

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 30, 1999

Dear Mr. Leader:

I understand that the House and Senate do not intend to appoint conferees to begin reconciling differences between their juvenile crime bills until some time after the Fourth of July recess. This is a grave mistake. I urge you to reconsider this decision and appoint conferees before the Congressional recess.

We must do everything possible to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and children. The common sense gun measures included in the Senate-passed bill - especially closing the gun show loophole - would save lives. Congress should make such measures the law of the land without further delay.

In the House, the gun lobby's strategy of delay after delay helped block meaningful gun legislation. Every day in America another 13 children die because of gun violence. I urge you to put the safety of the American people ahead of the interests of the gun lobby and move quickly to enact a juvenile crime bill that strengthens our gun laws.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Trent Lott
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,



The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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Jose Cerda III

06/14/99 01:06:31 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP@EOP, Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Courtney O. Gregoire/OPD/EOP@EOP, Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: Summary of Amendments filed is now posted on rules web page

I'll also send around a hard copy to everyone...jc3

152 D's Yes
18 R's Yes
10 D LY
10 D ?
5 D NA
10 R LY
10 R ?
17 R's

63 34

Committee on Rules

U.S. House of Representatives

106th Congress

June 14, 1999 (11:30 a.m.)

**Summary of Amendments Submitted to the Rules
Committee
on H.R. 1501, Consequences for Juvenile Offenders Act
of 1999**

(in alphabetical order)

Aderholt #76 Allows states to publicly display the Ten Commandments under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. Would not require the display of the Ten Commandments, but rather would declare the power to do so to be among the powers reserved to the States respectively.

Baldwin #62 Authorizes the Families and Schools Together (FAST) Program under the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants section of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Barr #138 Amendment in the nature of a substitute. Authorizes grants to States for State and local government; provides juvenile justice reform; increases the enforcement of federal firearms laws; limits juvenile access to firearms and explosives through increased penalties and sentences; prevents criminal access to firearms and explosives through in-state gun checks; punishes and deters criminal use of firearms and explosives; punishes gang violence and drug trafficking to minors through increased penalties; and limits the distribution of violent and sexually explicit material to children.

Barr #139 Allows for a vote on the criminal justice and juvenile crime reform elements without gun control provisions included; retains provisions streamlining juvenile justice procedure; takes steps to increase enforcement of existing gun laws, limits juvenile access to guns and explosives, protects the privacy of gun owners and raises penalties for the illegal use of, or trafficking in, firearms.

Barr #140 Provides that school personnel may discipline a child with a disability who carries or possesses a gun or firearm to or at school, on school premises, or to or at school functions in the same manner that such personnel may punish a child without a disability.

Barr #141 Designates the power to display the Ten Commandments on or within property owned or administered by the several States or educational institutions to the States exclusively. Provides that the expression of religious faith by individual persons on or within this "state" property is among an individual's secured rights and that no State shall deprive an individual of this right.

Barr #142 Establishes a select committee to be known as the "Select Committee on Youth Violence" to conduct a full investigation of all matters relating to youth violence. The Speaker appoints 10 House of Representatives

members (no more than half from the same political party). Select Committee shall meet and hold hearings if it decides they are necessary. It shall present, as soon as practicable during the present Congress, a final report that details the Committee's findings and recommendations resulting from the investigation. This report will be referred to specific Committees as they relate to the issues involved.

Berkley/Udall #25 Authorizes \$600 million in funding for after-school programs, developed by communities, such as mentoring, academic assistance, recreation, technology and job skills training, and drug, alcohol, and gang prevention programs.

Bilbray #67 Amends Section 1111(a) of title 18, U.S. Code so that a murder committed with the use of a semiautomatic assault weapon or a large capacity ammunition feeding device (weapons banned by the 1994 Assault Weapon Ban) would be considered in the first degree.

Blagojevich/Waxman #120

Regulates the 50 caliber sniper weapon as a destructive device under the National Firearms Act.

Blagojevich/Waxman #121

Bans the sale of military-styled armor piercing and armor piercing incendiary ammunition that can pierce ballistic glass and armored vehicles, according to a performance-based test administered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Blagojevich/Lowey #122

Raises the age for handgun "possession" for juveniles from 18 to 21 years old, unless that juvenile: (1) has reason to possess a handgun in the course of employment, ranching or farming, target practice, hunting, or the instruction in the safe and lawful use of a handgun; (2) has prior written consent from a parent or guardian who is not prohibited by law from possessing a handgun; (3) is a member of the Armed Forces or the National Guard of the United States; or (4) is using the weapon in self-defense.

Blagojevich/Lowey #151

Late. Raises the age for the "possession" of handguns, assault weapons and high capacity magazine clips to 21 years old. Would not affect handgun possession rights for a juvenile under the age of 21 who: 1) have reason to possess a handgun in the course of employment, in the course of ranching or farming related to activities at the residence of the juvenile, target practice, hunting, or a course of instruction in the safe and lawful use of a handgun; or 2) with the prior written consent of the juvenile's parent or guardian who is not prohibited by any law from possessing a firearm; or 3) is a safe member of the Armed Forces or the National Guard of the United States; or 4) if the weapon is used in self defense by the juvenile.

Burton/Markey #89 National Youth Violence Commission Act. Establishes the Commission with 16 members. The Commission shall "conduct a comprehensive factual study of incidents of youth violence to determine the root causes of such violence." The Commission shall issue a report in one year including its conclusions and recommendations. Authorizes the appropriation of necessary sums. Terminates the Commission 30 days after it submits its

report.

Canady #95 18 U.S.C. section 1470 provides an increased penalty for the transportation and sale to minors under age 16 of obscene material, material which is illegal under 18 U.S.C. sections 1465 and 1466. This amendment to section 1470 would raise the age of minors under section 1470 from 16 to 18 years.

Capuano #3 Recognizes state and local juvenile witness assistance programs as authorized activities eligible for the bill's block grant funds.

Carson #49 Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe such regulations governing the design, manufacture, and performance of, and commerce in, handgun discharge protection products as are necessary to reduce or prevent unreasonable risk of injury to children from the unintentional discharge of handguns.

Chenoweth #107 Amends House Rules to require a two-thirds vote for the consideration of any bill that would establish a system of registration of firearms or firearm owners.

Chenoweth #108 Prohibits a federal judge from interfering, prohibiting, or limiting any voluntary school prayer in any public or private elementary or secondary school.

Chenoweth #109 Allows a cause of action for any person injured by the production or distribution of violence-inducing material to children who can demonstrate that the material was a proximate cause of his injury. Allows for recovery of actual and punitive damages, and attorney's fees.

Coburn # 170 Late. Prohibits the presentation of works of art or entertainment that includes any representation of acts of force or violence committed with a gun. Such works may not be produced on federal property, transmitted over telephone lines regulated by the Federal Communications Commission, or presented by any holder of a broadcast license from the Federal Communications Commission.

Coburn #171 Late. Applies nationally gun control laws in the District of Columbia. Prohibits the possession of firearms by persons other than police officers, bona fide security guards, members of the armed forces or National Guard, and licensed manufacturers and dealers.

Conyers #137 Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. Amends title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.) and authorizes the Department of Justice to make grants to states and units of local government. Retains four core protections for juveniles, including the fundamental tenet of the juvenile justice system, that juvenile delinquents shall not be jailed with adult criminals; retains basic labor protections afforded state juvenile justice and youth service workers; consolidates the discretionary program for Mentoring, State Challenge Activities, Boot Camps, and the Title V Delinquency Prevention Block Grant Program into a flexible Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant Program; prohibits evasion of the Brady law by requiring background checks on all gun show transactions, enhances law enforcement's ability to trace used guns if those guns are used in crimes, and uses the existing framework of federally-licensed firearms licensees to do background checks on behalf of unlicensed sellers at gun shows; makes it unlawful for any person adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent for serious drug

offenses or violent felonies to possess firearms; extends the juvenile handgun ban to include "grandfathered" assault weapons, and prohibits the sale, delivery or transfer of a handgun by a licensed manufacturer, importer or dealer unless the transferee was provided with a secure gun storage or safety device; bans the importation of all feeding devices with a capacity of more than 10 rounds of ammunition; requires thefts from common carriers to be reported, and allows federal firearms licensees to voluntarily submit business records to ATF. The title also increases penalties on gun kingpins, for the most serious recordkeeping violations committed by federal firearms licensee, for firearm conspiracy, and for knowingly transporting or possessing a firearm with an obliterated or altered serial number; requires that the National Institutes of Health conduct a study of the effects of video games and music on child development and youth violence. The study would address whether, and to what extent, video games and music (1) affect the psychological and emotional development of juveniles and (2) contribute to youth violence; authorizes \$500 million under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 for the "Cops on the Beat" grant program through fiscal year 2002; funds \$700 million for crisis prevention counselors and anti-violence initiatives for each of the fiscal years 2000 through 2004.

Crowley #26 Bans the sale of firearms, ammunition or explosives over the Internet.

Cunningham/Gekas/Traficant #47

Allows qualified current and former law enforcement officers to carry a concealed weapon, allowing them to continue to serve our communities as safety personnel.

Cunningham #48 "Matthew's Law" directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to increase the penalties, providing a sentencing enhancement of not less than 5 levels above the offense level, for criminals who commit violence against children under the age of 13. Allows state and local police to request assistance from the FBI when investigating the murder of a child.

Davis (IL) #81 Creates anger management and conflict resolution programs.

Davis (IL) #82 Creates a requirement of counsel before a minor can waive counsel.

Davis (VA) #164 Establishes the mandatory transfer of a secure gun storage or safety device with the transfer of any handgun from a licensed manufacturer, importer, or dealer; establishes criteria for the liability of a gun owner should his or her gun be used in an unlawful act.

DeLay #23 Amends the Federal judicial code to deny Federal courts, in a civil action regarding prison conditions, from carrying out any order that would result in the release from, or non-admission to, a prison of any person subject to incarceration.

DeLauro/Cardin/Carson/Millender-McDonald/Jackson-Lee #74

Requires federally licensed firearms dealers to provide a gun locking device when a handgun is sold or transferred. (drafted to H.R. 2037)

DeLauro/Cardin/Carson/Millender-McDonald/Jackson-Lee #75

Requires federally licensed firearms dealers to provide a gun locking device when a handgun is sold or transferred. (drafted to H.R. 1501)

DeMint #59 Ensures that students, when exercising their First Amendment right to freedom of religious expression, are not considered entities of the government and, therefore, in violation of the Establishment Clause; and ensures that each side pays its own attorney fees in cases involving student freedom of expression when challenged under the Establishment Clause.

Dingell/Oberstar/Stenholm/Tanner/Cramer/John #168

Late. Clarifies when a firearms transaction takes place; makes sure that national instant check system doesn't shut down gun shows; ensures that interstate theft of firearms is reduced by allowing dealers to transfer inventories directly in person, rather than through a common carrier; requires an enhanced penalty for using a large capacity ammunition feeding device during a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime. 24-hrs.
?

Doolittle #157 Late. Provides that none of the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to the provisions in the bill may be used for any jurisdiction which prohibits or imposes sanctions on the use by parents of reasonable corporal punishment.

Doolittle #158 Late. Sense of the Congress that the Second Amendment protects the unalienable right of individuals to keep and use firearms to protect themselves.

Doolittle #159 Late. Requires registration of firearms.

Doolittle #160 Late. Bans the use of firearms.

Dreier #80 Expands the authorized uses of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants created by H.R. 1501 to include pro-active programs, such as anti-gang programs, developed by law-enforcement agencies to combat juvenile crime.

Dunn/DeFazio #113 Adds to the list of allowable expenditures under the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program, a program or policy to hold juveniles who bring firearms on school grounds. The holding period would allow these juveniles to be brought to an appropriate facility to receive guidance counseling or a mental health evaluation.

Emerson/Salmon/Kingston/Knollenberg/Wamp #18

Sense of the Congress condemning the entertainment industry for its use of pointless acts of brutality in movies, television, music, and video games.

Fletcher #84 Allows state and local education agencies to form partnerships designed to implement character education programs that reflect the values of parents, teachers, and local communities, and incorporate elements of good character, including honesty, citizenship, courage, respect, personal responsibility and trustworthiness.

Fletcher #85 Amendment to the amendment of Mr. Goodling to H.R. 1501. Allows state and local education agencies to form partnerships designed to implement character education programs that reflect the values of parents, teachers, and local communities, and incorporate elements of good character, including honesty, citizenship, courage, respect, personal responsibility and

trustworthiness.

Forbes #22 Imposes severe mandatory jail terms on offenders who possess, brandish or discharge a firearm during the commission of a felony. Terms of imprisonment are 10 years for possession, 20 years for brandishing, 25 years for discharging and 30 years to life for discharging a firearm and injuring another person would be in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed by the court for the felony.

Frank #169 Late. Establishes a new Section 3 to provide for the Community of Caring Program.

Franks #100 Creates Character Education Programs in schools to combat school violence.

Franks/Pickering #101

Requires schools and libraries to install filtering or blocking technology on their computers to filter out material deemed harmful to minors, if they accept federal funds from the E-Rate (Universal Service Fund) to connect to the Internet. Requires schools and libraries (when being used by minors) to install the technology on every computer with Internet access. Leaves it up to the school or library board to determine the type of filtering technology to use.

Gallegly #32 Makes it a federal crime to create, sell, or possess depictions of animal cruelty with the intent of placing that depiction in interstate or foreign commerce for commercial gain.

Gallegly #165 Late. Makes it a federal crime to recruit persons who use interstate or foreign commerce to recruit another person to become a member of a criminal street gang.

Gejdenson #41 Directs the Secretary of Education to provide grants to institutions which provide early childhood education training programs, in order to allow them to include violence prevention training as a part of their preparation for early childhood development and education careers. Authorizes the Secretary to provide an annual amount of \$15 million from FY 2000 through FY 2004.

Gekas #156 Late. Deletes language that would have required prosecution in all firearms cases referred to a U.S. Attorney and clarifies that instead "appropriate circumstances" should govern that prosecutorial decision.

Gilman #129 Strengthens the "Demo Project" by (1) making sure not to leave out children of working parents in crime prevention programs; and (2) introducing the requirement of research-based factors or activities that will allow youth to resist known high-risk behaviors that ultimately lead to crime and violence among youth.

Gilman #148 WITHDRAWN. Late. Seeks to accomplish 5 goals related to the reduction of violent crime: 1) elimination of the Convicted Offender DNA Backlog; 2) elimination of Violent Crime DNA Casework Backlog; 3) statutory language to bring the eight non-participating states in line with the FBI's CODIS system; 4) language requiring juvenile offenders convicted of violent offenses to be included in the CODIS; and 5) the authorization of a Violent Crime Casework and Offender DNA Backlog Study.

Goode #166 Late. Repeals D.C. Law 1-85, which prohibits D.C. residents from possessing a firearm, to allow D.C. residents the right to protect and defend themselves.

Goode #167 Late. Prohibits the consideration of gun registration legislation unless 2/3 of the House vote in favor of waiving the provisions of this subsection.

Goodling #154 Late. Revises the current Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to provide States and local governments increased flexibility in how they address issues related to juvenile crime; consolidates existing discretionary grant programs into a flexible block grant to the States to be used for prevention activities.

Goss #11 Provides 4 new federal district judges for the middle district of Florida, 3 for Arizona, and 2 for Nevada.

Green (WI) #37 Requires mandatory life imprisonment for an offender convicted of a second sex offense against a child.

Hayes #150 Late. Authorizing grants issuing funding for school systems to voluntarily include in its curriculum "character" based education for all schools wishing to teach: History of Law and the Constitution, Code of Hammurabi, and the Ten Commandments.

Hill #149 Allows school personnel to impose discipline against a child with a disability to the same extent as the discipline would be applied to children without disabilities when the child carries a weapon to school.

Holt #63 Calls on Internet service providers with more than 50,000 customers to provide Internet filtering or screening software at cost to new customers.

Hostettler #14 Clarifies that transfers of firearms between individuals, who are not licensed firearms dealers, are not subject to the National Instant Check.

Hostettler #15 Adds the element of intent to do harm to Section 922(q)(2)(A) of title 18, which prohibits a person from knowingly possessing a firearm in a school zone and also strikes exceptions to this provision.

Hunter #145 Late. Establishes the Entertainment Product Rating Commission to develop and administer a universal rating system to be applied to all mass market entertainment products including movies, videos, video games and sound recordings. Commission is made up of 13 members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Makes it unlawful to sell, rent or display to a minor a mass marketed entertainment product that does not adhere to the rating system established by the Commission. Makes it unlawful for a minor to purchase or rent any mass marketed entertainment product in accordance to the commission established rating system. (?)

Hunter #146 Late. Establishes a new tort law that will hold distributors of material, that a reasonable person would consider harmful to a child, civilly liable if said material is accessed by a child and causes harm.

Hunter #147 Late. Allows a law-abiding citizens in the District of Columbia to possess a loaded handgun in their home for purposes of home and family protection.

Hutchinson #68 Makes it unlawful to transfer any firearm to a juvenile if the transferor knows or has reason to believe that the firearm will be used in a school zone or in the commission of a serious violent felony.

Hutchinson #69 Adds a new category of permissive uses for grant money authorized under the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants in the bill to allow states and localities to use funds in the bill to implement "restorative justice" programs.

Hyde #112 Prohibits the selling, loaning, sending, or exhibiting of any picture, sculpture, video game, movie, book, magazine, photograph, drawing, picture, or similar visual representation or sound recording to a minor under the age of seventeen for monetary consideration which contains explicit sexual or violent material that fails to qualify for First Amendment protection; Expresses the sense of the Congress that retail establishments engaged in the sale of sound recordings should make available for on-site review, upon the request of a person over 18, the lyrics that come packaged with any sound recording that the retail establishment offers for sale and that the retail establishment should post a conspicuous notice of the right for parents to review lyrics; requires the National Institutes of Health to conduct a study of the effects of video games and music on child development and youth violence; provides a three-year antitrust exemption to the entertainment industry to have joint discussions for the purpose of developing voluntary guidelines to alleviate the negative impact of violence, sexual content, criminal behavior, and other subjects not appropriate for children in entertainment material; authorizes the Attorney General to award \$5 million annually for five years to the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise ("National Center") for the purpose of funding direct demonstration operations and program development grants to community organizations in nine cities. *

Hyde #143 Late. Bans the importation of large capacity ammunition feeding devices; that is clips, magazines and other devices that hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition.

Hyde #144 Prohibits a person who is less than 21 from purchasing, or attempting to purchase, a handgun, a semiautomatic assault weapon, ammunition, or a large capacity feeding device.

Hyde #163 *Waiting for summary*

Istook #152 Late. States Congress' finding that nothing in the Constitution prevents voluntary school prayer. Declares that voluntary school prayer in public schools and extra curricular activities is not prohibited and federal law cannot be used to award legal fees to challenge this declaration.

Istook #153 Late. Requires the notification of parents before school officials provide contraceptives to students. Encourages parental involvement, and alerts parents to possible at-risk behavior. ?

Jackson-Lee #90 Provides for the hiring of 200 additional agents by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) over five years. Authorizes appropriations.

Jackson-Lee #91 Disqualifies applicants for grants under H.R. 1501 who do not restrict juveniles from entering gun shows unless they are accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.

Jackson-Lee/Carson/Millender-McDonald #92

Child Handgun Injury Prevention Act. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to develop regulations governing the manufacture of child safety locks for firearms. Requires that such regulations, at a minimum, set forth a minimum safety standard that such a product must meet in order to be manufactured, sold, transferred, or delivered consistent with this amendment. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an order: 1) prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transfer, or delivery of a product which the Secretary finds has been designed, or has been or is intended to be manufactured, transferred, or distributed in violation of this amendment; and 2) requiring the manufacturer of, and any dealer in, a product which the Secretary finds to violate such provision to provide notice of the risks associated with the product; to bring the product into conformity with regulations prescribed by this amendment; to repair, replace, refund the purchase price of, or recall, the product; or to submit to the Secretary a satisfactory plan for implementation of any such action. Authorizes the Secretary to enforce these provisions through inspections. Prohibits the transfer, sale, or delivery to any person any handgun without a product that fails to meet the minimum standards set for by the Secretary. Prohibits the transfer, sale, or delivery of a handgun without specified warning label, attached by a method prescribed by the Secretary. Makes exceptions for Federal, state and local governments. Authorizes the Secretary to assess civil penalties, and to revoke a Federal firearms license, under specified circumstances. Creates a private right of action for damages by persons aggrieved by a violation of this amendment. Sets forth criminal penalties for violations. Requires reporting by manufacturers, importers, and dealers to the Secretary for fatal incidents involving their products. Includes language allowing States laws to afford greater protections for children regarding handguns than is afforded by this amendment. Provides for local gun safety education programs through a grant process administered by the Attorney General. Includes provisions requiring education programs to be conducted by law enforcement agencies be on gun safety, and that they be offered at times convenient to parents.

Jackson-Lee/Carson/Millender-McDonald #93

Requires the provision of a secure gun storage or safety device in connection with the transfer of a handgun.

Kasich #172 Late. Reduces juvenile crime by providing increased funding for 501(c)(3) charitable organizations, including those which work with low-income youth. Provides for a tax credit against State income taxes of up to \$250 (\$500 for married couples) for contributions to 501(c)(3) charitable organizations whose primary purpose is the prevention or alleviation of poverty.

Kasich #173 Late. Reduces juvenile crime by allowing businesses to contribute the use of property to those working with youth without fear of a liability.

Kasich #174 Late. Reduces juvenile crime by expanding the role of charitable and faith-based organizations in our society.

Kasich #175 Late. Reduces juvenile crime by allowing individuals to roll assets from an IRA into a charity or a deferred charitable gift without incurring any income tax consequences.

Kelly #55 Toughens penalties against any person who takes a child, 18 years of

age or younger, hostage in order to resist any officer or court in the U.S., or to compel the federal government to do or to abstain from any act.

Kelly #56 Seeks to increase the mandatory minimum penalties for individuals who possess, brandish, or discharge a firearm during the commission of a federal crime which is violent or involves drug-trafficking.

Kelly #132 Clarifies that the term "device" means something which is added to the firearm to be easily removed for the purposes of making it inoperable.

Kelly #133 Broadens the federal definition of stalking to include interstate commerce, which can include e-mail, telephone, and other forms of interstate communication as a means of stalking; broadens the intent to harm element of the current federal stalking law; expands the definition of "immediate family" of the victim; adds new provisions including bail restrictions when the accused has a prior conviction of a crime of violence; immediate protection orders at the time of sentencing that can only be removed by the victim; and increased sentencing guidelines for a defendant with a prior conviction of a crime of violence against the same victim.

Kennedy #6 Establishes a grant program for gun recovery programs that are run by local communities or states.

Klink #136 Specifies that state will only receive grants if they charge and adjudicate at least 30% of the juveniles who were suspended or expelled for possessing a gun in school. ?

Kucinich #40 Assists states in obtaining assistance in compiling the records of violent juveniles and establishing statewide computer systems for their records. In addition, states would have the option of making these records available to the National Crime Information Center and the FBI where they could be assessed by law enforcement officials from other states.

Kuykendall/Kelly #131

Increases federal stalking provisions and penalties to include interstate mail and e-mail and prohibits the impersonation of an individual for the purposes of causing the impersonated individual physical harm.

Latham #8 Amends the Controlled Substances Act to provide a civil remedy for victims of illegal drugs - holds any person who manufactures or distributes a controlled substance in felony violation of the Controlled Substances Act liable for any party harmed directly or indirectly, by the use of that controlled substance.

Lofgren/Meehan/DeGette #94

To ban the importation of large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

Lucas (KY) #29 Commissions a study, jointly conducted by the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney General, on marketing practices of motion picture, recording and video/personal computer game industries to examine the extent to which these industries target the marketing of violent, sexually explicit, or other unsuitable material to minors.

McCarthy #103 Establishes and maintains, through Justice Accountability Block Grants and in consultation with the CDC, children's firearm-related

injury surveillance systems that are compatible and coordinated among the states.

McCarthy/Roukema/Blagojevich #104 ✗

Extends Brady background checks to gun shows to prevent firearms from being sold to children and felons.

McIntosh #60 Prohibits depictions of gun violence in television advertisements for motion pictures and computer games which contain gun violence. ?

McIntosh #61 Provides limited civil litigation immunity for teachers, principals, local school board members, and other education professionals who engage in reasonable actions to maintain order, discipline, and a positive education environment in America's schools and classrooms. ?

McCullum #42 Authorizes four additional judgeships for the Middle District of Florida; three for the District of Arizona; and two for the District of Nevada.

McCullum #123 WITHDRAWN. Title I -Consequences For Juvenile Offenders Act of 1999

This title only makes minor and technical changes to H.R. 1501

Title II - Juvenile Justice Reform

This title exclusively addresses the already existing federal juvenile justice system (codified at Title 18, United States Code, section 5032 et. seq.) and strengthens the federal system by providing increased protection for the community and holding juveniles accountable for their actions. These reforms will help to ensure that prosecution of serious juvenile offenders who are subject to federal jurisdiction is more swift and certain, and that punishment of juvenile offenders will be commensurate with the seriousness of the crimes committed.

Section 201. Delinquency proceedings or criminal prosecutions in district courts.

This section simplifies and strengthens the antiquated federal procedures involved in proceeding against a juvenile in the federal system, and as an adult. It does so by bringing federal law into conformity with that of many states by giving prosecutors, rather than the courts, the discretion to charge a juvenile alleged to have committed certain serious felonies as an adult or as a juvenile.

Section 202. Custody prior to appearance before judicial officer.

This section contains minor changes to current law so as to clarify that the procedures applicable to the arrest of a juvenile prior to the formal filing of charges apply whether or not it is anticipated that the juvenile will be charged as a juvenile or as an adult.

Section 203. Technical and conforming amendments to section 5034.

This section makes merely technical and conforming amendments to section 5034, clarifying that it applies to juvenile proceedings only.

Section 204. Detention prior to disposition or sentencing.

Section 204 relates to the detention of juvenile offenders prior to disposition or sentencing. Specifically, it provides that juvenile offenders being prosecuted as adults but not yet convicted must be placed in a suitable juvenile facility located within, or a reasonable distance from, the district in which the juvenile is being prosecuted. In order to protect the safety of these younger offenders, the section requires that such juveniles not be detained prior to sentencing in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult prisoners.

The requirement of current law that a juvenile may not be detained prior to disposition or after conviction in any institution in which the juvenile has regular contact with adult prisoners is retained.

Section 205. Speedy trial.

This section would extend the time period within which federal juvenile delinquency proceedings must begin from 30 days to 45 days. This additional time is necessary, particularly in cases involving both adult and juvenile defendants such as in the prosecution of gangs, to protect witnesses and critical evidence by ensuring that the trial of a juvenile does not proceed before the case against the adults.

Section 206. Disposition; availability of increased detention, fines and supervised release for juvenile offenders.

Section 106 makes fines and supervised release, which are not presently sentencing options, available for adjudicated delinquents (in addition to probation and detention). This section would also increase the maximum confinement period for an adjudicated delinquent to ten years or through age 25 to give judges increased sentencing flexibility for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent for serious offenses. The section also increases the maximum period for probation to the same period applicable to an adult, and applies the federal mandatory restitution requirement to juveniles.

Section 207. Juvenile records and fingerprinting.

This section provides that the records of juvenile proceedings are public records to the same extent that the record of adult criminal proceedings would be public, and that such records are to be made available for official purposes, including disclosure to victims and school officials. This section further provides that the fingerprints and photographs of juveniles tried as adults are to be made available to the same extent as those of adults.

Section 208. Technical amendments of section 5031 and 5034.

This section makes technical and conforming amendments to sections 5031 and 5034.

Section 209. Clerical amendments to table of sections for chapter 403.

Title III - Effective Enforcement of Federal Firearms Laws

Sec. 301. Armed criminal apprehension program.

This section requires the Justice Department to establish an "Armed Criminal Apprehension Program" in each U.S. Attorney's Office. Under the program, every U.S. Attorney would designate one or more AUSA(s) to prosecute

firearms offenses and coordinate with state and local authorities for more effective enforcement.

Sec. 302. Annual reports.

This section requires the Attorney General to annually report to Congress on the results of the program.

Sec. 303. authorization of appropriations.

This section authorizes the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 to carry out the requirements of the program, including hiring BATF agents to investigate firearms offenses.

Sec. 304. Cross-designation of federal prosecutors.

This section permits U.S. Attorneys to cross-designate AUSAs in order to prosecute state firearms offenses in state courts.

Title IV - Limiting Juvenile Access To Firearms and Explosives

Section 401. Increased penalties for unlawful juvenile possession of firearms.

This section increases the maximum penalty that may be imposed on juveniles who illegally possess a firearm to one year. It also increases to five years the maximum penalty for illegal possession of a firearm with the intent to take it into a school zone, or knowing that another juvenile will take it to a school zone. It increases to 20 years the maximum penalty for illegal possession with the intent to commit a serious violent felony, or knowing that another juvenile will commit a serious violent felony.

Section 402. Increased penalties and mandatory minimum sentence for unlawful transfer to juvenile.

Section 402 increases the maximum penalty that may be imposed on adults who illegally transfer firearms to juveniles to five years. It provides for a mandatory minimum sentence of not less than 3 years and not more than 20 for an adult who illegally transfers a firearm to a juvenile knowing that a juvenile intended to take it to a school zone. It also provides for a mandatory minimum sentence of not less than 10 years and not more than 20 years for an adult who illegally transfers a firearm to a juvenile knowing that a juvenile will commit a serious violent felony.

Section 403. Prohibiting juveniles from possessing assault weapons.

Section 403 makes it a crime for juveniles to possess semiautomatic assault weapons or large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

Section 404. Prohibiting possession of explosives by juveniles and young adults.

Section 404 prohibits any person under 21 from sending, receiving, or possessing explosive materials. Under current law, the distribution of explosive materials to persons under 21 is prohibited but there is no punishment for the possession of such materials by persons under 21 nor are persons under 21 prohibited from shipping or transporting explosive materials.

Title V - Preventing Criminal Access to Firearms and Explosives

Section 501. Criminal prohibition on distribution of certain information relating to explosives, destructive devices, and weapons of mass destruction.

This section prohibits the distribution of certain information relating to explosives, destructive devices, and weapons of mass destruction.

Section 502. Requiring thefts from common carriers to be reported.

This section requires common carriers or contract carriers to report the theft or loss of a firearm within 48 hours after the theft or loss is discovered.

Section 503. Voluntary submission of dealer's records.

This section allows federal firearms licensees to voluntarily submit business records to ATF. Currently, if a licensee's records are more than 20 years old, the licensee may retain them or destroy them; a licensee may not transfer them to the ATF.

Section 504. Grant program for juvenile records.

Section 407 establishes a grant program to help states implement juvenile record-keeping reforms to improve the quality and accessibility of juvenile records and to ensure juvenile records are routinely available for background checks in connection with the transfer of a firearm.

Title VI -- Punishing And Deterring Criminal Use of Firearms and Explosives

Section 601. Mandatory minimum sentence for discharging a firearm in a school zone.

This section increases the penalties for the discharge of a firearm in a school zone. If a person discharges a firearm in a school zone with reckless disregard for the safety of another, this section increases the maximum punishment to 20 years imprisonment. However, if bodily injury results from the discharge, the maximum punishment is increased to 25 years. If death results from the discharge, and the person is an adult, this section allows for the imposition of the death penalty. If death results, and the person is between the ages of 16 and 18, then the maximum punishment that may be imposed is imprisonment for life.

For persons who knowingly discharge a firearm in a school zone, section 501 creates a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 years and not more than 20 years. It creates a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years and not more than 25 years if the discharge results in serious bodily injury. If death results from the discharge of the firearm, this section requires the court to impose a punishment of life imprisonment or the death penalty if the person is 18 years of age or older, and life imprisonment if the person is between the ages of 16 and 18.

Section 602. Apprehension and procedural treatment of armed violent criminal.

This section requires Federal judges to hold a pretrial detention hearing, when requested by the Government, to determine whether a person charged with being a felon in possession of a firearm or explosive device should be granted parole prior to trial. This section also prohibits Federal judges from granting probation to any person convicted of certain gun crimes if they have previously

been convicted of a violent felony or serious drug offense.

Section 603. Increased penalties for possessing or transferring stolen firearms.

Section 603 increases the maximum penalties for transporting stolen firearms in interstate commerce and for selling, receiving, or possessing stolen firearms from 10 to 15 years.

Section 604. Increased mandatory minimum penalties for using a firearm to commit a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime.

This section increases the mandatory minimum penalty for discharging a firearm on connection with a Federal crime of violence or drug trafficking crime from 10 to 12 years and establishes a mandatory minimum penalty of not less than 15 years if the firearm is used to injure another person.

Section 605. Increased penalties for misrepresenting firearms purchase in aid of a serious violent felony.

This section increases the maximum punishment from 10 to 15 years for the crime of making false statements to a licensed dealer in order to illegally obtain a firearm if the person illegally procuring the firearm knows or has reasonable cause to know that another person would carry or possess it in the commission of a serious violent felony. The section also provides for a minimum mandatory punishment of not less than 10 years and not more than 20 if the person procuring the firearm did so for a juvenile knowing or having reasonable cause to know that the juvenile would carry or possess it in the commission of a serious violent felony.

Sec. 606. Increasing penalties for drug kingpins.

Section 606 increases the penalty for engaging in the firearms business without a license (18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(1)) from a maximum penalty of five years in prison to ten years. This section also directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to review and amend the federal sentencing guidelines to provide additional prison time for section 922(a)(1) offenses when more than 50 firearms are involved in a section 922(a)(1).

Sec. 607. Serious record keeping offenses that aid gun trafficking.

This section increases the punishment for the most serious record keeping violations committed by federal firearms licensees.

Sec. 608. Termination of firearms dealer's license upon felony conviction.

This section prohibits federal firearms licensees to continue to operate their licensed businesses after a felony conviction.

Sec. 609. Increased penalty for transactions involving firearms with obliterated serial numbers.

Section 609 raises the maximum penalty for knowingly transporting, shipping, possessing or receiving a firearm with an obliterated or altered serial number (18 U.S.C. § 922(k)) from five years to 10 years.

Sec. 610. Forfeiture for gun trafficking.

This section provides for the forfeiture of vehicles used to commit gun-running crimes, such as transporting stolen firearms, and for the proceeds of such offenses (18 U.S.C. §§ 981 and 982).

Sec. 611. Increased penalty for firearms conspiracy.

This section amends the firearms chapter of Title 18 to provide that a conspiracy to commit any violation of that chapter is punishable by the same penalties that apply to the substantive offense that was the object of the conspiracy.

Sec. 612. Gun convictions as predicate crimes for armed career criminal act.

Under current law, violent felonies and serious drug offenses are the only predicate offenses under the Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA). Section 612 adds to the list of predicate offenses in the ACCA prior convictions for violations of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) of the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA).

Sec. 613. Serious juvenile drug trafficking offenses as armed career criminal act predicates.

This section amends the Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA), 18 U.S.C. § 924(e), to permit the use of an adjudication of juvenile delinquency based on a serious drug trafficking offense as a predicate offense under the ACCA.

Sec. 614. Forfeiture of firearms used in crimes of violence and felonies.

This section adds to the authority to forfeit firearms used to commit crimes of violence and all felonies to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981 and 982. This authority is in addition to the authority already available to the Treasury under 18 U.S.C. § 924(d).

Sec. 615. Separate licenses for gunsmiths.

Section 615 establishes separate licenses for firearms dealers and gunsmiths and lower the licensing fees for gunsmiths.

Sec. 616. Permits and background checks for purchases of explosives.

This section requires a criminal background check prior to the transfer of explosive materials to non-licensed purchasers by licensed dealers. Background checks would reduce the availability of explosives to felons and others prohibited from possessing explosives and to assure that explosives are stored safely. This section would also require persons obtaining explosive materials from federally-licensed explosives dealers to obtain a federal permit.

Sec. 617. Persons prohibited from receiving or possessing explosives.

This section amends the federal explosives laws to include within the categories of "prohibited persons" who may not lawfully possess explosives the same persons who are prohibited from possessing firearms under the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA).

Title VII - Punishing Gang Violence and Drug Trafficking to Minors

Section 701. Increased mandatory minimum penalties for using minors to distribute drugs.

This section increases from one to three years the mandatory minimum penalty that is imposed on adults convicted of using minors to distribute drugs. It also increases from one to five years the mandatory minimum penalty for subsequent violations of that section.

Section 702. Increased mandatory minimum penalties for distributing drugs to minors.

This section increases from one to three years the mandatory minimum penalty that must be imposed on adults convicted of distributing drugs to minors. It also increases from one to five years the mandatory minimum penalty for subsequent violations of that section.

Section 703. Increased mandatory minimum penalties for drug trafficking in or near a school or other protected location.

This section increases from one to three years the mandatory minimum penalty that must be imposed on any person convicted of distributing, possessing with the intent to distribute, or manufacturing drugs in or within 100 feet of a school zone. It also increases from one to five years the mandatory minimum penalty for subsequent violations of that section.

Section 704. Criminal street gangs.

This section amends the provision in existing law that increases the punishment for certain crimes if they were committed by a person as part of a criminal street gang. The section adds several new crimes for which the increase may be applied, among them, crimes involving extortion and threats, gambling, obstruction of justice, money laundering, and alien smuggling. This section also amends the numerical requirement concerning the definition of a "criminal street gang" from five persons to three persons. The section requires persons receiving the sentence enhancement under the section to also be subject to criminal forfeiture for the proceeds of the offense and any property used to commit the offense.

Section 705. Increase in offense level for participation in crime as a gang member.

This provision requires the United States Sentencing Commission to amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to provide for an appropriate enhancement for any offense listed in 18 U.S.C. §521(c) if it was committed in furtherance of the activities of a criminal street gang.

Section 706. Interstate and foreign travel or transportation in aid of criminal gangs.

This section amends the current law that makes it illegal to travel or use a means of interstate commerce to distribute the proceeds of unlawful activity or to commit any crime of violence to further any unlawful activity by increasing the penalties for certain violations of the statute from 5 to 10 years. This section of the bill also amends the definition of "unlawful activity" in current law to add to it other crimes including assault with a deadly weapon, shooting at an occupied dwelling, or witness intimidation. This section also requires the United States Sentencing Commission to amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to provide for an appropriate enhancement to increase the recommended punishments for violations of this section.

Section 707. Gang-Related Witness Intimidation and Retaliation

Section 707 addresses the problem of gang-related witness intimidation by establishing a federal offense for traveling in interstate or foreign commerce with the intent to delay or influence the testimony of a witness in a State criminal proceeding by bribery, force, intimidation, or threat directed against any person, and then engaging or attempting to engage in such conduct. This section provides a sentence of imprisonment of up to 10 years, or both. The section provides, however, that if the offense results in serious bodily injury, the term of imprisonment may be up to 20 years. The section further provides, however, that if the offense results in death, the term of imprisonment may be for any term of years or for life, or the sentence may be death.

This section also establishes enhanced conspiracy penalties for obstruction of justice offenses involving victims, witnesses, and informants.

Section 707 also directs the Attorney General to survey all State and selected local witness protection and relocation programs to determine the extent and nature of such programs and the training needs of those programs. It further directs the Attorney General to use the results of the survey to make training available to State and local law enforcement agencies to assist them in developing and managing witness protection and relocation programs.

Additionally, the section promotes coordination among jurisdictions when a witness is relocated interstate, by directing the Attorney General to establish a model Memorandum of Understanding which ensures coordination among State and local witness interstate relocation programs. Finally, section 707 ensures that funding pursuant to the Byrne grant program can be used by recipients to develop and maintain witness security and relocation programs, including training of personnel in the effective management of such programs. It does so by explicitly adding such a use of funds to the list of allowable uses.

McCollum #162

Title I -Consequences For Juvenile Offenders Act of 1999

This title only makes minor and technical changes to H.R. 1501

Title II - Juvenile Justice Reform

This title exclusively addresses the already existing federal juvenile justice system (codified at Title 18, United States Code, section 5032 et. seq.) and strengthens the federal system by providing increased protection for the community and holding juveniles accountable for their actions. These reforms will help to ensure that prosecution of serious juvenile offenders who are subject to federal jurisdiction is more swift and certain, and that punishment of juvenile offenders will be commensurate with the seriousness of the crimes committed.

Section 201. Delinquency proceedings or criminal prosecutions in district courts.

This section simplifies and strengthens the antiquated federal procedures involved in proceeding against a juvenile in the federal system, and as an adult. It does so by bringing federal law into conformity with that of many states by giving prosecutors, rather than the courts, the discretion to charge a juvenile

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alleged to have committed certain serious felonies as an adult or as a juvenile.

Section 202. Custody prior to appearance before judicial officer.

This section contains minor changes to current law so as to clarify that the procedures applicable to the arrest of a juvenile prior to the formal filing of charges apply whether or not it is anticipated that the juvenile will be charged as a juvenile or as an adult.

Section 203. Technical and conforming amendments to section 5034.

This section makes merely technical and conforming amendments to section 5034, clarifying that it applies to juvenile proceedings only.

Section 204. Detention prior to disposition or sentencing.

Section 204 relates to the detention of juvenile offenders prior to disposition or sentencing. Specifically, it provides that juvenile offenders being prosecuted as adults but not yet convicted must be placed in a suitable juvenile facility located within, or a reasonable distance from, the district in which the juvenile is being prosecuted. In order to protect the safety of these younger offenders, the section requires that such juveniles not be detained prior to sentencing in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult prisoners.

The requirement of current law that a juvenile may not be detained prior to disposition or after conviction in any institution in which the juvenile has regular contact with adult prisoners is retained.

Section 205. Speedy trial.

This section would extend the time period within which federal juvenile delinquency proceedings must begin from 30 days to 45 days. This additional time is necessary, particularly in cases involving both adult and juvenile defendants such as in the prosecution of gangs, to protect witnesses and critical evidence by ensuring that the trial of a juvenile does not proceed before the case against the adults.

Section 206. Disposition; availability of increased detention, fines and supervised release for juvenile offenders.

Section 106 makes fines and supervised release, which are not presently sentencing options, available for adjudicated delinquents (in addition to probation and detention). This section would also increase the maximum confinement period for an adjudicated delinquent to ten years or through age 25 to give judges increased sentencing flexibility for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent for serious offenses. The section also increases the maximum period for probation to the same period applicable to an adult, and applies the federal mandatory restitution requirement to juveniles.

Section 207. Juvenile records and fingerprinting.

This section provides that the records of juvenile proceedings are public records to the same extent that the record of adult criminal proceedings would be public, and that such records are to be made available for official purposes, including disclosure to victims and school officials. This section further provides that the fingerprints and photographs of juveniles tried as adults are to be made available to the same extent as those of adults.

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Section 208. Technical amendments of section 5031 and 5034.

This section makes technical and conforming amendments to sections 5031 and 5034.

Section 209. Clerical amendments to table of sections for chapter 403.

Title III - Effective Enforcement of Federal Firearms Laws

Sec. 301. Armed criminal apprehension program.

This section requires the Justice Department to establish an "Armed Criminal Apprehension Program" in each U.S. Attorney's Office. Under the program, every U.S. Attorney would designate one or more AUSA(s) to prosecute firearms offenses and coordinate with state and local authorities for more effective enforcement.

Sec. 302. Annual reports.

This section requires the Attorney General to annually report to Congress on the results of the program.

Sec. 303. authorization of appropriations.

This section authorizes the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 to carry out the requirements of the program, including hiring BATF agents to investigate firearms offenses.

Sec. 304. Cross-designation of federal prosecutors.

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Section 705. Increase in offense level for participation in crime as a gang member.

This provision requires the United States Sentencing Commission to amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to provide for an appropriate enhancement for any offense listed in 18 U.S.C. §521(c) if it was committed in furtherance of the activities of a criminal street gang.

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to commit any crime of violence to further any unlawful activity by increasing the penalties for certain violations of the statute from 5 to 10 years. This section of the bill also amends the definition of "unlawful activity" in current law to add to it other crimes including assault with a deadly weapon, shooting at an occupied dwelling, or witness intimidation. This section also requires the United States Sentencing Commission to amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to provide for an appropriate enhancement to increase the recommended punishments for violations of this section.

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Section 707 also directs the Attorney General to survey all State and selected local witness protection and relocation programs to determine the extent and nature of such programs and the training needs of those programs. It further directs the Attorney General to use the results of the survey to make training available to State and local law enforcement agencies to assist them in developing and managing witness protection and relocation programs.

Additionally, the section promotes coordination among jurisdictions when a witness is relocated interstate, by directing the Attorney General to establish a model Memorandum of Understanding which ensures coordination among State and local witness interstate relocation programs. Finally, section 707 ensures that funding pursuant to the Byrne grant program can be used by recipients to develop and maintain witness security and relocation programs, including training of personnel in the effective management of such programs. It does so by explicitly adding such a use of funds to the list of allowable uses.

Maloney (CT) #53 Allows jurisdictions to meet individual law enforcement agency needs under COPS in Schools grant program by permitting communities to use School Resource Officers as supplement for other community law enforcement duties if school is not in session.

Maloney (CT) #54 Establishes a national clearinghouse under the U.S. Department of Justice to provide information to local educational and law enforcement agencies on existing School Resource Officer programs and School Resource Officer training models around the country.

Maloney (NY) #118 Amendment to the McCollum amendment. Strikes certain provisions of the McCollum amendment regarding the definition of "secure gun storage and safety device." Removes language from the amendment which expands the definition of "safety device" to include any device which "if removed, will prevent the discharge of the firearm."

Maloney (NY) #119 Amendment to the McCollum amendment. Strikes certain provisions of the McCollum amendment regarding the definition of "secure gun storage and safety device." Removes language from the amendment which expands the definition of "safety device" to include any device which "if removed, will prevent the discharge of the firearm," as well as "a removable hammer or striker."

Markey/Barrett(WI)/Roukema #30

Commissions a study of the firearms industry's marketing practices towards juveniles.

Markey/Burton #73 Requires the Surgeon General to provide the country with a new Surgeon General's report that reflects our contemporary crisis, that takes into account both the promise and problems of interactive media, and that makes findings, and recommendations regarding how to combat the sickness of violence and to rebuild our national spirit.

Meehan #50 Provides that the Secretary of Treasury shall expand to 75 the number of cities and counties with law enforcement agencies that submit and share identifying information about crime guns through the Youth Gun Crime Interdiction Initiative (YCGII). Requires the Secretary to provide an annual report on the types and sources of recovered crime guns and the number of investigations associated with the YCGII.

Menendez/Bonior/Frost #33

Extends the COPS program for 20,000 new officers of which half of those hired would be school safety officers.

Menendez/Bonior/Frost #34

Authorizes \$900 million to fund grants for non-profit after-school programs.

Menendez/Bonior/Frost #35

Directs the Attorney General in cooperation with the Department of Education to develop a model violence prevention program and establish a clearinghouse of anti-school violence information.

Menendez/Bonior/Frost #36

Directs the Secretary of Education to provide grants to local education agencies to hire a total of 50,000 crisis prevention counselors; provides grants to fund other security measures at school including community partnership programs, metal detectors, and security guards.

Millender-McDonald #86

Prohibits the shipment and delivery of alcohol to minors by: 1) requiring the sender/shipper placing packages for shipment in interstate commerce that contains any alcoholic beverage place a label on the package in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary; 2) requires that packages containing alcoholic beverages of any kind be accompanied by documentation showing the full legal name and address of the sender/shipper; 3) requires age verification prior to shipment; 4) requires adult signature upon delivery; and 5) levies fines for violating the provisions of the Act.

Millender-McDonald #87

Adds new provisions that require safety locks and warnings on handguns, as well as education for the safe storage of handguns by: 1) defining what a locking device is and providing for locking devices and warnings on handguns and penalties related to locking devices and warnings; 2) establishes general authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations governing trigger locks; 3) allows the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an order and/or inspections regarding a trigger lock device which is in violation of this law; 4) allows the Secretary of the Treasury to assess civil penalties and/or criminal penalties for violation of a provision of this law; and 5) takes 2% of the firearms tax revenue and uses it for public education on the safe storage and use of firearms.

Mink/Stupak #78 Authorizes the hiring of counselors as part of the block grant program.

Nadler #65 Expands the definition of semiautomatic assault weapon for the purposes of prohibiting the importation of certain weapons which are clearly semiautomatic assault weapons, but which have taken advantage of obscure technical loopholes in the law to circumvent existing restrictions.

Nadler #66 Modifies the definition of "firearm" in the criminal code to include the following key parts: a barrel, stock or any part of the action.

Nethercutt #4 Directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to amend the Sentencing Guidelines to provide a penalty enhancement for the commission of a drug offense in the presence of a minor.

Norwood #72 Amends the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to authorize school personnel to discipline students with disabilities who have weapons or illegal drugs in the same manner as school personnel would discipline students without disabilities.

Norwood #83 Provides that a person shall not be liable for conduct in violation of firearms laws that is in the nature of self-defense.

Nussle #24 Amends the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to allow State educational agencies and local educational agencies to establish and implement uniform policies with respect to discipline and order applicable to all children within their jurisdiction to ensure safety and an appropriate educational atmosphere in their schools.

Obey #71 Authorizes five major initiatives designed to make our schools safer, prevent tragic incidents of school violence, and improve mental health and education services to troubled children and youth who are at risk of committing violent acts in schools.

Pascrell/Weiner/Delahunty/Maloney #45

Requires that gun manufacturers develop a "smart" gun, or a "personalized" gun within five years of enactment of the Act, incorporating technology to allow operation only by authorized users. Provides that the requirement be dropped if the National Institute of Justice reports to Congress within three years that the technology will not exist to support it.

Payne #106 Concentrates on Primary Prevention methods, designed to prevent juvenile crime before it is committed, by requiring an equal allotment of H.R. 1150's Delinquency Prevention Block Grant for activities for at-risk youth who have not committed a delinquent or criminal act.

Petri #110 States that no provision of federal law, including privacy laws, may be construed to prohibit any mental health professional from providing to a school principal information on a student determined to pose a threat of deadly violence. If a principal makes such a determination, he or she may secure the safety of the school by requiring expulsion, mandatory health evaluation or counseling sessions, locker searches, parental and law enforcement notification, or other measures deemed necessary.

Porter #102 Creates a mandatory 72 hour waiting period for handgun purchases unless the buyer presents a written statement from the local chief law enforcement officer stating that the individual needs a gun immediately because of a threat to his or her life, or the buyer lives in a state that has a licensing requirement. Requires that all Brady forms be sent to the chief law enforcement officer in the buyer's area of residence, giving local police the opportunity to screen handgun purchasers to determine whether local records indicate that the buyer is a prohibited purchaser.

Pryce #70 Permits state and local officials to use Byrne law enforcement grants for child abuse prevention; permits an adjustment in the set aside in the Crime Victims Fund - all of which comes from forfeited assets, forfeited bail bonds, and fines paid to the government (not taxpayer dollars) - for Children's Justice Act grants, which are used by states to improve the handling of child abuse and neglect cases, particularly sex abuse and exploitation cases; and allows existing grant funds to be used by states to (a) help provide child protective services workers access to criminal conviction records and (b) provide law enforcement instant and timely access to court child custody, visitation, protection, guardianship, or stay away orders.

Quinn #51 Requires a federal permit with fingerprints and a photograph for the purchase of high explosives, blasting agents, detonators, and quantities of black powder in excess of 50 pounds.

Quinn #155 Late. Adds a "Parenting as Prevention" provision to the bill which would establish national and regional centers for developing knowledge on the best practices in treating children who witness or experience violence.

Radanovich/Thompson #114

Provides an effective enforcement mechanism under federal law to prevent the shipment of alcoholic beverages through interstate commerce to persons that have not yet reached the lawful drinking age.

Roemer #77 Adds an additional allowable activity to the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant to support projects that are geared towards improving school security, including the placement and use of metal detectors.

Rogan #31 Requires any school accepting Federal education funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to adopt a "zero tolerance" policy regarding the possession of felonious quantities drugs (amounts determined to be for the purpose of distribution) at school requiring the expulsion for one year of any student caught, in possession of a felonious quantity of drugs.

Rogan #111 Prohibits persons who commit "violent acts of juvenile delinquency" from possessing firearms as adults.

Rothman #16 Allows states and units of local government to use grant money to purchase or lease metal detectors for their public elementary and secondary schools.

Rothman #17 Requires the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to promulgate rules setting safety and security standards for the storage of guns and ammunition at gun shops. Federal gun licensees will have to meet these safety and security standards to receive and maintain a federal gun dealer license.

Roukema #105 Requires that states provide mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system at some point in time.

Rush/Lowey/Crowley #134

Regulates the unlicensed selling and unlicensed buying of firearms over the Internet.

Salmon/Weldon(PA)/Smith(WA) #7

Aimee's Law. Provides additional funding to states that convict a murderer, rapist, or child molester, if that criminal had previously been convicted of one of those same crimes in a different state.

Scarborough #27 Allows States to seek an injunction in Federal court to prevent the illegal interstate shipment of alcohol in violation of state law.

Schaeffer #21 Requires a comprehensive GAO study of the effectiveness of juvenile justice prevention programs and an affirmative reauthorization date whereby Congress can make reforms based on the recommendations. For programs deemed ineffective, the amendment provides a sunset date and wind down period.

Scott #38 Strikes Title I.

Sessions #52 Ensures that guns pawned for more than a year are not returned until the owner passes a check by the National Instant Check System.

Shadegg #96 Clarifies the definition of a safety device as an external device, not including ammunition, specifically designed such that when it is removed, will prevent the discharge of the firearm.

Shadegg #97 Allows state and local education agencies to establish and implement uniform policies with respect to discipline for all children within its jurisdiction.

Shadegg #98 Clarifies the definition of a safety device as an external device, not including ammunition, specifically designed to prevent the operation of a firearm by anyone not having access to the device.

Shadegg #99 Clarifies the definition of a safety device by striking subparagraph (C) of subparagraph (d) of Section 301.

Shadegg #161 Late. Changes discipline policies for IDEA students by

allowing such students who possess or acquire firearms, guns, or drugs in school to be disciplined in the same manner as non-special education students, and allowing schools to choose not to continue providing educational services after an IDEA student is expelled, as long as this is consistent with state law.

Slaughter #39 Redirects Juvenile Justice funds to ensure that 50% of all funds are spent on after school crime prevention programs. Grants would be offered on a matching basis to public and private agencies that conduct after school crime prevention programs in high crime neighborhoods and areas with significant numbers of at-risk youth.

Souder #12 Prohibits the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) from producing literature, curriculum, etc., which "undermines or denigrates" the religious beliefs of any juvenile or adult in programs authorized in the bill.

Souder/English #13 Expands the principle of nondiscrimination against faith-based organizations that desire to compete to provide services consistent with the goals of juvenile justice programs.

Stabenow #130 Establishes a national center to respond to school violence in our local communities and to help with youth violence prevention. **Stearns #88** Establishes a set of Congressional findings in regards to enforcement. Notes that with thousands of current Federal, State, and Local firearms laws in existence, there have been very few prosecutions under those laws. Notes that programs such as Project-Exile have reduced homicide rates. States that enhanced punishment and aggressive prosecution are key to deter gun violence.

Stearns #135 Conditions the receiving of funds under the grant program described in the bill that States must have a law, or implement a law which requires local education agencies to expel for not less than one year any student found in possession of a firearm, illegal drugs, or illegal drug paraphernalia.

Stupak #1 Criminalizes the use of body armor in conjunction with another crime; prohibits the purchase or possession of body armor by violent felons; and enables Federal agencies to donate surplus body armor to local law enforcement officers.

Stupak #19 Allows States to create and operate confidential, toll-free telephone hotlines that operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week in order to provide students, parents, school officials and others the opportunity to report specific threats of imminent school violence to appropriate State and Local law enforcement entities.

Stupak #20 Schedules the date rape drugs GHB and Ketamine as Schedule III of the Control Substances Act; increases penalties for possession of GHB or Ketamine to Schedule I penalties; and requires Attorney General to establish education programs for high school and college students about the dangers of date rape drugs.

Sweeney #115 Prohibits law enforcement agencies from imposing a waiting period before accepting reports of missing children less than 21 years of age.

Sweeney #116 Denies federal assistance to states which fail to take action against violent students. Requires that local educational agencies expel from school, for a period of not less than two months, any student who is convicted of a crime of violence.

Talent #117 Allows schools to discipline, including suspend or expell IDEA students for possession of a gun or firearm in the same manner they would punish any other student.

Tancredo #9 Declares that a fitting memorial on public school campuses may contain religious speech without violating the U.S. Constitution.

Tancredo #10 Declares that public schools receiving Federal assistance must notify parents of the availability of the Department of Education's publication "Religious Expression in Public Schools: A Statement of Principles."

Tauscher #58 Allows funds distributed under the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program to be used to establish accountability-based after school programs for juveniles, run by a community-based organization, law enforcement agency, nonprofit private organization, unit of local government, or social service provider, that encourage law-abiding conduct, reduce the incidence of criminal activity, and teach alternatives to crime.

Tiahrt #5 Adds a child protection title to the bill to prohibit the performance of partial birth abortions, except to save the life of the mother.

Traficant #57 Provides that if a state does not have a law which suspends, until age 21, the drivers license of a juvenile who illegally possesses or commits a crime with a firearm, then that state shall lose 25% of its juvenile justice funding under the bill.

Udall (NM) #64 Creates one new Assistant U.S. Attorney position for each of the 93 judicial districts to prosecute federal firearms offenses - authorizes at \$8.3 million per year for 4 years to fund this effort.

Wamp/Stupak #46 Establishes a standardized product violence labeling system for interactive video games, video programs, motion pictures, and music, in order to inform consumers of the nature, context, intensity of violent content, and age appropriateness of such products. Bans the domestic sale or commercial distribution of unlabeled products after one year. Requires retailers to enforce age restrictions on such products, subject to a fine of up to \$10,000.

Waters #124 Requires that states receiving funds under Section 20103 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 or a Truth-In-Sentencing grant have a law that requires parents to keep firearms in a locked container.

Waters #125 Requires that any person sponsoring a gun show be registered with the Secretary and requires that minors at licensed gun shows be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.

Waters #126 Requires that licensed dealers post locked containers notices at their place of business and provide to individuals purchasing firearms a written notice of proper, safe storage.

Waters #127 Allows grassroots entities to apply for grants on a competitive basis and specifies that such entities specify goals in the application.

Wasters #128 Strikes the mandatory-minimum provisions contained in H.R. 2037 and strikes the two-strikes-you're-out language and the anti-probationary language in the bill to restore judicial discretion in the sentencing of juvenile offenders.

Wexler/Nadler/Moran (VA) #2

Addresses "straw purchasers" who buy handguns for criminals and juveniles by limiting handgun purchases to one per month; provides exceptions for security companies, transfers to family members, etc.

Wilson #43 Makes grant money available for promoting or developing partnerships with established mentoring programs to provide mentors for violent and non-violent juvenile offenders.

Wilson #44 Makes grant money available to state and local agencies for the purpose of partnering with schools to develop programs often known as "Character Counts," which educate students about the character elements citizenship, caring, fairness, respect, responsibility, and trustworthiness.

Wilson #79 Establishes a school security technology center at Sandia National Laboratory in New Mexico to assist schools and administrators in evaluating security technology and non technical measures to promote school security. The bill authorizes \$11 million over the next 3 years for operation of the center. The center will also serve as an information source for schools, administrators, parent-teacher associations, and community groups to improve school security.

Wise #28 Specifies that the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants can be used for supporting a confidential toll-free school safety hotline and training of personnel to operate the hotlines.

*** Summaries derived from information submitted by the amendment sponsors.**

DRAFT STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

DRAFT

H.R. 1501 Consequences for Juvenile Offenders Act of 1999

H.R. 2122 Mandatory Gun Show Background Check Act of 1999

The Administration supports a comprehensive approach to addressing the problem of youth crime and violence. The President has taken the lead to address youth violence on all fronts – from the media to the gun industry to parental responsibility. Most importantly, the Administration supports common sense gun legislation to help keep guns out of the hands of children and criminals. Specifically, the Administration supports measures to strengthen the successful Brady Law to require Brady background checks at gun shows and flea markets, and raise the age of handgun ownership from 18 to 21. In addition, the Administration supports other life-saving measures already passed by the Senate, to: require mandatory child safety devices with every new handgun sold; ban the importation of large capacity ammunition clips; prohibit violent juveniles from buying guns as adults; and bar juvenile possession of assault rifles.

H.R. 2122 not only fails to close the gun show loophole, but also creates new dangerous loopholes in our gun laws. The bill contains a narrower definition of “gun show” that would not cover flea markets and other such commercial venues where hundreds of guns are regularly bought and sold. In addition, the bill creates a safe harbor for criminals by creating a new class of “instant check registrants” to do background checks at gun shows – undermining law enforcement efforts to trace firearms that are later used in crimes. We believe that the McCarthy/Roukema amendment is the only proposal under consideration that will close the gun show loophole once and for all.

In addition, the Administration supports comprehensive legislation to strengthen youth responsibility and accountability by juvenile offenders. While the Administration recognizes the importance of addressing juvenile crime, it is only through a comprehensive approach to crime -- including prevention, intervention, and punishment -- that we can continue to lower our crime rate, improve the safety of our communities, and deter children and adults from a life of crime.

To this end, the Administration supports H.R. 1501. However, the Administration is disappointed that the legislation fails to include one of the most significant contributions to our nation's safer streets -- the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program. The President proposed nearly \$1.3 billion in his FY 2000 budget - and nearly \$6.4 billion over the next five years - for a new 21st Century Policing Initiative to help communities build on their efforts under the COPS program. This initiative will enable communities to continue to hire, redeploy, and retain police officers; to give law enforcement officers access to the latest crime-fighting technologies; to hire community prosecutors; and to foster community-wide prevention. These successful tools in the fight against crime must be an integral part of any legislation that seeks to make our streets safer, but they are not included in current House legislation.

Finally, the Administration supports efforts to address the issue of media violence and its effects on our young people. That is why the President has taken the lead by challenging the entertainment industry to live up to its responsibilities, and recently called for a study of the industry's marketing practices, as well as a Surgeon General report on youth violence. However,

DRAFT

serious constitutional concerns have been raised about an amendment to ban the distribution of violent materials to teenagers.

The Administration will work with the Congress throughout the legislative process to ensure passage of legislation that will have a meaningful impact on curbing youth violence and increasing public safety.

-POTUS calls Wed.

June 11, 1999

Dear [Brady Bill Supporter]:

Six years ago, you showed extraordinary political courage by standing up to the gun lobby and voting for the Brady bill. That law has helped to make America a safer place.

Next week, you will have the opportunity to vote on one of the most important pieces of gun legislation since the Brady bill. I urge you to stand up to the gun lobby once again, and support common sense measures to close the gun show and other loopholes.

Opponents of meaningful gun legislation are still making the same false arguments you heard six years ago, that criminals don't buy guns from gun dealers or at gun shows, and that any new gun law is just a plot to take away gun owners' rights.

Of course, all Americans now know the truth: since 1993, the Brady Law has blocked well over a quarter of a million illegal handgun sales to felons, fugitives, stalker, and other prohibited persons -- and no law-abiding citizen has been stopped from buying a gun for sport or self-protection. In fact, the Brady Law has proven to be one of the most effective law enforcement tools ever.

Under pressure from the gun lobby, some in the House have proposed gun show legislation that is riddled with new and dangerous loopholes similar to those that were defeated in the Senate. I urge you to reject that approach, and support the common sense measures enacted by the Senate.

Your vote on these important details can make the difference in whether or not we close the gun show loophole once and for all. For instance, if the current House proposal to put a 72-hour time limit on background checks at gun shows applied to the FBI's National Instant Check System (NICS), the Justice Department estimates that 22 percent of the fugitives and felons that have been denied guns -- or more than 9,300 over the past 6 months -- would have them today. But that is not all. The House bill would also allow hundreds of guns to be sold at flea markets without any background check, and it would prevent law enforcement from tracing many of guns that are sold at gun shows and later used in crimes.

As a supporter of the Brady bill, you have a record of putting the interests of the American people over the clout of the gun lobby. In the that same spirit, I ask you again to vote your convictions -- and vote once again to keep guns out of the wrong hands.



Erols



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Clinton Criticizes House Gun Bill

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By David Espo
 Associated Press Writer
 Wednesday, June 9, 1999; 1:38 p.m. EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Bitterly evoking the Colorado school massacre, President Clinton accused House Republicans today of pushing a watered-down gun-control bill "plainly ghostwritten" by the National Rifle Association.

At the same time, internal Republican polling shows strong support nationwide for a series of gun-control measures, including an increase in the allowable age for handgun purchases from 18 to 21.

"It is wrong to let the NRA call the shots on this issue," the president said at an afternoon roundtable discussion with civil rights and law enforcement officials.

"If the American people care about it, if we can still remember Littleton -- it hasn't even been two months -- then we ought to speak up and be heard. This is a classic, horrible example of how Washington is out of touch with the rest of America."

The Republicans' own polls suggested Clinton was striking a popular chord as he lobbed the first volley in what promises to be a highly charged political debate.

The GOP survey, conducted late last month in the wake of the Littleton, Colo., high school shootings, also found lopsided public backing for mandatory background checks for gun show sales, safety devices for guns and mandatory sentences for felons who commit their crimes with a gun.

Backing for all these provisions was in the range of 80 percent, according to the survey, which was taken for the National Republican Congressional Committee, the campaign arm of the House GOP. A copy of the survey was made available to The Associated Press.

The material is in circulation at the same time the National Rifle Association, a reliable financial backer of Republicans in recent campaigns, is mounting a lobbying effort to derail the proposed mandatory background check provision.

House GOP leaders reversed course on Tuesday, deciding to send the issue directly to the floor next week and bypass the Judiciary Committee. "If you're a member (of Congress) one vote on these issues is better than two," said Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., the Judiciary Committee chairman, in a reference to the political potency of the issue.

Democratic leader Dick Gephardt said the decision by Republicans ``indicates to me once again that the delay wasn't to go through the committee. The delay was to allow the NRA to lobby."

Hyde dismissed that as ``their typical knee-jerk reaction."

Officials in both parties said the outcome of the debate is unpredictable, given the narrow party breakdown in the House and the existence of dissenting blocs within each party. Republicans hold 223 seats, and Democrats hold 211, with one Democratic-leaning independent. But Democrats say roughly two or three dozen of their rank-and-file can be expected to oppose strong gun control provisions. A similarly-sized group of Republicans is likely to support them.

One GOP lawmaker, Rep. Marge Roukema of New Jersey, said during the day she wanted the House to pass ``what the Senate passed, at a minimum."

That includes the proposed mandatory background check for all gun show purchases; safety locks or other devices to be sold with guns; a ban on the importation of high capacity ammunition clips; mandatory prison sentences for felons committing crimes with guns, and a lifetime ban on gun ownership for any juvenile convicted of a felony.

The Senate measure does not contain the provision to raise the minimum age for possession of handguns from 18 to 21, and the issue appears to divide Republicans in the House. Hyde supports such a provision, and House Speaker Dennis Hastert, R-Ill., spoke favorably of it last month.

The gun control debate will play out in the House as a part of a broader response to the Littleton shootings. Republicans will bring legislation to the floor to crack down on juvenile crime, and gun control provisions will be debated as proposed amendments. Terms for debate have not been set, but it is possible the GOP leadership will call on the House to vote on three or four competing packages of gun proposals, without possibility of amending any of them.

Hyde also will seek votes on a variety of provisions aimed at curtailing the violence that youth are exposed to.

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NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

11250 WAPLES MILL ROAD • FAIRFAX, VA 22030

Dear Michael:

We need you to act immediately. In the next two weeks, your Congressman is going to cast the most critical gun vote in over five years.

The vote will be on legislation sponsored by Senator Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey that just passed in the Senate with the full support of Bill Clinton, Al Gore, Charles Schumer of New York and every gun ban group in America.

Don't let anyone tell you the vote that's going to take place in the House is about "instant check" at gun shows. That's the party line — but don't buy it. What the Clinton/Gore/Lautenberg/Schumer legislation would do is impose a cradle-to-grave massive federal regulatory scheme on gun owners throughout America — and that's no exaggeration!

You must read the Fact Sheet on the back of this letter, then pick up your phone and pen and contact your Congressman today telling him to vote against this anti-gun proposal. Make Fact Sheet copies for at least five other gun owners, post one at your gun club, and urge your friends to get involved right away.

This legislation has already passed the Senate, so focus strictly on your U.S. Representative in Congress. At this point your Congressman Bart Gordon is the only one who can stop the Clinton/Gore/Lautenberg/Schumer gun scheme.

We can't beat this without you — but if you help now it will be enough to win.

The great thing about our country is when you call, when you write, and when you get your views heard, you have enormous power, Michael. If you help us today - we can beat the national media, the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and all the enemies of the Second Amendment who would dismantle the foundation of freedom in this country - brick by brick.

But we can guarantee that if you don't call, and if you don't write, and if you don't take time to fight — we'll lose.

We're up on Capitol Hill day and night fighting the media and gun ban groups telling Congress there's a grassroots army in America that doesn't like their legislation one bit. But, unless they hear from you, they'll cave in to the phony polls and anti-gun editorials and vote against your rights. Clinton, Gore, Lautenberg and Schumer will have their way with your guns and with your Second Amendment rights. It's all up to you. It's that simple.

The only thing we can compare with the Clinton/Gore/Lautenberg/Schumer

(over, please)

legislation is an attempt to do to gun owners and the Second Amendment what Hillary Clinton's health care bill would have done to the health care system.

The Clinton/Gore/Lautenberg/Schumer legislation will form the basis for a national gun registration scheme all across America. It's so ridiculous it could extend the definition of gun shows to mean your home. It's an enormous step toward direct federal authority over all private transfers and private ownership of all firearms.

It gives the federal government open-ended authority to issue phone-book sized volumes of new federal red tape on Americans who buy and sell firearms. It gives the federal government authority to keep names and addresses of citizens in FBI files — even after they're cleared as honest people entitled to buy firearms. It imposes virtually unlimited federal fees across-the-board, whether you're selling guns, buying guns, or organizing or attending a gun show.

None of this has a thing to do with the Littleton or Georgia school attacks or any violent crime anywhere in America. It has everything to do with an attempt by gun haters and the enemies of your Second Amendment freedoms to dismantle the Second Amendment one step at a time.

If there was ever an example of the lack of honesty in federal government, the Clinton/Gore/Lautenberg/Schumer legislation is it. Yet, when you combine dishonest politicians with a dishonest media, the combination will be lethal to your Second Amendment freedoms — unless you act today, and write and call your Congressman to stop it. The air in this town is so thick with deceit and dishonesty about this gun scheme, only you can offset it with your action.

We promise that we at the National Rifle Association will work day and night to stop this bill. But our power truly only comes from you, Michael. You must write, you must call, you must talk with your neighbor, organize your gun club and put pressure on Congress like you never have before.

Give one simple message — NO on Clinton/Gore/Lautenberg/Schumer legislation when it comes to the House of Representatives.

You can reach your Representative at this address and these phone numbers:

Honorable
U.S. House of Representatives
Rayburn House Office Building



Email:

Washington, D.C. phone #:
(202) 225-
District office phone #:



And when you call and write, tell your Congressman one other thing — tell him you care as deeply about cutting crime as anyone in America. The real issue is the total

(next page, please)

collapse of federal enforcement of firearms law on the books and the complete collapse of the criminal justice system. The proof is in the numbers. According to the Clinton/Gore Administration's own numbers, the total lack of prosecution during the past five years of Brady background checks has returned 250,000 predators to the streets, unscathed. Not one was Federally prosecuted in three straight years. That's both a disgrace and an outrage.

And, along with your calls and letters to Congress, please help fund this massive NRA effort by renewing or extending your NRA membership — no matter when it expires.

This battle is costing the NRA hundreds of thousands of dollars per week

We have placed full-page ads in key newspapers across the nation. We're running phone banks coast to coast, and we're pulling out all the stops to get our message to additional voters in key Congressional Districts. This First Class letter alone will cost almost \$1.5 million to send to you and every NRA member nationwide.

In short, Michael, we are pulling out all the stops to win this battle. But we cannot sustain this grassroots campaign without your immediate financial help. Therefore we are counting on you to help us raise the funds we need by renewing your NRA membership for an additional year, two years, or even three years.

What this Clinton/Gore/Lautenberg/Schumer gun scheme will do is make you — the innocent citizen — pay the price for the guilty. Tell your Congressman that his vote will influence your vote in the November, 2000 elections. Tell him you won't forget. Let him know right away.

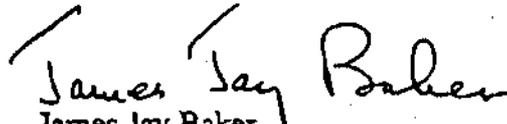
So please, call your Member of Congress today and let him know where you stand. Follow up with a letter. And please return the enclosed reply with your NRA membership renewal — no matter when your membership expires — in order to give us the crucial funds to fight this battle all the way to the final House vote.

Thanks for your support, Michael. It's never been more important.

Sincerely,



Wayne LaPierre
Executive Vice President



James Jay Baker
ILA Executive Director

P.S. This battle is more important than any we have ever fought before. It's about winning this critical vote in Congress to save your rights and to save private gun ownership in America. Please review the Fact Sheet on the back of this page, call and write your Congressman today, and help provide critical funding by renewing your NRA membership at the same time. Please invest as much time and money as you possibly can to save your right to keep and bear arms.

Thank you again, Michael!

NRA FACT SHEET

Clinton/Gore/Lautenberg/Schumer Legislation Creates Massive New Powers for Federal Gun Police.

This Fact Sheet contains important points to remember when calling and writing your Congressman. Don't believe Clinton's deceptive media spin — Lautenberg is not about "instant check" at gun shows. "Offering" to "exchange" a single firearm at an "event" would be banned. Not one of these words is defined in Federal law, but they all describe crimes that could send you to federal prison. The National Matches — Camp Perry — is an "event!" So is your gun club's Sunday trap shoot. Even talking about a gun at an "event" could be seen as an "offer" — all banned under Lautenberg.

Lautenberg is an unprecedented danger to your civil liberties. It establishes a huge tangled maze of new regulations, and gives enormous power to Federal firearms police to interpret a host of undefined terms that have never appeared in firearms law — terms that can be used to prosecute and imprison honest gun owners.

- Lautenberg registers gun owners. If you are not a licensed firearms dealer and attend a gun show, even without bringing a gun, and you so much as discuss the possibility of selling a gun, you would be required to sign "a ledger with identifying information." Gun show promoters would be required to retain these ledgers indefinitely for federal police inspection.
- Lautenberg registers gun collectors. If you are at home with a firearm collection of fifty or more firearms, it would be a five-year felony to "offer" or "exchange" a single gun — even between family or friends — unless you first registered with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and pay an unlimited fee.
- Lautenberg requires the impossible. A gun show promoter is somehow expected to be able to read the mind of every show attendee who intends to discuss selling a firearm. Since that's impossible, gun show promoters would have to check the identification of every show attendee, and would be required to keep massive records on gun owners.
- Lautenberg invades the privacy of honest citizens. It orders the federal government to retain for 90 days personal information about a law-abiding citizen who clears an instant check. Current law demands that information be destroyed immediately.
- Lautenberg authorizes a new, unlimited federal tax — letting the government charge whatever fee it likes to perform an instant background check.
- Lautenberg is not just about gun shows. If, as a private citizen, you display a firearm at a gun show, but make a sale months later to someone you met at the show, you would be subject to all the same requirements imposed on a sale that occurs at a show.

None of these provisions have anything to do with school violence or violent crime of any kind. They would create an enormous maze of complex new federal regulations, designed to trap you and fellow gun owners in a snare of obscure restrictions for activities that have always been lawful and constitutionally protected. Failure to comply with any of these restrictions will mean five years of federal jail time and crippling fines — and permanent loss of gun ownership rights.

**NO MATTER WHEN YOU READ THIS, CALL AND WRITE
YOUR CONGRESSMAN IMMEDIATELY. CALL (202)-225-3121
AND TELL HIM TO OPPOSE LAUTENBERG!**

Brady GOPs (39)

California

Elton Gallegly, California, 23rd
Stephen Horn, California, 38th
Bill Thomas, California, 21st

Connecticut

Nancy L. Johnson, Connecticut, 6th
Christopher Shays, Connecticut, 4th

Delaware

Michael N. Castle, Delaware, at-large

Florida

Michael Bilirakis, Florida, 9th
Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Florida, 21st
Tillie Fowler, Florida, 4th
Porter Goss, Florida, 14th
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Florida, 18th
E. Clay Shaw, Jr., Florida, 22nd
Cliff Stearns, Florida, 6th
C.W. Bill Young, Florida, 10th

Illinois

Henry Hyde, Illinois, 6th
John Edward Porter, Illinois, 10th

Iowa

Jim Leach, Iowa, 1st
Greg Ganske, Iowa, 4th

Maryland

Constance Morella, Maryland, 8th
Wayne Gilchrest, Maryland, 1st

Michigan

Pete Hoekstra, Michigan, 2nd
Fred Upton, Michigan, 6th

Minnesota

Jim Ramstad, Minnesota, 3rd

Nebraska

Doug Bereuter, Nebraska, 1st

New Jersey

Bob Franks, New Jersey, 7th
Marge Roukema, New Jersey, 5th
Jim Saxton, New Jersey, 3rd
Chris Smith, New Jersey, 4th

New York

Benjamin A. Gilman, New York, 20th
Rick Lazio, New York, 2nd
Jack Quinn, New York, 30th
Jim Walsh, New York, 25th

Ohio

Ralph Regula, Ohio, 16th
John A. Boehner, Ohio, 8th
Michael G. Oxley, Ohio, 4th

Oregon

Greg Walden, Oregon, 2nd

Pennsylvania

Bill Goodling, Pennsylvania, 19th
James C. Greenwood, Pennsylvania, 8th

Virginia

Frank Wolf, Virginia, 10th

Wisconsin

F. James Sensenbrenner, Wisconsin, 9th

Assault Weapons Ban GOPs (30 total)

California

Brian Bilbray, California, 49th
Tom Campbell, California, 15th
Stephen Horn, California, 38th

Connecticut

Nancy L. Johnson, Connecticut, 6th
Christopher Shays, Connecticut, 4th

Delaware

Michael N. Castle, Delaware, at-large

Florida

Jim Davis, Florida, 11th
Dan Miller, Florida, 13th
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Florida, 18th
E. Clay Shaw, Jr., Florida, 22nd
C.W. Bill Young, Florida, 10th

Illinois

Henry Hyde, Illinois, 6th
John Edward Porter, Illinois, 10th

Iowa

Jim Leach, Iowa, 1st
Greg Ganske, Iowa, 4th

Maryland

Constance Morella, Maryland, 8th
Wayne Gilchrest, Maryland, 1st

Minnesota

Jim Ramstad, Minnesota, 3rd

Nebraska

Doug Bereuter, Nebraska, 1st

New Jersey

Bob Franks, New Jersey, 7th
Marge Roukema, New Jersey, 5th
Jim Saxton, New Jersey, 3rd
Chris Smith, New Jersey, 4th

New York

Amo Houghton, New York, 31st
Pete King, New York, 3rd
Rick Lazio, New York, 2nd
Jack Quinn, New York, 30th

Ohio

John Kasich, Ohio, 12th
Deborah Pryce, Ohio, 15th

Pennsylvania

James C. Greenwood, Pennsylvania, 8th

Brady GOPs (39)

Bilirakis
Bereuter
Boehlert
Castle
Goodling
Goss
Greenwood
Hoekstra (1)
Horn
Hyde
Johnson (CT)
Oxley
Porter
Quinn
Ramstad
Stearns
Upton
Weldon
Gilchrest
Morella

Regula
Young (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Saxton
Diaz-Balart
Fowler
Franks
Gallegly
Lazio
Leach
Smith (NJ)
Shaw
Shays
Sensenbrenner
Thomas
Walsh
Wolf
Gilman

Assault Weapons Ban (30 total)

Bereuter

Bilbray

Boehlert

Campbell

Castle

Davis

Franks (NJ)

Ganske

Gilchrest

Greenwood

Hom

Houghton

Hyde

Johnson (CT)

Kasich

King

Lazio

Leach

Miller (FLA)

Morella

Porter

Pryce

Quinn

Ramstad

Ros-Lehtinen

Roukema

Saxton

Shaw

Shays

Smith (NJ)

Young (FL)

Freshman Democratic Members - 106th (23)

Brian Baird	WA-03
Tammy Baldwin	WI-02
Shelley Berkley	NV-01
Michael Capuano	MA-08
Joseph Crowley	NY-07
Charlie Gonzalez	TX-20
Baron Hill	IN-09
Joe Hoeffel	PA-13
Rush Holt	NJ-12
Jay Inslee	WA-01
Stephanie Tubbs-Jones	OH-11
John Larson	CT-01
Ken Lucas	KY-04
Dennis Moore	KS-03
Mike Thompson	CA-01
Grace Napolitano	CA-34
Dave Phelps	IL-19
Jan Shakowsky	IL-09
Ronnie Shows	MS-04
Mark Udall	CO-02
Tom Udall	NM-03
Anthony Weiner	NY-09
David Wu	OR-01

Freshman Republican Members - 106th (16)

Judy Biggert	IL-13
Jim DeMint	SC-04
Ernest Fletcher	KY-06
Mark Green	WI-08
Robin Hayes	NC-08
Steve Kuykendall	CA-36
Doug Ose	CA-03
Tom Reynolds	NY-27
Paul Ryan	WI-01
Don Sherwood	PA-10
Mike Simpson	ID-02
John Sweeney	NY-22
Tom Tancredo	CO-06
Lee Terry	NE-02
Patrick Toomey	PA-15
David Vitter	LA-01
Greg Walden	OR-02

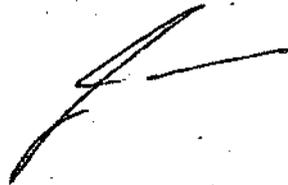
FAX TRANSMISSION
OFFICE OF CONGRESSWOMAN ROSA DELAURO

436 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
PHONE: (202) 225-3661
FAX: (202) 225-4890

To: Geoff Werth Date: 6/8
Fax #: 6-0938 Pages: 9
From: James V. Sha

Comments:

Geoff
From Handgun Control
Looks like I is good
and 5 is bad on the
HCI RATE 99 scale.



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Record#	HC1747699	FULLNAME	STATE	DISTRICT	PARTY
1	5	Donald E. Young	AK	01	R
2	5	W. L. "Bobby" Callahan	AL	01	R
3	5	Terry Everett	AL	02	R
4	5	Bob Riley	AL	03	R
5	5	Robert Aderholt	AL	04	R
6	5	Bud Cramer	AL	05	D
7	5	Spencer T. Bachus	AL	06	R
8	5	Earl F. Hilliard	AL	07	D
9	4	Wesley Barry	AR	01	D
10	2	Victor F. Snyder	AR	02	D
11	3	Bob Hutchinson	AR	03	R
12	5	Jay M. Dickey, Jr.	AR	04	R
13	3	Eni F. H. Faluonwaaga	AS	01	R
14	5	Matt Salmon	AZ	01	R
15	1	Ed Pastor	AZ	02	D
16	5	Bob Stump	AZ	03	R
17	5	John Shadegg	AZ	04	R
18	5	Jim Kolbe	AZ	05	R
19	5	J. D. Kayworth	AZ	06	R
20	1	Mike Thompson	CA	01	D
21	5	Melny Herger	CA	02	R
22	3	Douglas Ose	CA	03	R
23	3	John Doolittle	CA	04	R
24	1	Robert T. Matsui	CA	05	D
25	1	Lynn Woolsey	CA	06	D
26	1	George Miller	CA	07	D
27	1	Nancy Pelosi	CA	08	D
28	1	Barbara Lee	CA	09	D
29	1	Ellen Tauscher	CA	10	D
30	3	Richard W. Pombo	CA	11	R
31	1	Tom Lantos	CA	12	D
32	1	Pete Stark	CA	13	D
33	1	Anne G. Eshoo	CA	14	D
34	1	Tom Campbell	CA	15	D
35	1	Zoe Lofgren	CA	16	D
36	1	Sam Farr	CA	17	D
37	2	Gary A. Condit	CA	18	D
38	5	George P. Radanovich	CA	19	R
39	1	Calvin Dooley	CA	20	D
40	4	Bill Thomas	CA	21	R
41	1	Lois Capps	CA	22	D
42	3	Elton Gallegly	CA	23	R
43	1	Brad Sherman	CA	24	D
44	5	Howard P. McKeon	CA	25	R
45	1	Howard L. Berman	CA	26	D
46	4	James E. Rogan	CA	27	R
47	5	David Dreier	CA	28	R
48	1	Kenny A. Waxman	CA	29	D
49	1	Xavier Becerra	CA	30	D
50	1	Matthew G. Martinez	CA	31	D
51	1	Julian C. Dixon	CA	32	D
52	1	Lucille Roybal-Allard	CA	33	D
53	1	Grace Napolitano	CA	34	D
54	1	Marina Waters	CA	35	D
55	1	Steven Kuykendall	CA	36	R
56	1	Juanita Millender McDonald	CA	37	D
57	1	Steve Horn	CA	38	R
58	5	Edward R. Royce	CA	39	R

59	5	Jerry Lewis	CA	40	R
60	5	Gary Miller	CA	41	R
61	1	George E. Brown, Jr.	CA	42	D
62	5	Ken Calvert	CA	43	R
63	2	Mary Bono	CA	44	R
64	5	Dana T. Rohrabacher	CA	45	R
65	1	Loretta Sanchez	CA	46	D
66	5	Chris Cox	CA	47	R
67	5	Sam Packard	CA	48	R
68	2	Brian Bilbray	CA	49	R
69	1	Robert Filner	CA	50	D
70	5	Randy "Duke" Cunningham	CA	51	R
71	5	Duncan L. Hunter	CA	52	R
72	1	Diana DeGette	CO	01	D
73	1	Mark Udall	CO	02	D
74	5	Scott McInnis	CO	03	R
75	3	Robert W. Schaffer	CO	04	R
76	5	Joel Hefley	CO	05	R
77	5	Tom Tancredo	CO	06	R
78	1	John Latham	CT	01	D
79	1	Sam Gejdenson	CT	02	D
80	1	Rosa DeLauro	CT	03	D
81	1	Christopher W. Shays	CT	04	R
82	1	James H. Maloney	CT	05	D
83	1	Nancy L. Johnson	CT	06	R
84	2	Eleanor Holmes Norton	DC	AL	X
85	1	Michael B. Coakle	DE	AL	R
86	3	Joe Scarborough	FL	01	R
87	5	Allen Boyd, Jr.	FL	02	D
88	1	Corinne Brown	FL	03	D
89	3	Tillie K. Fowler	FL	04	R
90	3	Karen L. Thurman	FL	05	D
91	5	Cliff Stearns	FL	06	R
92	5	John L. Mica	FL	07	R
93	4	Bill McCollum	FL	08	R
94	5	Michael Bilirakis	FL	09	R
95	1	C. W. (Bill) Young	FL	10	R
96	2	Jim Davis	FL	11	D
97	5	Charles T. Canady	FL	12	R
98	2	Dan Miller	FL	13	R
99	5	Porter J. Goss	FL	14	R
100	5	Dave Walden	FL	15	R
101	5	Mark Foley	FL	16	R
102	1	Carrie Meek	FL	17	D
103	1	Ilicona Ros-Lehtinen	FL	18	R
104	1	Robert Wexler	FL	19	D
105	1	Peter A. Deutsch	FL	20	D
106	5	Lincoln Diaz-Balart	FL	21	R
107	1	E. Clay Shaw, Jr.	FL	22	R
108	1	Steve L. Hastings	FL	23	D
109	5	Jack Kingston	GA	01	R
110	3	Sanford D. Bishop, Jr.	GA	02	D
111	5	Michael A. Collins	GA	03	R
112	1	Cynthia McKinney	GA	04	D
113	1	John B. Lewis	GA	05	D
114	3	Johnny Isakson	GA	06	R
115	5	Bob Barr	GA	07	R
116	5	Saxby Chambliss	GA	08	R
117	5	Nathan J. Deal	GA	09	R
118	5	Charles W. Norwood, Jr.	GA	10	R

119	5	John Linder	GA	11	R
120	X	Robert Underwood	GU	11	R
121	1	Wall Abercrombie	HI	01	D
122	1	Patsy T. Mink	HI	02	D
123	1	Jim Leach	IA	01	R
124	5	James A. Bussie	IA	02	R
125	4	Leonard L. Boswell	IA	03	D
126	2	Greg Canale	IA	04	R
127	5	Tom Latham	IA	05	R
128	5	Helen Chenoweth	ID	01	R
129	4	Mike Simpson	ID	02	R
130	7	Bobby L. RUSH	IL	01	D
131	1	Joseph L. Jackson, Jr.	IL	02	D
132	1	William O. Lipinski	IL	03	D
133	1	Luis V. Gutierrez	IL	04	D
134	1	Rod A. Blagojevich	IL	05	D
135	1	Henry J. Hyde	IL	06	R
136	1	Danny K. Davis	IL	07	D
137	5	Phillip M. Crane	IL	08	R
138	1	Jan Schakowsky	IL	09	D
139	1	John Edward Porter	IL	10	R
140	3	Jerry Weller	IL	11	R
141	5	Jerry F. Costello, Jr.	IL	12	D
142	4	Judy Biggart	IL	13	R
143	4	Dennis Hastert	IL	14	R
144	3	Thomas W. Ewing	IL	15	R
145	5	Donald A. Manzullo	IL	16	R
146	1	Lane Evans	IL	17	D
147	4	Ray Leland	IL	18	R
148	5	David Phelps	IL	19	D
149	5	John M. Shimkus	IL	20	R
150	1	Peter J. Visclosky	IN	01	D
151	5	David M. McIntosh	IN	02	R
152	1	Tim Ruemer	IN	03	D
153	5	Mark Edward Souder	IN	04	R
154	5	Stephen E. Buyer	IN	05	R
155	5	Dan Burton	IN	06	R
156	5	Ed Poesse	IN	07	R
157	5	John Hostettler	IN	08	R
158	2	Baron Hill	IN	09	D
159	1	Julia M. Carson	IN	10	D
160	5	Jerry Moran	KS	01	R
161	5	Jim Ryan	KS	02	R
162	1	Dennis Moore	KS	03	D
163	5	Todd Pflahr	KS	04	R
164	5	Edward Whitfield	KY	01	R
165	5	Ron Lewis	KY	02	R
166	3	Anne Northup	KY	03	R
167	4	Ron Lucas	KY	04	D
168	5	Harold Rogers	KY	05	R
169	5	Ernie Fletcher	KY	06	R
170	5	Bob Livingston	LA	01	R
171	1	William J. Jefferson	LA	02	D
172	5	W. J. "Billy" Tauzin	LA	03	R
173	5	Jim McCrery	LA	04	R
174	5	John Cooksey	LA	05	R
175	5	Richard H. Baker	LA	06	R
176	5	Chris John	LA	07	D
177	1	John W. Diver	MA	01	D
178	1	Richard E. Neel	MA	02	D

179	1	James P. McGovern	RA	03	D
180	1	Barney Frank	RA	04	D
181	1	Martin I. Hochen	MA	05	D
182	1	John F. Tierney	MA	06	D
183	1	Edward J. Markey	MA	07	D
184	1	Michael Caputo	MA	08	D
185	1	Joseph Hookley	MA	09	D
186	1	William D. Delahunt	MA	10	D
187	1	Wayne T. Gilchrist	MD	01	R
188	5	Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.	MD	02	R
189	1	Benjamin L. Cardin	MD	03	D
190	1	Albert R. Wynn	MD	04	D
191	1	Stony M. Hoyer	MD	05	D
192	5	Roscoe Bartlett	MD	06	R
193	1	Elijah E. Cummings	MD	07	D
194	1	Constance A. Morella	MD	08	R
195	1	Tom Allen	ME	01	D
196	2	John Baldacci	ME	02	D
197	5	Bart Stupak	MI	01	D
198	5	Peter Hoekstra	MI	02	R
199	5	Vernon J. Ehlers	MI	03	D
200	5	Dave Camp	MI	04	R
201	5	James A. Bercia	MI	05	D
202	3	Fred Upton	MI	06	R
203	5	Wick Smith	MI	07	R
204	1	Deborah A. Stabenow	MI	08	D
205	1	Dale E. Kildee	MI	09	D
206	1	David E. Bonior	MI	10	D
207	5	Joseph Knollenberg	MI	11	R
208	1	Sander M. Levin	MI	12	D
209	1	Lynn Rivers	MI	13	D
210	1	John Conyers, Jr.	MI	14	D
211	1	Carolyn Cheeks Ellpatrick	MI	15	D
212	5	John D. Dingell	MI	16	D
213	5	Gil Gutknecht	MI	01	R
214	2	David Ringe	MI	02	D
215	3	James M. Roscard	MI	03	R
216	1	Bruce F. Vento	MI	04	D
217	1	Martin Olow Sebo	MI	05	D
218	1	William D. Luther	MI	06	D
219	5	Collin K. Peterson	MI	07	D
220	5	James L. Oberstar	MI	08	D
221	1	William L. Clay	MO	01	D
222	5	James M. Talent	MO	02	R
223	1	Richard A. Gephardt	MO	03	D
224	5	Ike Skelton	MO	04	D
225	1	Karen McCarthy	MO	05	D
226	5	Patsy Ann Dwyer	MO	06	D
227	5	Roy Blunt	MO	07	R
228	5	Jo Ann Emerson	MO	08	R
229	5	Larry Hultshof	MO	09	R
230	5	Roger Wicker	MS	01	R
231	1	Bonnie G. Thompson	MS	02	D
232	5	Charles W. Pickens, Jr.	MS	03	R
233	5	Ronnie Shows	MS	04	D
234	5	Gene Taylor	MS	05	D
235	5	Rick Hill	MT	AL	R
236	1	Eva M. Clayton	NC	01	D
237	5	Bobby R. Etheridge	NC	02	D
238	5	Walter B. Jones, Jr.	NC	03	R

239	1	David E. Price	NC	04	O
240	5	Richard Burr	NC	05	R
241	5	Keward Coble	NC	06	B
242	5	Mike McIntyre	NC	07	D
243	5	Robin Hayes	NC	08	B
244	5	Sue Myrick	NC	09	R
245	5	Cass Ballenger	NC	10	B
246	5	Charles H. Taylor	NC	11	R
247	1	Nelvin Watt	NC	12	O
248	1	Earl Pomeroy	ND	01	D
249	1	Douglas E. Bereuter	NE	01	R
250	5	Lee Terry	NE	02	B
251	5	Bill Barrett	NE	03	B
252	5	John E. Sununu	NH	01	D
253	5	Charles Bass	NH	02	R
254	1	Robert E. Andrews	NJ	01	D
255	5	Frank A. LaBlonde	NJ	02	R
256	2	Jim Swaton	NJ	03	R
257	1	Christopher H. Smith	NJ	04	R
258	1	Marge Roukema	NJ	05	R
259	1	Frank Pallone, Jr.	NJ	06	D
260	1	Robert D. Franks	NJ	07	R
261	1	William J. Pascrell, Jr.	NJ	08	D
262	1	Steven R. Rothman	NJ	09	D
263	1	Donald M. Payne	NJ	10	D
264	1	Rodney Frelinghuysen	NJ	11	R
265	1	Rush Holt	NJ	12	D
266	1	Robert Menendez	NJ	13	D
267	5	Heather Wilson	NM	01	D
268	5	Joe Skeen	NM	02	D
269	1	Tom Udall	NM	03	D
270	1	Shelley Berkley	NV	01	D
271	5	Jim Gibbons	NV	02	R
272	4	Michael P. Forbes	NY	01	R
273	2	Rick A. Lazio	NY	02	R
274	4	Peter T. King	NY	03	R
275	1	Carolyn McCarthy	NY	04	O
276	1	Gary L. Ackerman	NY	05	D
277	1	Gregory Meeks	NY	06	D
278	1	Joseph Crowley	NY	07	D
279	1	Jerrold Nadler	NY	08	D
280	1	Anthony Weiner	NY	09	B
281	1	Edolphus Towns	NY	10	D
282	1	Rafael A. Ocasio	NY	11	D
283	1	Mydia M. Velazquez	NY	12	O
284	5	Vito J. Fossella	NY	13	R
285	1	Carolyn B. Maloney	NY	14	B
286	1	Charles B. Rangel	NY	15	D
287	1	Jose E. Serrano	NY	16	B
288	1	Eliot L. Engel	NY	17	D
289	1	Wita A. Lowey	NY	18	O
290	5	Sue Y. Kelly	NY	19	B
291	5	Benjamin A. Gilman	NY	20	R
292	1	Michael A. McNulty	NY	21	D
293	5	John Swaney	NY	22	R
294	1	Sherwood L. Boehlert	NY	23	R
295	5	John M. McHugh	NY	24	R
296	3	James T. Walsh	NY	25	R
297	5	Maurice G. Hinchey	NY	26	D
298	5	Thomas R. Reynolds	NY	27	R

299	1	Louise M. Slaughter	NY	28	D
300	1	John J. Lofalco	NY	29	D
301	1	Jack Quinn	NY	30	R
302	1	Ann Houghton	NY	31	R
303	5	Steve Chobot	OH	01	R
304	5	Bob Portman	OH	02	R
305	1	Tony P. Hall	OH	03	D
306	5	Michael C. Daley	OH	04	R
307	5	Paul E. Gillmor	OH	05	R
308	5	Tom Serickland	OH	06	D
309	5	David L. Robson	OH	07	R
310	5	John A. Boehner	OH	08	R
311	1	Marcy Kaptur	OH	09	D
312	1	Dennis J. Kucinich	OH	10	D
313	1	Stephanie Tubbs Jones	OH	11	D
314	1	John R. Kasich	OH	12	R
315	1	Sherrrod Brown	OH	13	D
316	1	Thomas C. Sawyer	OH	14	D
317	4	Deborah D. Pryce	OH	15	R
318	5	Ralph Regula	OH	16	R
319	1	James A. Traficant, Jr.	OH	17	D
320	5	Bob Ney	OH	18	R
321	5	Steven C. LaTourrette	OH	19	R
322	5	Steve Largent	OK	01	R
323	5	Tom Coburn	OK	02	R
324	5	Wes Watkins	OK	03	R
325	5	J. C. Watts	OK	04	R
326	5	Ernest Jim Jatook	OK	05	R
327	5	Frank D. Lucas	OK	06	R
328	1	David Wu	OR	01	D
329	5	Greg Walden	OR	02	R
330	1	Earl Blumenauer	OR	03	D
331	3	Peter A. DeFazio	OR	04	D
332	1	Barlene Nooley	OR	05	D
333	1	Robert A. Brady	PA	01	D
334	1	Chaka Fattah	PA	02	D
335	1	Robert A. Borsari	PA	03	D
336	5	Bon Klirk	PA	04	D
337	5	John E. Peterson	PA	05	R
338	5	Timothy Weldon	PA	06	D
339	5	Kurt Weldon	PA	07	R
340	1	James K. Greenwood	PA	08	R
341	5	Bud Shuster	PA	09	R
342	4	Don Sherwood	PA	10	R
343	5	Paul E. Kanjorski	PA	11	D
344	5	John F. Murtha	PA	12	D
345	1	Joseph Hoeffel	PA	13	D
346	1	William J. Coyne	PA	14	D
347	5	Pat Toomey	PA	15	R
348	5	Joseph R. Pitts	PA	16	R
349	5	George Getas	PA	17	R
350	1	Mike Doyle	PA	18	D
351	5	William F. Goodling	PA	19	R
352	5	Frank B. Mascara	PA	20	D
353	5	Phil English	PA	21	P
354	1	Carlos Romero-Barcelo	PR	01	R
355	1	Patrick J. Kennedy	RI	01	D
356	1	Robert A. Weygand	RI	02	D
357	5	Mark Sanford	SC	01	R
358	5	Floyd D. Spence	SC	02	R

359	5	Lindsey Graham	SC	03	R
360	5	Jim DeMint	SC	04	R
361	1	John M. Spratt, Jr.	SC	05	D
362	1	James E. Clyburn	SC	06	D
363	5	John Thune	SD	AL	R
364	5	Bill Jenkins	TX	01	R
365	5	John J. Duncan, Jr.	TX	02	R
366	5	Zach Wamp	TX	03	R
367	5	Van Hilleary	TX	04	R
368	5	Bob Clement	TX	05	D
369	5	Bart Gordon	TX	06	D
370	5	Ed Bryant	TX	07	R
371	5	John E. Tanner	TX	08	D
372	1	Harold Ford, Jr.	TX	09	D
373	5	Max Sandlin	TX	01	D
374	5	Jim Turner	TX	02	D
375	5	Samuel K. Johnson	TX	03	R
376	5	Ralph M. Hall	TX	04	D
377	5	Pete Sessions	TX	05	R
378	5	Joe L. Barton	TX	06	R
379	5	Bill Archer	TX	07	R
380	4	Kevin Brady	TX	08	R
381	5	Nick Lampson	TX	09	D
382	1	Lloyd Doggett	TX	10	D
383	2	Chet Edwards	TX	11	D
384	5	Ray Crumpler	TX	12	R
385	5	William B. Thornberry	TX	13	R
386	5	Ron Paul	TX	14	R
387	2	Subon Minojas	TX	15	R
388	5	Silvestre Reyes	TX	16	D
389	5	Charles W. Stenholm	TX	17	D
390	1	Shelia Jackson Lee	TX	18	D
391	5	Larry Combest	TX	19	R
392	1	Charles Gonzalez	TX	20	D
393	5	Lamar S. Smith	TX	21	R
394	5	Tom P. DeLay	TX	22	R
395	5	Henry Bonilla	TX	23	R
396	5	Martin Frost	TX	24	D
397	1	Ken Bentsen	TX	25	D
398	5	Dick Armey	TX	26	R
399	5	Solomon P. Ortiz	TX	27	D
400	2	Ciro D. Rodriguez	TX	28	D
401	5	Gene Green	TX	29	D
402	1	Eddie Bernice Johnson	TX	30	D
403	9	James V. Hansen	UT	01	D
404	5	Merrill Cook	UT	02	R
405	5	Christopher B. Cannon	UT	03	R
406	1	Herbert M. Solomon	VA	01	R
407	5	Owen B. Pickett	VA	02	D
408	1	Robert C. Scott	VA	03	D
409	5	Norman Sisisky	VA	04	D
410	5	Virgil N. Goode, Jr.	VA	05	D
411	5	Robert W. Goodlette	VA	06	R
412	5	Thomas J. Bliley, Jr.	VA	07	R
413	1	James P. Moran	VA	08	D
414	5	Rick Boucher	VA	09	D
415	2	Frank R. Wolf	VA	10	R
416	1	Thomas M. Davis, III	VA	11	R
417	X	Dorrie M. Christian-Green	VI	AL	X
418	1	Bernard Sanders	VT	AL	1

419	1	Jay Ingle	WA	01	0
420	5	Jack Metcalf	WA	02	2
421	1	Brian Baird	WA	03	0
422	5	Doc Hastings	WA	04	0
423	5	George Wethercatt	WA	05	2
424	1	Norman D. Dicks	WA	06	0
425	1	James A. McDermott	WA	07	0
426	5	Jennifer B. Dunn	WA	08	2
427	3	Adam Smith	WA	09	0
428	5	Poul Byon	WI	01	2
429	1	Tommy Baldwin	WI	02	0
430	1	Ron Kind	WI	03	0
431	1	Gerald B. Kleczka	WI	04	0
432	1	Thomas M. Barrett	WI	05	0
433	5	Thomas E. Petri	WI	06	2
434	5	David R. Obey	WI	07	0
435	4	Mark Green	WI	08	2
436	4	Jim Schemmbrunner	WI	09	2
437	5	Alan B. Rollahan	WV	01	2
438	5	Robert E. Wise, Jr.	WV	02	0
439	5	Nick Joe Bahall II	WV	03	0
440	5	Barbara Kubin	VT	AL	2

**“LAUTENBERG LITE”
HOW H.R. 2037 WEAKENS THE SENATE GUN SHOW BILL
WITH ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS FOR THE GUN LOBBY**

HOW S. 254 CLOSES THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	HOW H.R. 2037 REOPENS THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	WHY IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE
<p>Defines “gun show” to cover <i>all</i> events where a large number of guns are for sale.</p>	<p>Applies only to events that are both “sponsored to foster the collecting . . . or . . . use of firearms” and involve at least 10 firearms vendors, as defined to include only sellers who have a fixed, assigned, or contracted location.</p>	<p>Under H.R. 2037, there would still be lots of events where lots of guns are being sold without background checks. Although most buyers at these events are law-abiding, these events also attract criminals, who could still get guns with no questions asked. Under H.R. 2037, if the event is not “sponsored” for a reason set out in H.R. 2037, it would not have checks, no matter how many guns are for sale. And even if it is “sponsored” for the specified reason, there would be no background checks if the event organizers and sellers keep the number of “vendors” below 10.</p>
<p>Applies the current Brady Law to all transfers of guns at gun shows.</p>	<p>Changes the Brady Law applied to gun shows to reduce the amount of time law enforcement has to complete the background check from 3 <i>business</i> days to “72 hours.” If the check cannot be completed within 72 hours, the sale must be allowed to proceed and all records about the transfer must be destroyed.</p>	<p>Under H.R. 2037, felons, fugitives, and other prohibited persons will get guns at gun shows, even though they could not get guns at gun stores. Although more than 70% of all Brady checks are completed within minutes, some checks require a few days. Usually, this is true because a State court criminal record must be examined which has not been made available to the instant check system. If H.R. 2037's 72-hour rule were the rule under the Brady Law's National Instant Check System (NICS), 22% of the people who have been denied guns would have gotten them. And with regard to prohibited people who try to buy guns on Saturday -- when most gun shows occur -- the 72-hour rule would have had even worse effect: 28% of the felons, fugitives, and other prohibited people who have been stopped would have gotten guns.</p>
<p>Requires everyone who wants to sell a gun at a gun show to verify their identity to the gun show promoter, and to be notified that they understand they must have a background check done on their buyer.</p>	<p>Does not require that anyone notify sellers of background check requirements and exempts all gun sellers who do not rent a table as a “vendor” -- but instead walk around selling guns at the gun show -- from verifying their identity.</p>	<p>H.R. 2037 complicates what is otherwise a very simple rule: if you intend to sell a gun at a gun show, you must check in with the promoter and be notified of your obligations to have a background check done on your buyer.</p>
HOW S. 254 CLOSES THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	HOW H.R. 2037 REOPENS THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	WHY IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Enhances law enforcement's ability to trace used guns if those guns are used in crimes.	Prevents tracing of <i>all</i> crime guns sold through "instant check registrants" at gun shows and does nothing to improve tracing of used guns sold by licensed dealers.	Under H.R. 2037, gun shows remain a safe harbor for criminals, who know that law enforcement will be unable to trace used guns bought and sold at gun shows.
Uses existing framework of federally-licensed firearms licensees to do background checks on behalf of unlicensed sellers at gun shows.	Adds new layer of bureaucracy to federal firearms regulation by resurrecting the "special registrants" (now called "instant check registrants") from the repudiated Craig Amendment to the Senate bill.	Licensed professional firearms dealers already have experience filling out the appropriate paperwork and using the NICS, and will make entries with fewer errors than non-professionals, assuring more accurate background checks and crime gun tracing information.
Protects privacy of gun buyers who get their backgrounds checked by using licensed professional dealers – who are subject to strict recordkeeping and inspection – to do background checks.	Allows anyone to get an "instant check registration" that will allow them to do background checks and transfer guns, even if they don't know anything about guns or the firearms business.	Because H.R. 2037's "registrants" are not professional dealers, they have fewer incentives to carefully follow the rules concerning the NICS. H.R. 2037 compounds this problem by requiring the immediate destruction of NICS records, which will prevent law enforcement from having a means to detect and deter misuse and abuse of the NICS. Under H.R. 2037, law enforcement will not be able to assure that the registrants are not using the system to run checks on their friends or enemies for purposes completely unrelated to firearms transfers.
Does not disturb more than 30 years of federal law requiring licensed dealers to sell within their home States only.	Allows federal gun dealers to ship guns directly to unlicensed buyers across State lines.	H.R. 2037 will impede the ability of states to control the flow of guns into their borders by allowing licensees who are unfamiliar with a State's firearms laws to ship guns to private individuals across state lines.
Requires a background check for any gun that is offered for sale, transfer or exchange at a gun show.	Limits background check requirement to guns that are offered for sale <i>and</i> accepted for purchase by a buyer.	H.R. 2037 creates a new loophole that allows unlicensed vendors to offer guns for sale and complete the sale outside the gun show without any background check.
HOW S. 254 CLOSSES THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	HOW H.R. 2037 REOPENS THE GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE	WHY IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

<p>Writes into the Brady Law a requirement that records of approved transactions must be destroyed within 90 days or, if possible, even sooner.</p>	<p>Opens up the entire instant check system to fraud and abuse by requiring immediate destruction of records.</p>	<p>H.R. 2037 will prevent the FBI from protecting the privacy and security of the sensitive information in the NICS. By imposing a requirement that records be destroyed immediately, H.R. 2037 will stop the government from detecting and identifying sales of firearms to criminals and other misuses of the system – such as background checks run on citizens for ulterior purposes – undermining the entire instant check system.</p>
<p>Allows States with instant check system to continue to operate under their existing framework.</p>	<p>Forbids anyone doing background checks as points of contact for the instant check system – even states with their own instant check systems – from retaining records or charging a fee.</p>	<p>Keeping States in the Brady check system assures the most thorough background checks, because States often have access to records that the federal government cannot access. H.R. 2037 will drive States away from doing background checks.</p>
<p>Does not create any new immunities.</p>	<p>Gives gun sellers and “registrants” at gun shows potentially sweeping immunity.</p>	<p>There is no reason to use gun show legislation to decrease the accountability of those who engage in gun transactions.</p>



U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary

Henry J. Hyde, Chairman

www.house.gov/judiciary

News Advisory

For immediate release
June 8, 1999

Contact: Sam Stratman/Michael Connolly
(202) 225-2492

Hyde Details Schedule for Child Safety Act; Floor Votes Scheduled for Next Week; Schedule Accommodates Non-Committee Members Who Want Floor Votes on Individual Provisions

WASHINGTON, D.C. – U.S. Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-IL), Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said today he intends to expedite the schedule for consideration of the "Child Safety and Youth Violence Prevention Act of 1999".

Hyde said he will accommodate the request of the House Leadership to forego a full-committee markup of the legislation to fulfill the wishes of members of both parties who want floor votes on separate measures including gun control, mandatory minimum sentences for violent juveniles and cultural provisions to curtail children's access to violent images.

Hyde said that HR 1501, the Consequences for Juvenile Offenders Act, will serve as the base text for the floor debate. Hyde said he expects the Rules Committee to meet soon to make in order various amendments included some expected to be offered by Democrats. Among the amendments that will be offered by Hyde and U.S. Rep. Bill McCollum (R-FL), chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime:

McCollum-Hyde Amendment

- Mandatory-Minimum sentences for violent juvenile offenders and for anyone convicted of firing a gun in a school zone. = what?
- Instant background checks for buyers of guns purchased at gun shows.
- Requiring all gun sales to include a trigger lock.
- Outlawing juvenile possession of assault weapons.
- Revoking the right to gun ownership for anyone convicted of a gun crime as a juvenile.

MORE

Hyde Amendment - Provisions to Protect Children

- Outlaw sale of extremely explicit sexual or violent material that is not protected by the First Amendment.
- Require music stores to make available to parents for on site review and on request any lyrics packaged with a CD or tape.
- Establishes a national youth-crime prevention demonstration program to promote grassroots solutions to youth violence.
- Requires National Institutes of Health to study the effect of music and video games on child development and youth violence.

Hyde Amendment - Ban on Importation of Large Capacity Ammo Clips

Hyde Amendment - Age 21 for Gun Purchases

- Raises to 21 the age requirement for purchases of any firearms.

A text of Hyde's remarks:

"The very tragic violent events of the past few weeks have touched all Americans very deeply. Numerous members of the House who are not members of our Committee have approached me asking that they have an opportunity to participate in amending this legislation rather than simply be presented with a finished Committee work product.

"This legislation represents a new direction in our nation's fight against the culture of death that has desensitized a generation of American children to the horrors of violence. Embodying an aggressive, three-pronged strategy to combat youth violence, this bill will provide communities and parents the tools they need to better protect America's children.

"First, this will make the largest community investment in juvenile justice reform in American history.

"Second, this bill will offer American parents a helping hand in their daily struggle to raise their children amid the culture of violence. We will outlaw the sale to children of extremely explicit sexual or violent material and also require record stores to allow parents to review on site and on request, prior to purchase, any lyrics packaged with CDs.

"Our legislation will protect children from violent crime. We will create tougher penalties for gun crimes and tighten up existing gun law loopholes. Specific measures in our amendments include requiring an instant background check for buyers of guns purchased at gun shows, requiring all gun sales to include a trigger

MORE

lock, banning the importation of large-capacity ammunition clips, outlawing juvenile possession of assault weapons, and revoking the right to gun ownership for anyone convicted of a gun crime as a juvenile. Our amendments will also establish mandatory jail time for anyone convicted of firing a gun in a school zone.

“With passage of this important legislation, Congress can take its place on the side of communities, parents and children in our singular effort to curb youth violence in the 21st century. “

###

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

2138 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6216

THOMAS E. MOONEY, SR.
GENERAL COUNSEL - CHIEF OF STAFF

JON DUDAS
DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSEL - STAFF DIRECTOR

(202) 225-3951

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary>

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May 25, 1999

Ask
Jose

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.
 Ranking Minority Member
 2142 Rayburn House Office Building
 Washington, DC 20515

Dear John:

As we discussed last Thursday with Speaker Hastert, Minority Leader Gephardt and the rest of the House Leadership, the Judiciary Committee will be considering comprehensive legislation addressing the problem of youth violence on an expedited basis. This legislation will include provisions to address consequences for juvenile offenders, reform of our juvenile justice system, the lack of enforcement of existing criminal laws, access to firearms, the link between drug trafficking and youth violence, gang violence and the culture of youth violence.

In addition to our earlier hearings on juvenile justice and teen violence and culture, the Subcommittee on Crime will hold a hearing on Thursday, May 27 regarding pending gun-related legislation and the failure to effectively enforce existing gun legislation. The following week is the Memorial Day District Work Period. Our staffs will be working together that week to draft legislation to be available for a full Committee mark up the first week we are back. We will have up to two days to mark up the legislation and bring it to the floor the week of June 14.

I would like to get your input, and that of the Democratic members on the Committee, as soon as possible so that we can proceed in an expedited but thoughtful manner. Enclosed for your review are copies of my statement from a press conference this morning and an outline of provisions for this legislation.

Sincerely,


 HENRY J. HYDE
 Chairman

cc: All Members of the
 Committee on the Judiciary



U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary

Henry J. Hyde, Chairman

www.house.gov/judiciary

News Release

For immediate release
May 25, 1999

Contact: Sam Stratman/Michael Connolly
(202) 225-2492

Hyde Lays Out Judiciary Committee's Juvenile Violence Agenda

WASHINGTON, D.C. – House Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry Hyde made the following remarks today regarding the Committee's juvenile justice agenda:

Very shortly, it is my intention to offer a revised legislative package of juvenile justice reforms that includes the current bipartisan House bill, the Senate measures passed recently to keep guns out of the hands of children, and a number of new proposals to curb the culture of violence that has engulfed our young people.

As you know, the Judiciary Committee has already scheduled a hearing in the Crime Subcommittee this Thursday to examine pending firearms legislation and the Administration's enforcement record, which has been far from stellar. We will hold our hearing and allow the committee to consider all the proposals in a thoughtful, orderly and comprehensive manner.

For myself, I am supportive of the measures adopted in the Senate to keep guns out of the hands of juveniles: Requiring an instant check for buyers of guns purchased at gun shows, requiring all gun sales to include a trigger lock, banning the importation of large-capacity ammunition clips, outlawing juvenile possession of assault weapons, and revoking the right to gun ownership for anyone convicted of a violent crime as a juvenile.

As we enact these reforms, we must exercise some care in avoiding unforeseen consequences. The Senate passed a provision to revoke the right to gun ownership for anyone convicted of a gun crime as a juvenile. This is a good provision. But there is a problem. Most states either destroy or keep confidential the delinquency records of juveniles. We should implement this provision by ensuring that states make such information available for purposes of gun background checks. In a moment, Mr. McCollum will highlight several other law enforcement provisions

aimed at getting tough on gun criminals.

In debating the pros and cons of gun control, we cannot avoid our responsibility by ignoring the deeper, cultural and spiritual problems evidenced by the violent conduct of the accused juveniles in Littleton and Conyers. These young men violated dozens of gun control laws, and unfortunately, this Administration hasn't been burning up the federal docket with prosecutions of these sorts of crimes.

It's apparent that the real shift in America is going on in the minds of anxious and alienated teenagers. When kids used to have trouble, their grades would slip or they might skip school: now we're seeing more violent reactions. What happened? We have witnessed in the last 25 years a coarsening of American life. There is waning respect for human dignity and a new contempt for authority.

We have a real crisis of the soul in this country. Children feel more and more alienated from parents, and we must reach out to them and show them that violence doesn't solve anything. We must sit down with our children and find out what has created this breakdown of hope and optimism.

This legislation is already on an expedited schedule consistent with our dual responsibility: Address the concerns of the American people and produce good laws.

###

Hyde/McCollum Youth Violence Bill

1. Consequences for Juvenile Offenders (H.R. 1501)

- This legislation is the most important step we can take to make schools and communities safer.
- Most violent juveniles start out in life committing property crimes and less serious offenses in their early teens but are never punished. By "beating the system" repeatedly, these young delinquents wrongly assume that there are no negative consequences for bad conduct.
- This title requires States to punish every juvenile delinquent as a precondition for receiving millions of dollars in grant assistance to improve America's juvenile justice system.] 7

2. Reforming Federal Juvenile Justice Procedures

- Model juvenile crime procedures which ensure that the most dangerous juveniles are prosecuted as adults

3. Deterring Gun Crimes

- Mandatory prison sentences for gun-wielding juveniles who discharge, injure or kill on school property] 7
- Increased mandatory sentences for criminals who use guns in violent crimes or drug offenses

4. Taking Firearms out of the Hands of Dangerous Criminals

- Mandatory background checks at gun shows

- Prohibiting adults with violent juvenile records from possessing firearms
- Encouraging States to make juvenile records available for background checks } ?
- Increased penalties for gun traffickers and those who sell to violent criminals
- A ban on the importation of large capacity clips and magazines

5. Limiting Juvenile Access to Firearms

- Providing gun safety devices or storage containers to handgun purchasers
- ban on juvenile possession of pre-1994 assault weapons
- ban on juvenile purchase of rifles and shotguns from non-dealers
- increased penalties for transferring guns to juveniles
- mandatory penalties for transferring guns to violent juveniles
- mandatory penalties for two-time juvenile gun possession

6. Prosecution of Gun Criminals

- Establishes a violent gun offender enforcement program at the Justice Department } ?
- Requires Justice Department to vigorously enforce existing gun laws

7. Drug Trafficking Provisions (based on the link between juvenile violence and drug abuse)

8. Anti-Gang Amendments

- Death penalty for killing witnesses in retaliation for testimony
- Expanding predicate offenses for Armed Career Criminal Act

| ✓
| ?

9. Keeping Explosives out of the Hands of Dangerous Criminals

- Background checks for purchasers of explosives
- Prohibit bomb-making instructions on the Internet
- Ban juvenile possession of explosives
- Ban "prohibited persons" from possessing explosives

| ✓

10. Changing the Culture of Violence

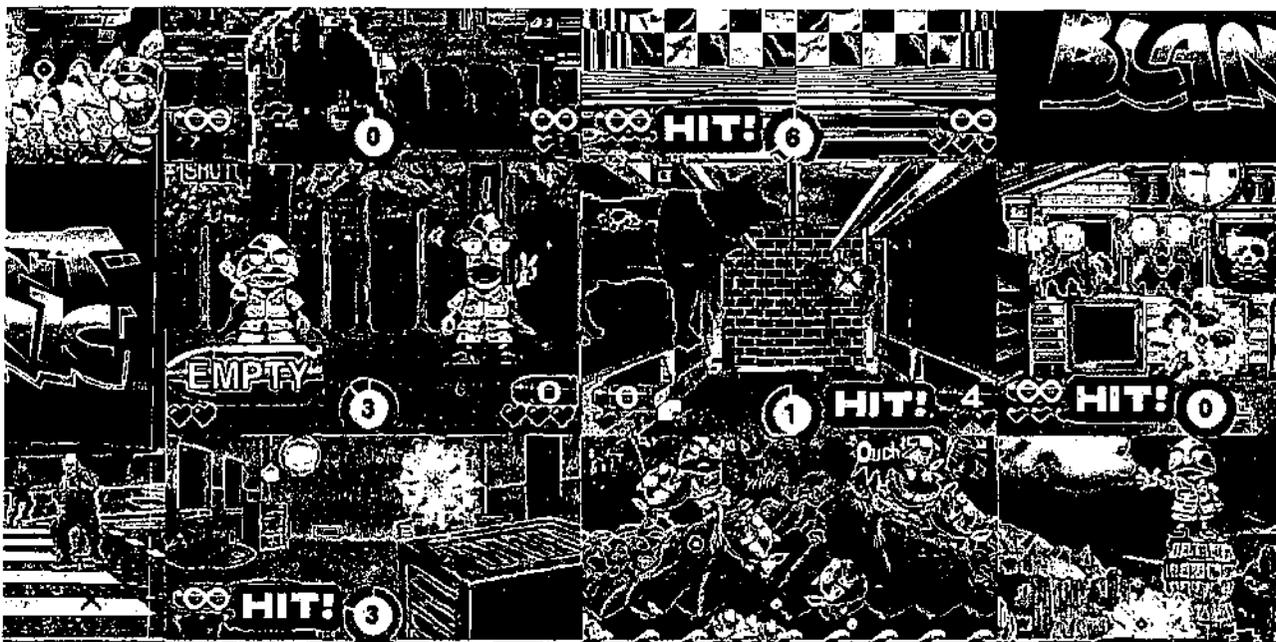
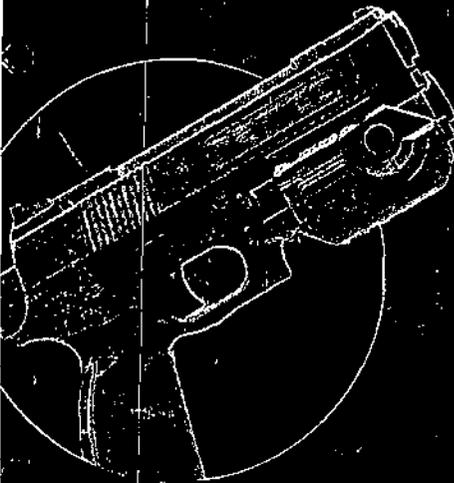
- Authorization for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice into whether Hollywood is marketing violent shows and games to children.
- Language requiring government agencies to consider a show's violence level before granting a permit to film on federal property. They must consider whether the production "glorifies or endorses wanton and gratuitous violence."
- Authorization for a federal study into the psychological effects violent video games and music have on young people.
- A provision making it a federal crime to teach or distribute bomb-making information on the Internet if it is intended or expected to be used to commit a violent crime.
- (Education-IDEA provision) Language allowing local school officials to discipline federally defined special education students in the same manner as

} EO?

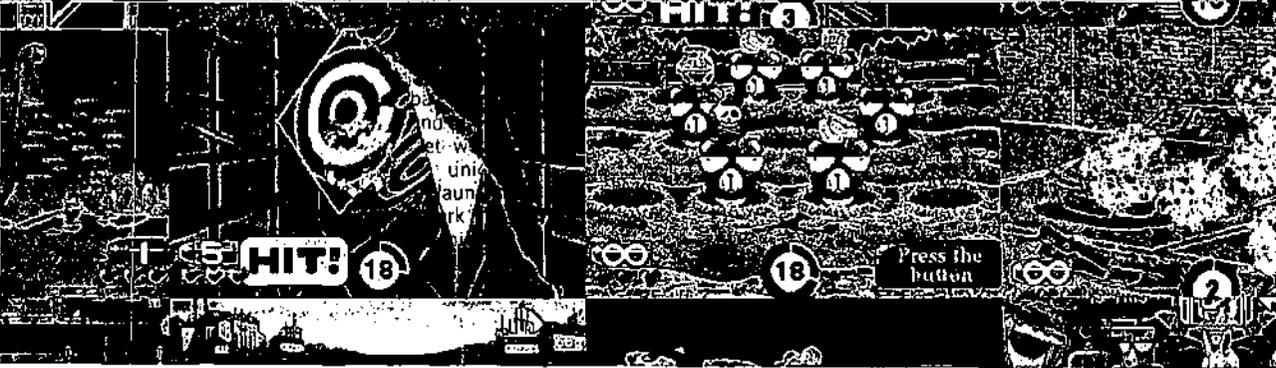
} ?

other students when they bring guns or bombs onto school grounds.

- A provision making a congressional finding that prayers at services or on a physical memorial at a public school to anyone slain at the school do not violate the First Amendment. The provision would require that anyone suing to challenge the constitutionality of such a service pay all attorney's fees.

More fun than shooting your neighbor's cat.



Publisher/Developer: Players

Fox Interactive
Gremlin Interactive

Web Address: www.foxinterac

N20:

Ever miss the days where you could blaze through a level shooting your way for the high score? Fox Interactive has created a game that has today's graphics with the traditional arcade action. This action game takes you through a level inhabited with more than 100 different bugs. Each type of enemy has different formations and attacks. You can lay mines on the tunnel walls and shoot enemies who explode into pieces when shot. Even the most difficult levels become certain.



Beats
the Score

This Beat Is Tech

PROFILES OF SELECT YOUTH ATTENDING WHITE HOUSE/GOOD MORNING AMERICA TOWN HALL

Jen Bidula, Bethel Park, PA: Jen enjoys guns as a sport and hobby she shares with her family. Her Bethel Park High School had a high profile pepper spray violent incident that sent 40 kids to area hospitals. The incident occurred the day before the Columbine High School shooting

Trey Carver, Conyers, Georgia: Trey is a junior at Heritage High School, site of last month's school shooting. He reported that his friend, T.J. Solomon, brought a gun to school two weeks before he shot and wounded six students.

Scott Carver, Baltimore, Maryland: Teenager who has his own web site dedicated to the video game "Doom". Scott is completely immersed in the video culture.

Leanne Dews, Pearl, Mississippi: Sister of Pearl school shooting victim who now advocates for better accountability and parental responsibility. Her family is suing the family of the boy responsible for the school shooting at her high school.

Missy Jenkins, West Paducah, Kentucky: Paralyzed in Heath High School by the shooter, Michael Carnal. Supports more gun control, parental responsibility and school control.

Marc Kramer and Mike Robbins, Chicago, Illinois: Marc accidentally shot his best friend Mike at his father's home with his father's gun. Mike recovered.

Albert Smith, Evanston Illinois: Albert's sister was shot in a random shooting outside his home. Albert has organized an annual anti-violence march and supports more gun control and parental intervention.

Brandy Varner, Jonesboro, Arkansas: Sister of Britney Varner who was killed in Jonesboro at Westside Middle School. Her mother, Suzanne Wilson, has become active in getting parental responsibility legislation introduced. Brandy thinks there is too much violence in movies and on television. She also thinks the media does a bad job of depicting the shattered lives left from the incidents of teen violence.

Betina Lyn, Springfield Oregon: Betina was shot by Kip Kinkel at Thurston High School. She has become a strong advocate for tough gun legislation.

FAIRFAX HIGH SCHOOL – Fairfax, VA

_FHS is mostly middle class suburban Virginia. 1800 students.

Very similar to Columbine, they even have teachers that used to work at Columbine. Same mascot – The Rebels

_Ethnic backgrounds: 57% Caucasian (includes Middle Eastern kids), 25% Asian, 10% Latino, 8% Hispanic

_Security at school – Officer in charge of security oversees staff of 4, police officer in building aka as school resource officer, city police station down the street. 5 administrators.

_Violent incidents at school: They had a bomb threat on 4/29. School officer checking grounds at 4:30am saw the word BOOM and date 4/29 spray painted in back of building. Next to it there was a door with a window broken, and an entrance to the roof was open. School was closed for the day, no bombs found. They are closed to finding the pranksters.

_Peer helping group and mediation goes on all the time.

Jada Beazer – Senior, President of her class, Key Club treasurer [community service organization], cheerleader, 2 part-time jobs. Jada will go to James Madison U. in the fall.

Naomi Hiroibayashi – Sophomore, Class Secretary, varsity soccer, in leadership class. Belongs to her church youth group.

Kotcher Diziye – Sophomore, born in Iraq, staff writer for the school paper, vice president for fashion marketing, will be school's DECA spokesperson

Borna Emami – Freshman, born in Iran, in football, president of 9th grade, in the honor roll.

Mike Cullen – Junior, vice-president of his class, plays football, baseball, track

Gary Baird – Senior, Basketball coach of the county league, deacon at his church for 6 years, church choir, student government, will go to George Mason in the fall.

WALTER JOHNSON HIGH SCHOOL – Bethesda, MD

_WJH is located in upper middle class suburban Maryland. 1600 students

_Ethnic backgrounds: 68.7% Caucasian, 13.3% Asian American, 9.8% Latino, 7.9% African American, 3% American Indian

_Security at school: 3 security officers [2 are former Montgomery County police officers], and 4 school administrators "who make it a point to know their kids"

_Low suspension rates, highly academically motivated kids, have special program for kids who want to go beyond advanced placement.

Kathryn Long – Sophomore, environmental activist, literary magazine, Gay-Straight alliance, plays flute and is a dancer.

Dalna Falk – Sophomore, varsity tennis team, mock trial and teen court, vice-president French Honors Society.

WOODROW WILSON HIGH SCHOOL – Washington, DC

_Wilson High represents broadest area of DC, has students from NW, SW and NE. Kids are from all socio economic levels, about 30% are enrolled on free lunch program. 1500 students

_Ethnic backgrounds: 57% African American 17% Latino 17% Caucasian 7% Asian, 85 different nationalities and 150 languages represented.

_Security at school: 2 metal detectors, hallway camera monitors, 6 security officers, Principal and 3 assistant principals with walkie talkies.

Violence at school: Delante Hicks, student, was murdered by another student across the street from school last year. There are gangs at school. Delante's murder led to the creation of Peace Week, 500 kids pledged to do something to prevent violence.

Hope Allison Williams – Senior, Battalion executive ROTC, E-4 Specialist in the reserves, cross country & track and field, participated in Diversity workshops, will go to Hampton University in the fall.

Patricia Rios – Senior, Latino activist, created and is president of Latinas in Action, member of Female Initiative Club, teen Health promoter, and homeroom representative, will go to American University in the fall.

Robert Weaver – Senior, vice-president of the art club, writing staff member, has a part-time job, will go to Virginia Union in the fall.

SCOTT COVER, 18

One of the creators of WWW.DOOMWORLD.COM

From Street, MD [30 miles northeast from Baltimore]

Scott comes from Hanford County, a rural community in MD. He's a senior at North Hanford High, track and field athlete in high school, all advanced placement and honors courses, will go to college in fall.

SOUTH LAKES HIGH SCHOOL, Reston VA

- Reston is a planned community – rough estimation ethnic background at South Lakes– 55% white, 20% african american, 12% asian, 12% latino, some multiracial –maybe 5...very diverse in terms of economic backgrounds...
- Have a police resource officer have a safety and security staff made up of 5 people – police drive by every so often – have teachers with hall duty and dog
- Have brought dogs in twice for drugs, check empty lockers, very sensitive to rumors coming,
- May 10th – rumor that there would be bombs around that something major was going to happen – invited some parents to come and help from parents – invited parents to come if were afraid for kids...Some kids said never felt safer than on May 10th – most kids attended that day...

Elizabeth Sutton – Junior

Elizabeth actually went to elementary school in Littleton Colorado, so the events out there struck her very hard. She is very active in all aspects of Southlakes, and is very interesting on the differences between going to a diverse vs. a more homogeneous school

Katie Guthrie – Sophomore

Katie is very involved throughout school a Cheerleader, Secretary of the Sophomore class, and a contributor to the school paper.

Josh Bolton – Senior

Josh is one of the schools Newspaper editors, involved with the Art Department, was a part of Mrs. Clinton's Project Tolerance (although seems to have fallen apart to some degree at the school. In his spare time, what he has of it he is the President of his Youth Group, plays in a band. Josh plans on attending the University of Maryland in the fall.

Melanie Brooks – Sophomore

Melanie plays lacrosse and field hockey, manages the boys basketball and football team. She is on her school newspaper and yearbook staffs, and is the President of her youth group.

ANACOSTIA HIGH SCHOOL, Washington DC

- little less than 1000s – full restructured high school of academy high schools _ there are 5 – freshman and then pick from Creative Arts, pUblc service, enviormental science, computer technology and the law, justice and security program.
- Students are 99% black, 1% mixed origin – Staff is fully mixed by race and religion
- Have MVM security provided by school systems, metal detectors are included.
- Low level of violence – the 8 kids that I talked to said they have the normal school experience some fights, but not weapons fights – there was one shooting at Anacostia this year, but it was accidental.....All of the kids I talked to thought that city schools got a bad reputation and were as safe as others....

Brian Borden – freshman academy

- Brian is a freshman and is very involved in school spirit activities, very into sports,
- He thinks that it is very important for kids to be involved in activities, and credits his mother's support and involvement and own motivation in the good head he has on his shoulders.

Andrew Benbow – Sophomore – law and justice academy

Andrew is very involved in the ROTC and teaches a class for 8th graders early in the morning before schools. Andrew also talks about his "strong academic reputation" he holds high standards for himself, and is very proud of maintaining a 3.4 GPA and his ROTC.

LANGLEY HIGH SCHOOL, McLean, VA (serves McLean and Great Falls)

- 1625 students attend the four year high school – predominately white, but has some degree of international community due to its McLean location.
- pretty upper class, over 95% go on to 4 year college
- Langley has one Fairfax County police officer assigned to the school, and 3-4 people on security staff.
- Since Columbine, they have had a couple of scares – Someone wrote on the school's bathroom wall "Trenchcoat Mafia will return on May 20th", also guns were stolen out of two homes in the community (both homes are also of Langley students) – about 1/3 of the school stayed home on the 20th – they added a PTA patrol on that day which the principal calls "Take your parent to school day" – they also have changed the entrances so there are only 2 ways in and out of the school and visitors have to sign in.
- NOTE – FBI Director's son goes to Langley....according to some students

William Staley

Will is a Senior at Langley and very active in Student Government. He is proposing a program called SAVE – Students Against Violence Everywhere/Students against Violence in Education (including fax with this for Mark)

Chad Tornabeni

Chad is a Senior at Langley. He is a three sport athlete, playing for Langley's baseball, football, and basketball teams, and is the star quarterback of the football team. Chad plans to attend Virginia Tech next year, and may try to walk on to the Baseball team

Steven Kirschner

Steven is a Junior at Langley. He is involved in both the school band and the Soccer team. Steven talks about being an individual and says that while there is pressure to be like everyone else. He really thinks it is important for kids to be themselves and get to know each other...

Jonathon Scherit

Jonathon is a widely involved in leadership and sports. He is a member of the student government and he plays for both the football and the basketball team. He plans to go to Washington and Lee College in the fall.

Sarah McCarthy

Sarah's dad is in the foreign service and she has lived overseas – most recently lived for 5 years in Cairo, Egypt. She plays basketball, is very into sports and is also very involved in working with special ed kids. She is the President of "Interlinks" which is a group that works with Special Ed and Autistic Children holding dances and other events to help going to mainstream schools easier. Sarah is part of a team of kids in her sociology class (see Mia below) that is debating gun control – She is arguing the side against it, but personally is on the other side.....

Mia Harris

Mia moved to McLean after the 8th grade. Her parents are Border Control agents and she has spent a lot of her life in the South. She is a member of the Basketball team and is currently debating the issue of Gun Control for her Sociology class (on the side for total gun control as they are debating absolutes)

Good Morning America

Questions

1. Why don't you just ban guns? Wouldn't that save thousands of lives?
2. All my friends play video games and see a lot of violent movies. We know all these things are real. Why are you so focused on them?
3. There are a lot of cliques in schools, and a lot of social pressure to conform. Kids that don't fit in are left out. What can you do to end cliques?
4. There are a lot of things that work – peer mediation and counseling – why don't make sure that we can have those in all our schools?
5. Adults are always lecturing us about stuff – not to do this and not to do that. But then even some parents don't have time for us. Isn't that a bit hypocritical?
6. Why are you so focused on things like metal detectors? Does that really keep us safe?
7. It seems like a lot of adults want kids to rat on other kids, but then they don't do anything when kids tell them there's a problem. What are we supposed to do about that?
8. How can we stop kids from getting information on the Internet about how to make bombs and explosives?

Good Morning America
Youth Violence Questions and Answers
June 4, 1998

School Safety/Youth Violence

Q: In the wake of the school shootings, like those in Jonesboro, and Littleton, what can really be done to make our schools and communities safer for our children?

A: All of us must work together and accept responsibility for the safety of our children -- in our schools and our communities. And that means there is more for each of us to do at home and at school, in Hollywood and in the heartland and here in Washington.

First and most fundamentally, we must do more to help parents fulfill their most important responsibilities -- those to their children. Challenging parents to turn off the television or use the V-Chip to block inappropriate programming; to use the new tools to keep an eye on the computer screen; to refuse to buy products that glorify violence.

I have called on the media and entertainment industries for their participation as well. We cannot pretend that there is no adverse impact on our culture and our children if there is too much violence coming out of what they see and experience. So we have to ask people who produce things to consider the consequences of them -- whether it's a violent movie, a CD, a video game. If they are made, they at least they should not be marketed to children and I have called on the FTC and the Justice Department to immediately commence a study into this issue.

And finally, the Congress must join in our national effort by quickly passing legislation necessary to keep guns out of the hands of children and criminals. I've proposed comprehensive legislation on this front, and worked with gun manufacturers and sportsmen to garner their support for my common sense measures that will help save lives.

Q: Are America's schools unsafe?

A: America's schools are quite safe. While we need to work to make them safer, we know that for the most part our schools are safer than the communities in which they are located. Data from the Annual Report on School Safety indicates that 43 percent of schools reported NO incidents of crime, and 90 percent of schools reported NO incidents of serious violent crime.

But even though schools are generally safe, no school or community is immune from senseless violence, as recent school tragedies remind us. And although students are safer sitting in a classroom than walking down the street, serious crime problems persist, gang

presence in schools doubled between 1989 and 1995, thousands of kids bring guns to school, and discipline remains the #1 problem in the classroom. My revamped Safe and Drug-Free Schools program will put a new emphasis on school discipline, in addition to combating crime and drugs in schools.

Q: How many students are expelled for bringing guns to school? Is this number increasing?

A: As part of our national policy for gun-free schools, in the 1996-97 school year, over 6,000 students were expelled for bringing a gun to school. We have some indications that these numbers are decreasing and fewer students are bringing guns to school. Moreover, serious violent crime committed against students at school -- which is lower than crime committed against students while they are away from school -- has also been on the decline.

Q: What specific school safety initiatives have you recently proposed?

A: My revamped Safe and Drug-Free Schools proposal contains a number of new initiatives to help keep our schools safer, more disciplined, and drug-free. My safe schools proposal will require counseling for students who bring guns and bombs to school, promote programs that educate students on the risks associated with firearms, provide more school counselors to help deal with troubled youth, and inform parents when guns are brought to school. My proposal also promotes more orderly and disciplined classrooms by allowing more education funds to be spent on alternative schools for disruptive youth, and character education to help instill common sense values in our young people.

My proposal also provides more effective prevention programs for the reduction of drugs and violence in schools, more accountability for results, and better targeting to those schools that need the most assistance. Under the revamped program, school districts will be expected to develop comprehensive plans that: require schools to adopt comprehensive school safety plans, use proven anti-drug and violence prevention programs, establish security procedures for schools, and give parents an annual school report of incidents of drug use and violence. In addition, my safe schools initiative would create Project SERV-- the School Emergency Response to Violence -- to dispatch a coordinated FEMA-like response if a school tragedy should occur.

But whole communities need to get involved with keeping our schools safe. That is why we created a new \$380 million program, the Safe Schools-Healthy Students initiative, to establish community-wide responses to school safety. Our initiative will give communities funds to provide comprehensive services for our young people, such as mental health services, school resource officers,

mentoring, and after school programs.

Q: What are some examples of local solutions that have been successful in combating youth violence?

A: Communities across the country have been successful in devising solutions to their local youth violence problems. Some particularly noteworthy communities include:

- * **Boston, MA:** Boston brought together a broad coalition of Federal, state, and local government agencies, non-profits, businesses, religious leaders, and residents to devise a comprehensive strategy to address the escalating number of youth homicides. Some of the innovative programs they developed include Operation Ceasefire and the Boston Gun Project which helped them to identify gang-involved youth, send clear messages about the city's zero tolerance policies, and trace crime guns to disrupt illegal gun markets. Boston also created Operation Night Light to strengthen supervision of youth probationers, and expanded their intervention and prevention programs for at-risk youth. As a result, Boston's youth homicide rate dropped dramatically, and experienced a remarkable two year period where no juvenile was killed with a gun.
- * **Minnesota, MN:** Minnesota created a unique public-private partnership ("Minnesota HEALS") to develop their violence reduction strategy. The initiative includes numerous corporate commitments and public agency collaborations to reduce violent crime. The city created a Law Enforcement Task Force to help identify the gang problem responsible for much of their violent crime, a rapid response team to crack down on gang shootings and retaliations, and saturation patrols to patrol crime and gun "hot spots." In addition, Honeywell, General Mills, and other private companies partner with existing community organizations to provide financial resources and expertise for revitalization programs, as well as school partnerships, and to employment training. As a result of Minnesota HEALS, homicides are down by 30 percent, and gang-related homicides have been cut in half.
- * **San Diego, CA:** In San Diego, the school district responded to the county's increase in juvenile violence and crime with a comprehensive approach to reduce youth violence and increase students' educational success. The district provides a race/human relations team to proactively deal with discrimination and gang issues, a Life Skills Program to prevent substance abuse and teen pregnancy, counselors and nurses in every elementary schools, and zero tolerance policies for guns and drugs in schools. The district also maintains close ties to police officers, juvenile judges and probation officers, and employs a number of security measures as well such as school police, a crisis team, and undercover police to detect drug use. As a result, the district has less crime and

truancy during the school day, significant declines of 50 to 75 percent in drug, alcohol and tobacco use by students and a decrease in drop out rates.

Guns

Q: The gun lobby has successfully beaten back efforts to pass new gun laws in recent years. Do you believe that the Congress will actually pass gun control legislation this year?

A: I believe the Congress will -- indeed, it must-- pass common sense gun legislation this summer. Although violent and gun-related crime have fallen dramatically over the last 7 years, these tragic school shootings remind us that we must do even more to reduce youth violence and keep guns out of the hands of children. An estimated 13 young people die everyday in America from a gun shot wound. This is unacceptable. While the Senate should be commended for moving quickly to pass reasonable gun legislation, the House leadership must recognize that there is a growing national consensus that government should do more to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and children, and that it should put the will of the American people over the clout of the gun lobby.

Q: Are you satisfied with the Senate-passed gun legislation?

A: I am pleased that the Senate bill contained many of the provisions that I recently proposed as part of my Youth Gun Crime Enforcement Act -- the most comprehensive gun legislation put forward in 30 years. Some of my proposals included in the Senate bill would: (1) close the gun show loophole to require Brady background checks at gun shows; (2) ban the juvenile possession of semi-automatic assault rifles; (3) halt the importation of large capacity ammunition magazines; (4) bar violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; (5) require child safety locks with guns; and (6) help law enforcement trace more crime guns to their source.

However, as the House of Representatives prepares to take up gun legislation in the coming weeks, they should view the Senate's gun provisions as a floor -- not a ceiling. The House bill should also raise the age of handgun possession from 18 to 21, extend the Brady Law to purchases of explosives, and hold adults accountable for recklessly allowing children access to guns. I believe that these additional measures would go a long way toward helping to save lives, and the House should act on them promptly.

Q: The NRA and certain Republicans charge that under the your Administration, federal gun prosecutions are significantly down, and almost no cases have been brought against students for bringing a gun to

school. They believe that more enforcement of existing laws is needed instead of new gun control laws.. What is your response?

A: Although Republicans and the NRA like to say that so-called "Triggerlock" prosecutions are down, and my administration has failed to prosecute kids for bringing guns to school, that's simply not the real story on federal firearms prosecutions. The truth is that:

(1) The laws have succeeded in deterring gun crime. The federal laws cited by the NRA have relatively small penalties and were enacted primarily for their deterrent effect on crime and weapons-carrying by criminals and young people. Put simply, they are intended to stop guns from getting into the hands of criminals and juveniles, and the evidence shows they are doing so. Crime rates are down nationwide, and gun-related crime -- particularly by youth -- is down dramatically: homicides, robberies, and aggravated assaults committed with gun are down by an average of 27 percent. This is in part because these laws have stopped over a quarter million felons, fugitives, and prohibited users from buying guns in the first place.

(2) Federal prosecutions of serious gun crimes have gone up. At the federal level, we have focused on the most serious gun crimes, and prosecution of these crimes is up during this Administration. Prosecutions of gun criminals serving sentences of five years or more have increased by fully 30 percent.

(3) Overall firearms prosecutions of serious gun criminals are up. Combined state and federal prosecution of gun offenses is up during this Administration, in large part because of improved coordination and sensible allocation of resources. About 25 percent more criminals currently are sent to prison for state and federal weapons offenses than in 1992. In many cases, state prosecutions make more sense because criminals may be subject to longer sentences in the state court system.

(4) Tough talk is cheap. Despite its rhetoric, time and again, the gun lobby has opposed efforts to provide real money to state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies to investigate, arrest, and prosecute gun criminals and illegal gun traffickers. Over the past two years, we have called for more resources to enforce our gun laws on every front -- requesting tens of millions of dollars to hire over 280 new ATF agents and over 40 new federal prosecutors, as well as more than a billion dollars to hire more local police and prosecutors.

(5) Enforcement alone is not enough. While we support increased resources for federal enforcement and prosecutions, enforcement alone is simply not enough. It is essential to prevent criminals and kids from getting guns in the first place. The Brady Law has stopped over a quarter of a million felons, fugitives, and stalkers from getting handguns, preventing countless crimes. That is why I am urging the

Congress to enact my proposals to prevent guns from falling into the hands of children and felons.

Q: It has been widely reported that there is a growing divide between the gun industry and the NRA. Are you encouraging this divide? And how does this affect gun legislation in Congress?

A: I have called on all sectors of society to come together and do what they can to prevent and combat youth violence. I am pleased that key members of the gun industry are stepping up to the plate and have signaled their support for reasonable, common sense measures to help reduce gun violence.

The American Shooting Sports Council, which represents over 300 gun manufacturers and dealers, specifically endorsed five of my proposals: (1) requiring background checks at gun shows; (2) raising the age of handgun possession from 18 to 21; (3) expanding our crime gun tracing initiative; (4) establishing liability for adults who allow children access to guns; and (5) permanently banning violent juveniles from owning guns.

We believe that the industry's endorsement of our proposals to keep guns out of the hands of kids and criminals exemplifies the kind of broad support we have for our common sense proposals -- and gives Congress yet another reason to enact these initiatives immediately.

Media Violence

Q: Earlier this week, you announced a joint FTC and Justice Department study on marketing violence to youth. What will this study specifically look into?

A: Studies show that violent programming increases children's aggression toward others and desensitizes them to violence. If and to the extent that the video game, movie, and recording industries market to children violent and other materials that are rated for adults, they undermine current content-based ratings systems, make it harder for parents to control the movies, music and games their children see, and increase the likelihood of children being exposed to inappropriate materials.

That is why I asked the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice to conduct a study to determine whether and how the video game, motion picture, and recording industries market to children violent and other material rated for adults. The study will examine whether sectors of these industries advertise violent material rated for adults in media outlets in which children comprise a substantial percentage of the audience or whether they otherwise use marketing practices designed to attract children to violent material. The study also will examine whether these industries have adopted procedures restricting the sale of products rated for adults to children and the extent to which these

procedures are effective in ensuring that children do not have access to adult-oriented material.

Q: What do you plan to do if this study concludes that media industries do market violent materials rated for adults to children?

A: First, the study can help the industries themselves to enforce their self-regulatory systems by providing them with information about various kinds of marketing practices. If the report concludes that some members of these industries are pushing adult-rated material on children, the industries as a whole may want to adopt stronger protections against these marketing practices. Second, this information will serve as a useful tool for parents by helping them better understand, and thereby better monitor, whether and how the media target violent material to children. Third, government officials can review the finding of the study to determine whether any action is appropriate, consistent with the First Amendment.

Q: Why doesn't your study look into whether the gun industry targets children?

A: The study focuses on the entertainment industries for the simple reason that these industries do massive amounts of marketing; indeed, images of guns and other weapons reach far more people through entertainment advertising than through advertising for those products. If those conducting the study, however, believe that they can uncover important information by looking further into the gun industry's marketing practices, then they have the authority and resources to do so.

Q: There has been a lot of talk about the V-Chip, and its ability to help parents screen out programming that they don't want their children to see. When will it be ready?

A: With the Vice President Gore helping to lead the fight, we passed legislation that requires that the V-Chip be installed in all new television sets sold beginning January 1, 2000. And last month, we took two more steps to make sure the V-Chip becomes a useful tool for parents. First, the FCC will establish a V-Chip Task Force to ensure that V-Chip requirement is enforced promptly and comprehensively and promote parental awareness. And second, we are working with the Kaiser foundation and the Center for Media Education in their national effort to educate parents about the V-Chip TV ratings system -- with free booklets for parents on how the V-chip TV ratings system works that will be available through a toll-free telephone number.

National Campaign to Prevent Youth Violence

Q: You've previously announced that you were planning to launch a national campaign to prevent youth violence. Why a national campaign? Can it really do anything?

A: Youth violence is a problem that government cannot solve alone. That is why we called for the creation of a national campaign to reduce youth violence. This campaign will work at the grass-roots level with all sectors of our society – the media, education groups, parents, religious leaders, and young people – to focus on this problem, find what is working, and spread it to new communities.

We wanted to model the new campaign after two extremely successful efforts that we previously launched: the national campaign to reduce teen pregnancy, and the Welfare to Work Partnership. These campaigns have played important roles in helping to reduce the teen pregnancy rates, and moving over 40,000 people from the welfare rolls to the job rolls.

June 3, 1999

**INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES GIBSON AND DIANE SAWYER FOR
GOOD MORNING AMERICA**

DATE: June 4, 1999
LOCATION: Cabinet and Roosevelt Rooms
TIME: Cabinet Room Interview- 7:05-7:22 a.m.
Roosevelt Room Interview- 7:30 -8:00 a.m.
FROM: Joe Lockhart and Mark Neschis

I. PURPOSE

This interview will give you a chance to promote the National Campaign to Prevent Youth Violence and next week's White House Conference on Mental Health. The program will also provide you a forum to encourage the House to pass the gun control amendments included in the Senate's juvenile justice bill when they return to Washington D.C. next week.

Charles Gibson will be conducting the first interview with you in the Cabinet Room. At 7:30 you will join Mrs. Clinton and Diane Sawyer in the Roosevelt Room for an interactive "town hall" style conversation with approximately 40 middle and high school students. This audience will include about ten special teenagers from across the country whose lives have been directly impacted by youth violence. The rest of the audience will be made up of teenagers from high schools around the Washington D.C. area. The town hall participants will "look like America," representing a cross section of age, gender, ethnic, and geographic backgrounds. Diane Sawyer and Charles Gibson will continue their conversation with the audience after you and the First Lady finish your segment at 8:00 a.m.

There will be a half-hour briefing in the Map Room with the First Lady starting at 6:30 p.m. today. There will also be a short briefing in the Oval Office on Friday morning.

II. BACKGROUND

Good Morning America is the second highest rated morning news program, with an average audience of approximately four million viewers. Sixty five percent of the program's audience is female. Earlier this year Charles Gibson and Diane Sawyer replaced hosts Lisa McCree and Kevin Newman. Since the change, ratings for the program have increased by twenty percent.

Gibson had co-hosted the show for eleven years before leaving the program last spring. He last interviewed you at the Volunteer Summit in 1997. Diane Sawyer last interviewed you and Mrs. Clinton around the time of the 1993 inauguration.

Charles Gibson took a few days off from the program earlier this week after undergoing an angioplasty last weekend. His daughter Jessica recently left her post as Larry Stein's assistant at the White House Legislative Affairs Office.

III. QUESTIONS

Gibson and Sawyer will open the program from the Rose Garden. Charles will then proceed to sit down with you in the Cabinet Room, while Diane goes to the Roosevelt Room to meet Mrs. Clinton and the 40 teenagers. Gibson's 17-minute interview with you will be mostly on the issue of youth violence. He might ask you a question or two about Kosovo or any other late breaking news story.

Topics to be discussed include:

- Access to guns.
- Will legislation make a difference?
- Parental responsibility.
- School security.
- Local solutions.

After your interview with Charles you will both proceed to the Roosevelt Room for the town hall portion of the program. Both you and Charles will be wearing wireless microphones. You will be seated with Mrs. Clinton at the front of the room. Gibson and Sawyer will be in the audience with the students. The discussion will feature three primary issue areas and a wrap-up "solutions" component.

These issue areas include:

- Gun Access: Gun accessibility and access ramifications.
- Cultural Influences and Glamorization: The impact of violent video games, music lyrics, movies and television; as well as the cultural issues of self-esteem, peer pressure and peer rejection, and youth responsibility/accountability.
- Parental Communication/Accountability: Issues of quality time, areas of communication, and ultimate behavioral responsibility.
- Solutions: A wrap-up discussion of what the teenagers think the President, their schools, and their peers could and should be doing.

Diane Sawyer and Charles Gibson will facilitate the discussion between you, the First Lady, and the youth participants. The forum will feature a select number of youth "testimonials" and tape set up segments to provoke discussion. There will be a video monitor at the side of the room so you can see these taped segments. The participants will be encouraged to direct their remarks to you, Mrs. Clinton, and to each other. Please see the attachments for a description of the specially selected teenagers and the makeup of the rest of the audience.

There will be no commercial breaks during this town hall segment.

I. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief Participants

Mrs. Clinton
Joe Lockhart
Bruce Reed
Marsha Berry

Cabinet Room Participants

The President
Charles Gibson

Roosevelt Room Participants

The President
The First Lady
Charles Gibson
Diane Sawyer
40 students (please see attachments for makeup of audience)

II. PRESS PLAN

ABC will release a transcript to the press after the show. They will allow other broadcast news organizations to use up to two minutes of the program in their news shows within 24-hours after the program airs. ABC World News Tonight with Peter Jennings will probably air a portion of your interview with Charles Gibson during their broadcast that evening.

III. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Thursday

6:30-7:00 p.m. Briefing(Map Room)

Friday

6:30-6:55 a.m. Briefing & Makeup(Oval Office)
7:05-7:22 a.m. Interview with Charles Gibson(Cabinet Room)
7:30-8:00 a.m. Youth Town Hall(Roosevelt Room)

VII. ATTACHMENTS

School violence Q and A.
Descriptions of featured teenagers.
Makeup of audience and seating chart



Next Wed - Thurs

- Wait bipartisan bill
- Take Senate gun package
- H. 1501
- FTC/Hollywood
- Their guys will offer grand (min. 2) ^{proving track} as advice
- contain maps
- Draft tomorrow
- 18-21 - sale vs. possession

10 AM WED

We have to

Meehan

- 1) 18-21
- 2) Internet
- 3) Waiting period
- 4) One gun a month

OUR STAFF

- 1) DWB
- 2) Hate crimes
- 3) COPS

Respond to med. minimums

T. wat

- 1) ^{1/5 but} push race button
- 2) more moderate alternative
- 3) Our poison pills

1) Bill signed into law



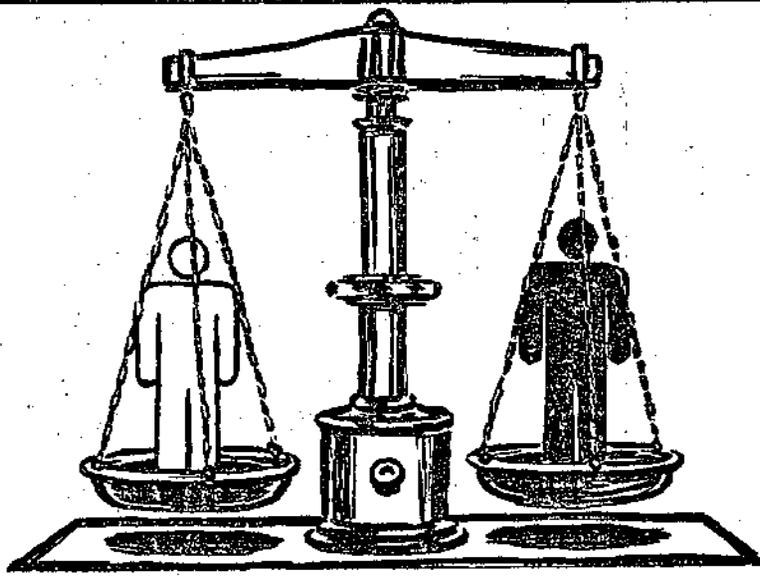
= Praise Mrs. Gore
 for 15 yrs.
 - 93-94
 - 96 Md parity

Mooney wants to
 make deal
 - worried about
 losing in Comm.
 - go to floor w/ this
 as substitute

McCollum working on HR 3
 - 10 kids/yr.
 - will come back
 after debate
 August off to Monday
 Devin subst
 - Strike plus cell,
 3 day hate, DWS, 18-21

1) Lawtenberg

- agreed in principle to tech changes
- regs. of vendors - not pre-register - in day
w/ name - photo ID, keep records
- special registrants - licensee ATF-approved
registrant instmt of license
- 922(+)- 3 day delay - if delay > 24 hrs, vendor
may transfer to convenient location
- pre-clearance - apply to FBI 5 days - in strike check
(^{don't file} - unannounced visits to inspect records)
- holding records for 90 days - strike section, keeps
current law/FBI guidelines



BY DEAN ROHRER

Paul Wellstone and David Cole

Balance Check

We need to track the jailing of young minorities.

Federal law requires states to identify and improve disproportionate incarceration of members of minority groups. That law has been in place since 1992 and has prompted 40 states to develop programs to reduce minority involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Unfortunately, the requirement is under attack, and the Senate Judiciary Committee opposes an amendment to the juvenile crime bill that would preserve it. The resulting Republican juvenile justice bill would repeal the existing mandate, effectively closing our collective eyes to racial disparity in juvenile justice.

There is ample evidence of discrimination. Consider:

■ Minority youth are 33 percent of all youth aged 10 to 17, but 66 percent of those incarcerated.

■ Between 1982 and 1991, the height of the war on drugs, arrests of minority juveniles for drug offenses increased by 78 percent, while arrests of white juveniles decreased by 34 percent.

The Republican response to these figures is simple: Blacks and some other minorities commit more crime, and therefore they should be incarcerated more often. But that doesn't explain the disparities. If that were all that were going on, one would expect to see relatively consistent figures at each successive stage of the juvenile justice system. In fact, the disparities get progressively worse.

African American youth, for example, are 26 percent of arrests but 32 percent of those referred to juvenile court, 41 percent of those detained as delinquents and 52 percent of those tried as adults.

These disparities match similar figures in the criminal justice system's treatment of adults. The U.S. Public Health Service estimates that blacks are 14 percent of the nation's illegal drug users. Yet they are 35 percent of those arrested for drug possession, 55 percent of those convicted for drug possession and 74 percent of those sentenced to prison for drug possession.

If that evidence does not at least raise a question about discrimination, it is difficult to know what would. Yet the Republican bill discourages even the collection and assessment of evidence on racial disparities. Claiming, against all available

evidence, that there is no problem, the Republicans' bill would keep us ignorant of the problem.

In fact, racial disparities in criminal justice generally are worse today than they were in 1950, when segregation was legal. Then, African Americans were 30 percent of the incarcerated population; today they represent more than half. The Justice Department reports that at current trends, one of every four black male babies born today will spend a year or more of his life in prison. And for every one black man who graduates college each year, 100 are arrested.

If those figures or anything like them applied to the white population, the politics of criminal and juvenile justice would be different. Instead of calls for mandatory minimums for "super-predators," trying juveniles as adults and "three-strikes-and-you're-out" laws, we'd be hearing about the need to keep kids in school, provide more community programs and improve job opportunities.

Current law directs states to identify the extent to which disproportionate minority confinement exists, assess the reasons why it exists and develop intervention strategies to address the causes. As a result, most states are making progress on this issue.

The Republican strategy of "see no evil, hear no evil," by contrast, is self-defeating. By discouraging the collection of information on the demographics of law enforcement, we exacerbate the already deep racial divide on this issue.

The House version of the Juvenile Crime bill, passed in the last Congress by 414-16, preserves the federal requirement to address disproportionate minority confinement. Having just missed in the Senate, we must now call on members of the House to insist that this protection of minority youth be kept when House and Senate conferees meet this month to work out differences between the two bills.

Paul Wellstone is a Democratic senator from Minnesota. David Cole is a law professor at Georgetown University.

Robert D. Novak

Power to the Appropriator

Rep. Tom Coburn, the relentlessly principled Republican from Muskogee, Okla., is assailed by the Washington political establishment as a dissident making life miserable for rookie House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert. The blame is misplaced. Hastert's real problem is Jim Dyer.

Not many people outside the capital's government-lobbyist loop have ever heard of James W. Dyer, the 56-year-old staff director of the House Appropriations Committee. But he wields enormous power in setting spending at levels that were hardly imaginable when Republicans won control of the House in 1994. His sway is permitted by the mind-set of the "appropriators"—the bipartisan subculture on Capitol Hill that is in the business of spending the taxpayers' money.

Coburn, returning to his obstetric practice back home in 2001 as a self-limited three-term member, is waging what would seem a quixotic assault on the appropriators' redoubt. That is why he filed 115 amendments to a pork-laden Agriculture Department spending bill, forcing an embarrassed Hastert to pull the bill off the floor before the Memorial Day recess. That is why he again caused trouble last week by insisting that the legislative-branch appropriation be reduced.

In both cases, Coburn could claim partial success and hopes of achieving his larger goal: staying within the spending caps prescribed by the 1997 balanced budget agreement, which would leave room for a tax cut. The appropriators are frantic to remove the caps, but Coburn is urging his colleagues—including Hastert—to heed the anti-spending Republican base. Indeed, since the blowup over the agriculture bill, the speaker has moved toward Coburn.

The problem with the appropriators was recognized by Newt Gingrich when he became speaker in 1995. He reached down five places in seniority to tap Rep. Bob Livingston of Louisiana as Appropriations chairman. He picked the wrong man. When Livingston moved into his new Capitol office, he placed behind his desk a portrait of his mentor: the late liberal Republican Rep. Silvio Conte of Massachusetts, who as the committee's long-time ranking minority member was the quint-

lobbyist for Philip Morris but a veteran civil servant with a long resume including Appropriations Committee service. Dyer is now one of Capitol Hill's most powerful figures. If he has his own agenda, as conservative House members grumble, it is embraced by his nominal bosses on the committee—including Livingston's successor as chairman, Rep. C. W. (Bill) Young of Florida. But Coburn has confronted Dyer's authority head on.

The most aggressive appropriator is the committee's fourth-ranking Republican, John Edward Porter, who represents the Chicago north suburbs and supports abortion rights, gun control and the National Endowment for the Arts. The foremost advocate of breaking the spending caps, Porter loves to put spending into an omnibus session-ending bill where he exerts the maximum leverage.

Porter fits neatly into the bipartisan culture of the appropriators. The agriculture subcommittee's ranking Democrat, Rep. Marcy Kaptur of Ohio, a labor-union liberal, won Republican colleagues' approval of \$5.1 million for "wood utilization research" (a project that has cost more than \$50 million since 1985). Pleading for money to fight hardwood lumber sap stain, she told the House: "I have a little coffee table in my house, and I cannot get that sap to stop staining up through the covering that is on it." That was enough to convince the House, but Kaptur voted against the bill in final passage anyway because it reduced farm aid.

Coburn did succeed in eliminating from the legislative-branch appropriation \$3.4 million to renovate the Rayburn House Office Building cafeteria. But while cutting \$28 million from the bill, he could not block \$170,000 to build a new rostrum for Banking Committee Chairman Jim Leach or \$153,000 to design renovations for a little park on Capitol Hill (a project with an ultimate \$1.5 million price tag).

In Coburn's opinion, these spending practices will flourish as long as the appropriators maintain their separate power base. When Hastert last week quoted Benjamin Franklin's famous warning that "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang

House GOP Tries to Curb Violent Fare

Hyde Panel Drafts Bill To Hold Stores Liable For Sales to Children

By JEFFREY TAYLOR

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — House Republicans plan to propose outlawing the sale of extremely violent movies, games and books to minors and holding retailers legally responsible for the content of the products they sell.

GOP members of the House Judiciary Committee also want to require that lyrics of compact disks and cassettes be made available to buyers, on demand, at the point of purchase. And, as part of an effort to prevent children from receiving solicitations for pornographic Internet sites, they want to require Web-site operators to disclose whether they sell lists of viewers' e-mail addresses to third parties.

All three proposals, which are said to have the support of top House leaders, pose potentially serious new challenges for an entertainment industry that has been under attack since the shootings at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colo. People in the entertainment industry predicted that some or all of the new initiatives would be rejected by the courts on grounds that they violate the First Amendment's guarantee of free commercial speech, but top Republicans said they were confident the measures are constitutional.

For the past week, aides to Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry Hyde (R., Ill.) have been crafting a juvenile-justice bill as a companion to the one approved by the Senate last month. The bill, which will be introduced as soon as today, is expected to replicate, with one or two exceptions, gun-control measures that were included in the Senate bill.

Aimed at 'Deeper Problems'

Mr. Hyde has made it clear that he also intends to use the House bill to address what he sees as "deeper cultural and spiritual problems" indicated by a national outbreak of teenage violence. In particular, Mr. Hyde has promised programs to curtail media violence, of which the proposed new restriction on sales of such material to minors appears to be the most controversial.

Any such initiative approved by the House would have to be merged with the Senate version of the bill and might or might not survive the House-Senate conference where that process occurs.

"We want something that's constitutional but still addresses the problem," Mr. Hyde said. A copy of his draft legislation justifies restricting sales of violent material to minors on grounds that "the First Amendment is not absolute" and doesn't, for instance, protect obscenity.

The bill defines the violent material to be restricted as "the kind of violence that appeals to the prurient, morbid or shameful interests of children without social redeeming value for children." The bill refers to the Supreme Court's finding in the case *Ginsberg vs. New York*, in which the court upheld a New York state criminal statute prohibiting the sale of obscene materials to minors. The bill provides a penalty of as much as five years in prison for a retailer who sells prohibited material to a minor.

Mr. Hyde was meeting with House Republican leaders last night to determine the best strategy for winning passage of the teen-crime legislation. Mr. Hyde might schedule a vote on the bill in his Judiciary Committee as soon as tomorrow, or he and other Republicans may decide to take the bill directly to the House floor.

A Motion Picture Association of America spokesman declined to comment on the new proposals, as did a spokeswoman for the Recording Industry Association of America.

Honoring Gun-Control Commitment

In some other respects, the developing House teen-crime bill mirrors its Senate counterpart. For example, the proposal will include an antitrust exemption for entertainment-industry companies that work together to develop voluntary standards for curtailing violent and sexual content in their products.

Likewise, the House will call for a study by the National Institutes of Health on the effect of media violence on child development and youth violence.

Moreover, the House intends to make good on Speaker Dennis Hastert's commitment to follow up the Senate action with a vote on gun-control measures. Mr. Hyde's draft legislation includes several such proposals, including the mandatory sale of trigger locks with all handguns; a ban on importation of high-capacity ammunition clips; a lifetime ban on firearm sales to teens convicted of gun-related crimes; and mandatory background checks at gun shows.

Other ideas to curb children's access to violent materials are circulating in Congress, although most of them aren't as contentious as those being considered by Mr. Hyde. They include a proposal by Republican Sen. John McCain of Arizona and Democratic Sen. Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut, to create a new universal rating system for video games, movies and music and require that labels disclose the violent content and "age appropriateness" of the products.



Henry Hyde

Export Controls Will Limit the Damage From China's Spies

By CHRISTOPHER COX
And NORM DICKS

On Jan. 3 the House Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China voted unanimously to approve a classified report detailing China's theft of secret U.S. technologies useful for a wide variety of military purposes, including design information on our most advanced nuclear weapons. On May 25 an unclassified version of that report was released with the consent of the Clinton administration.

As Americans weigh the findings of the report and debate its implications, one question we frequently encounter is: Now that the PRC has stolen our nuclear secrets, what can we do about it? This week, we will offer several of our committee's 38 recommendations as a floor amendment to the defense authorization bill. These include giving the Defense Department control of security at Chinese launches of U.S. rockets, and centralizing responsibility for nuclear weapons counterintelligence at the Department of Energy. In addition, we have urged the Clinton administration to move forward aggressively with our recommendations in the critical matter of export controls.

Export controls remain essential be-

cause even as China has stolen some of our most important secrets, it has not yet obtained everything it needs to exploit them. Sophisticated machine tools, advanced materials, high-performance computers and state-of-the-art testing equipment are just some of the elements needed to build on the sophisticated nuclear weapons information we know China possesses.

Keeping such militarily useful technologies out of the hands of the Chinese military is not a simple task. The constant evolution of technology makes it difficult to determine just which technologies are most important for military purposes. At the same time, the legitimate commercial uses for advanced technologies are constantly changing. U.S. businesses trying to keep ahead in the dynamic Chinese marketplace thus have strong incentives to lobby against export controls and even to resist those that are in place, especially as their foreign competitors are under no such restraints.

If U.S. firms are the only ones prevented from making sales of militarily useful technologies, America will be twice the loser. First, we will lose out on profitable deals, to the detriment of both individual workers and our overall economy. Second, China will remain free to acquire militarily useful technology from third countries, to

the detriment of our national security.

That is why our select committee unanimously recommended reviving an effective international export control regime on the model of the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls. Cocom forbade member governments to sell their most sensitive militarily useful technologies to Warsaw Pact countries and the People's Republic of China. But in 1991, amid the euphoria

The U.S. must exercise its leadership to establish multilateral controls on technology transfers.

that followed the end of the Cold War, Cocom was allowed to expire.

For two years we had no replacement for Cocom at all. Then, in 1996, the U.S. and other countries, recognizing the mistake they had made, entered into the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls. But Wassenaar is a remarkably weak accord. It furnishes a list of controlled items but allows each country to make sales of these items at their own discretion. In practice, this means that

any country can do whatever it wants.

The U.S. must now exercise its leadership to establish binding multilateral controls on technology transfers that threaten international peace and U.S. national security. A new regime of multilateral controls will enhance America's global competitiveness, since we won't have to go it alone when it comes to export policy. This is also consistent with our goal of promoting trade with China, which for too long has been too much a one-way street. And the timing is propitious. This is the year for an already scheduled international review of the efficacy of the Wassenaar Arrangement.

The American public has a right to expect that its government will take reasonable steps to prevent militarily useful technologies from falling into the hands not only of China but of any country that may someday use those same technologies to endanger the U.S. The public also has the right to expect that our government will not require them to continue to make sacrifices that yield no national security benefit. We believe that the recommendations proposed by our committee meet these expectations, and we stand committed to seeing them through.

Mr. Cox (R., Calif.) was chairman and Mr. Dicks (D., Wash.) ranking minority member of the House Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China.

SEC Sues Lawyer for Allegedly Defrauding Investors of \$6.2 Million

By DAVID SEGAL
Washington Post Staff Writer

Washington lawyer Lewis Rivlin, a former Justice Department official, was sued yesterday by government prosecutors for allegedly defrauding investors of \$6.2 million through a series of fictitious get-rich-quick schemes.

The charges, filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, stem from Rivlin's leading role in four so-called prime-bank offerings. Investors in these types of schemes are instructed to sink their money into exotic and supposedly profitable bank notes, transactions that the dealmakers falsely claim are top secret and overseen by Treasury Department officials. Typically, investors never see their money again.

In one of the arrangements, Rivlin is alleged to have bilked a charity in Ecuador of its \$1 million endowment, promising that a highly placed bishop in Cyprus could multiply the money through connections to U.S. bureau-

crats. The deal was the subject of a Washington Post report and was recently labeled one of the "swindles of the year" by Forbes magazine.

"What this demonstrates is that people should focus on the quality of the investment, not on the connections of the broker," said SEC lawyer Elizabeth Gray. "In this case, both were corrupt."

In a lengthy statement issued yesterday, Rivlin denied any wrongdoing, accused the government of tapping his phone and repeated his long-held contention that the charity's money was stolen by an unscrupulous Greek financier.

"I hoped I would never be one of the arbitrary targets of ill-informed law enforcement, but I did not go into this activity without knowing with certainty that any such fight would be one I would win," he wrote.

Yesterday, prosecutors alleged that Rivlin, 70, defrauded the charity and others with prime-bank schemes starting in 1997. The commission has filed a civil suit against Rivlin seeking

the disgorgement of ill-gotten gains, penalties that could reach well into the millions of dollars, and an injunction to prevent him from selling securities.

Rivlin has maintained that prime-bank offerings truly exist and that he is merely helping groups partake in the bounty. He described himself as "job-like and innocent of wrongdoing of any kind" in a recent filing with the Office of Bar Counsel, the group that disciplines Washington lawyers and has charged Rivlin with misconduct in a separate matter.

For years, the SEC has denounced prime-bank offerings as pure fabrications. In 1993 it issued an official warning about them. But the notion that Uncle Sam bestows riches on a select group of insiders has proven remarkably resilient, and to hopeful investors the government's warnings are only proof that the programs are real. Prosecutors' efforts to litigate these deals out of existence have been futile.

"Unfortunately, despite all the at-

tention focused on so-called prime-bank offerings, people still fall prey to these schemes," Richard Walker, the SEC's enforcement chief, said in a statement yesterday. He added that the offerings are a "total scam" and urged those solicited to contact the commission.

Two of Rivlin's former colleagues, Alfred Velarde and Edwin Huling III, were also charged yesterday with fraud. Velarde has settled the charges, without admitting wrongdoing, by paying a \$20,000 civil penalty. According to the SEC, Rivlin and Huling will fight the allegations.

For Rivlin, the lawsuit is one of several pending against him and part of a long decline from prestigious beginnings. The Harvard-educated lawyer served in the Justice Department before starting his own law firm, which in the 1970s attracted blue-chip clients and some well-regarded lawyers, including both of Vice President Gore's parents. Rivlin married and later divorced Alice M. Rivlin, who recently announced plans

to leave the Federal Reserve Board as vice chairman.

But former colleagues say Lewis Rivlin's career faltered in the late 1970s after his law firm folded and he wandered into an unsuccessful stint as a venture capitalist. More recently, Rivlin started a new firm, but partners have slowly been departing. Today he is a sole practitioner working without a paralegal.

A lawyer for the Fundacion Perez Pallares, an Ecuadorean charity that operates a school for poor children and lost \$1 million, said yesterday that the SEC's action could force Rivlin to disclose the whereabouts of his assets, which could shed light on the fate of the charity's endowment. A judgment entered against Rivlin recently ordered him to pay the charity \$16 million, the maximum he had said it would earn on its investment.

"This is going to help those of us trying to get money back from Mr. Rivlin," said Larry Sharp, a partner at McGuire Woods Battle & Boothe.



LEWIS RIVLIN,
... former Justice official

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1999

The GOP Backs NRA's Gun Show Bill

Lawmakers Push to Expedite Legislation That Would Redefine 'Gun Show'

BY
ERIN
Writers

Republican leaders yes-
gun control legis-
with the help of the
society, and an-
rush it to a final

measure significantly
Democratic proposal
passed the Senate
that for the first
quite mandatory
checks on all firearm
shows. While re-
state's mandatory

checks, the House Republican ver-
sion modifies important details,
such as the definition of a gun
show, to meet objections to the
Senate bill raised by the NRA and
other gun control opponents.

"I want a bill that has a future,"
said Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.), a
co-sponsor of the legislation.

Democrats immediately de-
nounced the legislation. "It defi-
nitely reflects the NRA's priori-
ties," said Rep. Carolyn McCarthy
(D-N.Y.) "There is going to be a
backlash with the American peo-
ple."

In an effort to avoid the kind of
lengthy debate that mired the Sen-
ate for two weeks, House Repub-
lican leaders announced yesterday
that the bill would bypass the nor-
mal deliberations by the House Ju-
diciary Committee and instead go
directly to a vote by the full House
next week.

Despite the expedited legislative
schedule, arguments over the bill
began to erupt as soon as its text
started circulating late yesterday
afternoon.

While the Senate version defines
a gun show as any event at which
more than 50 guns are for sale, the
House version only regulates
events at which 10 or more vendors
are selling guns. Under the House
proposal, "you could sell a thou-
sand guns in an afternoon, and as
long as there were only nine ven-
dors at the event it wouldn't qualify
as a gun show and you wouldn't

have to do any background
checks," said Kristen Rand, direc-
tor of federal policy at the Violence
Policy Center, a gun control ad-
vocacy group.

"The Senate bill would have
meant that I would have to do a
background check if I was selling
my collection of 50 guns to my
brother," said James J. Baker, chief
lobbyist for the NRA, in an in-
terview earlier this week.

The Senate bill broadly defines
the transactions requiring manda-
tory checks to include occasions
when a weapon is merely offered
for sale to a buyer at a gun show,
but the sale itself is concluded later.
The House proposal would apply
only when the buyer and seller
reached an agreement on the sale
at the gun show. If the buyer and
seller discussed a sale at the show
but reached a final agreement on
the price and concluded the trans-
action the next day at the seller's
home, for example, no background
check would be required.

Also, the House bill would allow
gun dealers to ship weapons to buy-
ers across state lines under some
circumstances, something that has
generally been prohibited under
federal law for more than 30 years.

"The Republicans have done a
drive-by shooting on the Senate
bill. It's a complete capitulation to
the NRA," said Julian Epstein,
chief minority counsel on the
House Judiciary Committee.

"We are trying to craft a bill that

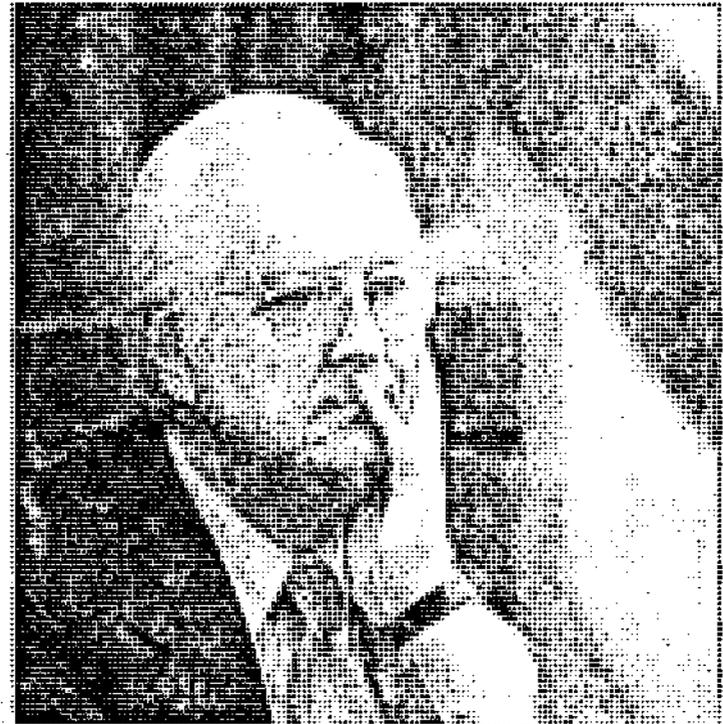
can pass, and in following that path
by definition you are going to have
something that is middle of the
road," said Michael Scanlon,
spokesman for House Majority
Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.). Asked
whether the measure adopted by
the Senate would have been able to
pass the House, DeLay himself
said, "I doubt it."

Since the Senate adopted its
measure May 20, the NRA has ral-
lied its 2.8 million members against
the Senate bill with a \$750,000
mailing campaign and a \$300,000
phone bank operation, Baker of the
NRA said. Having shown the Re-
publican leadership that it was pre-
pared to fight the Senate bill, the
NRA then began working with Re-
publican aides to draft gun show
language that the group would find
acceptable, Baker said.

Sitting in the NRA's Capitol Hill
office Monday afternoon, Baker
outlined the revisions to the Senate
bill that the NRA considered es-
sential. Each of those provisions
was reflected in the draft language
released by the Republican leader-
ship yesterday.

"We are looking for something
that is responsive to public senti-
ment but that will not eliminate, or
unreasonably restrict, the possi-
bility of weapons sales among law-
abiding citizens at gun shows, Bak-
er said Monday.

The NRA would not comment
on the Republican proposal yester-
day, with spokesman Bill Powers



BY CHARLES REA ARBOGAST—ASSOCIATED PRESS

"I want a bill that has a future," said Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.), who is a
co-sponsor of National Rifle Association-backed proposal.

saying it was still being analyzed.

Democrats quickly decried the
GOP's decision to bypass the Judi-
ciary Committee. "It's now obvious
to me this was all a sham to give the
NRA and others who are opposed to
this legislation time to regroup,"
House Minority Leader Richard A.
Gephardt (D-Mo.), told reporters.

Even Judiciary Committee mem-
ber Asa Hutchinson (R-Ark.) said
he was "disappointed" by the lead-
ership's decision, noting that Re-
publicans emphasized last month
they planned "to follow the regular

order and have a methodical ap-
proach to this."

But top Republicans said they
will simply try to maximize the
bill's chances for passage, bypass-
ing the contentious Judiciary
Committee, which includes several
conservatives opposed to gun
control.

"The best way to get a compro-
mise bill is to bring the bill to the
floor and avoid the circus of the Ju-
diciary Committee," said one GOP
leadership aide who asked not to be
identified.