

Military Police

**PRIVATELY
OWNED
WEAPONS,
AMMUNITION
CONTROL AND
PROHIBITED
WEAPONS**

Headquarters
XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg
Fort Bragg, NC
14 February 2025

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort liberty Regulation 190-11-1
Fort Liberty Physical Security Program

This administrative revision supersedes XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Liberty (FL) Regulation (Reg) 190-11-1, Fort Liberty (FL) Physical Security (PS) Program dated 2 June 2023, now Fort Bragg (FB).

- o Makes administrative changes throughout to facilitate the installations name change from Fort Liberty to Fort Bragg.

UNCLASSIFIED

Headquarters
XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg
Fort Bragg, NC

*XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 190-11-1

Effective

Military Police

Privately Owned Weapons, Ammunition Control and Prohibited Items

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History. This regulation supersedes XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Liberty Regulation 190-11-1, dated 2 June 2023.

Summary. This regulation provides installation guidance for possession and registration on POWs. Ammunition control and prohibited weapons.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all organizations or activities assigned, attached or tenant to Fort Bragg, to include military or civilian personnel, residing or entering Fort Bragg and Linden Oaks. The Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation, consistent with controlling laws and regulations, except in those cases identified herein where exceptions must be approved by the Garrison Commander (GC).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval of the Installation

Physical Security Office, DES.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent agency for this regulation is the Physical Security Office, DES, (AMIM-BGL-S), Fort Bragg, NC 28310-5000.

Restrictions. This regulation does not authorize methods of operation or requirements outlined or specified by higher command to be changed in any manner. In the case where this regulation may conflict with a higher command's requirement or regulation, the more stringent standard of the two will apply, and is limited for official Government use only

Suggested Improvements. Users are encouraged to send comments and suggested improvements directly to Director, DES (ATTN: Physical Security Office, (AMIM-BGL-S).

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only, and is limited for official Government use only

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Glossary

Chapter 1

General

1-1. Purpose. This regulation sets policy, responsibilities, and procedures for the control and security of privately owned weapons (POWs) and ammunition and identifies prohibited weapons on Fort Bragg.

1-2. References. References are listed at Appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms. Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Compliance

a. Military personnel who fail to comply with this regulation are subject to judicial or non-judicial action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), or appropriate administrative action.

b. Government employees and civilians who violate this regulation may be subject to prosecution in the United States Magistrate Court, banned from post, referred to civilian authorities, or subject to disciplinary and administrative action according to appropriate Civilian Personnel regulations.

c. Weapons used, possessed, transported, or stored in violation of this regulation may be temporarily seized or permanently confiscated.

d. It is unlawful for any person to:

(1) Fail to register, store, or transport a firearm in accordance with (IAW) this regulation.

(2) Possess an item prohibited by this regulation on the installation.

e. The provisions of this regulation do not replace or relieve persons of their responsibility to comply with applicable Federal, state, and local laws and statutes regarding possession, purchase, sale, transfer, and transport of weapons.

Chapter 2

Responsibilities

2-1. Senior Commanders (SC). The SC will:

a. Establish a formal PS program.

b. Regulate privately owned weapons, explosives, and ammunition on Army installations.

c. Establish procedures and publicize punitive policies that regulate privately owned weapons, explosives, and ammunition on Army installations. Such policies will cover:

(1) Registration of firearms belonging to personnel living on the installation and registration of firearms by personnel who bring a weapon onto the installation for the purpose of engaging in authorized activities such as hunting, dog training, or marksmanship events.

(2) Procedures for the carrying of weapons by an officer, agent, or employee of a federal agency, a state, or a political subdivision thereof, while in an on-duty status, who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of law. Personnel who perform law enforcement duties in an off-duty status are not authorized to possess a weapon on an Army installation unless approved by the SC.

(3) Identification of prohibited weapons, such as crossbows, nun chucks, swords, throwing stars.

(4) Requirement for all Soldiers and Family members to comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations on ownership, possession, registration, off-post transport, and use of weapons.

2-2. Installation Provost Marshal (IPM). The IPM will operate a Weapons Registry Program, maintained by the Installation Physical Security Office (IPSO).

2-3. Commanders (CDRs). CDRs will:

a. Secure POWs and ammunition in unit arms rooms, in locked containers separate from military arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E).

b. Use procedures in AR 710-2, Supply Policy Below the National Level, to account for, and inventory weapons and ammunition.

c. Post Appendix B on unit bulletin boards; Garrison Commander (GC) will post to Fort Bragg web page.

d. Immediately notify the Military Police (MP) Desk Sergeant upon discovery of a loss of accountability for privately owned firearms stored in a unit arms room.

Chapter 3

Firearm Registration Requirements

3-1. Persons Required to Register. Persons transporting firearms or hunting, must register them prior to entering the installation. They may do so at the Visitor Control Center (VCC) located at the All-American Gate. This includes any person storing a firearm on Fort Bragg while permanently or temporarily residing on the installation. Persons who are only transporting firearms pursuant to paragraph 5-1 (b) (who are traversing Fort Bragg on public roads that do not take them through an access control point (ACP)) do not have to register their firearms.

3-2. Persons Not Required to Register. Persons are not required to register firearms that they do not bring onto Fort Bragg, nor firearms that they only transport through Fort Bragg pursuant to paragraph 5-1(b). This includes persons living or staying off-post who do not store or transport firearms on post.

3-3. Persons Not Authorized to Register

a. Minors may not register firearms on Fort Bragg.

b. Persons to whom the provisions of the Lautenberg Amendment apply are prohibited from possessing firearms.

3-4. Registration Periods. All persons residing on Fort Bragg must register all firearms (brought onto or stored on the installation) with the Provost Marshals Office (PMO) weapons registration site located at the VCC. This registration must occur prior to transporting weapons onto Fort Bragg. Official and unofficial visitors who will reside in Fort Bragg housing, lodging, or billeting will register their weapons prior to transporting their weapons onto Fort Bragg at the VCC.

3-5. Registration Procedures

a. Manually: Visit the Weapons Registration Desk, located in the VCC at the All-American Gate. Take the following information on each firearm to be registered: caliber, type, serial number, make, model, action, and finish. **Do not take the firearm into the VCC.**

b. Automated (Online Fort Bragg Homepage): Digitally sign and send an encrypted e-mail with a completed FB Firearms Registration Form (available at https://home.army.mil/Bragg/application/files/5216/1194/5886/FB_Form_190-11-1A.pdf) to usarmy.Bragg.id-readiness.mbx.weapons-registration@army.mil. Once completed, the owner will receive his/her firearms registration via return email.

b. Upon registration of a firearm, the person will receive a computer-generated Weapons Registration form (printout). When transporting the firearm on post, they will keep this form on their person as proof of compliance with this regulation and will produce the form when requested by any MP, Federal law enforcement officer, or Fish and Game personnel. It is a violation of this regulation to have inaccurate or misleading data on the form.

3-6. Clearing Weapons Registration. Service Members who have registered their firearms and are leaving Fort Bragg on permanent change of station (PCS) orders or who are separating from service (such as expiration term of service (ETS) or retirement)) will process through the Weapons Registration Center when clearing to remove the firearms from the registration system or to transfer the record to their new installation, as applicable. The Registration Center employee will stamp their clearing papers. Personnel will also visit the Registration Center to update their file if at any time they sell or otherwise dispose of a firearm prior to clearing the installation. Personnel who have registered a firearm on post and who are no longer required to maintain that registration (such as moving from on-post Family housing to off-post housing) should also visit the Registration Center to update their file. As firearms are purchased or sold, or otherwise acquired or disposed of, the person will return to the Registration Center immediately to update their record.

3-7. Firearms Registration Requirements Summary. The following figure summarizes the requirements for firearms registration.

Figure 3-1
Firearms Registration Requirements

#	Location of stored firearms/ammunition	Registration Required
1	Off-post	No
2	On-post	Yes
3	Transporting on post	Yes
4	Transporting through post pursuant to paragraph 5-1 of this regulation	No
5	Hunting Activity(s) pursuant to paragraph 5-1 of this regulation	Yes

Chapter 4

Storage of Firearms and Other Weapons

4-1. Storage Requirements for POWs Other than Firearms. Commanders may require air rifles, air pistols, slings, slingshots, spear guns, cross bows, long bows, compound bows, blowguns, paint-ball guns, or other projectile launching devices to be stored IAW the storage requirements for firearms, as specified in chapter 4 of this regulation and AR 190-11. Registration of these items is not required. Use of these devices is prohibited, except in locations designated by the GC. The provisions of chapter 5 also apply to the transport of these devices. Nothing in this regulation is intended to prevent the official use of any of these devices to aid in unit or individual proficiency training or for hunting/fishing when regulations so permit.

4-2. Authorized Storage Locations. Persons storing privately owned firearms on the installation must use one of only three locations to do so: in Family housing, in unit arms rooms, or temporarily in the arms room located at the Fort Bragg Reception Company or their Battalion Headquarters. Persons may not

store weapons in any other location, such as vehicles, offices, barracks, transient quarters, guest houses, the Landmark Inn, the Fisher House, etc.

a. Storage in Family Housing. Persons (including Family members) living/staying in Family Housing to include Randolph Pointe may store firearms in their quarters, provided the firearms are registered IAW this regulation. Firearms must be stored in either a secured locked container, gun rack, or secured with an approved individual trigger or chamber style gun lock that prevents loading or firing. Ammunition must be stored in a secured locked container. Persons storing privately owned firearms and ammunition in Family Housing will take all reasonable precautions to ensure firearms and ammunition are inaccessible to unauthorized persons and minors.

b. Storage in Unit Arms Rooms. Persons living or staying in barracks, transient quarters, guest houses, the Landmark Inn, the Fisher House, etc., must store privately owned firearms and ammunition in the arms room of the unit to which they are, or will be, assigned, attached, or otherwise affiliated (see Appendix C). Arms may be stored at the Fort Bragg Reception Company if there is available space.

4-3. Newly Arrived or Temporary Duty (TDY) Personnel. Units to which newly arrived or TDY personnel are assigned/attached are responsible for the storage of their weapons and ammunition in their unit arms room, as specified above. Commanders must assure unit standing operating procedures (SOP) address receipt and storage of weapons and ammunition after normal duty hours.

4-4. Summary of Authorized Firearms Storage Locations. The following figure summarizes the requirements for firearms storage locations.

Figure 4-1
Authorized Firearms Storage Locations

#	Personnel Living/Staying Where	Normal Storage Location	Alternate Storage Location*
1	Off-post	Off-post	Unit Arms Room
2	On-post - Family Housing	Family Housing	Unit Arms Room
3	On-post - Barracks	Unit Arms Room	NIA
4	On-post - Transient Quarters**	Affiliated Fort Bragg Unit/Organization	Fort Bragg Reception Company
* Alternate storage location(s) normally require advance coordination/ permission. Contact the applicable CDR, unit, person, etc., to make appropriate arrangements.			
* Transient quarters include the following: All Army Hotels, Inns, Guest Houses, Fisher House, and similar facilities located on the installation.			
For the purposes of this regulation, the rules for Transient Quarters also apply to Landmark Inn, the Fisher House, and similar facilities.			

Chapter 5

Transportation of Firearms

5-1. Requirements for Transporting. No person may transport a firearm on Fort Bragg unless one of the following requirements is met:

a. The firearm is registered on the installation. Persons transporting registered firearms must directly transport the firearm to or from authorized places for storage or other authorized activities. Examples of authorized activities include hunting, dog training activities, and marksmanship events.

b. The person is traversing Fort Bragg from one off-post location to another off-post location using a publicly traveled roadway, without passing through an ACP and without stopping within the confines of the installation.

5-2. Method for Transporting. Firearms will be transported on Fort Bragg in the following manner:

a. The firearm must be unloaded and transported in a compartment of the vehicle that is inaccessible to passengers in the vehicle. If no inaccessible area exists, the unloaded firearm must be transported such that it is in plain sight to a person outside the vehicle. In both cases, the firearm may be in a closed case. In all cases, ammunition must be transported in a separate compartment from the one in which the weapon is stored.

b. Firearms used for hunting on Fort Bragg ranges pursuant to FB Reg 200-1-1 may be transported in the passenger compartment of a vehicle if they are unloaded and cased, and only while the possessor of the firearm(s) is actively engaged in hunting, as defined in FB Reg 200-1-1. As an exception, muzzleloaders may be transported with a round in the chamber if the firearm's firing cap or priming powder is removed, rendering it unable to fire.

c. Firearms left in an unattended vehicle may be confiscated by law enforcement personnel.

d. Persons transporting firearms pursuant to paragraph 5-1(b) and in compliance with paragraph 5-3 of this regulation are not required to comply with paragraph 5-2(a). However, such persons must comply with North Carolina and Federal laws.

5-3. Concealed Handgun Permits. North Carolina law that authorizes licensed persons to carry concealed handguns does not apply on Fort Bragg; thus, all state-issued concealed handgun permits are not recognized or valid on Fort Bragg. The transportation of loaded or concealed handguns, shotguns, or rifles is not permitted on Fort Bragg except by duly authorized law enforcement personnel or by military personnel in the performance of their official duties. This applies to any area of the installation entered through an ACP. However, persons directly traversing Fort Bragg on public highways may carry concealed weapons pursuant to a valid North Carolina Concealed Handgun Permit if they do not pass through an ACP and if they do not stop on or within the installation. Apart from this, carrying of concealed weapons on Fort Bragg is strictly prohibited.

Chapter 6

Purchase of Firearms

6-1. Purchase of Firearms by Service Members. Nothing in this regulation is meant to relieve a Service Member of the obligation of following all state and Federal statutes governing the sale, transfer, or possession of firearms (rifles, shotguns, handguns, etc.). Service Members must always comply with all such regulations.

6-2. Purchase of Handguns in North Carolina. It is legal to purchase a pistol without a permit in North Carolina. Federal background checks for purchases from licensed dealers remain in effect (including AAFES). It is recommended prior to any transfer a federal background check & notarized bill of sale be conducted. Upon transfer/sale, installation registration requirements must immediately be followed.

Chapter 7

Command Authority to Remove a Soldiers' Weapon

7-1. General. Commanders have limited authority to regulate a Soldier's access to POWs. Commanders should consult their servicing Judge Advocate (JA) and Behavioral Health (BH) Provider prior to taking any action; any BH consultation should include an analysis of care requirements in support of the identified concerns. Additionally, a BH consultation will assist in development of a unit coordinated care

plan to facilitate any continued support that the Soldier may require. After the threat is effectively mitigated, the Soldier's access to POWs should be appropriately reinstated.

7-2. Behavioral Health Evaluations (BHE). If a CDR believes a Soldier is a risk to themselves or others, the CDR should initiate a command directed BHE through BH Specialty Care or Emergency Services. This process will further assess risk and through subsequent collaboration and coordinated care with the BH provider better enable the CDR to determine when the risk has been effectively mitigated.

7-3. Command Authority Regarding On-post Weapons. A CDR may order POWs on-post be temporarily held in the unit arms room if the CDR determines that the Soldier poses a threat of harm to themselves or others. The weapons may be maintained in the arms room until the CDR determines the threat is effectively mitigated. Commanders should make these determinations while in consultation with their servicing JA and supporting BH providers. The BH providers should be utilized to help identify potential risks, coordinate care requirements, and assist in determining when the identified risks are successfully mitigated. Commanders should also consider utilizing the US Army Soldier Leader Risk Reduction Tool (USA SLRRT).

7-4. Commander and BH Provider Authority to Inquire Regarding Off-post Weapons. When a Soldier's POW is maintained off-post, the ability of a CDR to regulate access to those weapons is limited by law. With limited exceptions, Federal law prohibits the Department of Defense (DoD) from issuing any requirement or collecting or recording any information relating to the otherwise lawful acquisition, possession, ownership, carrying, or other use of a privately owned firearm, ammunition or another weapon by a member of the Armed Forces not kept on a military installation. Merely inquiring as to whether a Soldier possesses POWs is considered a violation of the law unless one of the following four exceptions applies:

- a. When Soldiers are engaged in official duties.
- b. When Soldiers are in uniform while possessing, carrying, or using a firearm or ammunition.
- c. When a Soldier is under investigation, prosecution, or adjudication of an alleged violation of law, including matters related to whether a member of the armed forces constitutes a threat to themselves or others. Within this exception, CDRs who come to a reasoned conclusion (based on direct observation and/or reports from friends, family or health care providers) that a Soldier is a threat to themselves, or others may initiate an investigation into the potential threat of violence. Upon initiation of an investigation, the CDR is authorized to ask the Soldier whether they possess any POWs that are kept off-post.
- d. When a CDR or health professionals have reasonable grounds to believe the Soldier is at risk for suicide or harming others, they may inquire as to whether the Soldier owns, possesses, or has plans to acquire POWs.

7-5. Commander Authority Regarding Off-post Weapons. Within the limits of the four exceptions listed in paragraph 7-4, if it is determined that the Soldier possesses POWs maintained off-post and that the Soldier is at risk for harming themselves or others, the CDR may:

- a. Request the Soldier voluntarily surrender their weapons to be stored in the unit's arms room. If the Soldier refuses, the CDR may not order them to comply with the request.
- b. In the alternative, order the Soldier to temporarily reside on, and be restricted to post until the perceived threat is mitigated. If a CDR considers issuing this order, they should initiate an evaluation as referenced in paragraph 7-2 above and the findings should be documented on DA Form 3822.

Chapter 8

Exemptions

8-1. General. Nothing in this regulation shall prohibit:

- a. Service Members or government employees, while in the performance of official duties, from possessing or using military weapons, military ammunition or explosives, or other military devices, for training, or for other authorized purposes as prescribed by applicable Army regulations.
- b. Civilian law enforcement personnel, while in the performance of official law enforcement duties, from possessing or using government or POWs, ammunition, explosives, or other devices in a lawful manner, as prescribed by applicable laws or the orders of lawful superiors.
- c. Government contract employees, while in the performance of their contract, from possessing or using weapons, ammunition, explosives or other devices, IAW the provisions of their contract and as determined by the Contracting Officer. This includes driving to and from their workplace, if in uniform.
- d. Persons with a Class III Federal Firearms License from possessing or transporting Class III weapons, IAW Federal regulations.
- e. Persons from possessing, carrying, transporting, or storing decorative, ornamental, or ceremonial swords and sabers within the confines of the installation when used strictly for display and ceremonies. When used as a weapon, they become prohibited items.
- f. Authorized carriers of household goods and authorized carriers for the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) or Outdoor Recreation from transporting on post any weapon contained in household goods or ordered by AAFES/Outdoor Recreation.

8-2. Other Waivers. The SC may grant any other waiver to the requirements of this Regulation. Any such request must be made in writing and the approved requests filed with the PMO.

Chapter 9

Prohibited Weapons and Exceptions

9-1. Prohibited Weapons. The following items are prohibited on Fort Bragg, except those listed in paragraph 8-1e):

- a. Any plain view or concealed, two-sided knife having a switchblade, automatic opener or spring-loaded blade, or having a blade of more than 2 ½ inches (unless meeting the exemption listed in 18 U.S.C. § 930(d)).
- b. Blackjacks, sappers, nunchaku, cudgel type weapons or clubs, night sticks, riot batons, homemade clubs, kung Fu sticks, garrotes, or other related martial arts weapons. Persons may possess or use nunchaku and kung Fu sticks only in connection with martial arts training, practice, and exhibitions. They will not be used in a threatening manner towards any non-participant and may never be carried in a concealed manner. Persons residing in the barracks will store item(s) in the unit arms room.
- c. Brass knuckles, "sap gloves," "knuckles," or any other device fitting over or inside of the hand which may be used for the purpose of striking another person, or to amplify the effect of a bare-handed blow.
- d. Homemade percussion-type weapons. Exceptions: percussion-type weapons sold in kit form for assembly and legal for hunting, gun shows, or displays. These weapons, if in firing condition, must be registered by those who reside on Fort Bragg on a permanent or temporary basis.

e. Pyrotechnics and explosives of any type (other than ammunition for firearms and handguns), including simulators and grenades, except when authorized for military use. Exception: gunpowder and primers for legitimate reloading or muzzle weapons, however, these items will not be maintained in troop barracks.

f. Shotguns having a barrel less than 18 inches in length.

g. A weapon made from a shotgun, if such weapon, when modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches or a barrel of less than 18 inches in length.

h. A rifle having a barrel less than 16 inches in length.

i. A weapon made from a rifle, if such a weapon, when modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches or a barrel of less than 16 inches in length.

j. A machine gun not registered with the Federal Government (as defined by Title 26 United States Code Section 5845(b)).

k. Any razor, ice pick or letter opener carried in a concealed manner. This includes the following items: sword canes, sword umbrellas, automatic batons, pen knives, lipstick knives, and any other blade that is disguised to resemble everyday items.

l. Homemade improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

m. Dummy hand grenades/explosives.

n. Biological agents of any type. Exceptions: Mace, pepper spray, tear gas gun, or other chemical spray designed for self-defense (unless meeting the exemption listed in 18 U.S.C. § 930(d)).

o. Swords. See paragraph 9-2.

p. Loaded firearms. Any weapon with any ammunition in the breech, chamber, cylinder, magazine, or other loading mechanism attached to the weapon shall be considered loaded for the purposes of this regulation. See Appendix B for exception(s).

q. Armor-piercing ammunition. Any ammunition that has been designed, manufactured, or adapted for the purpose of defeating metal armor of any type or soft body armor, such as worn by law enforcement personnel. However, controlled expanding ammunition is allowable when used for hunting purposes, IAW Fort Bragg Regulation 200-1-1. Teflon-coated bullets are prohibited.

r. Automatic weapons and suppressors. Any firearm capable of firing continuously with only one application of the trigger mechanism using any form of mechanical or gas energy or suppressing sound.

(1) Exception requires the person to have a Class III Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BAFT) stamp to purchase and comply with state and local laws. North Carolina General Statute 14-409 Machine Guns and Other Like Weapons stipulates it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to manufacture, sell, give away, dispose of, use, or possess machine guns, submachine guns, or other like weapons.

(2) There are six specific exceptions allowing for the lawful possession of machine guns in the state of North Carolina:

(a) Banks, merchants, and recognized business establishments for use in their respective places of business, who shall first apply to and receive from the Sheriff of the county in which said business is located, a permit to possess the said weapons for the purpose of defending the said business.

- (b) US Army, when in discharge of their official duties.
 - (c) Officers and Soldiers of the militia when called into actual service.
 - (d) Officers of the State, or of any county, city or town when acting in the discharge of their official duties.
 - (e) The manufacture, use or possession of such weapons for scientific or experimental purposes.
 - (f) Resident of this state who now owns a machine gun used in former wars, as a relic or souvenir may retain and keep same as their property.
- (3) Any other possession or use of fully automatic weapons in North Carolina is unlawful.
- s. Other devices. At their discretion, CDRs can further restrict and/or remove any device intended to function as a weapon but designed or modified in such a way as to conceal its purpose as such.

9-2. Exceptions. Nothing in this regulation shall prohibit the following:

- a. Military members or DoD Civilian employees from possessing fixed or folding bladed knives with a blade length not to exceed five inches, military weapons, military ammunition or explosives in a lawful manner while, hunting, fishing in the performance of their military duties or for training or other authorized purposes as prescribed by applicable laws and Army regulations/policies.
- b. Persons from possessing, carrying, transporting, or storing decorative, ornamental, and ceremonial swords, tomahawks, and sabers within the confines of Fort Bragg when used strictly for display, ceremonies, and or including the practice of martial arts.

Chapter 10

Safety

10-1. Minors. Persons less than 18 years of age will not transport or use privately owned firearms on the installation unless accompanied by an adult. Minors may not register weapons on Fort Bragg.

10-2. Maintenance of Firearms. Persons will be held responsible for maintaining all privately owned firearms in a safe operating condition so as not to present a hazard to them or others while in use on the installation.

10-3. Special Barracks Requirements. Persons will not take POWs or ammunition into any barracks except in a direct line between the building entrance and the unit arms room.

10-4. Disposition of Seized Contraband. All POWs, ammunition, and prohibited items seized pursuant to this regulation will be treated as evidence of a crime. Seized contraband will be processed, IAW AR 195-5.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

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

AR 195-5
Evidence Procedures

AR 710-2
Supply Policy Below the National Level

FB Reg 200-1-1
Hunting and Fishing Regulation

U.S.C.
18 U.S.C. Section 922(g)(9) (Lautenberg Amendment)

U.S.C.
18 U.S. Code Section 930 (Possession of firearms and dangerous weapons in Federal facilities)

Message
HQDA Message on the Final Implementation of the Lautenberg Amendment to the Gun Control Act of 1968, dated 1614002 Oct 03.

Section II Related Publications

AR 190-13
The Army Physical Security Program

FB Reg 190-5
Traffic Code

ALARACT 63/2013
Control and Reporting of Privately Owned Weapons

Section IV Referenced Forms

DA Form 2062
Hand Receipt /Annex Number

DA Form 3749
Equipment Receipt

FB Form 2488-IE

Appendix B

Handout/Bulletin Board Item - Privately Owned Firearm FAQs

1. Who may purchase firearms? To purchase a handgun in North Carolina, a person must be 21 years or older. The age at which a person can purchase a shotgun or rifle is 18.

2. Who may not possess firearms under the provisions of the "Lautenberg Amendment"?

Effective September 30, 1996, 18 U.S.C. § 921(a) was modified to prohibit the possession of firearms and ammunition by anyone convicted of a misdemeanor under Federal or state law or a Special Court Martial which has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

3. Where may privately owned firearms and ammunition be stored on Fort Bragg? There are three (3) authorized storage locations on post for privately owned firearms and ammunition: (1) Family Housing; (2) Unit arms rooms; and (3) temporarily in the arms room located at the Fort Bragg Reception Company. Privately owned firearms and ammunition may not be stored in Airborne Inn facilities (Moon Hall, Hardy Hall, Forrester Hall, Delmont House, Leal House, and Normandy House), in other transient quarters (such as the Landmark Inn and the Fisher House), nor in barracks rooms. POWs may not be left unattended in vehicles.

4. Who must register firearms on Fort Bragg, and where do I do this? You must register your privately owned firearms if you will be transporting or storing them on post (see above item). Minors may not register firearms. This applies regardless of whether the person is a resident in Family Housing, lives in the barracks, is here TDY, is a guest, or is present on Fort Bragg for any other reason. Persons living and storing their firearms off-post do not need to register them unless they bring them on post. To register firearms, visit the Vehicle Registration Center at the All-American Gate with the following information for each firearm: caliber, type, serial number, make, model, action, and finish. Do not take the firearm to the Vehicle Registration Center - just the information. Keep the computer-generated printout you will receive on your person when transporting the firearm on post.

5. How are firearms to be transported on Fort Bragg? Registered firearms may be transported only directly to or from authorized places for storage or other authorized activities. Persons may only transport non-registered firearms on Fort Bragg if they are traversing from one off-post location to another off-post location using a publicly traveled roadway, without passing through an ACP and without stopping within the confines of the installation. Firearms must be unloaded and in a compartment of the vehicle inaccessible to passengers. If no inaccessible area exists, the unloaded firearm will be transported in open view. In all cases, ammunition must be transported in a separate compartment from the one where the firearm is. A firearm in a closed case is considered in open view if it otherwise complies with the provisions above. Firearms used for hunting on Fort Bragg ranges, as defined in FB Reg 200-1-1 and 190-11-1, may be transported in the passenger compartment of a vehicle if they are unloaded and cased, and only while the possessor of the firearm(s) is actively engaged in hunting as defined in FB Reg 200-1-1. As an exception, muzzleloaders may be transported with a round in the chamber if the firearm's firing cap or priming powder is removed rendering it unable to fire.

6. I have a state-issued concealed handgun permit. How does that apply on Fort Bragg? Fort Bragg is Federal property. As such, state-issued concealed handgun permits are not recognized or valid on Fort Bragg. You may not carry concealed handguns (or other concealed weapons) on post.

The above items are synopsisized from various sources and are intended only as a summary.

For additional information and copies of this handout, consult FB Reg 190-11-1 and NC Firearms Laws. These are accessible on the Web at <https://home.army.mil/bragg/index.php/about/garrison/directorate-emergency-services/physical-security/physical-security-weapons-registration>.

Appendix C

Procedures for Storage of POWs in Unit Arms Rooms

1. Accountability. Name, rank, and social security number (last 4 only) of owner; and make, type, caliber, and serial number of the weapon will be entered on the bottom portion of the unit Master Authorization List (MAL). Weapons must be tagged with the above data for identification. The arms room will maintain a copy of the installation weapons registration.

2. Inventories. Privately owned weapons and ammunition will be inventoried using the same standards and frequency required for government small arms and ammunition.

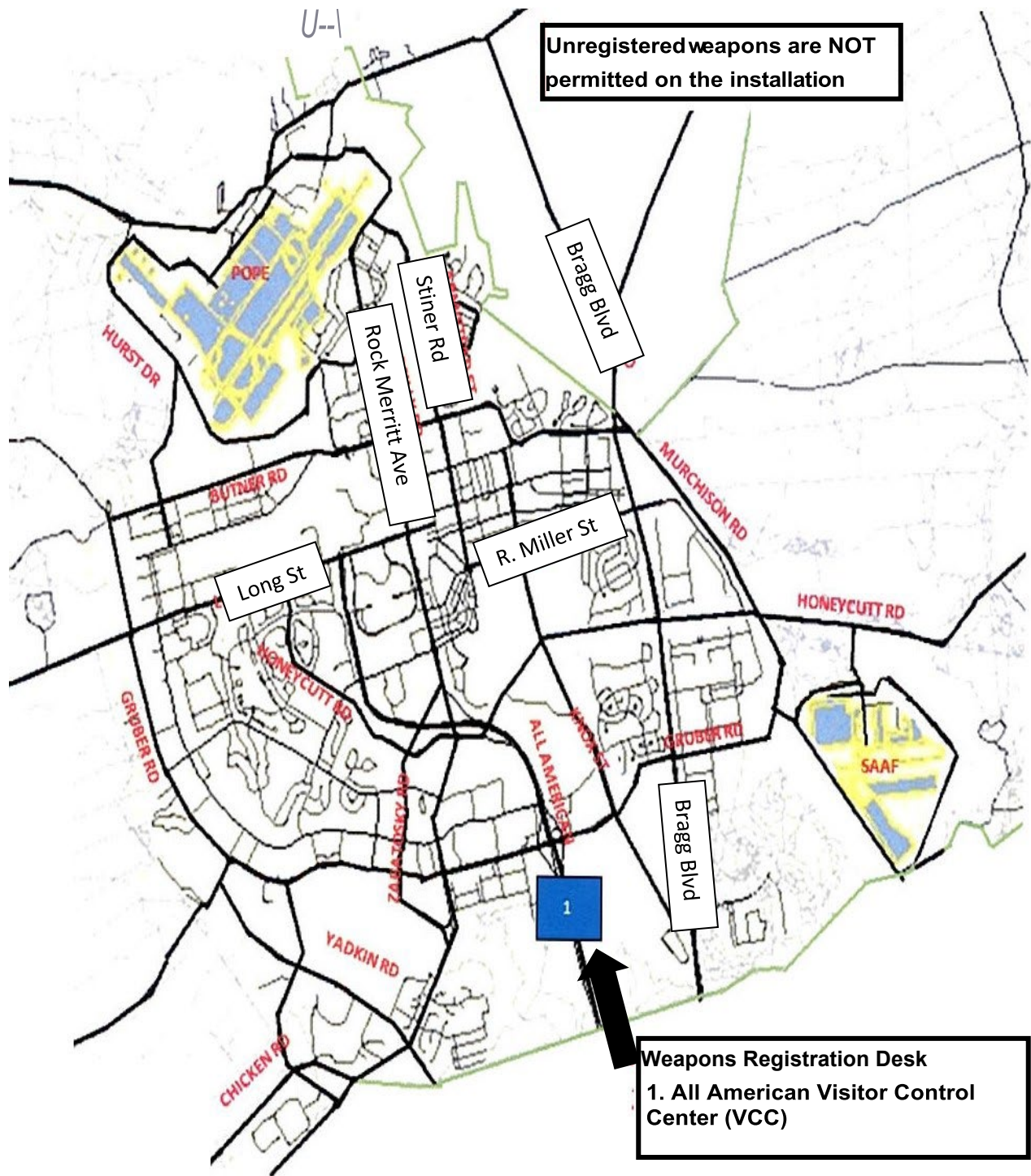
3. Storage. Privately owned weapons and ammunition will be maintained separately from military weapons and ammunition and in approved locked containers securely fastened to a fixed object in the arms room. Persons will obtain written approval from their CDR prior to storage of any POW or ammunition in the arms room. The approval will be presented to the armorer, who will retain a copy on file. The unit will sign a DA Form 2062, Hand Receipt, retaining a copy and giving the original to the owner. This document becomes the source document for accountability and inventories. The unit will also issue a DA Form 3749, Equipment Receipt, for each weapon stored in the arms room. CDRs will establish limits on the quantity and type of privately owned ammunition stored in the arms room, based upon availability of space and safety considerations.

4. Temporary Removal. Unit CDRs must establish check in/out procedures for POWs during weekends, holidays, etc. The CDR's policy and procedures will be retained on file in the unit area and arms room. The DA Form 3749 must be maintained in the arms room whenever a weapon is removed. The unit armorer will sign out weapons on Fort Bragg Form 2488-1E, Weapons and Ammunition Control Sheet/Log.

5. Permanent Removal. Requests to permanently remove POWs from unit arms rooms shall process through the CDR, who will provide documentation noting they are aware of the removal. The owner of the POW will complete a new DA Form 2062, Hand Receipt, acknowledging receipt of the weapon. The CDR's document acknowledging the weapon removal request shall be attached to the next monthly serial number inventory. All documents including the FB Form 2488-1E and DA Form 3749 will be maintained indefinitely in the arms room.

6. Visitors. Official and unofficial visitors to Fort Bragg may withdraw their weapons without prior approval from military authority but must conform to all other aspects of this regulation.

Appendix D
Weapon Registration Office Location



Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AA&E

arms, ammunition, and explosives

ACP

access control point

AAFES

Army and Air Force Exchange Service

AR

Army

BH

Behavioral Health

BHE

Behavioral Health Evaluation

CDR

Commander

DES

Directorate Emergency Services

DoD

Department of Defense

ETS

expiration term of service

FB

Fort Bragg

FB

Fort Bragg

GC

Garrison Commander

IAW

in accordance with

IED

improvised explosive device

IPSO

Installation Physical Security Office

JA

Judge Advocate

Glossary – Continued

MP

Military Police

PCS

permanent change of station

IPM

Installation Provost Marshal

PMO

Provost Marshal Office

POW

privately owned weapon

Reg

Regulation

Senior Commander

SC

SOP

standing operating procedures

TDY

temporary duty

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

USA SLRRT

US Army Soldier Leader Risk Reduction Tool

VCC

Visitor Control Center