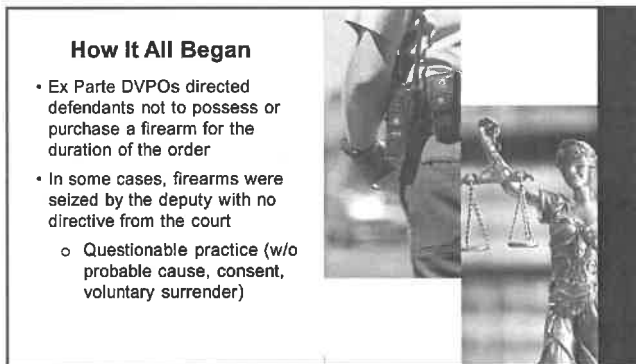
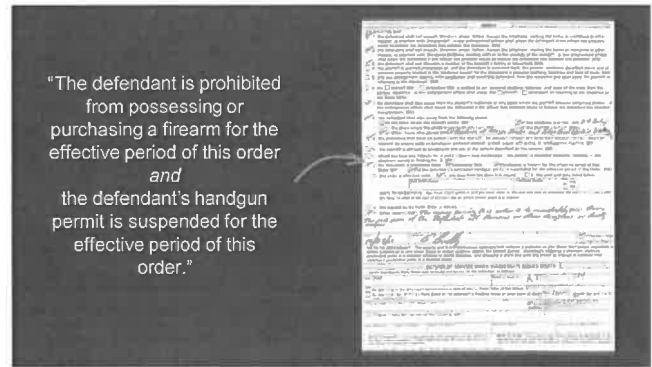
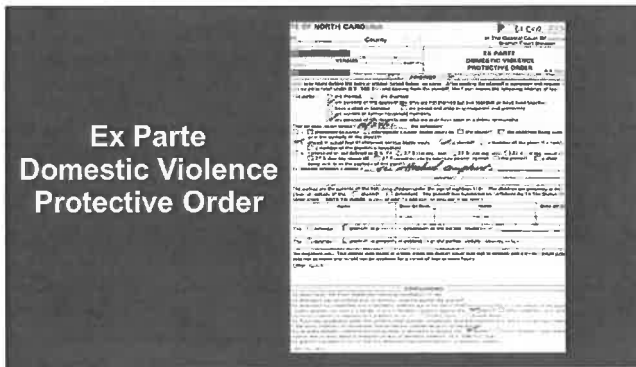
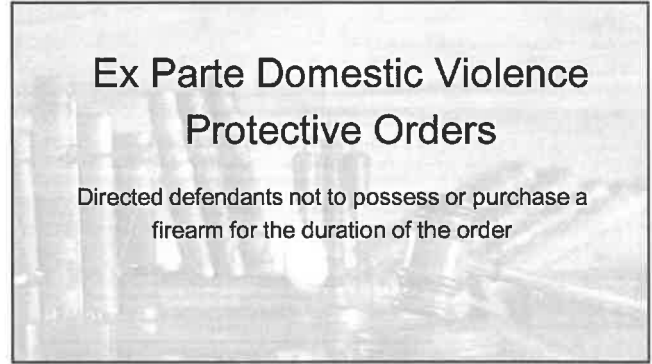
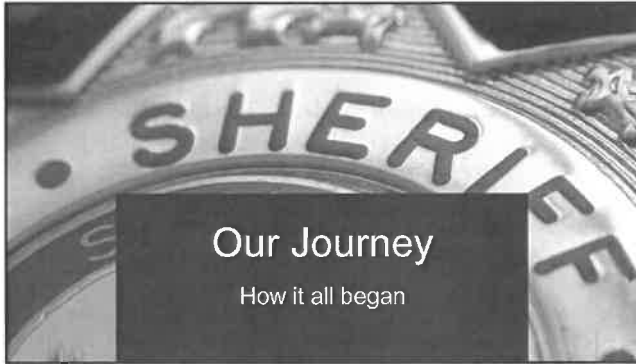


As law enforcement officers, here's what we can do!




Firearms & IPV


"Law enforcement has the ability to remove guns from the possession of the people who commit violent crimes."





Amendment 4 Search and Seizure






THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO BE SECURE IN THEIR PERSONS, HOUSES, PAPERS, AND EFFECTS, AGAINST UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES, SHALL NOT BE VIOLATED, AND NO WARRANTS SHALL ISSUE, BUT UPON PROBABLE CAUSE, SUPPORTED BY OATH OR AFFIRMATION, AND PARTICULARLY, AND PARTICULARLY DESCRIBING THE PLACE TO BE SEARCHED, AND THE PERSONS OR THINGS TO BE SEIZED.


Moving Forward

Firearms that were in the possession or control of the defendant were given to a friend or relative after service of the order and prior to the deputy leaving the home.


The Problem



No criminal record check completed for the person receiving the firearms



Once the deputy left? Firearms returned to the person subject to the DVPO



No true effort made to ensure that the order kept its promise

Change in Pitt County

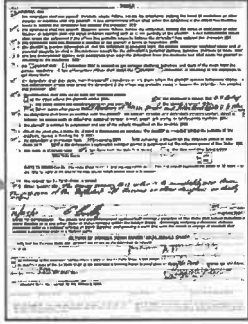

Judges began to order defendants to surrender their firearms to the deputy serving the Ex Parte DVPO

Directive made by judge that issued the Ex Parte

Written by hand as part of the order



"The agency serving this order is to immediately seize from the possession of the defendant all firearms or other dangerous or deadly weapons."

How It Works

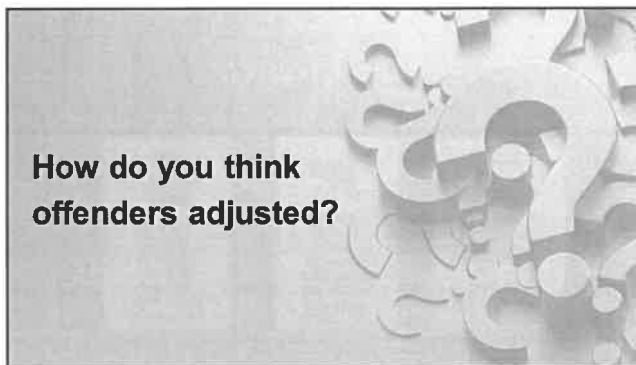
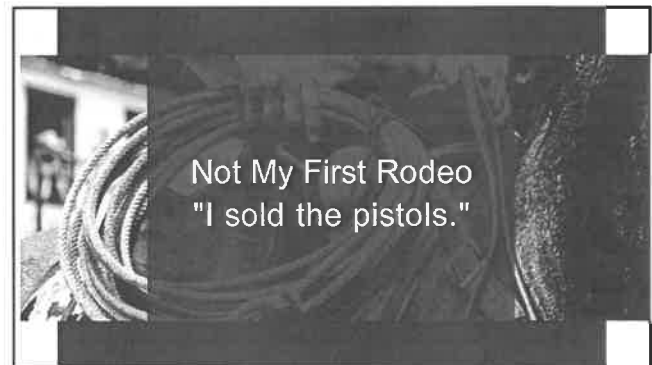
With increased knowledge comes increased success

Success depends on the "delivery" by the deputy who serves the order

A written report and investigation is completed upon the receipt of the firearm(s)

A written receipt completed and given to the individual from whom the firearm(s) are received


How do you think offenders adjusted?

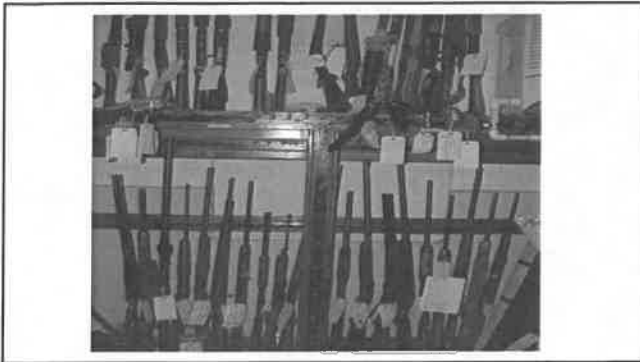
Not My First Rodeo
"I sold the pistols."

§ 14-402. Sale of Certain Weapons Without Permit Forbidden

- It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation in this State to sell, give away, or transfer, or to purchase or receive, at any place within this State from any other place within or without the State any pistol or crossbow unless: (i) a license or permit is first obtained under this Article by the purchaser or receiver from the sheriff of the county in which the purchaser or receiver resides; or (ii) a valid North Carolina concealed handgun permit is held under Article 54B of this Chapter by the purchaser or receiver who must be a resident of the State at the time of the purchase.
- Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.



From August 16, 2001, until November 2002, the Pitt County Sheriff's Office seized 437 firearms. The members of the DVPU have seized 313 of the 437 firearms, which equates to 72% of the total firearms seizures by approximately 6% of our sworn staff.



2004 - Pitt County

- The average number of firearms seized per person in 2004 is 7.
- The most firearms which were surrendered in 2004 from one person was 26 (along with approximately 300,000 rounds of ammunition).

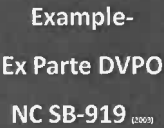
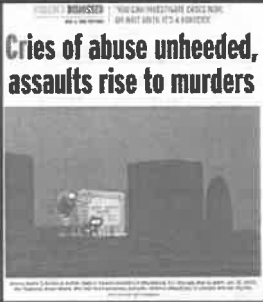


And then...

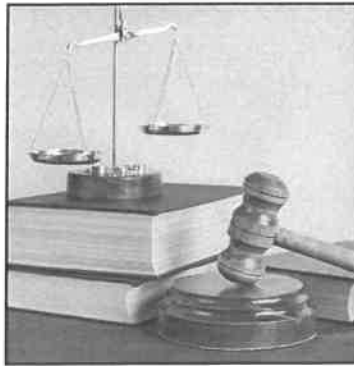
Our policy and procedures became state law.

The Homicide Prevention Act NC SB-919 (2003)





- The Bill became law and our policy incorporated it.
- Did everyone stop waving guns at their wives, ex-wives, girlfriends, and ex-girlfriends?
 - No, but we moved the ball forward a little bit.
 - Questions on the statute, etc.?



We Already Know

42 states prohibit most abusers subject to a protective order from purchasing or possessing firearms.

Adkins, Lee Center for Research on Violence, 2018. Domestic Violence & Firearms: A National Study of Protective Order Respondents and Gun Possession. 2018. Retrieved from <https://www.adkinscenter.org/publications/domestic-violence-and-firearms>



We Already Know

Restrictions that prohibit DV protective order respondents from purchasing and possessing a gun have a positive impact on IPH.

Marney, Campbell, 2019. Weapons in the Family. Under State Journal of Criminal Law 18(1) 107-128



We Already Know

Expansion of the Gun Control Act led to a 17% reduction in firearm homicide among female IPV victims.



We Already Know

Enforcement gaps in protection orders undermine their effectiveness.

Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund, (2019). 2018-2019 "Ten Years of Gun Deaths in the United States, 2008-2018". <https://www.everytownforguns.org/resources/gun-deaths-in-the-us>



We Already Know

27% of defendants known to have a firearm were willing to surrender it to officers when they were served with an order.

Waters, D., Hirsch, D., Clark, B., & Wines, N. A. (2014). Surrendering armed respondents to domestic violence restraining orders and receiving gun safety: Process, mediation, and outcomes. American Journal of Public Health, 104(12), 1813-1818. doi:10.2195/ajph.2013.001464



We Already Know

Currently, 18 U.S.C. 922 provides a number of Federal Prohibitions to lawful firearm possession within its various subsections.

The US Code

Leveraging the Federal Law to disarm prohibited individuals



The United States Constitution Bill of Rights

Amendment 4 Search and Seizure



THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO BE SECURE IN THEIR PERSONS, HOUSES, PAPERS, AND EFFECTS, AGAINST UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES, SHALL NOT BE VIOLATED, AND NO WARRANTS SHALL ISSUE, BUT UPON PROBABLE CAUSE, SUPPORTED BY OATH OR AFFIRMATION, AND PARTICULARLY, AND PARTICULARLY DESCRIBING THE PLACE TO BE SEARCHED, AND THE PERSONS OR THINGS TO BE SEIZED.

So what is our authority to seize a firearm when there is not a violation of state law?

Forfeiture of Firearms and Ammunition



18 U.S.C. § 924(d): Authorizes the seizure and forfeiture of firearms and ammunition involved in or used in a violation of Federal criminal law.

The White Book





Subsections 1-9 under 18 U.S.C. 922 (g), which prohibits individuals from lawfully possessing a firearm or ammunition, are mirrored under 18 U.S.C. 922 (d), which prohibits the lawful transfer of a firearm or ammunition to any person knowing **OR** having reasonable cause to believe that such person is prohibited under those subsections.

Firearms Offenses 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9)

- It is a federal crime to possess a firearm and/or ammunition after conviction of a qualifying state misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.
- This statute applies to law enforcement.
- Must be a "qualifying" misdemeanor.

Firearms Offenses 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9)

- *To qualify:*
 - Misdemeanor under federal or state law
 - Misdemeanor has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force or threatened use of a deadly weapon
 - Date of conviction must have preceded firearm possession

Firearms Offenses 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9)

To qualify the crime must be committed by a:

- Current or former spouse
- Person who is or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian
- Person who shares a child with the victim
- Person similarly situated as a spouse parent or guardian
- Current or recent former dating partner (this is new and this prohibition only lasts for 5 years unless there is another misdemeanor crime of DV conviction)*

Firearms Offenses 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9)

The term "dating relationship" means:

- A relationship between individuals who have or have recently had a continuing serious relationship of a romantic or intimate nature
- Whether a relationship constitutes a "dating relationship" shall be determined based on consideration of:
- The length of the relationship;
 - The nature of the relationship; and
 - The frequency and type of interaction between the individuals involved in the relationship.

A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a "dating relationship."

Firearms Offenses 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9)

- **Not considered to be convicted unless:**

- Represented by counsel or waived right to counsel
- If entitled to jury, had a jury trial or waived right to jury trial
- If convicted, had conviction expunged, set aside, or civil rights have been restored (if the offense provides for loss of civil rights)

Firearms Offenses 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9)

In the case of a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence against an individual in a dating relationship, a conviction would not be disabling if it has been expunged or set aside or is an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had firearms rights restored unless the expungement, pardon, or restoration of rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

Firearms Offenses 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9)

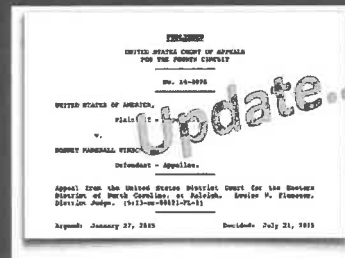
If the person has no more than one such conviction and is not otherwise prohibited, the person shall not be disqualified from shipping, transport, possession, receipt, or purchase of a firearm if 5 years have elapsed from the date of the judgment of conviction or the completion of the person's custodial or supervisory sentence, if any, and the person has not subsequently been convicted of another such offense, a misdemeanor under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law which has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, or any other offense that would disqualify the person.

Firearms Offenses 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9)

- NICS shall be updated to reflect the status of the person.
- Restoration after 5 years, as described above, is not available for a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9)

United States v. Vinson (No. 14-4078 (4th circuit 2015))



- Applies to DV assaults in NC only *
- No further appeals planned

18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(9) applies to arrests and convictions in NC occurring on or after 12/01/2013

Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence NCGS:14-32.5

- A current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian.
- A person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.
- A person who has a current or recent former dating relationship with the victim.

Possession of a Firearm

While Subject to a Protection Order

18 U.S.C. §922(g)(8)

It is illegal for a person to possess a firearm while subject to a court order restraining such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or the child of an intimate partner or from engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child.



A qualifying order must have all of these factors:

1. Issued after a hearing where the respondent received actual notice of the hearing and had an opportunity to participate in the hearing. The respondent does not need to actually attend the hearing for the ban to apply. The respondent just needs to receive actual notice of the scheduled hearing and be given the opportunity to participate. The respondent cannot avoid the firearm ban simply but not attending the hearing.

A qualifying order must have all of these factors:

2. Restrains the respondent (defendant) from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of the respondent or child of the intimate partner or child of the respondent, or engaging in other conduct that would place the respondent's intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or the child.
- *Intimate partners include spouses, former spouses, an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, and an individual who cohabitates or has cohabited with the person.*

A qualifying order must have all of these factors:

3. Includes a finding that the respondent represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the intimate partner or child; OR, by its terms, explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury.

Possession of a Firearm

While Subject to a Protection Order
18 U.S.C. §922(g)(8)

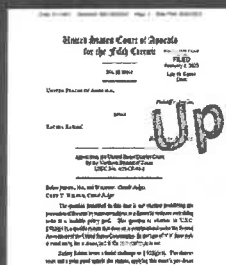
What types of orders apply?

- Any criminal or civil order
 - Probation judgment
 - PTR conditions
 - 50B & 50C orders
 - Rule 65 (restraining orders)
 - Divorce decree



18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(8)

United States v. Rahimi (No. 21-11001 (5th circuit 2023))



- Applies to possessing a firearm while under a restraining order related to domestic abuse
- Applies to the 5th Circuit only (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas)
- Appeal to the Supreme court to be heard in 2023

Examples of Civil and Criminal Court Orders that are Illustrations of Qualifying Protective Orders



Domestic Violence
Protection Order
Page - 1

Domestic Violence Protection Order Page 1. The form includes fields for Case No., Date, and various checkboxes for different types of protection orders. It also contains a section for the petitioner's statement and a section for the respondent's statement.

Domestic Violence
Protection Order
Page - 2

Domestic Violence Protection Order Page 2. This page contains the continuation of the form, including sections for the petitioner's statement and the respondent's statement. It also includes a section for the court's findings and a section for the court's order.

Domestic Violence
Protection Order
Page - 3

Domestic Violence Protection Order Page 3. This page contains the continuation of the form, including sections for the petitioner's statement and the respondent's statement. It also includes a section for the court's findings and a section for the court's order.

Domestic Violence
Protection Order
Page - 4

Domestic Violence Protection Order Page 4. This page contains the continuation of the form, including sections for the petitioner's statement and the respondent's statement. It also includes a section for the court's findings and a section for the court's order.

Probation Judgment Page 1. The form includes fields for Case No., Date, and various checkboxes for different types of probation judgments. It also contains a section for the petitioner's statement and a section for the respondent's statement.




Probation Judgment
Page 1

Probation Judgment Page 2. This page contains the continuation of the form, including sections for the petitioner's statement and the respondent's statement. It also includes a section for the court's findings and a section for the court's order.

"Not assault, threaten, harass . . ."

Probation Judgment
Page 2




Criminal File number provides the vehicle to determine relationship needed for firearm prohibition under 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(8)

"The defendant will not assault, threaten..."
= Element under 18 U.S.C. 922

Bond/Bail/Pretrial Order

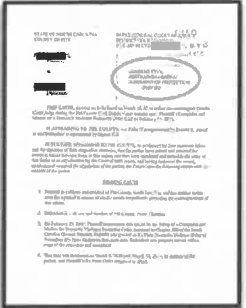
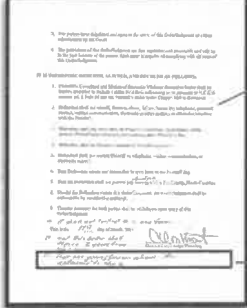
"The defendant shall not possess any firearm or other dangerous or deadly weapons."
= Violation of state statute

Child Custody Orders



"The defendant shall not assault, threaten, follow, harass..."

Rule 65 - Restraining Order

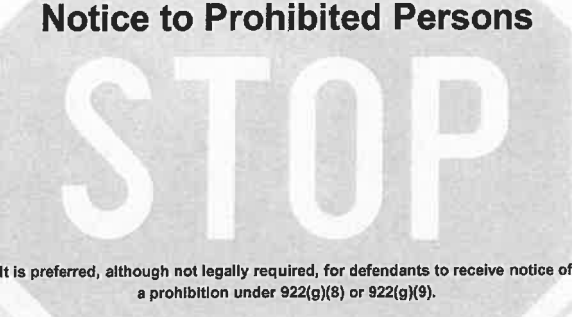



"The defendant shall not assault, threaten, abuse, follow, harass..."

Violates Federal Law *

"That all guns/firearms shall be returned to the defendant"

Notice to Prohibited Persons




It is preferred, although not legally required, for defendants to receive notice of a prohibition under 922(g)(8) or 922(g)(9).

Transfer of a Firearm

Transfer of a firearm to person subject to a protective order:
18 U.S.C. § 922(d)(8)

It is illegal to transfer a firearm to a person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such person is subject to a court order that restrains him/her from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or the child of an intimate partner.



Transfer of Firearm

Transfer of a firearm to person convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence:
18 U.S.C. § 922(d)(9)

It is illegal to transfer a firearm to a person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such person has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. Proof concerning knowledge on the part of the supplier may be difficult to establish unless the purchaser acknowledges in the firearm application that he/she is a prohibited person.



Notice to Third Party Receiving Firearms Pursuant to DVPO

- State and federal disqualifications explained
- Permit to Purchase must be obtained for each handgun received

Felons With Guns

18 U.S.C. §922(d)(1)

Felons With Guns


18 U.S.C. §922(d)(1)

- Prohibits possession of firearms or ammunition by any person who is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.
- This statute applies to a person who is in possession of a firearm within their home.


Penalties

Section 922(g)
Offense 10-year maximum sentence
Up to 250,000.00 fine


Additional Federal Firearm Statutes




- 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(2): Fugitive from Justice
—Fled any state to avoid being prosecuted or to avoid testifying in any criminal proceeding.
- 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(3): Drug user or addict
— Often shown where paraphernalia seized, subject tests positive for drugs and/or subject claims drugs were possessed for personal use.
- 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(5): Aliens and Most Nonimmigrant Visa Holders
—Includes illegal aliens and aliens lawfully admitted under non-immigrant visas, i.e., those aliens not admitted for permanent residence. This provision does not prohibit aliens who lawfully possess a so-called "green card" from possessing guns or ammunition.



- 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(5): Aliens and Most Nonimmigrant Visa Holders
—Includes illegal aliens and aliens lawfully admitted under non-immigrant visas, i.e., those aliens not admitted for permanent residence. This provision does not prohibit aliens who lawfully possess a so-called "green card" from possessing guns or ammunition.
- 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(6): Persons Dishonorably Discharged from the Military
- 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(7): Persons who formally and officially renounced their US citizenship



- 18 U.S.C. § 922(j): Prohibits the receipt, possession, concealment, storage, bartering, selling, or disposing of stolen firearms and ammunition knowing or having reason to believe the firearm or ammunition is stolen.
- 18 U.S.C. § 922(q): Except as authorized, may not possess or discharge a firearm in a school zone.
—Punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment.
- 18 U.S.C. § 924(l): Prohibits stealing a firearm which has moved in commerce.




- 18 U.S.C. § 922(u): Prohibits stealing or unlawfully taking away firearms from the business inventory of a Federal firearms licensee.
—Punishable by up to 5 years
- 18 U.S.C. § 922(k): Prohibits the transport, ship, receiving or possessing a firearm with the manufacturer's serial number obliterated, removed or altered.
—Punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment.
- 18 U.S.C. § 924(l): Prohibits stealing a firearm which has moved in commerce.

Keep in Mind and Don't Forget



Subsections 1-9 under 18 U.S.C. 922 (g), which prohibits individuals from lawfully possessing a firearm or ammunition, are mirrored under 18 U.S.C. 922 (d), which prohibits the lawful transfer of a firearm or ammunition to any person knowing OR having reasonable cause to believe that such person is prohibited under those subsections.

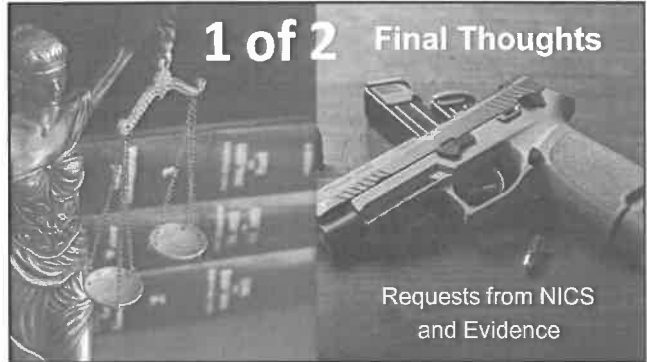


Investigation

Firearms Investigations

WARRANT	BATF	FIREARM HELD	DISQUALIFICATION
If a violation of state law is found, the investigating deputy will acquire a warrant for the criminal violation.	If a violation of federal law is found, that report is forwarded to the BATF.	If there is no violation of state and/or federal law, the firearm will be held until order dismissed or it expires.	If the owner becomes disqualified after the surrender, the firearm(s) held until they can be transferred so long as that individual is not disqualified.

1 of 2 Final Thoughts



Remember the U.S. codes while

- Fulfilling all requests from NICS

AND

- During the process of returning or releasing firearms from evidence and/or agency property storage.

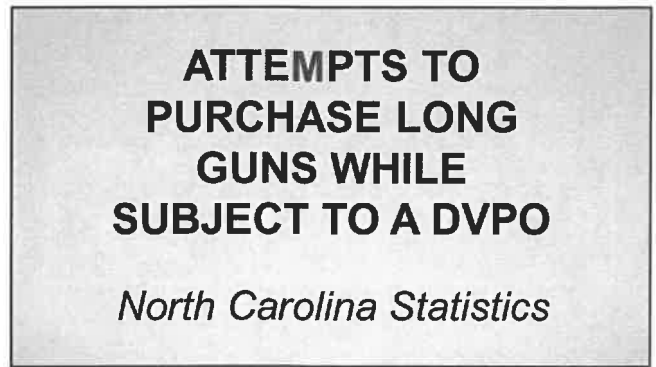
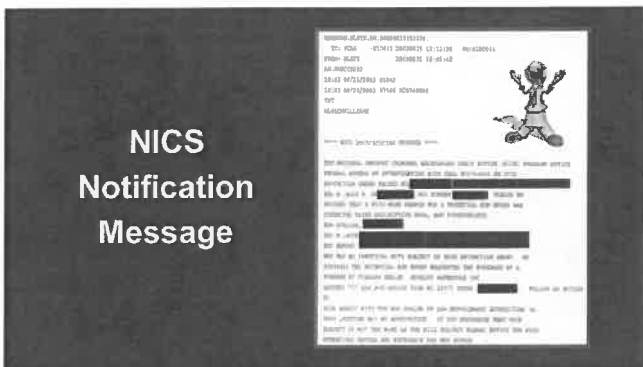
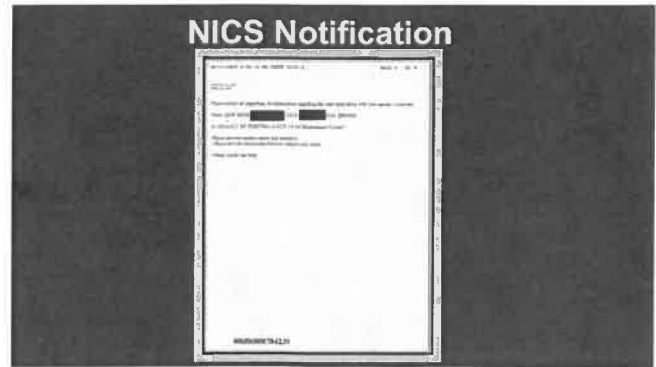
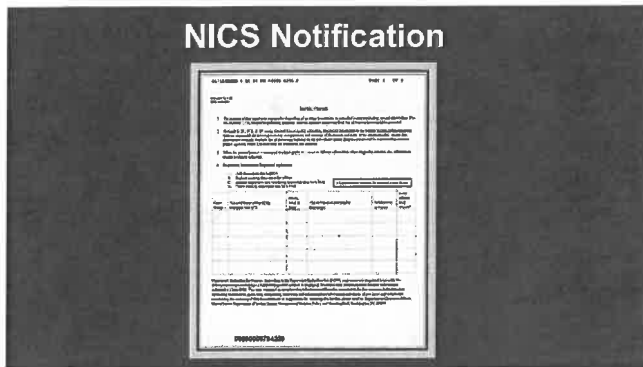


NICS Notification

A firearm may be transferred to a disqualified person if a response is not sent back to NICS within three business days.

NICS Notification

NICS Notification



N.C. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER DENIALS

Month	2002	2003
January	0	0
February	0	0
March	0	0
April	0	0
May	0	0
June	0	0
July	0	0
August	0	0
September	0	0
October	0	0
November	0	0
December	0	0
Total	14	140

* In 2002, two people were charged under 14-269.8 *

* In 2003, five people were charged under 14-269.8 *

More than 4,000 guns had to be retrieved from buyers after delayed background checks last year

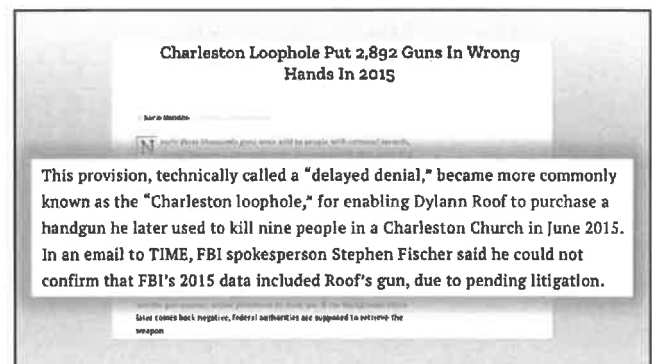
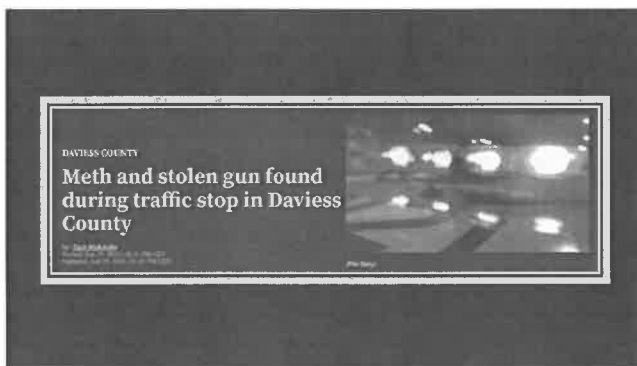
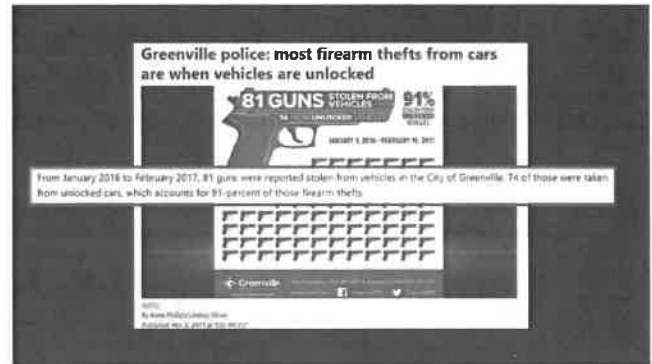
The purchasers were found to be prohibited from buying a gun.

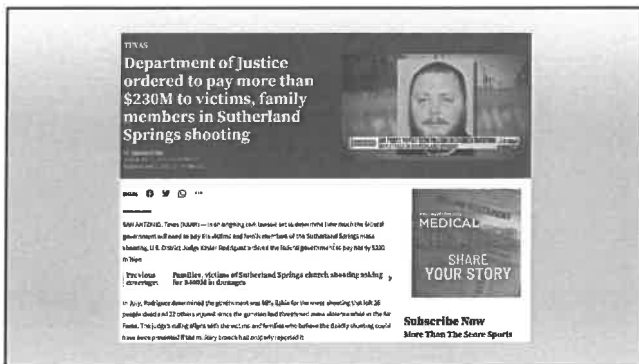
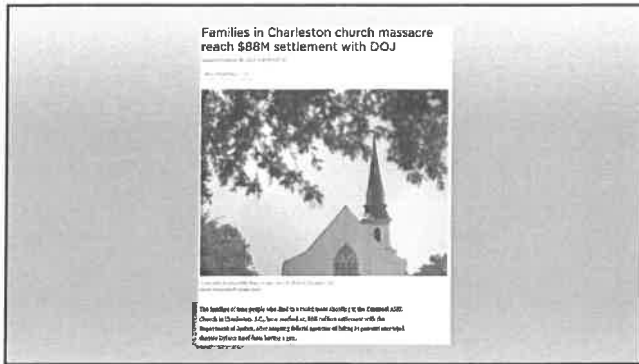
This is for Dr. Bonner.

When asked about the current success rate of ATF recoveries, a spokesperson said that the information was not publicly available.

ATF NEWS

Real-world examples that U.S. law enforcement officers see every day highlighting the fact that knowing US codes related to firearm prohibitions is critical.





Enforcement

- Increase the knowledge of law enforcement, telecommunications, and records staff
- State law
- Federal law
- Search and seizure

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Exposing What's Concealed:
 Leveraging Existing Federal Statutes to Increase
 Victim Safety & Offender Accountability

