# Calendar No. 733

106TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

S. 783

To limit access to body armor by violent felons and to facilitate the donation of Federal surplus body armor to State and local law enforcement agencies.

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 13, 1999

Mrs. Feinstein (for herself, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Reid, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Byran, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Cleland, Mr. Biden, and Mr. Robb) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

July 27, 2000

Reported by Mr. Hatch, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

# A BILL

To limit access to body armor by violent felons and to facilitate the donation of Federal surplus body armor to State and local law enforcement agencies.

- 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 "James Guelff Body
- 5 Armor Act of 1999".

#### 1 SEC 9 FINDINGS

1	<del>SEC. 2. PHYDHYUS.</del>
2	Congress finds that—
3	(1) nationally, police officers and ordinary citi-
4	zens are facing increased danger as criminals use
5	more deadly weaponry, body armor, and other so-
6	phisticated assault gear;
7	(2) erime at the local level is exacerbated by the
8	interstate movement of body armor and other as-
9	sault gear;
10	(3) there is a traffic in body armor moving in
11	or otherwise affecting interstate commerce, and ex-
12	isting Federal controls over such traffic do not ade-
13	quately enable the States to control this traffic with-
14	in their own borders through the exercise of their
15	police power;
16	(4) recent incidents, such as the murder of San
17	Francisco Police Officer James Guelff by an assail-
18	ant wearing 2 layers of body armor and a 1997
19	bank shoot out in north Hollywood, California, be-
20	tween police and 2 heavily armed suspects outfitted
21	in body armor, demonstrate the serious threat to
22	community safety posed by criminals who wear body
23	armor during the commission of a violent crime;
24	(5) of the approximately 1,200 officers killed in
25	the line of duty since 1980, more than 30 percent

could have been saved by body armor, and the risk

- of dying from gunfire is 14 times higher for an offieer without a bulletproof vest;
- 3 (6) the Department of Justice has estimated
  4 that 25 percent of State and local police are not
  5 issued body armor;
  - (7) the Federal Government is well-equipped to grant local police departments access to body armor that is no longer needed by Federal agencies; and
  - (8) Congress has the power, under the interstate commerce clause and other provisions of the Constitution of the United States, to enact legislation to regulate interstate commerce that affects the integrity and safety of our communities.

### 14 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

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- In this Act:
- 16 (1) BODY ARMOR.—The term "body armor"
  17 means any product sold or offered for sale, in inter18 state or foreign commerce, as personal protective
  19 body covering intended to protect against gunfire,
  20 regardless of whether the product is to be worn
  21 alone or is sold as a complement to another product
  22 or garment.
  - (2) Law enforcement agency. The term
    "law enforcement agency" means an agency of the
    United States, a State, or a political subdivision of

- a State, authorized by law or by a government ageney to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of
- 5 (3) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The term
  6 "law enforcement officer" means any officer, agent,
  7 or employee of the United States, a State, or a polit8 ical subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by
  9 a government agency to engage in or supervise the
  10 prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of
  11 any violation of criminal law.

## 12 SEC. 4. AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES WITH

- 13 **RESPECT TO BODY ARMOR.**
- 14 (a) SENTENCING ENHANCEMENT.—The United
  15 States Sentencing Commission shall amend the Federal
  16 sentencing guidelines to provide an appropriate sentencing
  17 enhancement, increasing the offense level not less than 2
  18 levels, for any offense in which the defendant used body
- 20 (b) APPLICABILITY.—No amendment made to the
  21 Federal Sentencing Guidelines pursuant to this section
  22 shall apply if the Federal offense in which the body armor
  23 is used constitutes a violation of, attempted violation of,

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eriminal law.

1	a law enforcement officer acting under color of the author-
2	ity of such law enforcement officer.
3	SEC. 5. PROHIBITION OF PURCHASE, USE, OR POSSESSION
4	OF BODY ARMOR BY VIOLENT FELONS.
5	(a) Definition of Body Armor.—Section 921 of
6	title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the
7	end the following:
8	"(35) The term 'body armor' means any prod-
9	uet sold or offered for sale, in interstate or foreign
10	commerce, as personal protective body covering in-
11	tended to protect against gunfire, regardless of
12	whether the product is to be worn alone or is sold
13	as a complement to another product or garment.".
14	(b) Prohibition.—
15	(1) In General.—Chapter 44 of title 18,
16	United States Code, is amended by adding at the
17	end the following:
18	"§931. Prohibition on purchase, ownership, or pos-
19	session of body armor by violent felons
20	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
21	(b), it shall be unlawful for a person to purchase, own,
22	or possess body armor, if that person has been convicted
23	of a felony that is—
24	"(1) a crime of violence (as defined in section
25	<del>16); or</del>

1 "(2) an offense under State law that would con-2 stitute a crime of violence if it occurred within the 3 special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. 4 "(b) EXCEPTION. 5 6 "(1) APPLICATION.—A person who is subject to 7 the prohibition of subsection (a) whose employment, 8 livelihood, or safety is dependent on the ability to possess and use body armor, may file a petition with 9 10 the Secretary for an exception to the prohibition of 11 subsection (a). 12 "(2) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—Upon receipt of 13 a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary may 14 reduce or eliminate the prohibition of subsection (a), 15 impose conditions on reduction or elimination of the 16 prohibition, or otherwise grant relief from the prohi-17 bition, as the Secretary determines to be appro-18 based determination priate, <del>on</del>  $\mathbf{a}$ that the 19 petitioner— 20 "(A) is likely to use body armor in a safe 21 and lawful manner; and 22 "(B) has a reasonable need for such pro-

tection under the circumstances.

1	"(3) Factors for consideration.—In mak-
2	ing a determination under paragraph (2) with re-
3	spect to a petitioner, the Secretary shall consider—
4	"(A) any continued employment of the pe-
5	titioner;
6	"(B) the interests of justice;
7	"(C) any relevant evidence; and
8	"(D) the totality of the circumstances.
9	"(4) CERTIFIED COPY OF PERMISSION.—The
10	Secretary shall require, as a condition of granting
11	any exception to a petitioner under this subsection,
12	that the petitioner agree to maintain on his or her
13	person a certified copy of the Secretary's permission
14	to possess and use body armor, including any condi-
15	tions or limitations.
16	"(5) Rule of construction.—Nothing in
17	this subsection may be construed to—
18	"(A) require the Secretary to grant relief
19	to any particular petitioner; or
20	"(B) imply that any relief granted by the
21	Secretary under this subsection relieves any
22	other person from any liability that may other-
23	wise be imposed.
24	"(c) Immunity From Liability.—

1	"(1) In General.—An officer or employee of a
2	law enforcement agency who enforces the prohibition
3	specified in subsection (a) against a person who has
4	been granted relief pursuant to subsection (b), shall
5	be immune from any liability for false arrest arising
6	from the enforcement of this section unless the per-
7	son has in his or her possession a certified copy of
8	the permission granting the person relief from the
9	prohibition, as required by subsection (b)(4).

- "(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The immunity from liability described in paragraph (1) shall not relieve any person or entity from any other liability that may otherwise be imposed.".
- 14 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for 15 chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is 16 amended by adding at the end the following:

"931. Prohibition on purchase, ownership, or possession of body armor by violent felons.".

- 17 (e) PENALTIES.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United
  18 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
- 19 lowing:

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- 20 "(7) Whoever knowingly violates section 931 shall be
- 21 fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 3 years,
- 22 or both.".

1	SEC. 6. DONATION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS BODY ARMOR TO				
2	STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT				
3	AGENCIES.				
4	(a) Definitions.—In this section, the terms "Fed-				
5	eral agency" and "surplus property" have the meanings				
6	given such terms under section 3 of the Federal Property				
7	and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472).				
8	(b) Donation of Body Armor.—Notwithstanding				
9	section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative				
10	Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484), the head of a Fed-				
11	eral agency may donate body armor directly to any State				
12	or local law enforcement agency, if such body armor is—				
13	(1) in serviceable condition; and				
14	(2) surplus property.				
15	(e) NOTICE TO ADMINISTRATOR.—The head of a				
16	Federal agency who donates body armor under this section				
17	shall submit to the Administrator of General Services a				
18	written notice identifying the amount of body armor do-				
19	nated and each State or local law enforcement agency that				
20	received the body armor.				
21	(d) Donation by Certain Officers.—				
22	(1) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—In the admin-				
23	istration of this section with respect to the Depart-				
24	ment of Justice, in addition to any other officer of				
25	the Department of Justice designated by the Attor-				

1	ney General, the following officers may act as the
2	head of a Federal agency:
3	(A) The Administrator of the Drug En-
4	forcement Administration.
5	(B) The Director of the Federal Bureau of
6	Investigation.
7	(C) The Commissioner of the Immigration
8	and Naturalization Service.
9	(D) The Director of the United States
10	Marshals Service.
11	(2) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—In the
12	administration of this section with respect to the De-
13	partment of the Treasury, in addition to any other
14	officer of the Department of the Treasury des-
15	ignated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the fol-
16	lowing officers may act as the head of a Federal
17	agency:
18	(A) The Director of the Bureau of Alcohol
19	Tobacco, and Firearms.
20	(B) The Commissioner of Customs.
21	(C) The Director of the United States Se-
22	eret Service.
23	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
24	This Act may be cited as the "James Guelff Body Armor
25	Act of 2000".

# 1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

_	220,2,122,324					
2	Congress finds that—					
3	(1) nationally, police officers and ordinary citi-					
4	zens are facing increased danger as criminals use					
5	more deadly weaponry, body armor, and other sophis					
6	ticated assault gear;					
7	(2) crime at the local level is exacerbated by the					
8	interstate movement of body armor and other assault					
9	gear;					
10	(3) there is a traffic in body armor moving in					
11	or otherwise affecting interstate commerce, and exist-					
12	ing Federal controls over such traffic do not ade-					
13	quately enable the States to control this traffic within					
14	their own borders through the exercise of their police					
15	power;					
16	(4) recent incidents, such as the murder of San					
17	Francisco Police Officer James Guelff by an assailant					
18	wearing 2 layers of body armor and a 1997 bank					
19	shoot out in north Hollywood, California, between po-					
20	lice and 2 heavily armed suspects outfitted in body					
21	armor, demonstrate the serious threat to community					
22	safety posed by criminals who wear body armor dur-					
23	ing the commission of a violent crime;					
24	(5) of the approximately 1,200 officers killed in					
25	the line of duty since 1980, more than 30 percent					

could have been saved by body armor, and the risk of

- 1 dying from gunfire is 14 times higher for an officer 2 without a bulletproof vest;
  - (6) the Department of Justice has estimated that 25 percent of State and local police are not issued body armor;
    - (7) the Federal Government is well-equipped to grant local police departments access to body armor that is no longer needed by Federal agencies; and
- 9 (8) Congress has the power, under the interstate 10 commerce clause and other provisions of the Constitution of the United States, to enact legislation to regu-12 late interstate commerce that affects the integrity and 13 safety of our communities.

#### 14 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

15 In this Act:

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- (1) Body armor.—The term "body armor" 16 17 means any product sold or offered for sale, in inter-18 state or foreign commerce, as personal protective body 19 covering intended to protect against gunfire, regard-20 less of whether the product is to be worn alone or is 21 sold as a complement to another product or garment.
  - (2) Law enforcement agency.—The term "law enforcement agency" means an agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a government agency

- to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law.
- 4 (3) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The term
  5 "law enforcement officer" means any officer, agent, or
  6 employee of the United States, a State, or a political
  7 subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by a gov8 ernment agency to engage in or supervise the preven9 tion, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any
  10 violation of criminal law.

# 11 SEC. 4. AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES WITH

- 12 RESPECT TO BODY ARMOR.
- 13 (a) Sentencing Enhancement.—The United States
- 14 Sentencing Commission shall amend the Federal sentencing
- 15 guidelines to provide an appropriate sentencing enhance-
- 16 ment, increasing the offense level not less than 2 levels, for
- 17 any offense in which the defendant used body armor.
- 18 (b) APPLICABILITY.—No amendment made to the Fed-
- 19 eral Sentencing Guidelines pursuant to this section shall
- 20 apply if the Federal offense in which the body armor is
- 21 used constitutes a violation of, attempted violation of, or
- 22 conspiracy to violate the civil rights of any person by a
- 23 law enforcement officer acting under color of the authority
- 24 of such law enforcement officer.

1	SEC. 5. PROHIBITION OF PURCHASE, USE, OR POSSESSION
2	OF BODY ARMOR BY VIOLENT FELONS.
3	(a) Definition of Body Armor.—Section 921(a) of
4	title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the
5	end the following:
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7	sold or offered for sale, in interstate or foreign com-
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9	to protect against gunfire, regardless of whether the
10	product is to be worn alone or is sold as a com-
11	plement to another product or garment.".
12	(b) Prohibition.—
13	(1) In general.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United
14	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
15	lowing:
16	"§ 931. Prohibition on purchase, ownership, or posses-
17	sion of body armor by violent felons
18	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
19	(b), it shall be unlawful for a person to purchase, own, or
20	possess body armor, if that person has been convicted of a
21	felony that is—
22	"(1) a crime of violence (as defined in section
23	16); or
24	"(2) an offense under State law that would con-
25	stitute a crime of violence under paragraph (1) if it

1	occurred within the special maritime and territorial				
2	jurisdiction of the United States.				
3	"(b) Affirmative Defense.—				
4	"(1) In general.—It shall be an affirmative de-				
5	fense under this section that—				
6	"(A) the defendant obtained prior written				
7	certification from his or her employer that the				
8	defendant's purchase, use, or possession of body				
9	armor was necessary for the safe performance of				
10	lawful business activity; and				
11	"(B) the use and possession by the defend-				
12	ant were limited to the course of such perform-				
13	ance.				
14	"(2) Employer.—In this subsection, the term				
15	'employer' means any other individual employed by				
16	the defendant's business that supervises defendant's				
17	activity. If that defendant has no supervisor, prior				
18	written certification is acceptable from any other em-				
19	ployee of the business.".				
20	(2) Clerical amendment.—The analysis for				
21	chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended				
22	by adding at the end the following:				
	"931. Prohibition on purchase, ownership, or possession of body armor by violent felons.".				
23	(c) Penalties.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United				
24	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:				

- 1 "(7) Whoever knowingly violates section 931 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both.". 3 SEC. 6. DONATION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS BODY ARMOR TO 5 STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGEN-6 CIES. 7 (a) Definitions.—In this section, the terms "Federal 8 agency" and "surplus property" have the meanings given such terms under section 3 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472). 10 11 (b) Donation of Body Armor.—Notwithstanding 12 section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484), the head of a Federal agency may donate body armor directly to any State or 14 local law enforcement agency, if such body armor is— 16 (1) in serviceable condition; and 17 (2) surplus property. 18 (c) Notice to Administrator.—The head of a Federal agency who donates body armor under this section shall 19 submit to the Administrator of General Services a written 20 21 notice identifying the amount of body armor donated and each State or local law enforcement agency that received 23 the body armor.
- 24 (d) Donation by Certain Officers.—

1	(1) Department of Justice.—In the adminis-
2	tration of this section with respect to the Department
3	of Justice, in addition to any other officer of the De-
4	partment of Justice designated by the Attorney Gen-
5	eral, the following officers may act as the head of a
6	Federal agency:
7	(A) The Administrator of the Drug Enforce-
8	$ment\ Administration.$
9	(B) The Director of the Federal Bureau of
10	In vestigation.
11	(C) The Commissioner of the Immigration
12	and Naturalization Service.
13	(D) The Director of the United States Mar-
14	shals Service.
15	(2) Department of the treasury.—In the
16	administration of this section with respect to the De-
17	partment of the Treasury, in addition to any other of-
18	ficer of the Department of the Treasury designated by
19	the Secretary of the Treasury, the following officers
20	may act as the head of a Federal agency:
21	(A) The Director of the Bureau of Alcohol,
22	Tobacco, and Firearms.
23	(B) The Commissioner of Customs.
24	(C) The Director of the United States Secret
25	Service.

- 1 (e) No Liability.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
- 2 sion of law, the United States shall not be liable for any
- 3 harm occurring in connection with the use or misuse of any
- 4 body armor donated under this section.

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# A BILL

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