

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT
(ENFORCEMENT)

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(more to come) Date: ~~NOV~~ Nov. 1.

Page 1 of 13

TO: Dennis Burke

FAX: 456-7028

FROM: Susan Ginsburg

SUBJECT: FFL Reduction

MESSAGE: ① Experts tel
② Nexus hits
③ Q's & A's

Independent Experts on Gun Markets

1. Philip Cook (economist)
Sanford Institute of Public Policy
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Durham, NC 27708

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JFK School of Government

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Fri PM-Tue: Attending Problem Oriented Policing Conference in San Diego
San Diego Princess Hotel

FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSES

- [MO] *THE KANSAS CITY STAR*, - October 5, 1996 Saturday, METROPOLITAN EDITION., Pg. All, 3558 words., Gun dealer's legacy: Pain; The case of Patrick L. Bark, who illegally sold 1,300 guns in Kansas City in a three-year period, illustrates the difficulty authorities have tracking and getting convictions for illegal gun sales., TOM JACKMAN, Staff Writer
- [CA] *City News Service*, August 15, 1996, Thursday, 219 words, Gun Dealer Shooting, REDONDO BEACH
- [OH] *The Dayton Daily News*, August 11, 1996, SUNDAY, CITY EDITION, Pg. 13A, 640 words, LAS VEGAS: BUYERS AND SELLERS MEET AMID CASINOS AND BIG MONEY; * BUSINESS IS SOMETIMES CONDUCTED FROM THE TRUNK OF A CAR, Russell Carollo; DAYTON DAILY NEWS his actions; defense had said accused was bluffing, Lee Hancock, Staff Writer of The Dallas Morning News, TYLER
- [OH] *The Plain Dealer*, July 10, 1996 Wednesday, FINAL / ALL, METRO; Pg. 1% 729 words, LAKEWOOD PANEL TO CONSIDER GUN LAWS, By THOMAS J. QUE, 4N; PLAIN DEALER REPORTER, LAKEWOOD
- [AP] *The Associated Press*, April 24, 1996, Wednesday, AM cycle, Washington Dateline, 740 words., Number of Gun Dealers Plummet; ATF Use of Force OK., Audits Find., By JOHN SOLOMON, Associated Press Writer, WASHINGTON
- [AP] *The Associated Press*, April 25, 1996, Thursday, PM cycle, Washington Dateline, 694 words, Number of Gun Dealers Plummet But Not Gun Sales, ATT Says, By JENNIFER BROWN., Associated Press Writer, WASHINGTON
- [IL] *Chicago Tribune*, April 25, 1996 Thursday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION, NEWS; Pg. 24; ZONE: N; Around the nation., 223 words, GAO AUDITS CLEAR ATF TACTICS, NOTE PLUNGE IN GUN DEALERSHIPS, Compiled by Gary Borg., WASHINGTON, DC
- [TN] *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis), April 25, 1996, 1 Thursday, First

Edition., Pg. 9A, 333 words, Number of U.S. licensed gun dealers , down 35% under Clinton, GAO finds, (AP), WASHINGTON

- [CA] *Sacramento Bee*, September 4, 1996, MET CHASE, METRO; Pg. B I 9 907 words,,CITY TO REQUIRE PERMITS FOR GUN SELLERS, Tony Bizjak, Bee Staff Writer
- [VA] *The Richmond Times Dispatch*, July 31, 1996, Wednesday, CITY EDITION, Pg. J-3@ 577 words, ZONING CHANGE HITS HOME; SELLING FROM RESIDENCE WILL REQUIRE A PERMIT.Claude Burrows, Times-Dispatch Staff Writer
- [ID] *Lewiston Morning Tribune*, July 30, 1996, Local/Regional; Pg. 5A, 774 words Council OKs firearms business; Lewiston Orchards man had faced opposition from some neighbors
- [DC] *The Washington Post*, June 25, 1996, Tuesday, Final Edition, A SECTION; Pg. A1 5; THE FEDERAL PAGE, 122 words9 Federally Licensed Firearms Dealers Drop
- [NY] *The Buffalo News*, June 24,, 1996 ,Monday, CITY EDITION,1LOCAL9 Pg. IB@ 1065 words, DESPITE NEW RULESXITY STILL HAS 62 LICENSED GUN DEALERS, MICHAEL BEEBE and DAN HERBECK; News Staff Reporters
- [FL] *The Tampa Tribune*, May 27,1996, Monday, FINAL EDITION, Pg. 1, 830 words, Gun dealers get shot down by regulations, VICKIE CHACHERE; Tribune Staff Writer, TAMPA
- [NC] *The Charleston Gazette*, May 21, 1996, Tuesday, Editorial; Pg. P4A, 456 words, GUN DEALERS DECLINE IS GOOD NEWS
- [LA] *The Advocate*, May 16, 1996 Thursday, METRO EDITION, Pg. 8A, 560 words, Arms dealers licensed in La. down by half, JOAN MCKINNEY, WASHINGTON BUREAU
- [OH] *The Plain Dealer*, April 18, 1996 Thursday, FINAL ALL, METRO; Pg. 113@ 665 words, LAKEWOOD OUTLAWS HOME GUN SALES BY THOMAS J. QUINN; PLAIN DEALER REPORTER, LAKEWOOD

[CA] *THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE* (Riverside, CA.), March 23, 1996 Saturday, RIVERSIDE; DESERT & PASS,- Pg. BO I, 567 words, Fortier opposes gun sales at home; A proposal would legalize many home businesses that currently are operated illegally., Phil Pitchford, The Press-Enterprise

[CA] *THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE* (Riverside, CA.), March 1, 1996 Friday, RIVERSIDE, Pg. BO I, 464 words, Home gun sales debate triggers verbal shootout,- Phil Pitchford, The Press-Enterprise

TRAFFICKING / YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

- [MA] *PR Newswire*, July 22, 1996, Monday, State and Regional News, 644 words, FEDS CONTINUE CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL GUNS, U.S. ATTORNEY ANNOUNCES; Federal Investigation into 25 Stolen from Logan, Including One Used to Shoot at Boston Police Officer, Results in More Federal Charges, BOSTON, July 22
- [UT] *The Salt Lake Tribune*, July 09, 1996, Tuesday, Nation-World; Pg. A1, 579 words, Plan Takes Aim at Gun Dealers Who Sell to Kids, But Is It a Shot in the Dark? Database Will Help Link Gun Crimes, Juveniles BY JOSHUA B. GOOD THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
- [CA] *Sacramento Bee*, May 5, 1996, METRO FINAL, MAIN NEWS; Pg. A1, 2547 words, 104 SEIZED GUNS SHARE COMMON PAST, COPS SAY,
- [MA] *PR Newswire*, April 10, 1996; Wednesday, State and Regional News, 552 words BOSTON GUN DEALER WHO ILLEGALLY SOLD 300 GUNS SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS WITHOUT PAROLE, ANNOUNCES US ATTORNEY
- [NJ] *TheRecord*, March 27, 1996; WEDNESDAY, NEWS; 2StarP; Pg. N 01, 963 words, PROJECT LISA HELPS COPS IN WAR ON STREET WEAPONS CREATES PROFILES OF INTERSTATE GUNRUNNING RINGS, JERRY DeNLkRCO, Staff Writer
- [TX] *THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS*, July 28, 1996, Sunday, HOME FINAL EDITION, TEXAS & SOUTHWEST; Pg. 41A, 1231 words, San Antonio strives to disarm kids; No panacea for problem, officers caution, David McLemore, San Antonio Bureau of The Dallas Morning News, SAN ANTONIO
- [NY] *The Buffalo News*, July 17, 1996, Wednesday, CITY EDITION, EDITORIAL PAGE, Pg. 2C, 518 words, SMART MOVE: TRACING KIDS 'GUNS; FEDERAL COMPUTER SYSTEM CAN HELP SHUT OFF THE SELLERS
- [IL] *The State Journal-Register* (Springfield, IL), July 17, 1996, Monday,

EARLY AND CITY EDITIONS, Pg. 6, 500 words, Tracking guns' origin big step in fighting violence, UNITED NATIONS

[CA] *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, July 14, 1996, Sunday, OPINION; Ed. 1,2; Pg. G-2@1 5 1 0 words, Tracking the guns Federal plan would trace guns used in crimes

[MA] *TELEGRAM & GAZETTE (WORCESTER, MA.)*, July 13, 1996 Saturday, ALL EDITIONS, EDITORIAL, Pg. A1 O, 367 words, Tracking guns; Program could help curb youth violence

[WI] *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, July 11, 1996 Thursday, State, Pg. 1, 1155 words, More teens turning to 9mm. guns Semi-automatics replace revolvers as weapons of choice, police say, MEG KISSINGER and JULIO V. CANO,,Mike Nichols and Antonio L. Sharp of the Journal Sentinel staff contributed to this report.

[WI] *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, July 11, 1996 Thursday, Final, Pg. 1, 832 words, More teens turning to 9mm guns Semi-automatics replace revolvers as weapons of choice, police say, MEG KISSINGER and JULIO V. CANO, Mike Nichols

[CT] *THE HARTFORD COURANT*, July 10@ 1996 Wednesday, STATEWIDE, EDITORIAL; Pg. A14@ 348 words, A GOOD WAY TO TRACE FIREARMS;

[MO] *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, July 10, 1996, Wednesday, FIVE STAR LIFT Edition, EDITORIAL; Pg. 6B, 442 words, FIGHT THE 'YOUTH ARMS RACE'

[MI] *The Salt Lake Tribune*, July 09, 1996, Tuesday, Nation-World;Pg. A1, 579 words, Plan Takes Aim at Gun Dealers Who Sell to Kids, But Is It a Shot in the Dark? Database Will Help Link Gun Crimes, Juveniles, BY JOSHUA B. GOOD THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

[NY] *The New York Times*, July 8, 1996, Monday, Late Edition - Final, Section A; Page 1; Column 3; National Desk, 1264 words, FEDERAL PROGRAM WILL TRACK SALES OF GUNS TO YOUTHS, By FOX BUTTERFIELD

[NY] *The Buffalo News*, June 11, 1996, Tuesday, CITY EDITION, NEWS, Pg. 1A@ 805 words, GUN STOLEN IN BRADFORD, PA., ENDED UP IN VAYTON'S HANDS; OWNER SAYS, LOU MICHEL; News Staff Reporter

[MA] *PR Newswire*, March 21, 1996,- Thursday, State and Regional News, 831 words BOSTON GUN DEALER CHARGED IN CONTINUING FOCUS BY FEDS ON GUN TRAFFICKING, U.S. ATTORNEY ANNOUNCES

[CA] *Sacramento Bee*, March 14, 1996@ METRO FINAL, METRO; Pg. B3, 600 words, CSUS STUDENT HELD ON GUN-SALE CHARGES . Denny Walsh, Bee Staff Writer

[NH] *The Union Leader* (Manchester, NH), March 13, 1996 Wednesday, ALL EDITIONS, SECTION A, Pg. 4, 504 words, Police Allege Felon Had Several Firearms. (CRIMEWATCH) Stolen Car Stereo

[MA] *PR Newswire*, February 28, 1996, Wednesday, State and Regional News, 503 words FORMER WALPOLE PRISON GUARD SENTENCED TO PRISON ON FEDERAL CONVICTION FOR ILLEGALLY TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS IN BOSTON, U.S. ATTORNEY REPORT

[GA] *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, January 18, 1996, Thursday, JOURNAL EDITION, 3 61 words,- Gun check system nabs two fugitives; 1% of potential buyers are felons, Ken Foskett; STAFF WRITER

[MA] *PR Newswire*, April 10, 1996, Wednesday, State and Regional News, 552 words, BOSTON GUN DEALER WHO ILLEGALLY SOLD 300 GUNS SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS WITHOUT PAROLE, ANNOUNCES U.S. ATTORNEY

[MA] *The Boston Herald*, March 22, 1996 Friday, ALL EDITIONS, NEWS,, Pg. 018, 282 words, Boston Amtrak conductor charged with gunrunning, By RALPH RANALLI

[MA] *The Boston Globe*., March 22, 1996, Friday, City Edition, METRO/REGION; Pg. 29@ 229 words,, Dorchester man indicted on charges of gun dealing, By Paul Langner, Globe Staff

[CA] *Sacramento Bee*, May 5, 1996, METRO FINAL, MAIN NEWS; Pg. A1, 2547 words 104 SEIZED GUNS SHARE COMMON PAST, COPS SAY, Furillo, Bee Staff Writer

[PA] *The Morning Call* (Allentown), May 3, 1996, Friday, FIFTH EDITION, Pg. B5, 647 words, LAM FAILED TO AID POLICE WEEK BEFORE HIS MURDER; TROOPER SAYS HE TRIED TO GET L. MACUNGIE MAN TO TALK ABOUT GUNRUNNING., FRANK DEVLIN; *The Morning Call*

[NY] *Newsday*, June 29, 1996, Saturday, QUEENSEDITION, Page A 02, 536 words, COP GUN STING TURNS DEADLY / SAFIR SAYS SUSPECTS TRIED TO SHOOT COPS, By Dan Morrison and Jaymes Powell. STAFF WRITERS

[IL] *Chicago Tribune*, June 26, 1996 Wednesday, LAKE SPORTS FINAL EDITION 5 / METRO LAKE; Pg. 1; ZONE: L, 391 words, GANG LEADER, 2 OTHERS FACE WEAPONS CHARGES, By Gary Mays, Tribune Staff Writer. Free-lance reporter John Flink contributed to this article.

[AK] *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, July 01, 1996, Monday, 1645 words, THEFT OF GUNS FED FEAR BAYOU VICTIM AFRAID OF REVISIT, MICHAEL VAMTELEY AND JAY MEISEL, Democrat-Gazette State Desk

[CA] *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, September 29, 1996, Sunday, SPECIAL: YOUTH VIOLENCE 11; Ed. 1,2; Pg. G-2, 1635 words, Armed without a conscience HANDGUN AVAILABILITY A DRIVING FORCE IN YOUTH CRIME, David Hasemyer staff writer

BACKGROUND
FEDERALLY LICENSED FIREARMS DEALERS:
Tougher Licensing Requirements and Strengthened Law Enforcement

Intent of the Legal Reforms in Federal Firearms Licensing

- Q. Has the reduction in FFLs affected the availability of firearms for law abiding purchases of firearms?**

To our knowledge, the reduction in the number of FFLs has not affected the availability of firearms to law abiding citizens.

- Q. Did ATF decide to reduce the number of FFLs?**

The GAO examined this question at the request of Rep. Lightfoot (R-Iowa). The GAO concluded that it was not ATF's policy to reduce the number of dealers. Rather, a number of factors contributed. Among them: increased scrutiny of applicants; more thorough application requirements; higher licensing fees; state and local enforcement efforts.

- Q. Did the President intend to reduce the number of Federally licensed gun dealers by setting higher standards for FFLs?**

The changes sought by the President were not aimed at the number of gun dealers, but rather at raising the standards for obtaining a license. The President was concerned that the system made it easier to obtain a license to sell guns commercially than to get a driver's license, and that it enabled a great many people who should not be licensed to get licenses.

- Q. What is the relation between the Brady Law and the changes in FFL rules?**

Both the Brady Law and the changes in FFL rules are aimed at ensuring that only law abiding persons obtain firearms from FFLs.

The Brady Law provides for background checks by local law enforcement on handgun purchasers to determine whether they are prohibited from handgun purchases.

The changes in FFL rules ensure that FFL gun dealers have no criminal history, are legitimate commercial dealers, are in compliance with local laws, and maintain records that permit crime guns to be traced by law enforcement.

Impact of FFL Reforms on Reduction of Firearms Crime

- Q. Does the federal government have any evidence that the reduction in FFLs has had an impact on violent crime?**

No studies have been conducted to determine whether there is a correlation between reduction in violent crime and reduction in the number of FFLs.

- Q. If you cannot -- and indeed you are not -- make the claim that the mere reduction of FFLs results in a concomitant reduction in crime, what's the point here? Why should we care?**

The President sought higher standards for FFLs, just as he sought background checks for gun purchasers, in the belief that it was an important goal to deny criminals and juveniles the ability to buy handguns or other firearms over-the-counter.

We do not yet know the impact on the availability of guns to criminals, juveniles, and other prohibited purchasers in Brady categories from these measures.

Our belief is that tighter controls over legal sales eventually will reduce the availability of guns to juveniles, criminals, and others in Brady categories. By reducing the easy availability of guns to criminals and juveniles, our belief is that violent crime with guns will be reduced.

- Q. If you cannot make the claim that the mere reduction of FFLs results in a lowering of crime, isn't your only real accomplishment here that you have put 100,000 small businesses out of business? Is this something to celebrate?**

As the GAO reported, the former FFLs that no longer have licenses were either not in compliance with State and local laws, did not fulfill the requirements for a background check, or did not pay the \$200 license fee. Ensuring that Federally licensed gun dealers are in compliance with the laws, have a full background check, and are legitimately in the business is something to celebrate. In addition, firearms industry record keeping is now improved, and law enforcement has an easier time tracing guns used in crimes because of it.

Impact of FFL Reforms on Illegal Availability of Firearms

- Q. Isn't one possible result of driving down the number of legal gun sellers the migration of criminals from the legal world into the secondary and illegal markets? How do we know that the reduction of FFLs isn't symbolic of criminals just moving out of the system?**

The Brady Law and the FFL reforms are intended to make it more difficult for juveniles, criminals and juveniles and other people in Brady categories to buy guns over-the-counter. But criminals will always try to get guns. We need to and we are stepping up law enforcement efforts against criminal FFLs and other illegal traffickers.

- Q. Are all gun sales required to be made by Federal Firearms Licensees?**

No, there are gun sales that are unregulated by the Federal government. Persons who are not commercial firearms dealers, and who make occasional sales, are not required to be licensed. These occasional sales may be at gun shows and flea markets, however, sellers may not knowingly sell to felons and other prohibited persons in Brady categories.

Some States have additional regulation, for instance, California and Maryland.

- Q. There are so many loophole places to shop for guns -- flea markets, gun shows, private sales. Doesn't that make the Brady Law and the FFL reforms totally ineffective? What are you going to do about criminals and others buying guns in all these places?**

The Brady Law and the FFL reforms represent major steps toward insulating the legal gun market from access by criminals, juveniles and others. These new laws are still taking hold. We will continue to monitor their impact and evaluate what else needs to be done to prevent criminals, juveniles, individuals convicted of domestic harassment and others from obtaining guns in the secondary and illegal markets. In addition, there are numerous other programs aimed at keeping guns out of the hands of felons, including enforcement of the armed career criminal laws, and law enforcement against traffickers.

Measures to Reduce Availability of Firearms to Criminals and Juveniles

Q. What new steps are you doing to stop criminals and juveniles from acquiring guns?

The Brady Law and the changes in FFL rules make it harder for criminals to acquire handguns and other firearms from FFL gun sellers. We are also stepping up efforts to stop gun trafficking to criminals and juveniles.

ATF has launched a National Firearms Trafficking Strategy, using new investigative software, Project LEAD. Federal violators are the focus.

The President launched the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative in July. This 17 city program aims at learning more about illegal trafficking to youth, and at making stopping trafficking to youth a part of community policing. Joint Federal-local law enforcement strategies are the focus.

The National Tracing Center is tracing increasing numbers of crime guns for local law enforcement. Crime gun tracing has increased from 45,000 in 1993 to an expected 130,000 crime guns this year. Within two years, 200,000 crime guns -- most of the guns currently seized -- will probably be traced. Tracing permits ATF to develop investigative information about illegal traffickers.

These add to the impact of the existing enforcement program aimed at arresting and prosecuting armed career criminals.

Q. Do you think that the reduction in the number of FFLs and the passage of the Brady Law are strong enough measures to stop criminals and juveniles from obtaining guns unlawfully?

These are major steps forward, but they are not intended to be sufficient by themselves. We must continue to monitor their effectiveness, and increase law enforcement efforts against trafficking to criminals, juveniles, and others prohibited from legal purchase.

Q. What do you think of the law limiting firearms purchases to one handgun a month passed by 3 States (Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina)?

We will be watching closely to see if these laws affect interstate gun trafficking that makes newly purchased firearms available to criminals, juveniles, and other categories of purchasers identified under the Brady law.

Q. What do you think of the law facilitating carrying of concealed weapons passed by a number of States?

Studies currently available are inconclusive about the impact of these new laws. This is a matter for the States to decide.

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Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

October 1996, NCJ-151656

Prosecutors in State Courts, 1994

By Carol J. DeFrances
Steven K. Smith
Louise van der Does
BJS Statisticians

Across the Nation about 2,350 prosecutors' offices handle felony cases in State trial courts. A chief prosecutor is the attorney who advocates for the public in felony cases and in a variety of other cases. State law determines the number of chief prosecutors in a State and whether they are elected or appointed. Over 95% of chief prosecutors are elected locally.¹ Office titles for State court prosecutors include district attorney, county attorney, prosecuting attorney, Commonwealth attorney, and State's attorney (*Appendix 1*). This study does not include municipal and county attorneys who primarily operate in courts of limited jurisdiction.

In 1994 State court prosecutors' offices employed approximately 65,000 total staff, with a median annual office budget of \$226,000. The median staff size was eight. In about 70% of prosecutors' offices, the chief prosecutor served full time. In 1994 half the offices closed 250 or more felony cases and obtained convictions in 180 or more. These findings are from the 1994 National Survey of Prosecutors,

¹Prosecutors in State Courts, 1990, BJS Bulletin (NCJ-134500), March 1992, p. 2.

Highlights

State court prosecutors' offices, 1994

	All offices	Full-time office (population served)		Part-time office
		500,000 or more	Less than 500,000	
Number of offices	2,343	127	1,533	683
Median				
Population served, 1992	29,480	724,418	43,812	16,196
Adult felony arrests in district, 1992	157	5,964	264	29
Staff size, 1994	8	179	10	4
Budget for prosecution, 1994	\$226,000	\$8,500,000	\$255,000	\$75,000

All prosecutors' offices

- In 1994, 2,343 State court prosecutors employed about 65,000 attorneys, investigators, and support staff; a 14% increase from 1992.
- Almost 90% of all offices prosecuted domestic violence and child abuse cases during 1994. About half the offices prosecuted cases involving new kinds of firearms offenses.
- 75% of the offices provided security or assistance for felony case victims or witnesses who had been threatened.
- Half the offices reported a staff member received a work-related threat or was assaulted.
- 25% of chief prosecutors carried a firearm for personal security.

Full-time prosecutors' offices In large jurisdictions

- In 1994 about 127 full-time prosecutors' offices served jurisdictions with a population of 500,000 or more. In total these offices represented 49% of the Nation's population.
- A majority of the larger offices prosecuted cases involving stalking, elder abuse, hate crime, and parental abduction of children.
- More than half the larger offices had specialized units to handle juvenile cases in adult criminal court.
- 48% of offices in larger jurisdictions had at least one assistant prosecutor cross-designated to prosecute cases in Federal court.
- 68% of the chief prosecutors in larger jurisdictions had a civil suit filed against them.

Proposed Administration Amendments to McCollum's Youth Violence Bill

1. ***Funding*** -- provide substantial funds directly to state and local governments for:
 - a) prevention and intervention programs;
 - b) prosecutors; and
 - c) courts.
2. ***Brady extension*** -- establish a gun purchase disability for juveniles who have committed serious drug or violent offenses.
3. ***Gun safety*** -- require child safety locks to be sold with every firearm to reduce both unauthorized use of guns and accidents.
4. ***Federal prosecutions of juvenile crime*** -- streamline federal prosecution of the most violent juveniles by giving prosecutors discretion in charging decisions and by providing judicial oversight in appropriate cases.
5. ***Fundamental protections*** -- maintain basic protections for juvenile delinquents in custody by tying core requirements to all grant funding.
6. ***Research*** -- commit significant funds to research and assessment of community-based prevention and intervention programs so that the government funds what works and only what works.

MEMORANDUM

TO: DENNIS BURKE

RE: MISC. ITEMS

FROM: Jim Polley

DATE: April 10, 1997

*NDAA
Prosecutor event*

This is to follow-up on our conversation this morning. Attached are a more formal request for the White House tour & a copy of the agenda for the "Metro Meeting".

As I tried to explain (with Newman in the background also trying to get my attention) the weekend events are in 2 parts. Our Executive Committee meets here in Alexandria on Sunday, May 18th, from 9AM to noon. This is a business type meeting but most, if not all, of the members will stick around for the follow-on conference. A list of the members of the Executive Committee is also attached.

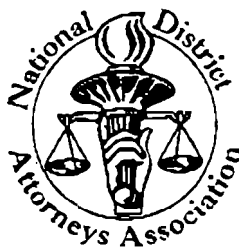
At noon on Sunday, the Metro Meeting begins, as you can see from the attached agenda. This agenda is reasonably final but time would be made for the President as appropriate. Note the reception on Sunday night, a good chance to meet with DAs informally.

In 94 we had Senators Biden & Hatch address the meeting, in 95 Congressmen Gingrich & Hyde and in 96 the Vice President and Justice Scalia. As I mentioned, this year the only VIP invited to date is the Attorney General. If there is any possibility of the President coming we'll hold off on any other invites.

As background, the Metro Meeting is sponsored by the NDAA Metropolitan Prosecutors Committee. These are basically the city DAs. Attendance this year is expected to be over 100 DAs, plus some will bring family members. While the meeting is sponsored by the city guys, in fact it's open for any DA to attend.

I see three possibilities for the President and our people to get together. Our Executive Committee could meet with him either Sunday or Monday; he could be invited to the reception (don't want to do this unless he may actually attend); and/or he could address the entire Metro Meeting. Obviously none are mutually exclusive and all could be done.

As to the tours. On Saturday, May 17th we'd like to arrange for a party of 5 for the tour. Don't make these a private tour but if you can get us tickets for late morning for the public tour it would be appreciated. Then on Sunday, we'd like the group tour for the DAs & families attending the Metro Meeting. My guess is that it could run as many as 100 people but I can't get a head count until we announce that the tour is scheduled.

**NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION**

99 Canal Center Plaza • Suite 510 • Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Telephone: (703) 549-9222

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April 10, 1997

Mr. Dennis Burke
Domestic Policy Council
The White House

Dear Mr. Burke

This is to follow-up on our conversation this morning regarding tours of the White House during our Metropolitan Prosecutors Meeting this May.

On Saturday, May 17th, we would like to arrange for a party of 5 to take a tour. Names and other information can be provided as required. The tour would, preferably, be late in the morning.

Then on Sunday, May 18th, we would like to arrange a tour for the majority of our attendees and their family members. Because our meeting begins at noon, this tour would need to begin around 9 AM. I would anticipate that as many as 100 people would participate in the tour. As before, names and other required information can be provided ahead of time.

I will be the point-of-contact for both tours and can be reached at 703/519-1651.

Thank you for your assistance.


James D. Polley, IV
Colonel (Retired), US Army
Director, Government Affairs

METROPOLITAN PROSECUTORS MEETING

*Strategies to Combat Crime: A Joint
Government and Community Partnership*

May 18-19, 1997

Hyatt Arlington Hotel

Sunday, May 18

12:00 noon

Opening Brunch

2:00 p.m.

Welcome and Overview

Charles J. Hynes, Co-chair, NDAA Metropolitan Prosecutors Committee
Kings County District Attorney, Brooklyn, NY;

Stewart L. Bell, Co-chair, NDAA Metropolitan Prosecutors Committee
Clark County District Attorney, Las Vegas, NV;

John Kaye, President, National District Attorneys Association
Monmouth County Prosecutor, Freehold, NJ

2:10 p.m.

Keynote Address

Invited Guest: Marian Wright Edelman

Director, Children's Defense Fund

Community Partnership: What's Working

2:45-3:20 p.m.

Police and Community Working Together

Paul Evans, Policy Commissioner, Boston, MA

Ralph C. Martin, II, Suffolk County District Attorney, Boston, MA



3:20-3:40 p.m.

Anti-Drug Program

Leon M. West, Project Director, Congress of National Black Churches, Washington, D.C.

3:40-4:00 p.m.

Juvenile Drug Court Program

Bob Teuton, Chief Deputy District Attorney, Clark County, Las Vegas, NV

4:00-4:10 p.m.

Break

4:10-4:30 p.m.

Youth Diversion Program

Stanley J. Trupo, Mayor, Berea, OH



4:30-5:00 p.m.

Teen Court

Michael Bongiorno, Rockland County District Attorney, New City, NY

Detective David Elmendorf, Juvenile Aid Bureau,

Clarkstown Police Dept., New City, NY



5:30-7:00 p.m.

Reception

Monday, May 19

9:00-9:30 a.m.

Keynote Address

Invited Guest: Janet Reno

9:30-10:30 a.m.

Community Assessment Centers

Experience with Assessment Centers

Barry Krischer, State Attorney, West Palm Beach, FL

David J. Thomas, District Attorney, Golden, CO



10:30-11:00 a.m.

Federal Initiatives and Resources

Shay Bilchik, Director, OJJDP

11:00-11:30 a.m.

Early Resolution Program

Jan Scully, District Attorney, Sacramento, CA



11:30-12:00 a.m.

Psychological Profiles and Need for Direct Services

Dr. Michael Lindsey, Psychologist

12:00-12:10 p.m.

Break

12:10-12:30 p.m.

Educational & Prevention Strategies

Project Legal Lives

Charles J. Hynes, Kings County District Attorney, Brooklyn, NY

12:30-12:40 p.m.

Mentoring Programs

Gloria M. Dabiri, Justice of the New York State Supreme Court

12:40-2:10 p.m.

Lunch Break

2:10-2:30 p.m.

ACT NOW Truancy Programs

Barbara Lawall, County Attorney, Pima County, Tucson, AZ

2:30-3:00 p.m.

Enforcement Tools

SHOCAP (Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program)

Donna Clontz, General Manager, Ventura County Deputy Sheriffs Association

3:00-3:30 p.m.

Project LEAD

Joseph Vince, ATF Firearms Division

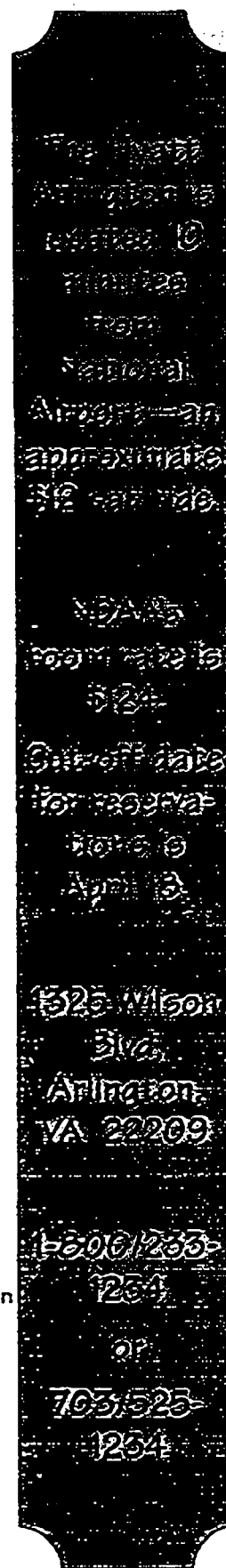
3:30-4:30 p.m.

Gang Culture

Steve Nawojczyk, Consultant, Former Coroner, Little Rock, AR

4:30 p.m.

Meeting Adjourned



NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION
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1996 - 1997

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NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

1700 K STREET, NW, SECOND FLOOR

WASHINGTON, DC 20006

(202) 466-6272, EXT. 129

Fax: (202) 296-1356

To: Dennis Burke
White House Domestic Policy Council

Date: April 14, 1997

Fax #: 456-7431

Pages: 6, including this cover sheet.

From: Terry Modglin
National Crime Prevention Council

Subject: Police-Youth Partnerships

COMMENTS:

As discussed, I am sending you a memo on police-youth partnership models that are currently operating throughout the United States.



National Crime Prevention Council

To forge a nationwide commitment by people acting individually and together to prevent crime and build safer, more caring communities.

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MEMO

To: Dennis Burke
White House Domestic Policy Council

From: Leela Tanikella
National Crime Prevention Council, 202-466-6272, ext.112

Subject: Police-Youth Partnerships

Date: April 14, 1997

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This memo contains information on five models of police-youth partnerships that involve youth as active partners, have curricula with defined outcomes or goals, and address developmental needs of youth at the adolescent stage.

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Dennis Burke
Page 2
April 14, 1997

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For more information, contact:

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Seattle, Washington
206-684-0212

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Arroyo Grande Police Dept.
Arroyo Grande, California
805-473-5114

Michael Coan
Commanding Officer
Youth Services Division
New York Police Department
New York, NY
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Dennis Burke
Page 3
April 14, 1997

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For more information, contact:

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Virginia Beach Police Dept.	Lakewood Police Depart.	Seattle Police Department
Virginia Beach, Virginia	Lakewood, Colorado	Seattle, Washington
757-427-4890	303-987-7390	206-684-7376

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The goals of the YAPC include increasing the youth stake in community policing, providing citizenship mentoring for youth, and empowering young people to seek solutions to the issues that concern them. Although the YAPC has no formal policymaking authority, it has become a vital link between local law enforcement and youth in the community. Since its establishment, YAPC has lobbied successfully to increase the capacity of residential drug treatment programs for youth, evaluated over 100 new police recruits, and influenced the local board of education to appoint a youth member.

The City of Seattle, Washington, will establish a youth advisory council to the police chief this year as an outgrowth of various police-youth partnerships. The youth council will involve youth alumni of the proposed police-youth academy (mentioned above) and other Seattle youth in community policing and policymaking.

For more information, contact:

Community Youth Coordinator	Mark Solomon
New Haven Police Department	Community Crime Prevention Section
New Haven, Connecticut	Seattle Police Department
203-946-6276	Seattle, Washington
	206-386-9766

Dennis Burke
Page 4
April 14, 1997

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The mission of the program is "to grow leaders." Camp goals include getting all participants on the honor role in the next school year. Aftercare is crucial to program success; each participant is assigned a police officer mentor for a year following the program. Officers participate in mentoring training through an existing program, Partners in Education, and receive overtime pay and flexibility to work with program alumni.

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Dennis Burke
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For more information, contact:
Officers Harold Bickel and Greg Dieckman
Sacramento Police Department
Sacramento, California
916-277-6001

Conclusion

As demonstrated by the programs above, youth-police partnerships create a nexus to improve relationships between police officers and young people by reducing youth apprehension and mistrust of police officers. Providing mentors and individual interaction in positive and non-enforcement settings, police-youth partnerships have also been credited with creating youth and community leaders and improving school performance and behavior. Importantly, many of the programs address the need for continued engagement with youth after the initial program has ended. As police departments partner with residents through neighborhood councils and citizen-police academies as part of community policing strategies, they are also looking to youth as resources and active partners in crime prevention—and getting positive results from the interaction.



**TAKE A BITE OUT OF
CRIME**

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MEMO

To: Dennis Burke
White House Domestic Policy Council

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National Crime Prevention Council, 202-466-6272, ext.112

Subject: Police-Youth Partnerships

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Dennis Burke
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916-277-6001

Conclusion

As demonstrated by the programs above, youth-police partnerships create a nexus to improve relationships between police officers and young people by reducing youth apprehension and mistrust of police officers. Providing mentors and individual interaction in positive and non-enforcement settings, police-youth partnerships have also been credited with creating youth and community leaders and improving school performance and behavior. Importantly, many of the programs address the need for continued engagement with youth after the initial program has ended. As police departments partner with residents through neighborhood councils and citizen-police academies as part of community policing strategies, they are also looking to youth as resources and active partners in crime prevention—and getting positive results from the interaction.

AN INTRODUCTION TO POLICE YOUTH ACADEMIES:

Building Strong Ties Between Law Enforcement Officers and Young People

OVERVIEW

Law enforcement agencies across the country are focusing increased attention on fostering positive relationships between officers and youth. At a time when the youth population in the United States is increasing, these agencies recognize the importance of our young people developing a greater understanding and appreciation of how the police and the community can work together to reduce and prevent violence and crime. These initiatives take on many forms ranging from in-school education classes on drugs and gangs, to after-school sports programs that promote self-esteem and keep kids off the streets.

As part of their enhanced efforts, many law enforcement agencies are developing police youth academies. Like the broader spectrum of youth-oriented programs, these academies vary greatly depending upon the focus of the program, targeted age group, funding sources, and community involvement. The common thread among these academics, however, is the desire to promote youth understanding of and respect for law enforcement and law enforcement officials. A forum for positive youth-police interaction fosters this goal. The programs increase youth awareness of criminal activities, stress the importance of avoiding drugs and gang involvement, teach safety procedures, promote community volunteerism and involvement, and often include efforts to boost children and young adults' self-esteem and conflict resolution skills. These programs often mimic real police academies and as one of their goals strive to promote law enforcement as a career choice for youth.

Many police youth academies are the result of partnerships between a law enforcement agency and schools, community organizations such as scouting groups, and/or local businesses. Some of the programs are open to all interested youth while others rely on a referral process to determine who will participate. Teachers, school principals, and police officers often refer "high risk" kids to these programs as well as kids who have expressed a interest in pursuing a career in law enforcement and student leaders who are likely to share lessons from the academy with their peers.

EXAMPLES

The following descriptions provide a few examples of youth police academies already in operation and making a difference in communities across the country. The core elements of giving young people a chance to have positive interactions with law enforcement officers, providing role models, and building understanding of the role of police are found in all programs, but there is room for great flexibility to construct a program that meets the unique needs of a communities' young people.

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New York City Police Department -- "Youth Police Academy"

The New York City Police Department (NYPD) Youth Police Academy is a month-long summer program that provides 1,100 kids between the ages of 12 and 17 with the opportunity to interact in a positive way with law enforcement. The program, which is run by the NYPD Youth Division, is active in all five of New York City's boroughs. In addition to attending lectures on the basics of law enforcement, drug abuse avoidance and gang resistance, the students take part in workshops where they practice conflict resolution techniques and hone their leadership skills through role-playing activities. They also take field trips to local police precincts, courthouses, and district attorneys' offices to get a firsthand look at the criminal justice system at work.

The greater New York City community is actively involved in the Youth Police Academy. City and private colleges and universities donate classroom space for the program and local community-based organizations recruit youth to participate.

Santa Clara County, CA -- Community Police Academy Youth Program

This academy is designed to provide young people with a clearer understanding of the sheriff's office and its role in law enforcement. In weekly sessions, students study a range of topics including: Traffic Laws and Enforcement, Criminal Law and Juvenile Law, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Graffiti and Gangs, Ethics, and Narcotics. The academy instructors are volunteers from the sheriff's office. Students also participate in practical exercises involving vehicle stops, officer safety, arrest control techniques, and firearms training. All students complete a 10 hour ride-along with a deputy.

The sheriff's office and school officials select participants for the program through an application process. All participants must meet certain requirements and are subject to a modified background check. Permission from a student's parent or guardian is required for anyone under the age of 18.

San Bernardino, CA Junior and Intermediate Police Academies

The San Bernardino Junior Police Academy (JPA) was started in 1990 and is designed to resemble an actual police academy. The JPA is aimed at fifth and sixth graders who once a week during the school day, attend a one-hour law enforcement class. These classes, taught by volunteer instructors, focus on police procedures, prevention, anti-gang information and safety. The students often serve as school safety patrols, lunchroom patrols, and hall monitors. After school, the students gather to practice drilling and marching and to participate in other group activities. They display their marching skills during local parades and appear at safety fairs.

The Intermediate Police Academy (IPA), started in 1992 in response to the success of the JPA, is structured in much the same way as the JPA, merely targeting older students. Both programs

teach the participating students responsibility and instill self-confidence. They challenge the young people physically, mentally and academically.

JPA and IPA are joint initiatives between the San Bernardino City Unified School District and the San Bernardino Police Department. The programs' budget, divided between the two sponsors, covers the salaries for two drill instructors and cadet uniforms. The police department funds its portion of the budget with assets seized from drug dealers.

Teaneck, NJ Police Department- Junior Police Academy

The Teaneck Police Department Junior Police Academy is a week-long summer program during which children ages 11 to 14 learn about lifesaving and crime-fighting techniques. The program aims to give children a chance to come into contact with law enforcement in a constructive way so as to quell unnecessary fears about the police. The program typically includes the opportunity to meet FBI and secret service agents, and to get acquainted with members from the county K-9 Unit. The participants visit the police department's firing range to learn about the dangers of firearms. They also have the opportunity to become certified in CPR.

Oakland, CA Police Department -- Police Explorers

The Oakland Police Department, in conjunction with the Boy Scouts of America, sponsors the Oakland Police Explorers. The high school youth in this police youth academy learn about law enforcement and become part of a service group that community organizations can call upon to assist with security and crowd supervision at various events.

Baltimore, MD Police Department -- Youth Police Academy

The Baltimore Police Department, in collaboration with the Baltimore Public Schools, has developed a Youth Police Academy at Walbrook Senior High School, one of the city's magnet schools. Students enrolled in this program attend the traditional academic courses. All of their class instruction, however, is presented with a law enforcement emphasis. When discussing speed and distance in a math course, for instance, story problems and examples may be tied to a police report of an accident scene. Two police officers work fulltime at the school, assisting with curriculum development and instructing teachers about the police department and crime issues.

Kansas City, MO -- Police Cadet Program

The Kansas City Police Department, along with local businesses and three area colleges, sponsors a Police Cadet Program that targets minority youth. With the exception of the age and educational requirements, participants must meet the standard requirements for entry into the Kansas City Police Department.

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The program provides participants with a 40-hour per week paid internship in the Police Department the summer between their two years of college and also funds the students' two years of college. In exchange, participants agree to enter the Kansas City Police Academy upon completion of their college coursework and to serve as a police officer for at least three years after graduating from the Academy.

Other youth police academy programs have been greeted with success in communities big and small across the country, including Athol, Massachusetts; Enfield, Connecticut; Orange County, California; Garland, Texas; Portland, Oregon; Howard County, Maryland; Delray, Florida; Dayton, Ohio; Dekalb County, Georgia.

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