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Gun Legislation in the 109th Congress

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Summary

Congress continues to debate the efficacy and constitutionality of federal regulation of firearms and ammunition. It is a contentious debate, with strong advocates for and against the further federal regulation of firearms. Gun control advocates argue that federal regulation of firearms curbs access by criminals, juveniles, and other “high-risk” individuals. They contend that only federal measures can successfully reduce the availability of guns throughout the nation. Some seek broad policy changes such as near-prohibition of non-police handgun ownership or the registration of all firearms or firearm owners. They assert that there is no constitutional barrier to such measures and no significant social costs. Others advocate fewer comprehensive policies that they maintain would not impede ownership and legitimate firearm transfers. Gun control opponents deny that federal policies keep firearms out of the hands of high-risk persons; rather, they argue, controls often create burdens for law-abiding citizens and infringe upon constitutional rights provided by the Second Amendment. Some argue further that widespread gun ownership is one of the best deterrents to crime as well as to potential tyranny, whether by gangs or by government. They may also criticize the notion of enhancing federal, as opposed to state, police powers.

The 109th Congress has passed the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act (S. 397; P.L. 109-92), with amendments related to armor piercing ammunition and child safety locks for handguns. Regarding the safety lock provision, on June 28, 2006, the House has passed an amendment to the FY2007 Department of Justice appropriations bill (H.R. 5672) that would prohibit the expenditure of any funding provided by this bill to enforce that provision. Several provisions related to Brady background checks have been included in H.R. 5672, as they were in the FY2006 departmental appropriations (P.L. 109-108). During the FY2006 appropriations cycle, the House considered other firearms-related amendments to the DC and Department of Commerce appropriations bills (H.R. 3058; H.R. 2862) as well.

More recently, on July 25, 2006, the House passed the Disaster Recovery Personal Protection Act of 2006 (H.R. 5013), a bill that would prohibit the confiscation of firearms during an emergency or natural disaster. The Senate passed a related amendment to the Department of Homeland Security appropriations Act (H.R. 5441) on July 12, 2006. Meanwhile, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security has approved four gun-related bills: the ATFE Modernization and Reform Act of 2006 (H.R. 5092), the Firearm Commerce Modernization Act (H.R. 1384), the NICS Improvement Act of 2005 (H.R. 1415), and the Firearms Corrections and Improvement Act (H.R. 5005). The full committee ordered reported H.R. 5092 and H.R. 5005 on September 7 and 13, 2006.

Additional firearms-related issues that have received some attention include (1) retaining Brady background check records for approved transactions to enhance terrorist screening, (2) more strictly regulating certain long-range fifty caliber rifles, (3) further regulating certain firearms previously defined in statute as “assault weapons,” and (4) requiring background checks for private firearm transfers at gun shows. This report will be updated as needed.

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Gun Legislation in the 109th Congress

Current Legislative Developments

The 109th Congress has continued the national debate over the efficacy and constitutionality of further federal regulation of firearms and ammunition. Several dozen gun control-related proposals have been introduced that represent a variety of positions on gun control. If past congressional action is indicative, however, only a handful of bills will likely receive significant legislative action. Nevertheless, in a flurry of activity, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security has held several oversight and legislative hearings, and approved four gun control-related bills. On May 3, 2006, the subcommittee approved the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATFE) Modernization and Reform Act of 2006 (H.R. 5092). On May 18, 2006, three other bills were approved in subcommittee markup:

- the Firearm Commerce Modernization Act (H.R. 1384);
- the NICS Improvement Act of 2005 (H.R. 1415); and
- the Firearms Corrections and Improvement Act (H.R. 5005).

Following the August recess, the full committee considered two of these bills (H.R. 5092 and H.R. 5005) and ordered them reported on September 7 and 13, 2006.

Also, on July 26, 2006, the House also passed the Disaster Recovery Personal Protection Act of 2006 (H.R. 5013), a bill that would prohibit the confiscation of firearms during an emergency or major disaster. And, on July 12, 2006, the Senate passed a related amendment to the Department of Homeland appropriations bill (H.R. 5441).

In addition, the 109th Congress has passed the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act bill (S. 397; P.L. 109-72), with amendments related to armor piercing ammunition and child safety locks. The child safety lock provision in P.L. 109-92 requires that such a device be provided with newly transferred handguns. On June 28, 2006, however, the House passed an amendment to the Department of Justice appropriations bill (H.R. 5672) that would prohibit the expenditure of funding provided by that bill to enforce this provision. Furthermore, Congress has included several provisions related to Brady background checks in H.R. 5672, which were included in the FY2006 departmental appropriations (P.L. 109-108).

During the FY2006 appropriations cycle, the House considered other firearm-related amendments. The House adopted an amendment to the DC appropriations bill (H.R. 3058) that would roll back a ban on loaded firearms in the District of Columbia, but this provision was not included in the enacted bill. The House

rejected an amendment to the Department of Commerce appropriations bill in H.R. 2862 that would ban the export of fifty caliber rifles.

Additional firearm-related issues that may receive consideration include (1) retaining Brady background check records for approved firearm transactions to enhance terrorist screening, (2) more strictly regulating certain long-range fifty caliber rifles, (3) further regulating certain firearms previously defined in statute as “assault weapons,” and (4) requiring background checks for private firearm transfers at gun shows.

Background and Analysis

Pro/Con Debate

Through the years, legislative proposals to restrict the availability of firearms to the public have raised the following questions: What restrictions on firearms are permissible under the Constitution? Does gun control constitute crime control? Can the nation’s rates of homicide, robbery, and assault be reduced by the stricter regulation of firearm commerce or ownership? Would restrictions stop attacks on public figures or thwart deranged persons and terrorists? Would household, street corner, and schoolyard disputes be less lethal if firearms were more difficult and expensive to acquire? Would more restrictive gun control policies have the unintended effect of impairing citizens’ means of self-defense?

In recent years, proponents of gun control legislation have often held that only *federal* laws can be effective in the United States. Otherwise, they say, states with few restrictions will continue to be sources of guns that flow illegally into more restrictive states. They believe that the Second Amendment to the Constitution, which states that “A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed,” is being misread in today’s modern society. They argue that the Second Amendment: (1) is now obsolete, with the presence of professional police forces; (2) was intended solely to guard against suppression of state militias by the central government and therefore restricted in scope by that intent; or (3) does not guarantee a right that is absolute, but one that can be limited by reasonable requirements. They ask why a private citizen needs any firearm in today’s modern society that is not designed primarily for hunting or other recognized sporting purposes.

Proponents of firearm restrictions have advocated policy changes on specific types of firearms or components that they feel are useful primarily for criminal purposes or that pose unusual risks to the public. Fully automatic firearms (i.e., machine guns) and short-barreled rifles and shotguns have been subject to strict regulation since 1934. Fully automatic firearms have been banned from private possession since 1986, except for those legally owned and registered with the Secretary of the Treasury on May 19, 1986. More recently, “Saturday night specials” (loosely defined as inexpensive, small handguns), “assault weapons,” ammunition-feeding devices with capacities for more than seven rounds, and certain ammunition have been the focus of control efforts.

Opponents of gun control vary in their positions with respect to specific forms of control but generally hold that gun control laws do not accomplish what is intended. They argue that it is as difficult to keep weapons from being acquired by “high risk” individuals, even under federal laws and enforcement, as it was intended to stop the sale and use of liquor during Prohibition. In their view, a more stringent federal firearm regulatory system would only create problems for law-abiding citizens, bring mounting frustration and escalation of bans by gun regulators, and possibly threaten citizens’ civil rights or safety. Some argue that the low violent crime rates of other countries have nothing to do with gun control, maintaining instead that multiple cultural differences are responsible.

Gun control opponents also reject the assumption that the only legitimate purpose of ownership by a private citizen is recreational (i.e., hunting and target-shooting). They insist on the continuing need of people for effective means to defend person and property, and they point to studies that they believe show that gun possession lowers the incidence of crime. They say that the law enforcement and criminal justice system in the United States has not demonstrated the ability to furnish an adequate measure of public safety in all settings. Some opponents believe further that the Second Amendment includes a right to keep arms as a defense against potential government tyranny, pointing to examples in other countries of the use of firearm restrictions to curb dissent and secure illegitimate government power.

The debate has been intense. To gun control advocates, the opposition is out of touch with the times, misinterprets the Second Amendment, or is lacking in concern for the problems of crime and violence. To gun control opponents, advocates are naive in their faith in the power of regulation to solve social problems, bent on disarming the American citizen for ideological or social reasons, or moved by irrational hostility to firearms and gun enthusiasts.

Gun Related Statistics

Crime and mortality statistics are often used in the gun control debate. According to a recent study, however, none of the existing sources of statistics provide either comprehensive, timely, or accurate data with which to definitively assess whether there is a causal connection between firearms and violence.¹ For example, existing data do not show whether the number of people shot and killed with semiautomatic assault weapons declined during the 10-year period (1994-2004) those firearms were banned from further proliferation in the United States.² Presented below are data on the following topics: (1) the number of guns in the United States, (2) firearm-related homicides, (3) non-lethal/firearm-related victimizations, (4) gun violence and youth, (5) gun-related mortality rates, (6) use of firearms for personal defense, and (7) recreational use of firearms. In some cases, the data presented below are over a decade old, but remain the most recent available.

¹ National Research Council, *Firearms and Violence: A Critical Review* (Washington, 2005), p. 48.

² *Ibid.*, p. 49.

How Many Guns Are in The United States? The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) reported in a national survey that in 1994, 44 million people, approximately 35% of households, owned 192 million firearms, 65 million of which were handguns.³ Seventy-four percent of those individuals were reported to own more than one firearm.⁴ According to the then Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), by the end of 1996 approximately 242 million firearms were available for sale to or were possessed by civilians in the United States.⁵ That total includes roughly 72 million handguns (mostly pistols, revolvers, and derringers), 76 million rifles, and 64 million shotguns.⁶ By 2000, the number of firearms had increased to approximately 259 million: 92 million handguns, 92 million rifles, and 75 million shotguns.⁷

Most guns available for sale are produced domestically. In recent years, 1 to 2 million handguns were manufactured each year, along with 1 million rifles and fewer than 1 million shotguns.⁸ Annual imports are considerably smaller — from 200,000 to 400,000 handguns, 200,000 rifles, and 100,000 to 200,000 shotguns.⁹ Retail prices of guns vary widely, from \$75 or less for inexpensive, low-caliber handguns to more than \$1,500 for higher-end standard-production rifles or shotguns.¹⁰ Data are not available on the number of “assault weapons” in private possession or available for sale, but one study estimated that there were 1.5 million privately owned assault weapons in 1994.¹¹

How Often Are Guns Used in Homicides? Reports submitted by state and local law enforcement agencies to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and published annually in the *Uniform Crime Reports* indicate that the violent crime rate has declined from 1981 through 2004; however, the number of homicides and the proportion involving firearms have increased in recent years. From 1993 to 1999, the number of firearm-related homicides decreased by an average rate of nearly 11% annually, for an overall decrease of 49%. From 2000 to 2003, known firearm-related homicides *increased*:

³ Jens Ludwig and Phillip J. Cook, *Guns in America: National Survey on Private Ownership and Use of Firearms*, NCJ 165476, May 1999, 12 pp., available at [<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/165476.pdf>].

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, *Commerce in Firearms in the United States*, Feb. 2000, pp. A3-A5.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. A3-A5.

⁷ U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Firearms Commerce in the United States 2001/2002*, ATF P 9000.4, Apr. 2002, pp. E1-E3.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. E1-E3.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Ned Schwing, *2005 Standard Catalog of Firearms: The Collector's Price and Reference Guide*, 15th edition (Iola, Wisconsin, 2005), 1,504 pp.

¹¹ Christopher S. Koper, *Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994-2003*, (Washington, July 2004), 108 pp.

- by 2% (to 8,661) in 2000;
- by 2.6% (to 8,890) in 2001;
- by 7.2% (to 9,528) in 2002; and
- by 1.2% (to 9,638) in 2003 (according to preliminary data).¹²

In 2004, firearms related homicides decreased by 3.2% (to 9,326). In addition, of homicides in which the type of weapon could be identified, from 60% to almost 70% have involved firearms each year.¹³

How Often Are Guns Used in Non-lethal Crimes? The other principal source of national crime data is the *National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCVS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census and published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS database provides some information on the weapons used by offenders, based on victims' reports. Based on data provided by survey respondents in calendar year 2003, BJS estimated that, nationwide, there were 5.4 million violent crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). Weapons were used in about 1.2 million of these criminal incidents. Firearms were used by offenders in about 367,000 of these incidents, or roughly 7%.¹⁴

How Prevalent Is Gun Violence Among Youth? Youth crime statistics have often been used in the gun control debate. The number of homicides committed annually with a firearm by persons in the 14- to 24-year-old age group increased sharply from 1985 to 1993; they have declined since then, but not returned to the 1985 level. According to the BJS, from 1985 to 1993, the number of firearm-related homicides committed by 14- to 17-year-olds increased by 294%, from 855 to 3,371. From 1993 to 2000, the number of firearm-related homicides committed by persons in this age group decreased by 68%, from 3,371 to 1,084. From 1985 to 1993, firearm-related homicides committed by 18- to 24-year-olds increased by 142%, from 3,374 to 8,171. From 1993 to 1999, firearm-related homicides committed by persons in this age group decreased by 39%, from 8,171 to 4,988. They increased by 3% to 5,162 in 2000.¹⁵ More recent statistics for youth have yet to be reported. Although gun-related violence in schools is statistically a rare event, a Department of Justice

¹² U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2003* (Washington, Oct. 25, 2004), p. 19. (*N.B.*, the homicide-related data for 2003 are very likely to change in the 2004 report, as they have in most past years.)

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Crime Victimization Survey, Criminal Victimization, 2003*, by Shannan M. Catalano, available online at [<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv03.pdf>].

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Homicide Trends in the United States*, by James Alan Fox and Marianne W. Zawitz, at [<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/teens.htm>].

(DOJ) survey indicated that 12.7% of students age 12 to 19 reported knowing a student who brought a firearm to school.¹⁶

How Prevalent Are Gun-Related Fatalities? Firearm fatalities have decreased continuously from 1993 through 2001. The source of national data on firearm deaths is the publication *Vital Statistics*, published each year by the National Center for Health Statistics. Firearm deaths reported by coroners in each state are presented in four categories: homicides and legal intervention,¹⁷ suicides, accidents, and unknown circumstances. In 2002, a total of 30,242 firearm deaths occurred, according to such reports. Of this total, 12,129 were homicides or due to legal intervention; 17,108 were suicides; 762 were unintentional (accidental) shootings; and 243 were of unknown cause.¹⁸ From 1993 to 2000, firearm-related deaths decreased by an average rate of nearly 5% annually, for an overall decrease of nearly 28%. As compared to 2000, firearm deaths increased by 3% in 2001. They increased again by 2% in 2002. Also in 2002, there were 1,443 juvenile (under 18 years of age) deaths attributed to firearms. Of the juvenile total, 879 were homicides or due to legal intervention; 423 were suicides; 115 were unintentional; and 26 were of unknown cause. From 1993 to 2001, firearm-related deaths for juveniles have decreased by an average rate of 10% annually, for an overall decrease of 56%. As compared to 2001, they increased slightly in FY2002, by less than 1%.¹⁹

How Often Are Firearms Used in Self-Defense? According to BJS, NCVS data from 1987 to 1992 indicate that in each of those years roughly 62,200 victims of violent crime (1% of all victims of such crimes) used guns to defend themselves.²⁰ Another 20,000 persons each year used guns to protect property. Persons in the business of self-protection (police officers, armed security guards) may have been included in the survey.²¹ Another source of information on the use of firearms for self-defense is the “National Self Defense Survey” conducted by criminology professor Gary Kleck of Florida State University in the spring of 1993. Citing responses from 4,978 households, Dr. Kleck estimated that handguns have been used 2.1 million times per year for self-defense, and that all types of guns have been used approximately 2.5 million times a year for that purpose during the 1988-1993 period.²²

¹⁶ For further information, see CRS Report RL30482, *The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program: Background and Context*, by Edith Fairman Cooper.

¹⁷ “Legal interventions” include deaths (in these cases by firearms) that involve legal uses of force (justifiable homicide or manslaughter) usually by the police.

¹⁸ National Vital Statistics System data taken from the Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), available at [<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/default.htm>].

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Guns and Crime: Handgun Victimization, Firearm Self Defense, and Firearm Theft*, NCJ-147003, Apr. 1994, available at [<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/ascii/hvfsdaft.txt>].

²¹ Ibid.

²² Gary Kleck, “Armed Resistance to Crime: The Prevalence and Nature of Self Defense (continued...) ”

Why do these numbers vary by such a wide margin? Law enforcement agencies do not collect information on the number of times civilians use firearms to defend themselves or their property against attack. Such data have been collected in household surveys. The contradictory nature of the available statistics may be partially explained by methodological factors. That is, these and other criminal justice statistics reflect what is *reported* to have occurred, not necessarily the actual number of times certain events occur. Victims and offenders are sometimes reluctant to be candid with researchers. So, the number of incidents can only be estimated, making it difficult to state with certainty the accuracy of statistics such as the number of times firearms are used in self-defense. For this and other reasons, criminal justice statistics often vary when different methodologies are applied.

Survey research can be limited, since it is difficult to produce statistically significant findings from small incident populations. For example, the sample in the National Self-Defense Survey might have been too small, given the likely low incidence rate and the inherent limitations of survey research.

What About The Recreational Use of Guns? According to NIJ, in 1994 recreation was the most common motivation for owning a firearm.²³ There were approximately 15 million hunters, about 35% of gun owners, in the United States and about the same number and percentage of gun owners engaged in sport shooting in 1994.²⁴ More recently, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported that there were more than 14.7 million persons who were paid license holders in 2003²⁵ and, according to the National Shooting Sports Foundation, in that year approximately 15.2 million persons hunted with a firearm and nearly 19.8 million participated in target shooting.²⁶

Federal Regulation of Firearms

Two major federal statutes regulate the commerce in, and possession of, firearms: the National Firearms Act of 1934 (26 U.S.C. §5801 *et seq.*) and the Gun Control Act of 1968, as amended (18 U.S.C. Chapter 44, §921 *et seq.*). Supplementing federal law, many state firearm laws are stricter than federal law. For example, some states require permits to obtain firearms and impose a waiting period for firearm transfers. Other states are less restrictive, but state law cannot preempt federal law. Federal law serves as the minimum standard in the United States.

²² (...continued)

with a Gun,” *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, vol. 86, issue 1, 1995, available at [<http://www.guncite.com/gcdgklec.html>].

²³ Jens Ludwig, and Phillip J. Cook, *Guns in America: National Survey on Private Ownership and Use of Firearms*, NCJ 165476, May 1999, p. 2.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

²⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, *National Hunting License Report* (Dec. 2, 2004), see [<http://www.nssf.org/IndustryResearch/PDF/CurrLicSales.pdf>].

²⁶ American Sports Data, Inc., *The SUPERSTUDY of Sports Participation*, available at [<http://www.nssf.org/IndustryResearch/PDF/HistTrendsParticipation.pdf>].

The National Firearms Act (NFA). The NFA was originally designed to make it difficult to obtain types of firearms perceived to be especially lethal or to be the chosen weapons of “gangsters,” most notably machine guns and short-barreled long guns. This law also regulates firearms, other than pistols or revolvers, that can be concealed on a person (e.g., pen, cane, and belt buckle guns). It taxes all aspects of the manufacture and distribution of such weapons. And, it compels the disclosure (through registration with the Attorney General) of the production and distribution system from manufacturer to buyer.

The Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA). As stated in the GCA, the purpose of federal firearm regulation is to assist federal, state, and local law enforcement in the ongoing effort to reduce crime and violence. In the same act, however, Congress also stated that the intent of the law is not to place any undue or unnecessary burdens on law-abiding citizens in regard to the lawful acquisition, possession, or use of firearms for hunting, trapshooting, target shooting, personal protection, or any other lawful activity. The GCA, as amended, contains the principal federal restrictions on domestic commerce in small arms and ammunition. The statute requires all persons manufacturing, importing, or selling firearms *as a business* to be federally licensed; prohibits the interstate mail-order sale of all firearms; prohibits interstate sale of handguns generally, sets forth categories of persons to whom firearms or ammunition may not be sold (such as persons under a specified age or with criminal records); authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the importation of non-sporting firearms; requires that dealers maintain records of all commercial gun sales; and establishes special penalties for the use of a firearm in the perpetration of a federal drug trafficking offense or crime of violence.

Private transactions between persons “not engaged in the business” are not covered by the GCA. These transactions and other matters such as possession, registration, and the issuance of licenses to firearm owners may be covered by state laws or local ordinances. As amended by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, 1993 (P.L. 103-159), the GCA requires background checks be completed for all nonlicensed persons seeking to obtain firearms from federal firearms licensees. For a listing of other major firearm and related statutes, see the **Appendix**.

Firearm Transfer and Possession Eligibility. Under current law, there are nine classes of persons prohibited from possessing firearms: (1) persons convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year; (2) fugitives from justice; (3) drug users, or addicts; (4) persons adjudicated mental defectives, or committed to mental institutions; (5) unauthorized immigrants and most nonimmigrant visitors; (6) persons dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces; (7) U.S. citizenship renunciates; (8) persons under court-order restraints related to harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner; and (9) persons convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence (18 U.S.C. §922(g) and (n)).

Since 1994, moreover, it has been a federal offense for any nonlicensed person to transfer a handgun to anyone under 18 years of age. It has also been illegal for anyone under 18 years of age to possess a handgun (there are exceptions to this law related to employment, ranching, farming, target practice, and hunting) (18 U.S.C. §922(x)).

Licensed Dealers and Firearm Transfers. Under current law, federal firearms licensees (hereafter referred to as licensees) may ship, transport, and receive firearms that have moved in interstate and foreign commerce. Licensees are currently required to verify with the FBI through a background check that nonlicensed persons are eligible to possess a firearm before subsequently transferring a firearm to them. Licensees must also verify the identity of nonlicensed transferees by inspecting a government-issued identity document (e.g., a driver's license).

Licensees may engage in interstate transfers of firearms among themselves without conducting background checks. Licensees may transfer long guns (rifles or shotguns) to out-of-state residents, as long as the transactions are face-to-face and not knowingly in violation of the laws of the state in which the unlicensed transferees reside. Licensees, however, may *not* transfer handguns to unlicensed out-of-state residents. Transfer of handguns by licensees to anyone under 21 years of age is also prohibited, as is the transfer of long guns to anyone under 18 years of age (18 U.S.C. §922(b)). Also, licensees are required to submit "multiple sales reports" to the Attorney General if any person purchases two or more handguns within five business days.

Furthermore, licensees are required to maintain records on all acquisitions and dispositions of firearms. They are obligated to respond to ATF agents requesting firearm tracing information within 24 hours. Under certain circumstances, ATF agents may inspect, without search warrants, their business premises, inventory, and gun records.

Private Firearm Transfers. Nonlicensees are prohibited from acquiring firearms from out-of-state sources (except for long guns acquired from licensees under the conditions described above). Nonlicensees are also prohibited from transferring firearms to any persons who they have reasonable cause to believe are not residents of the state in which the transaction occurs. In addition, since 1986, it has been a federal offense for nonlicensees to knowingly transfer a firearm to prohibited persons. It is also notable that firearm transfers initiated through the Internet are subject to the same federal laws as transfers initiated in any other manner.²⁷

Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act. In 1993, Congress amended the GCA with the Brady Act (P.L. 103-159) to require background checks on all nonlicensed persons seeking to obtain firearms from federal firearms licensees. It was implemented in two phases. During the interim period of the Brady Act (phase I), from February 1994 through November 1998, there was a waiting period of up to five days for handgun transfers in states without instant check systems. Nearly 13 million firearm background checks (for handguns) were completed during that four-year period, resulting in 312,000 denials.

The permanent provisions (phase II) of the Brady Act became effective on November 30, 1998. As part of phase II, the FBI implemented the National Instant

²⁷ For further information, see CRS Report RS20957, *Internet Firearm Sales*, by T.J. Halstead.

Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Through NICS, background checks are conducted of applicants for both hand and long gun transfers. While the FBI handles background checks entirely for some states, other states serve as full or partial points of contact (POCs) and federal firearms licensees contact a state agency, and the state agency contacts the FBI for such checks. In 14 states, state agencies serve as full POCs and conduct background checks for both long gun and handgun transfers. In four states, state agencies serve as partial POCs for handgun permits, while in another four states, state agencies serve as partial POCs for handgun transfers only. In these eight partial POC states, checks for long gun transfers are conducted entirely through the FBI. In the 28 non-POC states, the District of Columbia, and four territories (Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), federal firearms licensees contact the FBI directly to conduct background checks through NICS for both handgun and long gun checks.

Through calendar year 2003, nearly 41 million background checks for firearm transfer applications occurred under the Brady Act. Of this number, nearly 790,000 background checks, or about 1.9%, resulted in firearm transfers being denied. More than 22.3 million of these checks were completed entirely by the FBI for non-POC states, the District, and four territories. These checks resulted in a denial rate of 1.5%. Nearly 18.5 million checks were conducted by full or partial POC states. These checks resulted in a higher denial rate of 2.4%. For total background checks, 57% of denials occurred because the applicant was a felon or was under felony indictment. The next most common reason for denial, more than 11% of cases, was a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction. Protective orders accounted for about 4% of denials.²⁸

For state agencies (POCs), background checks may not be as expeditious, but they may be more thorough, since state agencies may have greater access to databases and records that are not available through NICS. According to the Government Accountability Office (GAO), this is particularly true for domestic violence misdemeanor offenses and protective orders.²⁹

NICS eligibility determination rates (how expeditiously the system makes eligibility determinations) have been controversial. According to GAO, about 72% of the NICS checks handled by the FBI resulted in immediate determinations of eligibility. Of the remaining 28% that resulted in a non-definitive response, neither a “proceed” nor a denial, 80% were turned around within two hours. The remaining 20% of delayed transactions took hours or days for the FBI NICS examiners to reach a final determination.³⁰

²⁸ For further information, see, *Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2003: Trends for Permanent Brady Period, 1999-2003*, Sept. 2004, at [<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/bcft03.pdf>].

²⁹ For further information, see GAO, *Gun Control: Opportunities to Close Loopholes in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System*, GAO-02-720, July 2002, p. 27.

³⁰ For further information, see GAO, *Gun Control: Implementation of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System*, GGD/AIMD-00-64, p. 68. (Hereafter cited as GAO, *Implementation of NICS*.)

In many cases firearm transfers were delayed because there was an outstanding charge without a final disposition against the person seeking to purchase the firearm. Such cases necessitate that the FBI examiners contact local or state authorities for additional information. Under current law, the FBI is authorized to delay the sale for three business days in order to determine the outcome of the charge and, thus, establish the eligibility of the transferee to possess a firearm. The FBI reported that, from July 2002 through March 2003, the immediate determination rate for NICS increased to 91%, as compared to less than 77% from November 2001 through July 2002.³¹

NICS system availability — how regularly the system can be accessed during business hours and not delay legitimate firearm transfers — has also been a source of complaint. GAO found, however, that in the first year of NICS operation, the FBI had achieved its system availability goal of 98% for four months. System availability for the remaining eight months averaged 95.4%.³² The FBI reports that NICS service availability was increased to 99% in FY2001 and FY2002.³³ During consideration of legislation in the 106th Congress to extend the Brady Act background check provisions to all firearm transfers at gun shows, the capacity of NICS to instantaneously accomplish these checks became a major stumbling block to enactment.

Federal Firearm Prosecutions. Regarding enforcement of the Brady Act, from November 1998 through June 2000, the FBI referred 134,522 Brady-related cases to the ATF, and 37,926 of these cases were referred to ATF field offices for investigation. According to ATF, in FY2000 there were 1,485 defendants charged with firearm-related violations as a result of NICS checks under Brady. Of these defendants, 1,157 were *charged* with providing falsified information to federal firearms licensees (18 U.S.C. §922(a)(6)); another 86 were persons ineligible to possess firearms under the domestic violence gun ban (18 U.S.C. §§922(g)(8) and (9)); and 136 were convicted felons (18 U.S.C. §922(g)(1)).

According to the BJS, however, federal firearm *prosecutions* decreased by 19% from 1992 to 1996, leveled off through 1997, and increased in 1998 and 1999. The decline in federal prosecutions can be attributed in part to a Supreme Court decision (*Bailey v. United States* (516 U.S. 137, 116 S.Ct. 501)) that limited the use of the charge of using a firearm during a violent or drug-related offense, as the firearm could not be just incidental to the arrest (18 U.S.C. §924(c)).³⁴

³¹ See *National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS): 2001/2002 Operational Report*, May 2003, p. 8. (Hereafter cited as *NICS 2001/2002 Operational Report*.)

³² See GAO, *Implementation of NICS*, p. 94.

³³ See *NICS 2001/2002 Operational Report*, p. 6.

³⁴ See *Federal Firearm Offenders, 1992-98 (with Preliminary Data for 1999)*, June 2000, at [<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ffo98.pdf>].

Legislative Action in the 109th Congress

Several gun control-related proposals have been introduced in the 109th Congress that represent a range of positions on federal regulation of firearms. If past congressional action is any indication, however, only a handful of these bills are likely to receive significant legislative action. Nevertheless, in a flurry of activity, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security has held several oversight and legislative hearings on gun control legislation, and has approved four bills for full committee consideration.

- On May 18, 2006, the subcommittee approved three bills: (1) the Firearm Commerce Modernization Act (H.R. 1384); (2) the NICS Improvement Act of 2005 (H.R. 1415); and (3) the Firearms Corrections and Improvement Act (H.R. 5005).
- On May 3, 2006, the subcommittee approved the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATFE) Modernization and Reform Act of 2006 (H.R. 5092).
- On the same day, the subcommittee held a hearing on the Firearm Commerce Modernization Act (H.R. 1384) and the NICS Improvement Act of 2005 (H.R. 1415).
- On March 28, the subcommittee held an oversight hearing on ATF operations and proposals to reform 1968 Gun Control Act licensing and enforcement authorities. Also, on the same day, the subcommittee heard testimony on the Firearms Corrections and Improvement Act (H.R. 5005).
- On February 15 and 28, the subcommittee held oversight hearings on ATF firearms enforcement operations at Gun Shows held in Richmond, Virginia.

Following the August recess, the full committee ordered reported H.R. 5092 and H.R. 5005 on September 7 and 13, 2006.

Earlier, on May 17, 2006, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure ordered reported the Disaster Recovery Personal Protection Act of 2006 (H.R. 5013), a bill that would prohibit the confiscation of firearms during an emergency or major disaster. The House passed this bill on July 25, 2006. The Senate passed a related amendment to the Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill (H.R. 5441) on July 12, 2006.

In addition, the 109th Congress passed the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act (S. 397), with amendments related to armor piercing ammunition and child safety locks for handguns. This bill has been signed into law (P.L. 109-92). Regarding the safety lock provision in this law, on June 28, 2006, the House passed an amendment to the FY2007 Department of Justice appropriations bill that would prohibit the expenditure of any funding provided by this bill to enforce this provision.

In both the House-passed and Senate-reported FY2007 Department of Justice appropriations bills (H.R. 5672), there are provisions related to Brady background checks that were included in the FY2006 departmental appropriations (P.L. 109-108). Furthermore, in the FY2006 appropriations cycle, the House considered other firearms-related provisions. For example, the House adopted an amendment to the DC appropriations bill (H.R. 3058) that would have rolled back a ban on loaded firearms in the District of Columbia, but this provision was not included in the enacted version of this bill. The House also rejected an amendment to the Department of Commerce appropriations (H.R. 2862) that would have banned the export of fifty caliber rifles.

Other firearm-related issues that have received some attention include (1) retaining Brady background check records for approved transactions to enhance terrorist screening, (2) more strictly regulating certain long-range fifty caliber rifles, (3) further regulating certain firearms often referred to as “assault weapons,” and (4) requiring background checks for private firearm transfers at gun shows.

Recent Legislative Activity

ATF Modernization and Reform Act of 2006. H.R. 5092 was introduced by Representative Howard Coble, chair of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, and Representative Robert Scott, the subcommittee’s ranking Minority Member. Among other things, this bill would amend Gun Control Act provisions governing the suspension and revocation of federal licenses for firearms dealers, manufacturers, and importers, by establishing a graduated scale of fines and penalties for administrative violations. For serious violations, however, revocation would remain an option. It would also bar ATF from initiating administrative enforcement actions for violations that are more than five years old, except for cases involving the intentional obstruction of discovery of the violation by the licensees in question.

Proponents for this bill argue that the amended provisions would allow federal firearms licensees greater opportunity to address non-substantive recordkeeping issues that under current law may lead to the revocation of their licenses. Opponents argue that relaxing such provisions would weaken ATF authority and efforts to reduce the number of “kitchen table top” dealers, who are not substantively engaged in the business and, hence, ineligible for such licenses. H.R. 5092 was approved in subcommittee markup on May 3, 2006. The House Judiciary Committee ordered this bill reported on September 7, 2006.

ATF Operations at Richmond Area Gun Shows. H.R. 5092 includes provisions that would require the Department of Justice’s Office of Inspector General to conduct a study of ATF firearm enforcement operations at gun shows and would require the Attorney General to establish guidelines governing such future operations. The subcommittee held two oversight hearings examining ATF firearms enforcement operations at guns shows in Richmond, Virginia, in 2005.³⁵ ATF agents reportedly

³⁵ U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on (continued...)

provided state and local law enforcement officers with confidential information from background check forms (ATF Form 4473), so that those officers could perform residency checks on persons who had otherwise legally purchased firearms at those gun shows. Questions were also raised as to whether ATF agents had profiled gun purchasers at those gun shows on the basis of race, ethnicity, and gender.

In addition, according to testimony heard from both gun show participants and organizers, as well as ATF officials, firearms were seized from some of the gun purchasers, and some of those seizures may have been illegal. ATF officials conceded that those Richmond area gun show operations “were not implemented in a manner consistent with ATF’s best practices,”³⁶ and that guidance had subsequently been provided to ATF field offices on such matters.

Disaster Recovery Personal Protection Act of 2006. H.R. 5013 was introduced by Representative Bobby Jindal on March 28, 2006. Senator David Vitter introduced an identical measure (S. 2599) on April 7, 2006. This bill would amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to prohibit federal officials from seizing or authorizing the seizure of any firearm from private persons during a major disaster or emergency, if possession of that firearm was not already prohibited under federal or state law. It would prohibit the same officials from prohibiting the possession of any firearm that was not otherwise prohibited. And, the bill would ban any prohibition on carrying firearms by persons who were otherwise permitted to legally carry such firearms, because those persons are working under a federal agency, or the control of an agency, providing disaster or emergency relief.

This bill addresses firearms seizures that occurred in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. Following those seizures, the National Rifle Association and the Second Amendment Foundation filed a joint lawsuit in federal court seeking injunctive relief from those seizures. Pursuant to a court order, New Orleans authorities were directed to cease seizing firearms from citizens, who had otherwise committed no criminal violations, and to return already confiscated firearms.³⁷ The NRA and others maintain that state “emergency powers” do not trump the Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms.

On May 17, 2006, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure ordered reported H.R. 5013. On July 25, 2006, the House passed this measure. Earlier, on July 13, 2006, the Senate passed a related amendment, offered by Senator

³⁵ (...continued)

Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, Oversight Hearing on the “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (BATFE) Parts I & II: Gun Show Enforcement,” Feb. 15 and 28, 2006.

³⁶ Testimony of ATF Assistant Director for Field Operations Michael R. Bouchard, U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, Oversight Hearing on the “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE) Part II: Gun Show Enforcement,” 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Feb. 28, 2006.

³⁷ *NRA v. Nagin*, Civil Decision No. 05-20,000 (E.D. La. Sept. 23, 2005).

David Vitter, to the Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill (H.R. 5441) that would prohibit the expenditure of any funding provided by this bill to confiscate firearms during an emergency or major disaster. On the same day, the Senate passed H.R. 5441.

Firearm Commerce Modernization Act. H.R. 1384 was introduced by Representative Phil Gingrey. This bill approved in subcommittee markup on May 18, 2006. It would amend the Gun Control Act to allow federal firearms licensees to transfer any firearm to out-of-state residents as long as those transfers comply with the laws of both states, that is, the laws of the state in which the licensee's business is located and the laws of the state in which the licensee's customer resides. Under current law, licensees are only permitted to transfer long guns to out-of-state residents, as long as such transfers are made in person (face-to-face). H.R. 1384 would allow federal firearms licensees to transfer handguns to out-of-state residents as well. In addition, H.R. 1384 would allow federal firearms licensees to transfer any firearm to other federal firearms licensees at out-of-state gun shows or similar events as long as those transfers comply with the laws of both states. Under current law, federal firearms licensees are permitted to display and take orders for firearms at out-of-state gun shows, but they must return to their business locations to initiate the subsequent transfers of those firearms.

Proponents argue that this bill would eliminate federal requirements to ship such firearms interstate and reduce the risk that such firearms would be stolen during shipment. Opponents counter that relaxation existing federal requirements regarding the interstate transfer of handguns could complicate what would possibly become dual-state background checks. In addition, in the view of the bill's opponents, the relaxation of these requirements could be exploited by illegal firearms traffickers.

NICS Improvement Act of 2005. H.R. 1415 was introduced by Representative Carolyn McCarthy and co-sponsored by Representative John Dingell. Among other things, this proposal would (1) amend the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act to require federal agencies to provide, and the Attorney General to secure, any government records with information relevant to determining the eligibility of a person to receive a firearm for inclusion in NICS; (2) require states to make available to the Attorney General certain records that would disqualify persons from acquiring a firearm, particularly those records that relate to convictions for misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence and persons adjudicated as mentally defective; and (3) authorize appropriations for grant programs to assist states, courts, and local governments in establishing or improving such automated record systems. This bill enjoys bipartisan support.³⁸ H.R. 1415 was approved in subcommittee markup on May 18, 2006.

³⁸ During the 107th Congress, the House passed a similar bill entitled "Our Lady of Peace Act" (H.R. 4757), but no further action was taken on it, before that Congress adjourned. In the 108th Congress, Senator Daschle introduced the Justice Enhancement and Domestic Security Act of 2003 (S. 22), which included the Our Lady of Peace Act (Title V, Subtitle B), and Senator Charles Schumer introduced a similar bill (S. 1706). Neither bill was acted upon, however, in the 108th Congress.

Firearms Corrections and Improvements Act. H.R. 5005 was introduced by Representative Lamar Smith on March 16, 2006. It was the topic of a hearing held by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security on March 28, 2006.³⁹ This bill was approved in subcommittee markup on May 18, 2006. The House Judiciary Committee began considering this bill on September 7 and ordered it reported on September 13, 2006. This bill includes several provisions, which are opposed by mayors in several major cities.⁴⁰

Codification of Firearms Trace Data Limitations.⁴¹ Of the provisions in H.R. 5005, section 9 is the most controversial. It would codify limitations on the disclosure of firearms trace data and multiple handgun sales reports for any purpose other than a bona fide criminal investigation. Similar limitations have been included in the ATF appropriations language since FY2003.⁴² Proponents for section 9 contend that the business records of federal firearms licensees should be confidential. They argue that access to these records is only authorized under federal law for the purposes of conducting ATF trace requests in order to solve crimes. They argue further that it was never intended that firearm trace data should be used to support civil, public nuisance lawsuits against firearms manufacturers and dealers, such as a lawsuit currently being pursued by New York City.⁴³ Opponents of section 9, like Mayor Michael Bloomberg, counter that every tool is needed to “crackdown” on irresponsible gun dealers by analyzing firearm trace data on a regional and national basis, so that federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities can be informed of the source and market areas for “crime guns.”⁴⁴ They contend further that section 9, if enacted, would preclude such analysis.

Senator Robert Menendez and Representative Steven R. Rothman have introduced identical bills (S. 2460/H.R. 5033) to repeal the FY2006 appropriations limitation on ATF sharing firearms trace data and multiple handgun sales reports. Senator Charles Schumer introduced a similar bill (S. 2629).

Multiple Handgun Sales Report Restrictions. Regarding multiple handgun sales, section 7 of H.R. 5005 would eliminate a provision that provides for

³⁹ U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, Legislative hearing on H.R. 5005, the “Firearms Corrections and Improvements Act,” Mar. 28, 2006,

⁴⁰ Sewell Chan, “15 Mayors Meet in New York to Fight Against Gun Violence,” *New York Times*, Apr. 26, 2006, p. A18.

⁴¹ For further information, see CRS Report RS22458, *Gun Control: Statutory Disclosure Limitations on ATF Firearms Trace Data and Multiple Handgun Sales Reports*, by William J. Krouse.

⁴² For FY2004, the limitation on the use of ATF firearm trace data was inserted into the ATF appropriations language by an amendment offered by Representative Todd Tiahrt in full-committee markup.

⁴³ For further information, see *City of New York v. Beretta U.S.A.*, No. 00-CV-3641, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24452 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 27, 2006).

⁴⁴ Sewell Chan, “15 Mayors Meet in New York to Fight Against Gun Violence,” *New York Times*, Apr. 26, 2006, p. A18.

the transfer of multiple handgun sale reports made by gun dealers to the Attorney General to state and local law enforcement authorities as well. Proponents argue that state and local authorities have mishandled such confidential records and have often ignored certain certification requirements set out in the Gun Control Act. Opponents counter that these reports often lead to illegal gun traffickers and without these reports vital leads would go undiscovered.

Gun Dealer Out-of-Business Records. Section 8 of H.R. 5005 would prohibit the Attorney General from electronically retrieving the records of gun dealers who have gone out of business by name or any personal identification. It is notable that “out-of-business” records have been converted from paper to a digital format at the ATF National Tracing Center. Proponents argue that this prohibition will protect the privacy of former federal firearms licensees, and that the prohibition would not extend to search these records by firearms serial number. Opponents counter that, if available, these records should be analyzed further to uncover wider patterns of gun trafficking and other illegal activities.

Importation of Machinegun Parts Kits and Other Matters. Section 3 of H.R. 5005 would lift restrictions on the possession, transfer, and importation of machineguns, and certain other shotguns and rifles, for contractors providing national security services to the United States government and training related to such services, and for manufacturers for test, research, design, and development purposes. Section 10 would relax importation restrictions on barrels, frames, and receivers for firearms other than handguns for repair and replacement parts. These sections are generally supported by Class III gun dealers who are licensed under the National Firearms Act of 1938 to deal in machineguns and other destructive devices, which are more tightly regulated under federal law than other firearms.

Codification of Brady Background Check Fee Prohibition. Finally, section 5 of H.R. 5005 would codify a limitation in the Department of Justice appropriations acts for eight years (FY1999 through FY2006) that prohibits the Attorney General from charging any tax or fee for any background check made for the purposes of determining firearms possession/transfer eligibility (see discussion below on *Brady Background Check and Record Retention*).

Other Legislative Activity and Salient Issues

Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act.⁴⁵ The 109th Congress has reconsidered and passed the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act (S. 397), a bill that prohibits certain types of lawsuits against firearm manufacturers and dealers to recover damages related to the criminal or unlawful use of their products (firearms or ammunition) by other persons.⁴⁶ The Senate passed S. 397 on July 29,

⁴⁵ For further information, see CRS Report RS22074, *Limiting Tort Liability of Gun Manufacturers and Gun Sellers: Legal Analysis of 109th Congress Legislation*, by Henry Cohen.

⁴⁶ In the 108th Congress, the House passed a similar “gun industry liability” bill (H.R. 1036). The Senate considered a similar bill (S. 1805) as well and amended it with several gun (continued...)

2005. The House Judiciary Committee had previously reported a similar bill (H.R. 800; H.Rept. 109-124) on June 14. The House considered and passed the Senate-passed bill (S. 397) on October 20. The President signed S. 397 into law (P.L. 109-92) on October 26, 2005.

Several amendments, which were passed by the Senate in the 108th Congress, were also reconsidered and passed. For example, an amendment offered by Senator Herb Kohl requires a child safety lock be provided with newly transferred handguns, and another offered by Senator Larry Craig increases penalties for using armor piercing handgun ammunition in the commission of a crime of violence or drug trafficking. Other amendments related to assault weapons or gun shows, which were passed by the Senate in the previous Congress, however, were not considered. Furthermore, as described below, the House has passed legislation that includes a provision that would block implementation of the child safety lock provision sponsored by Senator Kohl.

Child Safety Locks and Handguns. As described above, P.L. 109-92 includes a provision that requires a child safety lock be provided with newly transferred handguns. In addition, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Appropriations Act, 1999 (P.L. 105-277), requires all federal firearm licensees to offer for sale gun storage and safety devices. The House passed an amendment, offered by Representative Marilyn Musgrave, to the FY2007 Department of Justice appropriations bill (H.R. 5672) that would prohibit the expenditure of any funding provided under this bill for the purposes of enforcing the child safety lock provision in P.L. 109-92. The House passed H.R. 5672 on June 29, 2006.

Armor Piercing Ammunition. The “Armor Piercing Ammunition” Ban (P.L. 99-408, 1986, amended in P.L. 103-322, 1994) prohibits the manufacture, importation and delivery of handgun ammunition composed of certain metal substances and certain full-jacketed ammunition. As described above, P.L. 109-92 includes provisions that (1) increase penalties for using armor piercing handgun ammunition in the commission of a crime of violence or drug trafficking; and (2) require the Attorney General to submit a report (within two years of enactment) on “armor-piercing” ammunition based on certain performance characteristics, including barrel length and amount of propellant (gun powder).

District of Columbia Handgun Ban. During consideration of the FY2006 District of Columbia (DC) appropriations bill (H.R. 3058), the House passed an amendment offered by Representative Mark Souder that would have prohibited the use of funding provided under the bill to enforce a provision of the DC code that requires residents to keep their firearms unloaded and disassembled or bound by a trigger lock.⁴⁷ Citing ongoing efforts to reduce firearms-related violence in the District, Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton, Mayor Anthony Williams, and Police Chief Charles Ramsey oppose this funding limitation in the House-passed DC

⁴⁶ (...continued)
control provisions, but this bill did not pass.

⁴⁷ Sec. 702 of the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975 (sec. 7-2507.02, D.C. Code).

appropriations, as well as bills to overturn the “DC Handgun Ban.”⁴⁸ Although there was support in the Senate for including a similar provision in the DC appropriations bill,⁴⁹ such a provision was not included in the conference version of H.R. 3058.⁵⁰

Previously, in the 108th Congress, the House passed a bill (H.R. 3193) introduced by Representative Souder that would have repealed the DC “handgun ban” and other limitations on firearms possession. A similar measure was introduced in the Senate (S. 1414). The handgun ban was passed by the DC Council on June 26, 1976. It requires that all firearms within the District be registered, all owners be licensed, and prohibited the registration of handguns after September 24, 1976 (hence, the “DC handgun ban”). Under the Home Rule Act (P.L. 93-198), however, Congress reserved for itself the authority to legislate for the District. As passed by the House, H.R. 3193 would have amended the DC Code to:

- limit the Council’s authority to regulate firearms;
- remove the term “semiautomatic weapon,” defined as a firearm that can fire more than 12 rounds without manually reloading, from the definition of “machine gun”;
- amend the registration requirements so that they do not apply to handguns, but only to sawed-off shotguns, machine guns, and short-barreled rifles;
- remove restrictions on ammunition possession;
- repeal requirements that DC residents keep firearms in their possession unloaded and disassembled, or bound by a trigger lock;
- repeal firearm registration requirements generally; and
- repeal certain criminal penalties for possessing unregistered firearms or carrying unlicensed handguns.

In the 109th Congress, Representative Souder has reintroduced a bill “to restore Second Amendment rights in the District of Columbia” (H.R. 1288). Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison has introduced a similar measure (S. 1082).

ATF Appropriations and Authorizations. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) is the lead federal law enforcement agency charged with enforcing federal alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives statutes, as well as arson statutes where there is a federal nexus. For FY2005, Congress appropriated \$882 million for ATF (P.L. 108-447, P.L. 109-13). According to DOJ, this amount funded 5,073 positions, including 2,446 agents and 785 industry operations investigators and industry operations specialists, as well as 1,842 other positions. For FY2006, Congress appropriated nearly \$936 million for ATF. This amount reflects certain department- and government-wide rescissions in P.L. 109-108

⁴⁸ Spencer S. Hsu, “House Votes to Repeal District Gun Restriction,” *Washington Post*, July 1, 2005, p. B01.

⁴⁹ Daphne Retter, “District of Columbia Appropriations: Key Senator Backs Limits on D.C. Gun Laws That Were Included in House Measure,” *Congressional Quarterly Today*, June 21, 2005.

⁵⁰ Robert E. Pierre, “Budget Leaves D.C. Gun Ban in Place,” *Washington Post*, Nov. 19, 2005, p. B03.

and P.L. 109-148, as well as supplemental appropriations. This amount funds 5,128 positions, including 2,509 agents and 797 industry investigators and industry operations specialists, as well as 1,822 other positions.

For FY2007, the Administration has requested \$860 million for ATF. The Administration's request is premised upon a legislative proposal that would authorize an explosives user fee for criminal background checks required under the Safe Explosives Act (P.L. 107-296). The Administration projected that this fee would generate \$120 million in off-setting receipts in FY2007 for ATF. The House-passed Department of Justice appropriations bill (H.R. 5672; H.Rept. 109-520) would provide \$950 million. The Senate-reported bill (H.R. 5672; S.Rept. 109-280) would provide \$985 million. The House bill includes a provision that would authorize an explosives fee that would generate \$30 million in off-setting receipts. The Senate bill does not include a similar provision.

In addition, in the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162), Congress has authorized to be appropriated for ATF the following amounts: \$924 million for FY2006, \$961 million for FY2007, \$999 million for FY2008, and \$1.039 billion for FY2009. In addition, the House-passed Gang Deterrence and Community Protection Act of 2005 (H.R. 1279) was amended with a provision that would authorize the hiring of 100 new agents and 100 new inspectors at ATF to be assigned to new "High-Intensity Gang Activity Areas."

Brady Background Check Fee and Record Retention. A provision in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-199) prohibited the collection of any fee for firearms-related background checks made through NICS. Similar provisions were included in Commerce-Justice-State appropriations acts for the past five years for FY1999 through FY2003.

Additional language, regarding the retention of approved firearm transfer records, was added to this provision as part of the amendment offered by Representative Todd Tiahrt during full committee markup of the CJS appropriations bill (H.R. 2799).⁵¹ This language would have required the FBI to destroy approved firearm background check records immediately. It was included in the House-passed bill but was not part of the Senate-reported bill. Modified language was included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-199) that required these records

⁵¹ The Tiahrt amendment included another provision and two ATF funding limitations as well. The other provision requires ATF to qualify the statistical limitations of published crime gun trace data, by stating that "not all firearms used in crime are traced and not all firearms traced are used in crime," and "the firearms selected [for tracing] do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or any subset of that universe." A funding limitation prohibits the use of any funding appropriated for ATF to acquire firearm transfer records from federal firearm licensees pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §923(g)(5), unless such a request is part of a criminal investigation. And, an additional funding limitation essentially prohibits ATF from issuing new regulations that would require licensed dealers to conduct physical inventories of their businesses. Similar language has been included in the FY2005 and FY2006 ATF appropriations (P.L. 108-447, P.L. 109-198).

be destroyed within 24 hours. Similar language has been included in subsequent appropriation acts for FY2005 (P.L. 108-447) and FY2006 (P.L. 109-108). It has also been included in the House-passed and Senate-reported versions of the FY2007 Department of Justice appropriations bill (H.R. 5672).

The issue of approved Brady background check record retention has been contentious since the inception of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Under Attorney General John Ashcroft, the DOJ had proposed an administrative rule that called for the “next-day” destruction of these files. Among other things, the DOJ asserted that maintaining approved firearm transfer records for any length of time violated Section 103(i) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (P.L. 103-159). This provision prohibits the establishment of any electronic registry of firearms, firearm owners, or approved firearm transactions or dispositions. Denied firearm transaction records are maintained by the FBI permanently.

Previously, however, the DOJ promulgated a final rule that allowed such records to be maintained for up to 90 days for audit purposes on January 22, 2001. Concerning the maintenance of these records, the National Rifle Association (NRA) challenged the DOJ in federal court, arguing that retaining the approved records was tantamount to a temporary registry. On July 11, 2000, however, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in the case of *NRA v. Reno* (No. 99-5270, 216 F. 3d 122; 2000 U.S. App. Lexis 15906), found that nothing in the Brady Act prohibited the temporary retention of information about lawful firearm transfers for certain audit purposes.

In July 2002, GAO reported that under Attorney General Reno the FBI had conducted “nonroutine” searches of the NICS audit log for law enforcement agencies to determine whether a person, whom subsequent information showed was a prohibited person, had been transferred a firearm within the previous 90 days. The FBI informed GAO that such searches were routinely conducted, but were a “secondary benefit” given that the audit log was maintained primarily to check for system “accuracy, privacy, and performance.” The next day destruction of NICS records will essentially end “nonroutine” searches. In addition, GAO reported that the next-day destruction of records would “adversely affect” other NICS operations, including firearm-retrieval actions, NICS audit log checks for previous background checks, verifications of NICS determinations for federal firearms licensees, and ATF inspections of federal firearms licensees’ record keeping.⁵²

Brady Background Checks and Terrorist Watch Lists.⁵³ Historically, terrorist watch list checks were not part of the Brady background check process, since being a suspected or known terrorist was and is not a disqualifying factor for firearm transfer/possession eligibility under federal or state law. As is the case today, to determine such eligibility, FBI-NICS examiners check three databases maintained by the FBI. They include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Interstate

⁵² For further information on these issues, see GAO, *Gun Control: Potential Effects of Next-Day Destruction of NICS Background Check Records*, GAO-02-653, July 2002.

⁵³ For further information, see CRS Report RL33011, *Terrorist Screening and Brady Background Checks for Firearms*, by William J. Krouse.

Identification Index (III), and the NICS index. The NICS index includes disqualifying records on persons: (1) dishonorably discharged from the armed forces, (2) adjudicated mentally defective, or (3) convicted of certain serious immigration violations. The III includes criminal history records for persons arrested and convicted of felonies and misdemeanors. The NCIC includes law enforcement hot files on fugitives and persons subject to restraining orders, among other persons. NCIC also includes a hot file known as the Violent Gang and Terrorist Offender File (VGTOF). Prior to the 9/11 attacks, this file included *limited* information on known or suspected terrorists and gang members. NICS examiners were not informed of VGTOF hits, as such information was not considered relevant to determining firearms transfer/possession eligibility.

Following the 9/11 attacks, FBI officials reportedly searched approved firearm transaction records in the then NICS 90-day audit log for 186 illegal alien detainees. Two were found to have been improperly cleared to be transferred firearms.⁵⁴ Upon learning of this practice, however, then Attorney General Ashcroft barred the FBI from searching the NICS audit log, maintaining that the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act prohibited the use of NICS as an electronic registry of firearms, dispositions, or owners.⁵⁵ Advocates of greater gun control opposed this shift in policy, arguing that law enforcement and counterterrorism officials ought to have access to NICS records to further ongoing terrorist and criminal investigations. As described above, however, gun rights advocates successfully amended the FY2004 Justice appropriations to require the destruction of those records within 24 hours. A similar requirement were enacted for FY2005 and FY2006 as well. It has also been included in the House-passed and Senate-reported versions of the FY2007 Department of Justice appropriations bill (H.R. 5672).

In February 2002, DOJ initiated a NICS transaction audit to determine whether prohibited aliens (non-citizens) were being improperly transferred firearms. As part of this audit, NICS procedures were changed, so that NICS examiners were informed of VGTOF hits. Under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 6, moreover, the Administration initiated a broad-based review of the use of watchlists, among other terrorist identification and screening mechanisms.⁵⁶ In September 2003, the FBI-administered Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) was established and work was begun to improve and merge several watchlists maintained by U.S. government into a consolidated Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB). One of these “watchlists” was VGTOF. As part of these efforts, TSDB lookout records from other agency watchlists were downloaded into VGTOF, growing that file from 10,000 to more than 140,000 records. Effective February 2004, the FBI officially changed its NICS

⁵⁴ Fox Butterfield, “Justice Dept. Bars Use of Gun Checks in Terror Inquiry: FBI Wants to See Files,” *New York Times*, Dec. 6, 2001, p. A1.

⁵⁵ Subparagraph 103(i) of P.L. 103-159 (107 Stat. 1542).

⁵⁶ For further information, see CRS Report RL32366, *Terrorist Identification, Screening, and Tracking Under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 6*, by William J. Krouse.

operating procedures to inform NICS examiners of VGTOF hits for known and suspected terrorists.⁵⁷

Under the new procedures in non-Point of Contact (non-POC) states, NICS staff validate terrorism-related VGTOF hits by contacting TSC staff. The latter have greater access to identifiers in terrorist files, with which known and suspected terrorists can be more positively identified. In full and partial POC states, the law enforcement officials that conduct firearms-related background checks under the Brady Act contact TSC staff directly. In the case of valid hits, NICS staff delay the transactions for up to three business days and contact the FBI Counterterrorism Division to allow field agents to check for prohibiting factors. If no prohibiting factors are uncovered within this three-day period, NICS staff *anonymize* the transaction record by deleting the subject's identifying information. The firearms dealers may proceed with the transaction at their discretion, but FBI counterterrorism officials continue to work the case for up to 90 days. If they learn of a prohibiting factor within that 90-day period, they are able to contact the NICS unit and de-anonymize the transaction record by filling in the subject's identifying fields. At the end of 90 days, if no prohibiting factor has been found, all records related to the NICS transaction are destroyed.

Senators Joseph Biden and Frank Lautenberg requested that GAO report on these new NICS operating procedures.⁵⁸ In January 2005, GAO reported that in a five-month period — February 3, 2004 through June 30, 2004 — NICS checks resulted in an estimated 650 terrorist-related record hits in VGTOF. Of these, 44 were found to be valid. As noted above, however, being identified as a known or suspected terrorist is not grounds to prohibit a person from being transferred a firearm under current law. As a consequence, 35 of these transactions were allowed to proceed, six were denied, one was unresolved, and two were of an unknown status.⁵⁹ GAO recommended that the Attorney General should (1) clarify what information generated by the Brady background check process could be shared with counterterrorism officials; and (2) either more frequently monitor background checks conducted by full and partial POC States that result in terrorism-related VGTOF hits, or allow the FBI to handle such cases.⁶⁰

Meanwhile, several related pieces of legislation have been introduced that are related to NICS operations and terrorist watchlists. The Terrorist Apprehension and Record Retention Act of 2005 (S. 578/H.R. 1225), introduced by Senator Frank Lautenberg and Representative John Conyers, would require that the FBI, along with appropriate federal and state counterterrorism officials, be notified immediately when the NICS indicated that a person seeking to obtain a firearm was a known or

⁵⁷ Dan Eggen, "FBI Gets More Time on Gun Buys," *Washington Post*, Nov. 22, 2003, p. A05.

⁵⁸ For further information, see GAO, *Gun Control and Terrorism: FBI Could Better Manage Firearm-Related Background Checks Involving Terrorist Watch List Records*, GAO-05-127, Jan. 2005, 38 pp.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 26.

suspected terrorist. Furthermore, the proposal would (1) require that the FBI coordinate the response to such occurrences, (2) authorize the retention of all related records for at least 10 years, and (3) allow federal and state officials access to such records.

In addition, Representative Peter King introduced H.R. 1168, a bill that would require the Attorney General to promulgate regulations to preserve records of terrorist- and gang-related record hits during such background checks until they were provided to the FBI. Representative Carolyn McCarthy introduced H.R. 1195, a bill that would make it unlawful for anyone to transfer a firearm to a person who was on the “No Fly” lists maintained by the Transportation Security Administration.⁶¹

Sex Offenders and Firearm Possession Eligibility. The House-passed Children’s Safety Act of 2005 (H.R. 3132) was amended to include a provision that would prohibit the transfer or possession of a firearm to or by a person convicted of a sex offense against a minor. During consideration of H.R. 5005, the House Judiciary Committee amended that bill with language that is similar to H.R. 3132. As described above, the committee ordered H.R. 5005 reported on September 13, 2006.

Federal Judicial Officials and Attorneys. The House-passed Secure Access to Justice and Court Protection Act of 2005 (H.R. 1751) was amended to include a provision that would authorize any federal judge, magistrate, U.S. Attorney, or any DOJ officer who represents the United States in a court of law to carry firearms. Representative Phil English introduced a similar bill (H.R. 4477).

Long-Range Fifty Caliber Rifles.⁶² In the 109th Congress, legislation has been introduced to regulate more strictly certain fifty caliber rifles (.50). Some of these rifles are chambered to fire a relatively large round that was originally designed for the Browning Machine Gun (BMG) and have been adopted by the U.S. military as long-range “sniper” rifles. Gun control advocates have argued that these firearms have little sporting, hunting, or recreational purpose. They maintain that these rifles could be used to shoot down aircraft, rupture pressurized chemical tanks, or penetrate armored personnel carriers. Gun control opponents counter that these rifles are expensive, cumbersome and rarely, if ever, used in crime. Furthermore, they maintain that these rifles were first developed for long-range marksmanship competitions and, then adopted by the military as sniper rifles.

The Fifty Caliber Sniper Weapons Regulation Act of 2005 (S. 935), introduced by Senator Dianne Feinstein, would amend the National Firearms Act (NFA)⁶³ to regulate “.50 caliber sniper weapons” in the same fashion as short-barreled shotguns

⁶¹ For further information about the “No Fly” lists, see CRS Report RL32802, *Homeland Security: Air Passenger Prescreening and Counterterrorism*, by Bart Elias, William Krouse, and Ed Rappaport.

⁶² For further information, see CRS Report RS22151, *Long-Range Fifty Caliber Rifles: Should They Be More Strictly Regulated?*, by William J. Krouse.

⁶³ 26 USC, Chapter 53, §5801 et seq.

and silencers, by levying taxes on the manufacture and transfer of such firearms and by requiring owner and firearm registration. The other proposal introduced by Representative James Moran, the 50 Caliber Sniper Rifle Reduction Act (H.R. 654), would also amend the NFA to include these weapons but would also amend the Gun Control Act⁶⁴ to effectively freeze the population of these weapons legally available to private persons and to prohibit any further transfer of these firearms. In other words, H.R. 654 would grandfather in existing rifles but would ban their further transfer. Consequently, the proposal would eventually eliminate these rifles all together from the civilian gun stock. It is likely that covered .50 caliber rifles would have to be destroyed or handed over to the ATF as contraband when the legal firearm owner died or wanted to give up the firearm. As currently constructed, H.R. 654 includes no compensation provision for rifles destroyed or handed over to the federal government under this proposal.

Furthermore, both proposals (S. 935 and H.R. 654) would define “.50 caliber sniper weapon” to mean “a rifle capable of firing center-fire cartridge in .50 caliber, .50 BMG caliber, any other variant of .50 caliber or any metric equivalent of such calibers.” Many rifles, and even some handguns, are chambered to fire .50 caliber ammunition, meaning the projectile is about one-half inch in diameter. Opponents of this legislation are likely to note that this definition is very broad and would likely cover .50 caliber rifles that would not be considered “long-range” or “sniper” rifles. The .50 BMG caliber round, on the other hand, is an exceptionally large cartridge (projectile and casing), which was once used almost exclusively as a heavy machine gun round. More recently, Representative Moran offered an amendment to the FY2006 Science-State-Justice-Commerce appropriations bill (H.R. 2862) to prohibit the use of funding provided under that bill to process licenses to export .50 caliber rifles. This amendment was not adopted by the House.

Semiautomatic Assault Weapons Ban. In 1994, Congress banned for 10 years the possession, transfer, or further domestic manufacture of semiautomatic assault weapons (SAWs) and large capacity ammunition feeding devices (LCAFDs) that hold greater than 10 rounds that were not legally owned or available prior to the date of enactment (September 13, 1994). The SAW-LCAFD ban expired on September 13, 2004. Assault rifles were originally developed to provide a lighter infantry weapon that could fire more rounds, more rapidly (increased capacity and rate of fire). To increase capacity of fire, detachable, self-feeding magazines were developed. These rifles were usually designed to be fired in fully automatic mode, meaning that once the trigger is pulled, the weapon continues to fire rapidly until all the rounds in the magazine are expended, or the trigger is released. Often these rifles were also designed with a “select fire” feature that allowed them to be fired in short bursts (e.g., three rounds per pull of the trigger), or in semiautomatic mode (i.e., one round per pull of the trigger), as well as in fully automatic mode. Semiautomatic firearms by comparison, including semiautomatic assault weapons, fire one round per pull of the trigger.

Under current law, any firearm, including “assault weapons,” that can be fired in fully automatic mode or in multi-round bursts are classified as “machine guns,”

⁶⁴ 18 USC, Chapter 44, §921 et seq.

and must be registered with the federal government under the National Firearms Act of 1934. Furthermore, it is illegal to assemble a machine gun with legally or illegally obtained parts. The population of legally owned machine guns has been frozen since 1986, and they were not covered by the semiautomatic assault weapons ban. According to a 1997 survey of 203,300 state and federal prisoners, who had been armed during the commission of the crimes for which they were incarcerated, fewer than one in 50, or less than 2%, used, carried, or possessed a fully automatic or semiautomatic assault weapon.⁶⁵

Statute classified a rifle as a semiautomatic assault weapon, if it was able to accept a detachable magazine, and included two or more of the following five characteristics: (1) a folding or telescoping stock; (2) a pistol grip; (3) a bayonet mount; (4) a muzzle flash suppressor or threaded barrel capable of accepting such a suppressor; or (5) a grenade launcher. There were similar definitions for pistols and shotguns that were classified as semiautomatic assault weapons.⁶⁶ Semiautomatic assault weapons that were legally owned prior to the ban were not restricted and remained available for transfer under applicable federal and state laws.

Opponents of the ban argue that the statutorily defined characteristics of a semiautomatic assault weapon were largely cosmetic, and that these weapons were potentially no more lethal than other semiautomatic firearms that were designed to accept a detachable magazine and were equal or superior in terms of ballistics and other performance characteristics. Proponents of the ban argue that semiautomatic military-style firearms — particularly those capable of accepting large capacity ammunition feeding devices — had and have no place in the civilian gun stock.

In the 108th Congress, proposals were introduced to extend or make permanent the ban, while other proposals would have modified the definition of “semiautomatic assault weapon” to cover a greater number of firearms by reducing the number of features that would constitute such firearms, and expand the list of certain makes and models of firearms that are statutorily enumerated as banned. A proposal (S. 1034) introduced by Senator Dianne Feinstein would have made the ban permanent, as would have a proposal (H.R. 2038/S. 1431) introduced by Representative Carolyn McCarthy and Senator Frank Lautenberg. The latter measure, however, would have modified the definition and expanded the list of banned weapons. Senator Feinstein also introduced measures that would have extended the ban for 10 years (S. 2109/S. 2498). In addition, on March 2, 2004, the Senate passed an amendment to the gun industry liability bill (S. 1805) that would have extended the ban for 10 years, but the Senate did not pass this bill.⁶⁷ In the 109th Congress, Senator Dianne Feinstein has introduced a bill that would reinstate previous law for 10 years (S. 620). Representative McCarthy and Senator Lautenberg have reintroduced their bills to make the ban permanent (H.R. 1312/S. 645).

⁶⁵ For further information, see *Firearm Use by Offenders*, by Caroline Wolf Harlow, at [<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/fuo.pdf>].

⁶⁶ 18 U.S.C. §921(a)(30).

⁶⁷ For further information, see CRS Report RL32077, *The Assault Weapons Ban: Legal Challenges and Legislative Issues*, by T.J. Halstead, and CRS Report RL32585, *Semiautomatic Assault Weapons Ban*, by William J. Krouse.

Gun Shows and Private Firearm Transfers. Federal law does not regulate gun shows specifically. Federal law regulating firearm transfers, however, is applicable to such transfers at gun shows. Federal firearms licensees — those licensed by the federal government to manufacture, import, or deal in firearms — are required to conduct background checks on nonlicensed persons seeking to obtain firearms from them, by purchase or exchange. Conversely, nonlicensed persons — those persons who transfer firearms, but who do not meet the statutory test of being “engaged in the business” — are not required to conduct such checks. To some, this may appear to be an incongruity in the law. Why, they ask, should licensees be required to conduct background checks at gun shows, and not nonlicensees? To others, opposed to further federal regulation of firearms, it may appear to be a continuance of the status quo (i.e., non-interference by the federal government into private firearm transfers within state lines). On the other hand, those seeking to increase federal regulation of firearms may view the absence of background checks for firearm transfers between nonlicensed/private persons as a “loophole” in the law that needs to be closed. A possible issue for Congress is whether federal regulation of firearms should be expanded to include private firearm transfers at gun shows and other similar venues.

Among gun show-related proposals, there are two basic models. The first model is based on a bill (S. 443) that was introduced in the 106th Congress by Senator Lautenberg, who successfully offered this proposal as an amendment to the Senate-passed Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Act (S. 254). Several members introduced variations of the Lautenberg bill in the 107th Congress. In the 108th Congress, Representative Conyers — ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee — introduced H.R. 260, which was very similar to the Lautenberg bill. In addition, former Senator Daschle introduced the Justice Enhancement and Domestic Security Act of 2003 (S. 22), which included gun show language that was similar to the Lautenberg bill.

The second model is based on a bill (S. 890) introduced in the 107th Congress by Senators McCain and Lieberman. In the 108th Congress, Senators McCain and Reed introduced a bill (S. 1807), which was similar to S. 890. In the 108th Congress, on March 2, 2004, the Senate passed an amendment offered by Senator McCain to the gun industry liability bill (S. 1805) that would have required background checks for private firearm transfers at gun shows, but the Senate did not pass this bill.⁶⁸ In the 109th Congress, Representative Michael Castle has reintroduced this bill as the Gun Show Loophole Closing Act of 2005 (H.R. 3540).

⁶⁸ For further information, see CRS Report RL32249, *Gun Control: Proposals to Regulate Gun Shows*, by William J. Krouse and T.J. Halstead.

Appendix.

Major Federal Firearm and Related Statutes

The following principal changes have been enacted to the Gun Control Act since 1968.

- The “Firearms Owners Protection Act,” McClure-Volkmer Amendments (P.L. 99-308, 1986) eases certain interstate transfer and shipment requirements for long guns, defines the term “engaged in the business,” eliminates some record-keeping requirements, and bans the private possession of machine guns not legally owned prior to 1986.
- The “Armor Piercing Ammunition” Ban (P.L. 99-408, 1986, amended in P.L. 103-322, 1994) prohibits the manufacture, importation and delivery of handgun ammunition composed of certain metal substances and certain full-jacketed ammunition.
- The Federal Energy Management Improvement Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-615) requires that all toys or firearm look-a-likes have a blazed orange plug in the barrel, denoting that it is a non-lethal imitation.
- The Undetectable Firearms Act (P.L. 100-649, 1988, amended by P.L. 108-174, 2003), also known as the “plastic gun” legislation, bans the manufacture, import, possession, and transfer of firearms not detectable by security devices.
- The Gun-Free School Zone Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-647), as originally enacted, was ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court (*United States v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 549 (1995), April 26, 1995). The act prohibited possession of a firearm in a school zone (on the campus of a public or private school or within 1,000 feet of the grounds). In response to the Court’s finding that the act exceeded Congress’s authority to regulate commerce, the 104th Congress included a provision in P.L. 104-208 that amended the act to require federal prosecutors to include evidence that the firearms “moved in” or affected interstate commerce.
- The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, 1993 (P.L. 103-159) requires that background checks be completed on all nonlicensed person seeking to obtain firearms from federal firearms licensees.
- The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322) prohibited the manufacture or importation of semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices for 10 years. The act also bans the sale or transfer of handguns and handgun ammunition to, or possession of handguns and handgun ammunition by, juveniles (under 18 years of age) without prior written consent from the juvenile’s parent or legal

guardian; exceptions related to employment, ranching, farming, target practice, and hunting are provided. In addition, the act disqualifies persons under court orders related to domestic abuse from receiving a firearm from any person or possessing a firearm. It also increased penalties for the criminal use of firearms. The assault weapons ban expired on September 13, 2004.

- Federal Domestic Violence Gun Ban (the Lautenberg Amendment, in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY1997, P.L. 104-208) prohibits persons convicted of misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence from possessing firearms and ammunition. The ban applies regardless of when the offense was adjudicated: prior to, or following enactment. It has been challenged in the federal courts, but these challenges have been defeated.⁶⁹
- The Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Appropriations Act, 1999 (P.L. 105-277), requires all federal firearms licensees to offer for sale gun storage and safety devices. It also bans firearm transfers to, or possession by, most nonimmigrants, and those nonimmigrants who have overstayed the terms of their temporary visa.
- The Treasury, Postal and General Government Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-58) requires that background checks be conducted when former firearm owners seek to redeem a firearm that they sold to a pawnshop.
- The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) establishes a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives by transferring the law enforcement functions, but not the revenue functions, of the former Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice.
- Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-277) provides that qualified active and retired law enforcement officers may carry a concealed firearm. This act supersedes state level prohibitions on concealed carry that would otherwise apply to law enforcement officers, but it does not override any federal laws. Nor does the act supersede or limit state laws that permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property or prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any state or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

⁶⁹ See CRS Report RL31143, *Firearms Prohibitions and Domestic Violence Convictions: The Lautenberg Amendment*, by T.J. Halstead.