

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES  
Supporting Statement

OMB # 1140-0020

Firearms Transaction Record/Registro de Transacción de Armas de Fuego - ATF Form 4473 (5300.9) and Firearms Transaction Record Continuation Sheet/ Registro de Transacción de Armas de Fuego Hoja de Continuación - ATF Form 4473 (5300.9A)

A. Justification

**1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.**

The subject form is necessary to implement the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922 and 923 and 27 CFR 478.124. These sections of the Gun Control Act (GCA) prohibit certain persons from shipping, transporting, receiving, or possessing firearms. The information and certification on the Form 4473 are designed so that persons licensed under 18 U.S.C. § 923 (Federal firearms licensees, or FFLs) may determine if they may lawfully sell or deliver a firearm to the person identified in Section B, and to alert the transferee/buyer of certain restrictions on the receipt and possession of firearms. All persons, including FFLs, are prohibited from transferring firearms to persons prohibited under the law from possessing firearms. FFLs, as well as nonlicensed sellers, are also subject to other restrictions regarding the disposition of a firearm to an unlicensed person under the GCA. For example, age and State of residence also determine whether a person may lawfully receive a firearm. The Form 4473 should only be used for sale or transfers of firearms where the seller is licensed under 18 U.S.C. § 923 and the transferee is a non-licensed person. The seller of a firearm must determine the lawfulness of the transaction and maintain proper records of the transaction.

The subject form is also made available in a Spanish-language version, i.e. Registro de Transacción de Armas de Fuego - ATF Form 4473 (5300.9). The Spanish-language version is made available so that persons who only understand Spanish will understand their obligations under the GCA, and accurately respond to the questions and certification on the form. Additionally, should a particular firearm transferee-purchaser knowingly make materially false statements on the form to acquire a firearm unlawfully, law enforcement can use the form as evidence that the Spanish language purchaser was aware of the requirements and prohibitions of the law when buying the firearm. Transferee/buyers are not required to complete the Spanish-language version of the form. They may choose to complete the English-language version.

A continuation sheet, Firearms Transaction Record Continuation Sheet/Registro de Transacción de Armas de Fuego Hoja de Continuación - ATF Form 4473 (5300.9A) has been developed when more than three firearms are transferred in a single transaction.

ATF also requests approval to make the following changes to ATF Form 4473 (5300.9):

- Added § to every U.S.C. reference.

- Page 1, top right: deleted “serial” from this box. It now reads:  
Transferor’s/Seller’s Transaction Number (if any)

### **Warning**

- The warning at the top of page 1 has been changed to:  
“The information you provide will be used to determine whether you are prohibited by Federal or State law from receiving a firearm, or whether Federal or State law prohibits the sale or disposition of a firearm to you. Certain violations of the Gun Control Act, 18 U.S.C. 921 et. seq., are punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and/or up to a \$250,000 fine. Any person who exports a firearm without a proper authorization from either the Department of Commerce or the Department of State, as applicable, is subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and up to 20 years imprisonment.”

### **Section A.**

- “Privately made firearm (PMF)” added to item 1, Section A. It now reads:  
“Manufacturer and Importer (if any), or Privately Made Firearm (PMF) (If the Manufacturer and Importer are different, include both.)”
- Item 8 has been revised. The emphasized portion is new: “Check if *any part of* this transaction is to facilitate a private party transfer.”

### **Section B.**

- Question 10: Added “Reside in City Limits? YES  NO UNKNOWN” to the “City” block.
- Question 21a. has been amended. The emphasized portions are new: “Are you the actual transferee/buyer of *all* of the firearm(s) listed on this form and any continuation sheet(s) (ATF Form 5300.9A)? Warning: You are not the actual transferee/buyer if you are acquiring *any of* the firearm(s) on behalf of another person. If you are not the actual transferee/buyer, the licensee cannot transfer *any of* the firearm(s) to you. Exception: If you are only picking up a repaired firearm(s) for another person, you are not required to answer 21.a. and may proceed to question 21.b.”
- New Question 21b. “Do you intend to purchase or acquire any firearm listed on this form and any continuation sheet(s) or ammunition, for sale or other disposition to any person described in questions 21(c)–(m) , or to a person described in question 21.n.1 who does not fall within a nonimmigrant exception?”
- New question 21.c.: “Do you intend to sell or otherwise dispose of any firearm listed on this form and any continuation sheet(s) or ammunition in furtherance of any felony

or other offense punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than one year, a Federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking offense?”

- Due to the addition of the two new questions in Section B, the questions are now renumbered from 21.a. through 21.n.
- Questions 21.n.2 parenthesis at end of questions now reads: “(U.S. citizens/nationals leave 21.n.1 and 21n.2. blank).”

### **Certification**

- The certification statement has been amended. The emphasized portions are new: “I certify that my answers in Section B are true, correct, and complete. I have read and understand the Notices, Instructions, and Definitions on ATF Form 4473. I understand that answering “yes” to question 21.a. if I am not the actual transferee/buyer is a crime punishable as a felony under Federal law, and may also violate State and/or local law. I understand that a person who answers “yes” to any of the questions 21.d. through 21.m. is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm. I understand that a person who answers “yes” to question 21.n.1. is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm, unless the person answers “yes” to question 21.n.2. and provides the documentation required in 26.d. I also understand that making any false oral or written statement, or exhibiting any false or misrepresented identification with respect to this transaction, is a crime punishable as a felony under Federal law, and may also violate State and/or local law. I further understand that the repetitive purchase of firearms for the purpose of resale *to predominantly earn a profit* without a Federal firearms license is a violation of Federal law.”

### **Section C.**

- Item 25 has been amended by adding the address, county, and zip code where the gun show takes place.
- Removed “full” from “full legal name” on item 26.b.
- Item 26.c. PCS Base/City and State” was changed to “PCS Base, City and State”
- Item 26.d. has been amended: This item now refers to item 21.n.2. NOT 21.l.2.
- Added a notice before NICS questions begin with Item 27.a: “Notice: If transferee/buyer is under 21, a waiting period of up to 10 days may apply where notification from NICS is received within 3 business days to further investigate a possible disqualifying juvenile record. A NICS check is only valid for 30 calendar days from the date recorded in question 27a.”
- Item 27.c. next to the delayed check box, the following has been added: The firearm(s) may be transferred on \_\_\_\_ if time period is not extended by NICS or the appropriate State agency, and State law allows (optional).

- Item 27.d. was amended to add the following statements with check boxes: “Notice of additional delay of transferee under 21 years of age received on \_\_\_\_\_ (date), and may be transferred on \_\_\_\_\_ (date).”
- No response was provided within 10 business days after initial delay for transferee/buyer under 21.
- Optional Items 27.f. (name and ID number of NICS examiner) and 27.g. (name of FFL employee completing the form) were removed.

### **Transferor Certification**

- In the transferor certification, added: “If this transaction required a NICS check, I further certify that this firearm(s) transfer is within 30 days from the date of the initial contact with NICS.”

### **Changes to the Instructions:**

- In the instructions, changed every law reference from “section” to “§”
- Page 3, 2<sup>nd</sup> column (**added emphasized portion**): “After the transferor/seller has completed the firearms transaction, he/she must make the completed, original ATF Form 4473 (which includes the Notices, General Instructions, and Definitions), and any supporting documents, part of his/her permanent records. Such Forms 4473 must be retained *until discontinuance of business or licensed activity. Paper forms over 20 years of age may be stored at a separate warehouse, which is considered part of the business premises subject to inspection.* Filing may be chronological (by date of disposition), alphabetical (by name of purchaser), or numerical (by transaction number), as long as all of the transferor’s/seller’s completed Forms 4473 are filed in the same manner.”
- Page 3, 2<sup>nd</sup> column, (**removed the emphasized words**): “FORMS 4473 FOR DENIED/CANCELLED TRANSFERS MUST BE RETAINED: If the transfer of a firearm is denied/cancelled by NICS, or if for any other reason the transfer is not completed *after a NICS check is initiated*, the licensee must retain the ATF Form 4473 in his/her records *for at least 5 years*. Forms 4473 with respect to which a sale, delivery, or transfer did not take place shall be separately retained in alphabetical (by name of transferee) or chronological (by date of transferee’s certification) order.”
- Page 4, 1<sup>st</sup> column, Questions 1-6, Firearm(s) Description (**added emphasized portions**): These blocks must be completed with the firearm(s) information. “All firearms manufactured or made after 1968 should be marked with a *licensee’s* serial number. Should you acquire a firearm that is legally not marked with a serial number (i.e., *certain pre-1968 firearms*); you may answer question 3 with “NSN” (No Serial Number), “N/A” or “None.” *Unless already properly marked by another licensee, licensees who take a privately made firearm (PMF) into inventory are required to mark the PMF with an individual serial number that begins with the FFL’s abbreviated license number, which is the first three and last five digits, as a prefix to a unique identification number, followed by a hyphen, e.g., “12345678-unique identification number.”*”

- Question 8. Private Party Transfer (**added emphasized sentence**): “Check this box if the licensee is facilitating the sale or transfer of a firearm between private unlicensed individuals in accordance with ATF Procedure 2017-1. This will assist the licensee by documenting which transaction records correspond with private party transfers, and why there may be no corresponding A&D entries when the transfer did not proceed because it was denied, delayed, or cancelled. *If the proposed transfer involves a PMF, the PMF must first be taken into inventory and properly marked with a licensee’s serial number.*”
- Questions 21.b. - 21.l. Prohibited Persons changed to Questions 21.d. – 21.n. Prohibited Persons. Instructions numbering for questions under item 21 have been revised due to the addition of two new questions (21.b. and 21.c.).
- Page 5: Question 21.k. Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence (**added emphasized portions**): “A Federal, including a general court-martial, State, local, or tribal offense that is a misdemeanor under Federal, State, or tribal law and 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, *or by a person who has a current or recent former dating relationship with the victim (as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(37))*. The term includes all misdemeanors that have as an element the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon (e.g., assault and battery), if the offense is committed by one of the defined parties. (See Exception to 21.d. - 21.m.) A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence also is not prohibited unless: (1) the person was represented by a lawyer or gave up the right to a lawyer; or (2) if the person was entitled to a jury, was tried by a jury, or gave up the right to a jury trial. Persons subject to this exception should answer “no” to 21.k.

A current or former member of the military who has been convicted of a violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that included, as an element, the use of force against a person as identified in the instructions under question 21.k. must answer “yes” to this question. This may include a qualifying offense that was referred to a special or general court-martial.

EXCEPTION: A person is not prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm if that person: (1) has been convicted of any Federal or State offense pertaining to antitrust violations, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade, or other similar offenses relating to the regulation of business practices; (2) has been convicted of a State misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of two years or less; or (3) following conviction of a felony or other crime for which the judge could have imprisoned the person for more than one year, or a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, has received a pardon, an expungement or set aside of the conviction, or has lost and regained civil rights (the right to vote, sit on a jury, and hold public office) in the jurisdiction in which the conviction occurred, AND the law of the convicting jurisdiction does not prohibit the person from receiving or possessing firearms. *Also,*

*a person who has no more than one conviction of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence against an individual in a dating relationship, and is not otherwise prohibited under this chapter, is not prohibited if 5 years have elapsed from conviction or completion of the person's custodial or supervisory sentence, whichever occurs later, and the person has not subsequently been convicted of any other misdemeanor crime of violence, or any other offense that would disqualify the person under 18 U.S.C. 922(g). A person subject to any of these exceptions, or who received relief from disabilities under section 925(c), should answer "no" to the applicable question."*

- o Question 22. Transferee/Buyer Certification (**added emphasized part**):  
"Under 18 U.S.C. 922(a)(1), it is unlawful for a person to engage in the business of dealing in firearms without a license. A person is engaged in the business of dealing in firearms if he/she devotes time, attention, and labor to dealing in firearms as a regular course of trade or business *to predominately earn a profit* through the repetitive purchase and resale of firearms. A license is not required of a person who only makes occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of firearms for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or who sells all or part of his/her personal collection of firearms."

Question 27. NICS Background Checks: In the first paragraph, replaced, "NICS will advise the licensee whether the system finds any information that the purchaser is prohibited by law from possessing or receiving a firearm" with "NICS will advise the licensee whether the system finds any information that the transfer to, or receipt by, the transferee is prohibited by law."

Replaced the first sentence of the second paragraph with: "The licensee should NOT contact NICS and must stop the transaction if there is reasonable cause to believe that the sale or disposition of a firearm to the transferee/buyer is prohibited or the transferee/buyer is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm, including if: the transferee/buyer answered "no" to questions 21.a; the transferee/buyer answered "yes" to questions 21.b. –21.m; the transferee/buyer answered "yes" to question 21.m.1., and answered "no" to question 21.m.2."

Changed the Warning in the second paragraph to: "Any person who transfers a firearm to any person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe the sale or disposition to such person is prohibited violates the law, 18 U.S.C. 922(d), even if the transferor/seller has complied with the Federal background check requirements."

NICS Responses (**added emphasized parts**): "If NICS provides a "proceed" response, the transaction may proceed. If NICS provides a "denied" or "cancelled" (and does not immediately provide a new transaction number) response, the transferor/seller is prohibited from transferring the firearm to the transferee/buyer. *If NICS provides a "delayed" response, the transferor/seller is prohibited from transferring firearms to the transferee/buyer unless 3 business*

*days have elapsed , and, before the transfer, NICS or the State has not advised the transferor that the transfer to, or receipt or possession by, the transferee/buyer would be in violation of law (See 27 CFR 478.102(a) for an example of how to calculate 3 business days.) If within 3 business days NICS or the State notifies the transferor/seller that it has cause to further investigate a possibly disqualifying juvenile record of a transferee/buyer under 21 years of age, the transfer may occur only after 10 business days since the licensee initially contacted NICS, and NICS has not notified the licensee that the transfer is prohibited.*

If NICS provides a “delayed” response, NICS also will provide a Missing Disposition Information (MDI) date that calculates the 3 business days and reflects when the firearm(s) can be transferred under Federal law. States may not provide an MDI date. Some States may not provide a transaction number for denials. However, if a firearm is transferred within the three business day period, a transaction number is required. State law may impose a waiting period or other requirements on transferring firearms.

At the time that NICS is contacted, the licensee must record in question 27.a.–27.c.: the date of contact, the NICS (or State) transaction number, and the initial response provided by NICS or the State. The licensee may record the date the firearms may be transferred to the transferee/buyer (also known as the Missing Disposition Information (MDI) date) in 27.c. that NICS provides for delayed transactions (States may not provide this date). If the licensee receives any subsequent response(s) before transferring the firearm, the licensee must record in question 27.d. any response later provided by NICS or the State, or that no response was provided within 3 business days. *If, within 3 business days, the licensee receives notice of additional delay (only if transferee/buyer under the age of 21), the licensee must indicate this response in item 27.d. If no response is received after 10 days, the licensee may transfer the firearm assuming State law allows.*

If the licensee receives a response from NICS or the State after the firearm has been transferred, he/she must record this information in question 27.f. If the transaction was denied and later overturned, in addition to checking the “Proceed” in 27.d. and entering the date, the licensee must also check “Overturned” and, if provided, attach the overturn certificate issued by NICS or the State POC to this ATF Form 4473. If more than 30 days have elapsed and a new NICS check is required, record the new transaction number, date of contact and the response provided by NICS or the State on this Form 4473 in questions 27.a.-27.c. Note: States acting as points of contact for NICS checks may use terms other than “proceed,” “delayed,” “cancelled,” or “denied.” In such cases, the licensee should check the box that corresponds to the State’s response.”

- In the privacy act information, changed 68 FR 163558, January 24, 2003, to 82 FR 44659, September 25, 2017.

2. **Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.**

A person purchasing a firearm from an FFL must complete Section B of the Form 4473. The buyer's answers to the questions determine if they are eligible to receive the firearm. If those answers indicate that the buyer is not prohibited from receiving a firearm, the licensee completes Section C of the Form 4473 and contacts the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) or the State point of contact (POC) to determine if the firearm can be legally transferred to the purchaser.

3. **Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also, describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.**

The Form 4473 will be mailed to all licensees. In addition, the Form will be available electronically via the ATF internet site ([www.atf.gov](http://www.atf.gov)) to download and print. For licensees unable to access the form electronically, additional forms will be made available at ATF's Distribution Center. The Distribution Center will continually stock the Form 4473 for distribution. Licensees who wish to utilize a commercial version of electronic 4473 software must do so in compliance with the variance provisions of 27 CFR 478.22(a) and ATF Ruling 2016-2.

4. **Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item A.2 above.**

ATF uses a uniform subject classification system for its forms to identify duplication and to ensure that any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purpose of this information collection.

5. **If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.**

The Form 4473 will not have a significant economic impact on small businesses.

6. **Describe the consequence to federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.**

The consequences of not conducting this collection of information, or conducting it less frequently, are that the licensee might transfer a firearm to a person who is prohibited from possessing firearms under Federal law and to trace a firearm involved in a crime to the retail purchaser listed on the form. Collection of this information is necessary for compliance with the statutory requirements to verify the eligibility of an individual receiving or possessing firearms under the GCA. There is no discretionary authority on the part of ATF to waive these requirements. Respondents are required to supply this information as often as necessary to comply with statutory provisions. The form is critical



to the prevention of criminal diversion of firearms and enhances law enforcement's ability to trace firearms that are recovered in crimes.

7. **Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:**
- **requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
  - **requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
  - **requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
  - **requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
  - **in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
  - **requiring the use of statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
  - **that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
  - **requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

After the FFL has completed the firearms transaction, he or she must retain the completed original Form 4473 (*which includes the Notices, General Instructions, and Definitions*) and any supporting documents, as part of his or her official records for twenty years, as required by 27 CFR 478.129(b). There are no special circumstances that would cause or allow the information collection to be conducted in any other manner than is currently proposed.

8. **If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.**

**Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.**

**Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years -- even if the collection-of-information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be**

**circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.**

ATF responded to all substantive comments received during both the 60-day and Federal Register notice periods.

The 60-Day Notice was published in the Federal Register on March 27, 2023 88 FR 14178. The comment period ended on May 8, 2023.

**9. Explain any decision to provide any payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.**

No payment or gift is offered to the respondent.

**10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.**

All records regarding this collection are kept on the licensee's business premises. Confidentiality is not assured.

**11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.**

Questions of a sensitive nature are asked to ensure that firearms are not sold to or received by persons who are prohibited by law from receiving and possessing firearms. The information and certification on the form are designed and intended to assist a person licensed under 18 U.S.C. § 923, to determine at the point of sale, whether they may lawfully transfer a firearm to the transferee.

**12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:**

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. General, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.**
- **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form.**
- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included in Item 14.**

### **Estimated Annualized Respondent Cost and Hour Burden**

The number of respondents associated with this information collection is 16,102,962 per year. Each respondent completes the form prior to acquiring a firearm. It is estimated that it takes 30 minutes to complete the form. The total annual burden hours associated with this information collection is 8,051,482.

**13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).**

- **The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life); and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of service component.**

**The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.**

- **If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.**
- **Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.**

There is no cost to respondents because the purchaser completes the form on the premises in front of the licensee. Licensees may receive the Form 4473 at no charge from the ATF Distribution Center. In addition, the form will be available electronically, via the ATF Web site to download and print.

**14. Provide estimates of the annualized cost to the Federal Government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification**

**of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information. Agencies also may aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 into a single table.**

Cost of printing, distributing, and mailing the form is estimated at \$1,500,000. The cost estimate includes printing an estimated 6,000,000 forms, shrink-wrapping the forms, inserting them in envelopes, and mailing the packages to all FFLs, as well as delivering a bulk supply of forms to the ATF Distribution Center for stock.

**15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.**

The adjustments associated with this information collection, includes a decrease in the total respondents by 1,086,139. This is due to a decrease in the number of firearms sold in the last calendar year. Consequently, the total burden hours for this IC also decreased by 543,069 hours. The revision request is also due to changes to the form's instructions and wording of the questions.

**16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulations, and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.**

The results of this information collection will not be published.

**17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.**

ATF is requesting that the expiration date not be posted on the ATF Form 4473, to prevent confusion among industry members and applicants, if a date provided on the form is later extended. Additionally, because ATF mails the forms to respondents, displaying the expiration date will incur additional re-printing and mailing costs should the expiration date be extended.

**18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.**

There are no exceptions to the certification statement.

**B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS.**

This collection does/does not contain statistical data.