

HR 3888

Blair Holt's Firearm Licensing and Record of Sale Act of 2015

Congress: 114 (2015–2017, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Crime and Law Enforcement

Introduced: Nov 3, 2015

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations. (Dec 4, 2015)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/3888>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Rush, Bobby L. [D-IL-1]

Party: Democratic • **State:** IL • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (7 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Keating, William R. [D-MA-9]	D · MA		Dec 3, 2015
Rep. Kelly, Robin L. [D-IL-2]	D · IL		Dec 7, 2015
Rep. Meeks, Gregory W. [D-NY-5]	D · NY		Dec 7, 2015
Rep. Takano, Mark [D-CA-41]	D · CA		Dec 7, 2015
Rep. Rangel, Charles B. [D-NY-13]	D · NY		Dec 16, 2015
Rep. Vargas, Juan [D-CA-51]	D · CA		Jul 7, 2016
Rep. Honda, Michael M. [D-CA-17]	D · CA		Nov 14, 2016

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Dec 4, 2015

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Crime and Law Enforcement

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Blair Holt's Firearm Licensing and Record of Sale Act of 2015

This bill amends the federal criminal code to prohibit a person from possessing a firearm without a valid license.

It prohibits transferring or receiving a handgun or a semiautomatic firearm that can accept a detachable ammunition feeding device unless the recipient presents a valid, verified firearms license and the dealer records a tracking authorization number. It prescribes firearms transfer reporting and record keeping requirements. DOJ must establish and maintain a federal record of sale system.

Additionally, it prohibits: (1) transferring a firearm to any person other than a licensee, unless the transfer is processed through a licensed dealer in accordance with national instant criminal background check system requirements, with exceptions; (2) a licensed manufacturer or dealer from failing to comply with reporting and record keeping requirements of this Act; (3) failing to report the loss or theft of the firearm to DOJ within 72 hours; (4) failing to report to DOJ an address change within 60 days; or (5) keeping a loaded firearm, or an unloaded firearm and ammunition for the firearm, knowingly or recklessly disregarding the risk that a child is capable of gaining access, if a child uses the firearm and causes death or serious bodily injury.

It prescribes criminal penalties for violations of firearms provisions.

DOJ must: (1) establish and maintain a firearm injury information clearinghouse, (2) conduct continuing studies and investigations of firearm-related deaths and injuries, (3) collect and maintain current production and sales figures of each licensed manufacturer, and (4) study the efficacy of smart gun technology (i.e., technology that prevents an unauthorized person from using a firearm) in the prevention of unintended deaths.

Actions Timeline

- **Dec 4, 2015:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.
- **Nov 3, 2015:** Introduced in House
- **Nov 3, 2015:** Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.