



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20225

DIRECTOR

FEB 4 2000

MEMORANDUM TO: Secretary Summers
Deputy Secretary Eizenstat

THROUGH: James E. Johnson
Under Secretary (Enforcement)

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: New Firearms Regulatory Initiatives

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) today published the first annual Report on Commerce in Firearms in the United States. The Report provides important data that will help the public understand the firearms industry and ATF's enforcement of the firearms laws.

I want to take this opportunity to inform you of the steps that ATF will take to respond to the findings in the Report on the sources of guns used in crime. Specifically, the Report shows that we need to focus our resources on the relatively small number of active retail dealers and pawnbrokers that are the source of a substantial proportion of traced crime guns. The majority (57.4 percent) of firearms traced in 1998 were sold by only 1,020 of the 83,272 licensed retail dealers and pawnbrokers. Each of these dealers and pawnbrokers had 10 or more crime guns traced to them in 1998.

While many of these Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) may be in full compliance with the law, we need to understand how the new guns they sell end up in criminal hands far more often than those sold by the majority of FFLs. Therefore, we will focus our inspection efforts on retail dealers and pawnbrokers who had 10 or more crime guns traced to them in 1999, and take appropriate action against them where needed.

Moreover, we must determine whether what is true for the new guns that FFLs sell is also true for the used guns that FFLs acquire from unlicensed sellers. These used guns make up a substantial proportion of the firearms sold by some licensees. When FFLs sell used firearms, these firearms are often not traceable because they have passed through the

Secretary
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hands of one or more non-licensed purchasers before the licensee obtains them. Once the chain from manufacturer or importer, wholesaler, and retailer is broken, it is extremely difficult to trace a firearm. To assist in the trace of guns used in crime, we will require certain retail dealers and pawnbrokers to submit information to ATF about used guns they have acquired for sale from nonlicensees.

Our ability to trace crime guns depends entirely upon the records kept by FFLs. Most FFLs are diligent about maintaining accurate records. Most respond promptly to ATF trace requests because they understand the need to act quickly to catch and prosecute gun criminals. Unfortunately, this Report also highlights that a small number of retail dealers and pawnbrokers repeatedly fail to cooperate with trace requests. We will take steps to ensure that we are able to trace the guns transferred by uncooperative retail dealers and pawnbrokers by requiring them to submit records of their firearms acquisitions and dispositions. We will also inspect these dealers and, where appropriate, seek to revoke their licenses to deal in firearms.

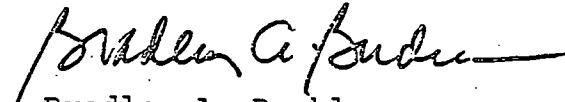
We also know that a significant number of firearms are stolen or otherwise diverted from the legal market each year. Many of these guns end up in the hands of violent criminals or juveniles. We will propose regulations to require FFLs to identify and report shortages in their inventory to ATF, as well as to report losses that occur in shipment. This will enable us to quickly focus our resources to combat illegal trafficking in stolen guns.

Next, to ensure that all FFLs are actively engaged in the business, we will require as part of the license renewal process a certification of the number of firearms they bought and sold during the previous 3 years. Finally, to assist the firearms industry in policing itself, upon request we will provide manufacturers and importers with a list of the firearms they sell that are the subject of crime gun traces.

More detailed descriptions of the actions ATF will take are set forth in the attachment to this memorandum. These initiatives will significantly improve ATF's ability to trace crime guns, initiate trafficking investigations,

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curtail the illegal gun market that supplies criminals,
unauthorized juveniles and other prohibited persons, and
help law enforcement to prevent and respond to armed crime.



Bradley A. Buckles

Attachment

NEW ATF FIREARMS REGULATORY ACTIONS

Focus on Sources of Large Numbers of Crime Guns

A large number of crime gun traces by itself is not necessarily a significant trafficking indicator but, when coupled with other circumstances, can be cause for concern. While many high-trace-volume retail dealers and pawnbrokers may be in full compliance with the law, crime gun trace volume may indicate that diversion is occurring. The FFL might be a participant in a trafficking scheme, or simply an unwitting pawn of straw purchasers or other traffickers. Accordingly, we will focus our inspection resources on licensed retail dealers who had 10 or more crime guns traced to them in 1999. Approximately 1,000 out of 80,570 licensed retail dealers and pawnbrokers fall into this category and their crime gun traces comprised over half of all crime guns traced in 1999.

1. ATF will conduct focused inspections of any of these dealers who have not been inspected within the preceding 12 months to ensure that they are in full compliance with the Gun Control Act and Federal firearms regulations, including maintaining all required records and conducting appropriate checks of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. If violations are found, ATF will take appropriate action against these dealers. Even if these dealers are in full compliance with the law, ATF inspectors will try to identify improvements in the dealers' procedures that might make them less susceptible to straw purchasers and other traffickers.

A second and independent trafficking indicator is time-to-crime. When a gun moves much faster than the six-year average from the FFL to the scene of a crime, we know from investigative experience that there may be illegal trafficking. Accordingly, we will require retail dealers and pawnbrokers who have 10 or more crime guns traced to them in 1999, with a time-to-crime of three years or less, to provide ATF with certain information about used guns they have acquired from nonlicensees. ATF estimates that 450 retail dealers and pawnbrokers fall into this category.

2. ATF will require these dealers to submit information on the manufacturer or importer, serial number, model, and caliber or gauge of all used guns taken into their inventory from nonlicensees during the past year, and quarterly thereafter. No information on firearms purchasers will be submitted. Because these dealers are associated with a significant number of traces of new guns with a short time-to-crime, there is a substantial likelihood that used guns they sell also end up being used in crime. Used guns often make up a significant portion of many dealers' sales, but, because of inherent limitations in the tracing system, ATF's National Tracing Center usually cannot trace used crime guns. The information acquired through these demand letters will remedy this situation, enabling ATF to trace the used guns sold by these FFLs when they are recovered in crime. ATF also will use the information to try to resolve crime gun trace requests that previously could not be completed.

ATF may send demand letters to additional retail dealers and pawnbrokers who are associated with other trafficking indicators, such as a large number of crime gun traces, a high percentage of short time-to-crime traces, or a large number of stolen firearms.

We will submit an initial report to the Secretary by September 1, 2000, on the actions we take as a result of this focused inspection program and the information we obtain from the demand letters.

Focus on Uncooperative Dealers

FFLs who keep poor records or fail to respond promptly to ATF trace requests severely erode the effectiveness of the tracing system and our ability to catch and prosecute gun criminals.

3. ATF will issue demand letters to retail dealers who:

- Fail to respond to a crime gun trace request;
- On three or more occasions, do not respond to a crime gun trace request within 24 hours; or
- Provided incorrect information in response to a crime gun trace request.

ATF estimates that 50 dealers currently fall into this category. The demand letters will require submission of all information from these dealers' acquisition and disposition records for the past three years, and monthly thereafter. This information will enable ATF to verify the FFLs' responses to trace requests and quickly trace firearms sold by these dealers if they continue to be uncooperative. Moreover, FFLs who do not cooperate with trace requests frequently fail to maintain accurate records or fulfill other statutory and regulatory responsibilities. Access to these FFLs' records will enable ATF to monitor the dealers' compliance with their legal obligations and will deter noncompliance.

4. ATF will conduct focused inspections of retail dealers that fall into this category and, if violations are found, will take appropriate action. By September 1, 2000, ATF will report to the Secretary listing dealers who were uncooperative on ATF trace requests in the previous year and detailing actions taken by ATF to enforce compliance.
5. ATF will report to the Secretary by December 1, 2000, on why traces cannot be completed and make recommendations for any needed regulatory, enforcement or legislative actions, or improvements in industry practices.

Focus on Guns Stolen from FFLs

6. ATF will publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking requiring all FFLs to conduct regular inventories and report discrepancies to ATF. These inventories will enable FFLs to fulfill their statutory obligations to maintain accurate records of the acquisition and disposition of firearms and report the loss or theft of firearms to ATF.
7. ATF will publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking requiring FFLs who ship firearms to report to ATF any firearms that are lost or stolen in transit within 48 hours of discovering that the firearms are missing. This will alert ATF to investigate the specific loss or theft and larger trends involving guns lost or stolen during shipment.

Dealers Who Are Not Actively Engaged in the Business

Although there has been a substantial reduction of the total number of licensees in recent years, a survey of retail dealers and pawnbrokers indicates that there are still a significant number of licensed dealers who are not actively engaged in the firearms business. Only those engaged in the business of dealing in firearms are entitled to possess a dealer's license. FFLs not actively engaged in the business have the ability to purchase large quantities of firearms interstate at wholesale prices, which could be disposed of to the illegal market.

8. ATF will amend its Federal firearms license application to require dealers renewing their licenses to certify how many firearms they acquired and disposed of during the preceding three years. This will provide evidence to enable ATF to deny renewal applications of dealers who are not actively engaged in the business.

Providing Information to the Firearms Industry

Licensees often complain that they do not have sufficient information about guns they sell that end up in crime to be able to take appropriate action to decrease the likelihood that their guns will fall into the wrong hands.

9. Upon request, ATF will provide manufacturers and importers a list by serial number of the firearms they sold that were traced as crime guns during the previous year. This will enable the manufacturers and importers to screen the distribution of their firearms and discover for themselves whether any particular model of firearm they sell is frequently used in crime.



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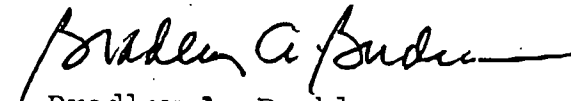
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283 part strategy: strengthen gun laws and
gun crime enforcement

- aggressive enforcement

Priority 93 action: 283 → 103, 000 ^{if serious}

- 16% ↑, 25% ↑ ^{put balance with 15}

- 280m enforcement budget

- must aggressive actions are undertaken

- strengthen laws to close loopholes

- gun show

- 3 inspections ^{Marsden} (Colloquial)

- photo licensing

- Schinner

Study

- CIE

- Quote SOTU

- Schinner study

→ D. everything is an
issue - then res. on reacting
back to industry, to get
every gun out.

**Handgun Licensing
Questions and Answers
January 27, 2000**

Q: Wasn't the Brady Law struck down by the Supreme Court under a scheme similar to this? Isn't your proposal unconstitutional?

A: No. The original Brady law was ruled unconstitutional because it mandated state and local law enforcement to conduct background checks on handgun purchasers until the National Instant Check System (NICS) took effect. Under our licensing proposal, state participation would be optional, not mandatory. For states that choose not to adopt a licensing system, federally-approved gun dealers or a federal entity (like the FBI) would be authorized to issue licenses. This is comparable to the way the revised Brady NICS system now operates.

Q: Are you planning to send legislation to Congress for this proposal?

A: What the President outlined tonight are the broad principles of a plan. These principles are that: 1) licensing should be state-based and a state option; 2) to get a license, a handgun purchaser must first pass a Brady background check and a gun safety requirement. We hope to work with the Congress and others to move this plan forward and to develop its details.

Q: How much will this proposal cost? And is it funded in the budget?

A: The ultimate program costs will depend on many variables: for instance, a dozen states already have some form of licensing in place, and that could significantly reduce the funding needed for what is otherwise a new program. The budget does not contain funds specifically for this proposal.

Q: Under your proposal, would showing a gun license substitute for a Brady background check at a gun store?

A: Absolutely not. This proposal would supplement and not replace Brady background checks, which would still be required for sales at federally-licensed gun dealers. In addition, under the President's proposal, each state licensing authority would regularly cross-check criminal history and other available records to identify license holders who, since obtaining a license, have become prohibited from possessing firearms. Prohibited persons (felons, for instance) would then lose their licenses and their firearms.

Q: How do you know criminals won't just produce fake licenses?

A: As with other forms of identification, states have an interest in producing licenses that are difficult to counterfeit. And while no identification is absolutely foolproof, requiring

handgun purchasers to produce a handgun license before they are able to buy a gun will greatly improve upon our current system, which allows criminals to buy firearms from private sellers with no ID, no background check, and no questions asked.

Q: How would you know if private sellers would actually require buyers to show a license? How would you enforce this?

A: One way this licensing plan could work would be to include penalties for sellers or buyers who fail to abide by the license requirement. That is one of the issues we hope to work with Congress and others in determining. But in general, we believe that like the Brady law, our proposal will be another useful tool to keep guns out of the wrong hands.

Q: Is this registration? What is the difference between licensing and registration?

A: No, this is not registration. Registration generally requires firearms owners to register all firearms in their possession with a central government authority. Our licensing proposal would encourage states to create licensing systems that cover prospective sales, not possession, to ensure that all handgun purchasers are legally eligible to possess firearms and know how to safely handle and store them.

Q: Why didn't you embrace handgun registration instead of licensing?

A: The President has stated previously that he believes gun registration is a good idea. But he also believes that the best next step to strengthen our gun laws is a state-based licensing system to help ensure that handgun purchasers may legally possess firearms and can safely handle and store them. This will help law enforcement efforts to keep guns out of the wrong hands, and it can help prevent many accidental shootings.

Q: Aren't you doing this just to support the Vice President's proposal?

A: The President and Vice President have worked together for seven years to reduce gun violence in this country. It is no surprise that they both agree that licensing will help strengthen our nation's gun laws. And they both agree that Congress must enact long-overdue gun measures to close the gun show loophole and require child safety locks.

Q: How many states now have licensing systems?

A: We are aware of at least 12 states that already have some form of a gun licensing system: CT, HI, IL, IA, MA, MI, MN, MO, NE, NJ, NY and NC.

**PRESIDENT RELEASES LANDMARK REPORT ON GUN INDUSTRY,
ANNOUNCES BOLD ACTIONS TO CRACK DOWN ON ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING
February 4, 2000**

President Clinton today, joined by Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers, will release a new report from the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) that provides the most comprehensive overview ever of the firearms industry. The President will also announce landmark regulatory actions that ATF will take to bolster enforcement efforts, track suspect dealers, and prevent the diversion of firearms from these dealers into the hands of criminals. Among the report's key findings is that 1.2 percent of gun dealers account for 57 percent of the total number of crime gun traces. With this report in hand, the President will announce several executive actions to help crack down on suspicious dealers and halt illegal firearms trafficking.

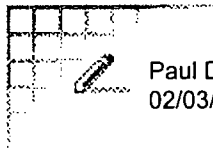
GROUNDBREAKING REPORT ON FIREARMS INDUSTRY. Today, the President will announce the first annual report on Commerce in Firearms in the United States. The report provides never-before released data on the gun industry and ATF's enforcement of the nation's firearms laws. Some of the report's key findings include:

- **One Percent of Gun Dealers Account for 57 percent of Crime Gun Traces.** The majority (57.4 percent) of firearms traced by law enforcement to gun dealers active in 1998 were sold by 1,020 (1.2 percent) of the 83,272 licensed retail dealers and pawnbrokers. Each of these dealers and pawnbrokers had 10 or more crime guns traced back to them, and 132 of these dealers had 50 or more crime guns traced.
- **Handguns Account for Nearly Half of All New Gun Sales -- About 2 Million Per Year.** Fifty years ago, handguns represented only one out of every 10 new gun sales. Now they account for more than four of 10. And eight out of every 10 crime guns traced are handguns.
- **Industry Impacted by Stricter Laws.** The number of licensed firearms manufacturers, importers, distributors, dealers and collectors peaked at 284,000 in 1994 and has declined to 104,000 today. This decline followed implementation of stricter manufacturer and dealer licensing requirements set forth in the 1993 Brady Act and the 1994 Crime Act. Domestic product shipments in 1997 were valued at about \$1.2 billion.

TAKING EXECUTIVE ACTION TO HALT ILLEGAL GUN TRAFFICKING. As part of his strategy to use every tool possible to reduce gun violence, the President today will announce new enforcement actions that the ATF will take to crack down on suspicious gun dealers and prevent guns from slipping into the illegal firearms market. While the majority of gun dealers are law-abiding businesspeople who recognize the importance of helping law enforcement identify gun criminals, today's report shows the need to focus resources on the relatively small number of dealers and pawnbrokers who are the source of most of the traced crime guns. Under these new actions, ATF will target enforcement and inspection resources on those dealers who have high numbers of crime gun traces, whose guns quickly turn up in crimes after sale, and who have a poor record of cooperation with law enforcement. These actions include:

- **Inspecting Disproportionate Sources of Crime Guns.** While many gun dealers linked to large numbers of crime guns may be in full compliance with the law, the quick or frequent diversion of guns to illegal markets from some dealers is a cause for serious concern. Accordingly, the ATF will conduct focused inspections of the 1,000 gun dealers who had 10 or more crime guns traced to them in 1999. ATF will also require the 450 dealers that had 10 or more crime guns traced to them with a "time-to-crime" of less than three years from the original sale to provide ATF with trace information on all sales of used guns. This will enable ATF to trace used guns if they are later used in crime. Strong enforcement action will be taken against dealers found to be violating the law. At the same time, ATF will also work closely with law-abiding gun dealers to develop new procedures to prevent illegal trafficking.
- **Targeting Uncooperative Dealers.** Dealers who fail to respond promptly to ATF crime gun trace requests or who keep poor records severely erode the ability of law enforcement to apprehend and prosecute gun criminals. In response, ATF will conduct focused inspections of the 50 dealers with the worst response records, and will issue demand letters requiring them to regularly submit all firearms acquisition and disposition records.
- **Focusing on Stolen Firearms.** In FY 1999, 1,290 crime guns were traced back to licensed gun dealers (federal firearms licensees, or FFLs) who claimed that the firearms were shipped but never received. To enhance reporting of theft or loss, and to better track stolen and missing firearms, ATF will propose a new rule requiring all FFLs to conduct regular inventories and report discrepancies to ATF. ATF will publish a second rule requiring FFLs who ship firearms to report any firearms lost or stolen in transit within 48 hours.
- **Helping the Industry Increase Accountability.** To help manufacturers and importers to monitor the distribution of their firearms and learn whether particular models are frequently used in crime, ATF will provide to manufacturers, upon request, a list by serial number of firearms they sold that were traced as crime guns during the previous year.

FIGHTING FOR PASSAGE OF COMMON SENSE GUN LEGISLATION AND THE MOST AGGRESSIVE FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE IN HISTORY. The President today will also highlight additional proposals to keep guns out of the wrong hands. In his State of the Union Address, President Clinton called for state-based licensing for all handgun purchasers to ensure that all buyers are eligible to possess a firearm and know how to safely handle and store their gun. In addition, the President has proposed an unprecedented \$280 million gun enforcement initiative to hire 500 new ATF agents and inspectors, over 1,000 new federal, state and local gun prosecutors, and fund comprehensive crime gun tracing and increased ballistics testing to catch and prosecute more gun criminals. The President's budget also includes \$10 million to support research in "smart gun" technologies that can limit a gun's use to its authorized owner. Finally, the President will emphasize again that it is long past time for Congress to pass common-sense gun measures to close the gun show loophole, ban the importation of large capacity ammunition clips, and require child safety locks.



Paul D. Glastris
02/03/2000 07:28:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Latest Friday guns departure statement

Draft 2/3/00 7:25 p.m.

Glastris

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
DEPARTURE STATEMENT ON GUN CRIMES
THE WHITE HOUSE
February 4, 2000**

Acknowledgments: Sec. Summers; Treasury Undersecretary for Enforcement Jim Johnson; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Director Brad Buckles.

Before I leave, I want to say a few words about an important new report I've just received on how guns flow to criminals, and unprecedented new actions we are taking to block that flow.

Keeping guns out of the wrong hands has been a priority of my administration for seven years, and we have made real progress. We passed the Brady law, which has kept nearly half-a-million felons, fugitives and domestic abusers from buying firearms. We banned assault weapons; cracked down on illegal gun dealing to young people; increased federal prosecutions of gun crimes; and, beginning with a directive I issued in 1993, we have nearly quadrupled the number of traces that the ATF performs on guns used in crimes.

With the help of these and other efforts, we've cut the rate of gun crime by 35 percent since 1993. Homicide is at its lowest rate in over 30 years.

But as I said last week in the State of the Union, nobody in America believes we're safe enough. So it's time to set a new goal—of making America the safest big country in the world. We can do that by building on our progress and applying the lessons we have learned.

Some crucial lessons are captured in this groundbreaking new report by the ATF--the most comprehensive look at the firearms industry ever done by the federal government. Thanks to its increased tracing of crime guns, the ATF has been able to uncover

an astonishing fact: only one percent of gun dealers in America are responsible for selling over 57 percent of guns used in crimes. These findings confirm a pattern that Senator Chuck Schumer has talked about for several months, and I want to thank him for his leadership.

In response to the findings in this report, I am pleased to announce the most aggressive effort ever undertaken to ensure responsible behavior by gun dealers. Dealers whose guns most frequently wind up in criminal hands will now be subject to intense scrutiny by ATF. And all dealers will be required to do a more thorough job of reporting gun thefts. In a moment, Sec. Summers will explain these and other actions in more detail.

The tragic shooting last year at Columbine High School showed what can happen when guns fall into the wrong hands. With the actions I have announced today, the federal government will be better able to fulfill its responsibility to reduce gun violence. But others have responsibilities, too. The gun industry must do its part. As I've said before, there are responsible citizens in the industry -- manufacturers and dealers -- who can help us keep guns out of the wrong hands.

And Congress must fulfill its responsibility, too. As its first order of business this year, I've asked Congress to pass common-sense gun legislation to close the gun-show loophole, require safety locks with all new handguns, and ban the importation of large-capacity ammunition clips. And I repeat my call that all new handgun buyers be required to have photo licenses from their state showing they passed the Brady background check and a gun safety course, before they get the gun.

Congress also has a responsibility to provide law enforcement agencies, including the ATF, with the authority and resources they need to do their job. Under current law, ATF can inspect a gun dealer only once a year. In effect, that gives unscrupulous dealers a guarantee of 364 days following an inspection to sell guns to criminals without risk of inspection. Today I ask Congress, as I did last year, to remove this senseless restriction, and allow ATF to make up to three unannounced visits per year. I also ask Congress to fund my plan to hire 1000 more federal and local gun prosecutors and more ATF agents and inspectors to crack down on illegal gun traffickers and violent gun criminals. Finally, I ask Congress to provide law enforcement with the tools they need to trace every gun and every bullet used in every gun crime in the United States.

These measures could be voted on and passed this year, and I call on Congress to do so. But when twelve children are dying every day in America because of gun violence, I cannot wait for Congress. That is why I am taking these actions I have announced today.

We've seen what can happen when Americans at every level, from neighborhoods to local police departments to state and federal governments, take responsibility for fighting crime. By working together, we have brought the crime rate down for seven straight years—the longest continuous decline in history. Working together, we can keep going until America is the safest big country in the world.

Now, I want to invite Sec. Summers to say a few words.

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Fighting Gun Crime with New National Gun Enforcement Initiative

Building on his successful strategy of combating gun violence that has helped lead to a 35 percent decline in gun crime, the President proposed \$280 million to fund the largest national gun enforcement initiative in history that specifically includes:

500 New ATF Agents and Inspectors - The President's initiative includes the largest increase ever in ATF agents and inspectors, with new agents to crack down on violent gun criminals and illegal gun traffickers at gun shows, gun stores and on the streets, and more firearms inspectors to target unscrupulous gun dealers who supply firearms to criminals and juveniles.

Over 1,000 New Federal, State and Local Gun Prosecutors - The proposal will fund 1,000 new state and local prosecutors to combat gun crime and violence, 100 new federal gun prosecutors, and new gun enforcement teams to coordinate efforts with local law enforcement to remove gun criminals from our communities and put them behind bars.

Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing - To move toward tracing every crime gun in America, 250 local law enforcement agencies will receive training and tracing equipment to facilitate comprehensive tracing, and the Administration's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) will be expanded from 38 to 50 cities across the country.

New National Integrated Ballistics Information Network - The President's initiative will triple current funding for ballistics testing programs to launch the first-ever national ballistics network -- to support the deployment of 150 ballistics imaging units to law enforcement, helping to link bullets and shell casings to the criminal guns they were fired from.

Local Anti-Gun Violence Media Campaigns - To help communities send a strong message to combat gun crime and violence, the initiative funds matching grants to support local media campaigns highlighting penalties for breaking gun laws, proper storage of firearms and preventing child access.

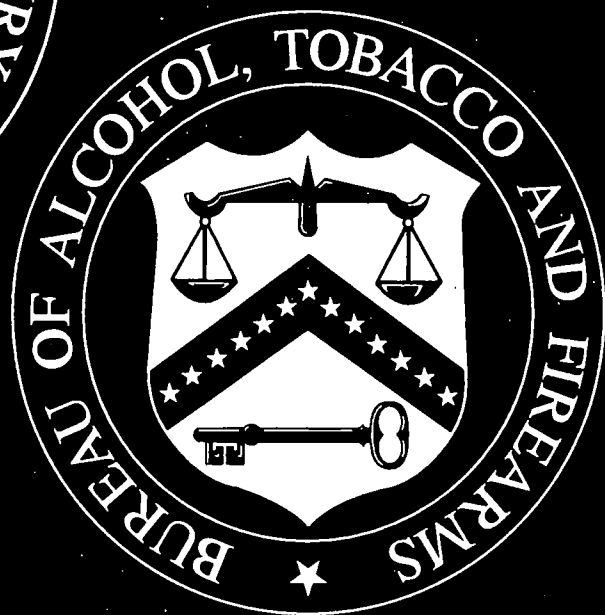
Funding Innovative Smart Gun Technology

The accidental gun death rate for children under 15 in the U.S. is nine times higher than 25 other industrialized nations combined. To help prevent accidental gun death and injuries of children who obtain access to guns, gun theft, and other unauthorized uses, the President committed to fund the expansion, testing and replication of "smart" gun technologies. These state-of-the-art gun safety precautions can limit a gun's use to its adult owner or other authorized users.

Passing Common Sense Gun Legislation

In addition to pressing the Congress to pass his aggressive gun enforcement budget to give communities more and better tools to fight gun crime, President Clinton urged the Congress to make passage of pending common sense gun safety measures the first order of legislative business. Among the reforms he called on the Congress to enact include: closing the gun show loophole by requiring background checks and records at gun shows; requiring child safety locks for handguns sold; banning the importation of large capacity ammunition magazines; and banning violent juveniles from owning guns for life.

Commerce in Firearms in the United States



February 2000

**Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms**

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