

CHRONOLOGY OF CHANGES TO TIAHRT AMENDMENTS

- ❑ **February 13, 2003: House adopts FY03 appropriations bill including the first restriction on access to trace data:**
 - **Trace data:** Limited ATF's ability to respond to Freedom of Information Act requests.
 - This provision remains binding indefinitely unless superseded.

- ❑ **July 16, 2003: House Appropriations Committee votes 31-30 to accept Rep. Tiahrt's amendment to the FY04 appropriations bill, expanding restrictions on trace data and adding two other Tiahrt Amendments:**
 - **Trace data:** Restrictions are expanded by prohibiting the use of federal money to disclose the trace database to the public.
 - This change prevented ATF from publishing reports that use trace data to analyze the flow of crime guns nationally.
 - **Inventory requirements:** ATF cannot require dealers to physically check their inventory against their records.
 - **Destruction of NICS data:** Records of background checks must be destroyed within 24 hours if the buyer was approved ("green light").

- ❑ **June 23, 2004: House Appropriations Committee votes 42-19 to accept Rep. Tiahrt's amendment to the FY05 appropriations bill, expanding restrictions on trace data:**
 - **Trace data:** Restrictions are expanded in several ways:
 - Access to trace data is limited for the public and local governments.
 - Law enforcement cannot access trace data outside its geographic jurisdiction.
 - Trace data cannot be subpoenaed for any state license revocation, civil lawsuit, or other administrative proceeding (unless filed by ATF).
 - This provision remains binding indefinitely unless superseded.
 - **Inventory requirements:** FY04 provision repeated.
 - **Destruction of NICS data:** FY04 provision repeated.

- ❑ **November 3, 2005: Conference committee meeting behind closed doors on the FY06 appropriations bill expands Tiahrt provisions:**
 - **Trace data:** Restrictions are expanded by barring use of trace data as evidence:
 - Access to trace data is limited for the public and local governments.
 - Law enforcement cannot access trace data outside its geographic jurisdiction.
 - Trace data cannot be used as evidence or subpoenaed for any state license revocation, civil lawsuit, or other administrative proceeding (unless filed by ATF).
 - This provision remains binding indefinitely unless superseded.
 - **Inventory requirements:** FY04 provision repeated.
 - **Destruction of NICS data:** FY04 provision repeated.

- ❑ **September 29, 2006: Congress adopts FY07 continuing resolution, which maintains the FY06 restrictions.**

- ❑ **December 17, 2007: Congress adopts FY08 appropriations bill with relaxations of Tiahrt provisions on trace data:**
 - **Trace data:** Restrictions are relaxed:
 - Specific language allows ATF to publicly release statistical reports.
 - Specific language allows law enforcement agencies to share trace data with each other once they have it.
 - Other restrictions are unchanged.
 - This provision remains binding indefinitely unless superseded.
 - **Inventory requirements:** FY04 provision repeated.
 - **Destruction of NICS data:** FY04 provision repeated.

- ❑ **September 30, 2008: Congress adopts FY09 continuing resolution, which maintains the FY08 restrictions.**

- ❑ **May 7, 2009: President Obama proposes FY10 budget that removes restrictions on law enforcement access to crime gun trace data:**
 - **Trace data:** The restriction that limits state and local law enforcement agencies to accessing data only in connection with individual crimes is removed, though restrictions on use of trace data are retained.
 - Law enforcement agencies can access trace information to search for criminal networks and patterns in gun trafficking.
 - Trace data still cannot be used as evidence or subpoenaed for any state license revocation, civil lawsuit, or other administrative proceeding (unless filed by ATF).
 - This provision remains binding indefinitely unless superseded.
 - **Inventory requirements:** FY04 provision repeated.
 - **Destruction of NICS data:** FY04 provision repeated.

- ❑ **October 8, 2009: Congress approves FY10 appropriations bill, which accepts the Obama Administration modifications.**

- ❑ **December 18, 2009: President Obama signs FY10 appropriations bill into law**