



## Register With the State Department?

The NFATCA serves as somewhat of an unofficial *ombudsman* for our members' interactions with various government agencies, bureaus and departments. We are often asked questions about process and procedure and what actions are the "best" or most "practical" to take. There are often many ways to answer these inquiries. The NFATCA always endeavors to give guidance that comports with current interpretation of legislation and regulation. With that said, it is often quite common for us to hear "Yes, but..." when we have these action discussions.

Nowhere do we encounter more indecision than in regard to the subject of how our members are required to comply with the International Traffic in Arms Regulations



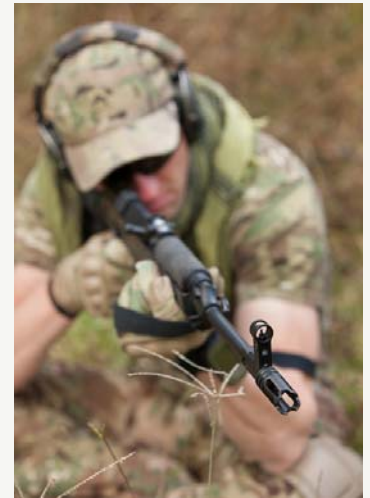
(ITAR). Quite simply, if you hold a manufacturer class Federal Firearms License (FFL), you are required to register with the State Department's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC), renew this registration annually for as long as you hold your FFL and pay the annual registration fee (at least \$2,250 per year). This is not optional. This applies **even if you do not export a single item** that you manufacture. The State Department can grant a research exemption, but this only applies to qualified, recognized institutions. A machine shop testing suppressor baffle designs will **not** qualify.

"But I have never registered before, never paid the fees, ever, and nobody has said anything!" That may very well be true. Know that ATF's Industry Operations Investigators (IOI's) are making a point of checking for DDTC registrations and advising manufacturer FFL's of the requirements to register annually. State Department is conducting their own audit of licensees and all of the enterprises that do business with licensees. Most important, a complete list of each and every manufacturer FFL is available on ATF's own website. The information is public and readily available. If you have not registered and are required to do so, it is only a matter of time until you are forced to do so. Willful avoidance of registration is generally not met with leniency.

The State Department's DDTC registration process is described in detail and begins here: [www.pmdtcc.state.gov/registration/crp.html](http://www.pmdtcc.state.gov/registration/crp.html). You will need to submit your payment electronically (no checks, money orders or credit cards) and you will need internet access to submit pdf documentation.

The State Department's DDTC registration process is described in detail and begins here: [www.pmdtcc.state.gov/registration/crp.html](http://www.pmdtcc.state.gov/registration/crp.html). You will need to submit your payment electronically (no checks, money orders or credit cards) and you will need internet access to submit pdf documentation.

You will need to submit your payment electronically (no checks, money orders or credit cards) and you will need internet access to submit pdf documentation.



"I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such: because I think a General Government necessary for us, and there is no *Form* of Government but what may be a Blessing to the People if well-administered; and I believe farther that this is likely to be well administered for a Course of Years and can only end in Despotism as other Forms have done before it, when the People shall become so corrupted as to need Despotic Government, being incapable of any other."

~ Benjamin Franklin

## Fraud in the World of NFA

The NFA community used to be a rather close knit community where everyone pretty much knew everyone else. Fraud was held to a minimum because of that closeness and it was a rare circumstance when somebody got

"duped" on a purchase. The surge in popularity of NFA weapons, especially suppressors and short barreled rifles, has meant a huge influx of new faces. That is an opportunity for fraud and that opportunity is being exploited in alarming numbers.

On June 5, 2015, ATF issued an advisory alerting all FFL's and firearm purchasers to the risk presented by some individuals presenting altered NFA Forms

as a means to lure unsuspecting folks into fraudulent transactions. ATF warns that NFA



Forms are altered using a variety of easily obtained tools. The altered Form quality can range from rough scans to detailed reproduction. Further, those intent on perpetrating fraud may also utilize fraudulent FFL or SOT information.

NFATCA encourages thoughtful, prudent action when considering an NFA purchase:

- 1) If the deal seems too good to be true, it probably is.
- 2) If you do not already know

the FFL party(ies) involved, you are encouraged to check the validity of the presented FFL

information by going online, firing up a browser of your choice and using ATF's FFL eZ Check utility at:

[www.atf.gov/firearms/applications-ffl-ez-check](http://www.atf.gov/firearms/applications-ffl-ez-check).

3) Examine any offered documents closely. Pay particular attention to the serial number written on the tax stamp, obvious cut and paste areas that don't seem to "match up" and misspellings that are revealed by eZ Check.

4) Report any suspicious activity to your local ATF Field Office as soon as possible for assistance.

## NFATCA

### Upcoming Events

- ◆ **Knob Creek Fall Shoot** - October 9-11, 2015, West Point KY
- ◆ **SAR West** - December 4-6, 2015, Phoenix AZ





### Gun Control Dishonesty by Charles Cooke, National Review

(This article is continued from the previous edition of *The Partisan*. The article discusses the reporting of various mass shootings and the distortion of facts regularly employed by media.)

\* In November of 2013, Paul Ciancia murdered a TSA agent at LAX. Ciancia used a .223-caliber Smith & Wesson M&P-15 rifle that he had modified and which was therefore illegal in the state; he brought with him five 30-round magazines, which have been illegal in California since 2000; and he walked happily into an airport, which is by definition a gun-free zone. Authorities told the Huffington Post that Ciancia acquired his guns legally: "He didn't buy them on the street. He didn't buy them from a licensed gun dealer. \* In September, Aaron Alexis killed 12 people at the Navy Yard in Washington D.C. Alexis had patronized a licensed dealer in Virginia and bought a Remington 870 shotgun that is so common that it is even legal in England. He had passed a background check. To commit his crime, he went onto a locked-down, "gun-free" military base, in a city in which carrying firearms is flatly prohibited. And how about the most famous of the pre-2011 shootings — the other ones that provoked demands for somebody to "do something"? Well, Jared Loughner, who shot Representative Gabby Giffords and murdered six other people, bought his 9mm Glock pistol legally. Seung-Hui Cho, the Virginia Tech student who was responsible for the most deadly shooting spree in American history, bought a .22 caliber Walther P22 semi-automatic pistol and a 9mm Glock 19 semiautomatic pistol from licensed dealers, and passed background checks on both occasions. And, of course, the guns

used at Newtown were legally purchased by the perpetrator's mother and then stolen by her son. You will notice that in not a single one of the cases listed above did a perpetrator buy his weapon through an "unregulated private sale," through "the Internet," or in "the parking lot at a gun show." Not one. Instead, in each and every case, one of two things happened: Either (a) the killer followed the law to the letter, or (b) he broke it spectacularly. That Sandy Hook involved little children made it that much harder to bear. But it did not change the salient fact: that massacres and private sales have pretty much nothing to do with one another. Indeed, in order to find a major case that featured a private sale, one has to go all the way back to the 1999 Columbine massacre. Even then, the claim that state intrusion would have helped is shaky. Given that local police acknowledged that the man who sold the TEC-DC9 to Dylan Klebold knew that he was breaking the law by selling a handgun to a minor, and that the pistol had been made illegal by the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban and was therefore ineligible to be legally transferred or sold, one has to ask why reformers believe that a similar seller would have undergone a mandated background check had he been obliged to do so? Nevertheless, gun-controllers have been more than happy to link background checks and massacres as if one were a failsafe way of limiting the other. During the tantrum that he threw after the Toomey-Manchin bill had been defeated, President Obama mentioned "Sandy Hook" four times, "Newtown" five times, and "children" eight times. He invited the parents of the victims to stand behind him. He brazenly connected his legislative efforts to "Tucson and Aurora and

Chicago." He rified angrily on his childish "if it saves one life" theme, arguing that "if action by Congress could have saved one person, one child, a few hundred, a few thousand — if it could have prevented those people from losing their lives to gun violence in the future while preserving our Second Amendment rights, we had an obligation to try." The "saves one life" standard is so self-evidently and inherently absurd that, for the sake of merciful brevity, I will leave it to one side here. A more important question, though, is this: What precisely has led our smartest-ever president to believe that the bill he considered vital would help to prevent future massacres? At what exactly are champions of background checks looking that has given them this erroneous impression? In the Huffington Post, Sam Stein and Sam Wilkes complained rather predictably that "progress on gun control seemed inevitable after Sandy Hook, but apparently that was wrong." Given their preferences, I'd ask them the same thing as I would the president: What sort of "progress" is passing a law that has nothing to do with the problem you're trying to solve? The answer is none at all. In truth, the Left's knee-jerk reaction to gun violence represents quite the opposite of forward thinking, based as it is on fear, superstition, and good old-fashioned ignorance. However nicely they package their schemes, an informed, reasonable, and free people should adamantly resist the instincts of men who sound the old cry, "Do something, anything!" — even, and perhaps especially, if the event that led them there was unspeakably, unutterably, unthinkable grim.

**Online Processing**  
Did you know that you can join or renew your NFATCA membership online? Do it today!  
[www.nfatca.org/join.htm](http://www.nfatca.org/join.htm)



GE M134 Minigun from the movie *Predator* (1987), owned by original NFATCA Board Member, Dan Shea.

**NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT  
TRADE & COLLECTORS  
ASSOCIATION®**

**POWER THROUGH  
EXPERIENCE**

**NFATCA®**  
20603 Big Wells Drive  
Katy, Texas 77449  
281.492.8288  
[info@nfatca.org](mailto:info@nfatca.org)

Publisher: John K. Brown, III  
Senior Editor: Jeff Folloder  
Photography: Oleg Volk  
NFATCA® is a 501(c)(6) corp.  
Copyright 2015, NFATCA®  
The NFATCA logo is a registered trademark, all rights reserved.

### NFATCA Limited Edition SBR

The NFATCA is proud to announce that it has once again partnered with LWRCI on the release of a limited edition short barreled rifle. The weapon is based on the LWRC PDW and features a custom, two-toned Cerakote finish in titanium and tungsten. The rifle has a 7" modular rail system, NiCorr treated 8.5" barrel, MagPul MOE+ grip, LWRCI PDW quick-deploy two-position stock, enhanced fire control group with nickel boron coating, ambidextrous charging handle, LWRCI Skirmish flip sights, LWRCI JSG flash hider, LWRCI modular RailSkins with integrated hand

stop and LWRCI's patented short stroke piston system. The rifle will ship with two magazines and will feature the NFATCA logo as well as the limited edition nomenclature engraved on the magazine well. Previous limited edition offerings have sold out quickly and we expect no different for this masterpiece. Please contact the **N F A T C A** at [info@nfatca.org](mailto:info@nfatca.org) to

inquire or place your order. Sales of this firearms subject to NFA and all state and local regulations. Please know the law before you buy!

