



Karin Kullman

01/13/2000 01:23:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP, Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP@EOP, Deanne E. Benos/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: Last note about Boston Site

I know that you don't feel strongly about this either way, but I wanted to lay out more of the details about our two options in case there is something that would bother you. We are trying to decide on a site by 2:30pm today.

Both of the current options are in Roxbury, a predominantly African-American, blue collar community.

Orchard Gardens Community Center

This is a community center in the heart of a public housing area (which may raise Cuomo issues) that was in desperate trouble with gangs, drugs, and gun violence. Orchard Gardens was synonymous with drugs and violence. Since the early 90s, through a partnership between the law enforcement and the community, they were able to drive out the 2 gangs that were responsible for a majority of the drugs and street violence. The community center is the hub of the neighborhood, and is very connected with all of the residents. There are officers that work in and out of the community center, and participate in classes with residents (ie, computers, sports, etc.). According to the Boston PD, more of the federal resources they receive, ie, anti-gang, COPS, is associated with the turn-around in the Orchard Gardens area. The Boston PD believes that there is more of a direct story to tell with this particular community.

Shelbourne Community Center

Also in Roxbury, the Shelbourne Community Center is located next the Malcolm X playground. It was also a community that had high levels of crime in the early 90s and has had a dramatic turn-around. The center reaches more people than just the immediate residents (unlike Orchard Gardens, and is thus not as much of an intimate community setting. The Boston PD indicated that they have helped police-community strategy meetings at this center.

It seems that the Mayors office and the police department like Orchard Gardens, and the advance team has indicated that it may work better logistically (but either would be fine). The down sides to Orchard Gardens that I think need to be considered are:

- do we want to go somewhere that is the heart of the problem in the neighborhood that has had the highest crime problem in Boston?

- do we want to step into a very possible HUD desire to be involved since it's a public housing neighborhood?

Alberg, Ian P

From: Alberg, Ian P
Sent: Friday, January 14, 2000 10:11 AM
To: 'Setti Warren'; 'Leanne'
Subject: Boston even DOJ Suggested Invites

Leanne/Setti,

Here are DOJ's suggested invites:

- Tom Reilly - State AG
- Don Stern - US Attorney
- Paul Evans - Boston Police Commissioner
- Ralph Martin - Suffolk County DA
- Martha Cokley - Middlesex County DA
- Kevin Burke - Essex County DA
- William Keating - Norfolk County DA
- Bernie Fitzgerald - Chief Probation Officer in Dorchester
- Tom Nee - President of Boston PBA (NAPO)
- Ken Lyons - Boston area local IBPO President
- Clergy 10 Point Coalition Reps:
 - Reverend Jeff Brown
 - Reverend Ray Hammonds
 - Reverend Eugene Rivers

There may be a few more folks from the US Attorney's office who are deeply involved in this program and I will forward those names when I have them.

Ian

**U.S. Department of Justice**

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Deputy Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

FAX TRANSMISSION

950 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW
ROOM 1521 MAIN
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

To: LeanneDate: 1/14/00Fax #: 456-7078Pages: 2, including cover

From: Ian Alberg
Deputy Director
(202) 514-5310 - Office
(202) 514-2504 - Fax

Subject: DOJ Invite For BostonCOMMENTS:

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

TO: Karen Kullman

INITIALS: CK DATE: 07/31/12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FR: Boston PD

RE: Speaker profiles

ONE PAGE

SGT-DET. Paul Joyce

Architect of the Operation Scrap Iron effort that was the forerunner of Ceasefire. Paul worked very closely with David Kennedy on the Boston Gun Project that created Cease Fire. Paul is now a homicide sergeant and carted a collaborative, community-based initiative to clear unsolved gang and gun homicides going back to the rise of the gun and drug gangs in 1988.

Sgt.-Det. Kelly Nee

A supervisor in the Youth Violence Strike Force, she has been a key player in all YVSF-Cease Fire operations. Also articulate and well-respected.

Det. Ernesto "Tito" Whittington

Distinguished service in the YVSF and the Cease Fire Strategy. Very articulate and well-respected. Now assigned as a liaison with public school security.

Detective Lisa Holmes

Homicide detective who has worked in Roxbury as an anti-crime officer. I think she grew up in the neighborhood. She does a lot of work with Roxbury young people on her own time. Articulate and well-respected.



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20530

TO: Deanne Benos FAX: (202) 456-7028

FROM: Mathew S. Nosanchuk VOICE: (202) 514-2456
Senior Counsel FAX: (202) 307-3137

DATE: January 14, 2000

Total Pages (excluding this cover):18

Additional Message: I've requested more recent examples.

Matt.



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney

DHS

1009 J.W. McCormack POCH
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

October 23, 1995

PRESS RELEASE**G-MONEY SENTENCED TO FEDERAL PRISON FOR GUN CHARGES**

BOSTON . . . A Boston man was sentenced today to four years, nine months in prison and three years' supervised release for unlawfully dealing in firearms and conspiracy.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced that GUILIANO ANTOINE, a/k/a G-Money, age 23, of the Mattapan section of Boston, was sentenced to four years, nine months in prison by United States District Judge Patti B. Saris for engaging in the business of dealing in firearms without a license and for conspiring to do so. Judge Saris also sentenced ANTOINE to a three-year term of supervised release following his incarceration.

ANTOINE was convicted of the charged offenses after a six-day jury trial. Evidence presented at the trial and a subsequent sentencing hearing established that, over a three-month period in late December, 1993 through February, 1994, ANTOINE bought over thirty inexpensive semi-automatic pistols from an acquaintance of his who had, at ANTOINE'S behest, purchased the handguns in Georgia and transported them to Boston. ANTOINE then sold the handguns in and around Mattapan at as much as six times their retail value.

A number of the handguns that ANTOINE sold to others were subsequently recovered by the Boston Police in connection with the commission of various crimes ranging from unlawful possession of a firearm to armed home invasion, assault with intent to murder, and murder.

The investigation leading to the conviction was jointly conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Boston Police Department's Youth Violence Strike Force. The case was prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney James F. Lang, a member of the Major Crimes Unit in Stern's office.

Press Contacts: Joy Fallon and Anne-Marie Kent, (617) 223-9445



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts

JBE

1107 J.W. McConnell Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

February 28, 1996

PRESS RELEASE**Former Walpole Prison Guard Sentenced
To Prison On Federal Conviction
For Illegally Trafficking In Firearms In Boston**

BOSTON, MA . . . A former Massachusetts Department of Correction prison guard has been sentenced to serve two years in federal prison on a conviction for illegally selling 62 firearms on the streets of Boston. The case against the guard is part of the ongoing effort of the U.S. Attorney's Office to reduce gun violence on the streets of Boston and other urban centers by cutting guns off at the source.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced that BERTHOLET RENELIQUE, a 31 year-old Boston resident, who is a former Walpole prison guard, was sentenced to the two-year term of imprisonment by U.S. District Judge Reginald J. Lindsay. RENELIQUE was sentenced for violating a federal law that prohibits trafficking in firearms without a license. The conviction was RENELIQUE'S first.

RENELIQUE sold 62 guns in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Sixty-one of the guns were handguns, and the other gun was a semi-automatic, short-barrelled shotgun. Many of the sales were made while RENELIQUE was employed by the Massachusetts Department of Corrections.

According to U.S. Attorney Stern, "The handguns which RENELIQUE sold are all standard street guns, the kind of guns that are in high demand by gang members and other young gun and drug offenders, and which sell on the street for double or more of the their retail price."

Seven of the handguns sold by RENELIQUE were recovered by Boston Police in 1991 and 1992 in connection with the arrests of youths charged with gun and drug offenses in Mattapan, Dorchester and Roxbury. Another of the guns was recovered by New York City Police after an individual used it to threaten a bicyclist in midtown Manhattan. The remaining 54 guns, including the semi-automatic, short-barrelled shotgun, have not been recovered.

U.S. Attorney Stern said, "By targeting alleged illegal gun dealers, the people who are fueling and reaping handsome profits

from gun violence in our cities, we hope to prevent scores of guns from getting out on the streets. Our goal is prevention, not just reaction. Invariably, when we're just reacting, we are already too late. We want to get gun dealers off the street, not just the guns."

RENELIQUE received a stiffer sentence than the federal sentencing guidelines for the earlier time period, would ordinarily have permitted for someone never previously convicted of a crime. Judge Lindsay explained that the harsher sentence was imposed, at least in part, because of the sheer volume of guns sold by RENELIQUE, as well as the nature of those guns, particularly the "especially dangerous" semi-automatic, short-barrelled shotgun.

The investigation leading to the indictment and conviction of RENELIQUE was conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. The case was prosecuted by David J. Apfel, an Assistant United States Attorney in the Major Crimes Unit of Stern's office.

Press Contacts: Joy Fallon and Anne-Marie Kent, (617) 223-9445



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts

29

1003 J.W. McCormack Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

January 15, 1997

PRESS RELEASE**BROCKTON MAN INDICTED FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARM**

BOSTON, MA ... A federal grand jury has indicted a Brockton man for possessing a firearm and ammunition after having previously been convicted of a felony and for unlawful interstate transportation of a firearm.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced that JAMES P. FLORENCE, 32, formerly of 69 Tremont Street, Brockton, Massachusetts, was charged in a two-count indictment with transporting into Massachusetts a Norinco 9 mm. semi-automatic pistol and with possessing the pistol and ammunition, after having been convicted of a felony.

If convicted on these charges, FLORENCE faces a total sentence of up to 15 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$500,000.

The investigation was conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Massachusetts State Police. It is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Ben T. Clements of Stern's Major Crimes Unit.

PRESS CONTACTS: Joy Fallon and Amy Rindskopf, (617) 223-9445

DKS

**U.S. Department of Justice***United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts*

1 Courthouse Way, Suite 9200
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
Direct Line: 617/748-3200
Fax: 617/748-3992
February 8, 1999

PRESS RELEASE**DORCHESTER MAN SENTENCED AFTER JURY CONVICTION
ON FELON IN POSSESSION CHARGE**

Boston, MA... A Dorchester man was sentenced today in Federal Court following his conviction by a trial jury in November of 1998.

United States Attorney Donald k. Stern and Suffolk County District Attorney Ralph C. Martin, announced today that **BENJAMIN LEWIS**, age 28, of 26 Barry Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts, was sentenced today by U.S. District Court Judge Patti B. Saris to 18 years' imprisonment to be followed by 5 years of supervised release on a charge of felon in possession of ammunition.

U.S. Attorney Stern stated, "The office of the U.S. Attorney is committed to assisting the District Attorney with the effort to combat domestic violence in the City of Boston. This case illustrates the great risk of death or serious bodily injury when guns and domestic violence are involved. If federal charges are appropriate, we will bring them."

District Attorney Martin commented, "This case points out the close cooperation between the U.S. Attorney's Office and local officials, not only on gang and homicide cases, but on domestic violence cases. This cooperation has once again resulted in someone being sent to prison for a very long time."

Evidence presented by the federal prosecutor at the trial showed that **LEWIS** was confronted by a woman he had been dating when she saw him with another woman in his car. The woman **LEWIS** had been dating attacked the woman who was with him. Following that confrontation, the woman **LEWIS** had been dating returned to her home. Shortly thereafter, near midnight, **LEWIS** appeared at her home, armed with a handgun. She fled into her house and **LEWIS** banged on the door, demanding that she come out. When she did not respond, **LEWIS** walked to the side of the two family house in which she resided and fired three shots into the side of the building. Two of those gunshots entered into her apartment and one entered the apartment of her downstairs neighbor.

At today's sentencing hearing the prosecutor informed Judge Saris that although no one

was injured, at the time LEWIS fired the shots, there were at least three adults and six children in the two apartments.

The case was referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office by the Domestic Violence Unit of the Suffolk District Attorney's Office and was investigated by the Boston Police Department and the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The case was prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Marianne Hinkle of Stern's Major Crimes Unit.

Press Contact: Samantha Martin, (617) 748-3139



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20530

TO: Deanne Benos FAX: (202) 456-7028

FROM: Mathew S. Nosanchuk VOICE: (202) 514-2456
Senior Counsel FAX: (202) 307-3137

DATE: January 14, 2000

Total Pages (excluding this cover):19

Additional Message: Here are more recent examples.

Matt.

Department of Justice
United States Attorney's Office
United States Courthouse
1 Courthouse Way
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
Main Reception: (617) 748-3100

United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts

Facsimile Transmission Cover Page

TO:

Matthew Nosanchuk

DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL U.S. ATTORNEY FACSIMILE COMMUNICATION

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FROM:

Samantha Martin, Public Affairs

Office of the United States Attorney, District of Massachusetts

Sender's Phone No.: (617) 748-3139

Sender's Receiving Fax No.: (617) 748-3992

Recipient's Fax No.: (202) 307-3137

Date: January 14, 2000

Matthew,

Following are press releases on a number of more recent gun related cases. I apologize for not being able to get them to you sooner today. The felon in possession case involving defendant James Florence is particularly interesting. He was pulled over by a cop for speeding and fled the scene. While in pursuit the police officer observed Florence throw an object from his car. Later the next day a semi-automatic pistol was recovered from the area where Florence had been seen throwing the object. Forensic evidence was able to prove that the gun Florence had thrown was the same gun that had been used in a pizza store robbery that had occurred a few months prior and resulted in a teenage boy being shot and paralyzed for life. Although never charged with the shooting, this evidence was used at the time of Florence's sentencing on the felon in possession conviction and convinced the judge to sentence him at the high-end of the guidelines as well as make the sentence consecutive (not usually done) to previous state sentences Florence had yet completed. If you want more info on that particular case or any others I can put you directly in touch with the AUSAs.

Sincerely,
Samantha Martin
Public Affairs Specialist

Revision Date: 7/7/99



U. S. Department of Justice

DAS

United States Attorney

District of Massachusetts

1003 J.W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse

Boston, MA 02109

July 15, 1997

PRESS RELEASE**BROCKTON MAN SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS IN PRISON ON
FEDERAL GUN CHARGES**

BOSTON, MA... A Brockton man was sentenced in federal court today to eight years in prison for the unlawful transportation and possession of a pistol that was used to shoot a fifteen-year-old boy in 1994.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced that JAMES P. FLORENCE, 32, formerly of 69 Tremont Street, Brockton, Massachusetts, was sentenced to eight years in prison without parole for transporting into Massachusetts a Norinco 9 mm. semi-automatic pistol and for possessing the pistol and ammunition, after having been convicted of a felony. Under the consecutive sentence imposed today by U.S. District Court Judge Edward F. Harrington, FLORENCE will not begin serving the eight year sentence until he finishes serving approximately 18 months on outstanding state sentences, one of which he is currently serving.

According to information presented by the government FLORENCE's earlier plea hearing, in October, 1993, in Louisville, Kentucky, FLORENCE's cousin purchased the Norinco pistol, along with a MAC-11 pistol, and a .25 caliber pistol for FLORENCE. FLORENCE, who had a previous conviction for manslaughter, then brought the guns back to Massachusetts.

Several months later, on March 15, 1994, FLORENCE attempted to flee from a Massachusetts State Police trooper after he was pulled over for speeding in Duxbury, Massachusetts. While the state trooper was chasing FLORENCE, the trooper observed FLORENCE slow the car down to throw something out of the window. The next day, several state troopers returned to the area where FLORENCE had slowed the car down and recovered from the highway median strip the Norinco 9 mm. semi-automatic pistol, which FLORENCE had previously transported from Kentucky.

At the sentencing hearing today, the prosecutor told Judge Harrington that ballistics examinations established that the Norinco pistol purchased by FLORENCE in October, 1993, and possessed by him in March, 1994, was used in a February 15, 1994, armed robbery and shooting at a Roslindale Pizza shop. During the course of the attempted robbery, one of the masked robbers used the Norinco pistol to shoot a 15 year-old boy as he attempted to flee, leaving the boy permanently paralyzed.

The investigation was conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Boston Police Department and the Massachusetts State Police Department. It was prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Ben T. Clements of Stern's Public Corruption and Special Prosecutions Unit.

The joint federal-state investigation into the Roslindale robbery and shooting is continuing.

Press Contacts: Joy Fallon and Amy Rindskopf, (617) 223-9445



U. S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney

District of Massachusetts

1003 J.W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse

Boston, MA 02109

May 2, 1997

PRESS RELEASE**BROCKTON MAN PLEADS GUILTY TO ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARM AND AMMUNITION**

BOSTON ... A Brockton man pled guilty in federal court today to possessing a firearm and ammunition after having previously been convicted of a felony and for unlawful interstate transportation of a firearm.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced that JAMES P. FLORENCE, 32, formerly of 69 Tremont Street, Brockton, Massachusetts, pled guilty to a two-count indictment charging him with transporting into Massachusetts a Norinco 9 mm. semi-automatic pistol and with possessing the pistol and ammunition, after having been convicted of a felony.

At the plea hearing today, Assistant U.S. Attorney Ben T. Clements told U.S. District Court Judge Edward F. Harrington that had the case gone to trial, the evidence would show that in October, 1993, in Louisville, Kentucky, FLORENCE's cousin purchased the Norinco, along with a MAC-11 pistol, and a .25 caliber pistol for FLORENCE. FLORENCE, who had a previous conviction for manslaughter, then brought the guns back to Massachusetts.

Several months later, on March 15, 1994, FLORENCE attempted to flee from a Massachusetts State Police trooper after he was pulled over for speeding in Duxbury, Massachusetts. While the state trooper was chasing FLORENCE, the trooper observed FLORENCE slow the car down to throw something out of the window. The next day, several state troopers returned to the area where FLORENCE had slowed the car down and recovered from the highway median strip the Norinco 9 mm. semi-automatic pistol, which FLORENCE had previously transported from Kentucky.

Judge Harrington scheduled FLORENCE's sentencing for July 16, 1997. At sentencing, FLORENCE faces a maximum sentence of 15 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$500,000.

The investigation was conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Massachusetts State Police. It is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Ben T. Clements of Stern's Major Crimes Unit.

Press Contacts: Joy Fallon and Amy Rindskopf, (617) 223-9445.

DKS



U.S. Department of Justice

*United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts*

1 Courthouse Way, Suite 2200
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
Direct Line: 617/748-3200
Fax: 617/748-3992
November 17, 1998

PRESS RELEASE

**DORCHESTER MAN CONVICTED BY FEDERAL JURY
ON FELON IN POSSESSION CHARGE**

Boston, MA... A Dorchester man was convicted late yesterday by a federal jury on a charge of felon in possession of ammunition.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern and Suffolk County District Attorney Ralph C. Martin II, announced that **BENJAMIN LEWIS**, 27, of 26 Barry Street, Dorchester was convicted in U.S. District Court after a six day jury trial on a one count Indictment charging **LEWIS** with being a felon in possession of ammunition.

U.S. Attorney Stern stated, "We are very committed to using the full weight of federal law, in appropriate cases, to deal with those who would use firearms to commit acts of domestic violence. I commend District Attorney Martin for collaborating with us and using all available resources to combat this potentially deadly epidemic."

Evidence presented at trial before U.S. District Court Judge Patti B. Saris, showed that in the early morning hours of July 26, 1998, a short time after an altercation with a woman with whom he had a dating relationship, **LEWIS** returned to her home armed with a firearm. When she ran into her house and locked the door, **LEWIS** fired three shots into the house.

Judge Saris scheduled sentencing for February 8, 1999. At the time of sentencing, **LEWIS** will face a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 years' imprisonment and a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, and a \$250,000 fine.

This case was referred to the United States Attorney's Office by the Domestic Violence Unit of Suffolk County District Attorney Ralph Martin's Office and was the result of a collaborative investigative effort by the Suffolk District Attorney's Office, the Boston Police Department, and the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Marianne Hinkle of Stern's Major Crimes Unit.

Press Contact: Samantha Martin, (617) 748-3139



U.S. Department of Justice

*United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts*

Main Reception, (617) 748-5100

United States Courthouse, Suite 9200
1 Courthouse Way
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

March 22, 1999

PRESS RELEASE

**FEDERAL JURY FINDS DORCHESTER MAN GUILTY FOR POSSESSION OF
FIREARM USED IN 1990 SHOOTING**

Boston, MA... A Dorchester man was found guilty in federal court of possessing a firearm used in a 1990 shooting.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced that **RONALD A. X. STOKES**, age 49, was found guilty today after a three week jury trial before U.S. District Court Judge Richard G. Stearns. **STOKES** had been charged in a one count Indictment with unlawful possession of a firearm by a convicted felon.

Evidence at trial established that in the early morning hours of December 6, 1990, **STOKES** possessed an AK-47 semi-automatic assault weapon on Fuller Street in Dorchester. The gun was used to wound two Fuller Street residents and to kill a motorist parked on the street. **STOKES** was previously tried in state court and convicted of shooting the Fuller Street residents, but was acquitted of murdering the motorist.

Judge Stearns scheduled sentencing for June 24, 1999. At that time, **STOKES** faces a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years' imprisonment and a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

The case was investigated by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, with the cooperation and assistance of the Boston Police Department. It is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Marianne C. Hinkle of Stern's Major Crimes Unit.

Press Contact: Samantha Martin, (617) 748-3139

**U. S. Department of Justice**

United States Attorney

DJ
*District of Massachusetts**1003 J.W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse**Boston, MA 02109*

July 16, 1997

PRESS RELEASE**NEW FEDERAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAW USED TO CHARGE MAN
ILLEGALLY POSSESSING GUN**

BOSTON, MA ... United States Attorney Donald K. Stern and Special Agent in Charge of the Boston Field Division of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Jeffrey R. Roehm announced today that a federal grand jury in Boston returned an indictment charging **CHRISTOPHER A. MEADE**, 26, of Randolph, Massachusetts, with possession of a firearm while subject to a temporary restraining order and possession of a firearm after having been convicted of a domestic violence misdemeanor.

This is the first indictment in Massachusetts based solely on federal domestic violence statutes created by Congress through the Violence Against Women Act and the second time a federal case in Massachusetts has been brought against an individual for possession of a firearm or ammunition while subject to a restraining order.

If convicted of these charges, MEADE faces a maximum sentence of ten years. MEADE, who was in the custody of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on similar charges, will now be taken into federal custody.

U.S. Attorney Stern stated: "The federal government can now assist District Attorney's offices and local police departments as a partner in efforts to combat domestic violence. The law is clear. If you have a restraining order issued against you or if you have been convicted of a domestic violence crime involving violence or attempted violence, you cannot possess a gun."

The investigation is being conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Lynn Police Department with the cooperation of the Essex County District Attorney's Office. This case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Marianne C. Hinkle of Stern's Major Crimes Unit.

Press Contacts: Joy Fallon and Amy Rindskopf, (617) 223-9445



U. S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney

District of Massachusetts

1003 J.W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse

Boston, MA 02109

July 16, 1998

PRESS RELEASE**FORMER AMERICAN AIRLINES EMPLOYEE PLEADS GUILTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE THEFT OF 25 FIREARMS FROM LOGAN AIRPORT**

Boston, MA ... A former American Airlines employee pled guilty today in connection with the investigation into the theft of 25 firearms from Logan Airport in November of 1995. The 25 stolen firearms were subsequently distributed to drug dealers and gang members in the City of Boston, including one individual who used the gun to shoot at a Boston Police Officer.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced today that **COLLIN HAMPTON**, 31, of Winthrop, formerly a cargo terminal clerk for American Airlines at Logan Airport, pled guilty today to aiding and abetting Eugene Romano in dealing firearms without a license. **HAMPTON** faces a maximum sentence of 5 years in prison when sentenced. U.S. District Court Judge Patti B. Saris set sentencing for October 13, 1998.

Four defendants have previously been charged and convicted in connection with the theft. Following a one week trial in June of 1997, a federal jury found another American Airlines employee, **EUGENE ROMANO**, also known as "Ikey," 36, formerly of Brighton, guilty of dealing in firearms without a license and possession of stolen firearms. He was sentenced to 4 years and 2 months in prison in September of 1997. **EUGENE ROMANO's** brother Dominic ROMANO pled guilty to dealing in firearms without a license and is presently serving a 2 year sentence of imprisonment. In addition, Theodore Relando HINNANT and Michael COKE, who both testified at ROMANO's trial, previously pled guilty to illegal possession of the stolen firearms. In June of 1997, COKE was sentenced to one year imprisonment; HINNANT, an armed career criminal who shot at a Boston Police Officer, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

The investigation began two weeks after the guns were stolen. On November 27, 1995, HINNANT was arrested by the Boston Police after he shot at Boston Police Officer Michael Linsky, who was pursuing him in connection with an earlier shooting. Linsky was not hit and he and other officers arrested Hinnant after a foot chase. The weapon recovered from HINNANT was a Sig Sauer, .40 caliber, semi-automatic pistol marked "Restricted Law Enforcement. Gov't Use Only."

Agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms ("ATF") traced the gun and determined that it had been among a shipment of 25 similar firearms stolen from the American

Airlines cargo terminal at Logan Airport on November 14, 1995. Prior to the heist, the firearms shipment was destined for a law enforcement agency in Argentina. The subsequent investigation by ATF and the Boston Police led to the recovery of eight of the twenty five firearms and the convictions of Eugene and Dominic Romano, Hinnant, and Coke on federal charges and of Ed Kelsey and Anthony Corbett on state gun charges. At the hearing today, a federal prosecutor stated that the evidence at trial would have shown that **HAMPTON** was working in the cargo terminal when the guns arrived and that he called Eugene Romano and helped him remove all 25 guns from the American Airlines cargo terminal. Romano then sold most of the guns in Boston and split the proceeds with **HAMPTON**.

U.S. Attorney Stern praised the efforts of the Boston Police Department and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, who conducted the joint investigation. The case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Theodore B. Heinrich of Stern's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force.

Press Contacts: Amy Rindskopf and Samantha Martin, (617) 223-9445



U. S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney

District of Massachusetts

1003 J.W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse
Boston, MA 02109

September 15, 1997

PRESS RELEASE

**FORMER AMERICAN AIRLINES EMPLOYEE SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR HIS
ROLE IN THE POSSESSION AND SALE OF 25 FIREARMS STOLEN FROM LOGAN
AIRPORT IN NOVEMBER OF 1995**

Boston, MA ... United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced that **EUGENE ROMANO**, a former American Airlines employee, was sentenced Friday to serve four years and two months in prison for his role in the possession and sale of 25 firearms stolen from Logan Airport in November of 1995. The theft was first discovered on November 27, 1995, when Theodore Relando "Ro" Hinnant used one of the guns to shoot at a Boston Police Officer. U.S. District Judge Robert E. Keeton also imposed a two year term of supervised release which **ROMANO** must serve upon completion of his prison sentence.

Following a one week trial in June, a federal jury found **ROMANO**, also known as "Ikey," 35, of 461 Washington Street in Brighton, guilty of dealing in firearms without a license and possession of stolen firearms.

ROMANO is the third of four defendants to be sentenced in connection with the case. Previously, **EUGENE ROMANO's** brother Dominic Romano pled guilty to dealing in firearms without a license. He is presently serving a two year sentence of imprisonment imposed by Judge Keeton in April. In addition, Hinnant and Michael Coke, who both testified at **ROMANO's** trial, previously pled guilty to illegal possession of the stolen firearms. In June, Coke was sentenced to one year imprisonment; Hinnant has yet to be sentenced.

The evidence at trial showed that on November 14, 1995, a shipment of twenty five .40 caliber, semi-automatic pistols marked "Restricted Law Enforcement - Gov't Use Only" were delivered to the Logan Airport cargo terminal of American Airlines en route to law enforcement authorities in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Although the evidence did not disclose how the firearms were stolen, it did demonstrate that over the next two weeks, Eugene Romano, aided by his brother Dominic and his brother's friend Ro Hinnant, sold more than a dozen guns to several alleged gang members and drug dealers in Roxbury and Dorchester. Romano sold the guns for \$250 a piece.

In the three months following Hinnant's arrest, an investigation by the Boston Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms led to the recovery of seven

additional firearms in the City of Boston.

U.S. Attorney Stern praised the efforts of the Boston Police Department's Youth Violence Strike Force and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, who conducted the joint investigation. The case was prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Theodore B. Heinrich.

Press Contacts: Joy Fallon and Amy Rindskopf, (617) 223-9445



U. S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney

District of Massachusetts

1003 J.W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse
Boston, MA 02109

November 17, 1996

PRESS RELEASE**FOURTH INDICTMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THEFT OF 25 FIREARMS
FROM LOGAN AIRPORT IN NOVEMBER, 1995**

Boston, MA ... United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced today that a Federal Grand Jury has returned a fourth indictment in connection with the investigation into the theft of 25 firearms from Logan Airport in November of 1995 and the subsequent distribution of firearms to drug dealers and gang members in the City of Boston, including one individual who used the gun to shoot at a Boston Police Officer.

The indictment charges **COLLIN HAMPTON**, 30, of Winthrop, Massachusetts, a cargo terminal clerk for American Airlines, with the theft and possession of the stolen firearms on November 14, 1995. The indictment also charges **HAMPTON** with aiding and abetting Eugene Romano in dealing firearms without a license. **HAMPTON** faces a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison if convicted.

Four defendants have previously been charged and convicted in connection with the theft. Following a one week trial in June, a federal jury found American Airlines employee **EUGENE ROMANO**, also known as "Ikey," 35, formerly of Brighton, guilty of dealing in firearms without a license and possession of stolen firearms. He was sentenced to four years and two months in prison in September. **EUGENE ROMANO**'s brother **Dominic ROMANO** pled guilty to dealing in firearms without a license and is presently serving a two year sentence of imprisonment. In addition, **Theodore Relando HINNANT** and **Michael COKE**, who both testified at **ROMANO**'s trial, previously pled guilty to illegal possession of the stolen firearms. In June, **COKE** was sentenced to one year imprisonment; **HINNANT**, an armed career criminal who shot at a Boston Police Officer, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment last week.

The investigation began on November 27, 1995, when **HINNANT** was arrested by the Boston Police after he shot at Boston Police Officer **Michael Linsky**, who was pursuing him in connection with an earlier shooting. **Linsky** was not hit and he and other officers arrested **HINNANT** after a foot chase. The weapon recovered from **HINNANT** was a Sig Sauer, .40 caliber, semi-automatic pistol marked "Restricted Law Enforcement. Gov't Use Only." Agents of the Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms Bureau traced the gun and determined that it had been among a shipment of 25 similar firearms stolen from the American Airlines cargo terminal at Logan Airport on November 14, 1995. Prior to the heist, the firearms shipment was destined for a law

enforcement agency in Argentina. The subsequent investigation by ATF and the Boston Police led to the recovery of eight of the 25 firearms, the arrest of HAMPTON, and the convictions of Eugene and Dominic Romano, Hinnant, and Coke.

U.S. Attorney Stern praised the efforts of the Boston Police Department and ATF, who conducted the joint investigation. The case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Theodore B. Heinrich of Stern's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Unit.

Press Contacts: Joy Fallon and Amy Rindskopf, (617) 223-9445



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts

DKS

1107 J.W. McCormack Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

July 22, 1996

PRESS RELEASE

**FEDS CONTINUE CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL GUNS:
FEDERAL INVESTIGATION INTO 25 GUNS STOLEN FROM LOGAN
-- INCLUDING ONE USED TO SHOOT AT BOSTON POLICE OFFICER --
RESULTS IN MORE FEDERAL CHARGES**

BOSTON...The United States Attorney's Office announced more federal indictments charging three local men in connection with the ongoing investigation into the theft of 25 high-powered, sophisticated firearms from Logan Airport last November, and the subsequent distribution of those firearms in the City of Boston. One of the stolen firearms allegedly ended up in the hands of a man who used it to fire on a Boston Police officer on Blue Hill Avenue.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Special Agent-in-Charge Jeffrey Roehm; and Boston Police Commissioner Paul Evans announced the federal indictments and arrests of DOMINIC ROMANO, a/k/a "Moo Moo," age 26, of 58 Holworthy Street in Roxbury; his brother, EUGENE ROMANO, a/k/a "Ikey," age 34, of 461 Washington Street in Brighton; and MICHAEL COKE, age 21, of 39 School Street in Dorchester.

The indictments announced today bring the total number of defendants charged in connection with the case to four. Previously, a federal grand jury returned an indictment charging THEODORE RELANDO HINNANT, a convicted felon, with illegal possession of one of the stolen firearms.

At a detention hearing, Assistant U.S. Attorney Theodore B. Heinrich stated that the investigation began on November 27, 1995, when HINNANT was arrested by the Boston Police after he shot a gun as he was fleeing from an officer. The weapon recovered from HINNANT was a Sig Sauer, .40 caliber, semi-automatic pistol marked "Restricted Law Enforcement, Gov't Use Only." Agents of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau traced the gun and determined that it had been among a shipment of 25 similar firearms stolen from the American Airlines cargo terminal at Logan Airport on November 14 or 15, 1995. Prior to the heist, the firearms shipment had been destined for Argentina.

DOMENIC and EUGENE ROMANO are charged in the indictment with having illegally sold several of the firearms stolen from Logan without a federal firearms license, and having possession of stolen guns. Each of the charges relates to the 25 firearms stolen from Logan Airport in November, 1995. If convicted, each faces a maximum sentence of 5 years' imprisonment on the first count and 10 years' imprisonment on the second.

COKE is charged in a separate indictment with possessing at least one of the firearms in November of 1995 after he had been convicted of at least one felony, and with knowledge that the firearms were stolen. COKE faces a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment on each count if convicted.

To date, eight of the 25 firearms have been recovered in the City of Boston. United States Attorney Stern said that the investigation is continuing.

"We are taking aim at illegal gun traffickers, who make a buck at our communities' peril. By carefully tracing a gun found after a Boston Police officer was shot at, we have followed the path to an illegal seller," explained Stern. These federal cases come two weeks after a major illegal gun initiative was announced by President Clinton, modeled after the demonstrated success of Boston Police and ATF in tracing all guns recovered in the city.

Boston Police Commissioner Paul Evans stated: "This is just one more case in which partnership between Boston Police and federal authorities has resulted in our taking illegal weapons off the streets of Boston. It's our commitment to make Boston neighborhoods safe--whether by the arrest of individuals with illegal guns by Boston Police officers, or by the federal prosecution of gun-runners, in partnership with federal authorities."

The case has been jointly investigated by the Boston Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. The case is being prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Theodore B. Heinrich.

Press Contacts: Joy Fallon and Anne-Marie Kent, (617) 223-9445



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney
District of Massachusetts

DW

1107 J.W. McCormack Post Office and Courthouse
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

February 29, 1996

PRESS RELEASE

BOSTON MAN INDICTED FOR GUN POSSESSION

BOSTON . . . A federal grand jury has indicted a Boston man for unlawful possession of a firearm.

United States Attorney Donald K. Stern announced that RENALDO HINNANT, age 22, of 32 Deckard Street in the Roxbury section of Boston, was charged with being a previously convicted felon in possession of a .40 caliber semi-automatic pistol and corresponding ammunition. He was charged in the same indictment with possession of a stolen firearm. If convicted, HINNANT is subject to sentencing under the provisions of the Armed Career Criminal Act and faces a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

The investigation leading to the indictment was jointly conducted by officers of the Boston Police Department and special agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The case will be prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney James F. Lang, a member of Stern's Major Crimes Unit.

Press Contacts: Joy Fallon and Anne-Marie Kent, (617) 223-9445

NOTE: CORRECT NAME is

Theodore Renaldo Hinnant



Office of the Deputy Attorney General

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Associate Deputy Attorney General
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Lee Ann

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2.

Fax:

3.

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5.

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SUBJECT:

Draft from current draft.

Bea

DRAFT IN PROGRESS – Dec 30, 1999

Today, there are an estimated 200 million guns in America – almost one for every man, woman and child in the nation. Although a smaller proportion of households in America – 35 percent – keep firearms today than in 1994, these households possess more guns than ever before. [40% is the better number, from General Social Survey. What does it say about 1994?] Between 1978 and 1996, over 20 million firearms were [imported into the civilian market] [sold?] in the United States, a majority of them handguns. In view of the large number of guns in America, we need to ensure that persons prohibited from owning firearms, including children and felons, do not get access to them ~~and that we do everything possible to safeguard families and communities from gun accidents.~~

B. We Are Aggressively Attacking Gun Violence

Gun violence has been among the most significant challenges facing this ~~Administration~~ ^{country. This Adm}. We have dealt with it by promoting efforts at the federal, state, and local levels to address the illegal acquisition, possession, and use of firearms and also by addressing the underlying causes and consequences of gun violence. Since 1993, we have:

[add bullets/paragraphs detailing our accomplishments in the following areas: YCGII, Expansion of tracing, NIBIN, NICS system denials, reduction in numbers of FFLs, others??]

① Prohibited certain types of guns that have no legitimate civilian use;

② Improved measures to keep guns out of the hands of those prohibited from possessing them; and

③ Collaborated with state, local and tribal law enforcement to ensure that gun criminals are vigorously prosecuted.

Tough and effective law enforcement has played an essential role in our efforts to stem the tide of gun violence in America. This Administration has always recognized that any effective approach to curbing gun violence must address both the ease with which criminals, unauthorized juveniles, and other prohibited persons can acquire guns, and the need to punish people who violate our nation's firearms laws.

In an attempt to distract the American people from the Administration's call for improved gun safety laws, opponents of common-sense, reasonable gun safety measures – and the National Rifle Association in particular – have thrown up a smokescreen. Straining mightily to avoid a meaningful debate on the merits of appropriate new measures to limit criminals' access to guns, they have spread a message attacking the Administration's record on firearms prosecutions. This blatant effort to divorce gun enforcement from gun access undercuts the effectiveness of any gun

DRAFT IN PROGRESS -- Dec 30, 1999

violence reduction strategy.

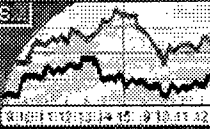
Moreover, these gun control opponents' suggestion that federal firearms prosecutions have fallen sharply since the Bush Administration is wrong. In 1999, federal prosecutors brought 5500 firearms cases in the federal courts. This number, involving single and multiple defendants, exceeds the number of cases brought in 1992 (the last year of the Bush Administration) by 600 cases. This is an increase of 16 percent. Federal prosecutors have made efforts to target federal resources to the most dangerous offenders, and the number of federal firearms offenders who receive lengthy sentences -- sentences of five or more years -- increased by more than 34 percent between 1992 and 1998.

Notwithstanding our prosecutorial successes, we have emphasized -- and will continue to emphasize -- that the success of firearms enforcement must not be measured solely by counting the number of federal prosecutions. Federal prosecutions necessarily represent an important -- but relatively small -- part of the overall total of violent crime prosecutions brought in America. The vast majority of violent crime cases are brought by the states.

During this Administration, federal funding for state and local law enforcement has risen by nearly 300 percent, largely through resources provided in the 1994 Crime Bill. Among other support, we have funded 100,000 new community police officers. Federal support for state and local law enforcement has contributed to a significant increase in the number of state weapons offenders convicted since 1992. [numbers?]

The increase in firearms prosecutions since 1992 demonstrates that this Administration has prioritized both common-sense gun access measures and vigorous enforcement of the law against those people who pose the greatest danger to society. At least in part as a result of these efforts, gun crime and violence have fallen dramatically. [matt: why would we use 93? I thought our numbers were from 92 for this... also, did jordan change the numbers that follow? We've been saying "more than 35%" for VC w/guns... -bea] According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform Crime Report*, between 1993 and 1998, gun-related homicides declined 36 percent. Robbery with firearms and aggravated assault with firearms also dropped 39 and 36 percent, respectively. Overall, violent crime with firearms fell 37 percent during this period.

The argument that this Administration is seeking new laws when it is not enforcing existing laws is a distraction and a fallacy. As the facts illustrate, even with the historic drop in violent crime, this Administration has increased the number of federal gun cases, and provided assistance to the states in their vital work to enforce the criminal laws. Our strategy demonstrates that gun safety and gun prosecutions are integral parts of any successful enforcement strategy. Because the number of firearms-related deaths and injuries remain alarmingly high, we must build on both parts of the strategy if we are to bring about further, lasting reductions in gun violence.

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Clinton Details Firearm Initiative

Crime: Plan is response to criticism that he hasn't done enough to enforce existing laws. He calls for more agents, prosecutors and new 'smart gun' technology.

By RICARDO ALONSO-ZALDIVAR, ROBERT L. JACKSON, Times Staff Writers

BOSTON--Responding to critics who say that his administration has done too little to enforce gun control laws already in place, President Clinton proposed spending \$280 million Tuesday to crack down on illegal firearms and improve handgun safety.

On a visit to Boston's Roxbury section, an area notorious for drug-related violence that has seen a marked drop in its crime rate, the president called for 500 new agents and inspectors to police gun dealers across the nation, 1,100 more prosecutors at the federal and state levels and development of new technology for so-called "smart guns" that can be fired only by their owners, not by children or thieves.

Speaking in a gymnasium packed with law enforcement officers, lawmakers and community leaders, Clinton soft-pedaled his embrace of a legislative position long espoused by congressional Republicans and the National Rifle Assn.--that the nation needs better enforcement of existing gun laws rather than restrictive new ones.

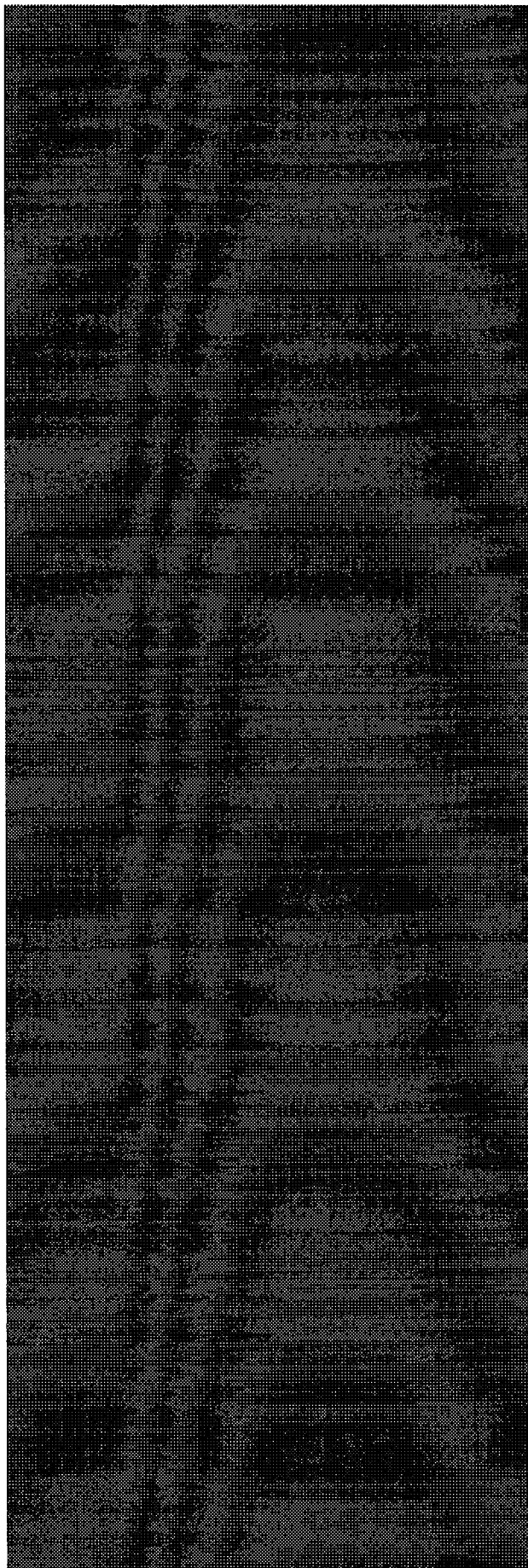
"It's a stale debate," Clinton said, declaring that "the real answer is we should do both." He added that "the drop in the national crime rate has been due both to changing laws and to better enforcement and prevention."

The president's conservative foes seemed to welcome his new approach.

"I am pleased that President Clinton appears to be partially signing on to the Republican solution to reducing gun violence," said Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

"The NRA for decades has called for vigorous prosecution of criminals who violate gun laws," NRA spokesman Jim Manown said. "We hope this proposal is serious and sincere."

At a hearing in May, House Republicans charged that one sign of the administration's failure to enforce gun laws was its poor record of prosecuting



people who had tried to buy weapons but were rejected when crime data checks showed that they were ineligible as convicted felons.

GOP lawmakers said that there have been only a handful of prosecutions of more than 250,000 felons and others in this category and of more than 6,000 juveniles expelled from school for carrying firearms.

But Deputy Atty. Gen. Eric H. Holder Jr. told the hearing that since 1993 the number of violent crimes involving firearms has declined by 27%.

Furthering the debate, the Justice Department released statistics Tuesday showing an increase in federal gun prosecutions in 1999 over 1998. Last fiscal year, federal prosecutors brought 5,500 firearms cases against 7,057 defendants compared with 4,391 cases against 5,876 defendants in 1998--a 25% increase in firearms cases, the department said.

Atty. Gen. Janet Reno said that federal prosecutors "all over the country are vigorously enforcing the firearms laws" and are collaborating with state and local authorities.

Meanwhile, the Washington-based Coalition to Stop Gun Violence joined its conservative opponents in calling Clinton's proposals "a huge step in the right direction."

Desmond Riley, representing the coalition, said that the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms "could do a better job of enforcement" and that the additional funding the president is requesting "will help a great deal."

Riley added, however, that "with 100,000 gun dealers in the nation there's really no way ATF can adequately regulate them" without additional laws.

In his speech, Clinton also called on Congress to approve his package of gun-control bills that cleared the Senate by one vote last year but died in the House. That package included background checks for people buying weapons at gun shows, child safety locks for handguns, a ban on the importation of large-capacity ammunition clips and a lifetime ban on gun ownership for violent youths.

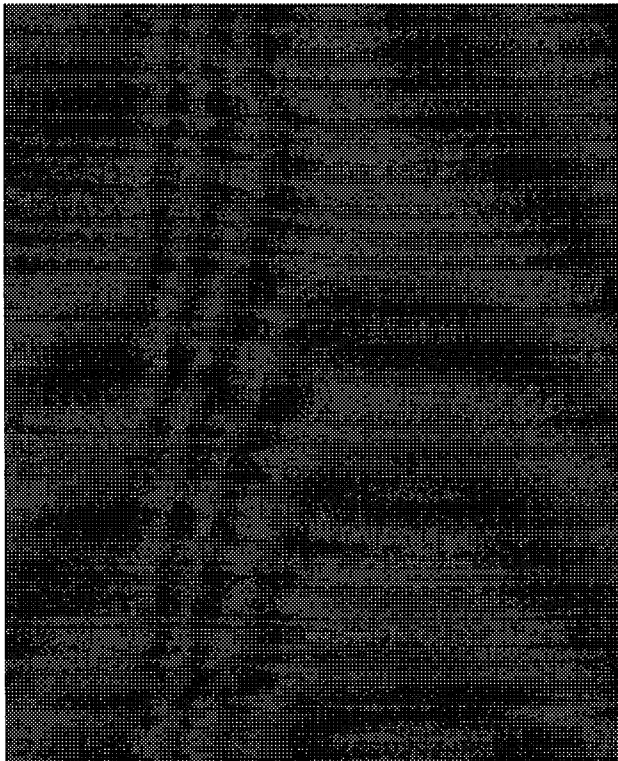
"I believe passing common-sense gun safety legislation should be the very first action of this Congress," the president said.

A breakdown of the administration's \$280-million proposal:

- * Hiring 500 ATF agents and inspectors, which would be the largest increase in staffing ever.

- * Hiring 1,100 additional federal, state and local prosecutors to work on gun-related crimes. Federal funds would pay for the local hires. The cost of this part of the package is estimated at \$150 million. It would also pay for 20 new gun enforcement teams in high-crime areas around the country.

- * Funding expansion of ATF's capacity to trace guns used in crimes and to "fingerprint" bullets



recovered from crime scenes. The technological expertise would aid in prosecutions nationally.

* Providing an additional \$10 million for research into "smart gun" technologies, which could prevent a weapon from being fired accidentally.

* Funding anti-violence media campaigns by city and state governments.

"We know how to drive the crime rate down," said Clinton. "I think it's time we had a real goal . . . as a nation. Here's our real goal: We want America to be the safest big country in the entire world."

Alonso-Zaldivar reported from Boston and Jackson reported from Washington.

*** TALKS MISFIRE: Negotiations aimed at settling anti-gun suits by major cities hit a snag.**
C1

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Boston Crime # '89-'98

COMMENTS:

[illegible]

Number of Offenses, Boston, MA - 1989-98

	Pop- ulation	Crime Index total	Violent Crime total	Property Crime total	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated Assault	Burg- lary	Larceny- theft	Motor Vehicle theft
1989	580,095	70,003	12,919	57,084	99	483	5,866	6,471	9,882	30,794	16,408
1990	574,283	68,057	13,664	54,393	143	539	6,022	6,960	10,238	29,642	14,513
1991	572,454	62,039	11,829	50,210	113	488	4,784	6,446	10,029	26,726	13,455
1992	572,822	56,399	11,672	44,727	73	537	4,765	6,297	8,718	24,598	11,411
1993	553,870	55,555	10,843	44,712	98	480	4,061	6,184	7,982	24,798	11,932
1994	556,724	53,078	10,664	42,414	85	453	4,245	5,881	6,799	24,375	11,240
1995	550,715	52,278	9,569	42,709	96	379	3,597	5,497	6,671	26,002	10,036
1996	552,519	44,711	9,154	35,557	59	414	3,470	5,211	5,062	21,234	9,271
1997	555,024	37,838	7,886	29,952	43	350	2,728	4,785	4,301	17,920	7,731
1998	559,631	34,881	7,427	27,554	34	358	2,334	4,703	3,610	17,579	6,368

Rate of Offense per 100,000 Inhabitants, Boston, MA - 1989-98

	Pop- ulation	Crime Index total	Violent Crime total	Property Crime total	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated Assault	Burg- lary	Larceny- theft	Motor Vehicle theft
1989	580,095	12,067.5	2,227.0	9,840.5	17.1	83.3	1,011.2	1,115.5	1,703.5	5,308.4	2,828.5
1990	574,283	11,850.8	2,379.3	9,471.5	24.9	83.9	1,048.6	1,211.9	1,782.7	5,161.6	2,527.2
1991	572,454	10,837.4	2,066.4	8,771.0	19.7	84.9	835.7	1,128.0	1,751.9	4,668.7	2,350.4
1992	572,822	9,845.8	2,037.8	7,808.2	12.7	93.7	831.8	1,099.3	1,521.9	4,294.2	1,992.1
1993	553,870	10,030.3	1,957.7	8,072.7	17.7	86.7	736.8	1,116.5	1,441.1	4,477.2	2,154.3
1994	556,724	9,534.0	1,915.5	7,618.5	15.3	81.4	782.5	1,056.4	1,221.3	4,378.3	2,019.0
1995	550,715	9,482.8	1,737.6	7,755.2	17.4	68.8	653.2	998.2	1,211.3	4,721.5	1,822.4
1996	552,519	8,092.2	1,856.8	6,435.4	10.7	74.9	628.0	943.1	914.4	3,843.1	1,678.0
1997	555,024	6,817.4	1,420.8	5,396.5	7.7	63.1	491.5	858.5	774.9	3,228.7	1,392.9
1998	559,631	6,250.7	1,327.1	4,923.6	6.1	63.6	417.1	840.4	645.1	3,141.0	1,137.5

↑
- over 4x
lower in
1998 than
in 1990.
- ~~down~~ over
75%
dec in murder rate
since 1990.

REGIONAL STATISTICS:

Roxbury Neighborhood (where speech takes place):

- As a result of these partnerships between national, state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, gun crimes (homicide, aggravated assault and robberies) have decreased by over 70% since 1990 in the Roxbury neighborhood.

Boston:

- Since 1990, the number of murders in Boston -- the majority of which were gun-related -
- dropped by over 75 %.

Federal Gun Cases in Boston (followup news releases with good quotes attached):

- **ROXBURY CASE:** Jose Andrade, a 21-year-old Boston youth attending college in Mississippi, was convicted in May 1996 for the interstate gun trafficking of over 40 semiautomatic pistols, including assault weapons, to criminals and juvenile gang members in Boston. He obtained the firearms through straw purchases at gun stores, and from gun shows and flea markets in Mississippi where background checks and paperwork are required.

U.S. Attorney Stern said, "We on the federal side bring two extra weapons to the table to complement strong local efforts against guns. First, through ATF, we can trace guns and investigate cases across state lines. Today's case, coupled with charges we brought last month against another gun runner who brought guns in from Georgia to sell on the Boston streets (see case below), shows our commitment to carefully tracking and then shutting down the funnel of guns up from the South into Boston. Second, through federal laws which bring stiffer punishment for gun crimes, criminals on the street know they face serious federal time in prison. For example, if a person is a convicted felon, he cannot legally possess a gun, and if he's caught with one, he can be charged with a federal law violation which carries a minimum mandatory sentence of five years in federal prison. We now review all Boston gun arrests with this in mind -- ATF, federal and Suffolk County prosecutors, and Boston police officers, sitting together as a strategic team."

- **ROXBURY, MATTAPAN, SOUTH END and MORE:** Guiliano Antoine "G-Money," 23, was convicted in June 1995, for illegally trafficking 32 firearms from Georgia to Boston. Many of those firearms have been recovered in crimes in Roxbury and other Boston neighborhoods: two were found at the scene of a South End murder, one was used in an attempted shooting, one was found after an armed home invasion where the suspect discarded it while fleeing during a car chase, one was found in the possession of a convicted felon after he was arrested for the assault and battery of his girlfriend, six others were found on individuals arrested for illegally possessing or carrying a firearm, in Roxbury, Mattapan, the South End, and elsewhere in Massachusetts.

U.S. Attorney Stern said, "Through just this one defendant, 32 semi-automatic pistols came into Boston from Georgia illegally over a three-month period. On average, that's one new semi-automatic pistol hitting the Boston streets every three days." Stern said that this case "represents the firm commitment of federal and state law enforcement to target those individuals who introduce firearms in to the stream of criminal commerce. With the ongoing and very important help of the good citizens of Boston's neighborhoods, who are fed up with gun violence, we intend to keep targeting the illegal flow of guns."

- **DORCHESTER:** Isaiah Hooks, 49, was convicted in 1996 for unlawful possession of firearms and illegally trafficking 20-25 guns to criminals in Boston. U.S. Attorney Stern said, "We can't wait until kids are shot. We're going after the illegal gun dealers themselves, who are out to make a quick buck, and don't care about the public safety. We intend to increase the cost of their deadly business." Boston Police Commissioner said, "I am extremely pleased with this indictment. The continuing cooperation between the Boston Police Department, ATF, and the U.S. Attorney's office is an effort to focus on those who supply weapons to our young people. This indictment should be a clear message of our resolve to remain focused on the problem of guns on the streets and be a warning, as well, that we will increase this effort in the months and years ahead until we have eliminated the gun trafficking in this city."
- **ROXBURY:** Frederick Cardoza, "Humboldt Freddie," 24, was convicted in March 1996 and sentenced to 19 years, 7 months in federal prison with no parole, on federal firearms and ammunition charger relating to his possession of a single round of .9 mm ammunition, and his role in the sale of a semi-automatic pistol and ammunition to a juvenile in Roxbury -- he was the first person convicted in the nation under the Youth Handgun Safety Act, passed under the Clinton Administration, outlawing the sale or transfer of handguns to juveniles.

FEDERAL GUN CRIME REDUCTION STATISTICS:

- Under the Clinton Administration (1993 to 1998), juvenile gun homicides have decreased by 57%.
- Federal gun prosecutions are up nearly 16% since 1992.
- Overall national, state and local gun prosecutions are up 22%.
- Gun crime in America is down over 35% since 1993.
- Under the Clinton Administration, America has experienced the longest period of decline in crime on record.

OPERATION CEASEFIRE: KEY EVENTS

1995

*Fall 1994-early 1995: Operation Scrap Iron, multi-agency crackdown on gang on Dorchester's Wendover Street. YVSF, probation, DYS, ATF. Jose Andrade, gun trafficker, indicted in federal court April 1995, sentenced November 1996 to four years. Andrade obtained his firearms via strawpurchasers in southern states and was known to have trafficked at least 42 handguns to members of the Wendover Street gang and other youth in Boston's Cape Verdean community.

*December 8 (of 1995): US vs. Frederick Cardoza, Humboldt Raider convicted in federal court for armed career criminal violation and illegal transfer of a handgun to a minor; sentenced early 1996 to 19.5 years in federal prison.

1996

January/February: Joint YVSF/DEA operation against Intervale Posse commenced.

March 6-21: Codman Square crackdown. Predicated upon street intimidation and February 28 firing of shots in street, and firing of nine shots March 1 into Codman Square Public Library. Heavy patrol and street drug enforcement by YVSF and BPD district officers.

Late March - May 15: Bowdoin Street/Vamp Hill Kings crackdown. Multi-agency operation. Street drug enforcement and drug market suppression, warrant service, stepped up street enforcement by YVSF and BPD district officers, Night Light visits (38 home visits, 10 probation surrenders), visits to the homes of suspected gang members, parole visits, 4 DYS surrenders, seizure of pit bulls, 10 BPD arrests. Special bail conditions established for cases presented to Massachusetts district courts. Four cases accepted for prosecution by the US Attorney; three pled guilty, one deported. Follow-up summer jobs program for interested gang, and other local, youth by streetworkers.

May 15: First forum, around 15 members of Vamp Hill Kings. Above operation explained. Freddie Cardoza prosecution publicized.

Late June - early July: Warning to Stanwood Street gang in response to a series of shootings. No further action necessary.

June 25: Ceasefire strategy formally announced to public at Boston Bar Association conference.

August 28 – Intervale sweep. Multi-agency operation. Fifteen federal arrests on drugs and homicide conspiracy charges; those federally charged held out of state on pretrial detention. Eight state drug arrests prosecuted by Suffolk County District Attorney.

Early September – warning to Villa Victoria gang, carried by streetworker, stepped up probation and YVSF attention; no further action necessary

September 12: Ceasefire Working Group meeting with about 25 streetworkers, agreement on their part to carry Working Group's message re: Intervale crackdown to gangs they work with.

September 19: Forum.

September 26: Forum, Martin Luther King Middle School, Roxbury: three assemblies, all students.

September 29: Neighborhood Forum, Intervale Street.

October 3: Forum in DYS secure facility: about 120 inmates in four sessions.

October 9: Forum.

October 29: Forum.

Late October—Late November: Multi-agency crackdown on Mission Hill Goyas in wake of armed robberies of high school students. Forty-one arrests: 14 for distribution of drugs, 22 for drug possession, two for armed robbery, 3 on outstanding warrants. All arrests prosecuted by Suffolk County District Attorney.

1997

January: US vs. Isiah Hooks, gun trafficker convicted in federal court, sentenced to five years. Isiah Hooks was known to have trafficked at least 90 firearms to gangs and crack dealers along ~~Blue Hill~~ Avenue in Boston.

*April: US vs. Gilmore et. al.; 14 Orchard Park gang members indicted on federal drug charges, all pled guilty. Gang selected on basis of historical violence, current high-volume drug activity.

April 17: Forum, Buckshot Crew. New gang in Codman Square engaged in flagrant drug activity and stockpiling and brandishing firearms.

May 22, Forum, Streetworkers. Streetworkers agree to remind gangs as summer begins that, despite fact that streets have been quiet and little enforcement action has occurred recently, Ceasefire Working Group is still active.

September 12: Forum in DYS secure facility: about 150 inmates in five sessions. Reminder, as school begins, that Ceasefire Working Group is still active.

September 16: Buckshot Crew sweep in Codman Square; 18 crack arrests prosecuted by Suffolk County District Attorney.

✱ November: US vs. Lamonte Toombs, alleged Orchard Park gun trafficker indicted in federal court; case pending

✱ US vs. Romano et. al., five-defendent gun trafficking indictment; four convicted in federal court, one case pending.

1998

✱ February: US vs. Kelton Copeland, alleged member of Copeland Street gang indicted in federal court for gun trafficking, case pending.

Feb. 19: Forum, about 25 gang members, Four Corners area of Dorchester (in wake of two shootings of juveniles).

✱ March: US vs. Mark Dale, alleged Academy Homes gun trafficker indicted in federal court, case pending

*June: US vs. Perkins et. al.: 31 members of Castlegate St. gang indicted on federal drug charges, 22 on state drug charges. Joint BPD/DEA operation. Cases pending. Gang selected on basis of historical violence, current high-volume drug activity.

trends; it is not possible to say with certainty *what caused* these changes.⁴² What follows is a brief account of the implementation of the Ceasefire strategy and some apparent impacts.

The first Ceasefire intervention was with the Vamp Hill Kings, a gang with turf on Bowdoin Street in Boston's Dorchester neighborhood, in which an internal struggle led to three homicides over a short time in early 1996.⁴³ The Working Group's intervention employed a substantial menu of measures, including heavy police presence, street drug market disruption, heavy probation enforcement, DYS surrenders, warrant service, a small number of federal indictments, and more. The Kings did not comply readily; the dispute ebbed and flared, with one homicide occurring in the midst of the Ceasefire intervention. By mid-May, however, things were quieter, and the Working Group held the first of what it came to call "forums": a sit-down meeting at Dorchester Courthouse with about a dozen members of the Kings (who attended voluntarily at the behest of gang outreach workers) and several members of the community. The forum included posters and handouts intended to summarize the Vamp Hill King intervention and its connection to the Ceasefire strategy; these were also shown and distributed subsequently to other Boston gang members by police and probation officers.⁴⁴ Included was a poster and flyer summarizing the case of Freddy Cardoza, an active member of another gang who had, based on a long history of violent felonies, been indicted for possession of ammunition under the federal armed career criminal statute and sentenced to a substantial term.⁴⁵ The Cardoza prosecution was pre-Ceasefire, but the Working Group deployed it anyway as an example of what could be done if the authorities deemed it necessary.

The forum was dramatic. In essence, the authorities' message to the gang members was: we know who you are; we know what you're doing; we cannot stop all your offending all the time, which you know and we know, but it's a new day where violence is concerned; violence will simply not be tolerated in Boston any longer; we're doing this in large part to protect you; here's how we're going to do business from now on; what happens subsequently is up to you; and go home and tell your friends. Each agency representative on the Working Group took a few minutes, talked about the powers their agency had, and how they would be deployed in support of the Ceasefire strategy. Ted Heinrich, an assistant United States attorney assigned to the Group, told the audience:

42. For a further discussion of these ideas see Kennedy et al., *Youth Violence in Boston*, *supra* note 2.

43. See *infra* APPENDIX A.

44. See *infra* APPENDIX B.

1997]

A THEORY OF PREVENTION

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This kind of street crime used to be a local matter; not any more. Attorney General Janet Reno cares more about youth violence than almost anything else. My boss works for Janet Reno, so that's what he cares about more than anything else. Right now, the youth violence in Boston is happening in your neighborhood, which means that the United States Department of Justice cares about *you*. We can bring in the DEA; we can bring in the FBI; we can bring in the ATF; we can prosecute you federally, which means you go to Lompoc, not stateside, and there's no parole in the federal system any more: you serve your term. We don't want to do that, and we won't if we don't have to, but it's violence that will get that kind of attention.⁴⁵

The gang members, who had come in with a certain swagger, were soon silent and attentive. Tracy Lithcut, the head of the gang-outreach streetworkers, known to many in the audience, made an impassioned speech. "We'll give you any help you want," he said, "but I've been to too many funerals. The violence stops *now*."⁴⁶

Word seemed to spread very quickly: police officers, probation officers, and streetworkers reported gang members all over Boston speaking about the meeting and about Freddy Cardoza in the subsequent weeks. The Working Group continued to meet in various ways with gangs and gang members. Several times over the summer of 1996, budding gang conflicts were apparently nipped in the bud when Working Group members told the gangs involved that violence would mean that they would be next.

A gang that was explicitly warned but did not respond was Roxbury's Intervale Posse, one of Boston's most violent crack-era gangs. The authorities believed the Posse to be responsible for what amounted to a reign of terror in Roxbury, including a long string of home invasions and unsolved homicides. Consequently, the Boston Police Department brought in the DEA. Early on the morning of August 29, 1996, fifteen of the Posse's key members were arrested on federal drug charges, and an additional eight on state charges. The operation made headlines for weeks in the Boston press. The Working Group continued its meetings with gang members. The message to gang members was simple and direct: In the papers, this is being presented as an antidrug operation; an antigang operation; well, we did it, and we're here to tell you it was primarily

45. Ted Heinrich, Remarks at the Ceasefire Forum at Dorchester Courthouse, Boston (May 15, 1996) (as observed by author).

46. Tracy Lithcut, Remarks at the Ceasefire Forum at Dorchester Courthouse, Boston (May 15, 1996) (as observed by author).

an *antiviolence* operation; we warned them, they didn't listen, and they're gone; this doesn't have to happen to you.⁴⁷

Gang violence slowed abruptly. Shortly after the Intervale operation, one gang sent a message to the Working Group through a streetworker: we got the message, we're not doing anything, so leave us alone. The most violent of gang offending diminished to the point that the Youth Violence Strike Force, the Boston Police Department's gang unit, turned much of its attention to classes of problems like street drug activity and disorder that it would not have had time for before.

Homicide victimization, the main goal of the strategy, fell substantially. If we mark the full implementation of the strategy as mid-May, when the communications component began, then from June 1, 1996 through this writing, the end of March, 1997, as Figure 1 shows, citywide homicide victimization in ages twenty-four and under fell by two-thirds from the mean of the same months 1990-1996.⁴⁸ As Figure 2 shows, gun homicide victimization among fourteen to twenty-four-year-olds—the key gang age and gang homicide problem—also fell by two-thirds.⁴⁹ Again, because of the design of the intervention, we cannot tell whether these reductions were due, in whole or in part, to the Ceasefire strategy. The changes are too abrupt and substantial, however, to be wholly due to demographic factors, and there were no obvious changes in such things as gang membership, drug markets, incarceration rates, or the provision of social services that might otherwise be thought to be contributing factors. It seems reasonable, then, to be cautiously optimistic that the Ceasefire intervention had a meaningful impact, and to think further about what the implications might be for crime control policy.

VI. PULLING LEVERS: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Vulnerability of Offending Populations

Perhaps the most important insight here is that the very characteristics that define our most worrisome criminal populations—that they offend often, in manifold ways, often in groups, and have frequent contact with criminal justice agencies—also represent vulnerabilities for them, and opportunities for crime control. Interventions that make strategic use of these characteristics may allow us to shape the behavior of these populations (at the moment, in contrast, it is often our more or less reactive responses to these populations and their behavior

47. See *infra* APPENDIX C.

48. See *infra* APPENDIX D.

49. See *infra* APPENDIX D.

GOAL: STOP THE VIOLENCE

INTERVALE POSSE

- **THEY WERE WARNED; THEY DIDN'T LISTEN**
- **INTERAGENCY DRUG OPERATION**
 - **BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT**
 - **DEA**
 - **ATF**
 - **STATE POLICE**
 - **US ATTORNEY**
 - **SUFFOLK COUNTY DA**
 - **PROBATION**
 - **PAROLE**
 - **SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD INITIATIVE**
- **AUGUST 29, 1996**
 - **15 FEDERAL ARRESTS: DRUGS AND CONSPIRACY**
 - **8 STATE ARRESTS**
- **EACH FEDERAL CHARGE CARRIES AT LEAST A 10 YEAR MANDATORY MINIMUM. SEVERAL POSSE MEMBERS MAY FACE LIFE IN FEDERAL PRISON.**
 - **CONFINED UNTIL TRIAL**
 - **NO POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE**
- **THE INVESTIGATION PROCEEDS: THESE CHARGES MAY BE JUST THE BEGINNING.**
- **THE LESSON: GANG VIOLENCE WILL BE STOPPED.**

GOAL: STOP THE VIOLENCE

BOWDOIN STREET OPERATION

**INTERAGENCY OPERATION: POLICE, ATF, PROBATION, PAROLE, DYS,
US ATTORNEY, SUFFOLK COUNTY D.A.,
SCHOOL POLICE**

SHARE INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE: DAILY

SHUT DOWN DRUG MARKET: WHEN THERE IS VIOLENCE, NO ONE PROFITS

**HEAVY POLICE PRESENCE: YOUTH VIOLENCE STRIKE FORCE, DISTRICT C-11,
DRUG CONTROL UNIT, ATF**

**SWAMP AREA
10 ARRESTS
70 FIOs
MULTIPLE GUN SEIZURES
WARRANTS SERVED
DISORDER ENFORCEMENT
COMMUNITY ORGANIZING**

**HEAVY PROBATION PRESENCE, NIGHT AND DAY:
10 SURRENDERS
38 HOME VISITS
25 FIOs
CONTINUOUS AREA CHECKS
NEW RESTRICTIONS ON ALL BAILS
PATROL WITH YVSF
PROBATION INFORMATION
SHARED WITH POLICE OFFICERS**

DYS SURRENDERS: IMMEDIATE

HEAVY PAROLE PRESENCE

PRIORITY FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS

PRIORITY STATE PROSECUTIONS

SERVE ALL OUTSTANDING WARRANTS

REVIEW ALL POSSIBLE COLD CASES

Comprehensive crime gun tracing. Through Boston's Operation Ceasefire and Boston Gun Project, federal, state and local law enforcement partners have had great success tracing all recovered crime guns and using the data to identify and arrest illegal gun traffickers. The President's FY2001 budget builds on the Administration's successful Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, which replicated the Boston trafficking interdiction model, by expanding the program from 38 to 50 cities. The budget also will help even more cities crack down on illegal traffickers by providing funds for tracing equipment and training to 250 additional law enforcement agencies, as a further step toward tracing every crime gun in America.

just as short ...



Clinton Seeks New Spending To Enforce Laws on Guns

By MARC LACEY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — The White House will ask Congress for \$280 million in new spending to enforce existing gun control laws, a strategy intended to address one of the main complaints of those who oppose additional gun restrictions, administration officials said today.

President Clinton plans to announce the spending proposal, which will be part of his 2001 budget, on Tuesday at an appearance in Boston. The spending, which is subject to Congressional approval, would be used to hire more gun investigators and prosecutors, foster development of so-called smart-gun technology, improve the government's ballistics testing program and begin an antigun news media campaign.

In a joint appearance with Attorney General Janet Reno and local law-enforcement officials, Mr. Clinton will also hail new Justice Department figures showing a 25 percent increase from 1998 to 1999 in the number of firearms cases brought by federal prosecutors. The number of such cases rose to 5,500 last year, from 4,391 in 1998.

The increase in financing and the release of the new data are intended to counter a major argument advanced by the National Rifle Association and other critics of gun control laws: that new gun restrictions are not needed because scores of existing laws are rarely enforced.

"These numbers should put to rest once and for all the gun lobby's phony contention that the government is not enforcing the existing laws," said Bruce Reed, the White House domestic policy adviser.

Mr. Clinton is planning to propose a 20 percent increase in staffing at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, adding 300 agents and 200 firearms inspectors, officials said. The agents will focus on violent gun criminals and illegal gun traffickers, while the inspectors will target "unscrupulous gun dealers that supply guns to criminals and juveniles," a White House fact sheet said.

The president will also recommend tripling the spending for the development of a national ballistics database. At a cost of \$30 million, the database, the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network, will link the firearms identification computer files operated by the A.T.F. and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Within two years, 230 local and state law enforcement agencies are expected to have access to the system.

To prosecute violators, the president's budget will also provide financing for more than 1,000 new federal, state and local prosecutors. A new \$150 million program will provide grants to state and local governments to hire gun prosecutors.

The National Rifle Association reacted cautiously to the administration's plans, embracing the focus on existing laws while repeating its opposition to new gun legislation.

"We're glad that the Clinton administration agrees with the N.R.A. that enforcing the federal firearms laws is a good thing to do," said James Baker, the rifle association's chief lobbyist.

Along with increased spending, Mr. Clinton will announce proposals in his State of the Union address next week to limit sales at gun shows, require safety locks for handguns, ban the importation of large-capacity ammunition clips and ban violent juveniles from owning guns for life. Mr. Clinton proposed similar measures last year, without success.

Mr. Reed said, "We'll continue to keep the pressure on Congress to finish the job and pass the gun bill that has been tied up in a conference committee since last summer."

The climate for such gun control bills is not expected to improve markedly from last year, analysts say, despite school shootings.

"Congress won't touch some of these measures with a 10-foot pole," said Mark Pertschuk, legislative director for the Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, based in Washington. "But there is a modest chance that we can bring up some of these issues, like the gun show loophole."

Administration proposals to impose strict restrictions on firearms sales at gun shows were a source of bitter division in Congress last year.

Also last year, Mr. Clinton failed to win approval of a \$4 million program to develop smart-gun technology that would allow only the owner of a gun to fire it. The president will try again in his 2001 budget proposal, aides said. He will propose \$10 million in federal spending to spur development of the technology, which is intended to prevent accidental shootings and deter gun theft.

The Justice Department figures to be released on Tuesday show that the number of prosecutions has risen 16 percent, up from 4,754, since 1992, presidential aides said. The length of the average sentence for gun violators has also risen, to eight years in 1999, from six years in 1992.

Detective Lisa Holmes

PRESIDENT CLINTON, MEMBERS OF THE CABINET,
MAYOR MENINO, DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE
SENATE AND HOUSE, COMMISSIONER EVANS,
DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

IT IS MY PRIVILEGE AND HONOR TO REPRESENT THE
MEN AND WOMEN OF THE BOSTON POLICE
DEPARTMENT ON THIS IMPORTANT OCCASION. WE ARE
PROUD OF THE RECOGNITION THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT
MEANS FOR OUR DEPARTMENT AND FOR THIS
COMMUNITY.

I FEEL ESPECIALLY HONORED TO BE UP ON THIS
PODIUM BECAUSE I ALSO GREW UP HERE.

TODAY, BECAUSE OF THE COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS OF
THE POLICE, THE MAYOR, THE PEOPLE OF THIS
COMMUNITY AND MANY OTHER PEOPLE, ORCHARD
GARDENS TODAY IS A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE. BUT IT IS
SAD TO SAY IT WAS NOT ALWAYS THAT WAY.

IN THE 1970'S, 80'S, 1990'S SHOOTINGS TORE APART THIS NEIGHBORHOOD. WE SAW ARMED GANGS BEHAVING LIKE THEY, AND NOT THE HARDWORKING FAMILIES, OWNED THIS COMMUNITY. FEAR TOOK THE PLACE OF HOPE AND OPPORTUNITY, FOR TOO MANY CHILDREN, SENIOR CITIZENS AND HARDWORKING FAMILIES

BUT WE DECIDED TO TAKE IT BACK. WE COMMITTED OURSELVES TO THE HARD WORK IT WOULD TAKE TO MAKE THIS A SAFE AND LIVABLE COMMUNITY.

IT TOOK MOST OF A DECADE, BUT DAY BY DAY, NIGHT BY NIGHT, POLICE AND COMMUNITY WORKING TOGETHER, SUPPORTED BY STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES, BROUGHT IT BACK. WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, AND WITH RESOURCES FROM THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION, WE KEPT WORKING.

A MAJOR PART OF THIS EFFORT IN THE 1990'S WAS THE COLLABORATION WITH THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS AND THE US ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. WE WENT AFTER THE GUN TRAFFICKERS.

WE MADE CASE AFTER CASE BY CAREFUL GUN TRACING AND COOPERATIVE INVESTIGATIONS. I WAS INVOLVED IN SEVERAL OF THESE INVESTIGATIONS. I SAW FIRST-HAND HOW EFFECTIVE WE CAN BE WHEN WE FOCUS LIKE A LASER BEAM ON BREAKING UP THE SUPPLY LINES FOR GUNS.

WORKING TOGETHER, WE TOOK OFF THE PEOPLE WHO WERE MAKING A PROFIT FROM THE MISERY OF THE COMMUNITY.

HERE IN ORCHARD GARDENS, WE PROVED THAT BY WORKING TOGETHER, WE CAN INDEED ACHIEVE GREAT THINGS.

WE PROVED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN BE A PART OF THIS COLLABORATION, WHEN THEY LISTEN TO PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY AS THEY HAVE FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

WE PROVED THAT SMART, TOUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT, IN COMBINATION WITH GOOD INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION EFFORTS, ARE THE KEYS TO SUCCESS.

PRESIDENT CLINTON, IT IS ESPECIALLY AN HONOR FOR ME, NOT ONLY TO INTRODUCE YOU FOR THIS IMPORTANT POLICY ADDRESS, BUT TO PRESENT YOU TO MY OLD NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. AND TO MY OLD NEIGHBORHOOD, I SAY,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IT IS MY PRIVILEGE TO INTRODUCE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON.




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New Internet Visa - 8 breakthrough advantages

Clinton Plans Gun Initiative

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writer
Tuesday, January 18, 2000; Page A3

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Preparing for a new round of skirmishes in Congress over gun control, President Clinton plans to announce a substantial increase in funding for enforcement of existing gun control laws today and will hail what administration officials described as a 25 percent increase in prosecutions for federal firearms law violations.

Clinton will announce the \$280 million initiative at a community center in Boston, the location of an aggressive federal, state and local law enforcement program targeted at crimes involving guns.

Bruce Reed, Clinton's chief domestic policy adviser, said yesterday that the new money would add 300 firearms agents and 200 firearms inspectors to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). It would also fund the hiring of about 100 prosecutors in U.S. attorneys' offices across the country to concentrate on firearms violations and pay most of the cost of hiring 1,000 new state and local prosecutors, whose primary responsibility would be prosecuting gun-related crimes, Reed said.

The new funding would be for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1 and, according to Reed, would be "the largest national firearms enforcement initiative in history."

The initiative also was the Clinton administration's response to gun control critics, who argued during last year's congressional debates that there was no need for new gun control laws because the administration was doing such a poor job of enforcing existing laws.

"If Congress is as serious as we are about fighting gun crime, they should put their money where their mouth is and give us additional resources to do even more than we have," Reed said. "The gun lobby has always raised this issue at the same time they've fought to deny the ATF the resources it needs to do its job."

James J. Baker, the National Rifle Association's chief lobbyist, said the organization supported increased efforts to enforce federal gun laws but that he could not comment on the Clinton initiative without knowing its details.

"I'm glad that the president has finally agreed with the NRA that enforcing federal firearms laws makes sense," he said. "We've been pushing for more enforcement of existing laws, and it's unfortunate that it took him until the seventh year of his term to finally take that

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seriously."

"The president has proved adept at changing his position," Baker added. "When we see the detailed budget we'll know if he has truly changed."

The two sides in the gun control debate remain at odds over how aggressively the administration has pursued violations of firearms laws. According to Reed, 5,500 firearms cases were prosecuted by U.S. attorneys in 1999, a 25 percent increase over the 4,391 federal prosecutions in 1998. The 1999 prosecutions also exceeded, for the first time during the Clinton administration, the 4,754 federal firearms prosecutions in 1992, the last year before Clinton took office.

However, White House officials have always argued that total federal, state and local firearms prosecutions have been steadily climbing during Clinton's tenure.

"This is an absolute increase [in federal prosecutions since 1992] in a period when gun crime has dropped by more than a third," Reed said. "This should put to rest once and for all the gun lobby's phony argument. We've cracked down on gun crime at the same time we're pressing to strengthen the gun laws."

But Baker expressed skepticism about the numbers and, citing a Syracuse University study released last year, accused the administration of "presiding over the sharpest decline in the enforcement of existing federal gun laws of any administration." He said the study showed that during Clinton's first seven years in office, prosecutions for federal firearms violations declined by 43 percent.

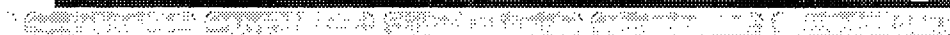
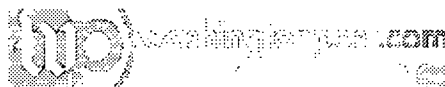
Reed said the initiative to be announced today will include \$150 million to hire the 1,000 new state and local prosecutors, with state and local governments required to provide 15 percent in matching funds. He said the proposal will also include \$30 million to expand a national program of ballistics testing of munitions used in crimes, \$10 million in new money for local media campaigns on gun violence and safety and \$10 million for development of "smart gun" technologies that could limit a gun's use to its owner or other authorized users.

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grant period.

Q: What more can you tell use about your smart gun technology proposal in the budget?

A: My budget includes \$10 million in new funds for the Justice Department's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to fund the expansion, testing, and replication of "smart gun" technologies. Smart gun technologies limit a gun's use to the proper owner – preventing accidental gun death, theft, and other unintended gun use. Several handgun manufacturers have already started to experiment with smart gun technologies.

NIJ has already formed a partnership with Colt's Manufacturing, which has resulted in the development of a smart gun prototype. My budget President's budget will help to build additional partnerships with gun manufacturers to help speed the availability of smart gun technology to the average consumer.

Once smart gun technology is fully developed and tested, it can help prevent law enforcement officers from having their weapons used against them, and accidental gun death and injuries from children who obtain access to a gun.

ATF Budget Proposals

Q: Why did the Administration previously cut ATF funding?

A:

Q: What specifically will the new 500 ATF agents and inspectors do?

A:

Q: What is the Administration proposing on ballistics testing and how will it be funded?

A: My request will triple current funding to \$30 million for ballistics testing, to fund a groundbreaking National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) that will eventually give every law enforcement agency in the nation access to valuable information on gun criminals. Ballistics testing is a successful crime-fighting tool that enables police to use the unique "fingerprints" of bullets or shell casings left at the scene of a crime to identify violent criminals and illegal gun traffickers – even in the absence of a firearm. This initiative creates a groundbreaking partnership between ATF and the FBI to increase access to nearly one million ballistic images to 230 law enforcement agencies across the nation within a two-year period. These two systems combined have

helped advance over 16,000 gun crime investigations in over 40 states.

Q: What is ballistics testing and how does it work?

A: Ballistics testing makes it more difficult for criminals to cover up crimes committed with firearms than ever before. Similar to a fingerprint identification system, ballistics systems maintain databases of the unique markings that are left on every bullet and casing when fired from a gun. Using this technology, an examiner can match bullets to firearms used in crimes across the nation in seconds. Ballistics databases give police the tools they need to use bullets or casings left at the scene of a crime to identify criminals or the illegal gun traffickers who supply the firearms criminals -- even in the absence of a firearm. They also help link criminals found in possession of firearms to crimes they may have committed with the same gun in other jurisdictions on the network. In some cases, criminals identified through ballistics testing have been successfully linked to murders and other violent crimes in several states.

**Boston Gun Event
January 18, 2000**

General

Q: Aren't you making this announcement as a response to the NRA's accusation that you aren't enforcing the laws?

A: Not at all. We have been enforcing the laws, and today's firearms prosecution data confirm that we've significantly increased federal firearms prosecutions. [The number of firearms prosecutions is now higher than in 1992 by nearly 16 percent.] Moreover, my sweeping firearms enforcement initiative in the FY 2001 budget demonstrates that we are absolutely committed to doing even more on enforcement, to give federal, state, and local law enforcement more and better tools to enforce our gun laws and crack down on violent gun criminals and illegal gun traffickers. I hope that we can count on the NRA to support our aggressive initiative. But importantly, I have always believed that it's a false choice to choose between enforcing current laws and supporting legislation to strengthen them as well. I will continue to push for my budget proposals and new legislation – and I hope that those who have used enforcement as an excuse not to pass common sense gun laws will revisit their position in view of today's initiatives.

Federal Firearms Prosecutions

Q: How do you explain the steep increase in federal firearms prosecutions? Are they higher than when you came to office?

A: We believe that the new statistics show that U.S. Attorneys have redoubled their efforts to focus on targeting gun crime and violence in this country – and shows that we are serious about enforcing the laws against dangerous gun criminals and illegal gun traffickers. The number of federal firearms cases is also higher than in 1992 by nearly 16 percent progress in this area. There are a number of factors that have helped to lead to this increase. I believe a key factor has been strengthened coordination between our U.S. Attorneys and state and local prosecutors to target gun criminals in the community and refer them for appropriate prosecution; this collaboration has resulted in more federal prosecutions in some areas, as well as increased prosecution by state and local prosecutors.

But I think it's important to remember that the phenomenal success we've experienced in reducing gun crime shouldn't be measured by firearms prosecution numbers alone. Tough prosecutions, law enforcement efforts to deter gun crime, and preventing guns from getting into the wrong hands in the first place – through Brady background checks and other common sense gun measures -- have all contributed to the remarkable 35 percent decline in gun-related crime nationwide since 1993.



Deanne E. Benos
01/17/2000 06:19:42 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject:

GUN ENFORCEMENT MEANS:

ATF:

Agents
Inspectors
National Tracing Center
YCGII
Ballistics Testing

DOJ:

Gun Prosecutors
Local Gun Prosecutors
NICS

January 17, 2000

NATIONAL GUN ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

DATE: January 18, 2000
LOCATION: Orchards Gardens Community Center
Boston, MA
EVENT TIME: 1:40pm – 3:00pm
FROM: Bruce Reed
Eric Liu

I. PURPOSE

To unveil your budget initiatives on firearms enforcement, and to announce new Justice Department figures showing increased federal prosecutions of dangerous gun criminals.

II. BACKGROUND

Today you will address an audience of approximately 500 people, including law enforcement, community leaders, clergy, and youth, at the Orchard Gardens Community Center. This center serves residents of the Roxbury area of Boston, and is the hub of the neighborhood. The center provides recreational facilities as well as classes for both adult and youth residents. Several Boston Police Department officers work in the center with the local youth, leading recreational activities and computer courses.

In your remarks you will announce:

Sweeping Initiative on Gun Enforcement. Today you will unveil budget plans for an unprecedented initiative on gun enforcement. The plan includes funding for:

- **500 New ATF Agents and Inspectors.** Your initiative includes the largest-ever increase to the ATF for firearms enforcement, including 500 new ATF agents and inspectors to crack down on violent gun criminals and illegal gun traffickers and to target unscrupulous gun dealers.
- **Over 1,000 Federal, State, and Local Gun Prosecutors.** Your initiative will fund more than 1,000 new federal, state and local prosecutors to incarcerate gun criminals:

1,000 state and local gun prosecutors. The initiative provides \$150 million to hire 1,000 more state and local gun prosecutors.

Over 100 additional federal gun prosecutors and new enforcement teams. The initiative will fund nearly 100 more federal gun prosecutors in the offices of U.S. Attorneys. The initiative also funds 20 gun enforcement teams in high gun crime areas, enabling 20 cities to replicate Boston's comprehensive anti-crime strategy, "Operation Ceasefire."

- **Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing.** Boston's "Operation Ceasefire" and the Boston Gun Project have brought federal, state and local law enforcement together to trace crime guns and identify and arrest illegal gun traffickers. The Administration's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative was launched to replicate the Boston model, and today you will announce that your budget expands the YCGII from 38 cities to 50 cities.
- **New Initiative on Ballistics Testing.** The Administration's FY 2001 budget request will triple current ballistics testing funding by investing \$30 million to create the first ever National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN). This system will help law enforcement use the unique "fingerprints" of bullets or shell casings left at the scene of a crime to identify criminals and illegal gun traffickers.
- **Local Anti-Gun Violence Media Campaigns.** Your initiative will provide \$10 million – more than double last year's request – in Justice Department matching grants to support local media campaigns to publicize gun penalties and to maximize deterrence, as well as to highlight proper storage of guns and child access prevention.
- **Innovative "Smart" Gun Technologies.** You will also propose \$10 million for the expansion, testing and replication of "smart" gun technologies.

New Data Show That Federal Firearms Prosecutions Are Up. Today, you will also highlight new data from the Justice Department showing the results of bolstered efforts by federal prosecutors to put serious gun criminals behind bars. From 1998 to 1999, the number of federal firearms cases prosecuted by U.S. Attorneys increased 25 percent, from 4,391 cases in 1998 to 5,500 cases in 1999. Tough prosecutions, strategic efforts to deter and prevent gun crime, and the passage of strong new gun laws such as the Brady Act, have together led to a more than 35 percent drop in gun-related crime since 1992 and a 57 percent decrease in juvenile gun homicide offenders since 1993.

Common-Sense Gun Measures Are Still Needed and Long Overdue. In addition to pursuing an aggressive enforcement budget, you will continue to call for much-needed reforms to our nation's gun laws to keep guns out of the wrong hands. Among the common-sense measures you will call on Congress to enact: requiring background checks at gun shows, mandating child safety locks for handguns, banning the importation of large capacity ammunition clips, and banning violent juveniles from owning guns for

life.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Stage Participants:

Undersecretary James Johnson, Department of Treasury

Representative Barney Frank

Representative Michael Capuano

16 Boston Police Department Officers

Program Participants:

YOU

Attorney General Janet Reno

Senator Edward Kennedy

Representative Joe Moakley

Mayor Thomas Menino, Boston, MA

Lynne Jackson, Administrative Coordinator, Orchard Gardens Community Center

Detective Lisa Holmes, Boston Police Department

Detective Lisa Holmes, 36, has been with the Boston Police Department for 15 years, and has spent most of her career working in the Roxbury area. She grew up in Orchard Park, and currently lives in the Roxbury-Dorchester area.

Through her involvement in the anti-gang unit, Detective Holmes has assisted in the dramatic reduction of crime in the Roxbury neighborhood. She is very involved with residents in the community, both while on-duty and on her own time, and does work with both the Orchard Gardens and Shelbourne Community Centers.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will greet stage participants.
- Undersecretary James Johnson, Senator Edward Kennedy, Representative John Moakley, and Mayor Thomas Menino will be announced onto the stage.
- **YOU** will be announced onto the stage, accompanied by Attorney General Janet Reno, Lynn Jackson, and Detective Lisa Holmes.
- Lynn Jackson will make opening remarks and introduce Mayor Thomas Menino.
- Mayor Thomas Menino will make brief remarks and introduce Rep. John Moakley.
- Rep. John Moakley will make brief remarks and introduce Sen. Edward Kennedy.
- Sen. Edward Kennedy will make brief remarks and introduce Attorney General Janet Reno.
- Attorney General Janet Reno will make brief remarks and introduce Detective Lisa Holmes.
- Detective Lisa Holmes will make brief remarks and introduce **YOU**.

- **YOU** will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

FROM: MELISSA MCLOY

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS **Salaries & Expenses (S&E) Appropriation - Historical Profile**

Fiscal Year	Direct Budget Authority (in \$000) 1/	Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)			
		Total	By Employee Category		
			Agent	Inspector	Other
1973	73,727	3,829	1,622	826	1,381
1974	79,948	3,684	1,576	732	1,376
1975	94,400	3,729	1,504	688	1,537
1976	109,697	3,872	1,513	718	1,641
1977	118,664	4,131	1,596	753	1,782
1978	128,632	4,035	1,548	724	1,763
1979	136,622	3,928	1,533	688	1,707
1980	142,892	3,809	1,502	655	1,652
1981	149,850	3,637	1,418	580	1,639
1982	142,164	2,942	1,373	650	919
1983	147,492	2,780	1,187	595	998
1984	159,553	2,929	1,224	590	1,115
1985	172,113	2,968	1,247	591	1,130
1986	166,721	2,876	1,198	531	1,047
1987	198,463	2,925	1,180	626	1,119
1988	217,531	3,287	1,418	652	1,217
1989	234,000	3,606	1,559	690	1,357
1990	257,565	3,731	1,650	731	1,350
1991	301,854	4,000	1,831	742	1,427
1992	336,040	4,111	1,876	792	1,443
1993	366,372	4,230	1,939	809	1,482
1994	366,446	4,128	1,884	800	1,444
1995	385,315	3,959	1,816	770	1,373
1996	377,971	3,784	1,664	740	1,380
1997	393,971	3,790	1,705	713	1,372
1998	478,934	3,741	1,631	702	1,408
1999	537,074	3,969	1,700	762	1,509
2000 2/	564,773	4,032	1,817	742	1,473
2001 3/	755,903	4,671	2,148	912	1,611

Notes:

- 1/ Spending authority initially provided via enactment of the Bureau's annual S&E appropriation. Excludes effect of amendments, rescissions, or transfers of resources from other federal agencies.
- 2/ FY 2000 Enacted Level
- 3/ FY 2001 President's Budget

443
 - 443 Field Inspectors
 that do inspections overall
 - only 200 do guns, (FTE)
 Others do:
 - explosives dealers (per Oklahoma)
 - alcohol
 - tobacco
 - ~~amm~~

1/12/00

S:\Budget\History\

73&up apprvita.xls

Q: Why did the Administration previously cut ATF funding?

A: Earlier on, the Administration's groundbreaking crime gun tracing program was not very far along and we were seeking ways to better target resources. However, though our continued investment in this program -- expanding tracing from 55,000 to over 200,000 firearms per year -- law enforcement has learned a great deal about how illegal gun traffickers supply criminals and juveniles with firearms. In addition, they have been able to utilize tracing to improve investigations of armed career criminals. Tracing has provided a revolutionary blueprint that has helped federal and local law enforcement form strategic partnerships to better target resources aimed at cracking down on illegal traffickers and armed career criminals, and consequently, a renewed investment in the ATF budget to take the lead in this fight. Most importantly, they have had great success: gun crime in America is down over 35 percent since 1993.

Q: Why does the Administration provide funding for more new local gun prosecutors than new federal gun prosecutors?

A: The overwhelming majority of firearms cases are always handled by local and state prosecutors. In many cities, local and federal prosecutors are forming successful partnerships to reduce gun violence by targeting the most serious gun criminals for federal prosecution in appropriate cases. For example, in some instances, federal penalties for armed career criminals and illegal gun traffickers are more severe. The President's budget provides funding for more local and federal prosecutors to build these partnerships and better coordinate enforcement efforts to incarcerate and deter gun criminals.

1800 agents
add 300

ATF has 261 agents in 50 specialized groups on gun only.
1,026 used in 149 non-specialized groups doing everything, including guns, in 23 field divisions and 199 other cities.

1,287 agents work on guns to some extent
if increase by 300, that is a 20% increase in agents.

25%

Gun prosecutors work in violent crime units for DA's and USA's. Anti-violent crime coordinators. Are we saying this is a new novel idea? We asked for more attorneys for gun cases last year.

① OMB

② EUC-

Ag 1-11

③

4,032

1,910 today
2,303 (83 for a)

TO: KAREN
FROM: MELISSA

TOTAL P.02

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

FY 2001 Congressional Request

Staffing by Agent, Inspector and Program Support

	Agent		Inspector		Program Support		Total	
	FTE	Positions	FTE	Positions	FTE	Positions	FTE	Positions
FY 2000 Enacted Operating Plan	1,910	1,910	749	749	1,505	1,505	4,164	4,164
YCGII (PresBud)	30	30	5	5	8	8	43	43
IVRS (PresBud)	52	52	2	2	2	2	56	56
Tobacco Compliance	1	1	28	28	9	9	38	38
Promotion Assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Annualizations	83	83	35	35	19	19	137	137
OMB-Approved Initiatives								
YCGII Expansion - 12 Cities	36	72	49	98	28	56	113	226
Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy	112	224	51	102	30	59	193	385
Expanded Ballistics Imaging	2	4	0	0	8	16	10	20
Comprehensive Gun Tracing	0	0	0	0	10	20	10	20
Subtotal Firearms Initiatives	150	300	100	200	76	151	326	651
Tobacco Diversion	5	10	28	56	11	22	44	88
Laboratory Above Standard Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Approved Initiatives	155	310	128	256	87	173	370	739
Total FY 2001 OMB Final Allowance	2,148	2,303	912	1,040	1,611	1,697	4,671	5,040
FY 2001 Estimated Reimbursable Authority	86	66	13	13	9	9	88	88
Total FY 2001 All Funding Sources	2,214	2,369	925	1,053	1,620	1,706	4,759	5,128

s:\budget\2001cong\chron\o1ombfinalallowanceDirector.xls

FY 2000 1,910 agent
FY 2001 2,303

83 for annualization

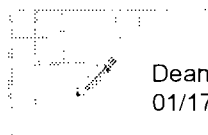
FY 2000 agent
2,303 (with new)

1/14/00

2002 622 7301 P.02/02

O.P.D.

JAN-17-2000 16:34



Deanne E. Benos
01/17/2000 04:46:16 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject:

ATF Agents:

FY 2000 -- ATF Agents	1,910	
FY 2001 -- ATF Agents		300 increase + annualization= 2,303

Total percentage increase in agents:

ATF Firearms Inspectors

FY 2000 -- ATF Inspectors
FY 2001 --

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY (ENFORCEMENT)

Phone: (202)622-0300

Fax: (202) 622-7301

Date:

Page 1 of

TO:

Deanne

FAX:

FROM:

JS

SUBJECT:

~~2000~~ 2000

— Some districts have gun-ut
teams — like Philly + Ant

— There is nothing new
concept to be put

→ This about adding
known so they can
take on more gun
crime

Deanne E. Benos
01/17/2000 02:11:06 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc: leanne a. shimabukuro/opd/eop@eop, anna richter/opd/eop@eop
bcc:
Subject: Re: boston stats

(1) Under Operation Ceasefire, which began in May 1996, murders of youth (under 24) are down 63% -- most of which are gun-related. Murders of adults are down 50% -- most of which are gun-related. (these figures are through June 1998.) And, you can say that the homicide rate has continued to decline. (but no official reports released yet.) SOURCE: David Kennedy.

(2) Through November 1999: As a result of Operation Ceasefire and federal partnerships, gun crimes (including homicide, aggravated assault and robberies) are down by over 70% in Roxbury since 1990.

ROXBURY: Gun crimes

1990	826
1991	714
1992	645
1993	541
1994	517
1995	503
1996	400
1997	263
1998	235
1999	236

JULY 95 through DECEMBER 97 no gun homicide of kid under 16.

What was the stretch of time without a youth homicide? (David doesn't know. Don't track that because juvenile in Boston means 16 and under. There were never a lot of those homicides. The maximum there ever were was 10 in one year.) This began before Ceasefire. Late 95 into 97? A little bit more than 2 years, David thinks. He thinks that it is a misunderstanding of Ceasefire.

Can we call it all "Operation Ceasefire"? The gun project begat Ceasefire: 2 components: do something about gun traffickign and 2, tell the gangs to stop.

Boston got COPS Anti-Gang Initiative (\$\$????) in (what year) that was used directly on Operation Ceasefire. One-time grant.

L 7/96 - 6/97 \$750,000

3 COPS-funded officers working on Operation Ceasefire. Need to demonstrate experience for homicide units.

NIJ funded Boston Project -- to Kennedy School -- nearly \$400,000.

How many COPS officers in Operation Ceasefire?

Call 617/491-8717 and talk to Anthony Braga -- he will have all of this information.

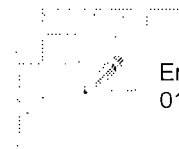
citywide 24 and under homicide reductions 1/91 - 5/96

25 and up -- same period 50%

91-mid-96 city was averaging 100 homicides per year and that came down very abruptly -- 35 (all ages, total citywide for 1998) and 31 for 1999.

24 and under timeline that goes by calendar from 76 - 97 to show impact of intervention.

Eric P. Liu



Eric P. Liu
01/17/2000 02:08:16 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP@EOP, Deanne E. Benos/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: boston stats

In addition to the stat in the Wkly, what are the other great Boston gun or crime stats?

**Reported Homicide, Robbery and Aggravated Assault Involving Firearms
in the City of Boston
January through November 1990 - 1999**

District & Area	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Chg 90/99
A-1	147	127	134	125	112	93	65	43	47	55	-63%
A-7	41	31	32	47	66	32	24	22	23	23	-44%
A-15	22	43	10	31	20	18	13	5	5	5	-77%
Area A	210	201	176	203	198	143	102	70	75	83	-60%
B-2	826	714	645	541	517	503	400	263	235	236	-71%
B-3	460	396	348	393	298	266	246	182	168	138	-70%
Area B	1286	1110	993	934	815	769	646	445	403	374	-71%
C-6	65	46	67	46	34	30	28	11	24	15	-77%
C-11	394	339	292	303	258	208	206	203	156	164	-58%
Area C	459	385	359	349	292	238	234	214	180	179	-61%
D-4	330	278	285	207	278	190	165	137	89	149	-55%
D-14	95	87	98	76	46	56	30	26	28	23	-76%
Area D	425	365	383	283	324	246	195	163	117	172	-60%
E-5	168	184	147	109	148	118	85	15	16	18	-89%
E-13*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	50	53	61	N/A
E-18	78	83	68	85	90	73	66	41	52	50	-36%
Area E	246	267	215	194	238	191	170	106	121	129	-48%
Citywide	2,626	2,328	2,126	1,963	1,867	1,587	1,347	998	896	937	-64%

Note: These figures are tabulated according to the reporting criteria established by the F.B.I.'s U.C.R. program. Unfounded and prior unfounded incidents have been factored out.

*Police District E-13 was created in October 1996. Prior to that time, District E-5 was responsible for the (Jamaica Plain) area. Therefore, District E-5 figures for months prior to include the Jamaica Plain area.

~~CAB Gang~~

REGIONAL STATISTICS:

Roxbury Neighborhood (where speech takes place):

- As a result of these partnerships between national, state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, gun crimes (homicide, aggravated assault and robberies) have decreased by over 70% since 1990 in the Roxbury neighborhood.

Boston:

- Since 1990, the number of murders in Boston -- the majority of which were gun-related -
- dropped by over 75 %.

Federal Gun Cases in Boston (followup news releases with good quotes attached):

- **ROXBURY CASE:** Jose Andrade, a 21-year-old Boston youth attending college in Mississippi, was convicted in May 1996 for the interstate gun trafficking of over 40 semiautomatic pistols, including assault weapons, to criminals and juvenile gang members in Boston. He obtained the firearms through straw purchases at gun stores, and from gun shows and flea markets in Mississippi where background checks and paperwork are required.

U.S. Attorney Stern said, "We on the federal side bring two extra weapons to the table to complement strong local efforts against guns. First, through ATF, we can trace guns and investigate cases across state lines. Today's case, coupled with charges we brought last month against another gun runner who brought guns in from Georgia to sell on the Boston streets (see case below), shows our commitment to carefully tracking and then shutting down the funnel of guns up from the South into Boston. Second, through federal laws which bring stiffer punishment for gun crimes, criminals on the street know they face serious federal time in prison. For example, if a person is a convicted felon, he cannot legally possess a gun, and if he's caught with one, he can be charged with a federal law violation which carries a minimum mandatory sentence of five years in federal prison. We now review all Boston gun arrests with this in mind -- ATF, federal and Suffolk County prosecutors, and Boston police officers, sitting together as a strategic team."

- **ROXBURY, MATTAPAN, SOUTH END and MORE:** Guiliano Antoine "G-Money," 23, was convicted in June 1995, for illegally trafficking 32 firearms from Georgia to Boston. Many of those firearms have been recovered in crimes in Roxbury and other Boston neighborhoods: two were found at the scene of a South End murder, one was used in an attempted shooting, one was found after an armed home invasion where the suspect discarded it while fleeing during a car chase, one was found in the possession of a convicted felon after he was arrested for the assault and battery of his girlfriend, six others were found on individuals arrested for illegally possessing or carrying a firearm, in Roxbury, Mattapan, the South End, and elsewhere in Massachusetts.

U.S. Attorney Stern said, "Through just this one defendant, 32 semi-automatic pistols came into Boston from Georgia illegally over a three-month period. On average, that's one new semi-automatic pistol hitting the Boston streets every three days." Stern said that this case "represents the firm commitment of federal and state law enforcement to target those individuals who introduce firearms in to the stream of criminal commerce. With the ongoing and very important help of the good citizens of Boston's neighborhoods, who are fed up with gun violence, we intend to keep targeting the illegal flow of guns."

- **DORCHESTER:** Isaiah Hooks, 49, was convicted in 1996 for unlawful possession of firearms and illegally trafficking 20-25 guns to criminals in Boston. U.S. Attorney Stern said, "We can't wait until kids are shot. We're going after the illegal gun dealers themselves, who are out to make a quick buck, and don't care about the public safety. We intend to increase the cost of their deadly business." Boston Police Commissioner said, "I am extremely please with this indictment. The continuing cooperation between the Boston Police Department, ATF, and the U.S. Attorney's office is an effort to focus on those who supply weapons to our young people. This indictment should be a clear message of our resolve to remain focused on the problem of guns on the streets and be a warning, as well, that we will increase this effort in the months and years ahead until we have eliminated the gun trafficking in this city."
- **ROXBURY:** Frederick Cardoza, "Humboldt Freddie," 24, was convicted in March 1996 and sentenced to 19 years, 7 months in federal prison with no parole, on federal firearms and ammunition charger relating to his possession of a single round of .9 mm ammunition, and his role in the sale of a semi-automatic pistol and ammunition to a juvenile in Roxbury -- the was the first person convicted in the nation under the Youth Handgun Safety Act, passed under the Clinton Administration, outlawing the sale or transfer of handguns to juveniles.

FEDERAL GUN CRIME REDUCTION STATISTICS:

- Under the Clinton Administration (1993 to 1998), juvenile gun homicides have decreased by 57%.
- Federal gun prosecutions are up nearly 16% since 1992.
- Overall national, state and local gun prosecutions are up 22%.
- Gun crime in America is down over 35% since 1993.
- Under the Clinton Administration, America has experienced the longest period of decline in crime on record.

Boston Police

Office of the Police Commissioner

1 Schroeder Plaza, Boston, MA 02120-2014

Deane
13205

3 pp.

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Citywide	2,626	2,328	2,126	1,963	1,867	1,587	1,347	998	896	937	-64%

Note: These figures are tabulated according to the reporting criteria established by the F.B.I.'s U.C.R. program. Unfounded and prior unfounded incidents have been factored out

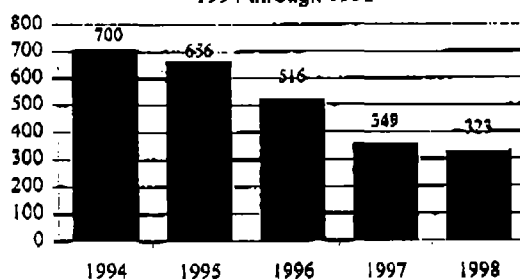
*Police District E-13 was created in October 1996. Prior to that time, District E-5 was responsible for the (Jamaica Plain) area. Therefore, District E-5 figures for months prior to include the Jamaica Plain area.

**District B-2 Trend
in Firearm Related Incidents
1994 through 1998**

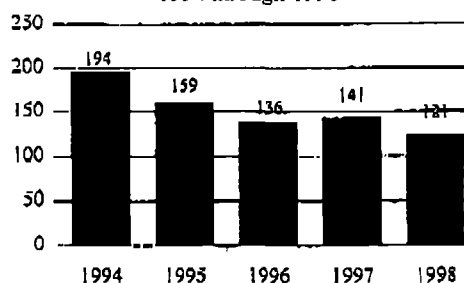
<u>Category</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>% Chg. 94/98</u>	<u>% Chg. 97/98</u>
<u>Firearm Offenses</u>							
Homicide	20	28	15	7	9	-55%	29%
Robbery	253	249	206	161	101	-60%	-37%
Aggravated Assault	293	282	208	117	153	-48%	31%
Total Violent Firearm Offenses	566	559	429	285	263	-54%	-8%
Firearms Violations	134	97	87	64	60	-55%	-6%
Total Firearm Offenses	700	656	516	349	323	-54%	-7%
<u>Firearm Arrests</u>							
Homicide	8	8	8	7	5	-38%	-29%
Aggravated Assault	43	36	31	55	53	23%	-4%
Firearms Violations	143	113	97	79	63	-56%	-20%
Total Firearm Arrests	194	159	136	141	121	-38%	-14%
<u>Firearm Calls for Service</u>							
Person Shot	-	96	63	40	61	-	53%
Person with a Gun	-	672	344	357	359	-	-5%
Shots Fired	-	943	639	332	344	-	4%
Total Firearm Calls for Service	-	1,711	1,246	729	744	-	2%
<u>Recovered Firearms</u>							
Seized Firearms	325	197	190	131	124	-43%	-5%
Surrendered Firearms*	67	57	23	27	47	-30%	74%
Total Recovered Firearms*	292	254	215	158	171	-41%	8%

*The City of Boston conducted several Gun Amnesty Programs (e.g., Gun Buy Back) from 1994 through 1996. Gun Amnesty Programs accounted for 54, 34, and 13 surrendered firearms respectively for the aforementioned years. These firearms account for much of the decrease exhibited between 1994 and 1998.

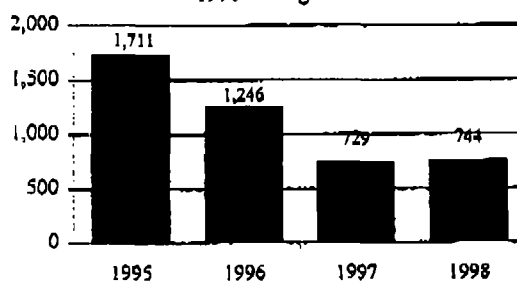
District B-2
Firearm Offenses
1994 through 1998



District B-2
Firearm Arrests
1994 through 1998



District B-2
Firearm Calls for Service
1995 through 1998



District B-2
Recovered Firearms*
1994 through 1998

