105TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 1147

To repeal the prohibitions relating to semiautomatic firearms and large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 20, 1997

Mr. Paul introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To repeal the prohibitions relating to semiautomatic firearms and large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Second Amendment
- 5 Restoration Act of 1997".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 The Congress finds the following:
- 8 (1) The Second Amendment protects the rights
- 9 of individual persons to keep and bear arms, includ-
- ing semi-automatic firearms.

- 1 (2) Article I, Section 8 of the United States
 2 Constitution grants Congress no authority to enact
 3 gun control legislation. For example, in United
 4 States v. Lopez (1995), the Supreme Court struck
 5 down a gun control law on the grounds that the
 6 Congress did not have authority under the Commerce Clause to enact such legislation.
 - (3) The United States Senate Subcommittee on the Constitution reported in 1982 that, "In the Militia Act of 1792, the second Congress defined 'militia of the United States' to include almost every free adult male in the United States. These persons were obligated by law to possess a (military-style) firearm and a minimum supply of ammunition and military equipment. . . . There can be little doubt from this that when the Congress and the people spoke of the a 'militia,' they had reference to the traditional concept of the entire populace capable of bearing arms, and not to any formal group such as what is today called the National Guard."
 - (4) The Supreme Court stated in United States v. Miller (1939) that, "The Militia comprised all males physically capable of acting in concert for the common defense . . . (and) when called for service, these men were expected to appear bearing arms

- supplied by themselves and the kind in common use at the time."
 - (5) High capacity semi-automatic firearms are excellent for self-defense. These firearms are the very guns which Korean merchants used to defend themselves during the 1992 Los Angeles riots. These firearms provided to be extremely useful to the Koreans, as their stores were left standing while other stores around them were burned to the ground.
 - (6) Semi-automatic weapons are not the guns most frequently used in crime. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reported in 1993 that violent criminals only carry or use a "military-type gun" in about one percent of the crimes nationwide.
 - (7) Tracing is not a reliable indicator of which guns are used in crime, and is thus a poor indicator of how often so-called semi-automatic weapons are misused. The Congressional Research Service reported in 1993 that, "Firearms selected for tracing do not constitute a random sample and cannot be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals."
 - (8) Agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) have themselves stated that, "BATF does not always know if a firearm

- being traced has been used in a crime." For example
 in 1989 in Los Angeles, "assault rifles" represented
 approximately only 3 percent of guns seized, but 19
 percent of gun traces.
- (9) The National Association of Chiefs of Police 6 found in its 1992 poll that 66.7 percent of law en-7 forcement agency heads agree that "law-abiding citi-8 zens should have the right to purchase any type of 9 firearm (including semi-automatic weapons) for 10 sport or self-defense under state laws that now 11 exist." Moreover, the same poll found that 89.6 per-12 cent of the respondents did not believe that "ban-13 ning (military-style) weapons would reduce criminals 14 from obtaining them."

15 SEC. 3. REPEAL OF THE PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO SEMI-

- 16 AUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS AND LARGE
 17 CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.
- 18 (a) Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, 19 is amended by striking subsections (v) and (w) and 20 by striking the appendix.
- 21 (b) Section 921(a) of such title is amended by 22 striking paragraphs (31) and (32).
- 23 (c) Section 923(i) of such title is amended by 24 striking the last 2 sentences.

1	(d) Section 924(a)(1)(B) of such title is amend-
2	ed by striking "(r), (v), or (w)" and inserting "or
3	(r)".
4	(e) Section 924(c)(1) of such title is amended
5	by striking "short-barreled shotgun, or semiauto-
6	matic assault weapon," and inserting "or short-bar-
7	reled shotgun".
8	(f) Title XI of the Violent Crime Control and

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Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is hereby repealed.

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