

Summary of Notes and Minutes

Meeting of Friday, December 17, 1993

Rough Draft Proposal for Internal Memo and Five Year Plan

HANDGUN CONTROL, INC.

Following is a summary of Notes and Minutes of a meeting held December 17, 1993 at the Western Regional Office of Handgun Control, Inc. for the purpose of discussing strategy and defining an agenda for the formulation of gun control legislation in 1994 and the following five years. The document is on Handgun Control stationary, and is marked CONFIDENTIAL-Not For General Distribution. Also included is an attachment on HCI stationary which is marked:

HCI - Confidential Document DO NOT DISTRIBUTE OR COPY/NOT FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION. The attachment is also marked CONFIDENTIAL, and Confidential Information for use by Lobbyists or Senior Officers Only. The attachment is dated December 29, 1993 and contains details relative to the Notes and Minutes of the December 17, 1993 meeting. The material was distributed to the following individuals:

Richard Aborn	David Birenbaum	Lee Fisher
Larry Lowenstein	John Phillips	Helen Raiser
Maurice Rosenblatt	Jeanne Shields	Odile Stern
N.T. Shields	Sarah Brady	Stanley E. Foster
John Hechinger	Edward O. Welles	Charles J. Orasin
Lois Hess	Sandy Cooney	Amy Weitz

The contents of the document were to be forwarded to the national office for reference, and a series of brainstorming sessions are to be held at the White House through the winter of 1994. A brief discussion on Fundraisers and Press Releases follows, with reference to swaying votes for Sen. Feinstein's Assault Weapon Ban, and the drafting of a letter of support to Rep. Charles Schemer to offer additional materials for his use in testimony and press conferences. The document urges HCI members to continue their high profile supporting gun control issues and to continue with their praise of President Clinton, Attorney General Janet Reno, and Senator Dianne Feinstein for their political courage in standing up to the Gun Lobby. The following is summarized from the content of the general document and the Attachment.

WHAT IS PENDING NOW, AND CAN BE LAW IN 1994!

- A) Ban of all clips holding over 6 bullets.
- B) Ban on all semiautos which can fire more than 6 bullets without reloading.
- C) Ban on possession of parts.
- D) Ban on all pump shotguns capable of being converted to over 5 shots without reloading.
- E) Banning of all machine guns, destructive devices, short shot guns/rifles, assault weapons, Saturday Night Specials and Non- Sporting ammunition.
- F) Arsenal licensing for possession of multiple guns and large amounts of ammunition.

- G) Elimination of the Department of Civilian Marksmanship.
- H) Ban on possession of a firearm within a home located within 1000 feet of a schoolyard.
- I) Ban on all realistic replicas/toy guns or non-firearms capable of being rendered realistic.
- J) The right of victims of gun violence to sue manufacturers and dealers to be affirmed and perhaps, aided with money from government programs.
- K) Taxes on ammo, dealers licenses and guns to offset the medical costs to society.
- L) The eventual ban of all semi-automatics regardless of when made or what caliber.

WHAT WAS ONLY A DREAM TEN YEARS AGO CAN BE REALITY AS EARLY AS THIS YEAR!!!

The memo describes subjects discussed during a "brain storming" session conducted after the formal meeting. The focus of this session was to guide gun control initiatives over the next five years. The document states that these subjects may not be politically feasible ideas for 1994, but the members are confident that with continued pressure they can achieve most if not all of these goals within the next five years. These goals are summarized below:

FIVE YEAR PLAN:

- 1) National licensing of all handgun purchases.
- 2) License for rifle and shotguns. Strict licensing should be mandatory for all firearms, whether handguns or not.
- 3) State licenses for ownership of firearms. It is reasonable to require that all individual must prove that they require a firearm.
- 4) Reduction of the number of guns to require an arsenal license. The suggestion is that the number be reduced to possession of greater than 5 guns and 250 rounds of ammunition.
- 5) Arsenal license fees. It is reasonable to require an annual fee of at least \$300.00, with a cap of \$1,000.00.
- 6) Limits on arsenal licensing. No license permitted in counties with populations in excess of 200,000.
- 7) Requirement of Federally Approved storage safe for all guns.
- 8) Inspection licensing of all safes. This would be a good revenue source, and would be conducted yearly.

PUBLIC SAFETY REGULATIONS:

- 9) Ban on manufacturing in counties with a population of more than 200,000.
- 10) Ban on all military style firearms. This will be based on a "point system" and hopefully can be expanded to include high powered air guns and paint ball weapons.
- 11) Banning of any machine gun parts or parts which can be used in a machine gun.
- 12) Banning the carrying of a firearm anywhere but home or target range. There should be a federal mandate to the states regulating the carrying of firearms.
- 13) Banning replacement parts.
- 14) Elimination of the Curio relic list. A gun is a gun.
- 15) Control of ammunition belonging to certain surplus firearms.
- 16) Eventual ban on handgun possession. We think that within 5 years we can enact a total ban

on possession at the federal level.

17) Banning of any ammunition that fits military guns (post 1945).

AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES:

18) Banning of any quantity of smokeless powder or black powder which would constitute more than the equivalent of 100 rounds of ammunition.

19) Ban on the possession of explosive powders of more than 1 kilogram at any one time.

20) Banning of high powered ammo and wounding ammo.

21) A national license for ammunition.

22) Banning or strict licensing of all re-loading components.

23) National registration of ammunition or ammo buyers.

24) Requirement of special storage safe for ammunition and licensing.

GUN RANGES:

25) Restricting gun ranges to counties with populations less than 200,000.

26) Special licensing of ranges. The range must have the written permission of all property owners within 7 miles.

27) Special range tax to visitors. \$85.00/day/person proposed.

28) Waiting period for rentals on pistol ranges.

ACTIVITIES WHICH PROMOTE GUN VIOLENCE:

29) Banning gun shows.

30) Banning of military re-enactments. This includes survivalist and paramilitary, as well as WW1, WW2, and Civil War re-enactment's on federal land. We hope to encourage the states to prohibit them from state and county lands as well.

31) Making unlawful the assembly of more than 4 armed individuals who are not peace officers or military.

32) Begin to curb hunting on all public lands.

33) Making gun owners records and photos a matter of public record.

34) Random police checks for weapons (like sobriety checkpoints).

THE NEXT FIFTEEN YEARS:

The document goes on to say that with the present allies in the White House and Congress it is now possible to remove guns from public hands. Following is a discussion on the banning of military accouterments (military clothing, camouflage, pouches, gear, boots and other combat gear). There is also a discussion on the formation of strict guidelines for violence in television and the movies. This includes the provision for suing the makers of shows deemed violent in content. If the industry will not regulate itself, then there should be an independent branch of government to determine which scenes cause more harm than good to the public, and regulate the number of violent acts portrayed.

The document concludes with a discussion on the total elimination of arms from society. This includes the control of dangerous literature. The statement is made that there is too much irresponsible material covered by the first amendment, and that there can be such a thing as too much freedom where literature poses a serious threat to the public safety.

ATTACHMENT 1:

I. PROPOSED LICENSE FEES - 1994-1995 GUN CONTROL PROPOSALS:

The document includes an attachment which gives an overview of the proposed license fees for 1994/1995 Gun Control Proposals. This includes an escalation of fees, which start at \$50.00 in the first year, and conclude with fees of \$625.00 in the eighth year. The enclosure also covers a \$1,000.00 fine and 6 months jail for failure to acquire a license, followed by recommendations of \$5,000.00 and 12 months jail for failure to maintain a license, and \$15,000.00 and 18 months jail for failure to turn over guns for destruction after lapse of license. Failure to re-new a license or notify issuing authority of change of status would be considered a felony. All firearms owned would then be considered contraband and could be confiscated. There is also a schedule for the licensing of rifles and shotguns, and the proposal for arsenal licensing. This includes a \$300.00 to \$1,000.00 annual fee, and \$200.00/gun if over the prescribed limit. There is also a provision for assessing \$100.00/50 rounds over the limit for ammunition. Included is an outline covering the suggested fee schedule for a Safe License of \$228.00 to \$392.00 per year, and Ammunition Registration and License of \$55.00 to \$117.00 per year to purchase ammunition. Other fees discussed include: Federal Re-Loading License of \$130.00 to \$175.00 per year. Ammunition Safe License Fee of \$55.00 to \$75.00 per year. Range License fee of \$12,000.00 to \$15,000.00 per year. Range Tax fee of \$85.00 to \$100.00 per person per visit. Inspection License fee of \$588.00 to \$688.00 per year.

II. SUGGESTIONS WHICH CAN BE MADE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE TO KEY POLITICIANS AND THE SECRETARY OF THE U.S. TREASURY:

The attachment recommends members suggest the following to key politicians and the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury: Increase dealers license to \$600.00 to \$700.00 per year. Increase Title 1 Manufacturing License fee to \$6,200.00 to \$9,400.00 per year. And increase Title 2 Manufacturing License fees to \$13,000.00 to \$18,000.00 per year.

III. AN ESTIMATE OF THE FISCAL IMPACT OF THE LICENSING ON FIREARMS OWNERSHIP:

A recap of the fiscal impact of the licensing of firearms ownership is shown to be \$1,556.00 to \$3,473.00 per year. The document states that this cost is not unreasonable, since it would offset considerably the estimated \$60 billion in medical and social costs related to gun violence. Ultimately, such action would take the glamour and attraction out of firearms ownership and decrease the numbers of gun owners to a manageable number.

IV. REDUCTION OF GUN OWNER POPULATION AND POTENTIAL YEARLY REVENUE:

The document states that it is estimated the referenced proposals would allow us to take guns out of the hands of an estimated 30 million unsuitable or ineligible individuals. The fees for the remaining qualifying individuals would additionally reduce the number to about 14 million gun owners. The ultimate goal is to reduce the number of licenses to zero.

V. POSSIBLE USES FOR THE REVENUE:

Revenue generated from fees could be used to institute a mandatory national educational campaign in the public schools (K thru 12) to de-glamorize guns and gun ownership, and to tell the truth about the Second Amendment. Fees could also be used to mount a well funded and concerted campaign to add credence to the calls for eliminating the Second Amendment entirely via constitutional amendment. Also, fees would provide a revenue source for the cost of enforcement of the new laws by Federal and State Law Enforcement officials, and provide an offsetting monetary fund to provide medical services and legal services to victims of gun violence. There is also a recommendation for the establishment of a national toll free number for reporting violators of the new gun restrictions and non-licenses. A sum may be set aside for cash rewards for tips which result in conviction.

There is discussion on additional revenue sources via gun related activities (range fees, taxes, etc.), It is estimated that there will be a drop of 40% in such activities in the first year, and an additional drop of 35% the second year.

VI. LEGAL ACTION AND POSSIBLE NEW REVENUE SOURCES:

The attachment discusses legal actions and possible new revenue sources, and states that pending issues are to be given at the appropriate time to the LCAV office for investigation as to feasibility, implementation, and public reaction. At no time should these suggestions be made public before it can be ascertained what the current public reaction might be, and have this information given to the LCAV attorneys before release.

There will be a concerted P.R. campaign over the period of several years, which will include press releases, press conferences, direct lobbying, and constant pressure via the national media. The aim of this campaign is to change the way America thinks in regards to guns and gun owners. Once gun owners in America have been identified through a verifiable source, it would be possible to seek further compensation for the victims of gun violence through legal means. As a group, the gun nuts would constitute an identifiable entity for class action suits and other legal actions for compensation.

It would be expected that gun groups and lobbying groups such as the NRA would encourage non-compliance. Thus, nationally recognized groups will be technically "organizing to break the law". Once this can be proven, these groups will be vulnerable to lawsuits based on the RICO statute and drained of their financial resources through repeated legal action. There is a discussion on the suing of the makers of toy/replica guns, toy weapons, and violent entertainment. The threat of legal action would convince many manufacturers and distributors that other non-violent related toys would be more worthwhile to sell. Items could include: Violent video games, television shows, movies, video tapes, water guns, super soakers,

electronic noise guns, replica guns, toy weapons like swords, batons, and martial arts items. The attachment concludes by stating that Tort law as we know it may not have to undergo a change in order to facilitate these actions. It is not necessary to actually win in order to affect change, since the constant threat of legal action will induce change in the way people do business.

A Quick Guide to Arguing With The Gun Zealots

There is also a page on Handgun Control stationary titled "A QUICK GUIDE TO ARGUING WITH THE GUN ZEALOTS" which lists strategic points to remember for public speaking. It points out that the general public is confused between semi-automatic and automatic weapons and that this confusion can work in HCI's favor. Constantly dropping the words submachine gun, fully automatic, machine gun, military weapon, and high tech killing machine are good debater's tricks used to instill a sense of dread over these weapons. Other points include a discussion on semi-automatic weapons, endangerment of children, enough is enough, and there are too many guns in the U.S. There is also a brief listing of "Points of Victory in the Past Ten Years".