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Assault Weapons Ban [1]

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ASSAULTS

Assault Weapons Profile



**United States
Department of the Treasury**

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

April 1994

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AK's -- Norinco, Mitchell, Poly Technologies

Background

These assault rifles are semi-automatic copies of machineguns designed in Communist block countries. They are variations of post-World War II military rifles.

Production

These firearms have been imported as follows: Norinco from China, Mitchell from Yugoslavia, Poly Technologies from China. In 1989, these assault rifles were banned from importation into the United States, because they did not meet the sporting purpose criteria under the Gun Control Act. Approximately 100,000 of these firearms have been imported into the U.S., and are still in circulation.

Ammunition Magazine

These assault rifles come equipped with a 30-round magazine.

Numbers Traced *

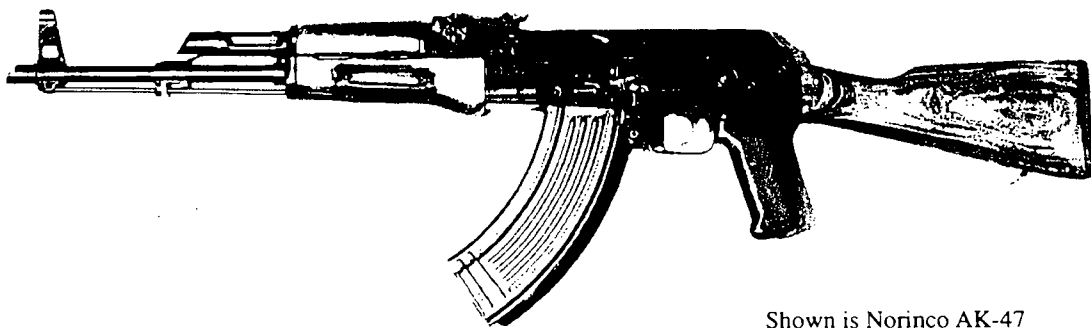
During the years 1990 to 1993, these firearms accounted for 2,061 of the firearms traced for law enforcement officials nationwide. The traces included 329 narcotics investigations and 272 murder cases.

* not all firearms used in crime are traced.

Examples of Use in Crime

In a Detroit, Michigan suburb, a Norinco AK-47 was recovered in a narcotics-related double homicide. The weapon had an obliterated serial number. The AK-47 was one of the weapons purchased by an individual who was diverting them to drug traffickers.

Federal, State and local officers recently raided the Kentucky Courts public housing complex in Washington, DC, following the fatal shooting of police officer Jason White. The seizure turned up six guns, including an AK-47 assault rifle. The Kentucky Court Crew gang is suspected of doling out guns, including assault weapons, and crack from an apartment within firing range of where Officer White was gunned down.



Shown is Norinco AK-47

M-10, M-11, M-11/9, and M-12

Background

These semi-automatic assault pistols are manufactured in the United States, and designed as semi-automatic copies of submachine guns. The M-11/9 weighs 3.25 pounds unloaded, 4.25 pounds when fully loaded, some of SWD's M-11/9 models were manufactured as rifles.

Production

Approximately 100,000 of these firearms have been manufactured.

Ammunition Magazine

These assault pistols come equipped with a 32-round magazine.

Numbers Traced *

During the years 1990 to 1993, these firearms accounted for 3,091 of the firearms traced for law enforcement officials nationwide. They were traced for 561 narcotics investigations, 313 murder cases, and 125 instances of assault.

According to ATF's Tracing Center, from 1991 through the present, the M11/9 has been in the top 10 firearms that were traced.

* not all firearms used in crime are traced.

Examples of Use in Crime

In October 1992, a bank in Sykesville, Maryland was robbed by two gunmen using a MAC firearm that had been purchased in West Virginia. Four tellers were taken hostage and shot. Two of the tellers subsequently died.

In Atlanta, Georgia, 11 individuals were indicted in a gun-trafficking scheme. For 2 years, nearly 1,000 guns were shipped illegally to New York, where many were recovered in crimes in New York City. The men had converted a number of semi-automatic Cobray 9mm pistols (MAC 10) into automatic operation.

A Houston, Texas police officer made a traffic stop and was critically wounded, shot four or five times by the driver. The suspect got away and later, the suspect attempted a robbery. A trooper approached the suspect's car and was met with assault weapon fire. After abandoning his car, the suspect continued shooting at the pursuing officers and a gun battle ensued. The suspect was clutching a MAC 11 when he was killed. A search of his vehicle disclosed an AK-47.



Shown is SWD M11/9

Action Arms UZI and Galil

Background

These assault rifles and pistols are semi-automatic copies of machineguns designed in Israel. They are variations of post-World War II military rifles.

Production

In 1989, these assault rifles were banned from importation into the United States because they did not meet the sporting purpose criteria under the Gun Control Act. Approximately 10,000 of these firearms were imported into the U.S. prior to the ban and are in circulation today. The UZI assault pistol was banned from importation into the United States in 1993 by President Clinton because it did not meet the sporting purpose criteria under the Gun Control Act. The UZI assault rifle has the same appearance as the submachine gun, and was first imported in 1980. The Galil was introduced into U.S. commerce in 1982.

Ammunition Magazine

The UZI Carbine chambers 9mm ammunition, and comes equipped with a 25-round magazine.

The Galil is a .308 caliber semi-automatic rifle and comes equipped with a 20-shot magazine.

Numbers Traced *

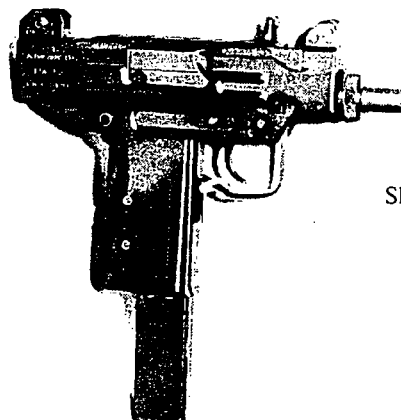
During the years 1990 to 1993, these firearms accounted for 755 of the firearms traced for law enforcement officials nationwide. Galils were traced for 9 narcotics investigations, 2 murder cases, and 2 instances of assault. UZIs were traced for 151 narcotics investigations, 47 murder cases, and 30 instances of assault.

* not all firearms used in crime are traced.

Examples of Use in Crime

A Louisville, Kentucky police officer stopped a suspect in a shooting incident. The officer found, in the suspect's car, a 9mm UZI with an obliterated serial number and loaded with a magazine of 17 rounds.

In Boston, Massachusetts, an undercover agent infiltrated an Asian gang involved in illegal narcotics and gun sales. The undercover agent bought over a kilo of 91% pure heroin (street value of \$1 million), and 29 guns. The purchased firearms included an Action Arms UZI, an SWD/Cobray M-11/9 pistol, an Intratec TEC-9 (converted to fire fully automatic), and an AK-47 assault rifle.



Shown is UZI Pistol

Beretta AR-70

Background

These assault rifles are semi-automatic copies of machineguns designed in Italy. They are variations of post-World War II military rifles.

Production

In 1989, these assault rifles were banned from importation into the United States because they did not meet the sporting purpose criteria under the Gun Control Act. Approximately 1,000 of these firearms were imported into the U.S. prior to the ban, and remain in circulation.

Ammunition Magazine

This gas-operated semi-automatic 5.56 x 45 mm assault rifle comes equipped with a 30-round ammunition magazine.

Numbers Traced *

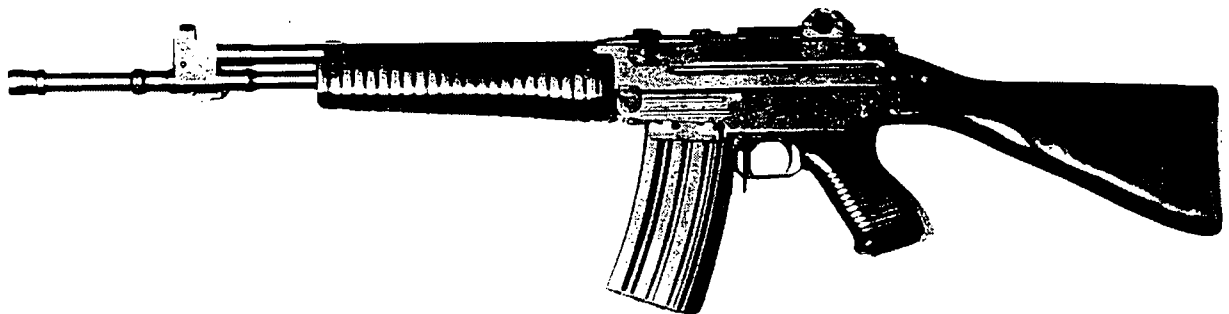
During the years 1990 to 1993, these firearms accounted for 3 of the firearms traced for law enforcement officials nationwide.

* not all firearms used in crime are traced.

Examples of Use in Crime

In April 1992, ATF agents in Fargo, North Dakota recovered a Beretta AR-70, another long gun, 3 handguns and approximately 8,000 rounds of ammunition from a convicted illegal manufacturer of explosives.

In May 1993, the San Bernardino, California Sheriff's Office recovered a Beretta AR-70 and Intratec TEC 9 mm pistol and two pounds of methamphetamine from a suspected drug dealer. The suspect was convicted under California law of possessing an unregistered assault weapon and is awaiting trial on the drug charges.



Shown is Beretta AR70

Colt AR-15

Background

These assault rifles are semi-automatic copies of machineguns manufactured in the United States. Semi-automatic versions of the M-16, they are variations of post-World War II military rifles.

Production

Approximately 400,000 of these firearms have been manufactured. In 1989, these assault rifles were banned from re-importation into the United States because they did not meet the sporting purpose criteria under the Gun Control Act.

Ammunition Magazine

The Colt AR-15 comes equipped with a 5-round detachable box magazine. However, this firearm is typically fitted with a 30-round magazine as shown below.

Numbers Traced *

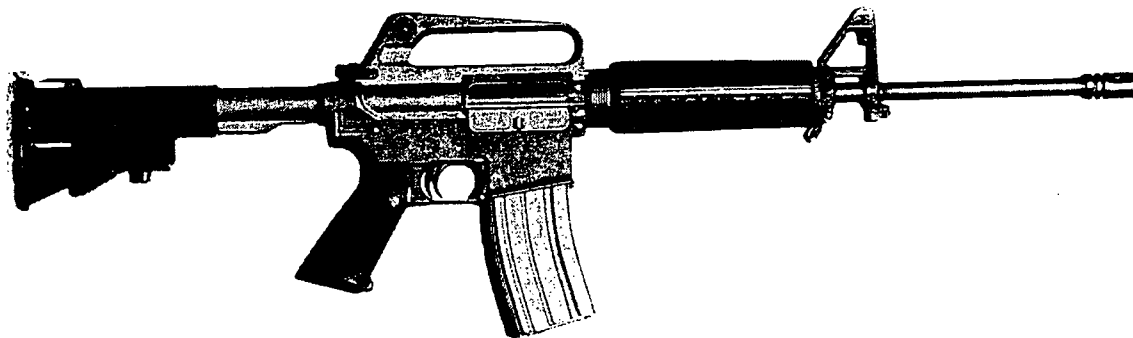
During the years 1990 to 1993, these firearms accounted for 1,802 of the firearms traced for law enforcement officials nationwide. They were traced for 212 narcotics investigations, 106 murder cases, and 39 instances of assault.

* not all firearms used in crime are traced.

Examples of Use in Crime

In San Fernando Valley, California, a son shot and killed his father using an AR-15. He then opened fire on the police as they arrived on the scene. One police officer was killed.

Seven-year old Dantrell Davis and his mother were walking to school in the Chicago, Illinois housing project where they lived. A sniper armed with an AR-15 fired into the area as part of a violent feud between gangs. A shot hit the boy in the head and he was killed instantly.



Shown is AR-15

Fabrique Nationale FN/FAL, FN/LAR, and FNC

Background

These assault rifles are semi-automatic copies of machineguns designed in Belgium, and used by various NATO countries. They are variations of post-World War II military rifles.

Production

In 1989, these assault rifles were banned from importation into the United States because they did not meet the sporting purpose criteria under the Gun Control Act. Approximately 30,000 of these firearms had been imported into the U.S., and are in circulation today.

Ammunition Magazine

These semi-automatic assault rifles come equipped with a 30-round magazine.

Numbers Traced *

During the years 1990 to 1993, these firearms accounted for 39 of the firearms traced for law enforcement officials nationwide.

* not all firearms used in crime are traced.

Examples of Use in Crime

Police in Las Vegas, Nevada recovered an FN rifle and silencer, RPB 9mm converted machinegun and 2,268 rounds of ammunition from a convicted burglar.

A suspect was arrested by ATF agents in St. Louis, Missouri for dealing in cocaine. The suspect was arrested at his residence with 30 firearms in his possession, the majority of which were assault weapons, including an FN FNC assault rifle.



Shown is FN FNC

Steyr AUG

Background

These assault rifles are semi-automatic copies of machineguns designed in Austria. They are used by military forces in Austria, Australia and various NATO countries, and are variations of post-World War II military rifles.

Production

In 1989, these assault rifles were banned from importation into the United States because they did not meet the sporting purpose criteria under the Gun Control Act. Approximately 10,000 of these firearms were imported into the U.S. prior to the ban, and remain in circulation. They have subsequently been manufactured in the United States in limited quantities.

Ammunition Magazine

This semi-automatic assault rifle comes equipped with either a 30 or 40-shot magazine.

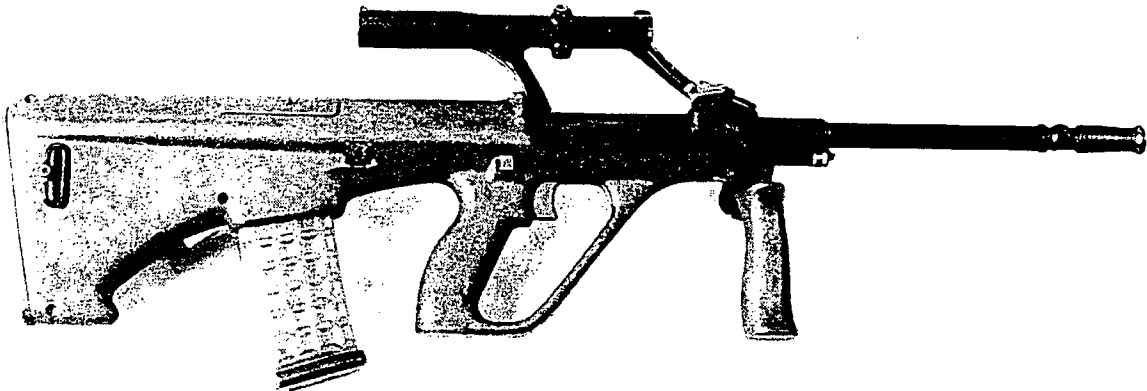
Numbers Traced *

During the years 1990 to 1993, these firearms accounted for 18 of the firearms traced for law enforcement officials nationwide.

* not all firearms used in crime are traced.

Examples of Use in Crime

A self-styled survivalist and weapons expert was arrested by ATF agents in Dallas, Texas for possession of a large quantity of cocaine. Police searched a storage unit owned by the suspect and seized 2 Steyr AUGs and parts to convert them to fully automatic operation (all of the work to convert had been completed on the guns), a grenade launcher on a Colt AR-15 with the parts to convert the firearm to fully automatic, another AR-15 and several other firearms. The suspect later was convicted on Federal firearms charges and received 27 months in prison.



Shown is Steyr AUG

Intratec TEC-9, TEC-DC9, and TEC-22

Background

The TEC-9 weighs 50 ounces unloaded, and 72 ounces when fully loaded.

Production

This semi-automatic assault pistol is manufactured domestically by Intratec in Miami. Approximately 200,000 have been manufactured.

Ammunition Magazine

The TEC-9 chambers 9mm ammunition and comes equipped with a 36-round magazine.

Numbers Traced *

During the years 1990 to 1993, these firearms accounted for 3,710 of the firearms traced for law enforcement officials nationwide. They were traced for 638 narcotics investigations, 319 murder cases, and 234 instances of assault.

According to ATF's Tracing Center, from 1991 through 1993, the TEC-9 has been in the top 10 firearms that were traced.

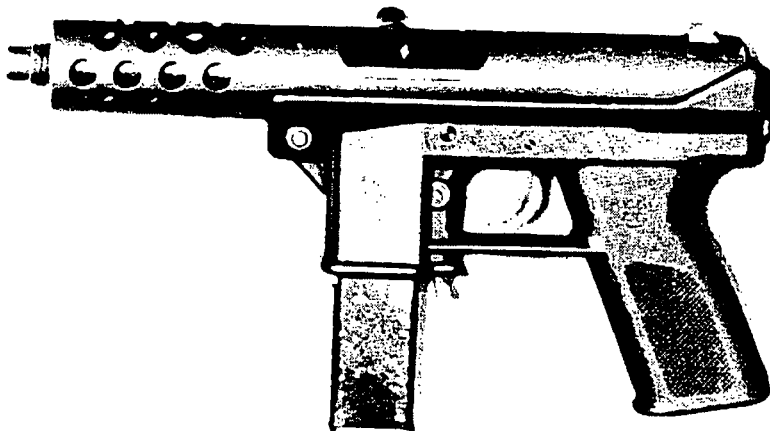
* not all firearms used in crime are traced.

Examples of Use in Crime

An ATF undercover agent in Colorado Springs, Colorado attempted to buy illegally purchased firearms from members of a Los Angeles based street gang (in Colorado). The gang members critically wounded the agent with a TEC-9, 9mm semi-automatic pistol.

In Anchorage, Alaska, the police department investigated an armed robbery in which a TEC-9 semiautomatic assault pistol was used. The suspect was one of 17 defendants in an ATF drug/gun conspiracy investigation.

A convicted felon with gang affiliations was arrested after taking a TEC-22 into the Louisiana State University Medical Center.



Shown is TEC 9 (DC 9)

Street Sweeper/Striker 12 (also including the USAS 12)

Background

On March 1, 1994, these assault shotguns were classified as destructive devices under the National Firearms Act. As such, they may still be manufactured, but must be registered with ATF.

Production

In 1984 and 1988, these shotguns were denied for importation because they did not meet the sporting purpose criteria under the Gun Control Act. They have subsequently been manufactured in the United States. Approximately 18,000 have been manufactured domestically to date.

The Striker was originally designed in Rhodesia and manufactured in South Africa for the purposes of crowd control. The Street Sweeper is a domestic copy of the original Striker 12. The USAS-12 was originally produced in Korea and was based on an automatic version of the weapon used by the military.

Ammunition Magazine

These shotguns come equipped with magazine capacities of 12 shotgun shell rounds.

Numbers Traced *

During the years 1991 to 1993, these shotguns accounted for 176 of the firearms traced for law enforcement officials nationwide. They were traced for 42 narcotics investigations, 11 murder cases, and 6 instances of assault.

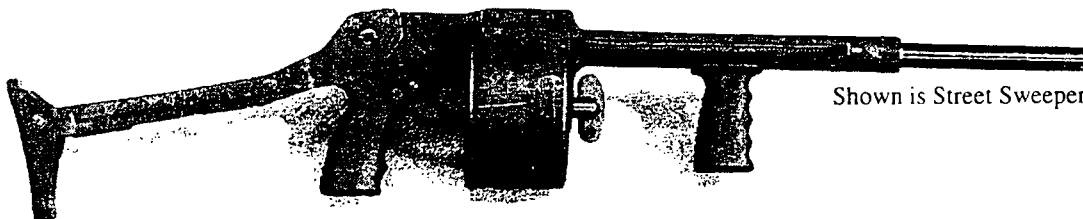
* not all firearms used in crime are traced.

Examples of Use in Crime

In New Orleans, Louisiana, a multiple conviction felon, with a conviction for drive-by shootings, was found in possession of a Street Sweeper and TEC-22. He was a known gang member and escaped from custody after an initial arrest. He has been recaptured and is a suspect in several California homicides.

A Street Sweeper was confiscated from a tax protester in Minneapolis, Minnesota during a DWI. The Street Sweeper was decorated with Nazi insignias -- the words "White Power" and swastikas.

A Street Sweeper was confiscated from a suspect who was believed to have participated in the recent Brooklyn Bridge attack on a group of Hasidic Jews in New York City.



Shown is Street Sweeper

Questions and Answers About Semi-Automatic Assault Weapons

What are semi-automatic assault weapons?

As defined in the Senate Crime Bill and in legislation pending in the House of Representatives, assault weapons are large capacity, semi-automatic firearms designed and configured for rapid fire, combat use (the Street Sweeper/Striker 12 shotguns have a wind-up drum). Most are patterned after machine guns used by military forces. They have distinct features which separate them from sporting firearms.

Many are banned from being imported into the United States, but all can be legally manufactured in this country. Passing assault weapons legislation removes these guns from circulation.

Why ban semi-automatic assault weapons?

Assault weapons make up only 1% of the guns in circulation in the United States. They account for up to 8% of the guns traced by law enforcement officials in the investigation of criminal activity. They are preferred by criminals over law abiding citizens 8 to 1. A number of these guns rank in the top 10 of all guns traced in relation to crime.

The way to show that we are serious about violent crime is to ban assault weapons. We are not being tough on gangsters if we allow open access to gangster weapons. Passing assault weapons legislation puts an end to an arms race on our streets.

Some people say semi-automatic assault weapons are just different looking versions of sporting firearms?

Some people might try to tell us that a diesel locomotive is like a family sedan because they have internal combustion engines. Assault weapons were designed for rapid fire, close quarter shooting at human beings. That is why they were put together the way they were. You will not find these guns in a duck blind or at the Olympics. They are mass produced mayhem.

Can't conventional sporting firearms be fitted with large magazines?

The legislation now pending in Congress bans ammunition magazines with a capacity greater than 10 rounds.

If someone crafts an illegal magazine, we can prosecute that person. Right now factories legally turn out such magazines and distribute them by the truckload.

Don't some gun owners say that this ban will lead to a ban of their semiautomatic sporting firearms?

The legislation pending in Congress specifically exempts nearly 700 conventional sporting firearms from its provisions. This legislation doesn't threaten the law abiding gun owners; it protects them and protects those who own no guns at all.

Will banning these firearms have an impact on crime?

Yes, it will. These guns help the criminals who have them to commit their crimes, adding to the carnage. They embolden the crook. Access to them shifts the balance of power to the lawless.

It is also a matter of principle that we ban these semi-automatic assault weapons. For people who say they are serious about addressing violent crime, it is time to vote seriously about the firearms criminals prefer.

The AR-15 comes equipped with a 5-round magazine. How can you classify this firearm as a rapid fire assault weapon?

Any weapon that takes a detachable magazine will hold a magazine of a larger capacity. Large capacity magazines of up to 150 rounds are available in unknown quantities for all of the firearms identified in this legislation, except the Street Sweeper. However, twenty and fifty-round magazines are readily available for use with these firearms.

Firearms Exempted in Proposed Legislation as Hunting and Sporting Firearms

Centerfire Rifles—Autoloaders

Browning BAR Mark II Safari Semi-Auto Rifle
Browning BAR Mark II Safari Magnum Rifle
Browning High-Power Rifle
Heckler & Koch Model 300 Rifle
Iver Johnson M-1 Carbine
Iver Johnson 50th Anniversary M-1 Carbine
Marlin Model 9 Camp Carbine
Marlin Model 45 Carbine
Remington Nylon 66 Auto-Loading Rifle
Remington Model 7400 Auto Rifle
Remington Model 7400 Rifle
Remington Model 7400 Special Purpose Auto Rifle
Ruger Mini-14 Autoloading Rifle (w/o folding stock)
Ruger Mini Thirty Rifle

Centerfire Rifles—Lever & Slide

Browning Model 81 BLR Lever-Action Rifle
Browning Model 81 Long Action BLR
Browning Model 1886 Lever-Action Carbine
Browning Model 1886 High Grade Carbine
Cimarron 1860 Henry Replica
Cimarron 1866 Winchester Replicas
Cimarron 1873 Short Rifle
Cimarron 1873 Sporting Rifle
Cimarron 1873 30" Express Rifle
Dixie Engraved 1873 Rifle
E.M.F. 1866 Yellowboy Lever Actions
E.M.F. 1860 Henry Rifle
E.M.F. Model 73 Lever-Action Rifle
Marlin Model 336CS Lever-Action Carbine
Marlin Model 30AS Lever-Action Carbine
Marlin Model 444SS Lever-Action Sporter
Marlin Model 1894S Lever-Action Carbine
Marlin Model 1894CS Carbine
Marlin Model 1894CL Classic
Marlin Model 1895SS Lever-Action Rifle
Mitchell 1858 Henry Replica
Mitchell 1866 Winchester Replica
Mitchell 1873 Winchester Replica
Navy Arms Military Henry Rifle
Navy Arms Henry Trapper
Navy Arms Iron Frame Henry
Navy Arms Henry Carbine
Navy Arms 1866 Yellowboy Rifle
Navy Arms 1873 Winchester-Style Rifle
Navy Arms 1873 Sporting Rifle
Remington 7600 Slide Action
Remington Model 7600 Special Purpose Slide Action

Rossi M92 SRC Saddle-Ring Carbine
 Rossi M92 SRS Short Carbine
 Savage 99C Lever-Action Rifle
 Uberti Henry Rifle
 Uberti 1866 Sporting Rifle
 Uberti 1873 Sporting Rifle
 Winchester Model 94 Side Eject Lever-Action Rifle
 Winchester Model 94 Trapper Side Eject
 Winchester Model 94 Big Bore Side Eject
 Winchester Model 94 Ranger Side Eject Lever-Action Rifle
 Winchester Model 94 Wrangler Side Eject

Centerfire Rifles—Bolt Action

Alpine Bolt-Action Rifle
 A-Square Caesar Bolt-Action Rifle
 A-Square Hannibal Bolt-Action Rifle
 Anschutz 1700D Classic Rifles
 Anschutz 1700D Custom Rifles
 Anschutz 1700D Bavarian Bolt-Action Rifle
 Anschutz 1733D Mannlicher Rifle
 Barret Model 90 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Beeman/HW 60J Bolt-Action Rifle
 Blaser R84 Bolt-Action Rifle
 BRNO 537 Sporter Bolt-Action Rifle
 BRNO ZKB 527 Fox Bolt-Action Rifle
 BRNO ZKK 600, 601, 602 Bolt-Action Rifles
 Browning A-Bolt Rifle
 Browning A-Bolt Stainless Stalker
 Browning A-Bolt Left Hand
 Browning A-Bolt Short Action
 Browning Euro-Bolt Rifle
 Browning A-Bolt Gold Medallion
 Browning A-Bolt Micro Medallion
 Century Centurion 14 Sporter
 Century Enfield Sporter #4
 Century Swedish Sporter #38
 Century Mauser 98 Sporter
 Cooper Model 38 Centerfire Sporter
 Dakota 22 Sporter Bolt-Action Rifle
 Dakota 76 Classic Bolt-Action Rifle
 Dakota 76 Short Action Rifles
 Dakota 76 Safari Bolt-Action Rifle
 Dakota 416 Rigby African
 E.A.A./Sabatti Rover 870 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Auguste Francotte Bolt-Action Rifles
 Carl Gustaf 2000 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Heym Magnum Express Series Rifle
 Howa Lightning Bolt-Action Rifle
 Howa Realtree Camo Rifle
 Interarms Mark X Viscount Bolt-Action Rifle
 Interarms Mini-Mark X Rifle
 Interarms Mark X Whitworth Bolt-Action Rifle
 Interarms Whitworth Express Rifle
 Iver Johnson Model 5100A1 Long-Range Rifle
 KDF K15 American Bolt-Action Rifle
 Krico Model 600 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Krico Model 700 Bolt-Action Rifles

Mauser Model 66 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Mauser Model 99 Bolt-Action Rifle
 McMillan Signature Classic Sporter
 McMillan Signature Super Varminter
 McMillan Signature Alaskan
 McMillan Signature Titanium Mountain Rifle
 McMillan Classic Stainless Sporter
 McMillan Talon Safari Rifle
 McMillan Talon Sporter Rifle
 Midland 1500S Survivor Rifle
 Navy Arms TU-33/40 Carbine
 Parker-Hale Model 81 Classic Rifle
 Parker-Hale Model 81 Classic African Rifle
 Parker-Hale Model 1000 Rifle
 Parker-Hale Model 1100M African Magnum
 Parker-Hale Model 1100 Lightweight Rifle
 Parker-Hale Model 1200 Super Rifle
 Parker-Hale Model 1200 Super Clip Rifle
 Parker-Hale Model 1300C Scout Rifle
 Parker-Hale Model 2100 Midland Rifle
 Parker-Hale Model 2700 Lightweight Rifle
 Parker-Hale Model 2800 Midland Rifle
 Remington Model Seven Bolt-Action Rifle
 Remington Model Seven Youth Rifle
 Remington Model Seven Custom KS
 Remington Model Seven Custom MS Rifle
 Remington 700 ADL Bolt-Action Rifle
 Remington 700 BDL Bolt-Action Rifle
 Remington 700 BDL Varmint Special
 Remington 700 BDL European Bolt-Action Rifle
 Remington 700 Varmint Synthetic Rifle
 Remington 700 BDL SS Rifle
 Remington 700 Stainless Synthetic Rifle
 Remington 700 MTRSS Rifle
 Remington 700 BDL Left Hand
 Remington 700 Camo Synthetic Rifle
 Remington 700 Safari
 Remington 700 Mountain Rifle
 Remington 700 Custom KS Mountain Rifle
 Remington 700 Classic Rifle
 Ruger M77 Mark II Rifle
 Ruger M77 Mark II Magnum Rifle
 Ruger M77RL Ultra Light
 Ruger M77 Mark II All-Weather Stainless Rifle
 Ruger M77 RSI International Carbine
 Ruger M77 Mark II Express Rifle
 Ruger M77VT Target Rifle
 Sako Hunter Rifle
 Sako Fiberclass Sporter
 Sako Safari Grade Bolt Action
 Sako Hunter Left-Hand Rifle
 Sako Classic Bolt Action
 Sako Hunter LS Rifle
 Sako Deluxe Lightweight
 Sako Super Deluxe Sporter
 Sako Mannlicher-Style Carbine
 Sako Varmint Heavy Barrel

Sako TRG-S Bolt-Action Rifle
 Sauer 90 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Savage 110G Bolt-Action Rifle
 Savage 110CY Youth/Ladies Rifle
 Savage 110WLE One of One Thousand Limited Edition Rifle
 Savage 110GXP3 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Savage 110F Bolt-Action Rifle
 Savage 110FXP3 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Savage 110GV Varmint Rifle
 Savage 112FV Varmint Rifle
 Savage Model 112FVS Varmint Rifle
 Savage Model 112BV Heavy Barrel Varmint Rifle
 Savage 116FSS Bolt-Action Rifle
 Savage model 116FSK Kodiak Rifle
 Savage 110FP Police Rifle
 Steyr-Mannlicher Sporter Models SL, L, M, S, S/T
 Steyr-Mannlicher Luxus Model L, M, S
 Steyr-Mannlicher Model M Professional Rifle
 Tikka Bolt-Action Rifle
 Tikka Premium Grade Rifles
 Tikka Varmint/Continental Rifle
 Tikka Whitetail/Battue Rifle
 Ultra Light Arms Model 20 Rifle
 Ultra Light Arms Model 28, Model 40 Rifles
 Voere VEC 91 Lightning Bolt-Action Rifle
 Voere Model 2165 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Voere Model 2155, 2150 Bolt-Action Rifles
 Weatherby Mark V Deluxe Bolt-Action Rifle
 Weatherby Lasermark V Rifle
 Weatherby Mark V Crown Custom Rifles
 Weatherby Mark V Sporter Rifle
 Weatherby Mark V Safari Grade Custom Rifles
 Weatherby Weathermark Rifle
 Weatherby Weathermark Alaskan Rifle
 Weatherby Classicmark No. 1 Rifle
 Weatherby Weatherguard Alaskan Rifle
 Weatherby Vanguard VGX Deluxe Rifle
 Weatherby Vanguard Classic Rifle
 Weatherby Vanguard Classic No. 1 Rifle
 Weatherby Vanguard Weatherguard Rifle
 Wichita Classic Rifle
 Wichita Varmint Rifle
 Winchester Model 70 Sporter
 Winchester Model 70 Sporter WinTuff
 Winchester Model 70 SM Sporter
 Winchester Model 70 Stainless Rifle
 Winchester Model 70 Varmint
 Winchester Model 70 Synthetic Heavy Varmint Rifle
 Winchester Model 70 DBM Rifle
 Winchester Model 70 DBM-S Rifle
 Winchester Model 70 Featherweight
 Winchester Model 70 Featherweight WinTuff
 Winchester Model 70 Featherweight Classic
 Winchester Model 70 Lightweight Rifle
 Winchester Ranger Rifle
 Winchester Model 70 Super Express Magnum
 Winchester Model 70 Super Grade

Winchester Model 70 Custom Sharpshooter
Winchester Model 70 Custom Sporting Sharpshooter Rifle

Centerfire Rifles—Single Shot

Armsport 1866 Sharps Rifle, Carbine
Brown Model One Single Shot Rifle
Browning Model 1885 Single Shot Rifle
Dakota Single Shot Rifle
Desert Industries G-90 Single Shot Rifle
Harrington & Richardson Ultra Varmint Rifle
Model 1885 High Wall Rifle
Navy Arms Rolling Block Buffalo Rifle
Navy Arms #2 Creedmoor Rifle
Navy Arms Sharps Cavalry Carbine
Navy Arms Sharps Plains Rifle
New England Firearms Handi-Rifle
Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 5 Pacific
Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 1.5 Hunting Rifle
Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 8 Union Hill Rifle
Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 4.5 Target Rifle
Remington-Style Rolling Block Carbine
Ruger No. 1B Single Shot
Ruger No. 1A Light Sporter
Ruger No. 1H Tropical Rifle
Ruger No. 1S Medium Sporter
Ruger No. 1 RSI International
Ruger No. 1V Special Varminter
C. Sharps Arms New Model 1874 Old Reliable
C. Sharps Arms New Model 1875 Rifle
C. Sharps Arms 1875 Classic Sharps
C. Sharps Arms New Model 1875 Target & Long Range
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Long Range Express
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Montana Roughrider
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Military Carbine
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Business Rifle
Shiloh Sharps 1874 Military Rifle
Sharps 1874 Old Reliable
Thompson/Center Contender Carbine
Thompson/Center Stainless Contender Carbine
Thompson/Center Contender Carbine Survival System
Thompson/Center Contender Carbine Youth Model
Thompson/Center TCR '87 Single Shot Rifle
Uberti Rolling Block Baby Carbine

Drillings, Combination Guns, Double Rifles

Baretta Express SSO O/U Double Rifles
Baretta Model 455 SxS Express Rifle
Chapuis RGExpress Double Rifle
Auguste Francotte Sidelock Double Rifles
Auguste Francotte Boxlock Double Rifle
Heym Model 55B O/U Double Rifle
Heym Model 55FW O/U Combo Gun
Heym Model 88b Side-by-Side Double Rifle
Kodiak Mk. IV Double Rifle
Kreighoff Teck O/U Combination Gun
Kreighoff Trumpf Drilling

Merkel Over/Under Combination Guns
Merkel Drillings
Merkel Model 160 Side-by-Side Double Rifles
Merkel Over/Under Double Rifles
Savage 24F O/U Combination Gun
Savage 24F-12T Turkey Gun
Springfield Inc. M6 Scout Rifle/Shotgun
Tikka Model 412s Combination Gun
Tikka Model 412S Double Fire
A. Zoli Rifle-Shotgun O/U Combo

Rimfire Rifles—Autoloaders

AMT Lightning 25/22 Rifle
AMT Lightning Small-Game Hunting Rifle II
AMT Magnum Hunter Auto Rifle
Anschutz 525 Deluxe Auto
Armcor Model 20P Auto Rifle
Browning Auto-22 Rifle
Browning Auto-22 Grade VI
Krico Model 260 Auto Rifle
Lakefield Arms Model 64B Auto Rifle
Marlin Model 60 Self-Loading Rifle
Marlin Model 60ss Self-Loading Rifle
Marlin Model 70 HC Auto
Marlin Model 990I Self-Loading Rifle
Marlin Model 70P Papoose
Marlin Model 922 Magnum Self-Loading Rifle
Marlin Model 995 Self-Loading Rifle
Norinco Model 22 ATD Rifle
Remington Model 522 Viper Autoloading Rifle
Remington 552BDL Speedmaster Rifle
Ruger 10/22 Autoloading Carbine (w/o folding stock)
Survival Arms AR-7 Explorer Rifle
Texas Remington Revolving Carbine
Voere Model 2115 Auto Rifle

Rimfire Rifles—Lever & Slide Action

Browning BL-22 Lever-Action Rifle
Marlin 39TDS Carbine
Marlin Model 39AS Golden Lever-Action Rifle
Remington 572BDL Fieldmaster Pump Rifle
Norinco EM-321 Pump Rifle
Rossi Model 62 SA Pump Rifle
Rossi Model 62 SAC Carbine
Winchester Model 9422 Lever-Action Rifle
Winchester Model 9422 Magnum Lever-Action Rifle

Rimfire Rifles—Bolt Actions & Single Shots

Anschutz Achiever Bolt-Action Rifle
Anschutz 1416D/1516D Classic Rifles
Anschutz 1418D/1518D Mannlicher rifles
Anschutz 1700D Classic Rifles
Anschutz 1700D Custom Rifles
Anschutz 1700 FWT Bolt-Action Rifle
Anschutz 1700D Graphite Custom Rifle

Anschutz 1700D Bavarian Bolt-Action Rifle
 Armscor Model 14P Bolt-Action Rifle
 Armscor Model 1500 Rifle
 BRNO ZKM-452 Deluxe Bolt-Action Rifle
 BRNO ZKM 452 Deluxe
 Beeman/HW 60-J-ST Bolt-Action Rifle
 Browning A-Bolt 22 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Browning A-Bolt Gold Medallion
 Cabanas Phaser Rifle
 Cabanas Master Bolt-Action Rifle
 Cabanas Espronceda IV Bolt-Action Rifle
 Cabanas Leyre Bolt-Action Rifle
 Chipmunk Single Shot Rifle
 Cooper Arms Model 36S Sporter Rifle
 Dakota 22 Sporter Bolt-Action Rifle
 Krico Model 300 Bolt-Action Rifles
 Lakefield Arms Mark II Bolt-Action Rifle
 Lakefield Arms Mark I Bolt-Action Rifle
 Magtech Model MT-22C Bolt-Action Rifle
 Marlin Model 880 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Marlin Model 881 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Marlin Model 882 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Marlin Model 883 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Marlin Model 883SS Bolt-Action Rifle
 Marlin Model 25MN Bolt-Action Rifle
 Marlin Model 25N Bolt-Action Repeater
 Marlin Model 15YN "Little Buckaroo"
 Mauser Model 107 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Mauser Model 201 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Navy Arms TU-KKW Training Rifle
 Navy Arms TU-33/40 Carbine
 Navy Arms TU-KKW Sniper Trainer
 Norinco JW-27 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Norinco JW-15 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Remington 541-T
 Remington 40-XR Rimfire Custom sporter
 Remington 541-T HB Bolt-Action Rifle
 Remington 581-S Sportsman Rifle
 Ruger 77/22 Rimfire Bolt-Action Rifle
 Ruger K77/22 Varmint Rifle
 Ultra Light arms Model 20 RF Bolt-Action Rifle
 Winchester Model 52B Sporting Rifle

Competition Rifles—Centerfire & Rimfire

Anschutz 64-MS Left Silhouette
 Anschutz 1808D RT Super Match 54 Target
 Anschutz 1827B Biathlon Rifle
 Anschutz 1903D Match Rifle
 Anschutz 1803D Intermediate Match
 Anschutz 1911 Match Rifle
 Anschutz 54.18MS REP Deluxe Silhouette Rifle
 Anschutz 1913 Super Match Rifle
 Anschutz 1907 Match Rifle
 Anschutz 1910 Super Match II
 Anschutz 54.18MS Silhouette Rifle
 Anschutz Super Match 54 Target Model 2013

Anschutz Super Match 54 Target Model 2007
 Beeman/Feinwerkbau 2600 Target Rifle
 Cooper Arms Model TRP-1 ISU Standard Rifle
 E.A.A./Weihrauch HW 60 Target Rifle
 E.A.A./HW 660 Match Rifle
 Finnish Lion Standard Target Rifle
 Krico Model 360 S2 Biathlon Rifle
 Krico Model 400 Match Rifle
 Krico Model 360S Biathlon Rifle
 Krico Model 500 Kricotronic Match Rifle
 Krico Model 600 Sniper Rifle
 Krico Model 600 Match Rifle
 Lakefield Arms Model 90B Target Rifle
 Lakefield Arms Model 91T Target Rifle
 Lakefield Arms Model 92S Silhouette Rifle
 Marlin Model 2000 Target Rifle
 Mauser Model 86-SR Specialty Rifle
 McMillan M-86 Sniper Rifle
 McMillan Combo M-87/M-88 50-Caliber Rifle
 McMillan 300 Phoenix Long Range Rifle
 McMillan M-89 Sniper Rifle
 McMillan National Match Rifle
 McMillan Long Range Rifle
 Parker-Hale M-87 Target Rifle
 Parker-Hale M-85 Sniper Rifle
 Remington 40-XB Rangemaster Target Centerfire
 Remington 40-XR KS Rimfire Position Rifle
 Remington 40-XBBR KS
 Remington 40-XC KS National Match Course Rifle
 Sako TRG-21 Bolt-Action Rifle
 Steyr-Mannlicher Match SPG-UIT Rifle
 Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-I Rifle
 Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-III Rifle
 Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-IV Rifle
 Tanner Standard UIT Rifle
 Tanner 50 Meter Free Rifle
 Tanner 300 Meter Free Rifle
 Wichita Silhouette Rifle

Shotguns—Autoloaders

American Arms/Franchi Black Magic 48/AL
 Benelli Super Black Eagle Shotgun
 Benelli Super Black Eagle Slug Gun
 Benelli M1 Super 90 Field Auto Shotgun
 Benelli Montefeltro Super 90 20-Gauge Shotgun
 Benelli Montefeltro Super 90 Shotgun
 Benelli M1 Sporting Special Auto Shotgun
 Benelli Black Eagle Competition Auto Shotgun
 Beretta A-303 Auto Shotgun
 Beretta 390 Field Auto Shotgun
 Beretta 390 Super Trap, Super Skeet Shotguns
 Beretta Vittoria Auto Shotgun
 Beretta Model 1201F Auto Shotgun
 Browning BSA 10 Auto Shotgun
 Browning BSA 10 Stalker Auto Shotgun
 Browning A-500R Auto Shotgun

Browning A-500G Auto Shotgun
 Browning A-500G Sporting Clays
 Browning Auto-5 Light 12 and 20
 Browning Auto-5 Stalker
 Browning Auto-5 Magnum 20
 Browning Auto-5 Magnum 12
 Churchill Turkey Automatic Shotgun
 Cosmi Automatic Shotgun
 Maverick Model 60 Auto Shotgun
 Mossberg Model 5500 Shotgun
 Mossberg Model 9200 Regal Semi-Auto Shotgun
 Mossberg Model 9200 USST Auto Shotgun
 Mossberg Model 9200 Camo Shotgun
 Mossberg Model 6000 Auto Shotgun
 Remington Model 1100 Shotgun
 Remington 11-87 Premier Shotgun
 Remington 11-87 Sporting Clays
 Remington 11-87 Premier Skeet
 Remington 11-87 Premier Trap
 Remington 11-87 Special Purpose Magnum
 Remington 11-87 SPS-T Camo Auto Shotgun
 Remington 11-87 Special Purpose Deer Gun
 Remington 11-87 SPS-BG-Camo Deer/Turkey Shotgun
 Remington 11-87 SPS-Deer Shotgun
 Remington 11-87 Special Purpose Synthetic Camo
 Remington SP-10 Magnum-Camo Auto Shotgun
 Remington SP-10 Magnum Auto Shotgun
 Remington SP-10 Magnum Turkey Combo
 Remington 1100 LT-20 Auto
 Remington 1100 Special Field
 Remington 1100 20-Gauge Deer Gun
 Remington 1100 LT-20 Tournament Skeet
 Winchester Model 1400 Semi-Auto Shotgun

Shotguns—Slide Actions

Browning Model 42 Pump Shotgun
 Browning BPS Pump Shotgun
 Browning BPS Stalker Pump Shotgun
 Browning BPS Pigeon Grade Pump Shotgun
 Browning BPS Pump Shotgun (Ladies and Youth Model)
 Browning BPS Game Gun Turkey Special
 Browning BPS Game Gun Deer Special
 Ithaca Model 87 Supreme Pump Shotgun
 Ithaca Model 87 Deerslayer Shotgun
 Ithaca Deerslayer II Rifled Shotgun
 Ithaca Model 87 Turkey Gun
 Ithaca Model 87 Deluxe Pump Shotgun
 Magtech Model 586-VR Pump Shotgun
 Maverick Models 88, 91 Pump Shotguns
 Mossberg Model 500 Sporting Pump
 Mossberg Model 500 Camo Pump
 Mossberg Model 500 Muzzleloader Combo
 Mossberg Model 500 Trophy Slugster
 Mossberg Turkey Model 500 Pump
 Mossberg Model 500 Bantam Pump
 Mossberg Field Grade Model 835 Pump Shotgun

Mossberg Model 835 Regal Ulti-Mag Pump
 Remington 870 Wingmaster
 Remington 870 Special Purpose Deer Gun
 Remington 870 SPS-BG-Camo Deer/Turkey Shotgun
 Remington 870 SPS-Deer Shotgun
 Remington 870 Marine Magnum
 Remington 870 TC Trap
 Remington 870 Special Purpose Synthetic Camo
 Remington 870 Wingmaster Small Gauges
 Remington 870 Express Rifle Sighted Deer Gun
 Remington 879 SPS Special Purpose Magnum
 Remington 870 SPS-T Camo Pump Shotgun
 Remington 870 Special Field
 Remington 870 Express Turkey
 Remington 870 High Grades
 Remington 870 Express
 Remington Model 870 Express Youth Gun
 Winchester Model 12 Pump Shotgun
 Winchester Model 42 High Grade Shotgun
 Winchester Model 1300 Walnut Pump
 Winchester Model 1300 Slug Hunter Deer Gun
 Winchester Model 1300 Ranger Pump Gun Combo & Deer Gun
 Winchester Model 1300 Turkey Gun
 Winchester Model 1300 Ranger Pump Gun

Shotguns—Over/Unders

American Arms/Franchi Falconet 2000 O/U
 American Arms Silver I O/U
 American Arms Silver II Shotgun
 American Arms Silver Skeet O/U
 American Arms/Franchi Sporting 2000 O/U
 American Arms Silver Sporting O/U
 American Arms Silver Trap O/U
 American Arms WS/OU 12, TS/OU 12 Shotguns
 American Arms WT/OU 10 Shotgun
 Armsport 2700 O/U Goose Gun
 Armsport 2700 Series O/U
 Armsport 2900 Tri-Barrel Shotgun
 Baby Bretton Over/Under Shotgun
 Beretta Model 686 Ultralight O/U
 Beretta ASE 90 Competition O/U Shotgun
 Beretta Over/Under Field Shotguns
 Beretta Onyx Hunter Sport O/U Shotgun
 Beretta Model SO5, SO6, SO9 Shotguns
 Beretta Sporting Clay Shotguns
 Beretta 687EL Sporting O/U
 Beretta 682 Super Sporting O/U
 Beretta Series 682 Competition Over/Unders
 Browning Citori O/U Shotgun
 Browning Superlight Citori Over/Under
 Browning Lightning Sporting Clays
 Browning Micro Citori Lightning
 Browning Citori Plus Trap Combo
 Browning Citori Plus Trap Gun
 Browning Citori O/U Skeet Models
 Browning Citori O/U Trap Models

Browning Special Sporting Clays
 Browning Citori GTI Sporting Clays
 Browning 325 Sporting Clays
 Centurion Over/Under Shotgun
 Chapuis Over/Under Shotgun
 Connecticut Valley Classics Classic Sporter O/U
 Connecticut Valley Classics Classic Field Waterfowler
 Charles Daly Field Grade O/U
 Charles Daly Lux Over/Under
 E.A.A./Sabatti Sporting Clays Pro-Gold O/U
 E.A.A./Sabatti Falcon-Mon Over/Under
 Kassnar Grade I O/U Shotgun
 Krieghoff K-80 Sporting Clays O/U
 Krieghoff K-80 Skeet Shotgun
 Krieghoff K-80 International Skeet
 Krieghoff K-80 Four-Barrel Skeet Set
 Krieghoff K-80/RT Shotguns
 Krieghoff K-80 O/U Trap Shotgun
 Laurona Silhouette 300 Sporting Clays
 Laurona Silhouette 300 Trap
 Laurona Super Model Over/Unders
 Ljutic LM-6 Deluxe O/U Shotgun
 Marocchi Conquista Over/Under Shotgun
 Marocchi Avanza O/U Shotgun
 Merkel Model 200E O/U Shotgun
 Merkel Model 200E Skeet, Trap Over/Unders
 Merkel Model 203E, 303E Over/Under Shotguns
 Perazzi Mirage Special Sporting O/U
 Perazzi Mirage Special Four-Gauge Skeet
 Perazzi Sporting Classic O/U
 Perazzi MX7 Over/Under Shotguns
 Perazzi Mirage Special Skeet Over/Under
 Perazzi MX8/MX8 Special Trap, Skeet
 Perazzi MX8/20 Over/Under Shotgun
 Perazzi MX9 Single Over/Under Shotguns
 Perazzi MX12 Hunting Over/Under
 Perazzi MX28, MX410 Game O/U Shotguns
 Perazzi MX20 Hunting Over/Under
 Piotti Boss Over/Under Shotgun
 Remington Peerless Over/Under Shotgun
 Ruger Red Label O/U Shotgun
 Ruger Sporting Clays O/U Shotgun
 San Marco 12-Ga. Wildflower Shotgun
 San Marco Field Special O/U Shotgun
 San Marco 10-Ga. O/U Shotgun
 SKB Model 505 Deluxe Over/Under Shotgun
 SKB Model 685 Over/Under Shotgun
 SKB Model 885 Over/Under Trap, Skeet, Sporting Clays
 Stoeger/IGA Condor I O/U Shotgun
 Stoeger/IGA ERA 2000 Over/Under Shotgun
 Techni-Mec Model 610 Over/Under
 Tikka Model 412S Field Grade Over/Under
 Weatherby Athena Grade IV O/U Shotguns
 Weatherby Athena Grade V Classic Field O/U
 Weatherby Orion O/U Shotguns
 Weatherby II, III Classic Field O/Us
 Weatherby Orion II Classic Sporting Clays O/U

Weatherby Orion II Sporting Clays O/U
Winchester Model 1001 O/U Shotgun
Winchester Model 1001 Sporting Clays O/U
Pietro Zanoletti Model 2000 Field O/U

Shotguns—Side by Sides

American Arms Brittany Shotgun
American Arms Gentry Double Shotgun
American Arms Derby Side-by-Side
American Arms Grulla #2 Double Shotgun
American Arms WS/SS 10
American Arms TS/SS 10 Double Shotgun
American Arms TS/SS 12 Side-by-Side
Arrieta Sidelock Double Shotguns
Armsport 1050 Series Double Shotguns
Arizaga Model 31 Double Shotgun
AYA Boxlock Shotguns
AYA Sidelock Double Shotguns
Beretta Model 452 Sidelock Shotgun
Beretta Side-by-Side Field Shotguns
Crucelegui Hermanos Model 150 Double
Chapuis Side-by-Side Shotgun
E.A.A./Sabatti Saba-Mon Double Shotgun
Charles Daly Model Dss Double
Ferlib Model F VII Double Shotgun
Auguste Francotte Boxlock Shotgun
Auguste Francotte Sidelock Shotgun
Garbi Model 100 Double
Garbi Model 101 Side-by-Side
Garbi Model 103A, B Side-by-Side
Garbi Model 200 Side-by-Side
Bill Hanus Birdgun Doubles
Hatfield Uplander Shotgun
Merkell Model 8, 47E Side-by-Side Shotguns
Merkel Model 47LSC Sporting Clays Double
Merkel Model 47S, 147S Side-by-Sides
Parker Reproductions Side-by-Side
Piotti King No. 1 Side-by-Side
Piotti Lunik Side-by-Side
Piotti King Extra Side-by-Side
Piotti Piuma Side-by-Side
Precision Sports Model 600 Series Doubles
Rizzini Boxlock Side-by-Side
Rizzini Sidelock Side-by-Side
Stoeger/IGA Uplander Side-by-Side Shotgun
Ugartechea 10-Ga. Magnum Shotgun

Shotguns—Bolt Actions & Single Shots

Armsport Single Barrel Shotgun
Browning BT-99 Competition Trap Special
Browning BT-99 Plus Trap Gun
Browning BT-99 Plus Micro
Browning Recoilless Trap Shotgun
Browning Micro Recoilless Trap Shotgun
Desert Industries Big Twenty Shotgun

Harrington & Richardson Topper Model 098
Harrington & Richardson Topper Classic Youth Shotgun
Harrington & Richardson N.W.T.F. Turkey Mag
Harrington & Richardson Topper Deluxe Model 098
Krieghoff KS-5 Trap Gun
Krieghoff KS-5 Special
Krieghoff K-80 Single Barrel Trap Gun
Ljutic Mono Gun Single Barrel
Ljutic LTX Super Deluxe Mono Gun
Ljutic Recoilless Space Gun Shotgun
Marlin Model 55 Goose Gun Bolt Action
New England Firearms Turkey and Goose Gun
New England Firearms N.W.T.F. Shotgun
New England Firearms Tracker Slug Gun
New England Firearms Standard Pardner
New England Firearms Survival Gun
Perazzi TM1 Special Single Trap
Remington 90-T Super Single Shotgun
Snake Charmer II Shotgun
Stoeger/IGA Reuna Single Barrel Shotgun
Thompson/Center TCR '87 Hunter Shotgun."

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MAJORITY—225-3951

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MEMORANDUM

To: Members
Committee on the Judiciary

From: Charles E. Schumer
Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice

Date: April 26, 1994

Re: Markup of H.R. 4296, the Public Safety and Recreational Firearms
Use Protection Act

=====

The Committee on the Judiciary will meet on Thursday, April 28, 1994, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2141 of the Rayburn House Office Building, to consider H.R. 4296.

BACKGROUND

Military-style semi-automatic assault weapons are a growing menace to our society. Evidence continues to mount that these guns are the weapons of choice among drug dealers, criminal gangs, hate groups, and mentally deranged persons bent on mass murder.

The Character of Military-Style Semi-Automatic Assault Weapons. Although it is semantically possible to call any use of a firearm "sport," assault weapons are entirely unsuitable for such legitimate sporting purposes as hunting. They are designed for use in military combat, and for a single purpose: *the efficient killing of human beings by soldiers who have minimum marksmanship skills.*

To fulfill this purpose, assault weapons are characterized by a number of distinctive design features. These features enable the weapon to "spray" many rounds over a large area at a high rate of fire. Among other things, these features include high-capacity magazines (often called "clips") that hold large numbers of rounds ("bullets"),

pistol grips, barrel shrouds, and other kinds of "combat hardware".

Proponents of military style semi-automatic assault weapons often dismiss these combat-designed features as merely "cosmetic." However, the features that characterize a semi-automatic weapon as an assault weapon in fact serve specific, combat-functional ends. Most of them facilitate the deadly "spray fire" of the weapon. Some enhance its portability -- a useful attribute in combat but one which merely enhances ability to conceal the gun in civilian life. None contributes to usefulness in hunting or legitimate sporting activities.

High-capacity magazines, for example, plainly and simply make it possible to fire a large number of rounds quickly and without re-loading. Most of the weapons covered by the proposed legislation, for example, come equipped with magazines that hold 30 rounds. Even these magazines, however, can be replaced with magazines that hold 50 or even 100 rounds. Furthermore, expended magazines can be quickly replaced, so that a single person with a single assault weapon can easily fire literally hundreds of rounds within minutes. Controlled tests demonstrate that semi-automatic guns can be fired at very high rates of fire.

In contrast, legitimate hunting rifles and shotguns typically have much smaller magazine capacities -- from 3 to 5. And 16 states limit the number of rounds that any magazine used for hunting may hold.

Barrel shrouds serve a similar combat-functional purpose. Gun barrels become very hot when multiple rounds are fired through them quickly. The barrel shroud cools the barrel so that it will not overheat, and provides the shooter with a convenient grip especially suitable for spray-firing.

Similar military combat purposes are served by flash suppressors (designed to help conceal the point of fire in night combat), bayonet mounts, grenade launchers, and pistol grips engrafted on long guns.

The net effect of these military combat features is a capability for lethality far beyond that of other guns in general, including other semi-automatic guns.

Evidence of Disproportionate Use in Crime. The available data on assault weapons indicate that they are used in crimes at a rate greatly disproportionate to their number in the overall gun population in the United States. For example, although such military-style semi-automatic weapons are estimated to comprise only about 0.5% of all privately-owned guns in America, they accounted for 8.4% of all firearms traced to crime during the period 1988-1991.

Moreover, their use in crime appears to be growing. Traces of assault weapons in crime grew from 5.9% in 1990 to 8.1% in 1993.

In total, assault weapons are about 19 times more likely to be used in crimes than other types of guns and 18 times more likely to kill police than other guns.

Use in Mass Killings and Attacks on Law Enforcement Officers. Assault weapons have been used in a number of shocking shootings in which law enforcement officers have been out-gunned and killed, and large numbers of innocent people have been killed and wounded.

A short -- by no means exhaustive -- sample of recent incidents involving assault weapons includes:

- o February 22, 1994 --- Los Angeles, CA. LA Police Department rookie officer Christy Lynn Hamilton was ambushed and killed by a drug-abusing teenager using a Colt AR-15. The round that killed her penetrated a car door, skirted the armhole of her protective vest, and lodged in her chest. The teenager also killed his father. Officer Hamilton had been voted the most inspirational officer in her graduating class only weeks before her murder.

- o December 17, 1993 --- Hugo, OK. A grievance killer with a MAK-90 assault rifle, purchased in pawn shop, opened fire on holiday shoppers in a Wal-Mart parking lot. The gunman killed 2 and wounded 3 others.

- o December 7, 1993 --- Garden City, NY. A deranged gunman walked through a Long Island Railroad commuter train, shooting commuters. Six died and 19 were wounded. The gunman used a Ruger semi-automatic pistol. Although the pistol itself would not be classified as an assault weapon, its 15 round magazine would be banned under the pending legislation. The gunman had several of these high capacity 15 round magazines and reloaded several times, firing a total of from 30 to 50 rounds before he was overpowered while trying to reload yet again.

- o October 30, 1993 --- El Cajon, CA. A sniper using a Colt AR-15 killed a woman and a 9-year old child, and wounded 5 others in a parking lot.

- o February 28, 1993 --- Waco, TX. 4 ATF special agents were killed and 16 others wounded by an arsenal of assault weapons, while trying to serve federal search and arrest warrants at the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas. The Branch Davidian arsenal included hundreds of assault weapons, including AR-

15s, AK-47s, Street Sweepers, MAC10s and MAC-11s, along with extremely high capacity magazines (up to 260 rounds).

o July 1, 1993 --- San Francisco, CA. Gian Luigi Ferri killed 8 people and wounded 6 others at the San Francisco law offices of Pettit & Martin. Ferri used two TEC DC9 assault pistols with 50 round magazines, purchased from a gun dealer in Las Vegas, Nevada.

o January 25, 1993 --- McLean, VA. A gunman -- allegedly Mir Aimal Kansi, a Pakistani national -- used a Chinese-made AK-47 assault rifle, equipped with a 30 round magazine, to kill 2 CIA employees and wound 3 others.

o January 17, 1989 -- Stockton, CA. Gunman Patrick Purdy killed 5 small children, and wounded 29 others and a teacher at the Cleveland Elementary School. Purdy used a semi-automatic version of the AK-47 and a 75 round drum magazine, firing 106 rounds in less than 2 minutes.

H.R. 4296

H.R. 4296 is virtually identical to the amendment introduced by Senator Feinstein and passed as part of the Senate crime bill (H.R. 3355 as amended by the Senate). The bill would ban the manufacture, transfer, or possession of carefully defined assault weapons and high capacity magazines. It would be prospective in application, "grandfathering" all such weapons and magazines lawfully possessed before enactment. It has appropriate exemptions for testing new guns and for federal, state, and local agency use.

H.R. 4296 combines two approaches which have been followed in the past in legislation designed to control military style semi-automatic assault weapons -- the so-called "list" approach and the "characteristics" approach. The bill explicitly exempts all guns with other than semi-automatic actions -- i.e., bolt, slide, pump, and lever actions. In addition, it specifically exempts by make and model over 650 long guns most commonly used in hunting and recreational sports.

Thus, Section 2(b) of the bill lists 19 specific guns -- such as the AK-47, MAC-10, Uzi, etc. -- that are banned. It also defines other assault weapons by specifically enumerating combat style characteristics. Finally, it specifically exempts named sporting guns. (This list is not exclusive, however, since a gun that is not on the list of guns banned by name would only be banned if it met the specific characteristics set out in the characteristics test.)

The Judiciary Committee last considered and favorably reported a ban on assault weapons and high capacity magazines as part of H.R. 3371, the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991. This bill, however, differs significantly from the ban in H.R. 3371 -- it is more tightly focused and more carefully crafted to clearly exempt legitimate sporting guns.

Most significantly, the ban in the 1991 bill gave the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms authority to ban any weapon which "embodies the same configuration" as the named list of guns. *The current bill, H.R. 4296, does not contain any such general authority.* Instead, it contains a tightly drawn set of specific characteristics -- clearly understandable to manufacturers, dealers and buyers alike -- that must be present in order to ban any additional guns. According to BATF, 26 additional guns currently marketed, or a total of 45, would be banned under these criteria.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

On April 25, 1994, the Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice held a hearing on H.R. 4296. Testimony was heard from a variety of witnesses in support of the bill, including victims, Administration officials and law enforcement executives.

The subcommittee held a markup of H.R. 4296 on April 26, 1994. At markup, I offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute making a number of minor changes in H.R. 4296:

- o As introduced, H.R. 4296 bans 19 specified weapons, along with any "types, replicas, or duplicates" of these weapons. This language is intended to prevent weapons manufacturers from circumventing the ban by renaming weapons or making trivial changes. Some concerns have been raised, however, that the word "types" could be misinterpreted to make the ban broader than intended, and that "replicas" could be interpreted to include nonfunctioning guns owned by collectors. Accordingly, my amendment narrows the ban to include only "copies or duplicates" of the listed weapons.
- o The amendment will also clarify that any weapon legally owned on the bill's date of enactment is completely "grandfathered." The current owner of an assault weapon can continue to possess the gun with no legal requirements whatever, and can transfer the gun provided a record is kept of the transfer. The same protections would cover owners of large capacity ammunition magazines.
- o The amendment also modifies the exemption under which law enforcement agencies can purchase otherwise prohibited assault weapons or large capacity

magazines. In some jurisdictions, individual police officers are permitted or even required to purchase service weapons for their own use. The amendment makes it clear that such purchases are permissible, and that an officer may keep a weapon or magazine he or she receives upon retirement from his or her police department.

The amendment was agreed to by voice vote and H.R. 4296 was favorably reported to the Committee on the Judiciary by a roll call vote of 8Y-5N.

Assault Weapons Ban Is Dropped;

Gun control proponents gave a scare to the gun lobby in 1990, but ended up failing in three separate efforts to enact new federal restrictions on firearms.

A ban on assault-style weapons was included in the Senate's version of an omnibus anticrime bill (S 1970), but rejected by the House and stripped from the final measure (S 3266 — PL 101-647).

Two other gun control bills languished in the House.

The House Judiciary Committee on June 12 approved a bill (HR 4225) to outlaw certain semiautomatic weapons, but it was never brought to the floor.

A month later, the Judiciary Committee approved a bill (HR 467) to require a seven-day waiting period before a person could buy a handgun. But the so-called Brady bill was also never brought to the floor. The bill was named for former White House press secretary James S. Brady — wounded in a 1981 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan — and his wife Sarah Brady, who lobbied relentlessly for the measure.

Gun control opponents had traditionally held sway on the floors of both chambers, despite polls showing broad public support for tighter regulation of firearms. The major law on the books, the Gun Control Act of 1968 (PL 90-618), owed its enactment to the reaction in Congress and among the public to the assassinations that year of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y. (*Congress and the Nation* Vol. II, p. 328)

Efforts to relax the law, led by the National Rifle Association (NRA), began almost immediately afterward and finally bore fruit in 1986. Congress that year passed legislation (PL 99-360) that weakened the 1968 act by lifting the ban on interstate sales of rifles and shotguns and limiting the number of people who were required to get licenses to sell firearms. (1986 *Almanac*, p. 82)

In 1988, the NRA was able to pressure Congress to keep the Brady bill out of an omnibus crime measure. Instead, the bill (PL 100-690) contained a provision to require the attorney general to develop a felon identification system. (1988 *Almanac*, p. 85; *NRA*, p. 100)

Congress in 1990 showed signs of bucking the NRA's powerful lobbying network, but in the end gun control proponents lacked the clout needed to push any of their measures to enactment. The House Rules Committee agreed to let sponsors of the assault weapons ban bring HR 4225 up after the chamber acted on the omnibus crime bill. But backers of the bill did not try for a floor vote because they knew they lacked support — as indicated by the House's floor vote Oct. 4 to water down semiautomatic weapons restrictions already in the crime bill. (*Crime bill*, p. 486)

The Brady bill did not get a rule for floor action because of opposition from Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., and other House leaders. Supporters' ability to muster the votes for passage was doubtful anyway.

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

The House Judiciary Committee on June 12 approved, 21-15, a bill (HR 4225) to ban U.S.-made as-

sault-style semiautomatic weapons (H Rept 101-621).

The bill would have required the Treasury secretary to outlaw domestic semiautomatics that did not meet the "sporting purposes" test under which foreign-made assault weapons were barred. About 43 types of foreign weapons had been banned under the test set in 1989 by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF).

A spokesman said the bureau had no estimate of how many U.S.-made semiautomatics would be banned if HR 4225 became law. However, in January, the agency issued a memorandum to the U.S. Customs Service saying that 12 domestically produced rifles did not meet a sporting purposes test.

Gun control advocates counted the committee's action as their second victory in four weeks.

On May 23, the Senate had narrowly voted against stripping from its version of the anticrime bill (S 1970) provisions that would ban the manufacture, sale and possession of nine semiautomatic assault-style weapons, five of which already had been administratively banned under the sporting test for foreign firearms.

Senators initially voted 48-52 against an amendment by Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah, to strike the provisions. Immediately afterward, a motion by Minority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan., to reconsider the vote failed by just one vote, 49-50. (*Votes* 103, 104, p. 24-S)

Sarah Brady, serving as chairwoman of Handgun Control Inc., said the Senate vote and House committee action showed that lawmakers were "ready to help our law enforcement officers win the drug war by taking killing machines off America's streets."

But NRA lobbyist David Conover predicted HR 4225 would lose on the floor. "We think, as in the past, the vote in the Judiciary Committee will not be representative of votes taken on the floor," Conover said.

The Sporting Test

The sponsor of HR 4225, William J. Hughes, D-N.J., said the test he proposed was a natural outgrowth of the Bush administration's action against foreign firearms. "There is no difference between foreign and domestically made militarylike semiautomatic rifles in either their firepower or the devastation they can create," he said.

But the NRA's Conover said the bill would allow the Treasury Department to "pretty much ban any weapon by narrowly defining its sporting purpose test."

Under existing law, the Treasury secretary had authority to bar importation of weapons not "particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes."

The secretary would be able to evaluate U.S.-made weapons in the same fashion under HR 4225. Those that failed the test could not be bought, sold or owned in the future, but people who already owned weapons could keep them.

Factors already considered included whether the rifle could accept a grenade launcher or large-capacity magazine, or could accept a bayonet.

"These were among the specific factors used in compiling the list of banned foreign-made semiautomatic rifles, and they would be among the factors applied to

Waiting Period on Handguns Blocked

domestically made semiautomatic rifles," Hughes said.

The bill also would have made it illegal for anyone to own or sell an ammunition-feeding device with a capacity of more than seven rounds. Under the bill, the Treasury secretary would have 60 days to issue a list of the firearms to be banned.

In an effort to reduce violence associated with international drug trafficking, the bill also would have prohibited the exportation of domestically banned guns except by the U.S. government to a foreign government.

Breakdown of Vote

The 21-15 vote to send the bill to the floor was largely along party lines, with Democrats favoring the bill and Republicans opposing it.

Three Democrats crossed party lines to vote against the bill: committee Chairman Jack Brooks, Texas; Rick Boucher, Va.; and Harley O. Staggers Jr., W.Va.

Two Republicans voted for the bill: Tom Campbell, Calif., and Mike DeWine, Ohio.

Approval of the bill came after the committee had rejected, 16-20, an amendment by Bill McCollum, R-Fla., that would have allowed firearms to qualify for sporting purposes if they could "reasonably be construed as useful for recreational purposes, including hunting, competition, target shooting and collecting." Opponents said the definition was too broad.

Final Action

The Judiciary Committee's markup was the high-water mark for the assault-weapons ban in the House.

The Rules Committee agreed to make HR 4225 in order after the chamber completed action on the omnibus crime bill (HR 5269). But with time in the session running out, Hughes and other backers lacked the votes to push for floor action.

Instead, the House dealt with the semiautomatics issue during Oct. 4 debate on its version of the crime bill, softening restrictive firearms language in the measure.

The Judiciary Committee's version of the crime measure would have made it illegal to use either imported or domestic parts to make an AK-47, Uzi or any other foreign assault-style semiautomatic already banned by the administration.

But members weakened it on the floor, allowing domestic gun makers to assemble any semiautomatic rifle or shotgun that was identical to any rifle or shotgun already banned from import.

Under the amendment, by Jolene Unsoeld, D-Wash., only firearms assembled with foreign parts would be illegal. The vote was 257-172. (Vote 416, p. 136-H)

In the end, all of the firearms provisions were stripped from the bill that both chambers approved Oct. 27 and President Bush signed Nov. 29.

7-DAY WAITING PERIOD

The House Judiciary Committee on July 24 approved, 27-9, the measure (HR 467) that would have required a seven-day waiting period for people who

wanted to buy handguns (H Rept 101-691).

Officially titled the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, the bill would have given local law enforcement agencies a week to check a prospective gun-buyer's background.

If the buyer's profile revealed no grounds for blocking the sale — such as a felony conviction — the purchase could proceed.

The law would have applied only to private citizens making a purchase from a licensed handgun dealer.

James Brady, wheelchair-bound since the 1981 shooting, and Sarah Brady were both in the audience when the committee voted to send the bill to the House floor.

Breakdown of Voting

Eight of the committee's 14 Republicans joined all but three committee Democrats in voting for the bill.

Opposing the measure were Democrats Brooks, Staggers, and, by proxy, Boucher, and Republicans McCollum; William E. Dannemeyer, Calif.; Lamar Smith, Texas; Chuck Douglas, N.H.; Carlos J. Moorhead, Calif.; and, by proxy, George W. Gekas, Pa.

McCollum, the Crime Subcommittee's ranking Republican, led the opposition. He proposed an amendment that would have stricken the waiting period. Instead, it would have required states to spend 5 percent of their federal anticrime funds to keep criminal justice records.

The amendment failed, 12-24.

McCollum's amendment also would have required states to develop within a year a "point of purchase" telephone verification system that would allow gun dealers to check the buyer immediately.

"Why take seven days to do something that can be done in seven minutes?" McCollum argued.

But Hughes said that the amendment was simply a ploy to "gut the bill" and that bill opponents were concerned only with "the inconvenience" of making gun buyers wait seven days.

"How about Jim Brady and his inconvenience? The waiting period is the only thing we've got to buy some time to check the records," Hughes said.

Other members criticized the NRA's opposition to the bill. Conservative Republican F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. of Wisconsin lambasted the NRA for sending out "scurrilous mailings" to fight handgun legislation.

Final Action

Supporters hoped to offer HR 467 as an amendment to the omnibus anticrime bill. But the Rules Committee, which had allowed 46 amendments to that measure, barred consideration of a seven-day waiting period amendment. And the Rules panel never gave the bill a separate rule for floor consideration.

Police groups accused the Democratic leadership, particularly Speaker Foley, of shutting out gun control activists.

Foley said the bill was too controversial to bring to the floor at the end of a protracted session, but promised early consideration in the 102nd Congress.

In Surprising Turnaround, House OKs Weapons Ban

Changes in bill and in mood of country led many 1991 'nays' to vote 'yea'

Andrew Jacobs Jr. surprised even himself. In the closing moments of a tense House floor vote May 5, he reversed his recorded vote and cast a pivotal — perhaps deciding — “yea” for an assault weapons ban that had eluded gun control advocates for years.

Jacobs doesn't think it makes sense to outlaw some semiautomatics and not others as the bill before the House proposed to do. But he said he could not pass up the chance to do away with the large ammunition clips that the measure (HR 4296) also would proscribe.

In that sense, the Indiana Democrat was like many of the 30 swing votes who gave gun control advocates their stunning 216-214 victory: They passed the ban not because they thought it would do much to stop crime, but because it suddenly seemed so important to do even a little.

Only 2½ years ago, the House defeated a similar bill by a 70-vote margin. This time, the framework of the debate had changed, and a vote to ban assault weapons was seen as a vote to fight crime. (1991 Almanac, p. 262)

“At a time when there is a very real and palpable fear of violent crime in this country, when law enforcement officials are outgunned by the offenders ... we must do something significant to protect our families,” said Michael A. Andrews, D-Texas, who switched from his 1991 vote and supported the ban.

Polls indicate that gun control advocates have long had majority public opinion on their side. But in the past they could not compete with the intense political pressure generated by gun rights advocates and their leading lobbyist, the National Rifle Association (NRA).

Even this year, lawmakers said, these opponents held the upper hand in campaign contributions and organized phone calls to members.



Schumer at May 4 news conference with Sen. Dianne Feinstein, Reno and Sen. Dennis DeConcini.

BOXSCORE

Bill: HR 4296 — Assault weapons ban.

Latest action: House passed the bill, 216-214, on May 5.

Next likely action: House-Senate conference on the omnibus crime bill, HR 3355.

Background: The Senate crime bill includes a provision, similar to HR 4296, that would ban specified semiautomatic assault weapons.

Reference: Weekly Report, pp. 1069, 1001; 1993 Weekly Report, pp. 3199, 1021.

Yet lawmakers now face an equally potent political force on the issue of crime. Just as public anger over violence drove lawmakers to approve record amounts for prison construction and other crime control pro-

grams, it pushed many toward a weapons ban that voters and police say could reduce violent killings.

They also encountered an energetic and high profile lobbying campaign by President Clinton and his Cabinet. Clinton helped keep the issue on the nightly news in days leading up to the vote and called dozens of members seeking their support.

Gun rights advocates also picked up some new supporters by tinkering with the specifics of this year's ban, which was more narrowly targeted than the 1991 version and specifically exempted about 670 guns.

That political formula yielded results. Supporters prevailed on the strength of new votes — freshmen broke 64 to 51 in favor of the ban — and of the 30 veteran members who reversed their 1991 position and supported the ban, influenced by changes in their districts, in the bill, the national mood and in their own perceptions of the issue.

Most opposition came from Republicans, but there were key defections — including Minority Leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois.

The Senate approved a similar assault weapons ban last fall as part of its omnibus crime bill, and many lawmakers now expect the ban to be part of a final crime bill that could go to the president by late May.

If so, it would mark the second major gun control initiative in less than a year; Congress passed a national handgun waiting period, known as the Brady bill, in November.

While gun control advocates anticipated victory on the Brady bill, they were caught off guard by the House vote on assault weapons. Considering their sizable defeat in 1991, they had begun the year pessimistic.

But in the week before the vote, supporters said they had narrowed the

By Holly Idelson

gap to within 15 votes. And as members entered the chamber to vote this time, both sides said the outcome was too close to call.

The vote clears the way for lawmakers to begin reconciling the House and Senate-passed crime bills, possibly beginning the week of May 9.

The assault weapon ban was passed as free-standing legislation, but it is similar to the Senate provision, and the vote was widely seen as a referendum on whether the House should accept such a ban in conference.

Some conferees — including House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jack Brooks, D-Texas — may resist the ban, but opponents made no pledges to try to kill it in conference.

With both chambers on record supporting the ban, and Clinton eager to sign it into law, it will be difficult for opponents to remove it.

The Weapons

The bill would ban the manufacture, sale or possession of 19 specific semiautomatic guns as well as copycat models or guns with two or more features associated with assault weapons. It also would prohibit ammunition feeders of more than 10 rounds.

The measure specifically exempts about 670 guns used for hunting and target practice. Gun owners would be allowed to keep assault weapons they now own, but they would be required to fill out a form before transferring such guns to someone else. The ban would expire in 10 years.

Gun rights advocates say there is no difference between assault weapons and other semiautomatic guns. They oppose the ban as ineffectual and as the first step toward more sweeping prohibitions on gun ownership.

But supporters say these guns do have features that make them more efficient for killing humans, yet of little use for sportsmen. (*Box, p. 1122*)

Federal records indicate that assault weapons account for a small percentage of the nation's guns and are responsible for about 1 percent of homicides. At the same time, they show up in a disproportionate number of crimes, lending some

credence to claims that they are the preferred weapons of criminals.

Vote Breakdown

The breakdown in support of the ban was 177 Democrats, 38 Republicans and one independent. Opponents included 137 Republicans and 77 Democrats.

That is nine more Republican votes than the ban received in 1991, and it reflects a modest shift toward gun control — but one that some GOP members are not fully comfortable

yes, and three in the other direction.

Of the 30, eight are retiring from politics and four are seeking a statewide office.

For Rep. Sherwood Boehlert, R-N.Y., one of the switchers, it was the pleas of law enforcement groups who said they were being outgunned by criminals that made the difference. Several said it was the drafting of the new version, which they called far narrower than the 1991 proposal.

Rep. Timothy J. Penny, D-Minn., was undecided until the morning of the vote. He decided to vote in favor of the ban after Schumer promised to work in conference to delete a recordkeeping requirement for current gun owners who transfer an assault weapon.

Penny, who opposed the ban in 1991, said the NRA hurt itself by refusing to consider any new gun restrictions.

Of the 33 switchers, only five received NRA contributions in this election cycle, as of March. Four of those voted for the ban while one, Martin Frost, D-Texas, opposed it.

Lobbying

The lobbying campaigns around the legislation reached a fever pitch the week of May 2.

Clinton stepped up his calls for the ban, saying the issue was "a lay-down no-brainer."

Clinton called dozens of members on the issue, as did Attorney General Janet Reno and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen. Bentsen went to the Hill as floor debate began, holding last-minute meetings with undecideds in a room off the House floor.

Unlike the 1993 administration campaigns to pass the Clinton budget and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), however, these calls seemed to rely primarily on moral persuasion rather than political horse-trading. Bill sponsor Charles E. Schumer, D-N.Y., said these appeals did help win votes, although not with the same force as in 1993. "It's not like NAFTA, where you see 40 people breaking all at once," he said.

Administration calls reportedly had less influence on wavering Repub-



Republican Rep. Duncan Hunter of California and actor Charlton Heston at May 3 news conference opposing the ban.

with. Two key Republicans who switched their votes, Michel and Henry J. Hyde, Ill., did so without public speeches on the issue. Democrats, in contrast, provided 30 more votes for the ban, compared to 1991.

The vote was difficult to call in advance in part because of the large turnover since the 1991 vote: The House includes 115 members elected in 1992.

After those elections, NRA officials said they had picked up strength in the House. But freshman votes broke in favor of the gun control position, as they did last year on the Brady bill.

As expected, geography was a good indicator of members' votes. Lawmakers from urban areas and the Northeast corridor generally supported the ban, while those from rural areas and Southern and Western districts typically opposed it.

All told, 33 members switched their votes from 1991: 30 from no to

How the Freshmen Voted

Votes on the assault weapons ban compared with the Nov. 10, 1993 votes on the so-called Brady bill. National Rifle Association's direct, 1994-cycle campaign contributions in parentheses.

Yes on Brady, Yes on Assault Weapons Ban (55)

Scotty Baesler, D-Ky.	Herb Klein, D-N.J.
Thomas M. Barrett, D-Wis.	Mike Kreidler, D-Wash.
Xavier Becerra, D-Calif.	Rick A. Lazio, R-N.Y.
Peter I. Blute, R-Mass.	Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y.
Corrine Brown, D-Fla.	David Mann, D-Ohio
Sherrod Brown, D-Ohio	Marjorie Margolies-
Leslie L. Byrne, D-Va.	Mezvinsky, D-Pa.
Maria Cantwell, D-Wash.	Paul McHale, D-Pa.
Michael N. Castle, R-Del.	Cynthia McKinney, D-Ga.
Eva Clayton, D-N.C.	Martin T. Meehan, D-Mass.
James E. Clyburn, D-S.C. (\$250)	Carrie Meek, D-Fla.
Sam Coppersmith, D-Ariz.	Robert Menendez, D-N.J.
Peter Deutsch, D-Fla.	David Minge, D-Minn. (\$2,000)
Karan English, D-Ariz.	Jerrold Nadler, D-N.Y.
Anna G. Eshoo, D-Calif.	Jack Quinn, R-N.Y.
Sam Farr, D-Calif.	Mel Reynolds, D-Ill.
Cleo Fields, D-La.	Lucille Roybal-Allard,
Bob Filner, D-Calif.	D-Calif.
Eric D. Fingerhut, D-Ohio	Bobby L. Rush, D-Ill.
Bob Franks, R-N.J.	Lynn Schenk, D-Calif.
Elizabeth Furse, D-Ore.	Robert C. Scott, D-Va.
James C. Greenwood, R-Pa.	Karen Shepherd, D-Utah
Luis V. Gutierrez, D-Ill.	Bennie Thompson, D-Miss.
Dan Hamburg, D-Calif.	Walter R. Tucker III, D-Calif.
Jane Harman, D-Calif.	Nydia M. Velázquez, D-N.Y.
Alcee L. Hastings, D-Fla.	Melvin Watt, D-N.C.
Steve Horn, R-Calif.	Lynn Woolsey, D-Calif.
Michael Huffington, R-Calif.	Albert R. Wynn, D-Md.
Eddie Bernice Johnson,	
D-Texas	

No on Brady, Yes on Assault Weapons Ban (9)

Sanford D. Bishop Jr.,	Blanche Lambert, D-Ark.
D-Ga. (\$4,950)	David A. Levy, R-N.Y.
Jay Inslee, D-Wash.	Dan Miller, R-Fla.
Don Johnson, D-Ga. (\$1,000)	Earl Pomeroy, D-N.D.
Peter T. King, R-N.Y.	Deborah Pryce, R-Ohio (\$1,000)

No on Brady, No on Assault Weapons Ban (43)

Spencer Bachus, R-Ala. (\$5,950)
 James A. Barcia, D-Mich. (\$4,500)
 Tom Barlow, D-Ky. (\$7,450)
 Roscoe G. Bartlett, R-Md. (\$14,850)
 Henry Bonilla, R-Texas (\$9,900)
 Steve Buyer, R-Ind. (\$4,950)
 Ken Calvert, R-Calif. (\$4,950)
 Charles T. Canady, R-Fla. (\$1,000)
 Mac Collins, R-Ga. (\$1,000)
 Michael D. Crapo, R-Idaho (\$5,950)
 Pat Danner, D-Mo. (\$4,966)
 *Nathan Deal, D-Ga. (\$4,950)
 Jay Dickey, R-Ark.
 Jennifer Dunn, R-Wash.
 *Vernon J. Ehlers, R-Mich.
 Terry Everett, R-Ala.
 Robert W. Goodlatte, R-Va. (\$9,900)
 Rod Grams, R-Minn. (\$4,950)
 Gene Green, D-Texas (\$5,222)

SOURCES: Congressional Record, Federal Election Commission

Earl F. Hilliard, D-Ala. (\$9,850)
 Martin R. Hoke, R-Ohio
 Tim Holden, D-Pa. (\$1,000)
 Tim Hutchinson, R-Ark.
 Bob Inglis, R-S.C.
 Ernest Jim Istook Jr., R-Okla. (\$5,950)
 Jay C. Kim, R-Calif.
 Jack Kingston, R-Ga. (\$14,850)
 Ron Klink, D-Pa. (\$5,450)
 Joe Knollenberg, R-Mich. (\$6,950)
 John Linder, R-Ga. (\$7,400)
 Donald Manzullo, R-Ill. (\$4,950)
 John M. McHugh, R-N.Y. (\$1,000)
 Scott McInnis, R-Colo. (\$500)
 Howard P. "Buck" McKeon, R-Calif. (\$500)
 John L. Mica, R-Fla. (\$2,000)
 Richard W. Pombo, R-Calif. (\$4,950)
 Rob Portman, R-Ohio
 Ed Royce, R-Calif. (\$4,950)
 Ted Strickland, D-Ohio (\$9,900)
 Bart Stupak, D-Mich. (\$4,000)
 James M. Talent, R-Mo.
 Frank Tejeda, D-Texas (\$4,950)
 Karen L. Thurman, D-Fla. (\$2,500)

* Deal did not vote on Brady. Ehlers was not in Congress at the time.

Yes on Brady, No on Assault Weapons Ban (8)

Bill Baker, R-Calif.	Maurice D. Hinchey, D-N.Y.
Peter W. Barca, D-Wis.	Peter Hoekstra, R-Mich.
Lincoln Diaz-Balart, R-Fla.	Nick Smith, R-Mich.
Tillie Fowler, R-Fla.	Peter G. Torkildsen, R-Mass.

—Analysis by Thomas H. Moore

Veterans Who Switched

Members who voted against an assault weapons ban Oct. 17, 1991 and who switched to "aye" on May 5.*

Democrats

Michael A. Andrews, Texas
 Douglas Applegate, Ohio
 (retiring)
 Bob Carr, Mich.
 (running for other office)
 Ronald D. Coleman, Texas
 Gary A. Condit, Calif.
 William D. Ford, Mich.
 (retiring)
 Richard A. Gephardt, Mo.
 Andrew Jacobs Jr., Ind.
 Marilyn Lloyd, Tenn.
 (retiring)
 Dave McCurdy, Okla.
 Stephen Neal, N.C. (retiring)
 Frank Pallone Jr., N.J.
 Timothy J. Penny, Minn.
 (retiring)
 Tim Roemer, Ind.
 Philip Sharp, Ind. (retiring)

Jim Slattery, Kan.

(running for other office)
 John M. Spratt Jr., S.C.
 Dick Swett, N.H.
 Tim Valentine, N.C.
 (retiring)

Republicans

Sherwood Boehlert, N.Y.
 Wayne T. Gilchrest, Md.
 Amo Houghton, N.Y.
 Henry J. Hyde, Ill.
 John R. Kasich, Ohio
 Scott L. Klug, Wis.
 Robert H. Michel, Ill.
 (retiring)
 Susan Molinari, R-N.Y.
 Tom Ridge, R-Pa.
 (running for other office)
 H. James Saxton, N.J.
 E. Clay Shaw Jr., Fla.

* Frank McCloskey, D-Ind., Martin Frost, D-Texas, and Frank R. Wolf, D-Va., supported the ban in 1991 but voted against it May 5.

licans — who may have been more susceptible to a May 3 letter endorsing the bill from former Presidents Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford. George Bush did not sign it.

Handgun Control Inc., the leading gun control lobby, worked to mobilize support for the ban in pivotal congressional districts. But most members said the pressure at home was fiercest from gun rights advocates, including voters who were confused about whether the ban would affect their guns. It also came in telephone campaigns or radio ads that lawmakers attributed to the NRA.

The NRA's campaign spending far outstripped contributions by Handgun Control. Since the 1992 election, the NRA has given more than \$535,000 directly to House members, including \$150,000 in March. Handgun Control gave \$12,000.

In the final days, lawmakers and lobbyists said the overall movement was toward supporters. On May 4, several previously undecided lawmakers announced they would support the ban, reversing their 1991 votes. That group included Texas Democrats Andrews and Ronald D. Coleman, and Pennsylvania Republican Tom Ridge.

Meanwhile, the Rules Committee — which sets the parameters for House floor debate — provided for two hours of debate and no amendments.

Floor Debate

Members debated the bill in speeches that reflected highly charged emotions and the close tally.

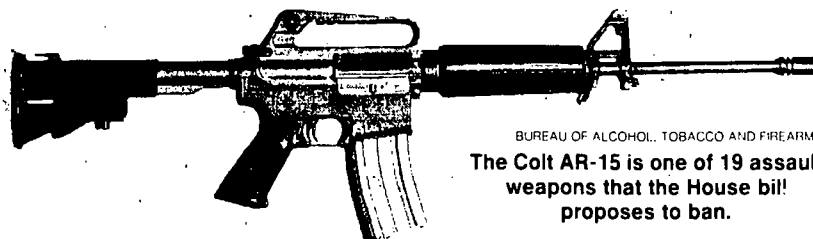
Supporters called the guns "weapons of war" that are not needed by lawful citizens. They invoked images of grisly shootouts.

"Today our cities are war zones and our hospital emergency rooms are MASH units," said Marge Roukema, R-N.J., a leading Republican supporter of the ban.

Many highlighted support for the ban among law enforcement groups. They also cited polls indicating strong public support — as high as 80 percent — and sought to cast opponents as tools of the NRA. "If this bill fails today we are no longer a democracy," said Rep. Butler Derrick, D-S.C.

Advocates rejected arguments that they should pass tougher criminal penalties for gun crimes rather than banning certain weapons. Several noted their recent votes for tough crime control programs in the House crime bill (HR 3355), and said the two issues went hand in hand. "We don't have to choose just one,"

Defining Weapons



The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms generally describes assault weapons as copies of military-style firearms or machine guns. They usually have a large ammunition capacity. Many military firearms are automatic weapons, which fire several bullets each time the trigger is pulled. However, the versions found on the street are semiautomatic weapons: The trigger must be pulled each time to release a bullet.

The bill (HR 4296) that the House passed May 5 to ban assault weapons — including the Uzi, the Colt AR-15, the TEC-9 and the Street Sweeper — defines them as any type of semiautomatic rapid-fire or military-style pistol, shotgun or rifle, usually with a detachable ammunition magazine, that can accept or has two of the following:

- A folding or telescoping stock, or non-shooting end of the gun (to make the gun smaller, portable and more maneuverable)
- A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the body of the gun (to make it easier to hold the gun steady while shooting multiple rounds)
- A bayonet mount
- A flash suppressor (to reduce the fireball that flashes when the weapon is used)
- A threaded barrel designed to accommodate a flash suppressor, silencer, barrel extender or forward handgrip (for leverage to shoot)
- A grenade launcher
- An ammunition magazine, or bullet holder, that attaches to the pistol outside the pistol grip (for extended firing power)
- A shroud (to permit the shooter to hold the gun with the non-trigger hand without being burned)
- Manufactured weight of 3 pounds, 2 ounces or more when unloaded
- A fixed magazine capacity in excess of five rounds

—Brad Wong

said Christopher Shays, R-Conn.

But opponents ridiculed the ban as arbitrary, ineffective and perhaps unconstitutional. Rep. Pete Geren, D-Texas, said the 19 banned guns are no more lethal than hundreds that would be exempt — just uglier.

Rep. Ted Strickland, D-Ohio, attacked lawmakers who fight for First Amendment free speech rights but not for gun rights under the Second Amendment. "You should not pick and choose from among these constitutional rights," he said.

Opponents warned that if the ban prevailed, more sweeping gun restrictions would undoubtedly follow.

Jacobs said he agrees with ban opponents who find little functional difference between so-called assault

weapons and other semiautomatic guns. But he said he has long supported banning large capacity ammunition clips, which let a criminal fire many shots without reloading. That reloading time might be enough for some victims to escape or to overpower the gunman, he said.

Jacobs entered the chamber planning to vote no, and did. But as he watched the vote hover at 213-214, he realized he might be facing his only chance to do away with large ammunition clips. He reversed his vote to cheers from the bill's supporters, flipping the tally to 214-213 with only a few votes still outstanding.

Two holdouts were Reps. Austin J. Murphy, D-Pa., and Douglas Applegate, D-Ohio, who sat together in the

Mr. Machtley Makes Up His Mind

Among those House members who lingered longest as "undecided" on the bill to ban assault weapons, Rhode Island Republican Ronald K. Machtley may have been the most puzzling.

A moderate-to-liberal Republican, Machtley hails from a largely urban and traditionally Democratic district and state in the Northeast. He had already recorded a vote in 1991 in favor of preserving a similar provision in another bill.

Yet he refused to commit himself or discuss his intentions on this vote until the day of the roll call May 5.

In the end, he voted for the bill. But he declined to be interviewed about the issue by Congressional Quarterly both before and after the vote.

Machtley came to Congress in 1989 after an upset win over Rep. Fernand J. St Germain (1961-89), then chairman of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee. He is now seeking the GOP nomination for governor, which is contested by former U.S. Attorney Lincoln C. Almond. Either Republican would be favored over incumbent Democratic Gov. Bruce Sundlun in November.

Almond says he would have voted for the ban had he been in Congress. That would seem the more politic stand in Rhode Island, where statewide surveys show a majority of voters support bans on assault weapons and handguns, according to Darrell M. West, a professor of political science at Brown University and director of a statewide poll. But West notes that the numbers change when only Republicans are counted, saying: "Republican primary voters are more likely to be gun-oriented."

That may be especially true this spring. On April 27, the Rhode Island House defeated a bill by one vote that



Machtley



Almond

would have banned assault weapons.

"This happens to be one of the top three issues in Rhode Island," says John A. Holmes Jr., chairman of the Rhode Island Republican Party.

Gun control is also being highlighted by Thomas Post, who was a delegate for presidential candidate Patrick J. Buchanan in 1992.

Post is running for the Senate himself this year, contesting Republican Sen. John H. Chafee's bid for a fourth term in the GOP primary. He has castigated Chafee for his leading role in the gun control movement.

Chafee organized a May 7 anti-gun rally on the lawn of the Statehouse in Providence that was to feature national gun control advocates James and Sarah Brady. He has also introduced legislation (S 892) that would ban the sale, manufacture or possession of handguns and handgun ammunition.

An Almond campaign aide suggested the week of the May 5 vote that Machtley had hesitated on the issue while considering an appeal to Post's partisans. But Post himself was not impressed with Machtley's eventual vote: "If Machtley wanted to attract the people my campaign turned out, he voted the wrong way."

According to an aide to Chafee, Machtley had "numerous conversations" with the senator in the days leading up to the assault weapons vote.

"[Chafee] told Sarah Brady he would chat with Machtley," the aide said.

West, however, said he thought Machtley was merely exhibiting characteristic caution. "He's basically a centrist," says West. "He rarely jumps out in the lead on matters of political controversy."

—Dave Kaplan

front row surrounded by colleagues. Murphy cast the last "nay" vote, while Applegate and Rep. Sanford D. Bishop Jr., D-Ga., gave the final "yea."

Crime Bill Conference

After the vote, Wayne R. LaPierre Jr., NRA executive vice president, called the bill "make believe" crime control and warned of voter backlash.

But Schumer and other supporters held a jubilant news conference on the Capitol lawn. He cast the victory as a slap at the NRA. "The special interests can be beaten," he said.

Minutes later, Schumer embraced Stephen Sposato, whose wife was killed by an assault weapon in an at-

tack on her San Francisco law office. "For your wife," Schumer said.

Before the vote, Brooks had warned that the assault weapons ban could capsize the entire crime bill — much as the Brady bill killed a crime bill at the end of 1992.

Brooks said he wanted to keep the ban bill separate from the crime bill, and there is still some possibility of that. The Senate includes strong gun control opponents who came close to killing the Brady bill in 1993, and nearly kept the assault weapons ban out of the Senate crime bill.

But after the House floor vote, some members on both sides of the issue predicted the gun ban would stay in the crime bill, which would

pass.

Schumer said GOP senators would be foolish to oppose a final crime bill because it included an assault weapons ban that the public supports. "Let them try to filibuster," he said.

As lawmakers turned their attention toward the crime bill conference, some senators sought to send a message of their own to the negotiators.

Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y., on May 6 offered an amendment to an unrelated bill urging still-unnamed Senate crime bill negotiators to reject a controversial provision in the House bill that would let inmates use sentencing statistics to challenge a death penalty as racially discriminatory. A vote was set for May 11. ■

HOUSE VOTES 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161

154. Procedural Motion. Approval of the House Journal of Wednesday, May 4. Approved 248-160: R 15-155; D 232-5 (ND 156-4, SD 76-1); I 1-0, May 5, 1994.

155. HR 4296. Assault Weapons Ban/Rule. Adoption of the rule (H Res 416) to provide for House floor consideration of the bill to ban the manufacture and possession of 19 types of semiautomatic weapons and high-capacity ammunition clips but exempt existing guns and about 670 guns that are deemed to have a legitimate sporting purpose. Adopted 220-209: R 4-171; D 215-38 (ND 152-18, SD 63-20); I 1-0, May 5, 1994. (Story, p. 1119)

156. HR 4296. Assault Weapons Ban/Passage. Passage of the bill to ban the manufacture and possession of 19 types of semiautomatic weapons and high-capacity ammunition clips but exempt existing guns and about 670 guns that are deemed to have a legitimate sporting purpose. Passed 216-214: R 38-137; D 177-77 (ND 137-34, SD 40-43); I 1-0, May 5, 1994. A "yea" was a vote in support of the president's position. (Story, p. 1119)

157. S 636. Abortion Clinic Access/Rule. Adoption of the rule (H Res 417) to provide for House floor consideration of the conference report to establish federal criminal and civil penalties for persons who use force, the threat of force or physical obstruction to block access to abortion clinics. Adopted 236-181: R 21-151; D 214-30 (ND 149-17, SD 65-13); I 1-0, May 5, 1994. (Story, p. 1131)

158. S 636. Abortion Clinic Access/Defendant Attorneys' Fees. Sensenbrenner, R-Wis., motion to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to report the bill back with an amendment that allows the awarding of reasonable attorneys' fees whether the prevailing party is the plaintiff or the defendant. The conference report only allows plaintiffs to recoup fees. Motion rejected 193-222: R 151-20; D 42-201 (ND 27-138, SD 15-63); I 0-1, May 5, 1994. (Story, p. 1131)

159. S 636. Abortion Clinic Access/Conference Report. Adoption of the conference report to establish federal criminal and civil penalties for persons who use force, the threat of force or physical obstruction to block access to abortion clinics. Adopted 241-174: R 40-131; D 200-43 (ND 139-26, SD 61-17); I 1-0, May 5, 1994. A "yea" was a vote in support of the president's position. (Story, p. 1131)

160. H Con Res 160. Fiscal 1995 Budget Resolution/Rule. Adoption of the rule (H Res 418) to waive points of order against and provide for House floor consideration of the conference report to set budget levels for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1995: budget authority, \$1.541 trillion; outlays, \$1.514 trillion; revenues, \$1.338 trillion; and a deficit of \$175.4 billion. The resolution calls for an additional \$13 billion in cuts over five years below the spending caps established last year. Adopted 228-168: R 0-165; D 227-3 (ND 158-2, SD 69-1); I 1-0, May 5, 1994. (Story, p. 1107)

161. H Con Res 218. Fiscal 1995 Budget Resolution/Conference Report. Adoption of the conference report to set budget levels for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1995: budget authority, \$1.541 trillion; outlays, \$1.514 trillion; revenues, \$1.338 trillion; and a deficit of \$175.4 billion. The resolution calls for an additional \$13 billion in cuts over five years below the spending caps established last year. Adopted (thus cleared for the Senate) 220-183: R 0-166; D 219-17 (ND 149-11, SD 70-6); I 1-0, May 5, 1994. (Story, p. 1107)

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea).
- # Paired for.
- + Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- C Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.
- D Delegates ineligible to vote.

Democrats Republicans
Independent

154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161

ALABAMA

1 Callahan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Everett	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Browder	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Beville	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Cramer	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Bachus	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Hilliard	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y

ALASKA

AL Young	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
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ARIZONA

1 Coppersmith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Pastor	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Stump	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Kyl	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Kolbe	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6 English	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N

ARKANSAS

1 Lambert	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Thornton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hutchinson	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Dickey	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N

CALIFORNIA

1 Hamburg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Harger	N	N	N	?	?	?	?	X
3 Fazio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Doollittle	N	N	N	N	#	X	?	X
5 Matsui	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	#	#
6 Woolsey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Pelosi	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Dellums	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Baker	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Pombo	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Lantos	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Stark	Y	Y	Y	?	X	#	?	?
14 Eshoo	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Mineta	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Fari	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Condit	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Lehman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Dooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Thomas	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
22 Huffington	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
23 Gallegly	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
24 Beilenson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25 McKeon	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
26 Berman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Moorhead	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
28 Dreier	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
29 Waxman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 Becerra	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Martinez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Dixon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Roybal-Allard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Torres	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Waters	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Harman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Tucker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Horn	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
39 Royce	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
40 Lewis	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N	N
41 Kim	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N

154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161

42 Brown	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Calvert	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
44 McCandless	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
45 Rohrabacher	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
46 Dornan	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
47 Cox	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
48 Packard	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
49 Schenk	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
50 Filner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
51 Cunningham	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
52 Hunter	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N

COLORADO

1 Schroeder	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Skaggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 McInnis	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Allard	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Hefley	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Schaefer	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N

CONNECTICUT

1 Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Gejdenson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 DeLauro	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Shays	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Franks	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N

DELAWARE

AL Castle	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
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FLORIDA

1 Hutto	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Peterson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fowler	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Thurman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Stearns	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Mica	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
8 McCallum	Y	N	N	?	?	#	X	X
9 Bilirakis	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Young	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Canady	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Miller	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Goss	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Bacchus	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Lewis	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
17 Meek	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Ros-Lehtinen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
19 Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Deutsch	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Diaz-Balart	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Shaw	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
23 Hastings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

GEORGIA

1 Kingston	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Bishop	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Collins	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
4 Linder	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Lewis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Gingrich	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Darden	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
8 Rowland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Deal	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 McKinney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

HAWAII

1 Abercrombie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

IDAHO

1 LaRocco	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Crapo	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N

ILLINOIS

1 Rush	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Reynolds	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Lipinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Gutierrez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Collins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Crane	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Porter	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Sangmeister	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	#
12 Costello	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Fawell	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Hastert	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Ewing	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 Manzullo	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
17 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

ND Northern Democrats SD Southern Democrats

	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161
18 Michel	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
19 Poshard	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Durbin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
1 Visclosky	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Sharp	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Roemer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Long	?	?	?	?	X	#	?	Y
5 Buyer	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Burton	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Myers	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jacobs	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
1 Leach	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Nussle	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Lightfoot	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Grandy	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS								
1 Roberts	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Slatery	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Meyers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Glickman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
1 Barlow	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Vacancy								
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Bunning	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers	?	X	?	?	#	X	?	?
6 Baesler	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
1 Livingston	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Jefferson	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Tauzin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fields	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 McCrery	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Baker	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Hayes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE								
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Snowe	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND								
1 Gilchrist	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Bentley	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Cardin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Wynn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hoyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Mfume	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Morella	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Oliver	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Neal	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Blute	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Frank	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Meehan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Tarkenton	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Markey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Moakley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Studds	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
1 Stupak	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hoekstra	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Ehlers	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Camp	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Barcia	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Upton	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Carr	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Kildee	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Bonior	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Knollenberg	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Levin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Ford	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Collins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
1 Penny	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Minge	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Ramstad	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Vento	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161
5 Sabo	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Grams	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Peterson	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Oberstar	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
1 Whitten	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Montgomery	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Parker	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Taylor	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
2 Talent	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Gephardt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Skelton	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Wheat	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Danner	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Hancock	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Emerson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Volkmer	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA								
AL Williams	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Bereuter	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hoagland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Barrett	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA								
1 Bilbray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Vucanovich	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 Zeliff	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Swett	?	N	Y	?	X	#	?	#
NEW JERSEY								
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hughes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Saxton	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Smith	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Roukema	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Pallone	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Franks	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Klein	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Torricelli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Payne	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Gallo	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 Zimmer	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Menendez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
1 Schiff	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Skeen	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Richardson	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
1 Hochbrueckner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Lazio	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 King	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Levy	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Ackerman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Flake	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Manton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Nadler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Schumer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Towns	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Owens	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Velazquez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Malinari	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Maloney	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Rangel	?	#	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Serrano	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
17 Engel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Lowey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Fish	Y	N	N	?	?	?	?	?
20 Gilman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 McNulty	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Solomon	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
23 Boehlert	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
24 McHugh	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
25 Walsh	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
26 Hinchey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Paxon	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
28 Slaughter	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 LaFalce	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 Quinn	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
31 Houghton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Clayton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Valentine	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161
3 Lancaster	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Price	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
5 Neal	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
6 Cable	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Rose	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Hefner	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 McMillan	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Ballenger	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Taylor	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Watt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Pomeroy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
1 Mann	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Portman	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Hall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Oxley	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Gillmor	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Strickland	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Hobson	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Boehner	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Kaptur	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Hake	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Stokes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Kasich	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Sawyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Pryce	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
16 Regula	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
17 Traficant	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Applegate	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Fingerhut	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
1 Inhofe	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Synar	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Brewster	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCurdy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Istook	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Vacancy								
OREGON								
1 Furse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Wyden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 DeFazio	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Kopetski	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Foglietta	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
2 Blackwell	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
3 Borski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Klink	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Clinger	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Holden	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Weldon	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Greenwood	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Shuster	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
10 McDade	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Kanjorski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Murtha	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Margolies-Mezv.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Coyne	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 McHale	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Walker	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
17 Gekas	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
18 Santorum	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
19 Goodling	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
20 Mourdgin	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Ridge	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND								
1 Machtley	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Reed	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Ravenel	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Spence	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Derrick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Inglis	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Spratt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Clyburn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
AL Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Duncan	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Lloyd	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooper	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Clement	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?

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Assault Weapons Profile



**United States
Department of the Treasury**

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

April 1994