

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4174

To require the publication of data sets regarding firearm trace data.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 2025

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. NORTON) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To require the publication of data sets regarding firearm trace data.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “ATF Data and Anti-
5 Trafficking Accountability Act” or the “ATF DATA Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. REQUIRING THE PUBLICATION OF DATA SETS RE-**
7 **GARDING FIREARM TRACE DATA.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Within 6 months after the date
9 of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than
10 annually thereafter, the Attorney General, through the

1 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (in
2 this section referred to as the “Bureau”), shall submit to
3 the Congress and make available to the public through
4 electronic means a report that contains, at a minimum,
5 the following information with respect to the then most
6 recently completed calendar year (in this section referred
7 to as the “period”) for which data is available:

8 (1) Aggregated firearm trace data collected by
9 the Bureau during the period, disaggregated by the
10 license type of the source licensee.

11 (2) A list of the 200 source licensees to whom
12 the highest number of firearms were traced during
13 the period, including—

14 (A) the aggregate number of firearms
15 traced to each such licensee, disaggregated by
16 handguns, rifles, and shotguns;

17 (B) the cities from which the firearms were
18 recovered;

19 (C) the average time-to-crime of the fire-
20 arms traced to each such licensee;

21 (D) the categories (determined by the At-
22 torney General) of crimes committed with the
23 firearms traced to each such licensee, if such
24 information is available;

1 (E) the number of traced firearms trans-
 2 ferred by each licensee in any multiple sale; and

3 (F) the number of firearms traced to each
 4 licensee that the licensee reported, pursuant to
 5 section 923(g)(6) of title 18, United States
 6 Code, as lost or stolen.

7 (3) Aggregated data for the period on—

8 (A) the distribution among source licensees
 9 of the following, disaggregated by licensee type,
 10 by total number, by percentage, and by source
 11 State—

- 12 (i) 0 or more traced firearms;
- 13 (ii) 1 or more traced firearms;
- 14 (iii) 2 or more traced firearms;
- 15 (iv) 5 or more traced firearms;
- 16 (v) 10 or more traced firearms;
- 17 (vi) 25 or more traced firearms; and
- 18 (vii) 50 or more traced firearms; and

19 (B) the number of source licensees with
 20 any firearms traces, disaggregated by State.

21 (4) Aggregated firearm trace data for the pe-
 22 riod, disaggregated by the 50 Metropolitan Statis-
 23 tical Areas with the highest overall homicide rates
 24 (as determined by the Attorney General) for the pe-
 25 riod and by the 50 such areas with the highest per

1 capita homicide rates (as so determined) for the pe-
2 riod, as listed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation
3 report, entitled “Crime in the U.S.”, covering the
4 period or other national crime data used by the Bu-
5 reau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
6 for the period, including—

7 (A) the total number of firearms recovered;

8 (B) the number and percentage of firearms
9 recovered from the 10 source States where the
10 10 greatest numbers of initial retail sales of the
11 firearms occurred;

12 (C) the 20 source licensees who made the
13 20 greatest numbers of initial retail sales of the
14 firearms recovered;

15 (D) the number of recovered firearms
16 traced to each of the 20 licensees referred to in
17 subparagraph (C), further disaggregated by—

18 (i) the average time-to-crime for the
19 firearms traced to the licensee; and

20 (ii) the number of firearms traced to
21 the licensee with respect to which the time-
22 to-crime was less than 3 years;

23 (E) the identities of the Federal, State, or
24 local government agency that recovered the fire-
25 arms;

1 (F) the types of firearms recovered; and

2 (G) the total number of recovered firearms
3 with a time-to-crime of—

4 (i) less than 3 years;

5 (ii) less than 2 years; and

6 (iii) less than 1 year.

7 (5) Data, aggregated by State, related to the
8 types of firearms traced during the period, includ-
9 ing—

10 (A) the category (as determined by the At-
11 torney General) of crime leading to recovery,
12 where the information is available;

13 (B) the 10 manufacturers who made the
14 10 greatest numbers of the firearms, the fire-
15 arm models of the 10 greatest number of the
16 firearms, the 10 most recovered finishes or col-
17 ors of the firearms, and the 10 most recovered
18 barrel lengths of the firearms; and

19 (C) the average time-to-crime for each sub-
20 category (as determined by the Attorney Gen-
21 eral) of crime committed with the firearms.

22 (6) The number of traced firearms sold as part
23 of a multiple sale recovered during the period,
24 disaggregated by State and by—

25 (A) the number of—

1 (i) handguns; and

2 (ii) rifles the source State of which re-
3 quires the reporting of rifle sales that are
4 part of a multiple sale of rifles;

5 (B) the average time-to-crime for the fire-
6 arms; and

7 (C) the percentage of the firearms recov-
8 ered in the State in which initially purchased.

9 (7) The following data on traced firearms deter-
10 mined to have been lost by or stolen from a licensee
11 during the period, disaggregated by State:

12 (A) The number of the firearms, further
13 disaggregated by licensee type.

14 (B) The number of the firearms, further
15 disaggregated by average time-to-crime.

16 (C) The percentage of the firearms not re-
17 ported by licensees as lost or stolen before the
18 date of the trace request for the firearm in-
19 volved.

20 (D) The percentage of the firearms recov-
21 ered in the State in which the business prem-
22 ises from which the source licensee conducts
23 business subject to the license is located.

1 (E) The number of licensees who have had
2 2 or more firearms lost or stolen in the 5 years
3 preceding the period.

4 (F) The number of firearms lost or stolen
5 from licensees referred to in subparagraph (E).

6 (G) The number of reports of lost or stolen
7 firearms filed by licensees referred to in sub-
8 paragraph (E).

9 (H) The number of incidents of theft or
10 lost referred to in subparagraph (E) reported
11 by licensees before the date of the trace request
12 for the firearm involved.

13 (8) The total number of privately made fire-
14 arms recovered during the period, disaggregated
15 by—

16 (A) the State in which the firearm was re-
17 covered;

18 (B) the type of firearm; and

19 (C) the firearm brand, if known.

20 (9) A list, disaggregated by whole number and
21 by per capita, of—

22 (A) the 50 law enforcement agencies in the
23 United States that requested the greatest num-
24 ber of firearm traces during the period; and

1 (B) the 10 law enforcement agencies in the
2 United States that requested the greatest num-
3 ber of traces per State during the period.

4 (10) The aggregate number of traces during the
5 period of firearms with serial numbers engraved or
6 cast on the receiver or frame of the firearm in ac-
7 cordance with section 923(i) of such title that were
8 recovered in a foreign country and submitted to the
9 Bureau for tracing, disaggregated by—

10 (A) the foreign country in which recovered;

11 (B) the number and percentage that were
12 originally purchased in the United States;

13 (C) the average time-to-crime for the fire-
14 arms;

15 (D) the number of firearms sold as part of
16 a multiple sale; and

17 (E) the type of firearm.

18 (11) An overview and analysis of—

19 (A) firearms trafficking patterns in the
20 United States;

21 (B) firearms trafficking investigations un-
22 dertaken by the Department of Justice, includ-
23 ing at a minimum—

1 (i) the number of firearms diverted
2 from legal to illegal commerce by the tar-
3 gets of firearms trafficking investigations;

4 (ii) a description of how the traf-
5 ficking investigations were initiated, in-
6 cluding the number and percentage that
7 were initiated through—

8 (I) multiple sales records;

9 (II) crime gun trace data anal-
10 ysis;

11 (III) inspections of licensees; or

12 (IV) licensee reporting of lost or
13 stolen firearms;

14 (iii) the number and percentage of
15 firearms trafficking investigations in which
16 youth and juveniles were involved as pos-
17 sessors, straw purchasers, thieves, robbers,
18 or traffickers;

19 (iv) a description of the crimes fire-
20 arms traffickers were charged with, and
21 convicted of, and the number and percent-
22 age of investigations and defendants that
23 involved those crimes; and

1 (v) a breakdown by State of the num-
2 ber and percentage of firearms trafficking
3 investigations; and

4 (C) the role of sales by unlicensed individ-
5 uals or entities in firearms trafficking, includ-
6 ing sales facilitated—

7 (i) at gun shows; or

8 (ii) through online forums.

9 (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

10 (1) The terms “firearm”, “importer”, “manu-
11 facturer”, “licensed manufacturer”, “dealer”,
12 “handgun”, “rifle”, and “shotgun” have the mean-
13 ings provided the terms, respectively, in section
14 921(a) of title 18, United States Code.

15 (2) The term “time-to-crime” means, with re-
16 spect to a firearm, the length of time between the
17 date of the initial retail sale of the firearm and the
18 date of the trace request for the firearm.

19 (3) The term “multiple sale” means the sale or
20 other disposition of 2 or more firearms at one time,
21 or within 5 consecutive business days, that is re-
22 quired by law to be reported to the Attorney Gen-
23 eral.

24 (4) The term “source licensee” means, with re-
25 spect to a firearm, the person licensed under chapter

1 44 of title 18, United States Code, who made the
2 initial sale of the firearm to an unlicensed person.

3 (5) The term “source State” means, with re-
4 spect to a firearm, the State or other territory of the
5 United States where the initial retail sale of the fire-
6 arm occurred.

7 (6) The term “privately made firearm” means
8 a firearm that—

9 (A) is assembled or otherwise made by a
10 person other than a licensed manufacturer; and

11 (B) is not identified by means of a serial
12 number or other mark engraved or cast on the
13 receiver or frame by a licensed manufacturer or
14 licensed dealer.

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