

COPS-ATF-NIJ

JUVENILE CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

* Juvenile-related firearms violence is a major problem which is on the rise in every city to include yours.

* COPS-ATF-NIJ are entering into a partnership to do something about this growing problem. This partnership will involve a research element and an enforcement element that will benefit your city.

BENEFITS FOR EACH POLICE DEPARTMENT

* ATF will trace every juvenile-related firearm recovered in your city and return the results back to your department.

* COPS will pay for one Pentium computer with all the necessary hardware and software for your department to submit these firearms traces and track the results.

* NIJ and ATF will be paying for academic researchers to analyze information from the firearms traces, conduct and analyze information gained through interviews with law enforcement officials who deal with juveniles, and analyze other pertinent demographic information related to each firearm recovered from a juvenile. These researchers will then produce reports identifying illegal juvenile firearms markets/sources, juvenile crime patterns, gang influences, firearm time-to-crime patterns, drug nexus influences, juvenile firearm preferences, and a myriad of other juvenile crime trends and patterns that will be specific to your city. This information will allow you to focus your resources where they need to be by developing and enacting new enforcement strategies.

* ATF will work with your department to target those illegal firearms traffickers which the research indicates are supplying firearms to juveniles in your city. Through this joint enforcement effort your department will have access to ATF's Project LEAD system which is the state of the art automated link analysis computer information system that identifies illegal firearms traffickers.

* ATF will also be conducting a sampling of end-to-end/forward traces for those firearms that could not be traced through conventional firearms tracing methods. This will allow researchers to develop a more complete picture of the illegal firearms trafficking situation in your city.

* The NIJ/ATF researchers will identify methods by which future juvenile statistics can be captured and monitored so that

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enforcement strategies in your city can continue to evolve in the future as the juvenile firearms market and armed juvenile crime patterns change.

POLICE DEPARTMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS INITIATIVE

* Your department needs to provide one individual who will be the designated crime analyst and local partner in this overall initiative. This crime analyst will be tasked with the following:

* Ensuring that a firearms trace request for every juvenile-related firearms recovery made by your department is submitted to the ATF National Tracing Center.

* Where possible, submit to ATF firearms trace requests for juvenile-related firearms recoveries for the last 5 years.

* Assist ATF special agents in conducting end-to-end/forward firearms traces.

* Assist researchers in gathering police reports and other demographic type information relating to the juvenile and the crime involved with each firearm submitted for a firearms trace.

TRAINING/CONFERENCE BENEFITS FOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS

* To kick off this initiative, COPS will pay for you to come to a conference in Washington, D.C. during the week of January 17, 1996 which will include all of the other participating Police Chiefs, ATF Special Agents in Charge, participating U.S. Attorneys Offices, and a representative from your area State or local prosecutors office that you may choose. This conference will give you all the specifics of the initiative and give you the chance to meet with all the participants.

* In addition, COPS will be paying for two user conferences. These conferences, to be held 90 days after the start of the initiative and 90 days before the end of the initiative will allow a representative of your department to come to Washington, D.C. and meet with all the other participants to discuss successes or problems, share information, and keep the initiative on track.

* Also, ATF will provide training to the individual you select as the participating crime analyst so that this individual understands the various tasks that will be required of them and the importance of those tasks to the overall initiative.

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Jeremy Travis
Lois Mock

FROM: Susan Ginsburg 

SUBJECT: Your Request For Proposed Research Tasks

Attached is the proposed list of research tasks that Lois requested at our meeting on Tuesday.

It would be helpful if I could have a rough cost estimate of the research by noon tomorrow -- whatever you can provide in this time frame, so that I can get back to you promptly on Treasury's contribution. I'd like to see the final version before it goes out. I understand that this will have to be done very quickly. At any time, please have me paged through the Treasury operator, 622-1260. If I can help, call.

There is one aspect of this proposal that I had difficulty articulating, and wanted to make came through. You were briefed on ATF's overall gun trafficking interdiction strategy, launched this month, and based on Project LEAD. Although LEAD will provide information for intrastate as well as interstate cases, its primary focus is multi-defendant interstate trafficking cases. The NIJ-ATF juvenile gun interdiction component is different in one respect. The NIJ research that goes beyond gun tracing analysis, in particular PARTs 2 and 3 research, expressly will support not only interstate trafficking cases, for which the federal role is clear, but also support local law enforcement activity not primarily directed at multi-state defendants, even though there must always be a federal nexus. The commonly held paradigm is that interstate focus = federal/ATF; non-interstate focus = local law enforcement. But the necessary federal role in supporting information systems, devising strategies, and strategically supporting local law enforcement dates the paradigm. The research program may be important in avoiding a situation in which ATF makes successful interstate gun cases around the 16 sites, such as arresting dozens of defendants responsible for unlawful trafficking of thousands of guns to a northern city from a southern state, without there necessarily being a measurable impact on local juvenile violence. We really don't know yet how effective making the interstate trafficking cases will be. But we wanted to make sure that the idea of complementary strategies, interstate with federal support for local initiatives (of the sort of the Tampa drug market intervention) be built in. Since ATF has offered strong support to local law enforcement, and your research program in this area is city-specific, the team seems ideal.

Research Tasks

NIJ-ATF Juvenile Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

Juvenile firearms violence is a major problem which has grown significantly since the mid-1980's. It is therefore incumbent upon us to gain a better understanding of the system/market that illegally supplies firearms to kids, including the basis on which kids seek to illegally acquire firearms, whether linked to guns alone, drug trafficking, or increased fear and the felt need for self-defense. An understanding of the system/market of juvenile firearms acquisition must be developed in such a way that it can be used to inform law enforcement strategies throughout the country. The study is focused on legal juveniles with local discretion to expand to slightly older groups.

To link improved understanding with appropriate federal and locally effective enforcement efforts, we are participating in a collaborative research and enforcement plan among NIJ, ATF, local police departments in 16 cities, and the COPS program. Those 16 cities, which have developed awareness of the problem of juvenile violence and an express commitment by their respective law enforcement authorities address the problem by working with the federal government, either the COPS program, NIJ, or the U.S. Attorney's Office and ATF, are as follows: (1) Baltimore, Maryland; (2) Bridgeport, Connecticut (Hartford ATF) (3) Inglewood, California (Los Angeles ATF); (4) Richmond, Virginia; (5) San Antonio, Texas; (6) Birmingham, Alabama; (7) Cleveland, Ohio; (8) Milwaukee, Wisconsin; (9) Salinas, California (San Jose ATF); (10) Seattle, Washington; (11) Boston, Massachusetts; (12) Atlanta, Georgia; (13) St. Louis, Missouri; (14) Washington, D.C.; (15) New York City, New York; (16) Jersey City, New Jersey (Newark ATF). [Describe COPS intervention in the 10 cities and NIJ intervention in the 3 NIJ cities, which all have fact-track action agendas.] The plan has three parts, which in part may be conducted simultaneously. The intent is both to inform local strategies particularly with respect to the 10 COPS sites, and develop information useful for all localities addressing this problem. The plan will be carried out over [] months.

PART 1

Local Police Department. The police department in each of the 16 cities will submit required firearms trace information relative to all firearms seized from juveniles, to the ATF National Tracing Center for trace request processing.

ATF. ATF will complete firearms traces on all requests submitted by the police department and provide firearms trace results to the police department.

Local Police Department. The police department will designate one crime analyst/investigator who will serve as ATF/NIJ's local partner. In that capacity this crime analyst/investigator will collect and submit the juvenile firearms trace requests, receive return trace information, and work with ATF both to make use of the trace information to develop criminal cases against illegal firearms traffickers who provide firearms to juveniles and to identify local patterns of illicit firearms trafficking. The crime analyst/investigator, where possible, will also collect the necessary information to submit firearms trace requests to ATF for all juvenile-related firearms seized during the previous 5 years.

Research Task 1 (Analysis): Researchers will provide cross-site data analysis of the trace data set. They will use the ATF Project LEAD software, which is an automated linkanalysis information system that provides illegal firearms trafficking leads by identifying firearms purchasers who repeatedly have crime-related firearms traced back to them. It provides information on the federal firearms licensee ("FFL") seller, first purchaser, and possessor of the crime gun. The analysis will provide information on the balance of interstate/intrastate trafficking; different regional flows of illegal firearms; the specifics of the kinds of firearms related to juvenile crimes; time to crime patterns in particular whether juveniles are acquiring newly sold weapons, or older ones; and the concentration of traces among particular federal firearms license holders and retail purchasers. PART 1 traced guns, past and current, provide the data set of traces to be used in PART 2.

PART 2.

Research Tasks 2-5 (Data collection): Collect from secondary sources made available by local police chiefs, for each PART 1 traced gun/juvenile associated with the gun: crime report information, including incident type and location;

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demographic information from the arrest reports, as permitted by law; criminal associations of the juvenile, e.g. gang affiliation, drug trafficking association; criminal history data, as permitted by law and if of sufficient quality to permit characterization of the history.

Research Task 6 (Data collection): Selected interviews to obtain qualitative information on local dynamics from local practitioners, including ATF agents, gang officers, probation officers, and juveniles. The interview information is intended to cross-check the secondary source data collection and vice versa, and to supplement it with information not otherwise easily available, such as practitioner impressions of patterns of gang violence; gang and drug market associations; nature of conflicts, etc.

Research Tasks 7-8 (Analysis): City specific and cross site analysis of data. E.g. what firearms by type of juvenile and type of crime; source of firearms by nature of offense; gun acquisition by gang affiliation; time to crime for particular groups of offenders; concentration of FFL and straw purchasers for particular groups of offenders; etc.

Research Task 9 (Analysis): Modification/development of enforcement strategies based on PART 2 data analysis. These enforcement strategies may be aimed at interstate trafficking generally, for instance by targeting high-rate scofflaw FFL's whose firearms are appearing in particular cities; or be focused on interdicting illegally trafficked firearms locally, for instance by identifying straw purchasers selling firearms to violent gang members/drug dealers, as identified by local data collection, or focusing on important targets of opportunity such as the sources of firearms with short times to crime that are popular with juveniles.

Research Task 10 (Analysis): Based on utility of data to analysis of local and cross site crime gun circulation system, and development of enforcement strategies, make recommendations concerning regular data collection that will inform the ongoing development of federal and local enforcement strategies.

PART 3.

Research Task 11 (Data collection): Design a national sample set or city specific sample sets of crime guns, based on PART 1 and PART 2 analysis, on

which to conduct end-to-end traces to describe the complete chain of transfer from Federal firearms licensee to juvenile from whom gun was seized. The sample should be designed: (1) to examine the overall shape of the illicit market to the extent that it cannot be described based on PART 1 conventional trace data and as augmented by PART 2 data collection; and (2), to examine subgroup-specific market patterns. Subgroups will be derived from PART 1 and PART 2 analysis. For example, gang members' firearms may be over sampled if gangs are associated with an important set of crime guns, or, firearms most associated with homicide may be over sampled.

Research Task 12 (Data collection): Design an instrument of record for results of end-to-end traces. The instrument should capture such elements as the number of transfers between retail sale and end user; the nature of each determined transfer; what substitute supply sources are available to individuals or to particular sub-groups interested in obtaining firearms.

ATF. ATF will conduct the sample set end-to-end/forward traces. The size of the sample set end-to-end traces will be determined in part by the resources available to conduct them. This activity will be conducted with the assistance, as permitted, of the crime analyst/investigator (law enforcement investigative experience required).

Research Task 13 (Analysis): Cross-site and city specific analysis of results of end-to-end trace samples. The analysis will address, among other issues, to what extent restricting various supply mechanisms for illegal firearms can reduce their availability to young offenders.

Additional Issues: 2 user conferences (supported by COPS?); period of time; express reference to reports. Anticipated research staff, in addition to [local partner][crime analyst/investigator]: [2-3] central academics to perform analysis and prepare reports; 2-3 full time field staff [to train local partners][to collect data/assist in data collection] [monitor data collection]. In the 10 COPS cities, in particular, and to the extent that any other participating cities are interested, at least preliminary research products will be furnished as soon as possible so that they can inform the development of local operational strategies to reduce juvenile firearms violence.



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ATF YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

Treasury Enforcement's fall 1994 strategic plan made youth firearms violence the highest priority in the area of violent crime. It stated that Treasury will intervene in the illicit firearms market to juveniles. ATF's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, a pilot program using minimal seed funding, is a first step toward fulfilling that commitment, and is also consistent with the President's focus on juvenile crime, and the draft Juvenile Justice Action Plan Objective 3, which focuses on drugs, guns and gangs.

The initiative:

- (1) Establishes ATF-state/local law enforcement partnerships in approximately 16 pilot cities to target the illicit juvenile firearms market;
- (2) Uses the National Tracing Center (NTC) and Project LEAD, a NTC computer information system, to provide the ATF/state/local partnerships with investigative leads to develop cases against scofflaw firearms dealers and illicit firearms traffickers selling to juveniles;
- (3) Co-sponsors with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) a study that will provide the ATF-local law enforcement partnership with operationally relevant information about the illegal juvenile gun market not available through Project LEAD, and will establish what additional information ought to be collected to support law enforcement operations against the illicit juvenile gun market;
- (4) Includes as its pilot sites 10 COPS Youth Firearms Initiative cities, 3 NIJ juvenile violence research sites, and 3 cities where the U.S. Attorneys and/or police chiefs have taken a leadership role in crime gun interdiction;
- (5) By creating a partnership between federal and local law enforcement, provides a structure for the continued development by law enforcement of new strategies to attack the illicit gun market as it affects juveniles.

The initiative is supported by three working conferences, computers, and training, administrative, and operational funds, and is supported by Treasury and ATF, and the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice and COPS Office.



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YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

BACKGROUND

TREASURY, ATF, DEPT. OF JUSTICE, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

The ATF Juvenile Tracing Initiative.

Over two years ago, in November 1993, Under Secretary Noble directed ATF Director Magaw to address the issue of juvenile gun crime. Director Magaw began the Juvenile Tracing Initiative in which ATF announced to all local police departments that it would provide trace information on any gun seized from a juvenile. Since the project started, over 5,000 juvenile guns have been reported to and traced by ATF. ATF has also compiled and analyzed the trace data to develop preliminary information about the sources of juvenile crime guns, the types of crime guns used by juveniles, and the crimes in which they are used. *ATF's analysis, combined with confirming analysis from other published and academic research, has provided information used in developing the proposed initiative, which combines further tracing and information analysis with law enforcement operations.*

Treasury Enforcement's Strategic Plan: Juvenile Homicide and Illicit Gun Markets.

Following the Waco Review, it was decided to focus ATF's resources more in the direction of trafficking cases, and away from involvement in law enforcement operations that could be conducted under local authority. Treasury Enforcement in fall 1994 adopted a strategic plan that identifies juvenile homicide as the single most important problem to address in the area of violent crime. The plan states:

Homicides committed by juveniles (often while they are under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol) using firearms have increased significantly while violent crime in general continues at unacceptably high levels throughout the nation. . . We will . . . [e]nsure the integrity of the market in firearms and destructive devices by ensuring that businesses holding Federal firearms licenses are run responsibly, and by preventing the illegal acquisition, possession and trade of firearms by illegal gun traffickers, criminals and juveniles through a combination of regulatory and enforcement actions.

The initiative fulfills Enforcement's commitment to address juvenile firearms homicides, by preventing the illegal acquisition, possession and trade of firearms by illegal gun traffickers and juveniles.



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BACKGROUND

ATF's Strategic Plan: The Trafficking Strategy.

In FY 1995, ATF proposed, Treasury supported, and OMB approved a restructuring of ATF field offices. The plan, called the Integrated Violence Impact Strategy ("IVIS"), establishes new Violence Reduction Alliances ("VRAs") and new Firearms Trafficking Task Forces ("FTTFs"). When the VRAs are fully funded, they will be developed to include ATF personnel and representatives of the U.S. Attorney, state prosecutors, and local law enforcement. By creating the VRAs, ATF is able to direct some armed career criminal and armed narcotics trafficker cases to local law enforcement when appropriate, while reserving for federal law enforcement those cases deemed appropriate for federal courts. At the same time, ATF field personnel when funded will form the new firearms trafficking groups, bringing ATF's unique expertise to bear on the illicit firearms markets. These firearms trafficking groups will be full-fledged task forces in some locations, in others, they will be groups, and in others there will be dedicated agents. As with the VRAs, ATF will seek participation by U.S. Attorneys, state and local prosecutors, and local police departments. *The firearms trafficking groups in approximately 16 of ATF's 200 field locations will participate in the juvenile initiative.*

Project LEAD.

In late 1995, ATF introduced Project LEAD to its 24 field division offices. Project LEAD is a computer software program that enables law enforcement to manage crime gun information in the database of the National Tracing Center. (By statute, out of business records of federal firearms licensees cannot be computerized.) Project LEAD software compiles data by linkanalysis, providing ATF regulatory inspectors and law enforcement investigators with information concerning potentially illegal firearms trafficking patterns, illegal purchasers, problem firearms dealers, and geographic sources of supply and sales. Project LEAD is enabling ATF to focus its resources and initiate many more regulatory and criminal investigations against illegal traffickers and their sources of supply. Since 1993, trafficking cases have risen from comprising 14.4% of ATF's firearms cases, to 21.5% in 1995. Further increases are projected. Piloted in 8 cities, including New York city, Project LEAD recently resulted in its first major case, the Traders Two case, in which the Birmingham U.S. Attorney indicted several traffickers trafficking firearms from a FFL in Birmingham, Alabama to New York. U.S. Attorneys have been receptive to ATF's cases, and several U.S. Attorneys are leaders in focusing on ATF's trace information, including Faith Hochberg (New Jersey), Eric Holder (D.C.), and Don Stern (Boston). *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative will tailor Project LEAD software to produce information specifically about traffickers to juveniles and juvenile firearms crimes in the participating jurisdictions, and place computers to run this software in cities participating in the initiative.*



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BACKGROUND

Department of Justice COPS Youth Firearms Initiatives.

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) office of the Department of Justice has granted \$1 million to 10 communities to establish innovative programs to increase and enhance proactive crime control and prevention programs in which juveniles, law enforcement, and others participate. For instance, in Birmingham, Alabama, police will work with school officials to conduct searches of lockers, vehicles, and students for illegal firearms. Birmingham police will also enforce curfews and step up their presence in high illicit activity sites in the city. Similarly, in Baltimore, Maryland, the police department is adding 24 officers to curfew teams and juvenile violent crime teams. *The COPS Youth Firearms Initiative communities will participate in the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, which will provide a federally backed firearms enforcement program to the participating police department, that includes gun traces, illicit market information, and law enforcement support.*

Department of Justice NIJ Juvenile Gun Crime Research.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has been sponsoring research on juvenile gun crime for several years, and is the source of most published research on juvenile firearms use. At present, NIJ research focuses on programs in four cities: Atlanta (cooperative community efforts, including public health resources); Boston (juvenile illicit firearms market research); Detroit (gun court); St. Louis (mentoring and consensual home searches). *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction initiative builds on previously published NIJ research, current NIJ research, especially in Boston, as well as on ATF analysis, and sponsors a study to better map illicit gun markets in the participating locations and, through aggregation of data, nationwide.*

Department of Justice Policy Priority.

The Attorney General has repeatedly said that the reduction of youth firearms violence is a priority for her. *The Justice Department's draft Juvenile Justice Action Plan includes as Objective 3 reducing youth involvement with guns, drugs, and gangs.*

Local Police Department Initiatives and Successes.

Individual communities and police departments, sometimes working with U.S. Attorneys, have made firearms violence a priority. Gun buyback programs are one example of local initiatives. There is promising evidence, though not evidence dealing particularly with juveniles, from both New York City and Kansas City that measures aimed at detering gun carrying can result in significant decreases in violent crime. *The Youth Gun Crimes Interdiction Initiative provides a federal strategy and federal support aimed primarily at reducing the illegal supply of juvenile firearms, and generally disrupting local firearms markets, to complement and expand on local initiatives in the pilot cities.*



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YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

PURPOSES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative is a pilot program relying on ATF's investigative resources. Its purposes are to:

Create a community oriented law enforcement structure for mobilizing local police departments, with federal backing, to disrupt the illegal firearms market, especially the juvenile illegal firearms market and its adult suppliers.

Implement an ATF-state-local strategy to interdict illegally supplied firearms, particularly to juveniles by adults, thereby reducing illegal juvenile access to firearms, and reducing juvenile firearms violence, death, and injury.

Investigate and prosecute scofflaw federally licensed firearms dealers and illegal firearms traffickers and pushers to juveniles.

Provide results that will permit development of a nationwide federal-state-local partnership to disrupt illegal firearms markets, especially juvenile illegal firearms markets.

The basic facts and ideas behind the pilot program are:

Because most guns used by juveniles in crimes are obtained illegally, disrupting the illicit gun market will result in less juvenile violence;

Because juvenile gun acquisition also may be particularly tied to illicit drug market and gang activity, it is necessary to develop community oriented policing partnerships that can jointly address all aspects of the juvenile firearms violence, including fear, illicit drugs, and gangs.

Because surveys have consistently revealed that kids acquire weapons mostly out of fear and for self-defense, primarily fear of other kids with guns, making it harder to get guns will break the current cycle of fear leading to gun acquisition leading to more fear and more gun acquisition;

The pilot program is intended to be flexible, permitting the dropping or adding of sites, with the expectation that there will be a variation in the levels of enforcement activity and research occurring in the different sites. The pilot is expected to produce information about enforcement strategies and the illicit gun market that will benefit local jurisdictions specifically and law enforcement and policy makers generally.



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YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

PROGRAM

SUMMARY

Federal-local Partnership. The pilot project creates a federal-state structure to attack illicit firearms markets. *At least one crime analyst from each participating police departments will join an ATF firearms trafficking group.*

Partnership Mission. The mission of the partnerships is to disrupt the juvenile illicit firearms market.

Partnership Strategy. The initial strategy will be to identify and build cases against illegal adult gun traffickers to juveniles, straw purchasers, and street level sellers to juveniles.

Partnership Roles. The partnership provides benefits to both sides.

The federal government will supply (1) equipment, (2) training, (3) operational information, and (4) law enforcement support, as well as (5) make federal trafficking cases against locally active adult traffickers to juveniles, (6) conduct a study of the local and national juvenile illicit gun markets, and (7) enter into a dialogues with local police departments about appropriate federal and state and local law enforcement strategies to attack the illicit gun market as it affects juveniles.

The local police department will (1) supply a local partner for the ATF firearms trafficking group, who will (2) ensure that all crime guns seized in the jurisdiction are traced, (3) refer non-federal trafficking cases derived from ATF's Project LEAD to state and local prosecutors, (4) assist in joint federal-state-local trafficking cases, (5) facilitate the federal study of the juvenile illicit gun markets, (6) continue to work with ATF in developing new law enforcement strategies against the illicit gun markets.



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YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE
PROGRAM

ATF's Overall Trafficking Strategy. *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative builds on and is a component of ATF's overall trafficking strategy, which seeks to cut off the illicit supply of firearms by building cases against the sources of crime guns. The trafficking strategy has the following elements:*

NTC traces. ATF traces any crime gun submitted by any federal, state, or local law enforcement agency at its National Tracing Center. The agency submits basic information about the crime gun to the NTC through a computer phone line or by fax. NTC responded to 89,726 trace requests in FY '95.

Traces that solve firearms crimes. *The NTC trace identifies the federal firearms licensee (FFL) that sold the crime weapon and the initial purchaser of that weapon. NTC returns this information to the submitting agency within approximately 11 days for routine traces and within a day for urgent traces. Trace information can be useful in any case involving a firearm, by providing leads to, or evidence of, the link between the perpetrator and the weapon. Though prosecutors may successfully make cases without this information, an NTC trace can only serve to strengthen the evidence against a defendant.*

Traces that identify illegal traffickers. *NTC trace information can lead to the building of an additional case, against a gun dealer, trafficker or street level pusher that illegally sold, transported and/or transferred the crime gun. Arresting a scofflaw FFL or illicit trafficker disrupts the illegal supply of firearms to felons, juveniles, and other prohibited persons.*

Supply disruption that aims at preventing firearms crime. *The systematic use of trace information by ATF to attack illegal firearms dealers supplying prohibited persons with weapons represents an entirely new, violence prevention law enforcement strategy for ATF and all of federal law enforcement. ATF and state law enforcement agencies, using a variety of "three strikes" type statutes, will continue to arrest the most violent criminals who use firearms, but will now also take action against illegal firearms suppliers, with the goal of depriving prohibited persons of illegal firearms, thus reducing overall levels of violence.*



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Use of Project LEAD at the NTC to support the strategy. *When a number of traces of crime guns are aggregated and analyzed, the trace information supplies information concerning patterns of illegal trafficking. The more guns traced, the more patterns are visible. ATF has developed the Project LEAD computer software, an automated link analysis information system that aggregates and analyzes trace data. Project LEAD identifies firearms purchasers and FFLs who repeatedly have crime-related firearms traced back to them. The information is contained in a Windows environment, easily usable by law enforcement investigators. The identifications provide leads that ATF may follow up in regulatory inspections or criminal investigations.*

Limited local use of Project LEAD. Individual NTC traces are provided directly to the submitting law enforcement entity. Project LEAD software is provided to ATF's 26 field divisions. While the Firearms Trafficking Task Forces will invite local police department participation, *ATF's overall firearms trafficking strategy is primarily federally focused, using Project LEAD data to build multi-defendant, interstate gun trafficking cases.*

Pilot success with Project LEAD. An early example of success with Project LEAD is from New York City, where the software has been piloted. Crime guns seized in NYC were traced to a former Birmingham, Alabama FFL called Traders Two. The Birmingham U.S. Attorney on December 29 announced the indictments of a firearms dealer and six other persons on charges including conspiracy, illegal possession of firearms, and making false statements on firearms records.

Increasing crime gun tracing. The more guns that are traced, the more data there is for Project LEAD to analyze, and the more information will be available to all of law enforcement about illegal gun pushers. At the federal level, law enforcement agencies are only now committing to gun tracing; U.S. Attorneys are not all familiar with the NTC's capabilities. At the local level, police departments, with a few notable exceptions, are unfamiliar with the benefits of tracing and with the concept of disrupting firearms markets through a trafficking strategy. *Few of the nation's 17,000 police departments trace crime guns. For there to be successful nationwide disruption of the illicit firearms markets, all crime guns must be traced.*



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YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative. *The Youth Crime Gun initiative both extends and develops ATF's trafficking strategy, gun tracing, and Project LEAD infrastructure, while specially targeting adult gun pushers who supply juveniles. The initiative will work as follows:*

Local partners. In approximately 16 pilot jurisdictions, local police chiefs will designate a staff person to join ATF's firearms trafficking groups and be the local partner for federal law enforcement. The local partner will concentrate on trafficking cases involving youth crime guns.

Crime gun tracing. Upon joining the initiative, the local police department will commit to submitting all crime guns seized in the jurisdiction for NTC tracing. NTC trace information will be provided to the jurisdiction through the local partner. The tracing and LEAD analysis of all crime guns, and not only all juvenile crime guns, is a benefit of this project, that will both assist local law enforcement in criminal investigations, and provide the firearms trafficking groups with a broader picture of the local illicit gun market. *In sites where record keeping and resources permit, traces will be conducted on a sample of or all juvenile crime guns for the preceding five years, and a sample of adult crime guns for comparison purposes.*

Site and juvenile specific Project LEAD analysis. *NTC will upgrade Project LEAD software (1) to create a geographic information system that provides trace analysis and investigative leads specific to the 16 jurisdictions, and (2) to provide information that further describes the illicit juvenile market, for instance whether the crime gun was seized at school. Project LEAD updates will be provided at least every 30 days to the Task Forces, permitting the continuous evaluation of new investigative leads. This Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative will be ATF's first use of a local (as opposed to regional) and group specific application for Project LEAD.*

Project LEAD computers and training. The initiative includes computers for the specially designed software. The Justice Department's COPS Office will provide computers for local law enforcement to use at the Project LEAD participating sites. These computers will belong to the local police departments. Treasury will fund 16 computers for the participating ATF field offices. ATF field agents will train the local partners in the use of Project LEAD data.

Trafficking inspections and investigations. *Using Project LEAD information developed from local crime gun traces, ATF may conduct FFL inspections and ATF and local police departments will conduct criminal investigations and develop trafficking cases against scofflaw FFLs, gun traffickers, straw purchasers, distributors, and pushers supplying local juveniles.*



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Limitations of Project LEAD. *Because Project LEAD cases will only reach a segment of the illicit firearms market affecting juveniles, the initiative takes additional steps to attempt to address the entire illicit firearms market.*

The problem. NTC tracing identifies only the FFL seller and the first purchaser; it does not provide information about subsequent purchasers or transferrers of the crime gun to the person from whom the weapon has been confiscated. When the time elapsed from purchase to confiscation by law enforcement (for criminal possession or activity) is short -- under two years -- Project LEAD is most effective in linking crime guns with illicit traffickers. (Guns may be called "crime guns" both if they are illegally possessed or because they have been used in another crime.) The longer a crime gun has been in circulation before its confiscation and submission for tracing, the more likely it is to have had multiple owners, and to require active investigation by ATF in order to determine its chain of transfer from the legal to the illegal market. *So-called short time-to-crime guns constitute only a part of the supply of guns illicitly available to juveniles. Interdicting them and arresting their traffickers is therefore only a partial strategy to reduce the illicit availability of guns to juveniles.*

The additional steps: targeting the entire illicit youth firearms market. Very little is known about the characteristics of the illicit juvenile market not supplied by easily traceable, short time-to-crime guns. Yet ATF and researchers believe this may be as much as half or more of the illegal firearms supply. For instance, in Boston 70% of the juvenile crime guns are more than two years old, and only 50% of the guns are semi-automatic pistols, which are generally new guns, while revolvers (30%) and long guns (20%) are generally older. *In order to target the entire illicit juvenile firearms market about which little is known, Treasury and NIJ will jointly sponsor a study to provide ATF and local police departments more information about the local patterns of illicit gun supply. The new information will be used to develop additional law enforcement strategies.*

Differences between the youth and adult illicit markets. Little is known about the differences between how kids and adults obtain firearms illegally. Existing indications are that juveniles may: use straw purchasers to obtain guns from firearms dealers, since FFLs cannot sell to juveniles; prefer new, semi-automatic pistols to older guns; use fewer guns obtained in burglaries. This data is from limited research and may not be representative of the picture nationwide. The lack of illicit market information useful to law enforcement is the principal reason for the study. ATF's Juvenile Tracing Initiative, for example, compiles data from trace requests from any police department that submits them; ATF's compiled analysis is therefore suggestive but not a valid national sample. *Existing survey research on both juveniles and adult felons is that roughly 1/3 say they can obtain a gun with difficulty, and 1/3 not at all, suggesting that tightening the market is a reasonable approach to decreasing firearms violence.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE
JOINT NIJ-TREASURY-ATF STUDY

Treasury/NIJ Funded Joint Study. Researchers will:

Report on analysis of LEAD data -- analyze LEAD data, by site, aggregated and cross-site, and report any useful findings to ATF and the local partner.

Collect additional available data -- with local partner assistance, collect additional available data associated with the juvenile traces and a comparison sample of adult felon traces, such as crime report information, firearm value information, and criminal history and associations of the juvenile; analyze this data by site, aggregated and cross-site, and report any useful findings to ATF to be shared with the local partner.

Conduct selected interviews -- where possible, conduct selected interviews to obtain qualitative information that will verify and supplement information derived from available data -- with special agents, gang officers, probation officers, juveniles, and others.

Design protocols for sample investigative traces -- with ATF, design protocols and samples to support limited investigative or end-to-end traces by ATF of youth crime guns, and a comparison sample of crime guns used by felons -- investigative traces follow crime guns through the complex channels that deliver them from the point of sale to the street.

Report on city specific and cross-site analysis of all data -- available data, interview reports, and investigative trace results -- to provide such information as: what type of firearms are preferred by type of juvenile and type of crime, source of firearms by nature of offense, firearms acquisition by gang affiliation, time-to-crime for particular group of offenders, concentration of FFL and straw purchasers for particular groups of offenders, and the structure of illicit firearms markets.

Report regularly to ATF. The NIJ researchers will provide analysis and information to ATF on a periodic basis as it is developed, so that to the extent permitted by law it is immediately available for law enforcement purpose, as well as formal final reports.

Improvements in Law Enforcement Information Collection. Researchers and ATF will determine what information ought to be collected on a long term basis and/or added to the LEAD system, based on the pilot project information's utility to law enforcement at each site. The initiative's upgrades of Project LEAD will be evaluated, as well as the use of available data, interviews, and investigative traces. *Tailoring federal law enforcement data for local application and making it available to local law enforcement is a major benefit of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

PILOT CITIES

16 police departments of various sizes and geographic locations were chosen for the pilot program. All of ATF's field locations are included in the trafficking strategy and the development of firearms trafficking groups, therefore, all locations sufficiently near to ATF offices were possible sites. The 16 sites were chosen because in each, local law enforcement authorities have made a significant commitment to working with the federal government to reduce youth firearms crime. Because the goal was to begin the pilot project as quickly as possible, the well-known, pre-existing local commitment was considered a major advantage to the initiative. *Initial contact has been made with the police chiefs and others in these sites, however, no final commitments have been sought or given. Sites subject to modification.*

Local Police Department

ATF Support Office

(1)Atlanta,GA**^	Atlanta Field Division
(2)Baltimore,MD*^	Baltimore Field Division
(3)Birmingham,AL*	Birmingham Field Division
(4)Boston,MA**^	Boston Field Division
(5)Bridgeport,CT*	Hartford Field Office
(6)Cleveland,OH*^	Cleveland Field Division
(7)Inglewood,CA*	Los Angeles^ Field Division
(8)Jersey City,NJ***	New York Field Division/Newark Field Office
(9)Milwaukee,WI*	Milwaukee Field Office
(10)New York City,NY***^	New York Field Division
(11)Richmond,VA*	Washington Field Division/Richmond Field Office
(12)St. Louis,MO**	St. Louis Field Division
(13)Salinas,CA*	San Francisco Field Division/San Jose Field Office
(14)San Antonio,TX*	Houston Field Division/San Antonio Field Office
(15)Seattle,WA*	Seattle Field Division
(16)Washington,DC***	Washington Field Division

*COPS Office Youth Firearms Initiative grant site.

**NIJ juvenile firearms research site.

***Additional sites where U.S. Attorneys and chiefs of police have made firearms trafficking and/or juvenile firearms crime a major priority.

^ Enterprise Community/Empowerment Zone

Michael F. Crowley

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP, Harry G. Meyers/OMB/EOP

Subject: Options for Reducing Costs for the ATF Youth Gun initiative extension

First a note on financing: We've spoken with Michael and he is adamant that of the funds identified by Justice and Treasury, we finance any initiative extension from whichever of these is likely to fly. The \$13M for IRS private collection agencies is pegged for rescission by the appropriators, and is highly unlikely to become available to us. Perhaps the \$11M from the Customs Forfeiture Fund can be attached to the reconciliation. Adding \$6M from Justice, that gives a total

Options to reduce initiative costs:

ATF is asking for a total of \$30M, of which \$26.8 million would augment enforcement in 17 cities, and \$3.4 would expand gun tracing.

If our **priority is enforcement, ATF thinks it needs \$26.8M**. However, buried in these costs are a number of items that are not purely ATF enforcement, including inspectors, training for state and locals and payment of state/local overtime, expanded gun tracing, and increased staffing for the National Tracing Center. Here's some options for just buying enforcement:

- **\$14.2M -- Just Buy Enforcement for 17 Cities-- No Extras:** Buys 102 entry level (GS-9) agents, or 6 per city, to conduct investigations; no inspectors. Skips any investment in training and support to state and locals. Does not buy additional gun tracing of any kind. (Assumes 1/2 year FTE utilization; full year cost is: \$17.3M.) *Rationale: ATF will hire entry level instead of GS-12 to fill the initiative positions anyway, and doesn't need resources now for later career ladder promotions.*
- **\$7.1M - Spread the Enforcement a Little Thinner:** Buys 51 entry level (GS-9) agents, or 3 per city, to conduct investigations. As above, skips all gun tracing and state & local assistance. (Assumes 1/2 year FTE utilization; full year cost is \$8.7M.) *Rationale: ATF already has 368 agents deployed among the existing pilot cities, for an average of 22 agents per city (although the actuals run from zero to a high of 64, per city). An addition of 51 agents is a healthy increase in enforcement resources that will enable ATF to augment existing resources to conduct additional investigations and surveillances.*

If our **priority is more gun tracing**, ATF thinks it needs \$3.4M. However, ATF's proposal doubles the number of firearms tracers at its Tracing Center, and purchases a significant amount of nice to have but not-really-necessary hardware & software for state and locals.

- **\$2.3M - Expand Tracing Pilot to 10 More Cities and Pay for Training/Equipment:** Makes modest investment in new Tracing Center staffing (13 firearms tracers) for a total of \$1.1M (full year cost); finances hardware/software and training for 10 cities. A very liberal assumption is that a 10 city tracing pilot expansion will generate 60,000 new traces. (The 1-year tracing pilot only generated 17,000 new traces.) 13 additional firearms examiners could handle 60,000 additional traces at the same level of productivity the Tracing Center is currently operating under. Fixed training materials costs and training delivery for gun

tracing (not firearms trafficking) training would cost each of 10 cities \$0.12M. *Rationale: The number of staff needed by ATF has been overestimated. ATF's assumption of an increase of 100,000 traces in the first year is extremely unrealistic. It is not necessary to double the existing number of firearms tracers. Also, with an emphasis on gun trace training, rather than firearms trafficking training, the training costs for additional cities can be reduced. (\$2.3M brings the cost down to about what ATF paid to expand gun tracing in the original pilot.)*

- **\$1.1M - Expand Tracing Pilot to 10 More Cities/Augment Tracing Center:** Make modest investment in new Tracing Center staffing (13 tracers), but limit training and support for additional 10 cities to the ad hoc assistance provided by ATF for the original 17 city pilot. *Rationale: Even if we don't give ATF the resources to go out and train/support 10 new cities as they would have us do it, we can still ask them to do it the old ad hoc way, just like they did it for the original 17 city pilot.*

If we want to build a package around **both priorities, more enforcement and more tracing**, we can build a reasonable package that will **cost as little as \$8.2M or as much as \$16.5M**, based on the above options. Of course, Treasury will object, but Treasury wants to get as much as it can out of this initiative. Any of the options identified above will nicely augment their existing efforts.

In trying to show how low we could get the costs for an initiative extension, the low options cut out all of the kinds of costs that Justice would likely be willing to pick up--namely, non-FTE support for state and locals. **Adding the Justice numbers back in, we get a range of \$14.2M to \$21.5M, based on the above options.**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

Initial Briefing
Office of Management and Budget



JUNE 13, 1997

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)
Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII)
Expansion to 32 Cities
312 FTE and \$60.25 Million**

Executive Summary

The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) is a firearms trafficking interdiction project focused on youth and juvenile firearms violence and firearms trafficking to youths. The project relies upon increasing State and local utilization of firearms tracing, using trace data to develop violence reduction strategies and coordinating State, local and Federal efforts to reduce illegal firearms trafficking.

YCGII Tactics

In the 32 cities, \$1.88 million in direct and Federal resources will implement the following tactics:

Tactic: Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing by State and Local Law Enforcement: 0 FTE, \$1.86M Establish the capability to electronically trace all crime guns through the ATF National Tracing Center (NTC.) Required hardware, software and one data entry clerk will be funded for each city.

Tactic: Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing by the NTC: 52 FTE, \$4.9M
To meet the demands of the YCGII expansion and the rapidly increasing volume of firearms trace requests additional Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) will be necessary at the NTC.

Tactic: NTC Crime Gun Analysis: 0 FTE, \$2.7M
The success of the YCGII is the ability to produce community-specific firearms tracing analyses. Resources are needed to provide three types of trace analysis reports: community specific trace analysis reports, national level trace analysis reports and customized trace analysis reports. These reports provide customized data to those cities with special circumstances or problems. The NTC's Firearms Tracing System and its related field analysis system, Project LEAD, require additional development and enhancement to enable preparation of these reports.

Tactic: Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply - Arresting Firearms Traffickers: 230 FTE, \$44.1M
Using the technologies and data from the NTC, 6 special agents and 1 inspector will be assigned to 30 YCGII cities. This cadre, working with 6 local law enforcement officers will utilize both Federal and State laws and capabilities to perfect criminal cases against those individuals and organizations illegally trafficking in firearms to gang offenders, youths and juveniles.

The task forces will target their efforts on interdicting the sources of, and markets for, firearms to youth and juvenile offenders. Federal prosecution will be pursued against the most prolific traffickers, while coordinating with State/local law enforcement to impact on locally active traffickers and/or gang offenders (leaders) where effective State laws are available.

Tactic: Illegal Firearms Trafficking Investigation Training: 30 FTE, \$6.6M
To ensure the proper tracing of firearms and a clear understanding of the methodologies to be employed, all personnel involved in the YCGII effort in all 30 cities must be fully trained.

Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative
32 Cities Cost Estimate
6/13/97

Summary	FTE	\$
Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing	0	\$1,984,000.00
Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing	52	\$4,904,969.00
NTC Crime Gun Analysis	0	\$2,700,000.00
Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply	230	\$44,075,410.00
Illegal Firearms Trafficking Training	30	\$6,584,430.00
	312	\$60,248,809.00

Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing by State and Local Law Enforcement

Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total
Batch Download Software			
Installation and Travel	\$17,000.00	32	\$544,000.00
Pentium Laptop	\$5,000.00	32	\$160,000.00
Data Entry Clerk	\$40,000.00	32	\$1,280,000.00
			\$1,984,000.00

2.0

Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing

Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total
Firearms Tracers	\$84,292.00	45	\$3,793,140.00
Special Agents	\$202,607.00	2	\$405,214.00
Intelligence Analysts	\$105,323.00	5	\$526,615.00
Out Of Business Records Contractors	\$36,000.00	5	\$180,000.00
			\$4,904,969.00

5.0

NTC Crime Gun Analysis

Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total
Firearms Tracing System			
Mid Range Migration	\$ 2,000,000.00	1	\$2,000,000.00
Project Lead Automation	\$ 700,000.00	1	\$700,000.00
			\$2,700,000.00

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Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply

Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total
Special Agents (6 per city)	\$202,607.00	180	\$36,469,260.00
Inspectors (1 per city)	\$105,323.00	30	\$3,159,690.00
Technical Support Personnel	\$105,323.00	20	\$2,106,460.00
State/local Officer Overtime	\$13,000.00	180	\$2,340,000.00
			\$44,075,410.00

Illegal Firearms Trafficking Training

Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total
Firearms Trafficking Investigation Guidebook	\$200,000.00	1	\$200,000.00
Project Lead Tutorial Video	\$30,000.00	1	\$30,000.00
National Tracing Center Services Video	\$30,000.00	1	\$30,000.00
			\$260,000.00

Training Team

Special Agents	\$202,607.00	7	\$1,418,249.00
Inspectors	\$105,323.00	3	\$315,969.00
Program Analyst	\$105,323.00	5	\$526,615.00
Support Personnel	\$105,323.00	15	\$1,579,845.00
Course Development Materials	\$30,000.00	1	\$30,000.00
			\$3,870,678.00

Training Delivery - 32 Cities

	\$32,336.00	32	\$1,034,752.00
New Agent Training	\$75,000.00	8	\$600,000.00
Criminal Investigator Training	\$3,000.00	189	\$567,000.00
Inspector Basic 1	\$72,000.00	2	\$144,000.00
Inspector Basic 2	\$54,000.00	2	\$108,000.00
			\$1,419,000.00

Total Training

\$6,584,430.00

Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII)

Pilot Cities:

Atlanta, GA
Baltimore, MD
Birmingham, AL
Boston, MA
Bridgeport, CT
Cleveland, OH
Inglewood, CA
Jersey City, NJ
Memphis, TN
Milwaukee, WI
New York, NY
Richmond, VA
St. Louis, MO
Salinas, CA
San Antonio, TX
Seattle, WA
Washington, DC

Recommended Additional Cities

Chicago, IL
Los Angeles, CA
Detroit, MI
Philadelphia, PA
New Orleans, LA
Newark, NJ
Houston, TX
Dallas, TX
Miami, FL
San Francisco, CA
Phoenix, AZ
Nashville, TN
Kansas City, MO
Las Vegas, NV
Oakland, CA

Note: Merge Los Angeles and
Inglewood, CA and Newark and Jersey
City, NJ

Next 30 Cities (FY99):

Charlotte - Mecklenberg, NC
San Diego, CA
Tampa, FL
Minneapolis - St. Paul
Long Beach, CA
Portland, OR
Jacksonville, FL
Columbus, OH
Tucson, AZ
Fort Worth, TX
Fresno, CA
Buffalo, NY
San Jose, CA
Sacramento, CA
Cincinnati, OH
Indianapolis, IN
Oklahoma City, OK
El Paso, TX
Austin, TX
Pittsburgh, PA
Denver, CO
Louisville, KY
Santa Ana, CA
Albuquerque, NM
Mesa, AZ
Tulsa, OK
Toledo, OH
Anaheim, CA
Omaha, NB
Corpus Christi, TX

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CITIES

Minimum population of 250,000

Youth and Juvenile Crime Rate

Murders with a firearm

Robberies with a firearm

Aggravated Assaults with a firearm

Weapons carrying and possessing offenses

Known Trafficking Source or Market Area

History of Firearms Tracing

Mix of City Size and Demographics

YOUTH AND JUVENILE CRIME RATE

Extrapolated From 1995 UCR Data

Assumptions

City reported offenses follow state level data regarding involvement of a firearm (e.g. if 50% of all murders in state A were committed with a firearm, then 50% of all murders in City B, within state A, were also committed with a firearm.)

The same argument is advanced for Robberies and Aggravated Assaults involving a firearm.

Offense data is broken down by type of weapon involved in the offense at the state level (UCR Tables 20, 21, 22) but not at the city level (UCR Table 8)

Weapons carrying and possessing offenses are reported at the state level (UCR Table 69,) but not the city level. Weapons carrying offenses are attributed to a city based upon their population (UCR Table 8) as percentage of total state population (UCR Table 69.)

Deviation from National averages for murders involving a firearm are calculated from the National average as depicted in UCR Table 2.11 and state data as depicted in UCR Table 69.

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Deviation from National averages for robberies involving a firearm are calculated from the national average as depicted in UCR Table 2.22 and state data as depicted in UCR Table 69.

Deviation from National averages for aggravated assaults involving a firearm are calculated from the national average as depicted in UCR Table 2.24 and state data as depicted in UCR Table 69.

Youth involvement for each identified focus area are calculated by adding national level arrest data found in UCR Table 38 for offenders aged 18 through 24 and determining a percentage of youth involvement versus number of nationally reported crimes in the focus area. It is assumed that the utilization of a firearm in the specific crime follows state level patterns as described in UCR Table 69.

Juvenile involvement for each identified focus area are calculated by adding national level arrest data found in UCR Table 38 for offenders aged 0 through 17 and determining a percentage of juvenile involvement versus nationally reported crimes in the focus area. It is assumed that the utilization of a firearm in the specific crime follows state level patterns as described in UCR Table 69.

YCGII Target Violations Data and Ranking

Target violations are murders with a firearm, robberies with a firearm, aggravated assaults with a firearm and weapons carrying and possessing offenses for youths (18-24) and juveniles (0-17)

Target violations are totaled at the youth, juvenile, total (youth + juvenile) and rate per 1000 inhabitants levels.

These levels assign equal priority to highest levels of youth involvement, juvenile involvement, total volume of combined youth and juvenile involvement and normalize for city size.

6

Rankings are assigned at each level (1=highest incidence and 72 equals lowest incidence)

Gross Rank Points are determined by adding the rankings at the four identified levels.

Composite Rank is a ranking based upon the number of Gross Rank Points determined as above (lowest Gross Rank Points = highest incidence of targeted violations.)

Significant Findings In The Extrapolated Data

56% of all murders in the nation are committed by YCGII age group targeted offenders (9429.) By derivation, 68.2% of those murders (national average committed with a firearm,) or 6430 of those murders, were committed by YCGII targeted offenders. The 32 selected cities target 3137 or 47% of those murders.

64% of all robberies in the nation are committed by YCGII age group targeted offenders (88,439.) By derivation, 41% of those robberies (national average committed with a firearm,) or 36,259 of those robberies were committed by YCGII targeted offenders. The 32 selected cities target 70,523 of youth committed robberies with a firearm.

39% of all aggravated assaults are committed by YCGII age group targeted offenders (173906.) By derivation, 23% of those assaults (national average committed with a firearm,) or 39,998 of those assaults were committed by YCGII targeted offenders. The 32 selected cities target 25,897 or 65% of those assaults.

56% of all weapons carrying and possessing offenses in the nation are committed by YCGII targeted offenders (105,575.) The thirty two selected cities target 16,250 (15%) of those violations (Note: no Chicago data available in this category)

The 32 selected cities target an estimated 115,807 YCGII violations, the full initiative requests 60.25 million in funding; an investment of \$517 per violation targeted.

The 32 targeted cities have a population of 30,857,835 residents. The initiative proposes an investment of \$1.94 per resident to deter the youth violence that is prevalent in the targeted communities.

Highest juvenile, highest youth and highest total YCGII targeted offenses all occur in the City of New York.

Highest incidence of YCGII targeted violations per 1000 residents occurs in Newark, New Jersey (10.5:1000 residents) the smallest of the fifteen proposed additional cities.

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YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

TARGET VIOLATIONS ANALYSIS

Based On 1995 UCR Data

*** Revised June 12, 1997

City	POP. DATA			MURDER DATA										ROBBERY DATA									
	City Population (UCR-T8)	State Population (UCR-T69)	Percent of State Pop	Reported City Murders (UCR-T8)	State % w/ Firearm (UCR-T20)	Percent Over/Under Nat'l Avg	Estimated City Murders w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated YOGI Target	Reported City Robberies (UCR-T8)	State % w/ Firearm (UCR-T21)	Percent Over/Under Nat'l Avg	Estimated City Robberies w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated YOGI Target						
Atlanta, GA	404,337	4,322,000	9.36%	184	68.99%	74.1%	184	12.9	12.9	12.9	1,360	48.39%	18.9%	1,360	622.00	622.00	622.00						
Baltimore, MD	713,250	5,994,000	11.91%	223	72.31%	65.0%	223	12.9	12.9	12.9	1,360	48.39%	18.9%	1,360	622.00	622.00	622.00						
Birmingham, AL	270,078	2,136,000	9.53%	127	72.31%	65.0%	127	12.9	12.9	12.9	1,360	48.39%	18.9%	1,360	622.00	622.00	622.00						
Boston, MA	589,124	6,444,000	9.14%	127	72.31%	65.0%	127	12.9	12.9	12.9	1,360	48.39%	18.9%	1,360	622.00	622.00	622.00						
Buffalo, NY	258,057	2,136,000	9.39%	127	72.31%	65.0%	127	12.9	12.9	12.9	1,360	48.39%	18.9%	1,360	622.00	622.00	622.00						
Butte, MT	13,000	1,000,000	0.10%	1	100.00%	100.00%	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	10	100.00%	100.00%	10	1.0	1.0	1.0						
Cambridge, MA	116,500	1,000,000	0.10%	1	100.00%	100.00%	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	10	100.00%	100.00%	10	1.0	1.0	1.0						
Chattanooga, TN	227,185	1,000,000	0.20%	1	100.00%	100.00%	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	10	100.00%	100.00%	10	1.0	1.0	1.0						
Chicago, IL	2,749,881	11,000,000	24.99%	824	74.19%	5.99%	611.4	93.72	251.46	345.18	30,086	50.24%	9.24%	15,117.19	4882.31	4819.01	9701.32						
Charlotte, NC	3,466,211	10,950,000	31.59%	849	73.43%	5.23%	623.5	95.57	256.43	351.99	29,134	40.02%	-9.75%	11,660.79	3766.01	3717.19	7483.21						
Cincinnati, OH	997,297	8,038,000	12.40%	475	70.67%	2.47%	335.7	51.41	138.06	189.52	10,076	46.29%	3.29%	4,664.34	1506.41	1486.88	2993.30						
Cleveland, OH	1,529,848	8,994,000	17.01%	432	70.31%	2.10%	303.7	46.56	124.93	171.48	13,612	46.67%	5.60%	6,444.10	2048.92	2022.35	4071.27						
Colorado Springs, CO	487,179	2,933,000	16.61%	363	79.44%	11.24%	288.4	44.20	118.60	162.81	5,349	60.95%	19.99%	3,262.72	1,034.00	1,040.00	2,093.82						
Dallas, TX	260,232	7,587,000	3.43%	102	58.43%	-9.76%	59.6	9.14	24.51	33.65	5,480	64.91%	23.91%	3,557.16	1,148.83	1,133.94	2,282.78						
Dayton, OH	1,734,335	17,993,000	9.63%	316	69.18%	0.98%	218.6	33.51	89.92	123.44	9,222	44.22%	3.22%	4,078.58	1,300.16	1,300.16	2,617.39						
Denver, CO	1,042,088	17,993,000	5.79%	276	69.18%	0.98%	191.0	29.27	78.54	107.81	5,890	40.02%	-9.75%	2,589.20	836.22	825.38	1,661.59						
Des Moines, IA	378,720	14,142,000	2.67%	110	59.30%	-8.94%	65.2	10.06	26.83	36.83	3,676	18.93%	-2.10%	2,207.56	703.72	703.72	1,416.48						
Detroit, MI	738,371	30,950,000	2.38%	99	73.43%	5.23%	72.7	11.14	29.90	41.05	4,669	40.02%	-9.75%	2,589.20	836.22	825.38	1,661.59						
Phoenix, AZ	1,085,706	3,869,000	28.06%	214	75.75%	7.58%	162.1	24.85	66.68	91.53	3,693	41.88%	0.88%	1,546.68	499.52	493.05	992.57						
Pittsburgh, PA	523,681	1,701,000	30.78%	105	68.07%	-0.12%	71.5	10.96	29.40	40.35	2,675	55.39%	14.39%	1,481.92	478.61	472.40	951.01						
Portland, ME	445,549	1,141,000	14.18%	107	72.51%	4.31%	77.6	11.89	31.91	43.81	3,346	43.96%	2.96%	1,471.20	475.14	468.58	944.13						
Raleigh, NC	793,432	1,406,000	56.43%	118	65.40%	-2.91%	72.2	11.83	31.74	43.58	1,712	44.88%	3.88%	1,666.12	538.10	531.12	1,069.22						
San Antonio, TX	1,204,416	17,993,000	6.70%	154	73.43%	5.23%	113.1	17.33	46.51	63.85	4,559	40.02%	-9.75%	1,824.72	589.32	581.68	1,171.00						
TOTALS	30,857,835	30,950,000	100.00%	7,876	71.94%	0.00%	5,536	852	2,285	3,137	257,045	14,332.31%	-1.75%	1,109,893	359,431	353,031	70,523						
AVERAGES	1,028,595	1,028,595	100.00%	263	73.13%	0.00%	185	28	76	105	8,568	47.75%	0.00%	3,663	1,183	1,168	2,351						
DOLLARS PER	1.94	1.94	100.00%																				
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	544,146	6,957,000	7.82%	89	66.76%	-1.44%	59.4	9.11	24.44	33.55	2,949	45.33%	-4.53%	1,342.93	433.72	428.10	861.82						
San Diego, CA	1,157,771	10,950,000	10.57%	91	73.43%	5.23%	66.8	10.24	27.97	37.73	3,244	40.02%	-9.75%	1,298.40	419.34	410.90	833.24						
Tampa, FL	2,629,142	14,142,000	2.05%	47	59.30%	-8.94%	27.9	4.27	11.46	15.74	2,626	38.89%	-2.10%	1,021.33	329.85	325.58	655.43						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	682,248	4,439,000	14.01%	121	63.36%	-4.64%	76.9	11.78	31.62	43.40	4,840	28.64%	-12.37%	1,282.37	414.16	408.79	822.95						
Long Beach, CA	436,634	3,950,000	11.19%	80	73.43%	5.23%	58.7	9.01	24.16	33.17	2,774	40.02%	-9.75%	1,110.28	358.58	353.93	712.52						
Portland, OR	458,623	2,144,000	21.39%	43	58.06%	-10.33%	30.3	10.27	33.80	40.78	1,820	18.93%	-2.10%	709.24	222.22	217.22	447.22						
San Jose, CA	679,148	14,142,000	4.80%	10	59.30%	-8.94%	5.0	1.72	20.80	29.20	1,838	10.02%	-9.75%	1,133.67	366.78	362.03	728.81						
Columbus, OH	638,729	5,204,000	12.27%	77	63.80%	-4.30%	49.1	7.53	20.21	27.74	3,329	40.22%	-0.73%	1,139.14	432.49	426.89	859.18						
Tucson, AZ	449,981	3,869,000	11.63%	65	75.75%	7.58%	49.2	7.55	20.25	27.80	1,192	41.88%	0.88%	499.23	161.23	159.14	320.37						
Fort Worth, TX	460,321	17,993,000	2.58%	108	69.18%	0.98%	74.7	11.45	30.19	41.96	4,427	44.22%	3.22%	1,609.05	280.67	277.03	557.71						
Fresno, CA	388,495	6,950,000	1.25%	71	73.43%	5.23%	52.6	7.99	21.66	29.44	2,166	40.02%	-9.75%	1,298.40	419.34	410.90	833.24						
Buffalo, NY	312,395	15,810,000	0.19%	62	66.40%	-1.70%	41.2	6.41	22.97	24.06	3,181	39.91%	-9.10%	904.49	292.12	288.33	580.45						
San Jose, CA	822,845	6,950,000	2.61%	38	73.43%	5.23%	27.9	4.28	11.48	15.75	1,209	40.02%	-9.75%	483.90	156.28	154.26	310.54						
San Francisco, CA	375,845	3,950,000	9.51%	57	73.43%	5.23%	41.9	4.62	17.22	23.63	2,129	40.02%	-9.75%	852.13	275.21	271.64	546.84						
Cincinnati, OH	359,749	5,204,000	6.91%	50	63.80%	-4.30%	31.9	4.89	13.81	21.55	1,401	40.22%	-0.73%	866.88	279.97	276.34	556.11						
Indianapolis, IN	772,292	2,325,000	23.87%	99	70.87%	2.30%	70.1	10.75	28.63	39.60	2,553	46.67%	5.60%	1,310.31	437.04	432.74	864.75						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.12	374.69						
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	466,232	2,350,000	19.82%	227	35.75%	-32.44%	81.3	12.99	43.38	58.42	1,624	45.76%	5.76%	583.87	188.57	186.							

NAI % w/ Firearm				NAI % Juvenile				NAI % Youth																											
22 900*				0-17 YOA				18-24 YOA																											
(UCR-T2.24)				23 078*				33 308*																											
(UCR-T2.24)				(UCR-T38)				(UCR-T38)																											
ASSAULT DATA												WEAPONS VIOLATIONS DATA												TOTAL YCGI TARGET VIOLATIONS											
Reported City	State % w/ Firearm (UCR-T22)	Percent Under 18 (UCR-T22)	Estimated Agg. Asst. w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated YCGI Target Assaults	State Weapons Violations (UCR-T69)	Population Estimated City Weapons Violations	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated YCGI Target Weapons Violations	Total Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Rank Gross Juvenile Violations	Total Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Rank Gross Youth Violations	Total Arrest Estimated YCGI Target Violations	Rank Gross YCGI Target Violations	Total Arrest Estimated YCGI Target Violations	Rank Gross YCGI Target Violations	YCGI Target Violations Per 1000 Residents	Rank Target Violations Per 1000 Residents	Gross Rank Points	Average Rank Points	Composite Rank											
39,205	29.504*	6.604*	11,567.10	1,698.38	2,892.64	4,591.02	no data	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,674.41	2	7,963.11	2	14,637.52	2	5,322,965	9	15	3.75	1													
38,945	19.883*	-3.017*	7,743.41	1,136.95	1,936.43	3,073.39	36,721	4,062.13	937.47	1,552.99	2,290.46	5,676.00	3	7,263.05	3	13,199.05	3	3,807,919	19	28	7.00	3													
12,156	26.981*	-	4,800.00	832.75	1,323.28	7,509	931.66	215.01	310.31	525.32	2,262.41	6	5,045.02	6	7,769.02	6	5,045,063	12	36	7.50	4														
7,155	31.381*	8.481*	2,245.31	329.68	561.50	891.17	19,399	329.82	76.12	109.85	1,557.97	2,901.27	4	2,818.63	4	5,319.90	4	4,347,740	22	34	8.50	6													
4,677	35.529*	12.629*	1,661.71	243.99	415.55	659.54	2,573	427.38	98.63	142.35	240.98	1,440.56	11	1,716.59	11	3,157.15	11	6,480,469	6	39	9.75	7													
4,573	16.548*	-6.352*	756.72	111.11	189.24	300.34	6,203	212.76	49.10	70.87	119.97	1,318.18	12	1,418.56	15	2,736.74	15	10,516,533	1	43	10.00	8													
11,885	27.078*	4.178*	3,218.28	472.54	804.81	1,277.35	17,966	1,731.73	399.65	576.80	976.43	2,222.94	7	2,771.69	5	4,994.62	7	2,879,885	29	48	12.75	13													
8,942	27.078*	4.178*	2,421.36	355.52	605.52	961.05	17,966	1,040.52	240.13	346.57	1,467.52	9	1,862.30	9	3,329.82	9	3,193,536	26	53	13.25	14														
6,943	21.860*	-1.040*	1,317.72	179.54	326.08	517.53	7,883	1,111.11	48.72	70.31	119.97	1,994.41	10	1,860.14	11	2,140,846	14	3,601,767	16	75	16.75	15													
4,031	19.883*	-3.017*	801.48	117.68	200.43	318.11	36,721	288.21	199.70	287.91	1,164.74	16	1,343.92	16	2,508.66	16	3,397,564	24	72	18.00	16														
7,272	35.572*	12.672*	2,586.79	379.81	646.89	1,026.70	4,861	1,364.08	314.81	454.34	1,218.99	14	1,660.96	12	2,879.95	13	2,652,604	35	74	18.50	17														
6,109	30.045*	7.145*	1,815.45	269.50	459.00	728.50	26,54	817.08	188.57	272.15	460.72	94.63	20	1,232.95	19	1,630.57	19	4,169,929	17	75	18.75	18													
5,811	32.118*	9.218*	1,866.36	274.04	466.73	740.77	3,255	745.42	172.03	248.28	420.31	933.10	21	1,215.91	20	2,149.01	21	4,823,287	14	76	19.00	19													
5,122	19.590*	-3.10*	1,003.42	147.33	250.93	398.26	2,303	1,299.63	299.93	432.87	732.80	997.19	18	1,246.67	18	2,284.66	18	2,828,042	31	83	20.75	20													
4,743	19.883*	-3.017*	843.05	118.47	213.83	374.30	36,721	441.86	101.97	147.17	249.15	847.09	24	1,031.20	24	1,858.29	24	4,928,676	13	85	21.25	21													
282,230	349.150*	61.248	9,580	16,317	25,897	34,520	28,819	6,651	9,599	16,250	52,574	332	633.23	741	115,807	738	137,718	734	2,945	736	705														
9,408	24.97*	2.175	319	544	863	1,1451	961	222	320	542	1,752	24	2,108	25	3,860	25	4,591	24	98	25	24														
5,824	29.385*	6.485*	1,711.38	251.28	427.97	679.25	8,576	670.78	154.80	223.42	378.22	848.91	23	1,103.93	22	1,952.84	22	3,588,811	21	88	22.00	22													
7,396	19.883*	-3.017*	1,470.54	215.92	367.75	583.66	36,721	1,156.82	313.13	451.92	765.05	19	1,261.05	17	2,219.68	18	1,917,202	54	108	27.00	23														
5,785	21.860*	-1.040*	1,264.58	185.68	316.24	501.92	7,883	161.59	37.29	53.82	91.11	557.09	32	707.10	33	1,264.19	31	4,361,054	15	111	27.75	25													
4,200	25.118*	2.218*	1,054.96	154.90	263.82	418.72	30,899	433.01	99.93	144.22	244.16	680.72	26	848.45	26	1,529.22	26	2,457,577	42	120	30.00	28													
2,624	19.883*	-3.017*	521.73	76.60	130.47	207.08	36,721	511.00	117.93	170.20	288.13	31	678.77	34	1,240.89	33	2,845,854	30	128	32.00	30														
6,066	22.362*	-0.538*	1,356.50	199.17	339.23	538.40	2,133	456.27	105.30	151.97	257.27	534.45	34	724.69	31	1,259.14	32	2,745,866	38	130	32.50	31													
5,965	21.860*	-1.040*	1,303.93	191.45	326.08	517.53	7,883	378.57	87.17	126.09	213.46	633.42	28	835.17	28	1,448.59	28	2,191,855	27	131	32.75	32													
2,932	31.400*	0.240*	597.48	87.73	149.41	237.14	41,444	508.63	117.38	169.41	286.79	645.13	29	765.12	29	1,414,055	29	2,209,016	46	133	33.25	33													
3,878	35.572*	12.672*	1,379.48	202.55	344.97	547.52	4,861	565.35	130.47	188.31	318.78	501.80	37	712.67	32	1,214.47	32	3,699,945	34	137	34.25	34													
2,939	27.078*	4.178*	795.84	116.85	199.02	315.87	17,966	459.63	106.07	153.09	259.17	515.05	36	659.88	35	1,174.93	36	2,552,616	41	148	37.00	35													
3,210	19.883*	-3.017*	618.24	93.71	159.61	253.32	36,721	455.29	105.07	151.64	256.72	486.76	39	609.06	39	1,095.82	39	2,820,682	32	149	37.25	36													
3,174	14.502*	-8.398*	460.29	67.58	115.11	182.69	13,533	267.40	61.71	89.07	150.78	427.73	42	509.46	43	937.20	44	3,000,032	28	159	39.75	37													
5,015	19.883*	-3.017*	997.13	146.41	249.36	395.76	36,721	964.11	222.55	321.19	543.73	529.51	35	730.28	30	1,265.79	30	1,538,309	65	160	40.00	40													
1,936	19.883*	-3.017*	384.93	56.52	96.26	152.78	36,721	440.46	101.65	146.71	248.36	439.79	40	531.82	43	971.61	42	2,581,448	39	164	41.00	41													
2,027	31.140*	0.240*	469.05	68.87	117.30	186.17	41,444	286.47	66.11	95.42	161.53	419.84	43	502.18	46	922.02	45	2,562,961	40	174	43.00	42													
3,636	10.060*	-12.840*	365.79	53.71	91.47	145.18	1,757	419.45	96.80	139.71	236.51	536.57	33	630.47	37	1,167.04	37	1,511.14	67	174	43.50	43													
3,724	21.358*	-1.542*	793.36	116.78	198.90	315.87	17,966	419.32	96.77	139.67	236.44	414.56	44	558.07	41	972.63	41	2,080,151	49	175	43.75	44													
3,593	27.078*	4.178*	972.93	142.85	243.31	386.16	7,966	589.33	136.01	196.29	332.30	436.48	41	601.82	40	1,038.30	40	1,759,919	60	181	43.25	46													
2,360	27.078*	4.178*	639.05	93.83	159.81	253.64	17,966	522.91	120.68	174.17	294.84	410.22	45	535.42	42	855.44	43	1,805,719	58	188	47.00	47													
1,096	31.381*	8.481*	343.94	50.50	86.01	136.51	19,399	76.49	17.65	25.48	43.13	387.04	46	436.36	48	971.61	42	2,581,448	39	181	47.25	48													
2,543	18.106*	5.206*	714.73	104.94	178.74	283.68	3,224	553.95	127.84	184.51	312.35	389.29	44	919.39	44	919.39	44	1,817,331	56	194	48.50	49													
1,483	19.220*	-3.671*	285.17	41.87	71.31	113.19	16,446	348.42	80.41	116.05	196.46	324.77	53	395.05	52	720.22	53	2,641,666	36	194	48.50	50													
1,141	19.883*	-3.017*	226.86	33.31	56.73	90.04	36,721	342.54	79.05	114.09	193.14	279.98	56	350.02	56	630.00	56	2,153,539	48	216	54.00	51													
no data	0.00099	7.194*	0.00	0.00	0.00	404	368.62	85.07	122.78	207.85	345.97	51	389.27	54	731.51	51	1,751,759	61	217	54.25	52														
1,986	35.572*	12.672*	706.46	103.73	176.67	280.40	4,861	407.89	94.13	135.86	229.90	268.41	55	345.51	55	653.93	55	2,043,228	50	217	54.50	53													
3,127	0.213576	-1.542*	667.85	98.06	167.01	265.07	29,23	339.20	78.28	112.98	191.26	289.36	58	382.75	58	825.92	57	1,829,922	57	218	54.75	54													
1,146	31.140*	0.240*	265.18	38.94	66.32	105.25	41,444	257.98	59.54	85.93	145.47	205.60	55	142.75	58	623.35	57	1,919,523	53	223	55.50	55													
1,363	19.883*	-3.017*	271.00	39.79	67.77	107.56	36,721	332.30	76.69	110.68	187.37	249.98	59	315.00	59	564.98	59	1,992,503	51	228	57.00	61													
2,670	19.658*	-3.242*	524.88	77.07	131.26	208.33	1,757	323.59	75.14	108.45	183.59	255.14	58	345.65	57	600.78	58	1,725,948	62	235	58.75	62													
2,013	27.078*	4.178*	545.09	80.03	136.31	216.35	17,966	280.18	64.66	93.32	157.98	219.97	61	309.51	60	529.49	60	1,886,647	55	236	59.00	63													
94,502	7	0	21,730	3,191	5,434	8,625	407,203	13,300	3,116	4,496	7,612	13,854	1,258	17,707	1,247	31,561	1,248	42	69	1,374	1,382	1,289													
3,150	0	0	724	106	181	287	13,573	450	104	150	254	462	42	590	42	1,052	42	2	46	171	43	43													
1,462	24.514*	1.614*	358.40	52.62	89.63	142.25	562	287.81	66.42	93.86	162.29	211.41	63	280.42	63	491.83	63	1,940,158	52	241	60.25	64													
1,892	27.078*	4.178*	512.33	75.22	128.12	203.34	7,966	291.89	67.36	97.22	164.58	217.96	62	303.35	61	519.31	62	1,776,492	59	244	61.00	65													
1,253	28.106*	5.206*																																	

COMMITTED BY:

YOUTH AGES 18 THROUGH 24
JUVENILE AGES 0 THROUGH 17

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What are some of the YCGII accomplishments so far?

- An initial conference took place on July 7 and 8, 1996, in Washington, DC, and was attended by U.S. attorneys, chiefs of police, State or local prosecuting attorneys, and ATF special agents in charge from each of the 17 sites. At this conference all participants signed a memorandum of understanding that formalized commitment to the YCGII.
- An ATF special agent and a local police department representative in each of the 17 sites were designated as YCGII coordinators/points of contact to oversee operational elements of the initiative.
- Specialized training concerning the operational, technological, and research elements of the initiative was provided to all 17 sites by ATF personnel from the Firearms Enforcement Branch and the National Tracing Center (NTC).
- One Pentium laptop computers (120 megahertz, 16 MB RAM) with desk docking stations and preloaded with a multitude of software, to include Project LEAD, was distributed to each of the 17 sites during the training.
- Upgrades to the NTC and Project LEAD have taken place to facilitate easy access, evaluation and manipulation of firearms recovery/trace information from the 17 sites.
- Gang intelligence overview surveys were completed in each of the 17 sites to determine current gang presence and activity.
- A total of more than 36,000 firearms have been traced in the 17 sites since the initiative began.
- As of May 30, 1997, a total of 78 criminal investigations involving individuals illegally trafficking in firearms to youths (and adults) have been initiated in 15 of the 17 YCGII sites. Many of these are multi-defendant investigations and many involve the illegal trafficking of firearms to street gangs. A number of these investigations also involve the theft of firearms from Federally licensed firearms dealers. In these cases a total of 73 defendants have been recommended for prosecution, 43 have already been arrested, 33 have already been indicted, and 13 have already been sentenced.

CASE EXAMPLE: Washington, DC Guns Investigation: Based on information in Project LEAD an investigation was initiated into the source of a number (30 plus) of juvenile and gang related crime guns recovered in Washington, DC, Chicago Illinois and St Louis, Missouri. Many of the firearms were shown to have passed through a former FFL who resided in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. This individual had been licensed as a firearms dealer by ATF from July, 1994, until February, 1996, in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Investigation showed that this individual kept records that indicated he had sold only 194 firearms, however; investigation revealed the former

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FFL had received and paid for over 1,800 firearms during the time he was an FFL and had no records for any of the additional or recovered firearms. Further, no more than 6 months had elapsed between the time the firearms were sold and their recovery in crimes. This is an exceptionally short "time-to-crime" rate.

In August, 1996, ATF special agents served a Federal search warrant at the former FFLs residence in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Pursuant to the search warrant, firearms and financial records were seized by ATF, and the former FFL provided a full confession and agreed to cooperate with the investigation.

Based on cooperation from the former FFL two additional search warrants were executed in Tennessee at the homes of individuals whom the former FFL had sold an estimated 1,100 firearms to "off paper" at gun shows in Kentucky. Those two individuals also provided full confessions and admitted to reselling many of the firearms at gun shows; however, they also admitted to selling a number of firearms to a youth from Nashville who regularly placed orders. Further investigation identified these Nashville youths as the individuals who were transporting and selling the firearms to Washington, DC juvenile and youth gang members.

In January 1997, that Nashville youth (Solon Carroll) was arrested after an illegal firearms transaction in Washington, DC, with undercover ATF special agents. After the arrest, Carroll admitted to selling as many as 300 firearms on the streets of Washington, DC. To date more than 30 have been recovered in crimes in the city and 15 of those involved juveniles.

On June 2, 1997 Carroll pled guilty in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee to violation of 18 USC Sections 922(a)(1)(A), 922(o), and 922(k). Sentencing has been set for August 1997.

CASE EXAMPLE: SHIKES, Lawrence: This investigation was initiated when a confidential informant advised ATF and the Milwaukee Police Department that an individual known as SHIKES was selling "new pistols in the box" to gang members and any one else who had the money to buy. Shortly after this tip, several handguns recovered in gang (youth/juvenile-related) shooting crimes (homicides, armed robberies, assaults, drive-by shootings, and concealed weapons violations) were traced back to SHIKES and his wife as the original purchasers. SHIKES, who works as a security guard at a shopping mall, often sold the handguns (semi-automatic 9 mm and .25 caliber pistols) from the trunk of his car at the mall. The firearm activities of SHIKES were documented through the systematic tracing of all recovered firearms in Milwaukee and undercover contact in which handgun purchases from SHIKES were made. In April 1997 SHIKES was arrested and charged with dealing in firearms without a license and providing firearms to convicted felons.

CASE EXAMPLE: BOGUES, Charles Investigation: This case began as an investigation into firearms and narcotics possession and distribution by youths who are members of the "D" Boys street gang in Boston, Massachusetts. On December 20, 1993 members of the "D" Boys were

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involved in a large gang-related shootout during which Louis Brown, an honor student on his way to an antigang rally, was killed when caught in the crossfire. Brown's stepfather, Joseph Cherry, spoke at the White House during the launching of the YCGII in July 1996. In September 1996, a joint ATF/Boston Police Department investigation led to the service of a Federal search warrant at the residence of several "D" Boys that resulted in the seizure of illegal assault weapons, firearms with obliterated serial numbers, and cocaine base from three youths, some of whom had prior felony convictions. Due to the significant Federal charges which were lodged against three "D" boys gang members (youths), the three youths began to cooperate. On January 22, 1997, BOGUES provided a full confession to the murder of Louis Brown. BOGUES was subsequently charged by a Suffolk County Grand Jury for second-degree murder and on February 11, 1997 BOGUES pled guilty to second-degree murder.

CASE EXAMPLE: Salem's Missionary Baptist Church investigation: On May 25, 1996, three individuals fired several rounds into Parker's Chapel Church in Gibson, Tennessee. This predominantly African American Baptist church is located near the Salem's Missionary Baptist Church, which burned on December 30, 1995. Also on May 25, 1996, a local sheriff's deputy removed a firearm from an individual during a domestic dispute. The firearm was sent for ballistic testing at the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation and was found to match the projectiles recovered from Parker's Chapel Church. On June 3, 1996, that individual was interviewed and gave a full confession regarding the shooting. During the confession, this individual admitted to giving the firearm to two juveniles who were in his vehicle, and they were the ones who actually shot at the church. The two juveniles were subsequently interviewed and confessed to the shooting. In July 1996, the adult was charged with possession of a stolen firearm and transfer of a firearm to a juvenile (18 U.S.C. § 922(x)) and the juveniles were charged with possession of stolen firearms and juveniles in possession of firearms. All subsequently pled guilty, the adult was sentenced to 5 years in prison, and the juveniles were sentenced to 6 months to 1 year in prison.

CASE EXAMPLE: WHEELER, Rufus investigation: In early 1996, several Memphis area juveniles found in possession of handguns were interviewed and indicated that the source of their firearms was WHEELER. WHEELER is a convicted felon who works at a record store where he makes his illegal firearms sales. Through the undercover purchase of firearms, this investigation was able to prove illegal firearms transfers and illegal firearms possession by WHEELER. WHEELER pled guilty to transfer of a firearm to a juvenile (18 U.S.C. § 922(x)) and was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

CASE EXAMPLE: PARHAM, James L. investigation: On July 13, 1996, a juvenile was arrested in possession of a handgun. The juvenile stated that PARHAM had sold the firearm to him for \$60. PARHAM, who has a lengthy criminal history but no felony convictions, was subsequently interviewed and provided a full confession. PARHAM subsequently pled guilty to transferring a firearm to a juvenile (18 U.S.C. § 922(x)) and was sentenced to 3 years probation.

CASE EXAMPLE: CANNON, Jeremy, et al investigation: On August 18, 1996, a handgun was

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turned into the sheriffs department by a parent who found the firearm in the possession of his 15-year-old daughter. The daughter reported receiving the firearm from her 18-year-old boyfriend, CANNON. ATF traced the firearm and found it was 1 of 13 firearms stolen from an FFL on July 15, 1996. Subsequent investigation revealed that CANNON was involved in numerous burglaries and often sold stolen firearms. On August 19, 1996, a search warrant were executed at the residence of CANNON and an 18-year-old associate. Both individuals provided confessions to the FFL burglary and to numerous other burglaries. During the search warrants, 12 stolen firearms from various burglaries were recovered as well as other stolen property and injectable steroids. A third individual was also implicated in the FFL theft by CANNON, and a search of that individual's residence recovered additional stolen property. CANNON has pled guilty to Federal firearms charges in this case and sentencing is pending.

Based on current YCGII investigations, are you seeing any trends, patterns, or other information that is of use to your efforts?

- In keeping with what research has shown, the current YCGII investigations have confirmed that juveniles and youths prefer new firearms. This trend assists law enforcement in identifying the sources of those firearms as once recovered, new firearms have a shorter time to crime (that period of time from retail sale to criminal use and this makes it easier to both trace the firearm and identify the illegal source.
- The comprehensive tracing of all recovered crime-related firearms in an area experiencing high rates of armed crimes is a successful method for identifying those individuals who are illegally trafficking firearms to violent criminals, gang offenders, and in particular juveniles and youths. Further, to effectively analyze the crime-gun data from all of those firearms traces, Project LEAD is a necessary/important investigative tool.
- In most areas of the country, a joint ATF and State/local law enforcement approach to illegal firearms trafficking is vital to a truly effective strategy. State and local law enforcement recover the lions share of crime guns and encounter the lions share of juveniles, violent criminals, and gang offenders in possession of firearms in major cities. It is the information from the debriefing of these defendants and the traces of these firearms that lead to the initiation of illegal firearms trafficking investigations against the sources of those firearms. ATF brings to this partnership the ability to trace these firearms, analyze the data for leads, and use the Federal firearms laws to target the illegal firearms traffickers whose illegal activities often exceed the jurisdictional boundaries of State and local law enforcement and where often times there are no State laws to apply.
- No one type of illegal firearms trafficking type is more prevalent than others in the current open illegal firearms trafficking investigations. In other words, the illegal sources of firearms to juveniles have come from intrastate trafficking, interstate trafficking, stolen

firearms trafficking, and FFL thefts. Further, the illegal traffickers supplying the firearms to youths are both adults and other youths and with the exception of firearms traffickers who are a certain gangs supplier, the firearms trafficker who has supplied firearms to youths usually is also dealing to persons of other ages (adults).

- Illegal firearms trafficking investigations are resource and personnel intensive investigations. These investigations often require extensive surveillance and this requires a sufficient number of special agents to conduct these surveillances. Further, to ensure that the most active and prolific illegal firearms traffickers are quickly identified and investigated, appropriate levels of computer and software support are needed to facilitate the comprehensive tracing of all recovered crime guns, the analysis of this information, and the distribution of the investigative leads.

In the near future, interim ATF firearms trace analysis reports for each of the 17 cities, with site specific information detailing trends and patterns in the illegal firearms market, will be released to law enforcement. These reports will portray a more specific picture of the illegal firearms market than is portrayed in the above listed general observations.

ILLEGAL FIREARMS TRAFFICKING CASE EXAMPLES

CASE EXAMPLE: The Bark Investigation. In 1996, firearms trace analysis and Project LEAD alerted ATF special agents in Kansas City, Missouri to potential illegal firearms trafficking activity being conducted by an individual (Bark). Information indicated that a number of firearms recently recovered in crimes, by law enforcement in several States, had all passed through this subject. Investigation revealed that over the course of 3 years the subject, a former Federally licensed firearms dealer, had illegally trafficked over 1300 firearms of which more than 200 of those firearms were recovered by law enforcement from **gang offenders, juveniles and violent criminals** after their use in crimes ranging from illegal possession to homicide. The subject(Bark) was subsequently arrested by ATF, prosecuted in Federal court, and in September 1996, sentenced to 6 years in prison.

EXAMPLE: The Webb Investigation. In 1995, firearms trace analysis alerted ATF special agents in Greensboro, North Carolina to potential illegal firearms trafficking activity being conducted by an individual (Webb). Information indicated that a number of firearms recently recovered in crimes, by law enforcement in several States, had all passed through this subject. Investigation revealed that over the course of 2 years the subject, a former Federally licensed firearms dealer, had illegally trafficked over 3000 firearms of which more than 200 of those firearms were recovered by law enforcement in crimes ranging from illegal possession to homicide committed by **gang offenders, juveniles and violent criminals**. The subject pled guilty to numerous Federal firearms violations and was subsequently sentenced to 34 months in March 1997.

CASE EXAMPLE: The Elite Enterprise Investigation. In 1994, ATF special agents working in a task force with the Los Angeles Police Department recovered two new handguns from local gang members. The special agents traced the guns through the ATF National Tracing Center which revealed that both weapons had been purchased by the same FFL in the Los Angeles area. This trace information also showed that the FFL had purchased both of the guns from the same wholesaler. The special agents contacted the wholesaler and discovered that this FFL had purchased in excess of 600 handguns within the previous 6 months. Through the California Automated Firearm System the special agents learned that more than 450 of these guns were used in crimes by **youthful and juvenile gang members as well as other violent criminals** prior to being recovered by local police. These guns had been purchased from the FFL by local gang members and used in various crimes (murder, assault and battery on a police officer, armed robbery, etc.) throughout the area. The FFL was arrested by ATF and charged with numerous violations of federal firearms laws. The FFL was found guilty and subsequently sentenced to 24 months incarceration.

YCGII ILLEGAL FIREARMS TRAFFICKING CASE EXAMPLES

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CASE EXAMPLE: FOWLER, Michael Investigation: FOWLER, a two-time convicted felon, illegally trafficked handguns with obliterated serial numbers to several youths in Boston, Massachusetts. When apprehended with the firearms, the youths identified FOWLER as their source. Further investigation resulted in the undercover purchase of 12 handguns with obliterated serial numbers from FOWLER. FOWLER has been arrested and indicted for these offenses. It should be noted that one of FOWLER's prior convictions is from an ATF case where FOWLER provided false information to an FFL to illegally obtain firearms.

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TOTAL YCGII OPEN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS: 80

TOTAL YCGII INVESTIGATIVE FUNDS APPROVED/OBLIGATED: \$546,350

TOTAL CASE REPORTS SUBMITTED: 40

TOTAL DEFENDANTS RECOMMENDED FOR PROSECUTION: 73

TOTAL DEFENDANTS ARRESTED: 35 Federal - 7 State

TOTAL DEFENDANTS INDICTED: 33

TOTAL DEFENDANTS SENTENCED: 12

Bureau: Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Initiative: Illegal Firearms Trafficking - Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

Program: Illegal Firearms Trafficking (Disarming Violent Criminals; Gang Offenders, and Juveniles)

F. NARRATIVE JUSTIFICATION:

1. Explanation of the Base:

o Explanation of existing program and how it supports the mission/objectives of the bureau.

One of the primary missions of ATF is the reduction in violent crime. The Bureau has developed strategies that will provide the greatest impact on violent crime while maximizing its limited resources. The Illegal Firearms Trafficking program is a multilevel effort supported by the National Tracing Center, computer technology for information gathering and analysis, Federal, State and local training, and special agents involved in criminal investigations.

The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) is a component of ATF's national illegal firearms trafficking efforts and is designed to focus on: (1) reducing youth firearms violence and illegal firearms trafficking to gang offenders and youth; (2) making ATF's firearms trace capabilities and data more accessible to State and local law enforcement agencies to increase law enforcement's ability to trace all recovered crime guns and use the resulting data to develop local violence reduction strategies; and (3) coordinating State and local law enforcement efforts with ATF's efforts for a comprehensive approach to combating illegal firearms trafficking.

While the YCGII is primarily aimed at reducing the illegal youth firearms market, the lessons learned and practices developed in the project (e.g., comprehensive crime gun tracing, joint ATF/State and local law enforcement training programs, community level trace analysis reports and enabling State and local law enforcement to query Project LEAD through ATF) can be applied to ATF's national efforts to prevent the illegal trafficking of firearms to adult criminals and gang offenders.

- If this is an initiative needed to continue/expand work already underway, explain what has already been done.**

The initiative request draws from the lessons learned through the YCGII pilot conducted in 17 cities across the United States. During 1996 and 1997, ATF worked with authorities in Atlanta, GA, Baltimore, MD, Birmingham, AL, Boston, MA, Bridgeport, CT, Cleveland, OH, Inglewood, CA, Jersey City, NJ, Memphis, TN, Milwaukee, WI, New York, NY, Richmond, VA, St. Louis, MO, Salinas, CA, San Antonio, TX, Seattle, WA and Washington, DC to detail an enforcement effort where ATF and State and local law enforcement could work more closely to impact on the illegal trafficking of firearms to adults, youths, juveniles and gang offenders. The pilot YCGII program focused on the study of firearms trafficking patterns in the 17 selected cities and provided limited resources for the investigation and interdiction of firearms trafficking offenses.

In FY 1998, ATF will expand the YCGII program to a total of 32 cities, (the cities to be added are Chicago, IL, Los Angeles, CA, Detroit, MI, Philadelphia, PA, New Orleans, LA, Newark, NJ, Houston, TX, Dallas, TX, Miami, FL, San Francisco, CA, Phoenix, AZ, Nashville, TN, Kansas City, MO, Las Vegas, NV and Oakland, CA) and will dedicate personnel in 30 cities and at the National Tracing Center to support the YCGII. Efforts initiated during the pilot project in Inglewood, CA will be merged with Los Angeles, CA; likewise, efforts begun in Jersey City, NJ will be merged with Newark, New Jersey.

2. Explanation of the Initiative:

o Describe how the initiative would solve the problem stated above.

ATF has done several analyses to define the best approach to combatting illegal firearms trafficking. The analyses have resulted in a strategy comprised of several interrelated components. The following identifies those components and defines first year requirements.

Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing by State and Local Law Enforcement:

Funding is necessary to establish the electronic batch downloading of firearms trace requests for all recovered crime guns from 32 major city police departments to the ATF National Tracing Center (NTC). This funding would provide for software and travel expenses (@ \$17,000 per site) associated with the installation of electronic batch downloading. Further, 32 Pentium laptop computers with desk dock, ether net, and fax modem (\$5,000 each) will be needed to provide to the 32 police departments (1 per department) to facilitate batch downloading. Electronic batch downloading reduces data entry needs, thus reducing trace completion times and potential data entry errors. Electronic batch downloading allows for the processing of

more firearms trace requests at a reduced cost. Electronic batch downloading also facilitates comprehensive and thorough crime gun tracing, thus allowing for the efficient exchange of crime gun information between ATF and State and local law enforcement, an effective crime gun market analysis, and the development of criminal investigations through Project LEAD. To ensure that all firearms are traced, one data entry/clerical position is also funded for each participating department.

Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing by the NTC in Support of Law Enforcement:

Research indicates that law enforcement recovers approximately 250,000 crime guns annually. In fiscal year 96 the ATF NTC processed approximately 113,000 trace requests and in the first half of fiscal year 1997 the ATF NTC has processed approximately 90,000 trace requests. Currently, a firearms tracer completes 4,000 traces per year with each trace taking an average of 12 days. To meet the demands of the rapidly increasing rate of firearms trace requests and to reduce the average firearms trace completion time to 5 days (completing trace requests in under 5 days is not possible due to variables within the firearms industry beyond the control of the NTC), additional Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) will be necessary. The number of new FTE's needed to complete up to 250,000 firearms trace requests within 5 days is 3 special agents, 108 tracers and support personnel and 10 inspectors. The initiative phasing includes:

- ◆ 45 Firearms Tracers, bringing current complement of 35 to 80.
- ◆ 2 Special Agent/Project Officer positions to coordinate the NTC's support of law enforcement efforts.
- ◆ Additional contractor support to index out-of-business (OOB) records. (NOTE: More than 50 percent of all firearms traces involve an OOB record. The NTC currently houses the OOB records of over 400,000 former Federal firearms licensees (FFL), which involve more than 2,000,000 individual records. Since September 1994 (Brady Law) over 170,000 FFL's have gone out of business but only 67,000 have turned in their records. Further, it is estimated that an additional 15,000 FFL's will go out of business between now and December 1997. This may result in the NTC receiving the records of 118,000 FFL's. Unless these records are rapidly indexed, as much as 50 percent of all trace requests could be delayed while millions of records in boxes are hand searched for information. The 5 new contract personnel would be employed in the same method that was used to index the current 2,000,000 stored records on microfilm at the NTC, a method that earned the NTC a Vice Presidential Hammer Award in January 1997.)

NTC Crime Gun Analysis:

To further a unified State, local and Federal illegal firearms trafficking effort on a national level, resources are needed to provide three types of valuable trace analysis reports and begin establishment of the National Crime Gun Information Center (NCGIC), which will serve as a repository for all relevant crime gun data. The three types of trace analysis reports are as follows:

- (1) Annual and standardized community level trace analysis reports for those cities experiencing high rates of firearms-related violent crime (based on the Uniform Crime Report) and participating in comprehensive crime gun tracing. Community level trace analysis will permit Federal and State and local law enforcement to work together to formulate strategies that can impact on specific illegal firearms sources and trends identified allowing for maximum local impact and resource targeting. (NOTE: The YCGII Trace Analysis Reports are examples/models.)
- (2) Annual national level trace analysis reports based on the collective crime gun trace data received/developed at the NTC. These reports will be used to identify national illegal firearms trafficking patterns and trends for Federal law enforcement to focus resources as well as facilitate a wider understanding of illegal firearms trafficking among the law enforcement and law maker community. (NOTE: The ATF/Northeastern University studies are examples/models.)
- (3) Customized trace analysis reports to cities with special circumstances or problems (e.g., cities experiencing sudden spikes in armed gang or youth violence or firearms-related homicides such as those involved in the current Attorney General Special Cities Project.) These reports would be used in the same manner as the community level trace analysis reports but may include special/customized data analysis.

The request includes \$2.7 million for NTC automation, hardware, software, and contract support for a decision support system capable of generating the required analyses. In addition, Project LEAD will be placed on a mid-range platform and will incorporate additional indicators developed through Northeastern University thus creating an automated analysis tool. This system would automatically conduct all the information analysis for the investigator.

Personnel resources necessary to produce these valuable services for the 30 target cities include 5 Intelligence Research Specialists (additional analytical staff will be requested in follow-on fiscal years (2 special agent FTE's, 1 inspector, 3 analyst FTE's).

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Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply - Arresting Illegal Firearms Traffickers:

With the technology and information resources in place, special agent FTE's are necessary to perfect criminal cases against those individuals and organizations illegally trafficking in firearms to violent criminals, gang offenders, and juveniles. These special agents will coordinate efforts between firearms source and firearms market areas, pursuing Federal prosecution against the most prolific traffickers while coordinating with State and local law enforcement to impact on locally active traffickers and/or gang offenders (leaders) where effective State laws are available. Staffing levels to adequately conduct interstate surveillance are currently limited.

This initiative proposes the placement of 6 special agents and 1 inspector in 30 target cities. This cadre, together with six State and local law enforcement officers, will utilize both Federal and State laws and capabilities to perfect criminal cases against those individuals and organizations illegally trafficking in firearms to gang offenders, youths and juveniles. Full investigative resources will be provided to each task force city.

The task forces will target their efforts on interdicting the sources of, and markets for, firearms to youth and juvenile offenders. ATF agents will pursue Federal prosecution against the most prolific traffickers, while coordinating with State and local law enforcement to impact on locally active traffickers and/or gang offenders where effective State laws are available.

To fully support the task forces and hiring of additional ATF personnel, a cadre of 20 technical support positions will be dispersed in various areas of the Bureau (e.g. Office of Chief Counsel, Personnel, etc.)

Illegal Firearms Trafficking Investigation Training for ATF and State/Local Law Enforcement:

To ensure the new personnel are properly trained, additional resources are needed. A total of \$200,000 will be needed to mass produce a recently developed, comprehensive Illegal Firearms Trafficking Investigation Guidebook for distribution to the law enforcement community. The guidebook contains detailed instructions on how to identify firearms, trace firearms, conduct trafficking investigations and interdiction efforts, coordinate efforts with ATF, and access ATF's resources. An additional \$60,000 will be needed to produce and distribute a Project LEAD tutorial/operational video, and a National Tracing Center Services video, both of which will also be used as part of a Federal tracing and illegal firearms trafficking investigations course that will be developed and provided to all participating ATF personnel and 224 State/local officers and support personnel (6 officers from each

23

of the 32 cities to receive batch download firearms tracing capacity). In order to produce and offer this course 2 special agents, 1 program analyst, and 3 support personnel will be needed to produce "Train the Trainer" material that will produce three teams of instructors to teach the 3 - day course. Additionally, 23 FTE are required to provide training to new personnel. A total of 30 FTE will be required to train new ATF personnel and State and local participants.

3. Productivity savings:

- o Describe how any productivity savings would be generated.**

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**DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 20-1000-0-1-751	Pending Request	Proposed Amendment	Revised Estimate
Direct Obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	213	17	230
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	1		1
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	28		28
11.9 Total, personnel compensation.....	242	17	259
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	83	7	90
21 Travel and transportation of persons.....	16	6	22
22 Transportation of things.....	2	1	3
23.1 Rental payment to GSA.....	39	3	42
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	22	1	23
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	2		2
25.2 Other services.....	43	10	53
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	10	2	12
31.0 Equipment.....	38	13	51
99.9 Subtotal direct obligations.....	497	60	557
99.0 Reimbursable obligations.....	17		17
99.9 Total obligations.....	514		574

Personnel Summary

Identification code 20-1000-0-1-751	Pending Request	Proposed Amendment	Revised Estimate
Direct:			
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment.....	3,911	317	4,228
1005 Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	22		22
Reimbursable:			
Total compensable workyears:			
2001 Full-time equivalent employment.....	112		112
2005 Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	2		2

	Agents	Inspectors/ Others	Comp. Crime Gun	Rapid High Vol.	NTC Crim Gun	Breaking Chain	Training	GRAND TOTAL
Staffing	47,687	6,563 ✓						24,251
Other Costs (Above Staffing Costs):	15,041,000							
MOC 2100 - Travel	1,972 ✓	1,279 ✓	544				1,963	5,758
MOC 2200 - Transportation	322	174						496
MOC 2300 - Rent, Comm. & Util.	2,731	1,565						4,296
MOC 2400 - Printing	16	10					200	226
MOC 2500 - Other Services	3,389	983	1,280	180	1,800	2,340	90	10,062
MOC 2600 - Supplies	1,130	475					491	2,096
MOC 3100 - Equipment	11,061	942	160		900			13,063
TOTAL Costs	38,309	11,991	1,984	180	2,700	2,340	2,744	60,248
FTE	189	123						312

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Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative Expansion - Crime Prevention and Savings/Beneficial Fiscal Impact Statement

- In fiscal year 1996 ATF Field Division had on average 5 special agents dedicated full time to work illegal firearms trafficking. This equates to 105 full time special agents nationwide. These 105 special agents recommended 2,230 illegal firearms traffickers for prosecution. This equates to 21 defendants per special agent on average. (Trafficking cases are often multi-defendant.)
- On average, in the one year period prior to their recommendation for prosecution, these traffickers illegally trafficked 24 crime guns each. The total number of crime guns trafficked into the black market by the 2,230 defendants was 53,520. This equates to approximately 505 firearms per the defendants recommended per special agent. Analysis of current illegal firearms traffickers indicates that left unchecked an illegal firearms trafficker will continue his/her illegal activities for, on average, up to 5 years. Analysis also indicates the average prison sentence served by an illegal firearms trafficker is 3 years.
-
- By incarcerating for 3 years, 2,230 illegal firearms traffickers who trafficked 53,520 firearms annually, ATF's efforts will prevent these individuals from continuing their activities that would result in the further distribution of 160,560 crime guns over the course of 3 years. This further equates to the prevention of at least 160,560 firearms-related crimes at a cost to the American public of \$116.4 million. The cost figure is based on applying the National Institute of Justice average cost of crime figure of \$2,600 to each crime. This is a highly conservative figure that only accounts for property loss and does not take into consideration medical costs, lost wages, or court/prosecution costs. Further this \$116.4 million savings is after the cost of incarceration is factored out of the total savings. Currently the cost to incarcerate one inmate is \$45,000 per year. Moreover, this savings only assumes one crime per firearm illegally trafficked when in fact many of these firearms will be used in multiple crimes before being recovered by law enforcement.
- Based on the fact that in fiscal year 1996 one special agent dedicated to work illegal firearms trafficking produced 21 defendants, and that each defendant incarcerated prevents at least 72 firearms crimes and saves \$187,200 over three years of incarceration, the average special agent dedicated to work illegal firearms trafficking prevents a total of 1,512 firearms-related crimes and saves the American public \$561,000 in crime related costs per year.
- **Based on the foregoing, given 180 new special agents to investigate and incarcerate illegal firearms trafficker, ATF will prevent a minimum of 272,160 firearms-related crimes and save the American public \$197.3 million in crime related costs (even after the cost of incarceration is factored out of the savings).** The crimes prevented and costs savings are based on fiscal year 1996 analysis. The crimes prevented and cost savings should further increase with the funding of comprehensive crime gun tracing measures and National Tracing Center measures that will enable special agents to identify and incarcerate the most active illegal firearms traffickers and do so in greater numbers.

For an additional amount of \$60,250,000 for the necessary expenses of The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, including 317 Full Time Equivalent positions, and including, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the purchase of 189 police type sedans, for the investigation of illegal firearms trafficking and Youth Crime Gun Interdiction, of which, not to exceed \$6.0 million shall be available for the equipping and/or leasing of any vessel, vehicle, aircraft or conveyance for official use by a State or local law enforcement agency if the conveyance will be used in joint operations with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; payment of salaries to include overtime and benefits; travel, fuel, training, equipment, supply and other similar costs for any State or local law enforcement agency, to include sworn and support personnel, that are incurred in joint operations with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

12-Jun-97
 12:40 11 PM

Occupation: Law Enforcement Officer (Agent)
 Occupational Series: 1811

GRADE: GS-12/01

A GS-12/01 Salary for a Special Agent in FY 1996 is => \$44,458

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

189

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay): 3.1%

Inflation Rate (Pay): 2.5%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Adjustment	Annual Cost for Current Posn	Total Cost for Current Positions	XXXXXXXXXX Current Positions
11	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION								
	11.1	1113	Base Salary & Interim Geo Adj/Locality Pay	47,259	8,931,923	1,181	48,440	9,155,160	9,155,160
		1152	Other Overtime	160	30,240	4	164	30,996	30,996
		1153	Holiday & Sunday Pay	100	18,900	3	103	19,467	19,467
		1154	Cash Awards (Non-PMRS)	500	94,500	13	513	96,957	96,957
		1156	Night Pay Differential	85	16,065	2	87	16,443	16,443
		1159	Availability Pay	11,815	2,233,035	295	12,110	2,288,790	2,288,790
			Subtotal, Other Personnel Compensation	\$59,919	\$11,324,663	1,498	\$61,417	\$11,607,813	11,607,813
									0
			TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	\$59,919	\$11,324,663	1,498	\$61,417	\$11,607,813	11,607,813
									0
12	PERSONNEL BENEFITS								0
	12.1		Civilian Personnel Benefits						0
		A.	Employee Benefits						0
		1212	FELI (Life Insurance)	52	9,828	1	53	10,017	10,017
		1213	Health Insurance	2,704	511,056	68	2,772	523,908	523,908
		1214	FICA-OASDI	3,715	702,135	93	3,808	719,712	719,712
		1217	Retirement Contrib - FERS	14,355	2,713,095	359	14,714	2,780,946	2,780,946
		1218	Thrift Savings Plan - TSP	2,726	515,214	68	2,794	528,066	528,066
		1234	FICA-HIT (Medicare)	869	164,241	22	891	168,399	168,399
		1260	OPM per Capita	80	15,120	2	82	15,498	15,498
			Subtotal, Employee Benefits	\$24,501	\$4,630,689	613	\$25,114	\$4,746,546	4,746,546
									0
		B.	PCS-Related Benefits 1/						0
		1221	PCS/Temporary quarters (1:5 Ratio)	1,073	202,797		1,073	202,797	202,797
		1222	PCS/Real Estate (1:5 Ratio)	1,139	215,271		1,139	215,271	215,271
		1223	PCS/RITA (1:5 Ratio)	1,100	207,900		1,100	207,900	207,900
		1224	PCS/Relocation of Services (1:5 Ratio)	5,852	1,106,028		5,852	1,106,028	1,106,028
			Subtotal, PCS	\$9,164	\$1,731,996	\$0	\$9,164	\$1,731,996	1,731,996
									0
			TOTAL PERSONNEL BENEFITS	\$33,665	\$6,362,685	\$613	\$34,278	\$6,478,542	6,478,542
									0
			TOTAL, PAY & BENEFITS	\$93,584	\$17,687,348	\$2,111	\$95,695	\$18,086,355	18,086,355

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

12-Jun-97
 12:40 11 PM

Occupation: Law Enforcement Officer (Agent)
 Occupational Series: 1811

GRADE: GS-12/01

A GS-12/01 Salary for a Special Agent in FY 1996 is => \$44,458

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

189

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.1%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Adjustment	Annual Cost for Current Posn	Total Cost for Current Positions	XXXXXXXXXX Current Positions
21	TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS								0
21									0
	2111		Per Diem/Mision	1,499	283,311	-	1,499	283,311	283,311
	2113		Common Carrier/Mission [2 round trips]	1,186	224,154	-	1,186	224,154	224,154
	2115		GSA Car Rent/Mission	0	0	-	0	0	0
	2116		Other Travel/Mission	317	59,913	-	317	59,913	59,913
			[Taxi fares, tips, tolls, parking, official phone calls, telegrams, mass transpor.]						0
	2121		Per Diem/Training	5,135	970,515	(3,423)	1,712	970,515	323,568
	2122		POV Mileage/Training	85	16,065	(57)	28	16,065	5,292
	2123		Common Carrier/Training	1,407	265,923	(938)	469	265,923	88,641
	2126		Other Travel/Training	285	53,865	(190)	95	53,865	17,955
	213		PCS Travel (1.5 Ratio)	518	97,902	0	518	97,902	97,902
			Subtotal Travel - MOC 21	\$10,432	\$1,971,648	(\$4,608)	\$5,824	\$1,971,648	1,100,736
22	TRANSPORTATION								0
22									0
	2211		Federal Express	27	5,103		27	5,103	5,103
	2231		PCS Transportation of HHGs (1:5 Ratio)	\$1,676	316,764	-	1,676	316,764	316,764
	2200		Subtotal Transportation	\$1,703	\$321,867	\$0	\$1,703	\$321,867	321,867
23	RENT, COMM. & UTILITIES								0
23									0
	2311		RENT *	8,772	1,657,908	-	8,772	1,657,908	1,657,908
	2326		Commercial Parking	396	74,844	-	396	74,844	74,844
	2327		Radio Tower Rental	524	99,036	-	524	99,036	99,036
	2331		Postage	226	42,714	-	226	42,714	42,714
	2332		Local Telephone Service	1,035	195,615	-	1,035	195,615	195,615
	2334		FTS	1,228	232,092	-	1,228	232,092	232,092
	2336		Wireline Services - Government	1,453	274,617	-	1,453	274,617	274,617
	2353		Software Leases	261	49,329	-	261	49,329	49,329
	2362		Office Equipment Rental	437	82,593	-	437	82,593	82,593
	2363		Othe Equipment Rental (pagers)	120	22,680	-	120	22,680	22,680
			Subtotal Rent - MOC 23	\$14,452	\$2,731,428	\$0	\$14,452	\$2,731,428	2,731,428
25	OTHER SERVICES								0
25									0
	2500		Forensic/Technical Support 2/	1,800	340,200	-	1,800	340,200	340,200
	2510		ADP Services Commercial	5,193	981,477	-	5,193	981,477	981,477
	2511		ADP Services Government	368	69,552	-	368	69,552	69,552
	2520		Repair Services	2,025	382,725	-	2,025	382,725	382,725
	2533		Other Comm'l Contracts	1,066	201,474	0	1,066	201,474	201,474
			HIV Testing	834	157,626	-	834	157,626	157,626
			Drug Testing	82	15,498	-	82	15,498	15,498
			Health Impov Program	150	28,350	-	150	28,350	28,350
	2535		Purchase of Evidence	3,279	619,731	-	3,279	619,731	619,731
	2538		PCS/Storage of HHGs (1:5 Ratio)	873	164,997	-	873	164,997	164,997
	2545		Physical Examinations	328	61,992	(328)	0	61,992	0
	2550		Training	3,000	567,000	-	3,000		567,000
			Subtotal Other Services - MOC 25	\$17,932	\$3,389,148	(\$328)	\$14,604	\$2,822,148	2,760,156

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

12-Jun-97
 12:40:11 PM

Occupation: Law Enforcement Officer (Agent)
 Occupational Series: 1811

GRADE: GS-12/01

A GS-12/01 Salary for a Special Agent in FY 1996 is => \$44,458

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

189

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.1%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Adjustment	Annual Cost for Current Posn	Total Cost for Current Positions	Current Positions
26	SUPPLIES								0
26									0
		2612	Vehicle Supplies	1,749	330,561	-	1,749	330,561	330,561
		2621	Office and Other Admin Supplies	1,241	234,549	-	1,241	234,549	234,549
		2622	ADP Supplies	820	154,980	-	820	154,980	154,980
		2623	Laboratory Supplies	118	22,302	-	118	22,302	22,302
		2625	Investigative Supplies	783	147,987	-	783	147,987	147,987
		2626	Training Supplies	480	90,720	(380)	100	90,720	18,900
		2627	Radio & Telephone Supplies	165	31,185	-	165	31,185	31,185
		2629	Ammunition	623	117,747	-	623	117,747	117,747
			Subtotal Supplies - MOC 26	\$5,979	\$1,130,031	1/2 (\$380)	\$5,599	\$1,130,031	1,058,211
31	EQUIPMENT								0
31									0
		3111/2	Office Furniture & Fixtures	1,291	243,999	(1,033)	258	243,999	48,762
			File Cabinet (2 drawer)	85	16,065	(68)	17	16,065	3,213
			Desk	595	112,455	(476)	119	112,455	22,491
			Chair	240	45,360	(192)	48	45,360	9,072
			Floormat	57	10,773	(46)	11	10,773	2,079
			Bookcase	160	30,240	(128)	32	30,240	6,048
			Side Chair	154	29,106	(123)	31	29,106	5,859
		3131	Wireline Equipment	959	181,251	(767)	192	181,251	36,288
		3141/2	Radio Equipment	11,190	2,114,910	(8,952)	2,238	2,114,910	422,982
			Radio	6,250	1,181,250	(5,000)	1,250	1,181,250	236,250
			Handtalkie	4,940	933,660	(3,952)	988	933,660	186,732
			Fixed Station Equipment	500	94,500	(400)	100	94,500	18,900
		3151/2	ADP Hardware (PC) 3/	5,000	945,000	(4,000)	1,000	945,000	189,000
		3161/2	Special Investigative Equipment	21,393	4,043,277	(17,114)	4,279	4,043,277	808,731
		3170	Laboratory Equipment	192	36,288	(154)	38	36,288	7,182
		3182	Automobile (Police-Type)	18,000	3,402,000	(12,000)	6,000	3,402,000	1,134,000
			Subtotal Equipment - MOC 31	\$58,525	\$11,061,225	(\$44,420)	\$14,105	\$11,061,225	2,665,845
									0
									0
			TOTAL PAY & BENEFITS (minus PCS in MOC 12)	\$84,420	\$15,955,352	\$2,111	\$86,531	\$16,354,359	16,354,359
			TOTAL NON-PAY (includes MOC 12 for PCS)	\$118,187	\$22,337,343	(\$49,736)	\$68,451	\$21,770,343	12,370,239
									0
			GRAND TOTAL COST PER NEW AGENT	\$202,607	\$38,292,695	(\$47,625)	\$151,982	\$38,124,702	28,724,598

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

12-Jun-97
 12:40:11 PM

Occupation: Law Enforcement Officer (Agent)
 Occupational Series: 1811

GRADE: GS-12/01

A GS-12/01 Salary for a Special Agent in FY 1996 is => \$44,458

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

189

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay): 3.1%

Inflation Rate (Pay): 2.5%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Adjustment	Annual Cost for Current Posn	Total Cost for Current Positions	XXXXXXXXXXXX Current Positions
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FOOTNOTES:

1/ The FY 1997 PCS costs were calculated using the PCS report for pay period #07 in FY 1995. Since FY 1995 was used, it has been inflated by 3% (FY 1996 inflation rate) and then again by 3.1% (FY 1997 inflation rate). This ratio was also increased from a 1:6 ratio, to a 1:3 ratio, due to an increase in people moving.

2/ Forensic/Technical Support => 2/3 is for Enforcement for Firearms and Explosives technology.
 1/3 is for the Laboratory (FY 1996).

3/ PCs are approximately \$4,200 per computer.

Note: Rent for FY 1997 was calculated only by using the 3.1% inflation factor. Sharon May (Space Management), spoke with GSA and they did not anticipate Rent increasing very much. The Rent report for the 3rd quarter of FY 1995 was very close to applying the 3.1% increase, therefore, the percentage increase was used.

4/ The FY 1997 PCS cost were calculated using the PCS report for pay period #07 in FY 1995. Since FY 1995 was used, it has been inflated by 3% (FY 1996 inflation rate) and then again by 3.1% (FY 1997 inflation rate). The ratio was also increased from a 1:5 ratio to a 1:3 ratio, due to increase costs associated with PCS moves.

NON-RECURRING COSTS:

Note: Travel area was non-recurred at a rate of 50%.
 80% of Office Furniture and Fixtures was non-recurred. 4/5 of Radios, Handtalkie, ADP Hardware and 2/3 Automobile purchase were non-recurred.

	3 Agent 1.3 Ratio	6 Inspector 1.6 Ratio
5,054	1,685	842
5,365	1,788	894
5,179	1,726	863
27,552	9,184	4,592
43,150	14,383	7,192
2,440	813	407
7,892	2,631	1,315
4,109	1,370	685
\$57,591	\$19,197	\$9,599

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

Today: 13-Jun-97
 10:49:01 AM

Occupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & 'Other'
 Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

37,094

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

78

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0%

2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5%

3.1%

MOC	Category	BOC/BO	Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	PY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
11	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION									
	11.1	1113	Base Salary & Interim Geo Adj/Locality Pay	25,059	28,940	39,394	3,072,732	985	40,379	3,072,732
	11.5	1151	FLSA Overtime	2,022	2,022	2,022	157,716	51	2,073	157,716
		1152	Other Overtime	13	13	150	11,700	4	154	11,700
		1153	Holiday & Sunday Pay		0	50	3,900	1	51	3,900
		1154	Cash Awards (Non-PMRS)		0	400	31,200	10	410	31,200
		1156	Night Pay Differential		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1159	Availability Pay		0	0	0	0	0	0
			Subtotal, Other Personnel Compensation	\$27,094	\$30,975	\$42,016	\$3,277,248	\$1,051	\$43,067	\$3,277,248
			TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	\$27,094	\$30,975	\$42,016	\$3,277,248	\$1,051	\$43,067	\$3,277,248
12	PERSONNEL BENEFITS									
	12.1		Civilian Personnel Benefits							
		A.	Employee Benefits							
		1212	FEGLI (Life Insurance)	52	99	101	7,915	3	104	7,915
		1213	Health Insurance	2,704	2,704	2,772	216,185	69	2,841	216,185
		1214	FICA-OASDI	1,680	1,720	1,763	137,514	44	1,807	137,514
		1215	COLA		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1217	Retirement Contrib - FERS	2,857	2,787	2,857	222,821	71	2,928	222,821
		1218	Thrift Savings Plan - TSP	1,140	1,302	1,335	104,095	33	1,368	104,095
		1232	FICA Temporary		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1234	FICA-HIT (Medicare)	393	400	410	31,980	10	420	31,980
		1241	Overseas Allowance		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1242	Foreign Post (COLA)		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1250	FEPCA Discretionary Pay		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1251	Retention Allowance		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1252	Recruitment Bonus		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1253	Relocation Bonus		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1254	Foreign Language Bonus		0	0	0	0	0	0
		1260	OPM per Capita	80	0	80	6,240	80	160	6,240
		1270	Public Transportation Incentive		0	0	0	0	0	0
			Subtotal, Employee Benefits	\$8,906	\$9,012	\$9,318	\$726,749	\$311	\$9,628	\$726,750
		B.	PCS- Related Benefits 1/							
		1221	PCS/Temporary quarters (1:6 Ratio)	894	0	894	69,732	-	-	69,732
		1222	PCS/Real Estate (1:6 Ratio)	950	0	950	74,100	-	-	74,100
		1223	PCS/RITA (1:6 Ratio)	917	0	917	71,526	-	-	71,526
		1224	PCS/Relocation of Services (1:6 Ratio)	4,876	0	4,876	380,328	-	-	380,328
			Subtotal, PCS	\$7,637	\$0	\$7,637	\$595,686	\$0	\$0	\$595,686
			TOTAL PERSONNEL BENEFITS	\$16,543	\$9,012	\$16,955	\$1,322,435	\$311	\$9,628	\$1,322,436
			TOTAL PAY & BENEFITS	\$43,637	\$39,987	\$58,971	\$4,599,683	\$1,362	\$52,695	\$4,599,684

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

Today: 13-Jun-97
 10:49:01 AM

Occupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & 'Other'
 Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

\$7,094

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

78

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0% 2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5% 3.1%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	PY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
21	TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS								
	21								
		2111 Per Diem/Mission Travel	11,234	0	3,248	253,344	-	3,248	253,344
		2121 Training Travel/Per Diem	4,393	0	3,456	269,568	(2,302)	1,154	
		213 PCS Travel (1:3 Ratio)	432	432	432	33,696	0	432	33,696
		2141 Conference Travel		0	0	0	0	0	0
		2151 Administrative Travel		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal Travel - MOC 21	\$16,059	\$432	\$7,136	\$556,608	(\$2,302)	\$4,402	\$253,344
22	TRANSPORTATION								
	22								
		2210 CLB Transportation (FEDEX/UPS)		0	27	2,106	500	527	
		2231 PCS Transportation of HHGs (1:6 Ratio)	1,397	0	1,397	108,966	1,397	2,794	108,966
		Subtotal Transportation - MOC 22	\$1,397	\$0	\$1,424	\$111,072	\$1,897	\$3,321	\$108,966
23	RENT, COMM. & UTILITIES								
	23								
		2311 RENT *	8,491	0	8,772	684,216		8,772	684,216
		2322 Commercial Rent		0	0	0		0	
		2326 Commercial Parking		0	0	0		0	
		2327 Radio Site Rental		0	0	0		0	
		2331 Postage	226	0	226	17,628		226	17,628
		2332 Local Telephone Service	1,035	0	1,035	80,730		1,035	80,730
		2334 FTS	1,128	0	1,228	95,784		1,228	95,784
		2335 Wireline Services/Commercial		0	0	0		0	0
		2336 Wireline Services/Treasury		0	1,453	113,334		1,453	113,334
		2341 Utilities		0	0	0		0	0
		2353 Software Rentals		0	261	20,358		261	20,358
		2362 Office Equipment Rental	437	0	437	34,086		437	34,086
		2363 Office Equipment Rental (papers)		0	120	9,360		120	9,360
		Subtotal Rent - MOC 23	\$11,317	\$0	\$13,532	\$1,055,496	\$0	\$13,532	\$1,055,496
24	PRINTING								
	2400			0	\$345		\$0	345	26,910
		Subtotal Printing - MOC 24		\$0	\$345	\$0	\$0	\$345	\$26,910

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

Today: 13-Jun-97
 10:49:01 AM

Occupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & 'Other'
 Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

\$7,094

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

78

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0% 2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5% 3.1%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	PY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
25	OTHER SERVICES									
25										
	2500		Forensic/Technical Support		0	601	46,878		601	46,878
	2510		ADP Services/Commercial		0	5,193	405,054		5,193	405,054
	2511		ADP Services/Treasury Payroll		0	368	28,704		368	28,704
	2520		Repair Services		0	1,200	93,600		1,200	93,600
	2533		Other Commercial Contracts		0	1,066	83,148	0	1,066	83,148
			HIV Testing		0	834	65,052		834	65,052
			Drug Testing		0	82	6,396		82	6,396
			Health Improvement Program		0	150	11,700		150	11,700
	2534		Seizure and Sale Expenses		0	0	0		0	0
	2535		Purchase of Evidence		0	0	0		0	0
	2536		Consultant Contracts		0	0	0		0	0
	2537		Aircraft Rental		0	0	0		0	0
	2538		PCS/Storage of HHGs (1.5 Ratio)	727	0	606	47,268		606	47,268
	2541		GSA Extra Services		0	0	0		0	0
	2543		Health Services		0	0	0		0	0
	2544		Health Club Memberships		0	150	11,700		150	11,700
	2545		Physical Examinations / Other Government Contracts		0	0	0		0	0
	2550		Employee Training		0	3,000	234,000		3,000	234,000
	2560		Representative Fund		0	0	0		0	0
	2570		Interest Payments Fees		0	0	0		0	0
	2575		Lost Payment Discount Fees		0	0	0		0	0
	2597		Diners Club ATM Fees		0	0	0		0	0
	2598		Credit Card Fees		0	0	0		0	0
	2599		Traveler's Check Fees		0	0	0		0	0
			Subtotal Other Services - MOC 25	727	\$0	\$12,184	\$950,352	\$0	\$12,184	\$950,352

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission

Cost Model

Today: 13-Jun-97
10:49:01 AMOccupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & 'Other'
Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

37,094

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

78

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0%

3.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5%

3.1%

MOC	Category	BOC/BO	Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	FY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
26	SUPPLIES	26								
	2611		Aircraft Supplies		0	0	0		0	0
	2612		Vehicle Supplies		0	0	0		0	0
	2621		Office and Other Admin Supplies	2,061	0	2,123	165,581	-	2,123	165,581
	2623		Laboratory Supplies		0	118	9,204	-	118	9,204
	2624		Subscriptions	718	0	740	57,684	-	740	57,684
	2625		Investigative Supplies	312	0	321	25,066	0	321	25,067
			Protective Goggles, Hat, Patch, Duffle Bag	28	0	29	2,250	-	29	2,250
			Protective Clothing	29	0	30	2,330	-	30	2,330
			Rubber Boots	58	0	60	4,660	-	60	4,660
			Tape, Flashlight, Range Finder	197	0	203	15,827	-	203	15,827
	2626		Training Supplies	265	0	273	21,290	0	273	21,290
	2627		Radio Supplies		0	0	0		0	0
	2628		Wireline Supplies		0	0	0		0	0
	2629		Training Supplies (CE) / Ammunition		0	0	0		0	0
	2699		Undistributed Credit Card Charges		0	0	0		0	0
			Subtotal Supplies - MOC 26	\$3,356	\$0	\$3,576	\$278,825	\$0	\$3,575	\$278,826
33	EQUIPMENT	31								
	3101		Library Books		0	0	0			
	3111/2		Office Furniture & Fixtures	1,321	0	1,361	106,129	(1,089)	272	106,129
			File Cabinet (2 drawer)	85	0	88	6,829	(70)	18	6,829
			Desk	595	0	613	47,802	(490)	123	47,802
			Chair	240	0	247	19,282	(198)	49	19,282
			Floormat	57	0	59	4,579	(47)	12	4,579
			Bookcase	184	0	190	14,783	(152)	38	14,783
			Side Chair	160	0	165	12,854	(132)	33	12,854
	3113		Office Furniture and Fixtures Leased		0	0	0			
	3121/2		Office Equipment	478	0	492	38,403	(394)	98	38,402
			Tape Recorder	439	0	452	35,269	(362)	90	35,269
			Hand Calculator	39	0	40	3,133	(32)	8	3,133
	3123		Office Equipment Leased		0	0	0			
	3131/2		Wireline Equipment		0	959	74,802		0	0
	3141/2		Radio Equipment		0	0	0	0	0	0
			Radio		0	0	0		0	0
			Handtalkie		0	0	0		0	0
	3150		ADP Hardware (PC)	5,000	0	5,150	401,700	(3,090)	2,060	401,700
	3161/2		Special Investigative Equipment		0	0	0			0
	3163		Special Investigative Equipment Leased		0	0	0			0
	3171/2		Laboratory Equipment		0	192	14,976			14,976
	3173		Laboratory Equipment Leased		0	0	0			0
	3182		Automobile (Police-Type) / Motor Vehicle		0	0	0			0
	3191/2		Training Equipment		0	0	0			0
			Subtotal Equipment - MOC 31	\$4,799	\$0	\$8,155	\$636,010	(\$4,572)	\$2,431	\$561,207
			TOTAL PAY & BENEFITS (minus PCS in MOC 12)	\$36,000	\$39,987	\$51,334	\$4,003,997	\$1,362	\$52,695	\$4,003,998
			TOTAL PAY & BENEFITS (includes PCS in MOC 12)	\$43,637	\$39,987	\$58,971	\$4,599,683	\$1,362	\$52,695	\$4,599,684
			TOTAL BENEFITS (minus PCS in MOC 12)	\$8,906	\$9,012	\$9,318	\$726,749	\$311	\$9,628	\$726,750
			TOTAL NON-PAY (includes PCS in MOC 12)	\$47,292	\$432	\$53,989	\$4,184,049	(\$4,977)	\$39,790	\$3,830,787
			GRAND TOTAL COST PER NEW INSPECTOR/OTHER	\$83,292	\$40,419	\$105,323	\$8,188,046	(\$3,615)	\$92,485	\$7,834,785

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

Today: 13-Jun-97
 10:49:01 AM

Occupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & 'Other'
 Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

37,094

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

78

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0%

2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5%

3.1%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	FY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
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FOOTNOTES:

1/ The FY 1997 PCS costs were calculated using the PCS report for pay period #07 in FY 1995. Since FY 1995 was used, it has been inflated by 3% (FY 1996 inflation rate) and then again by 3.1% (FY 1997 inflation rate). This ratio was also increased from a 1:12 ratio, to a 1:6 ratio, due to an increase in people moving.

NON-RECURRING COSTS:

Note: 1/4 of the costs associated with MOC 21 (Travel) was non-recurring.
 100% of Office Furniture and Fixtures was non-recurring.
 1/3 of Tape Recorders, Hand Calculators and ADP Hardware (PC) was non-recurring.
 [This is consistent with the Agent model].

	Current Cost for PCS, per move Ratio of PP#7.9FY 1995	3 Agent 1:3 Ratio	6 Inspector 1:6 Ratio
1221	5,054	1,685	842
1222	5,365	1,788	894
1223	5,179	1,726	863
1224	27,552	9,184	4,592
Subtotal MOC 12	43,150	14,383	7,192
213	2,440	813	407
2231	7,892	2,631	1,315
2538	4,109	1,370	685
TOTAL:	\$57,591	\$19,197	\$9,599

Revised: August 12, 1996

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

 Today: 13-Jun-97
 10:50:00 AM

 Occupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & 'Other'
 Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

37,094

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

45

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0% 2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5% 3.1%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	FY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
11	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION									
	11.1	1113	Base Salary & Interim Geo Adj/Locality Pay	25,059	28,940	25,059	1,127,655	626	25,685	1,127,655
	11.5	1151	FLSA Overtime	2,022	2,022	2,022	90,990	51	2,073	90,990
		1152	Other Overtime	13	13	13	585	0	13	585
		1153	Holiday & Sunday Pay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1154	Cash Awards (Non-PMRS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1156	Night Pay Differential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1159	Availability Pay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Subtotal, Other Personnel Compensation	\$27,094	\$30,975	\$27,094	\$1,219,230	\$677	\$27,771	\$1,219,230
	TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION			\$27,094	\$30,975	\$27,094	\$1,219,230	\$677	\$27,771	\$1,219,230
12	PERSONNEL BENEFITS									
	12.1	Civilian Personnel Benefits								
		A.	Employee Benefits							
		1212	FEGLI (Life Insurance)	52	99	52	2,340	1	53	2,340
		1213	Health Insurance	2,704	2,704	2,704	121,680	68	2,772	121,680
		1214	FICA-OASDI	1,680	1,720	1,680	75,600	42	1,722	75,600
		1215	COLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1217	Retirement Contrib - FERS	2,857	2,787	2,857	128,565	71	2,928	128,565
		1218	Thrift Savings Plan - TSP	1,140	1,302	1,140	51,300	29	1,169	51,300
		1232	FICA Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1234	FICA-HIT (Medicare)	393	400	393	17,685	10	403	17,685
		1241	Overseas Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1242	Foreign Post (COLA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1250	FEPCA Discretionary Pay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1251	Retention Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1252	Recruitment Bonus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1253	Relocation Bonus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1254	Foreign Language Bonus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1260	OPM per Capita	80	0	80	3,600	80	160	3,600
		1270	Public Transportation Incentive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Subtotal, Employee Benefits	\$8,906	\$9,012	\$8,906	\$400,770	\$301	\$9,207	\$400,770
		B.	PCS-Related Benefits 1/							
		1221	PCS/Temporary quarters (1:6 Ratio)	894	0	894	40,230	-	-	40,230
		1222	PCS/Real Estate (1:6 Ratio)	950	0	950	42,750	-	-	42,750
		1223	PCS/RITA (1:6 Ratio)	917	0	917	41,265	-	-	41,265
		1224	PCS/Relocation of Services (1:6 Ratio)	4,876	0	4,876	219,420	-	-	219,420
			Subtotal, PCS	\$7,637	\$0	\$7,637	\$343,665	\$0	\$0	\$343,665
	TOTAL PERSONNEL BENEFITS			\$16,543	\$9,012	\$16,543	\$744,435	\$301	\$9,207	\$744,435
	TOTAL PAY & BENEFITS			\$43,637	\$39,987	\$43,637	\$1,963,665	\$978	\$36,978	\$1,963,665

Revised: August 12, 1996

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

 Today: 13-Jun-97
 10:50:00 AM

 Occupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & 'Other'
 Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

\$7,094

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

45

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0%

2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5%

3.1%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	FY FY1997 Estimates	FY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
21	TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS									
	21									
		2111	Per Diem/Mission Travel	11,234	0	11,234	505,530	-	11,234	505,530
		2121	Training Travel/Per Diem	4,393	0	4,393	197,685	(2,926)	1,467	
		213	PCS Travel (1:3 Ratio)	432	432	432	19,440	0	432	19,440
		2141	Conference Travel		0		0	0	0	0
		2151	Administrative Travel		0		0	0	0	0
			Subtotal Travel - MOC 21	\$16,059	\$432	\$16,059	\$722,655	(\$2,926)	\$12,701	\$505,530
22	TRANSPORTATION									
	22									
		2210	CLB Transportation (FEDEX/UPS)		0		0	500	500	
		2231	PCS Transportation of HHGs (1:6 Ratio)	1,397	0	1,397	62,865	1,397	2,794	62,865
			Subtotal Transportation - MOC 22	\$1,397	\$0	\$1,397	\$62,865	\$1,897	\$3,294	\$62,865
23	RENT, COMM. & UTILITIES									
	23									
		2311	RENT *	8,491	0	8,491	382,095		8,491	382,095
		2322	Commercial Rent		0		0		0	
		2326	Commercial Parking		0		0		0	
		2327	Radio Site Rental		0		0		0	
		2331	Postage	226	0	226	10,170		226	10,170
		2332	Local Telephone Service	1,035	0	1,035	46,575		1,035	46,575
		2334	FTS	1,128	0	1,128	50,760		1,128	50,760
		2335	Wireline Services/Commercial		0		0		0	0
		2336	Wireline Services/Treasury		0		0		0	0
		2341	Utilities		0		0		0	0
		2353	Software Rentals		0		0		0	0
		2362	Office Equipment Rental	437	0	437	19,665		437	19,665
		2363	Office Equipment Rental (papers)		0		0		0	0
			Subtotal Rent - MOC 23	\$11,317	\$0	\$11,317	\$509,265	\$0	\$11,317	\$509,265
24	PRINTING									
	2400				0		\$0	\$0	0	0
			Subtotal Printing - MOC 24		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission

Cost Model

Today: 13-Jun-97
10:50:00 AM

Occupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & 'Other'
Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

\$7,094

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

45

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0%

2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5%

3.1%

MOC	Category	BOC/BO	Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	FY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
25	OTHER SERVICES	25								
		2500	Forensic/Technical Support		0	0	0		0	0
		2510	ADP Services/Commercial		0	0	0		0	0
		2511	ADP Services/Treasury Payroll		0	0	0		0	0
		2520	Repair Services		0	0	0		0	0
		2533	Other Commercial Contracts		0	0	0	0	0	0
			HIV Testing		0	0	0		0	0
			Drug Testing		0	0	0		0	0
			Health Improvement Program		0	0	0		0	0
		2534	Seizure and Sale Expenses		0	0	0		0	0
		2535	Purchase of Evidence		0	0	0		0	0
		2536	Consultant Contracts		0	0	0		0	0
		2537	Aircraft Rental		0	0	0		0	0
		2538	PCS/Storage of HHGs (1:5 Ratio)	727	0	727	32,715		727	32,715
		2541	GSA Extra Services		0	0	0		0	0
		2543	Health Services		0	0	0		0	0
		2544	Health Club Memberships		0	0	0		0	0
		2545	Physical Examinations / Other Government Contracts		0	0	0		0	0
		2550	Employee Training		0	0	0		0	0
		2560	Representative Fund		0	0	0		0	0
		2570	Interest Payments Fees		0	0	0		0	0
		2575	Lost Payment Discount Fees		0	0	0		0	0
		2597	Diners Club ATM Fees		0	0	0		0	0
		2598	Credit Card Fees		0	0	0		0	0
		2599	Traveler's Check Fees		0	0	0		0	0
			Subtotal Other Services - MOC 25	\$727	\$0	\$727	\$32,715	\$0	\$727	\$32,715

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission

Cost Model

Today: 13-Jun-97
10:50:00 AM

41

Occupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & Other
Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

37,094

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

45

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0% 2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.4% 3.1%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	FY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
26	SUPPLIES	26								
	2611		Aircraft Supplies		0		0		0	
	2612		Vehicle Supplies		0		0		0	
	2621		Office and Other Admin Supplies	2,061	0	2,061	92,745		2,061	92,745
	2623		Laboratory Supplies		0		0		0	
	2624		Subscriptions	718	0	718	32,310		718	32,310
	2625		Investigative Supplies	312	0	312	14,040		312	14,040
			Protective Goggles, Hat, Patch, Duffle Bag	28	0	28	1,260		28	1,260
			Protective Clothing	29	0	29	1,305		29	1,305
			Rubber Boots	58	0	58	2,610		58	2,610
			Tape, Flashlight, Range Finder	197	0	197	8,865		197	8,865
	2626		Training Supplies	265	0	1,265	56,925		1,265	56,925
	2627		Radio Supplies		0		0		0	
	2628		Wireline Supplies		0		0		0	
	2629		Training Supplies (CE) / Ammunition		0		0		0	
	2699		Undistributed Credit Card Charges		0		0		0	
			Subtotal Supplies - MOC 26	\$3,356	\$0	\$4,356	\$196,020	\$0	\$4,356	\$196,020
31	EQUIPMENT	31								
	3101		Library Books		0		0			
	3111/2		Office Furniture & Fixtures	1,321	0	1,321	59,445	(1,037)	264	59,445
			File Cabinet (2 drawer)	45	0	45	3,825	(68)	17	3,825
			Desk	595	0	595	26,775	(476)	119	26,775
			Chair	240	0	240	10,800	(192)	48	10,800
			Floor mat	57	0	57	2,565	(46)	11	2,565
			Bookcase	184	0	184	8,280	(147)	37	8,280
			Side Chair	160	0	160	7,200	(128)	32	7,200
	3113		Office Furniture and Fixtures Leased		0		0			
	3121/2		Office Equipment	478	0	478	21,510	(382)	96	21,510
			Tape Recorder	439	0	439	19,755	(351)	88	19,755
			Hand Calculator	39	0	39	1,755	(31)	8	1,755
	3123		Office Equipment Leased		0		0			
	3131/2		Wireline Equipment		0		0		0	
	3141/2		Radio Equipment		0		0	0	0	
			Radio		0		0		0	
			Handtalkie		0		0		0	
	3150		ADP Hardware (PC)	5,000	0	5,000	225,000	(3,000)	2,000	225,000
	3161/2		Special Investigative Equipment		0		0			
	3163		Special Investigative Equipment Leased		0		0			
	3171/2		Laboratory Equipment		0		0			
	3173		Laboratory Equipment Leased		0		0			
	3182		Automobile (Police-Type) / Motor Vehicle		0		0			
	3191/2		Training Equipment		0		0			
			Subtotal Equipment - MOC 31	\$6,799	\$0	\$6,799	\$305,955	(\$4,439)	\$2,360	\$305,955
			TOTAL PAY & BENEFITS (includes PCS in MOC 12)	\$36,000	\$39,987	\$36,000	\$1,620,000	\$978	\$36,978	\$1,620,000
			TOTAL PAY & BENEFITS (includes PCS in MOC 12)	\$43,637	\$39,987	\$43,637	\$1,963,665	\$978	\$36,978	\$1,963,665
			TOTAL BENEFITS (includes PCS in MOC 12)	\$8,906	\$9,012	\$8,906	\$400,770	\$301	\$9,207	\$400,770
			TOTAL NON-PAY (includes PCS in MOC 12)	\$47,292	\$432	\$48,292	\$2,173,140	(\$5,468)	\$34,755	\$1,956,015
			GRAND TOTAL COST PER NEW INSPECTOR/OTHER	\$83,292	\$40,419	\$84,292	\$3,793,140	(\$4,490)	\$71,733	\$3,576,015

Revised: August 12, 1996

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FY 1998 Departmental Budget Submission
 Cost Model

Today: 13-Jun-97
 10:30:00 AM

Occupation: Regulatory Enforcement (Inspector) & 'Other'
 Occupational Series: 1854

GRADE: GS-11/01

A GS-11 Salary for an Inspector in FY 1996 is

37,694

NUMBER OF NEW POSITIONS:

45

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0%

2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5%

3.1%

MOC	Category	SOC/BO	Description	Last year's cost model 97 Estimates	FY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Pos	Annual Cost For Current Positions
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FOOTNOTES:

1/ The FY 1997 PCS costs were calculated using the PCS report for pay period #07 in FY 1995. Since FY 1995 was used, it has been inflated by 3% (FY 1996 inflation rate) and then again by 3.1% (FY 1997 inflation rate). This ratio was also increased from a 1:12 ratio, to a 1:6 ratio, due to an increase in people moving.

NON-RECURRING COSTS:

Note: 1/4 of the costs associated with MOC 21 (Travel) was non-recurring.
 100% of Office Furniture and Fixtures was non-recurring.
 1/3 of Tape Recorders, Hand Calculators and ADP Hardware (PC) was non-recurring.
 [This is consistent with the Agent model].

	Current Cost for PCS, per move Rate as of PP#7 9FY 1995	3		6	
		Agent 1.3 Ratio	Inspector 1.6 Ratio	Agent 1.3 Ratio	Inspector 1.6 Ratio
1221	5,054	1,685	842		
1222	5,365	1,788	894		
1223	5,179	1,726	863		
1224	27,552	9,184	4,592		
Subtotal MOC 12	43,150	14,383	7,192		
213	2,440	813	407		
2231	7,892	2,631	1,315		
2538	4,102	1,370	685		
TOTAL:	\$57,591	\$19,197	\$9,599		