



May 4, 2026

*By electronic submission to PCFederalRegister@usps.gov*

Director  
Product Classification  
U.S. Postal Service  
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW  
Room 4446  
Washington, DC 20260-5015

**RE: Comment on the Postal Service's Proposed Rule on Shipping Firearms, entitled "Revised Mailing Standards for Firearms"**

To Whom It May Concern:

Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund<sup>1</sup> ("Everytown") submits this comment in response to the April 2, 2026, notice of proposed rulemaking ("NPRM") issued by the U.S. Postal Service ("USPS") on the shipping of handguns by U.S. mail. We strongly oppose the proposed rule, which would upend USPS regulations that implement a century-old statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1715 ("Section 1715"), that has worked effectively to combat illicit trafficking of handguns. Gutting these regulations would enable felons, domestic abusers, and other individuals who are prohibited by federal and/or state law from possessing guns to acquire handguns through the U.S. mail with minimal safeguards and with no federally required background check. The proposed rule thus would significantly increase the risk of harm to our communities as well as to USPS employees. We urge USPS to stand up for public safety and for the safety of USPS personnel by rescinding the proposed rule.

As an initial matter, USPS claims that its proposed rule defers to the judgment of the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel ("OLC"), which issued a memorandum on January 15, 2026, asserting OLC's view that Section 1715 is unconstitutional.<sup>2</sup> However, as discussed below, OLC's memorandum is so rife with factual errors and unsupported legal speculation that USPS should not "defer to OLC's judgment" in revising postal regulations.<sup>3</sup> USPS should instead exercise its own independent judgment regarding the legal basis for, and

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<sup>1</sup> Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund is the education, research and litigation arm of Everytown for Gun Safety, the largest gun violence prevention organization in the country with nearly 11 million supporters and more than 700,000 donors. The Everytown Support Fund seeks to improve our understanding of the causes of gun violence and help to reduce it by conducting groundbreaking original research, developing evidence-based policies, communicating this knowledge to the American public, and advancing gun safety and gun violence prevention in communities and the courts.

<sup>2</sup> Office of Legal Counsel, Memorandum Opinion for the Attorney General, "Constitutionality of 18 U.S.C. § 1715," Jan. 15, 2026 ("OLC memorandum").

<sup>3</sup> 91 Fed. Reg. 16602.

the harms that would be caused by, any proposed rule that it issues on this matter. Further, the proposed rule that USPS has put forward includes changes to current law that are not called for or even mentioned in the OLC memorandum, which raises a number of troubling questions that USPS should answer regarding this rulemaking process.

Additionally, on April 29, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (“ATF”) announced (but has not yet published the text of) a large number of regulatory changes that may interact with the proposed USPS rule, including a proposed rule to authorize “non-over-the-counter” firearm sales with virtual identification checks. This alarming change, in combination with the USPS rule, could create a path for online firearms retailers to sell and ship handguns directly to buyers without any in-person interaction to verify that the buyer is actually who they are claiming to be and is not underage, a criminal, or otherwise prohibited.<sup>4</sup> USPS should not finalize any changes to USPS mailability regulations without having fully considered whether those changes might interact and intersect with pending ATF regulatory changes and, in turn, end up facilitating the shipping of handguns to prohibited purchasers.

We note that the OLC memorandum does not require USPS to revise its firearm mailability regulations. Rather, the memorandum says that USPS “should” revise its regulations but does not say it “must.” That means USPS has discretion whether or not to proceed with its proposed rule and cannot disclaim responsibility for the choice it makes and the consequences it will have. We urge USPS to prioritize the safety of its employees and the American people by withdrawing this proposed rule.

**1. For nearly a century, 18 U.S.C. § 1715 has worked effectively to combat illicit handgun trafficking by restricting the unsupervised private shipping of handguns through the U.S. mail while allowing lawful shipping to occur under the supervision of Federal Firearms Licensees.**

Ninety-nine years ago, in 1927, Congress enacted Section 1715, a statute that carefully restricted the shipping of handguns and concealable firearms through the U.S. mail. This law was prompted by the ease with which criminals and dangerous persons at the time were using the U.S. mail to acquire handguns. As Representative John Miller, the primary author of the statute, stated of his legislation:

It is hoped it will minimize the prevalence of firearms in the hands of the undesirable criminal element of the country. . . . Every robber, every highwayman, every highjacker, every bootlegger in the country is armed with a pistol, and when a policeman or officer of the law gets after and pursues them the first thing they do is to get rid of their firearms, and then they just simply get one through the mail-order house or through the express to take the place of the one which they have thrown away. This is to stop their replenishing themselves from the mail angle, through the mails[.]<sup>5</sup>

The statute accomplishes this purpose by declaring pistols, revolvers, and other

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<sup>4</sup> See ATF website, “ATF Launches New Era of Reform - Modernize Group” updated April 29, 2016, available at <https://www.atf.gov/rules-and-regulations/atf-launches-new-era-reform/modernize#26P>.

<sup>5</sup> Statement of Representative John Miller, 66 Cong. Rec. 726 (1924), available at <https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1924/12/17/house-section>.

concealable firearms to be nonmailable and by requiring that they not be delivered by any employee of the USPS, subject to a number of exceptions. Those exceptions allow handguns to be shipped by U.S. mail if they are being conveyed to the military, National Guard, or law enforcement, or if they are conveyed to “bona fide dealers” of firearms—a term that currently means dealers who have obtained a Federal Firearms License and who comply with legal requirements under the Gun Control Act of 1968.<sup>6</sup> The statute thus permits law-abiding citizens to ship handguns through the USPS when the shipping and receiving is conducted under the supervision of a Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) that can ensure that applicable laws and regulations are followed and that a federal National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) check is conducted on the transfer.

For those who attempt to ship handguns by U.S. mail unlawfully, 18 U.S.C. § 1715 provides for criminal penalties, including felony imprisonment and criminal fines. USPS has issued regulations in USPS Publication 52 that implement these statutory provisions and ensure that handguns can only be mailed by private citizens through the use of FFL intermediaries.<sup>7</sup>

For nearly a century, this federal statute has served an essential role in ensuring that only citizens who are legally authorized to possess handguns can obtain them through U.S. mail. By requiring that handguns be shipped through bona fide FFL intermediaries who are obligated to conduct background checks, Section 1715 and its implementing regulations help guarantee that those who are prohibited by federal or state law from buying or possessing guns, as well as those who have not qualified for firearm possession under state licensing or permitting laws, are not able to circumvent the background check system by having handguns shipped to them through the USPS. Since the era of highwaymen and bootleggers a century ago up through the days of drug cartels and firearms traffickers today, this longstanding system has effectively closed off the USPS as a viable method for the illicit trafficking of handguns, which are the most commonly trafficked type of firearm.<sup>8</sup> As ATF reported in a recent assessment, only 3.2 percent of firearm trafficking cases that ATF investigated over the five-year period between 2017 and 2021 involved attempts to use the U.S. mail, demonstrating that firearms traffickers have predominately used other methods for transport.<sup>9</sup> The proposed rule, however, would make the U.S. mail a far more appealing option for traffickers to utilize to supply the market for illicit handguns.

## **2. The proposed rule would make illicit handgun trafficking far easier and would endanger USPS employees and public safety alike.**

If USPS finalizes the proposed rule and amends its regulations to begin allowing private

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<sup>6</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 1715.

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Postal Service, Publication 52.

<sup>8</sup> See Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, National Firearms Commerce and Trafficking Assessment (NFCTA) Vol. 3, Part V, p. 9, Table TVF-08, available at <https://www.atf.gov/media/20771/download>.

<sup>9</sup> NFCTA, Vol. 3, Part III, p. 5, Table FTMM-01, available at <https://www.atf.gov/media/20751/download>. Note that illicit trafficking of long guns through the U.S. mail does occur. For example, in 2022, the Justice Department charged multiple defendants in a scheme to transport hundreds of firearms from Georgia through the U.S. mail to California to sell them to prohibited purchasers. See U.S. Department of Justice press release, “Five Arrested in Firearms Trafficking Conspiracy Involving 500+ Firearms Shipped from Georgia to California, Sold on Black Market in California,” March 24, 2022, available at <https://www.atf.gov/news/press-releases/five-arrested-firearms-trafficking-conspiracy-involving-500-firearms-shipped-georgia>.

citizens to ship handguns without FFL involvement, it will make it significantly easier for illicit handgun traffickers to supply handguns to criminals and prohibited persons, which will increase the risk of harm to USPS employees and to public safety.

Under the proposed rule, a person who is prohibited by federal or state law from possessing a firearm and cannot pass a NICS background check could acquire a handgun by simply having someone ship them one through the U.S. mail. Convicted felons, domestic abusers, fugitives, those adjudicated mentally ill, undocumented immigrants, and other categories of persons who could not clear a background check or lawfully buy a gun from an FFL could have a handgun delivered to their front door by the USPS without any background check involved. This unsupervised shipping of handguns would undermine compliance with a host of federal and state laws that seek to ensure that only lawful, qualified persons can acquire handguns. Even handgun types that are prohibited under the laws of many states, such as unserialized ghost guns, could be shipped to prohibited persons via U.S. mail without supervision or background checks if this proposed rule moves forward. And, under the proposed rule, transfers of handguns via U.S. mail also would not be subject to statutory recordkeeping requirements for FFLs, meaning that if a USPS-shipped handgun is later used in crime, efforts to trace the handgun using ATF's eTrace system would be defeated. This loss of traceable recordkeeping would have a significant impact on law enforcement operations. As ATF Director Cekada has stated, "Firearm trace data is a critical investigative tool used to identify trafficking patterns, disrupt criminal networks, and support violent crime investigations."<sup>10</sup> Overall, the widespread use by criminals of U.S. mail for illicit handgun trafficking—the very concern that motivated Congress to enact Section 1715 nearly a century ago—would return in full force if the USPS moves forward with this proposed rule.

By broadly allowing handguns to be shipped by private citizens, the proposed rule not only increases risks to public safety in our communities but also increases the burdens and risks placed upon USPS personnel. These risks were recently highlighted by the American Postal Workers Union (APWU) in a legal brief filed in support of Section 1715, which pointed out that:

The current statutory restrictions on mailing handguns mitigate the risks of transporting handguns through the mail because they limit the ability to mail handguns to those who are presumptively familiar with handling handguns safely—such as law enforcement officers, military personnel, and licensed firearms manufacturers, dealers or importers. These limitations mean that handguns can only be mailed by those best equipped to (1) ensure handguns are not loaded and (2) ensure handguns are packaged safely."<sup>11</sup>

APWU specifically noted that mass mailing of handguns by private citizens through the U.S. mail elevates the risk that handguns will be shipped loaded or with a round in the chamber that could discharge during handling, endangering USPS personnel.<sup>12</sup> While USPS regulations allow

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<sup>10</sup> Robert Cekada, Responses to Questions for the Record, Senate Judiciary Committee, at p. 8, *available at* [https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/3502d997-daa5-f550-7914-e7d18cc5b59b/2026-02-04\\_QFR-Responses\\_Cekada.pdf](https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/3502d997-daa5-f550-7914-e7d18cc5b59b/2026-02-04_QFR-Responses_Cekada.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> Brief of Amicus Curiae The American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, *Bonita Shreve v. USPS*, Case 3:25-cv-00214-SLH (WD Pa) at p. 6, *available at* <https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.pawd.321401/gov.uscourts.pawd.321401.55.1.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*

postal workers to require mailers to open parcels containing firearms to help ensure the weapon is unloaded, most postal workers are not experienced in manually inspecting a handgun to confirm that it is not loaded, and having postal workers do so on a large scale while in crowded post offices creates serious risk of harm.<sup>13</sup>

Broad use of the U.S. mail to ship handguns also poses risks to those who deliver and receive packages. Widespread shipping of handguns in USPS packages would increase the risk that criminals will attempt to rob USPS delivery personnel or steal packages from mail recipients if they suspect the packages contain handguns, exacerbating a problem that has already grown more acute in recent years.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, as APWU noted in its brief, “[P]ostal clerks lack the tools, training, and resources to identify, track, or enforce the federal, state, and local gun possession laws that apply to such packages,” meaning that USPS personnel are not able to mitigate the risk of handguns ending up in prohibited hands when they are shipped through the mail.<sup>15</sup> The proposed rule thus puts burdens on USPS personnel that they are not provided the resources to handle while increasing the risk of harms they face in carrying out their duties.

In short, if USPS proceeds with its proposed rule, the U.S. mail will once again become a viable channel for widespread illicit handgun trafficking—reviving a problem that Congress recognized and responsibly corrected a century ago. This will make communities and postal workers less safe.

### **3. The Office of Legal Counsel memorandum that prompted the proposed rule is factually inaccurate and legally deficient and should not be given deference by USPS.**

As the NPRM notes, OLC issued a memorandum on January 15, 2026, concluding that Section 1715 “is unconstitutional as applied to constitutionally protected firearms, including handguns, because it serves an illegitimate purpose and is inconsistent with the Nation’s tradition of firearm regulation.”<sup>16</sup> USPS states in its NPRM that “[t]he Postal Service defers to OLC’s judgment as to the lawful scope of this criminal statute and worked in consultation with OLC to develop the proposed revisions to our mailability regulations.”<sup>17</sup> However, the OLC memorandum does not require USPS to revise its mailability regulations to conform with the OLC memorandum, only stating that USPS “should” do so.<sup>18</sup> Because the OLC memorandum contains significant factual mistakes and legal defects, USPS should rescind the proposed rule and exercise its independent judgment regarding any future changes to its mailability regulations rather than relying upon and deferring to OLC’s analysis.

The entire OLC memorandum is premised upon a false claim that “unlicensed private

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<sup>13</sup> *Id.* at p. 7.

<sup>14</sup> *See, e.g.*, U.S. Government Accountability Office, “Robberies and Other Crimes Against Postal Service Workers Are Up—What’s Being Done About It?”, May 30, 2024, *available at* <https://www.gao.gov/blog/robberies-and-other-crimes-against-postal-service-workers-are-whats-being-done-about-it> (noting that robberies against postal workers increased nearly sevenfold from FY19 to FY23).

<sup>15</sup> Press release, “APWU Files Amicus Brief Supporting the Prohibition to Mail Concealable Handguns,” March 10, 2016, *available at* <https://apwu.org/news/apwu-files-amicus-brief-supporting-the-prohibition-to-mail-concealable-handguns/>.

<sup>16</sup> 91 Fed. Reg. 16602, citing OLC memorandum at p. 1.

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*, citing OLC memorandum at p. 15.

citizens face a complete ban on shipping concealable firearms” under Section 1715.<sup>19</sup> OLC asserts in its memorandum that Section 1715 “forbids” mailing handguns and that “[t]he Postal Service’s ban on mailing handguns thus stifles the legitimate transportation and carriage of handguns for self-defense or any other lawful purpose.”<sup>20</sup> But Section 1715 does not ban or forbid private citizens from shipping or mailing handguns. Instead, it only requires that those who want to do so through the U.S. mail work with a bona fide FFL in order to ensure compliance with federal and state laws and background check requirements. Private citizens can and do ship handguns today through the U.S. mail with the assistance of FFLs, thus clearly demonstrating that Section 1715 does not create a “complete ban on shipping concealable firearms” as OLC claims.

Furthermore, Section 1715 only applies to shipments made through USPS. It does not ban private companies from shipping handguns. While a number of large private shippers have decided to implement policies disallowing handgun shipments between non-FFLs because of the significant risk of harm that can result from such shipments, those business decisions are not mandated by Section 1715. In short, the baseline assumption underlying the OLC memorandum, i.e., that Section 1715 creates a “complete ban” on handgun shipping by private citizens that stifles legitimate handgun transportation and carriage, is factually incorrect. Section 1715 simply places reasonable and appropriate safeguards on USPS shipments of handguns, ensuring that FFLs are involved in the transaction in order to make sure that legal requirements and background checks are met.

Perhaps recognizing the flaws in its characterization of Section 1715 as imposing a “complete ban,” the OLC memorandum also claims that Section 1715 is unconstitutional because it “imposes gratuitous burdens on the right to acquire and maintain firearms.”<sup>21</sup> Specifically, the OLC memorandum claims that the Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms “would be meaningless if the government could prevent citizens from ever receiving such arms,” and then argues that Section 1715 is unconstitutional because it “precludes an ordinary person from ever receiving a firearm directly in the mail.”<sup>22</sup> However, there is no basis for OLC to claim that Section 1715 prevents citizens from “ever receiving” handguns because, under the current system, everyday citizens receive handguns shipped through the mail through FFL intermediaries. OLC also appears to assert that citizens have a right to “directly” receive handguns in the U.S. mail and that any burdens on that right that might require additional time or expense, such as having to work with an FFL to ship the handgun, are unconstitutional. But no court has ever articulated that citizens have a constitutional right to receive handguns “directly in the mail.” Indeed, no court has cast doubt upon the constitutionality of Section 1715 in the 99 years since its enactment. And the burdens that Section 1715 does impose on shipping handguns via U.S. mail are not “gratuitous,” but rather are reasonable and appropriate safeguards to ensure that shipping of handguns is only conducted in compliance with federal and state laws and with background check requirements.

The OLC memorandum also asserts that Section 1715 is unconstitutional because it “is inconsistent with the Nation’s tradition of firearm regulation” under the Supreme Court’s test in

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<sup>19</sup> OLC memorandum at p. 1.

<sup>20</sup> *Id.* at p. 6

<sup>21</sup> *Id.* at p. 6.

<sup>22</sup> *Id.* at p. 6.

*New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v. Bruen*.<sup>23</sup> But no court has reached this conclusion or even considered the question; it is purely OLC’s speculation. As the OLC memorandum concedes, there have been laws throughout American history that prohibited shipping or transportation of firearms, and while OLC announces its own view that such historical laws are not analogous to Section 1715, there is a significant likelihood that courts would disagree. In fact, a lawsuit over the constitutionality of Section 1715 was pending before the federal district court in the Western District of Pennsylvania when OLC issued its memorandum in an apparent effort to assert its own views before the court could reach a decision.<sup>24</sup> USPS would be well advised to wait until courts have weighed in before relying on OLC’s questionable legal analysis.<sup>25</sup>

In short, the OLC memorandum does not require USPS to revise its mailability regulations and USPS should not defer to OLC’s judgment with respect to any revisions. USPS instead must exercise its own independent judgment with respect to the need for and merits of any revisions to its mailability regulations and should not make any changes which are inadequately predicated or that put public safety or USPS employee safety at risk.

#### **4. The proposed rule goes beyond what even the flawed OLC memo requires.**

Although USPS acknowledges in the NPRM that it “worked in consultation with OLC to develop the proposed revisions to our mailability regulations” USPS attempts to declare any submitted comments relating to the OLC memorandum to be “outside the scope of this rulemaking.”<sup>26</sup> But USPS cannot absolve itself of responsibility for the revised regulations that it worked with OLC to develop. If USPS cannot defend and stand behind each and every provision in the proposed rule on sound legal and policy grounds, USPS should not finalize the proposed rule.

USPS’s attempt to disclaim responsibility for this rulemaking is especially untenable because the proposed rule includes provisions that are not called for in the OLC memorandum. Most notably, Section 432.3 of USPS Publication 52 currently provides rules for mailing rifles and shotguns, which is generally permitted under current federal law with certain conditions. Subsection 432.3(c) relates to out-of-state mailings of rifles and shotguns by non-FFL owners, and provides that, “Non-FFL owners may mail rifles or shotguns to themselves in another state for lawful activities” if certain addressing and mailing steps are taken.<sup>27</sup> The proposed rule, however, changes this language, providing that, “Non-FFL owners may mail Mailable Firearms to themselves or another person in another state for lawful activities” under those addressing and mailing steps.<sup>28</sup> The underlined language in the proposed rule represents a dramatic change in current law that would give the Administration’s blessing for any individual to use the U.S. mail

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<sup>23</sup> *Id.* at p. 7.

<sup>24</sup> *Shreve v. U.S.P.S.*, Case 3:25-cv-00214 (WD Pa. 2026).

<sup>25</sup> The States of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York have moved to intervene in the *Shreve* litigation and have filed a proposed brief that further demonstrates the errors in the OLC memo and constitutionality of Section 1715 under the Second Amendment. Proposed Brief of State Intervenors, *Shreve v. U.S.P.S.*, No. 3:25-cv-00214 (W.D. Pa.), Dkt. 46-7, available at <https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.pawd.321401/gov.uscourts.pawd.321401.46.7.pdf>.

<sup>26</sup> 91 Fed. Reg. 16602.

<sup>27</sup> U.S. Postal Service, Publication 52, Section 432.3(c).

<sup>28</sup> 91 Fed. Reg. 16604.

to send firearms to any other individual in any other state, and this language would apply not just to mailed handguns but also to rifles and shotguns. In a time when dangerous persons often seek to travel across state lines for violent purposes, such as the Californian who allegedly traveled to Washington D.C. with the intent to commit assassination at the 2026 White House Correspondents' Dinner, allowing such broad and unrestricted mailing of firearms across state lines would make it easier for such individuals to obtain weapons and cause deadly harm.

There is no language in the OLC memorandum instructing USPS to make changes to its mailability regulations for rifles and shotguns, nor is there language instructing USPS to allow private citizens to mail shotguns, rifles, or handguns to out-of-state persons. If the proposed rule's changes to Section 432.3 are implemented, it would increase the risk of illicit trafficking of all types of firearms. Furthermore, the proposed rule's revised Section 432.3 appears flatly at odds with another federal statute, 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(5), which prohibits private citizens from transferring a firearm to a non-FFL person out-of-state.<sup>29</sup> The proposed rule's new language in 432.3 would also apparently violate the proposed rule's updated Section 432.1 which provides that those using the mail "must comply with the Gun Control Act of 1968, all provisions of postal law, and all other federal and state regulations and local ordinances affecting the movement of firearms."<sup>30</sup>

The proposed rule's revisions to Section 432.3 raise critical questions that USPS should answer regarding this rulemaking process. USPS should explain: (1) why this language was included; (2) whether it is USPS or OLC that seeks this regulatory change in Section 432.3; (3) how this language is consistent with other federal law; and (4) why USPS seeks to limit commentary on its proposed rule when the proposed rule includes changes that go beyond the scope of the OLC memo. Failure to provide credible explanations in response to these questions would seriously undermine the credibility of this rulemaking.

Additionally, any changes to USPS' mailability regulations regarding firearms must be considered in the context of ATF's recent announcement of over 30 pending rules that will result in significant changes to a host of federal firearms regulations. While the text of ATF's regulatory changes has not yet been published as of the date of this writing, one announced change is a proposal to authorize "non-over-the-counter" firearm sales by FFLs to residents of the same state, apparently using identification verification techniques that do not involve in-person interaction.<sup>31</sup> This makes the following scenario possible: a purchaser could use an online-based firearms dealer to order a handgun which is transferred to an affiliated FFL in the purchaser's state. That FFL fills out the Form 4473,<sup>32</sup> obtains a sworn statement from the transferee pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 922(c) and a permit that may be used as an alternative to a background check under 18 U.S.C. § 922(t)(3), verifies the purchaser's ID documentation digitally under the new ATF regulation, and ships the handgun via U.S. mail under the proposed USPS rule to the purchaser's front door without the purchaser ever having interacted with a dealer in person. If the USPS and ATF proposed rules interact together in this way, it would create ample opportunity for traffickers, prohibited persons, as well as minors to use someone

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<sup>29</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(5)

<sup>30</sup> 91 Fed. Reg. 16603.

<sup>31</sup> See ATF website, *supra* note 4.

<sup>32</sup> ATF has also announced that it is revising the Form 4473 to "streamline" identity verification, showing yet another way that USPS's proposed rule may interact with ATF's host of regulatory changes.

else's ID documents to buy handguns online and obtain them through the U.S. mail without ever appearing in-person for an identification check. USPS has a responsibility to conduct its own analysis of how changes to its mailability regulations might interact with ATF's pending regulatory changes to increase the risk of prohibited persons obtaining handguns through the mail. If USPS proceeds to finalize this proposed rule without such careful consideration and if the serious risks discussed *above* are borne out, the blame will fall on USPS and the Administration as a whole.

## **5. Conclusion**

USPS must make a choice. USPS can proceed with this proposed rule, undermining a century-old law that has helped protect the public and postal employees from the dangers of illicit handgun trafficking and deferring to OLC in the rewriting of USPS mailability regulations on the basis of a factually and legally unsound OLC memorandum. Or USPS can prioritize the safety of its employees and the communities it serves and rescind the proposed rule while ensuring that any future changes to USPS mailability regulations are based upon USPS's independent judgment and upon sound legal and policy merits. We urge USPS to make the right choice and to rescind the proposed rule.

Thank you for considering this comment.

Sincerely,

*/s/ Justin Wagner*

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Justin Wagner  
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Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund