



Assault Weapons Bans

OVERVIEW

The federal assault weapons ban, which prohibited the sale and manufacture of certain military-style semiautomatic weapons and high capacity magazines in the US, expired in 2004. Despite AAP advocacy efforts to renew the law, the federal assault weapons ban has languished in Congress since the expiration. Meanwhile, states have enacted their own bans on assault weapons along with high-capacity detachable magazines—typically defined as those which hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition at a time. High capacity rifle and pistol magazines have been used in most of the high profile mass shootings in the US including those at Columbine High School (Colorado), Virginia Tech (Virginia), Tucson (Arizona), Aurora (Colorado), Oak Creek (Wisconsin), and Newtown (Connecticut).

AAP POSITION

- The AAP is committed to protecting children from firearm-related injury and violence.
- The absence of guns in homes and communities is the most reliable and effective measure to prevent firearm-related injury and violence in children and adolescents.
- Recognizing the deadly consequences of firearms to children, adolescents, and young adults, the AAP supports firearm regulation, including a ban on assault weapons and high capacity magazine sales, as an effective strategy to reduce firearm-related injuries.

FACTS

- Assault weapons are dangerous, military-style guns that are built to do the most damage and kill or maim the maximum number of people in the shortest amount of time.
- Assault weapons are distinguishable from other semiautomatic firearms based on the combat-style features that allow a shooter to control the weapon while quickly discharging large amounts of ammunition.
- The public supports banning assault weapons.
- A 2013 Johns Hopkins University poll found 69% of respondents support a ban on the sale of military-style assault rifles, and 68.4% support a ban on the sale of large-capacity ammunition feeding devices capable of accepting more than 10 rounds.

PROGRESS

- 7 states—laws banning assault weapons



Additional Information:
[2014 StateTrack Profile: Assault Weapons and High Capacity Magazines](#)

MORE

- [AAP Policy—Firearm-Related Injuries in the Pediatric Population](http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/10/15/peds.2012-2481.full.pdf)—<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/10/15/peds.2012-2481.full.pdf>
- [AAP Division of State Government Affairs—State Gun Safety Laws](http://www.aap.org/en-us/my-aap/advocacy/state-government-affairs/Documents/GunSafetyLaws.pdf)—www.aap.org/en-us/my-aap/advocacy/state-government-affairs/Documents/GunSafetyLaws.pdf
- [Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence](http://bradycampaign.org/)—<http://bradycampaign.org/>
- [Children’s Defense Fund \(CDF\)—Protect Children, Not Guns](http://www.childrensdefense.org/child-research-data-publications/data/protect-children-not-guns-2013.html)—www.childrensdefense.org/child-research-data-publications/data/protect-children-not-guns-2013.html
- [Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence](http://smartgunlaws.org/)—<http://smartgunlaws.org/>
- [Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America](http://momsdemandaction.org)—<http://momsdemandaction.org>