

NLWJC - Kagan

DPC - Box 012 - Folder 010

**Crime - Juvenile Justice Conference
Georgetown University 6/11/96**

Crime - Juvenile Justice Defense

Date: 06/11/97 Time: 10:05

bFOP Supports Clinton's Juvenile Handgun Directive

To: National Desk

Contact: James Pasco of the Fraternal Order of Police,
202-547-8189

WASHINGTON, June 11 /U.S. Newswire/ -- The president of the nation's largest police organization weighted in with strong support of President Clinton's Juvenile Handgun Directive today.

Gilbert G. Gallegos, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police, hailed the president's directive to the Treasury Department to conduct a hard hitting public awareness campaign through federally licensed firearms dealers. "The epidemic of intentional and accidental misuse of firearms by juveniles has reached critical mass," said Gallegos, "and every possible innovative tactic within existing law must be brought to bear on violators."

Clinton's directive to Treasury requires that notices be posted at all of the nation's 112,000 federally licensed firearms dealers advising that:

1. It is generally a violation of federal law for a juvenile (under 18) to possess, or an adult to transfer to a juvenile any handgun.

2. Violators will be federally prosecuted.

3. Handguns are a leading cause of juvenile fatalities.

4. Safe storage and use of safety locking devices on firearms are options to be considered in keeping firearms safe from accidental discharge or misuse.

"We commend the president for continuing his effort to find new and innovative ways to avoid the criminal misuse of firearms within existing law," said Gallegos. "Speaking for officers across the country who are confronted daily by armed juvenile gang bangers, I'm here to tell you we'll take all the help we can get -- and federal prosecutions coupled with a vigorous public awareness campaign will help a lot!"

The Fraternal Order of Police is the largest police organization in the United States with more than 277,000 members.

-0-

/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/

APNP-06-11-97 1020EDT



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Rahm Emanuel

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 1340 Main
Washington, DC 20530-0001
(202) 514-3465 (office)
(202) 514-2504 (facsimile)
EMAIL: gessni@justice.usdoj.gov

DATE: 6/10/97

SUBJECT: Youth Summit - AG Speech

PAGES: (including this cover sheet)

REMARKS: Rahm - Final of AG speech, now including crime victimization numbers. Nick

06/10/97 7:47pm

**BRIEFING FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
REMARKS BEFORE THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S
CONFERENCE ON CURBING JUVENILE CRIME**
June 11, 1997 Georgetown University Conference Center
Point of Contact: Eric Rosen (514-8359)
Material Prepared by: Eric Rosen and Kinney Zalesne (514-9665)
Material Reviewed by: Nicholas M. Gess (514-3465)

Let me take this opportunity to express my warmest welcome to all of you who traveled to Washington today to be part of this important discussion on curbing youth violence. I am pleased to see so many familiar faces, and I am excited to hear about the wonderful work all of you are doing.

You are examples from all around the country of the good that can be accomplished, and the success that can be achieved, when communities work together to develop

creative solutions to the problem of juvenile crime. Your very presence here today is indicative of your commitment to finding the right solutions, and I applaud all of you on the efforts you are making.

We in the Justice Department decided to have this conference because we wanted to highlight those strategies that are working around the country in curbing youth violence. We also wanted to bring all of you together to better explain how we in Washington view our role.

For the past four years, I have worked with the President to implement a comprehensive strategy to stem the tide of violent crime. That strategy has three basic

premises: 1) put more police officers on our nation's streets; 2) implement tougher punishments for our citizens who break the law; and 3) develop smarter crime prevention programs to help turn a potential criminal into a productive member of society.

Happily, we are starting to see some concrete results from this strategy. Crime figures show that for the fifth year in a row the number of violent crimes decreased. This marks the longest period of decline in over 25 years. Last year, for the first time in seven years, the national juvenile violent crime arrest rate and the juvenile murder arrest rate went down.

Today, I want to draw your attention to another

exciting new piece of evidence that all of your efforts are really beginning to pay off. A few weeks ago, the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics completed the juvenile/adult breakdown of its 1995 crime victimization survey. That study shows that the amount of juvenile violent crime in the United States in 1995 declined by 25% **[Note: 25%, not 21%, is correct.]**

That 25% decline in a single year is, by far, the largest decline in juvenile violent crime in the history of the crime victimization survey. This sharp decline, the second year in a row of decline, shows that we can combat the upward surge of violent juvenile crime which marked the late 1980's and early 1990's.

But these encouraging statistics are not a signal for all of us to ease up in our efforts. Indeed, juvenile crime rates are still unacceptably high in many of our communities.

And expected demographic shifts over the next twenty years suggest that juvenile crime may still increase even if the rate of juvenile offending continues to decline.

So what can all of us do to give our children the tools they need to succeed and to create the safe community they need to be able to flourish? Each of us has a role to play. Those of you here know this already. From the former member of an inner-city gang to the federal prosecutor discovering new tools at her disposal, from the probation officer riding along with cops on the beat to the school superintendent working to keep his schools open

after hours, today's group shows just how important it is to involve citizens from every corner of our national community if we are truly going to wage a winning battle against youth violence. Because no newly-passed statute can create the lifelong relationships between mentors and youth mentees that I've seen develop. And no elaborate grant program can substitute for the corporate CEO who decides to give an at-risk youth a job for the summer.

Does that mean there is no need for a new strategy to better target federal resources at the scourge of youth violence? Absolutely not. And that is why the President and I have been working these past few months to encourage Congress to enact an Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Act. The debate on Capitol Hill is now in full

swing. Some lawmakers want to toughen our statutes to deter youth violence and punish youthful offenders.

Others are working towards a refined crime prevention effort that discourages our children from turning down the wrong path in the first place. All of these proposals are well-intentioned. But I think most of you would recognize that the most effective approach is a balanced one -- one that is both tough and smart, reflecting the importance of both punishment and prevention.

And that is why I am so pleased with the comprehensive strategy to combat youth violence the President put forth this past February. This important legislation includes four key elements:

- targeting gangs and violent juveniles;

- keeping our children gun- and drug-free;
- keeping our children on the right track; and
- reforming the juvenile justice system.

We target gangs and violent juveniles by directing new resources for additional local prosecutors so that they can pursue, prosecute, and punish gang members. We have introduced new anti-gang initiatives, such as giving prosecutors the authority to try violent juveniles as adults when they commit adult crimes. We strive to keep our kids gun- and drug-free by requiring gun dealers to sell child safety locks with every handgun, by expanding the Brady Law to prevent juveniles convicted of violent crimes from buying guns when they turn 18, and by enacting tough new measures to crack down on drunk or drugged

driving.

We work to keep our children on the right track by proposing new investments in an At-Risk Children Initiative - a program that will help communities establish anti-truancy, school violence and other plans aimed at keeping high risk juveniles on the track to success. These new resources will be used to keep schools open late, on weekends, and in the summer, to keep young people off the street and out of trouble. Children need to be held accountable for their actions when they break the law. At the same time, we need to give them the support they need and the opportunities they deserve to stay on their chosen path.

And finally, we propose a redesigned, streamlined component within the Justice Department that is better equipped to respond to the changing nature of juvenile crime. Our guiding principles in creating this new office have been to increase flexibility for state and local governments, and to be more focused, more efficient, and more effective in our support of state and local prevention and enforcement efforts.

I will be working with the President in the weeks and months ahead to ensure that these changes in our federal laws are made so that Washington can better assist people like you in the impressive efforts you are mounting around the country. But I will also be reading the letters you send in the mail, listening to the presentations you

make at conferences such as these, and speaking out on the value of the work people like those of you assembled here today do. Because ultimately, it will take a collaborative effort amongst us all. We must learn from each other's failures and listen to each other's successes if we are to ensure our young people the upbringing they deserve.

Communities need to work together in order to develop the innovative solutions that are necessary to curb youth violence. It is inspirational to see all of you here today and to hear about the wonderful ideas you represent. I am convinced that we are making progress towards our goal of giving our children the safest and most secure future possible. With all of your help, I know we

can make that goal a reality. Thanks to all of you again for coming, and I wish you the best over the course of your day. Thank you.

*Crime - Juvenile Justice
Conference*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT: Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act

A major problem in our nation today is the terrifying ease with which our young people gain illegal or unintended access to guns. Firearms are now responsible for 12 percent of fatalities among all American children and teenagers. Criminal use of firearms by young people is a national tragedy. Between 1984 and 1994, the number of juvenile offenders committing homicides by firearms nearly quadrupled. Moreover, firearms are the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths among children ages 5-14 and are now the primary method by which young people commit suicide. A recent study supported by the Department of Justice found that slightly more than half of all privately owned firearms were stored unlocked and approximately one-third of all handguns were stored both loaded and unlocked. We must do all we can to prevent both illegal and unintended access to guns by juveniles.

To address this issue, my Administration has consistently called for toughening our laws to help reduce youth gun violence. Specifically, we have fought for and gained passage of: (1) the Brady Act, to allow local law enforcement to conduct background checks before handguns are sold; (2) the Assault Weapons Ban, to keep deadly assault weapons off the streets; (3) the Gun-Free Schools Act, to establish a policy of "zero tolerance" for guns in our schools; and (4) the Youth Handgun Safety Act, to prohibit, in most circumstances, the transfer to or possession of a handgun by a juvenile.

More recently, we proposed comprehensive juvenile crime legislation that, among other things, would continue to crack down on youth gun violence by increasing penalties for transferring a firearm to juveniles, prohibiting violent juveniles from owning firearms as adults, and requiring federal firearms licensees (FFLs) to provide a child safety lock with every gun sold. I hope Congress will enact these important measures as soon as possible.

Until Congress acts, however, there is more we can do to keep guns out of the hands of our nation's youth. Existing law already bans the transfer of handguns to minors and juvenile possession of handguns, except in specified circumstances, and grants the Treasury Department authority to prescribe rules and regulations to implement this provision. I direct you to take the authorized steps necessary to enforce the provisions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- and specifically, consistent with your statutory authority, to promptly publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations requiring that signs be posted on the premises of FFLs and that written notification be issued with each handgun sold to non-licensees warning that:

- (1) federal law prohibits, except in certain limited circumstances, anyone under the age of 18 from knowingly possessing a handgun, or any adult from transferring a handgun to such a minor;
- (2) violation of the prohibition of transferring a handgun to a minor is, under certain circumstances, punishable for up to 10 years in prison;
- (3) handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities;
and
- (4) safely storing and locking handguns away from children can help ensure compliance with federal law.

I also direct you to provide me with a written status report within 60 days on how you will carry out this directive.

Your implementation of this directive will help inform gun purchasers about their responsibility under federal law to keep handguns from our children. It will also ensure that gun purchasers are warned about the frequency with which handguns kill or injure our kids.

WJC

JUVENILE HANDGUN DIRECTIVE
JUNE 11, 1997

Q: What is the directive that the President signed today?

A: Today, the President signed a directive to ensure that the Treasury Department do everything possible to enforce the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- including requiring that federal gun dealers post signs and issue written warnings that:

(1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor (under 18), or for that minor to possess that handgun, period;

(2) Make clear that transferring a handgun to a minor may be punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment;

(3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and

(4) State that safely storing and locking handguns will help ensure compliance with this law.

Q: What is the impact of this directive? How is it any different -- or how does it augment -- current law?

A: This directive will require, for the first time ever, that federal firearms dealers (FFLs) post signs and issue written warnings about the responsibility that gun purchasers have under current law to not transfer a handgun to juveniles -- as well as about the dangers that handguns pose to kids generally. That's an important change for two reasons.

First, for almost every gun that gets into a juvenile's hands, an adult had the opportunity -- in fact, the legal responsibility -- to stop that transfer from taking place. Today's directive puts adult gun purchasers on notice about this responsibility -- and warns them about the legal sanctions that may apply if this responsibility is ignored.

Second, the mix of kids and guns is at the heart of the nation's youth violence epidemic. Since the mid 1980s, the number of kids killing with a gun has quadrupled; the number of kids killed by guns has nearly tripled; and teenage boys today are more likely to die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined. Still, we do more to warn Americans about the

dangers of most household products than we do about the dangers that guns pose to our children. Today's directive represents an effort to correct this imbalance.

Q: Can you please clarify under what authority you're taking this action?

A: The authority for this directive is two-fold:

(1) 18 U.S.C. Sec. 926(a) generally provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may proscribe certain rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the 1968 Gun Control Act as amended; and

(2) 18 U.S.C. Sec. 922(x)(1) -- or the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which was included by Senator Kohl as an amendment to the 1994 crime bill -- prohibits, in most circumstances, juveniles from possessing handguns, and adults from transferring handguns to juveniles.

Our directive finds that additional warnings are necessary to fully carry out the prohibitions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act, and calls for signs to be posted and written warnings issued to help ensure compliance with the law.

Q: What punishments are provided for in the Youth Handgun Safety Act?

A: Juveniles who violate the ban on handgun possession are subject to mandatory probation. Adults who violate the prohibition on transferring handguns to juveniles are punishable by a prison term of 1 to 10 years, depending on the circumstances. Additionally, the Administration has called for increasing both of these penalties in its juvenile crime legislation.

Q: Have you successfully prosecuted anyone under the Youth Handgun Safety Act? Do you know how many persons have been prosecuted overall?

A: No, I don't have a number on the total prosecutions. But I do have an example. I know that the U.S. Attorney's Office in Tennessee successfully prosecuted an illegal gun dealer who -- among other illegal firearms activities -- sold a pistol to a 13-year old. He's been sentenced to 33 months in prison.

Q: Do you think that this directive will really help keep handguns from juveniles? Shouldn't your directive do more than simply call for signs and warnings?

A: Of course, we believe that this directive is meaningful and will have impact. And it certainly makes as much sense to warn gun purchasers about their legal responsibilities and the dangers of handguns as it does for the many other products that are sold with similar warnings.

At the same time, there is only so much we can do under existing law to keep guns out of the hands of juveniles. That's why our juvenile crime bill includes 3 key gun provisions: it increases penalties for transferring guns to juveniles; it prohibits violent juveniles from ever owning guns; and it requires that federal gun dealers provide child safety locks with every gun sold. With these additional changes in law, we will be able to do even more to keep guns away from our kids.

Q: If you're going to issue warnings about guns, why don't you just regulate them like other products through the Consumer Products Safety Commission?

A: First of all, today's directive does more than simply warn gun purchasers about the dangers of handguns; It makes clear to gun purchasers that they have responsibilities -- and that transferring a handgun to a juvenile is a crime punishable by as much as 10 years imprisonment.

Second, the mandate of the Consumer Products Safety Commission does not include firearms. The Commission is expressly prohibited from getting into matters concerning the manufacture and sale of firearms and firearms ammunition. So we simply don't have this authority.

Q. What is the Administration's position on the various Republican proposals to combat juvenile crime?

A. First of all, we are opposed to H.R. 3, the bill that passed the House. It does not come close to representing a comprehensive attack on gangs and guns. It doesn't guarantee that Boston's successful juvenile crime initiative -- Operations Cease-fire and Nite Lite -- can be replicated. It doesn't include any provisions relating to kids and guns. And it does not specifically address the high number of crimes committed by juveniles when school goes out.

We're hopeful that the Senate will work with us to address these issues. The Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to consider legislation this Thursday, and we are communicating our concerns to them now. We will have to wait and see how the mark-up in that committee goes before we know whether or not we'll be able to support a Senate bill.

Q. What does the Administration's juvenile justice proposal do?

- A. The legislation proposed by the President in February is part of an overall Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy that seeks to crack down on violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide our kids with positive alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns, and drugs.

The strategy provides critical resources for state and local prosecutors to target, prosecute and convict violent youth gangs. It permits Federal prosecutors to prosecute juveniles in adult court when they commit violent crimes. It requires child safety locks for guns to prevent accidents and thefts, and extends the Brady Law so that violent juveniles can never own a gun. Finally, the Strategy also calls for at least 1,000 after school initiatives to keep kids off the streets and give them positive alternatives.

The Administration calls on Congress to pass juvenile crime legislation addressing these key issues.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: FIGHTING JUVENILE CRIME

"As I begin my second term as President, the next stage in our fight must center on keeping our children safe and attacking the scourge of juvenile crime and gangs. I want every police officer, prosecutor, and citizen in America working together to keep our young people safe and young criminals off the streets. This should be America's top priority in the fight for law and order over the next four years."

-President Clinton

Radio Address, January 11, 1997

Juvenile Crime Rates are Dropping for the First Time in Years

- In the years before the Clinton Administration, the juvenile crime rate was increasing at alarming rates. Between 1987 and 1993, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased 62%.
- In 1995, the juvenile crime arrest rate decreased for the first time in 7 years. The rate decreased 2.9% in 1995.
- The juvenile murder arrest rates has declined sharply during the Clinton Administration. In 1995 the murder arrest rate for juveniles declined 15.2% -- the largest one-year drop in more than 10 years. Since 1993, the juvenile murder arrest rate has dropped 22.8%.

[Source: FBI, 1995 Uniform Crime Report, 10/96]

Fewer guns in the hands of our children. President Clinton signed into law a youth handgun ban in his 1994 Crime Bill. The ban makes it a federal offense, with some exceptions, for an adult to transfer a handgun to a juvenile, or for a juvenile under the age of 18 to knowingly possess a handgun or handgun ammunition. [Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, P.L. 103-322]

Zero tolerance for guns in schools. In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, and issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce "zero tolerance" in our schools -- you bring a gun to school, you don't come back for a year. [Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, enacted as part of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, P.L. 103-382, signed on 10/20/94]

Strengthened efforts to clamp down on illicit gun markets, especially those that provide guns to children. The President directed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to implement the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative in 17 pilot cities. Through this initiative, law enforcement traces all guns used in crime that are seized by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, using the trace information to identify and prosecute illegal gun traffickers. [Memorandum on the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, 7/8/96]

Strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act of 1994, making violence prevention a key part of that program. The President's proposed FY 98 Budget contains a \$60 million increase for Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, which reaches 97% of the nation's school districts. Schools use these funds to keep violence, drugs and alcohol away from students and out of schools. [ONDCP, The National Drug Control Strategy, 1997: Budget Summary, 1997]

Supporting curfews at the local level. The Clinton Administration has encouraged communities to

adopt curfew policies because they can help fight juvenile crime and keep our children safe. The Justice Department issued a report highlighting the successes of community-supported curfew programs. For example, New Orleans' curfew program, in combination with summer jobs and recreational programs, resulted in a 27% drop in juvenile crime during curfew hours in 1994, compared to the previous year.[Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Programs, 5/96]

Expanding truancy programs. Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime. For example, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, local police officers participating in their anti-truancy initiative pick up truant students and take them to a Boys and Girls Club for counseling. Since the anti-truancy initiative began, daytime burglary has dropped 33% and daytime aggravated battery has dropped 29%. The President has issued a guidebook to school districts nationwide which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country.[Department of Education, Manual to Combat Truancy, 7/96]

Encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies to help reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect. [Public Papers of the Presidents, Memorandum on the School Uniforms Manual, 2/23/96]

Placing child safety locks in guns. The President is fighting for legislation to require child safety locks on every gun sold in America. He has already signed a directive to every federal agency, requiring child safety locks in every handgun issued. [Memorandum on Child Safety Lock Devices for Handguns, 5/5/97]

THE AGENDA AHEAD

The President recognizes that juvenile crime will be the largest threat to our communities in the future. That is why he has proposed a bill that will be a full scale assault on juvenile crime. The President's bill:

Targeting gangs and violent juveniles, with new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives, including the authority to try violent juveniles as adults when they commit adult crimes. The President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy provides grants to localities to fund scores of new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives so that they may pursue, convict and sentence gang members for their crimes.

Keeping our kids gun- and drug-free, by requiring gun dealers to sell child safety locks with every handgun, expanding the Brady Law to prevent juveniles convicted of violent crimes from buying guns when they turn 18, and enacting tough new measures to crack down on drunk or drugged driving.

Keeping our kids on the right track through anti-truancy measures, curfews, and keeping schools open late and on weekends to keep children off the streets and out of trouble.

**CLINTON ADMINISTRATION SYMPOSIUM ON
YOUTH VIOLENCE AND CRIME
June 11, 1997**

Announcement

- Today, President Clinton announced he will act to further restrict youth access to guns by directing the Treasury Department to publish regulations requiring federal firearms licensees to post signs and issue written notifications warning handgun purchasers about transferring guns to minors.

Background

- Guns are at the heart of our nation's youth violence epidemic. Guns -- and handguns in particular -- have fueled the surge in juvenile murders. Since 1984, the number of juveniles killing with a gun has quadrupled. And teenage boys today are more likely to die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined.
- The Administration's juvenile crime legislation gets tough on guns by: increasing penalties for illegally transferring guns to juveniles; expanding the Brady Law to prohibit violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requiring federal gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold.
- The President believes there is more we must do to cut off the easy access to guns for our kids. For almost every gun that gets into a juvenile's hands, an adult had an opportunity to stop that transfer from taking place.
- The President's directive ensures that Treasury will do everything in its power to put adult gun purchasers on notice about their legal obligation to keep handguns away from our kids. The directive calls for Treasury to issue regulations requiring all FFLs to post signs and issue written warnings with each handgun sold that:
 - (1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor, or for minors to possess a handgun;
 - (2) Make clear that violation of the prohibition on transferring a handgun to a juvenile may be punishable by up to 10 years in prison;
 - (3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
 - (4) State that safely storing and locking handguns will help ensure compliance with this law.

Clinton Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy

- The President's strategy seeks to break the back of violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide kids with alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns, and drugs. In addition to getting tough on guns, his strategy includes \$200 million for local prosecutors, probation officers, and anti-gang task forces and funds after school programs to keep kids off the streets and out of trouble.

Crime-Gov Justice Conference

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

June 10, 1997

JUVENILE JUSTICE SPEECH

DATE: June 11, 1997
LOCATION: Georgetown University Conference Center
BRIEFING TIME: 11:00 am - 11:30 am
EVENT TIME: 11:50 am - 12:30 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed/Rahm Emanuel

I. PURPOSE

To highlight your ongoing commitment to combating juvenile crime, and announce a new initiative to keep guns out of the hands of juveniles.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be the keynote luncheon speaker at the Department of Justice Conference entitled, "Curbing Youth Violence and Drugs: Communities Working Together." This day-long conference is timed to coincide with the ongoing debate in Congress on the youth violence and anti-gang legislation. The conference consists of four panel discussions that are aimed at highlighting the essential components of the Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative: (1) targeting guns and drugs; (2) targeting gang violence; (3) enforcement strategies that work; and (4) prevention and intervention strategies that work. You will speak after the first two panels. Secretary Cuomo will close the Conference after panels three and four.

In addition to calling on Congress to send you a tough juvenile crime bill, you will be announcing that you are directing the Treasury Department -- within its existing authority to regulate Federal Firearms licensees (FFLs) and enforce the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- to issue regulations requiring FFLs to post signs and issue written warnings with each handgun sold that:

- (1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor, or for minors to possess a handgun;
- (2) State that violation of the prohibition on transferring a handgun to a juvenile is punishable, in some circumstances, by up to 10 years in prison;
- (3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
- (4) Suggest that safely storing and locking handguns can help ensure compliance

with this law.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Erskine Bowles
Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed
John Hilley
Jose Cerda
Michael Waldman

Event Participants:

Attorney General Reno
Father O'Donovan, President of Georgetown University
Undersecretary of Treasury Ray Kelly

The audience will consist of approximately 200 local law enforcement, prevention specialists, juvenile justice advocates and youth workers. The 26 people participating in the panel discussions throughout the day and representatives from the national law enforcement organizations will be in the front row. *Jim Brady, who has endorsed your directive, will also be in the front row.*

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Father O'Donovan will make welcoming remarks and announce you, Attorney General Reno, and Undersecretary Kelly onto the stage.
- Undersecretary Kelly will make remarks.
- Attorney General will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Draft as of 8pm 6/16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT: Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act

A major problem in our Nation today is the terrifying ease with which our young people gain illegal or unintended access to guns. Firearms are now responsible for 12 percent of fatalities among all American children and teenagers. Criminal use of firearms by young people is a national tragedy. Between 1984 and 1994, the number of juvenile offenders committing homicides by firearms nearly quadrupled. Moreover, firearms are the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths among children ages 5 to 14 and are now the primary method by which young people commit suicide. A recent study supported by the Department of Justice found that slightly more than half of all privately owned firearms were stored unlocked and approximately one-third of all handguns were stored both loaded and unlocked. We must do all we can to prevent both illegal and unintended access to guns by juveniles.

To address this issue, my Administration has consistently called for toughening our laws to help reduce youth gun violence. Specifically, we have fought for and gained passage of: (1) the Brady Bill, to allow local law enforcement to conduct background checks before handguns are sold; (2) the Assault Weapons ban, to keep deadly assault weapons off the streets; (3) the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, to establish a policy of "zero tolerance" for guns in our schools; and (4) the Youth Handgun Safety Act, to prohibit, in most circumstances, the transfer to or possession of a handgun by a juvenile.

More recently, we proposed comprehensive juvenile crime legislation that, among other things, would continue to crack down on youth gun violence by increasing penalties for transferring a firearm to a juvenile, prohibiting violent juveniles from owning firearms as adults, and requiring Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) to provide a child safety lock with every gun sold. I hope the Congress will enact these important measures as soon as possible.

Until the Congress acts, however, there is more we can do to keep guns out of the hands of our Nation's youth. Existing law already bans the transfer of handguns to minors and juvenile possession of handguns, except in specified circumstances, and grants the Department of the Treasury authority to prescribe rules and regulations to implement this provision. I direct you to take the authorized steps necessary to do everything in your power to enforce the provisions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- and specifically, to promptly publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations requiring that FFLs post signs on their premises and issue written notification with each handgun sold to non-licensees warning that:

- (1) Federal law prohibits, except in certain limited circumstances, anyone under the age of 18 from knowingly possessing a handgun, or any adult from transferring a handgun to such a minor;
- (2) violation of the prohibition of transferring a handgun to a minor is, under certain circumstances, punishable by up to 10 years in prison;
- (3) handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
- (4) safely storing and locking handguns away from children can help ensure compliance with Federal law.

I also direct you to provide me with a written status report within 60 days on how you will carry out this directive.

Your implementation of this directive will help inform gun purchasers about their responsibility under Federal law to keep handguns from our children. It will also insure that gun purchasers are warned about the frequency with which handguns kill or injure our kids.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION SYMPOSIUM ON YOUTH VIOLENCE AND CRIME

June 11, 1997

Announcement

- Today, President Clinton announced he will act to further restrict youth access to guns by directing the Treasury Department to publish regulations requiring federal firearms licensees to post signs and issue written notifications warning handgun purchasers about transferring guns to minors.

Background

- Guns are at the heart of our nation's youth violence epidemic. Guns -- and handguns in particular -- have fueled the surge in juvenile murders. Since 1984, the number of juveniles killing with a gun has quadrupled. And teenage boys today are more likely to die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined.
- The Administration's juvenile crime legislation gets tough on guns by: increasing penalties for illegally transferring guns to juveniles; expanding the Brady Law to prohibit violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requiring federal gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold.
- The President believes there is more we must do to cut off the easy access to guns for our kids. For almost every gun that gets into a juvenile's hands, an adult had an opportunity to stop that transfer from taking place.
- The President's directive ensures that Treasury will do everything in its power to put adult gun purchasers on notice about their legal obligation to keep handguns away from our kids. The directive calls for Treasury to issue regulations requiring all FFLs to post signs and issue written warnings with each handgun sold that:
 - (1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor, or for minors to possess a handgun;
 - (2) Make clear that violation of the prohibition on transferring a handgun to a juvenile may be punishable by up to 10 years in prison;
 - (3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
 - (4) State that safely storing and locking handguns will help ensure compliance with this law.

Clinton Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy

- The President's strategy seeks to break the back of violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide kids with alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns, and drugs. In addition to getting tough on guns, his strategy includes \$200 million for local prosecutors, probation officers, and anti-gang task forces and funds after school programs to keep kids off the streets and out of trouble.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: FIGHTING JUVENILE CRIME

"As I begin my second term as President, the next stage in our fight must center on keeping our children safe and attacking the scourge of juvenile crime and gangs. I want every police officer, prosecutor, and citizen in America working together to keep our young people safe and young criminals off the streets. This should be America's top priority in the fight for law and order over the next four years."

-President Clinton

Radio Address, January 11, 1997

Juvenile Crime Rates are Dropping for the First Time in Years

- In the years before the Clinton Administration, the juvenile crime rate was increasing at alarming rates. Between 1987 and 1993, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased 62%.
- In 1995, the juvenile crime arrest rate decreased for the first time in 7 years. The rate decreased 2.9% in 1995.
- The juvenile murder arrest rates has declined sharply during the Clinton Administration. In 1995 the murder arrest rate for juveniles declined 15.2% -- the largest one-year drop in more than 10 years. Since 1993, the juvenile murder arrest rate has dropped 22.8%.

[Source: FBI, 1995 Uniform Crime Report, 10/96]

Fewer guns in the hands of our children. President Clinton signed into law a youth handgun ban in his 1994 Crime Bill. The ban makes it a federal offense, with some exceptions, for an adult to transfer a handgun to a juvenile, or for a juvenile under the age of 18 to knowingly possess a handgun or handgun ammunition. [Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, P.L.103-322]

Zero tolerance for guns in schools. In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, and issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce "zero tolerance" in our schools -- you bring a gun to school, you don't come back for a year. [Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, enacted as part of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, P.L. 103-382, signed on 10/20/94]

Strengthened efforts to clamp down on illicit gun markets, especially those that provide guns to children. The President directed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to implement the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative in 17 pilot cities. Through this initiative, law enforcement traces all guns used in crime that are seized by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, using the trace information to identify and prosecute illegal gun traffickers. [Memorandum on the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, 7/8/96]

Strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act of 1994, making violence prevention a key part of that program. The President's proposed FY 98 Budget contains a \$60 million increase for Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, which reaches 97% of the nation's school districts. Schools use these funds to keep violence, drugs and alcohol away from students and out of schools. [ONDCP, The National Drug Control Strategy, 1997: Budget Summary, 1997]

Supporting curfews at the local level. The Clinton Administration has encouraged communities to adopt curfew policies because they can help fight juvenile crime and keep our children safe. The Justice

Department issued a report highlighting the successes of community-supported curfew programs. For example, New Orleans' curfew program, in combination with summer jobs and recreational programs, resulted in a 27% drop in juvenile crime during curfew hours in 1994, compared to the previous year. [Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Programs, 5/96]

Expanding truancy programs. Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime. For example, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, local police officers participating in their anti-truancy initiative pick up truant students and take them to a Boys and Girls Club for counseling. Since the anti-truancy initiative began, daytime burglary has dropped 33% and daytime aggravated battery has dropped 29%. The President has issued a guidebook to school districts nationwide which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country. [Department of Education, Manual to Combat Truancy, 7/96]

Encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies to help reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect. [Public Papers of the Presidents, Memorandum on the School Uniforms Manual, 2/23/96]

Placing child safety locks in guns. The President is fighting for legislation to require child safety locks on every gun sold in America. He has already signed a directive to every federal agency, requiring child safety locks in every handgun issued. [Memorandum on Child Safety Lock Devices for Handguns, 5/5/97]

THE AGENDA AHEAD

The President recognizes that juvenile crime will be the largest threat to our communities in the future. That is why he has proposed a bill that will be a full scale assault on juvenile crime. The President's bill:

Targeting gangs and violent juveniles, with new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives, including the authority to try violent juveniles as adults when they commit adult crimes. The President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy provides grants to localities to fund scores of new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives so that they may pursue, convict and sentence gang members for their crimes.

Keeping our kids gun- and drug-free, by requiring gun dealers to sell child safety locks with every handgun, expanding the Brady Law to prevent juveniles convicted of violent crimes from buying guns when they turn 18, and enacting tough new measures to crack down on drunk or drugged driving.

Keeping our kids on the right track through anti-truancy measures, curfews, and keeping schools open late and on weekends to keep children off the streets and out of trouble.

2465

U.S. Department of Justice
Symposium on Youth Violence and Crime

Curbing Youth Violence
Communities Working Together

June 11, 1997

AGENDA

8:30 am
South Gallery

Registration

9:00 am-9:15 am
Salon 11

Opening Remarks

Janet Reno
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

9:15 am-10:15 am

Panel One

Targeting Guns and Drugs

What works to break the links among kids, guns, and drugs?

Moderator

Laurie Robinson
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Panelist

Frederick W. Thieman
United States Attorney
Western District of Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Panelist

Patricia L. Williams
Co-President
GRIEF—Gun Responsibility in Every Family
Muncie, Indiana

Panelist

Mark Rosenberg, M.D., M.P.H.
Director
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia

Panelist

Leon M. West
Director
National Anti-Drug/Violence and Hate Crime Program
The Congress of National Black Churches
Washington, DC

Panelist

Naya Aslani
Chair
Board of Directors
Amity Foundation
Miramonte, California

Panelist

Hun Khem
Former Gang Member
St. Paul, Minnesota

10:15 am-10:30 am
South Gallery

Break

10:30 am-11:30 am
Salon H

Panel Two

Targeting Gang Violence

What works to dismantle the appeal and the power of gangs?

Moderator

Reggie I. Robinson
Deputy Associate Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Panelist

Christopher F. Droney
United States Attorney
District of Connecticut
New Haven, Connecticut

Panelist

Joan Moore
Distinguished Professor Emerita
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Panelist

Ralph C. Martin, II
District Attorney
Suffolk County
Boston, Massachusetts

Panelist

Roland E. Johnson
Governor
Pueblo of Laguna
Laguna, New Mexico

Panelist

Elizabeth Glazer
Assistant United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
New York, New York

Panelist

Gilbert Salinas
Program Coordinator
Teens on Target
Los Angeles, California

11:50 am-1:15 pm

Salon H

Keynote Address

Lunch and Keynote Address

Bill Clinton
President
United States of America

1:15 pm-1:30 pm

Mid-Day Remarks

Kent Markus
Counsellor to the Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

1:30 pm-2:45 pm

Salon H

Panel Three

What Works: Enforcement

What are the best strategies for identifying, prosecuting, and punishing juvenile offenders?

Moderator

Shay Bilchik
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Panelist

Veronica F. Coleman
United States Attorney
Western District of Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee

Panelist

William J. Stewart, III
Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Dorchester District Court
Juvenile Division
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Panelist

Gary French
Lieutenant Commander
Boston Police Department
Youth Violence Strike Force
Boston, Massachusetts

Panelist

J. Dean Lewis
Judge
Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court
Spotsylvania, Virginia

Panelist

Sonia L. Burgos
Director
Office of Crime Prevention and Security
Office of Public and Indian Housing
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, DC

Panelist

Eric Chavez
Former Gang Member
Seattle, Washington

2:45 pm-3:00 pm

Break

3:00 pm-4:15 pm

Panel Four

What Works: Prevention and Intervention

How can we stop juvenile crime before it starts?

Moderator

Jean Nelson
Director
President's Crime Prevention Council
Washington, DC

Panelist

Anthony Amato
Community Superintendent
Community School District 6
New York City Board of Education
New York, New York

Panelist

Jerald L. Scott
International Director
Special Program on Substance Abuse and Related Violence
United Methodist Church
Washington, DC

Panelist

Harry Shorestein
State Attorney
4th Judicial Circuit
Jacksonville, Florida

Panelist

Janice Eberly
Franchisee
Burger King Academy
Eugene, Oregon

Panelist

Robert J. Brennan
Lieutenant
Palo Alto Police Department
Palo Alto, California

Panelist

Sister Joanne Gribaldo
Youth Advisor
Office of the Mayor
Boston, Massachusetts

4:15 pm-4:45 pm

Closing Remarks

Andrew Cuomo
Secretary
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, DC

5:00 pm-6:00 pm

**West Lobby
Salons A & B**

Reception

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT: Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act

A major problem in our nation today is the terrifying ease with which our young people gain illegal or unintended access to guns. Firearms are now responsible for 12 percent of fatalities among all American children and teenagers. Criminal use of firearms by young people is a national tragedy. Between 1984 and 1994, the number of juvenile offenders committing homicides by firearms nearly quadrupled. Moreover, firearms are the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths among children ages 5-14 and are now the primary method by which young people commit suicide. A recent study supported by the Department of Justice found that slightly more than half of all privately owned firearms were stored unlocked and approximately one-third of all handguns were stored both loaded and unlocked. We must do all we can to prevent both illegal and unintended access to guns by juveniles.

To address this issue, my Administration has consistently called for toughening our laws to help reduce youth gun violence. Specifically, we have fought for and gained passage of: (1) the Brady Act, to allow local law enforcement to conduct background checks before handguns are sold; (2) the Assault Weapons Ban, to keep deadly assault weapons off the streets; (3) the Gun-Free Schools Act, to establish a policy of "zero tolerance" for guns in our schools; and (4) the Youth Handgun Safety Act, to prohibit, in most circumstances, the transfer to or possession of a handgun by a juvenile.

More recently, we proposed comprehensive juvenile crime legislation that, among other things, would continue to crack down on youth gun violence by increasing penalties for transferring a firearm to juveniles, prohibiting violent juveniles from owning firearms as adults, and requiring federal firearms licensees (FFLs) to provide a child safety lock with every gun sold. I hope Congress will enact these important measures as soon as possible.

Until Congress acts, however, there is more we can do to keep guns out of the hands of our nation's youth. Existing law already bans the transfer of handguns to minors and juvenile possession of handguns, except in specified circumstances, and grants the Treasury Department authority to prescribe rules and regulations to implement this provision. I direct you to take the authorized steps necessary to enforce the provisions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- and specifically, consistent with your statutory authority, to promptly publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations requiring that signs be posted on the premises of FFLs and that written notification be issued with each handgun sold to non-licensees warning that:

- (1) federal law prohibits, except in certain limited circumstances, anyone under the age of 18 from knowingly possessing a handgun, or any adult from transferring a handgun to such a minor;
- (2) violation of the prohibition of transferring a handgun to a minor is, under certain

circumstances, punishable for up to 10 years in prison;

- (3) handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
- (4) safely storing and locking handguns away from children can help ensure compliance with federal law.

I also direct you to provide me with a written status report within 60 days on how you will carry out this directive.

Your implementation of this directive will help inform gun purchasers about their responsibility under federal law to keep handguns from our children. It will also ensure that gun purchasers are warned about the frequency with which handguns kill or injure our kids.

WJC

June 10, 1997

JUVENILE JUSTICE SPEECH

DATE: June 11, 1997
LOCATION: Georgetown University Conference Center
BRIEFING TIME: 11:00 am - 11:30 am
EVENT TIME: 11:50 am - 12:30 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed/Rahm Emanuel

I. PURPOSE

To highlight your ongoing commitment to combating juvenile crime, and announce a new initiative to keep guns out of the hands of juveniles.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be the keynote luncheon speaker at the Department of Justice Conference entitled, "Curbing Youth Violence and drugs: Communities Working Together." This day-long conference is timed to coincide with the ongoing debate in Congress on the youth violence and anti-gang legislation. The conference consists of four panel discussions that are aimed at highlighting the essential components of the Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative: (1) targeting guns and drugs; (2) targeting gang violence; (3) enforcement strategies that work; and (4) prevention and intervention strategies that work. You will speak after the first two panels. Secretary Cuomo will close the Conference after panels three and four.

In addition to calling on Congress to send you a tough juvenile crime bill, you will be announcing that you are directing the Treasury Department -- within its existing authority to regulate Federal Firearms licensors (FFLs) -- to issue regulations requiring FFLs to post signs and issue written warnings with each handgun sold that:

- (1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor, or for minors to possess a handgun;
- (2) State that violation of the prohibition on transferring a handgun to a juvenile is punishable, in some circumstances, by up to 10 years in prison;
- (3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
- (4) Suggest that safely storing and locking handguns can help ensure compliance

with this law.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Erskine Bowles
Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed
John Hilley
Jose Cerda
Michael Waldman

Event Participants:

Attorney General Reno
Father O'Donovan, President of Georgetown University
Undersecretary of Treasury Ray Kelly

The audience will consist of approximately 200 local law enforcement, prevention specialists, juvenile justice advocates and youth workers. The 26 people participating in the panel discussions throughout the day and representatives from the national law enforcement organizations will be in the front row. *Jim Brady, who has endorsed your directive, will also be in the front row.*

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Father O'Donovan will make welcoming remarks and announce you, Attorney General Reno, and Undersecretary Kelly onto the stage.
- Undersecretary Kelly will make remarks.
- Attorney General will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

Crime-Safety
Lock

DRAFT -- DRAFT -- DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT: Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act

A major problem in our nation today is the terrifying ease with which our young people gain illegal or unintended access to guns. Firearms are now responsible for 12 percent of fatalities among all American children and teenagers. Criminal use of firearms by young people is a national tragedy. Between 1984 and 1994, the number of juvenile offenders committing homicides by firearms nearly quadrupled. Moreover, firearms are the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths among children ages 5-14 and are now the primary method by which young people commit suicide. A recent study supported by the Department of Justice found that slightly more than half of all privately owned firearms were stored unlocked and approximately one-third of all handguns were stored both loaded and unlocked. We must do all we can to prevent both illegal and unintended access to guns by juveniles.

To address this issue, my Administration has consistently called for toughening our laws to help reduce youth gun violence. Specifically, we have fought for and gained passage of: (1) the Brady Act, to allow local law enforcement to conduct background checks before handguns are sold; (2) the Assault Weapons Ban, to keep deadly assault weapons off the streets; (3) the Gun-Free Schools Act, to establish a policy of "zero tolerance" for guns in our schools; and (4) the Youth Handgun Safety Act, to prohibit, in most circumstances, the transfer to or possession of a handgun by a juvenile.

More recently, we proposed comprehensive juvenile crime legislation that, among other things, would continue to crack down on youth gun violence by increasing penalties for transferring a firearm to juveniles, prohibiting violent juveniles from owning firearms as adults, and requiring federal firearms licensees (FFLs) to provide a child safety lock with every gun sold. I hope Congress will enact these important measures as soon as possible.

Until Congress acts, however, there is more we can do to keep guns out of the hands of our nation's youth. Existing law already bans the transfer of handguns to minors and juvenile possession of handguns, except in specified circumstances, and grants the Treasury Department authority to prescribe rules and regulations to implement this provision. I direct you to take the authorized steps necessary ~~to do everything in your power~~ to enforce the provisions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- and specifically, to promptly publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations requiring that FFLs post signs on their premises and issue written notification with each handgun sold to non-licensees warning that:

, discussed w/ your stat auth,

- (1) federal law prohibits, except in certain limited circumstances, anyone under the age of 18 from knowingly possessing a handgun, or any adult from transferring a handgun to such a minor;
- (2) violation of the prohibition of transferring a handgun to a minor is, under certain circumstances, punishable by up to 10 years in prison;
- (3) handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
- (4) safely storing and locking handguns away from children ^{will} ~~can~~ help ensure compliance with federal law.

I also direct you to provide me with a written status report within 60 days on how you will carry out this directive.

Your implementation of this directive will help inform gun purchasers about their responsibility under federal law to keep handguns from our children. It will also ensure that gun purchasers are warned about the frequency with which handguns kill or injure our kids.

WJC