

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	ATF Treasury Proposal (1 page)	07/09/1997	b(7)(E)
002. paper	re: ATF Youth Gun Interdiction Initiative (2 pages)	00/00/0000	b(7)(E)
003. paper	re: ATF Youth Gun Interdiction Initiative (6 pages)	00/00/0000	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 17179

FOLDER TITLE:

YCGII [Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative] Expansion [1]

2016-0931-S

rc2355

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

\$15 Million add-on for Gun Enforcement Agents

- The DPC advocated and won these funds for ATF gun enforcement agents.
 - At \$161,283 per agent (OMB-Mgt negotiated price, including all ATF proposed built-in costs except extra rent and ADP equipment), this means 93 agents.
- The reason for this can be summed up in the following table:

FY93	2,040
FY94	1,973
FY95	1,888
FY96	1,861
FY97	1,777
FY98	1,789
FY99	1,878 (est.)

The goal is to rebuild ATF agent strength, in particular for firearms enforcement.
- Although Treasury had requested \$14.4 for additional gun enforcement purposes (including \$4.2 for YCGII and \$10.2 for Brady), the DPC specifically did *not* provide the \$15m for these purposes.
- Instead, the DPC considered four purposes which it expects us to balance persuasively in the budget request:
 - Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (trafficking);
 - Gun show enforcement (trafficking and range of crimes);
 - Brady-related investigations (range of non-trafficking cases); and
 - Project Exile/Achilles type enforcement (felons-in-possession, armed career criminal), perhaps under a modified description name because of ATF/Admin. concerns about this approach.
- **YCGII.** *I recommend we increase the YCGII cities from 5 to at least 10.*
6 agents per city @ \$161,283 = \$4,839,000 x 2 = \$9,677,000.

The FY99 budget includes \$11m (rolled over from the Asset Forfeiture Fund money) for NTC expenses including *tracing batch downloading* for 20-27 cities. (21 of the FY98 27 cities are now completed.); the President will announce the *new cities for tracing* with the release of the 1998 YCGII Report. This leaves open the question, what can he announce for *FY2000 agents* to follow up on the trace information. Even at 10 cities, we will have to finesse about the other 10 which will be tracing comprehensively.

- Including the \$7m of YCGII funds already in the budget, this leaves \$12.3 for the other 3 purposes.
- I recommend that ATF allocate this \$12.3 for gun show, Brady, and "other enforcement relating to criminals with firearms," or something general like that which captures ATF's critical ACC/ANT jurisdiction. Patti Golupo has done some work on the geographic dispersion of gun shows and can provide information about where this enforcement is most needed. Brady and "other" could be linked, since both are about criminals.

\$15 Million Add-On for Firearms Enforcement

The proposal indicates that in addition to approved enhancements in FY00, chiefly \$7M for YCGII expansion to 5 additional cities, another \$15M is supported for firearms enforcement, mainly to rebuild special agent FTE lost to attrition since FY93.

Treasury had originally requested \$14.4 for additional firearms enforcement purposes. However, the DPC did not specifically approve these, and requested consideration for a wider range of firearms issues currently at hand.

Several areas of concern, YCGII, Gun Shows, Brady and "Exile" can be readily balanced. The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, as stated, will go back to 10 cities instead of 5 for FY00, providing an increase of 30 special agents. The original number of \$4.2M would still accommodate this increase in projects. Of course, this program touches on both aspect of primary ATF firearms programs involving trafficking and possession offenses.

Without getting into "new" or reinventing existing programs, the balance of the increase can go between enhancement to the Achilles program and Firearms trafficking. The Gun Shows are obviously split between these two areas of concern, as in many states they are a significant source of supply directly to prohibited persons. The bulk of "Brady" follow-up is chiefly concerned with prohibited possession. ATF can identify those areas where the gun shows are frequent events, and we are already aware of the states where the Brady follow-up is increasing the workload.

The question of terminology with "Exile" versus other appellations is not that significant. The Achilles program, as mentioned, is a focus on prohibited possession. When the DOJ several years ago wanted to focus on prosecution of firearms offenses, they termed it "TriggerLock". Again, this was mainly possession type offenses. ATF, by field division, is routinely aware of the judicial districts where prosecution is more aggressive, and the resulting workload significant. It would not be that difficult to identify and provide additional agents to these areas, or for that matter to increase the Violent Crime Coordinator slots to provide this Achilles/Triggerlock/Exile focus.

Overall, the balance could be split at \$6.8M for additional Achilles positions which would provide support for both "Exile" type projects and Brady followup and \$4.0M for increased trafficking support, chiefly Gun Show enforcement.

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
(ENFORCEMENT POLICY)

Phone: (202) 622-0300

Fax: (202) 622-7301

Date: 12/8/98

Page 1 of

TO: Jose ~~Wade~~ Corder

FAX: 456-7028

FROM: Susan Ginsburg

SUBJECT:

MESSAGE:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Special Agent Onduty Levels (All Sources)
FY 1993 through FY 1999 (EOY)

<u>FY</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY 93	2,040
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DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
(ENFORCEMENT POLICY)**

Phone: (202) 622-0300

Fax: (202) 622-7301

Date: 12/10/98

Page 1 of 3

TO: Jose Cerda

FAX: 202/456-7028

**FROM: David Medina
DAS (Enforcement Policy)**

SUBJECT: Initiatives Sent to Domestic Policy Council

MESSAGE:

**Treasury Enforcement:
Initiatives Sent to Domestic Policy Council**

1. Guns- Brady Enforcement and Youth Crime Gun Interdiction (and other Anti-Trafficking Programs)

Treasury's request to OMB included \$10,032,000 for enforcement of the Brady Law, which was the subject of a radio address by the President this past Saturday, December 5. The Brady request in the ATF budget will better enable ATF to meet the enforcement challenges arising from one of the cornerstones of the President's firearms policy. Such enforcement challenges, including the investigation and prosecution of felons and others attempting to illegally purchase weapons, will only increase now that the FBI's instant check system has come on line.

Even with the additional funding, ATF will be hard pressed to follow up on all significant cases involving the attempted purchase of weapons by felons and other prohibited persons. We will not be in a position to respond in any significant way if the current request is not funded.

Similarly, we will not be able to expand the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) to five additional cities if our request of \$11,000,000 is not fulfilled. As you know, both the initial launching of the YCGII, as well as its first year report, were announced by the President, and its second year report currently is on the schedule for White House announcement next February. We believe that OMB will find funding for YCGII, but we will need DPC support in the event funding is not available.

As the DPC has stressed, the YCGII and related gun tracing and anti-trafficking programs are invaluable to long term reductions in weapons trafficking and violence reduction programs; they prevent weapons from falling into the wrong hands in the first place, rather than relying on arrests after the fact. Our plans for such programs will be jeopardized if we do not fulfill ATF's current request.

2. Drugs and Money Laundering

We also need to adequately fund the Administration's counter-drug and anti-money laundering efforts.

As to counter-drug efforts, which have been criticized in the past, Customs has put forward an anti-smuggling plan that will allow for more thorough and frequent examinations at the borders - while actually decreasing the overall waiting times for legitimate traffic. This plan, which would involve the deployment of more inspectors, agents and other personnel, as well as the procurement and use of better x-ray and other technology, would cost \$62,628,000.

Treasury has made anti-money laundering efforts one of its highest law enforcement priorities. Congress also has recognized the importance of this mission, and has tasked Treasury with development of a national anti-money laundering strategy.

As the Casablanca case showed, one of the best ways to get at drug traffickers and other criminals is by tying the illicit profits back to them. As a critical part of these efforts, Customs has submitted an anti-money laundering request of \$29,400,000.

3. Counterfeiting and Other Financial Crimes

Of vital importance are anti-counterfeiting and other financial crimes. The Secret Service reports that it needs \$13,616,000 to better investigate such crimes, which have been on the rise. Among other things, this amount will allow it to better fight counterfeiters who threaten our currency through the advanced use of computers and other technology, as well as those who are fraudulently using the identifications of others to pursue fraud schemes.

As to counterfeiting in particular, Attorney General Reno has joined Secretary Rubin in making the investigation and prosecution of such offenses a priority for law enforcement.

4. Customs' "Cybersmuggling" - Child Pornography Initiative

One final area that merits special support from the DPC is the area of child pornography, which is most often created in other countries and smuggled into the country. Customs investigates such crimes, which lately have been pursued through the use of computers. To better investigate such "cybersmuggling" of child pornography, Customs is seeking \$8 million. With this funding, Customs can dedicate more agents and computer specialists to the task and purchase technology and equipment that is needed to keep up with cybersmugglers.

Treasury Enforcement
December 10, 1998

page 1 of 3

12/11/98

To: Jose Cerda

From: James Johnson
David Medina
Treasury Enforcement

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Treasury Enforcement
December 10, 1998

**FY 2000 Comparison
As Of December 7, 1998**

	1999 Enacted	2000 Request	OMB Passback	Mgt Suggested Appeal	Enforce. Appeal Position	\$ Diff. Between Mgt & Enf	% Diff. Between Mgt & Enf
Customs							
S&E/Air	2,100,725	2,073,541	1,526,968	1,821,541	1,824,195		
TFF Funded Previously				(15,600)			
Deny/Reduce Base				(28,092)			
Adjust to Mgt Figures				19,782			
Initiative Adjustments:				26,564	81,650		
Revised S&E/Air			1,526,968	1,824,195	1,905,845		
EOAF			41,000	41,000	41,000		
Cargo Fee			252,000	252,000	252,000		
Revised S&E/Air + EOAF	2,100,725	2,073,541	1,819,968	2,117,195	2,198,845	81,650	4%
Initiative Adjustments:							
Money laundering		29,400	0	0	29,400	29,400	*
Narcotics/wait time		62,628	0	0	41,250	41,250	*
ACE infrastructure		0	0	81,250	81,250	0	*
Maintain ACS		63,000	0	63,000	63,000	0	
		6,000	0	0	6,000	6,000	*
Cybersmuggling		8,000	0	0	0	0	
		5,000	0	0	5,000	5,000	*
Northern border		1,300	0	0	0	0	
Applied technology		3,758	0	0	0	0	
AES		4,300	0	0	0	0	
Airframe replace.		10,000	0	0	0	0	
Radar upgrade		5,000	0	0	0	0	
Vessel replace.		2,950	0	0	0	0	
Marine operations		2,050	0	0	0	0	
NEC Child labor		0	0	2,000	2,000	0	
FY 99 build-on		0	0	20,700	20,700	0	
Subtotal:		203,386	0	166,950	248,600	81,650	*

**FY 2000 Comparison
As Of December 7, 1998**

	1999 Enacted	2000 Request	OMB Passback	Mgt Suggested Appeal	Enforce. Appeal Position	\$ Diff. Between Mgt & Enf	% Diff. Between Mgt & Enf
USSS							
S&E/VCRTF	711,806	787,445	660,376	787,445	683,299		
TFF Funded Previously				(76,934)			
Deny/Reduce Base				(9,644)			
Initiative Adjustments:				(17,568)	9,011		
Revised S&E/VCRTF:	711,806	787,445	660,376	683,299	692,310		
EOAF			77,666	77,666	77,666		
Revised S&E/VCRTF EOAF:	711,806	787,445	738,042	760,965	769,976	9,011	1%
Initiative Adjustments:							
Workspace prog		3,000	0	0	1,259	1,259	*
Invest. program		13,616	0	0	6,800	6,800	*
RTC enhancements		952	0	0	952	952	*
Subtotal:		17,568	0	0	9,011	9,011	*
FLETC							
S&E/Const	110,231	132,087	106,597	132,087	107,846		
Congressional Changes				5,905			
Deny/Reduce Base				(10,396)			
Initiative Adjustments:				(19,750)	5,900		
Revised S&E/VCRTF:	110,231	132,087	106,597	107,846	113,746		
EOAF							
Revised S&E/VCRTF EOAF:	110,231	132,087	106,597	107,846	113,746	5,900	5%
Initiative Adjustments:							
Scheduling automation		0		350	350	0	
Chilled water system		5,000		0	5,000	5,000	*
Artesia construction		15,100		0	0	0	
Vehicles		0		0	900	900	*
Subtotal:		20,100	0	350	6,250	5,900	*

Firearms Prohibited Person Referrals

(Program: Deny Criminals Access to Firearms)

\$M
\$10

FTE
50

- Responds to mandates established in the Brady Law;
- Funds investigations of National Insta-Check System (NICS) background check firearm purchaser denials;
- ATF anticipates more than 120,000 referrals.

Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative Expansion (Program: Deny Criminals Access to Firearms)

	<u>\$M</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Base Funding	\$27.0	162
<u>FY 2000 Increase</u>	~~\$11.2~~ 4.2	~~65~~
Total Program Funding	~~\$38.2~~	~~227~~

- Expand the program by 5 cities, for a total of 32 cities.
- Leverage information obtained via crime gun tracing to identify and arrest most active illegal traffickers through coordinated use of law enforcement personnel.
 - » Perform traces on all recovered crime guns in participating cities.
 - » Expand electronic batch downloading of trace requests from the additional city police departments to the ATF National Tracing Center (NTC).
 - » Furnish standardized community- and national-level trace analysis reports as well as customized reports that address problems unique to a particular city.

**FY 2000 Comparison
As Of December 7, 1998**

	1999 Enacted	2000 Request	OMB Passback	Mgt Suggested Appeal	Enforce. Appeal Position	\$ Diff. Between Mgt & Enf	% Diff. Between Mgt & Enf
ATF							
S&E/VCRTF	557,574	649,733	545,086	649,733	581,850		
Congressional Changes				3,250			
TFF Funded Previously				(18,847)			
Deny/Reduce Base				(15,314)			
Initiative Adjustments:				(36,972)	29,325		
Revised S&E/VCRTF:	557,574	649,733	545,086	581,850	611,175		
EOAF			18,347	18,347	18,347		
Revised S&E/VCRTF + EOAF:	557,574	649,733	563,433	600,197	629,522	29,325	5%
Initiative Adjustments:							
YCGII		4,200	0	0	4,200	4,200	*
Brady Law		10,032	0	0	10,032	10,032	*
Tobacco compl		5,209	0	0	5,209	5,209	*
Alcoh/tobacco stdy		800	0	0	800	800	*
Internatl trng		1,227	0	0	0	0	
Lab/abate. equip		6,384	0	0	6,384	6,384	*
Lab staff		3,200	0	0	1,600	1,600	*
Integ. finan. sys		4,820	0	0	0	0	
Promotion assess.		1,100	0	0	1,100	1,100	*
Subtotal:		36,972	0	0	29,325	29,325	*



Susan.Ginsburg @ MS01.DO.treas.sprint.com
12/08/98 01:54:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III

cc:

Subject: YCGII Tracing etc Budget History Clarified

Date: 12/08/1998 02:49 pm (Tuesday)

From: Susan Ginsburg

To: EX.MAIL."Cerda_J@a1.eop.gov"

Subject: YCGII Tracing etc Budget History Clarified

1996 announcement -- 17 cities -- no funding for cities (NTC improvements)

1997 announcement for FY 97-98 -- 27 cities -- \$11m Asset Forfeiture Fund for adding 27 cities for batch downloading, plus new tracers, plus academics to prepare report, some NTC upgrades. POTUS announced would seek funding for agents from Congress. Did seek funding for 6 agents per city, at 81 FTE, 162 positions. Received that funding.

FY 1999. Congress gave \$11m for NTC (same purposes as for 1997 AFF money) and \$16 for the 162 agent positions. Total \$27m. Agents should go to the field this Fiscal Year. Although \$11m could theoretically add 27 cities, ATF feels more comfortable committing to adding 20 cities for tracing with these funds that have been appropriated. However, the agents are for the initial 27 cities not for these new 20 cities. Tracing capacity will continue to precede agent capacity.

FY 2000. Ideally, this year's FY 2000 budget proposal, to keep up, would add 20 cities worth of agents, because in FY99 we have funds for an additional 20-27 cities worth of start-up batch downloading costs. Currently the budget reflects 5 cities.

Ratio: some group supervisors are saying 3 ATF agents to 1 AUSA. Others say 2 ATF agents to 1 AUSA.

TOTAL P.02

DEC-08-1998 15:11

ATF BUDGET OFFICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Special Agent Onduty Levels (All Sources)
FY 1993 through FY 1999 (EOY)

<u>FY</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY 93	2,040
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**Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII)
FY 98 Funding Issues**

I. OPTIONS

	<u>Funding</u>	<u>FTE/Positions</u>
A.	\$15.610	0/0

For 35 (17 + 18) cities, comprehensive tracing and trace analysis. Provide the National Training Center (NTC) with contract ADP and personnel resources to trace 90 percent of current firearms trace requests. City-specific technical support, training. No ATF enforcement resources.

B.	\$24.41 million	89/178
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For 27 (17+10) cities, comprehensive tracing and trace analysis; technical tracing support and training. For 17 cities, ATF enforcement. Increased capability to address approximately 47,000 youth and juvenile firearms related offenses, many based on illegal access to firearms.

C.	\$45.050 million	158/317
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For 17 cities plus 15 additional cities (net 30 cities), full trace analysis, technical support, training and enforcement. Completion of phase 1 toward tracing enforcement in approximately 60 cities—all U.S. cities with population over 250,000.

II. POTENTIAL OFFSETS FOR OPTIONS B AND C**Department of the Treasury**

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source</u>
\$11 million	Extinct Customs forfeiture fund (legislation needed for FTE use \$9.8 million and \$17.3 million for Options B and C respectively).
\$2.7 million	Reallocation of FY98 budget request for ATF firearms trafficking.

Department of Justice

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source</u>
Not yet determined \$4.5 million requested	Justice is reviewing request for direct city costs that would be funded through Office of Justice Programs grant programs.

III. CONCERNS

- If only the Customs Forfeiture Fund and DOJ grants will be used, Options B and C cannot be delivered as planned, because these sources of funds do not authorize ATF compensation. Thus it is imperative that OMB provide at least \$9.8-\$17.3 million to cover ATF salary costs in Options B and C, respectively (approximately \$12 million in salary expenses, without agent equipment costs).
- The \$11 million in the extinct Customs forfeiture fund contains many restrictions, principally, it cannot be used to pay salaries. This may be overcome with legislation:
 - Appropriations. A budget amendment could force scoring the funds as new outlays against the Committee's 602(b) allocation.
 - Authorization. It is unclear whether this would bypass the scoring issue. Even if it did, such a path would damage our relationship with our appropriators at a crucial moment.
- The amount to be contributed by DOJ in the form of direct grants to cities is undetermined. DOJ is unwilling to consider making funds available from any direct S&E appropriations. Currently, DOJ is proposing to fund aspects of YCGII's direct city costs.
- With 1,728 agents on board, ATF is currently staffed at the lowest level of any Treasury or Justice enforcement investigative agency. This is less than the number of police in medium size police departments. Congress continues to criticize ATF for using base funding to support FTE's.

Options to Fund The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative - FY 1998**(\$ in Millions)****Option A: Trace Analysis for 35 (17 + 18) Cities**

NTC Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing (Contractors: 45 Tracers, 15 Out of Business Records Researchers, 7 Supervisors)	\$5.380
NTC Crime Gun Automation (LEAD Automated Queries; 9 Trace Analysis Support)	\$3.237
City Tracing Technical Support (Batch Download Hardware/Software/Support)	\$2.170
ATF Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply (State and Local Overtime)	\$2.730
ATF Firearms Trafficking Training	<u>\$2.221</u>
	\$15.610 [DOJ: \$ 4.611]

Option B: Trace Analysis for 27 (17+10) Cities with Enforcement for 17 Cities
(At minimum staffing and GS grade levels)

NTC Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing (45 Tracers, 2 Special Agents, 5 Analysts)	\$3.514
NTC Crime Gun Automation	\$2.700
City Tracing Technical Support (Batch Download Hardware/Software/Support)	\$1.674
ATF Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply (92 Special Agents, 20 Support)	\$14.268
ATF Firearms Trafficking Training (4 Special Agents, 10 Support, Trafficking Guidebook and videos)	<u>\$2.254</u>
	\$24.410 [DOJ: \$2.945]

Option B: Trace Analysis and Enforcement for 30 Cities (17+15)*
(Enforcement Recommended levels)

NTC Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing (45 Tracers, 2 Special Agents, 5 Analysts)	\$3.682
NTC Crime Gun Automation	\$2.700
City Tracing Technical Support (Batch Download Hardware/Software/Support)	\$1.984
ATF Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply (175 Special Agents, 30 Inspectors, 30 Support)	\$31.804
ATF Firearms Trafficking Training (7 Special Agents, 3 Inspectors, 20 Support)	<u>\$4.869</u>
	\$45.049 [DOJ: \$4.410]

*Two of the original 17 communities would be merged with their larger metropolitan areas for purposes of both tracing and enforcement.

Potential Department of Justice Contributions
Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

Option A – DOJ Potential Contribution \$4,611,250

Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing Data entry clerks	\$1,400,000
Breaking The Chain of Illegal Supply State and Local Police Overtime	\$2,730,000
Firearms Trafficking Training DOJ Employee, State and local travel; training materials	\$481,250

Option B – DOJ Potential Contribution \$2,945,462

Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing Hardware, software, laptop and data entry clerk	\$1,296,000
Breaking The Chain of Illegal Supply State and Local Police Overtime	\$1,326,000
Firearms Trafficking Training DOJ Employee, State and local travel; training materials	\$323,462

Option C – DOJ Potential Contribution \$4,410,752

Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing Hardware, software, laptop and data entry clerk	\$1,984,000
Breaking The Chain of Illegal Supply State and Local Police Overtime	\$2,340,000
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**FACSIMILE COVER SHEET
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT
(ENFORCEMENT)
Phone: (202) 622-0300
Fax: (202) 622-7301**

Date: 7/11/97

Page 1 of 2

TO:

Jose Cerda
Leanne Shimabukuro

FAX:

202.456.7028

FROM:

Susan Ginsburg
U.S. Treasury Dept
202.622.1496 tel

SUBJECT: YCGII

MESSAGE:

Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII)

POLICY

- The reports have major implications for national firearms policy.
- In the past, the pro-gun groups could assert that criminals and kids steal guns so government could do nothing to stop guns from getting to them. (This argument is used against Brady). Treasury/ATF's reports show there is an illegal market in firearms that supplies juveniles and criminals. They demonstrate that at least a quarter of the guns recovered from juveniles and youth are going from retail to the street so fast they must be being trafficked. These traffickers can be found and prosecuted.
- *With this information, it's hard to argue that the Administration's current juvenile gun violence initiatives – including warning signs in gun stores, child gun safety locks, juvenile justice reform, after school programs – are fully responsive to the problem.* Law enforcement currently has more capacity devoted to stolen car rings than gun traffickers. We have to respond with real law enforcement assets, and use ATF to enlist local police against illegal gun markets.
- The Treasury/ATF reports demonstrate that comprehensive gun tracing can provide a snapshot of local illegal gun markets. This is critical information for State and local law enforcement. At the national level, gun trace analysis will allow the Administration to develop the right mix of enforcement and regulation to shrink illegal markets. We have to make a commitment to nationwide, comprehensive community-based tracing.
- The reports are valid and reliable, however, sniping is to be expected. A potential attack point is likely to be that of all the firearms submitted for tracing, only 37 percent resulted in successful National Tracing Center traces. Resources can increase this percentage substantially and solidify gun tracing's credibility.
- A Presidential announcement with a real commitment to enforcement personnel and to crime gun tracing would be good.

POLITICS

- The YCGII program represents consensus politics. Since the 1968 Gun Control Act, a consensus has existed that criminals and juveniles should not have guns. Yet the national political debate has not, except for the Brady Law, centered on how to achieve this. Instead it has been ideologically focused on whether gun control/bans are good or bad.
- The YCGII is the Administration's major opportunity to reduce illegal firearms access by juveniles and youth criminals. The Supreme Court has overturned a key part of the Brady Law. The Assault Weapons Ban's impact remains controversial.
- The Administration's Anti-Gang legislation is complementary but not a substitute for YCGII. In its juvenile justice provisions, the Anti-Gang legislation addresses "bad" juveniles, just as sentence enhancements have targeted adult violent criminals. YCGII primarily addresses adult responsibility not to place guns in the hands of young people.
- US Attorneys and Justice cannot fully support an anti-trafficking program without knowing the agents and other resources are going to be there to make it happen.

Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII)

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- In the past, the pro-gun groups could assert that criminals and kids steal guns so government could do nothing to stop guns from getting to them. (This argument is used against Brady). Treasury/ATF's reports show there is an illegal market in firearms that supplies juveniles and criminals. They demonstrate that at least a quarter of the guns recovered from juveniles and youth are going from retail to the street so fast they must be being trafficked. These traffickers can be found and prosecuted.
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**Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII)
FY 98 Funding Issues**

I. OPTIONS

	<u>Funding</u>	<u>FTE/Positions</u>
A.	\$15.610	0/0

For 35 (17 + 18) cities, comprehensive tracing and trace analysis. Provide the National Training Center (NTC) with contract ADP and personnel resources to trace 90 percent of current firearms trace requests. City-specific technical support, training. No ATF enforcement resources.

B.	\$24.41 million	89/178
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For 27 (17+10) cities, comprehensive tracing and trace analysis; technical tracing support and training. For 17 cities, ATF enforcement. Increased capability to address approximately 47,000 youth and juvenile firearms related offenses, many based on illegal access to firearms.

C.	\$45.050 million	158/317
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For 17 cities plus 15 additional cities (net 30 cities), full trace analysis, technical support, training and enforcement. Completion of phase 1 toward tracing enforcement in approximately 60 cities-all U.S. cities with population over 250,000.

II. POTENTIAL OFFSETS FOR OPTIONS B AND C

Department of the Treasury
Amount

Source

\$11 million	Extinct Customs forfeiture fund (legislation needed for FTE use \$9.8 million and \$17.3 million for Options B and C respectively).
\$2.7 million	Reallocation of FY98 budget request for ATF firearms trafficking.

Department of Justice
Amount

Source

Not yet determined \$4.5 million requested	Justice is reviewing request for direct city costs that would be funded through Office of Justice Programs grant programs.
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III. CONCERNS

- If only the Customs Forfeiture Fund and DOJ grants will be used, Options B and C cannot be delivered as planned, because these sources of funds do not authorize ATF compensation. Thus it is imperative that OMB provide at least \$9.8-\$17.3 million to cover ATF salary costs in Options B and C, respectively (approximately \$12 million in salary expenses, without agent equipment costs).
- The \$11 million in the extinct Customs forfeiture fund contains many restrictions, principally, it cannot be used to pay salaries. This may be overcome with legislation:
 - Appropriations. A budget amendment could force scoring the funds as new outlays against the Committee's 602(b) allocation.
 - Authorization. It is unclear whether this would bypass the scoring issue. Even if it did, such a path would damage our relationship with out appropriators at a crucial moment.
- The amount to be contributed by DOJ in the form of direct grants to cities is undetermined. DOJ is unwilling to consider making funds available from any direct S&E appropriations. Currently, DOJ is proposing to fund aspects of YCGII's direct city costs.
- With 1,728 agents on board, ATF is currently staffed at the lowest level of any Treasury or Justice enforcement investigative agency. This is less than the number of police in medium size police departments. Congress continues to criticize ATF for using base funding to support FTE's.

Options To Fund The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative - FY 1998

(\$ in Millions)

Option A: Trace Analysis for 35 (17 + 18) Cities

NTC Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing (Contractors: 45 Tracers, 15 Out of Business Records Researchers, 7 Supervisors)	\$5.380
NTC Crime Gun Automation (LEAD Automated Queries; 9 Trace Analysis Support)	\$3.237
City Tracing Technical Support (Batch Download Hardware/Software/Support)	\$2.170
ATF Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply (State and Local Overtime)	\$2.730
ATF Firearms Trafficking Training	<u>\$2.221</u>
	\$15.610 [DOJ: \$ 4.611]

Option B: Trace Analysis for 27 (17+10) Cities with Enforcement for 17 Cities **(At minimum staffing and GS grade levels)**

NTC Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing (45 Tracers, 2 Special Agents, 5 Analysts)	\$3.514
NTC Crime Gun Automation	\$2.700
City Tracing Technical Support (Batch Download Hardware/Software/Support)	\$1.674
ATF Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply (92 Special Agents, 20 Support)	\$14.268
ATF Firearms Trafficking Training (4 Special Agents, 10 Support, Trafficking Guidebook and videos)	<u>\$2.254</u>
	\$24.410 [DOJ: \$2.945]

Option B: Trace Analysis and Enforcement for 30 Cities (17+15)* **(Enforcement Recommended levels)**

NTC Rapid High Volume Crime Gun Tracing (45 Tracers, 2 Special Agents, 5 Analysts)	\$3.682
NTC Crime Gun Automation	\$2.700
City Tracing Technical Support (Batch Download Hardware/Software/Support)	\$1.984
ATF Breaking the Chain of Illegal Supply (175 Special Agents, 30 Inspectors, 30 Support)	\$31.804
ATF Firearms Trafficking Training (7 Special Agents, 3 Inspectors, 20 Support)	<u>\$4.869</u>
	\$45.049 [DOJ: \$4.410]

*Two of the original 17 communities would be merged with their larger metropolitan areas for purposes of both tracing and enforcement.

Potential Department of Justice Contributions
Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

Option A – DOJ Potential Contribution \$4,611,250

Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing Data entry clerks	\$1,400,000
Breaking The Chain of Illegal Supply State and Local Police Overtime	\$2,730,000
Firearms Trafficking Training DOJ Employee, State and local travel; training materials	\$481,250

Option B – DOJ Potential Contribution \$2,945,462

Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing Hardware, software, laptop and data entry clerk	\$1,296,000
Breaking The Chain of Illegal Supply State and Local Police Overtime	\$1,326,000
Firearms Trafficking Training DOJ Employee, State and local travel; training materials	\$323,462

Option C – DOJ Potential Contribution \$4,410,752

Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing Hardware, software, laptop and data entry clerk	\$1,984,000
Breaking The Chain of Illegal Supply State and Local Police Overtime	\$2,340,000
Firearms Trafficking Training DOJ Employee, State and local travel; training materials	\$534,752

**ATF Youth Gun Initiative Extension
DPC Proposal**

\$8.2M --	Redirected Resources for Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing (Treasury)
\$2.7M --	Tracing System Upgrades Already in the FY 1998 Budget (Treasury)
\$3.0M --	State and Local Training and Equipment (Justice)
\$13.9M	Total (Treasury and Justice)

1) Redirected Treasury Resources for Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing = \$8.2M

The \$8.2M is a balanced package of additional enforcement resources that will be used to follow up and investigate gun trace leads already being generated in the 17 original pilot cities coupled with additional investment in gun tracing capability at ATF's Tracing Center. The package includes:

\$7.1M - Put More Enforcement in 17 Original Pilot Cities: Hires 51 entry level (GS-9) agents, or 3 per city, to conduct investigations and build cases, based on gun tracing activity already taking place. (Assumes ½ year FTE utilization; full year cost is \$8.7M.)

- Although Treasury feels that a stronger investment in enforcement is necessary in order to fully accomplish the mission, DPC's aim is to secure a credible increase in resources that will lead to additional investigations, arrests, and prosecutions.
- ATF already has 368 agents deployed among the existing pilot cities, for an average of 22 agents per city (although the actuals vary per city). An addition of 51 agents is a healthy increase in enforcement resources that will enable ATF to conduct additional investigations and surveillances, and build cases for the U.S. Attorneys.

\$1.1M - Expand Tracing Pilot to 10 More Cities/Augment Tracing Center: Make modest investment in new Tracing Center staffing (funds 13 firearms tracing staff).

- Treasury proceeds from the assumption that the current gun tracing system is broken, since (1) a relatively fixed number of firearms tracers are laboring under a constantly increasing workload (currently about 4000 traces per examiner per year), (2) Treasury is not able to trace all weapons (currently limited to guns 3 years old & younger), and (3) Treasury does not have the analysts needed to analyze and make the best use of gun trace data. DPC does not aim in this package to cure all of the woes of the

*Choose
NEED +
3 per city.*

less tracing

current gun tracing system. This package proceeds from the assumption that gun tracing is useful and that providing Treasury with some resources now to perform more gun traces (even if at a continuing high workload) is a valuable investment that will yield positive law enforcement results.

- ATF's assumption of an increase of 100,000 traces in the first year is probably unrealistic. A liberal assumption is that a 10 city tracing pilot expansion will generate 60,000 new traces. (The 1-year 17 city 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.

2) Tracing System Upgrades Already in the FY 1998 Budget = \$2.7M

The President's FY 1998 Budget already includes \$2.7M in resources for software improvements and computer migration for the National Tracing Center, as well as electronic data exchange to provide investigative leads for ATF field agents. While not proposing to redirect this funding, it could be claimed as part of the ATF Youth Gun initiative.

3) State and Local Training and Equipment = \$3M

Straight to S+L

The Department of Justice will identify \$3 million to provide Federal assistance to State and local jurisdictions. The Federal support may include computer hardware, software and technical assistance; overtime pay for State and local officers; and funding to support the development and cost associated with course material, instructors and attendees at training sessions. Funding would support extension of the tracing pilot to 10 additional cities and also assist local law enforcement in the 17 original pilot cities to work with ATF to perform gun tracing and participate in firearms trafficking investigations.

In addition, the Administration supports a provision in pending juvenile justice legislation giving special priority in the Byrne discretionary grant program to those jurisdictions that include in their application a description of strategies to disrupt the illegal sale or transfer of firearms to or between juveniles through tracing the sources of crime guns provided to juveniles.

**Sources of Redirected Funding for Treasury Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing
– \$8.2M Needed**

- 1) \$1.5M - Treasury Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus or Secretary's Enforcement Fund Resources (no year):** Of \$18M in unobligated resources, Treasury is willing to spend \$1.5M in support of the ATF Youth Gun initiative. Treasury has volunteered these funds, although it has not identified specifically what they would pay for. The funds can be spent now, without any legislation, except that they must be swapped with other ATF Salaries and Expenses funds in order to be used to fund FTE.

- 2) **\$0.7M - Unobligated 50% Carryover Balances (FY 1997 only):** Of the \$1M in unobligated 50% carryover balances from FY 1996 that ATF can spend in FY 1997, Treasury is willing to commit \$0.7M for the ATF Youth Gun initiative. These funds can be used to fund FTE, but only during FY 1997. However, the funds could be effectively swapped with FY 1998 funds by having ATF buy now equipment that was planned for purchase in the FY 1998 budget and paying for the initiative FTE from FY 1998 funds.
- 3) **\$5.0M - Options for Funding the Remainder (of the \$8.2M total)**

B.

Use Unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund Resources (no year)

Treasury currently has \$11M in unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund resources that could be made available for extension of the ATF Youth Gun pilot, with passage of appropriate legislation that would authorize such a use. (Senate Finance and House Ways & Means would need to agree with the legislation.) However, Treasury is concerned that the \$11M is not a "sure thing," since the authorizers would need to be willing to OK legislation approving use of the funds for ATF.

A.

Seek Authority to for 100% Carryover Balances (FY 1998)

Treasury finishes each fiscal year with \$20-40M in unobligated balances from its Salaries and Expenses accounts. Currently, Treasury is limited to carrying over 50 percent of such balances for spending in the next fiscal year, although some other agencies (Justice and GSA) are permitted to carry over 100 percent of such balances. Treasury has not been willing to plan in advance for uses for this funding, since the amounts are not entirely predictable and since it doesn't want to have to plan to have unspent balances. If authority were sought for 100 percent carryover authority (CBO may not score it), an additional \$10-20M would be available for spending each year. With such amounts available, Treasury could easily find \$5M for support of the initiative.

Sub
OPPOSES

c. **Redirect FY 1998 Initiatives in the President's FY 1998 Budget**

Although potentially a difficult choice for Treasury to agree to, redirecting some of all of the following ATF initiatives to support the Youth Gun initiative extension would better align ATF's FY 1998 Budget with the President's priorities:

- **\$3.3M -- Illegal Firearms Trafficking**

This funding is slated to equip and train illegal firearms task forces and to support expanded gun tracing in fourteen cities, some of which overlap with Youth Crime Gun cities. (Treasury prefers not to focus this funding on the initiative.)

- **\$4.0M -- Canine Explosives Detection Program** = \$ 2 mil
Delay intro of...
Other agencies already train explosives detection canines, although ATF claims a special expertise in this area.

- **\$8.0M -- Vehicle Purchases** = \$ 2 mil
(unit out of agents)
ATF's vehicle fleet averages 67,000 miles per vehicle. Deferring these vehicle purchases would increase the average mileage on each vehicle.

- **\$26.0M -- HQ New Site Selection Expenses** = \$ 2 mil
SE
If ATF locates its new HQ building at the Federal Center ~~SW~~, land purchase costs would be eliminated, saving up to \$30M in potential cost for the new HQ building.

Stay away
from IRS

→ Treasury/Ent. Dept last year.

Federal Gun Tracing Assistance to Cities (In thousands of dollars)			
State and Local Support	DOJ	ATF	Total
Installation and Travel (Includes Hardware&Software)	816	238	1,054
State and Local Overtime	1,326	0	1,326
Training Teams	0	755	755
Training Video and Guide Book	0	260	260
Instructors, Attendees & Course Material	273	0	273
ATF Attendees	<u>0</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>277</u>
Sub-Total (17 cities)	2,415	1,530	3,945
Cost Per City	142	90	232
Cost of Ten Additional Cities	<u>1,421</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>2,321</u>
Total (27 cities)	3,836	2,430	6,266

The President's Youth Gun Initiative Extension

\$8.2M --	Redirected Resources for Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing (Treasury)
\$2.7M --	Tracing System Upgrades Already in the FY 1998 Budget (Treasury)
\$3.0M --	State and Local Training and Equipment (Justice)
\$13.9M	Total (Treasury and Justice)

1) Redirected Treasury Resources for Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing = \$8.2M

The \$8.2M is a balanced package of additional enforcement resources that will be used to follow up and investigate gun trace leads already being generated in the 17 original pilot cities coupled with additional investment in gun tracing capability at ATF's Tracing Center. The package includes:

\$7.1M - Put More Enforcement in 17 Original Pilot Cities: Hires 51 entry level (GS-9) agents, or 3 per city, to conduct investigations and build cases, based on gun tracing activity already taking place. (Assumes ½ year FTE utilization; full year cost is \$8.7M.)

- ATF has 368 agents deployed among the existing pilot cities, for an average of 22 agents per city (although the actuals vary per city). An addition of 51 agents is a healthy increase in enforcement resources that will enable ATF to conduct additional investigations and surveillances, and build cases for the U.S. Attorneys.

\$1.1M - Expand Tracing Pilot to 10 More Cities/Augment Tracing Center: Make modest investment in new Tracing Center staffing (funds 13 firearms tracing staff).

- This package does not aim to cure all of the woes of the current gun tracing system. However, this package proceeds from the assumption that gun tracing is useful and that providing Treasury with some resources now to perform more gun traces (even if at a continuing high workload) is a valuable investment that will yield positive law enforcement results.
- A liberal assumption is that a 10 city tracing pilot expansion will generate 60,000 new traces. (The 1-year 17 city tracing pilot 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.

2) Tracing System Upgrades Already in the FY 1998 Budget = \$2.7M

The President's FY 1998 Budget already includes \$2.7M in resources for software improvements and computer migration for the National Tracing Center, as well as electronic data exchange to provide investigative leads for ATF field agents. While not proposing to redirect this funding, it could be claimed as part of the ATF Youth Gun initiative.

3) State and Local Training and Equipment = \$3M

The Department of Justice will identify \$3 million to provide Federal assistance to State and local jurisdictions. The Federal support may include computer hardware, software and technical assistance; overtime pay for State and local officers; and funding to support the development and cost associated with course material, instructors and attendees at training sessions. Funding would support extension of the tracing pilot to 10 additional cities and also assist local law enforcement in the 17 original pilot cities to work with ATF to perform gun tracing and participate in firearms trafficking investigations.

In addition, the Administration supports a provision in pending juvenile justice legislation giving special priority in the Byrne discretionary grant program to those jurisdictions that include in their application a description of strategies to disrupt the illegal sale or transfer of firearms to or between juveniles through tracing the sources of crime guns provided to juveniles.

**Sources of Redirected Funding for Treasury Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing
-- \$8.2M Needed**

- 1) \$1.5M - Treasury Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus or Secretary's Enforcement Fund Resources (no year):** Treasury is making \$1.5M available from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund in support of the ATF Youth Gun initiative. The funds can be spent now, without any legislation, except that they must be swapped with other ATF Salaries and Expenses funds in order to be used to fund FTE.
- 2) \$0.7M - Unobligated 50% Carryover Balances (FY 1997 only):** Of the \$1M in unobligated 50% carryover balances from FY 1996 that ATF can spend in FY 1997, Treasury can commit \$0.7M for the ATF Youth Gun initiative. These funds can be used to fund FTE, but only during FY 1997. However, the funds could be effectively swapped with FY 1998 funds by having ATF buy equipment now that was planned for purchase in the FY 1998 budget and paying for the initiative FTE from FY 1998 funds.

3) \$6.0M - Options for Funding the Remainder (of the \$8.2M total)

a. Seek Authority to for 100% Carryover Balances (FY 1998)

Treasury finishes each fiscal year with \$20-40M in unobligated balances from its Salaries and Expenses accounts. Currently, Treasury is limited to carrying over 50 percent of such balances for spending in the next fiscal year, although some other agencies (Justice and GSA) are permitted to carry over 100 percent of such balances. Treasury has not been willing to plan in advance for uses for this funding, since the amounts are not entirely predictable and since it doesn't want to have *to plan* to have unspent balances. If authority were sought for 100 percent carryover authority (CBO may not score it), an additional \$10-20M would be available for spending each year. With such amounts available, Treasury could easily find \$6M for support of the initiative.

b. Use Unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund Resources (no year)

Treasury currently has \$11M in unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund resources that could be made available for extension of the ATF Youth Gun pilot, with passage of appropriate legislation that would authorize such a use. (Senate Finance and House Ways & Means would need to agree with the legislation.) However, availability of the \$11M is not a "sure thing," since the authorizers would need to be willing to OK legislation approving use of the funds for ATF.

c. Redirect FY 1998 Initiatives in the President's FY 1998 Budget

Although each of the following options raises concerns, redirecting some of one or more of the following ATF initiatives to support the Youth Gun initiative extension could meet the initiative's funding requirements:

- **\$4.0M -- Canine Explosives Detection Program**

Defer expansion of the canine explosives detection program for only one year, recognizing the special expertise that ATF has in canine explosives detection training.

- **\$8.0M -- Vehicle Purchases**

Deferring vehicle purchases for one year increases ATF's vehicle fleet mileage to an average of 80,000 miles per vehicle, an increase over the current 67,000 miles per vehicle (initiative includes 51 vehicles for new agents).

- **\$26.0M -- HQ New Site Selection Expenses**

The SE Federal Center site is available now for the construction of a new, secure facility for ATF HQ employees. Recognizing the importance of a new HQ site for ATF, as well as the fact the SE Federal Center site would eliminate land purchase costs, a portion of this funding could be made available for the Youth Gun initiative.

The President's Youth Gun Initiative Extension

\$8.2M --	Redirected Resources for Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing (Treasury)
\$2.7M --	Tracing System Upgrades Already in the FY 1998 Budget (Treasury)
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- ATF has 368 agents deployed among the existing pilot cities, for an average of 22 agents per city (although the actuals vary per city). An addition of 51 agents is a healthy increase in enforcement resources that will enable ATF to conduct additional investigations and surveillances, and build cases for the U.S. Attorneys.

\$1.1M - Expand Tracing Pilot to 10 More Cities/Augment Tracing Center: Make modest investment in new Tracing Center staffing (funds 13 firearms tracing staff).

- This package does not aim to cure all of the woes of the current gun tracing system. However, this package proceeds from the assumption that gun tracing is useful and that providing Treasury with some resources now to perform more gun traces (even if at a continuing high workload) is a valuable investment that will yield positive law enforcement results.
- A liberal assumption is that a 10 city tracing pilot expansion will generate 60,000 new traces. (The 1-year 17 city tracing pilot 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.

2) Tracing System Upgrades Already in the FY 1998 Budget = \$2.7M

The President's FY 1998 Budget already includes \$2.7M in resources for software improvements and computer migration for the National Tracing Center, as well as electronic data exchange to provide investigative leads for ATF field agents. While not proposing to redirect this funding, it could be claimed as part of the ATF Youth Gun initiative.

3) State and Local Training and Equipment = \$3M

The Department of Justice will identify \$3 million to provide Federal assistance to State and local jurisdictions. The Federal support may include computer hardware, software and technical assistance; overtime pay for State and local officers; and funding to support the development and cost associated with course material, instructors and attendees at training sessions. Funding would support extension of the tracing pilot to 10 additional cities and also assist local law enforcement in the 17 original pilot cities to work with ATF to perform gun tracing and participate in firearms trafficking investigations.

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**Sources of Redirected Funding for Treasury Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing
-- \$8.2M Needed**

- 1) \$1.5M - Treasury Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus or Secretary's Enforcement Fund Resources (no year):** Treasury is making \$1.5M available from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund in support of the ATF Youth Gun initiative. The funds can be spent now, without any legislation, except that they must be swapped with other ATF Salaries and Expenses funds in order to be used to fund FTE.
- 2) \$0.7M - Unobligated 50% Carryover Balances (FY 1997 only):** Of the \$1M in unobligated 50% carryover balances from FY 1996 that ATF can spend in FY 1997, Treasury can commit \$0.7M for the ATF Youth Gun initiative. These funds can be used to fund FTE, but only during FY 1997. However, the funds could be effectively swapped with FY 1998 funds by having ATF buy equipment now that was planned for purchase in the FY 1998 budget and paying for the initiative FTE from FY 1998 funds.

3) **\$6.0M - Options for Funding the Remainder (of the \$8.2M total)**

a. **Seek Authority to for 100% Carryover Balances (FY 1998)**

Treasury finishes each fiscal year with \$20-40M in unobligated balances from its Salaries and Expenses accounts. Currently, Treasury is limited to carrying over 50 percent of such balances for spending in the next fiscal year, although some other agencies (Justice and GSA) are permitted to carry over 100 percent of such balances. Treasury has not been willing to plan in advance for uses for this funding, since the amounts are not entirely predictable and since it doesn't want to have *to plan* to have unspent balances. If authority were sought for 100 percent carryover authority (CBO may not score it), an additional \$10-20M would be available for spending each year. With such amounts available, Treasury could easily find \$6M for support of the initiative.

b. **Use Unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund Resources (no year)**

Treasury currently has \$11M in unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund resources that could be made available for extension of the ATF Youth Gun pilot, with passage of appropriate legislation that would authorize such a use. (Senate Finance and House Ways & Means would need to agree with the legislation.) However, availability of the \$11M is not a "sure thing," since the authorizers would need to be willing to OK legislation approving use of the funds for ATF.

c. **Redirect FY 1998 Initiatives in the President's FY 1998 Budget**

Although each of the following options raises concerns, redirecting some of one or more of the following ATF initiatives to support the Youth Gun initiative extension could meet the initiative's funding requirements:

- **\$4.0M -- Canine Explosives Detection Program**

Defer expansion of the canine explosives detection program for only one year, recognizing the special expertise that ATF has in canine explosives detection training.

- **\$8.0M -- Vehicle Purchases**

Deferring vehicle purchases for one year increases ATF's vehicle fleet mileage to an average of 80,000 miles per vehicle, an increase over the current 67,000 miles per vehicle (initiative includes 51 vehicles for new agents).

- **\$26.0M -- HQ New Site Selection Expenses**

The SE Federal Center site is available now for the construction of a new, secure facility for ATF HQ employees. Recognizing the importance of a new HQ site for ATF, as well as the fact the SE Federal Center site would eliminate land purchase costs, a portion of this funding could be made available for the Youth Gun initiative.

The President's Youth Gun Initiative Extension

\$8.2M --	Redirected Resources for Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing (Treasury)
\$2.7M --	Tracing System Upgrades Already in the FY 1998 Budget (Treasury)
\$3.0M --	State and Local Training and Equipment (Justice)
\$13.9M	Total (Treasury and Justice)

1) Redirected Treasury Resources for Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing = \$8.2M

The \$8.2M is a balanced package of additional enforcement resources that will be used to follow up and investigate gun trace leads already being generated in the 17 original pilot cities coupled with additional investment in gun tracing capability at ATF's Tracing Center. The package includes:

\$7.1M - Put More Enforcement in 17 Original Pilot Cities: Hires 51 entry level (GS-9) agents, or 3 per city, to conduct investigations and build cases, based on gun tracing activity already taking place. (Assumes ½ year FTE utilization; full year cost is \$8.7M.)

- ATF has 368 agents deployed among the existing pilot cities, for an average of 22 agents per city (although the actuals vary per city). An addition of 51 agents is a healthy increase in enforcement resources that will enable ATF to conduct additional investigations and surveillances, and build cases for the U.S. Attorneys.

\$1.1M - Expand Tracing Pilot to 10 More Cities/Augment Tracing Center: Make modest investment in new Tracing Center staffing (funds 13 firearms tracing staff).

- This package does not aim to cure all of the woes of the current gun tracing system. However, this package proceeds from the assumption that gun tracing is useful and that providing Treasury with some resources now to perform more gun traces (even if at a continuing high workload) is a valuable investment that will yield positive law enforcement results.
- A liberal assumption is that a 10 city tracing pilot expansion will generate 60,000 new traces. (The 1-year 17 city tracing pilot 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.

2) Tracing System Upgrades Already in the FY 1998 Budget = \$2.7M

The President's FY 1998 Budget already includes \$2.7M in resources for software improvements and computer migration for the National Tracing Center, as well as electronic data exchange to provide investigative leads for ATF field agents. While not proposing to redirect this funding, it could be claimed as part of the ATF Youth Gun initiative.

3) State and Local Training and Equipment = \$3M

The Department of Justice will identify \$3 million to provide Federal assistance to State and local jurisdictions. The Federal support may include computer hardware, software and technical assistance; overtime pay for State and local officers; and funding to support the development and cost associated with course material, instructors and attendees at training sessions. Funding would support extension of the tracing pilot to 10 additional cities and also assist local law enforcement in the 17 original pilot cities to work with ATF to perform gun tracing and participate in firearms trafficking investigations.

In addition, the Administration supports a provision in pending juvenile justice legislation giving special priority in the Byrne discretionary grant program to those jurisdictions that include in their application a description of strategies to disrupt the illegal sale or transfer of firearms to or between juveniles through tracing the sources of crime guns provided to juveniles.

**Sources of Redirected Funding for Treasury Enforcement/Tracing Center Staffing
-- \$8.2M Needed**

- 1) \$1.5M - Treasury Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus or Secretary's Enforcement Fund Resources (no year):** Treasury is making \$1.5M available from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund in support of the ATF Youth Gun initiative. The funds can be spent now, without any legislation, except that they must be swapped with other ATF Salaries and Expenses funds in order to be used to fund FTE.
- 2) \$0.7M - Unobligated 50% Carryover Balances (FY 1997 only):** Of the \$1M in unobligated 50% carryover balances from FY 1996 that ATF can spend in FY 1997, Treasury can commit \$0.7M for the ATF Youth Gun initiative. These funds can be used to fund FTE, but only during FY 1997. However, the funds could be effectively swapped with FY 1998 funds by having ATF buy equipment now that was planned for purchase in the FY 1998 budget and paying for the initiative FTE from FY 1998 funds.

3) \$6.0M - Options for Funding the Remainder (of the \$8.2M total)

a. Seek Authority to for 100% Carryover Balances (FY 1998)

Treasury finishes each fiscal year with \$20-40M in unobligated balances from its Salaries and Expenses accounts. Currently, Treasury is limited to carrying over 50 percent of such balances for spending in the next fiscal year, although some other agencies (Justice and GSA) are permitted to carry over 100 percent of such balances. Treasury has not been willing to plan in advance for uses for this funding, since the amounts are not entirely predictable and since it doesn't want to have *to plan* to have unspent balances. If authority were sought for 100 percent carryover authority (CBO may not score it), an additional \$10-20M would be available for spending each year. With such amounts available, Treasury could easily find \$6M for support of the initiative.

b. Use Unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund Resources (no year)

Treasury currently has \$11M in unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund resources that could be made available for extension of the ATF Youth Gun pilot, with passage of appropriate legislation that would authorize such a use. (Senate Finance and House Ways & Means would need to agree with the legislation.) However, availability of the \$11M is not a "sure thing," since the authorizers would need to be willing to OK legislation approving use of the funds for ATF.

c. Redirect FY 1998 Initiatives in the President's FY 1998 Budget

Although each of the following options raises concerns, redirecting some of one or more of the following ATF initiatives to support the Youth Gun initiative extension could meet the initiative's funding requirements:

- **\$4.0M -- Canine Explosives Detection Program**

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Michael F. Crowley

02/02/03 - 00:00:03
PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP, Harry G. Meyers/OMB/EOP, Alan B. Rhinesmith/OMB/EOP, James Boden/OMB/EOP

Subject: Discussion with Treasury about ATF Youth Gun Funding

I've had a conversation with Susan Ginsburg (Treasury Enforcement) about funding for the Youth Gun initiative extension. I relayed that OMB's recommended package does not include everything that Treasury wants, but would include a healthy increase in agent staffing and Tracing Center Resources:

- \$7.1M - Buys Additional Agents for 17 Cities
- \$1.1M - Buys Additional Tracing Center Staffing
-
- \$8.2M - Total Treasury Funded Portion of the Package

I conveyed our understanding that some Justice resources *may* augment this package for state and local assistance (but that this is not a certainty).

I passed along our understanding on financing -- that Treasury could use (with passage of appropriate legislation) the \$11M in unused Customs Forfeiture Fund balances. Treasury's preference, per Susan, is that there be a hard funding commitment that does not rely on something so uncertain as forfeiture fund legislation. I have conveyed again OMB's preference that Treasury identify funding from within its base resources.

**ATF Youth Gun Initiative Extension
OMB Proposal**

3 per
township

Total Treasury Funding Requirement = \$8.2M

The \$8.2M is a balanced package of additional enforcement resources for the 17 original pilot cities coupled with investment in additional gun tracing capability. (Up to \$1M more may be available from Justice for state/local training & assistance.) The package includes:

\$7.1M - Put More Enforcement in 17 Original Pilot Cities: Hires 51 entry level (GS-9) agents, or 3 per city, to conduct investigations and build cases, based on gun tracing activity already taking place. (Assumes ½ year FTE utilization; full year cost is \$8.7M.)

- Treasury feels that a stronger investment in enforcement is necessary in order to accomplish the mission.
- OMB does not aim to provide all of the resources ATF thinks it needs to do youth gun enforcement in these cities. OMB's aim is to secure a credible increase in resources that will lead to additional investigations, arrests, and prosecutions.
- 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 conduct additional investigations and surveillances, and build cases for the U.S. Attorneys.

\$1.1M - Expand Tracing Pilot to 10 More Cities/Augment Tracing Center: Make modest investment in new Tracing Center staffing (13 tracers).

- Treasury proceeds from the assumption that the current gun tracing system is broken, since (1) a relatively fixed number of firearms tracers are laboring under a constantly increasing workload (currently about 4000 traces per examiner per year), (2) Treasury is not able to trace all weapons (currently limited to guns 3 years old & younger), and (3) Treasury does not have the analysts needed to analyze and make the best use of gun trace data.
- OMB does not aim in this package to cure the woes of the current gun tracing system. OMB proceeds from the assumption that gun tracing is useful and that providing Treasury with some resources now to perform more gun traces (even if at a workload of 4000 traces per examiner per year) is a valuable investment that will yield positive law enforcement results.
- ATF's assumption of an increase of 100,000 traces in the first year is unrealistic. A very liberal assumption is that a 10 city tracing pilot expansion will generate

60,000 new traces. (The 1-year 17 city 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.

Resources Identified by Treasury = \$15.9M

→ \$10-20 million of unexpended H.

\$11M - Unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund Resources (no year): Treasury currently has unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund resources that could be made available for extension of the ATF Youth Gun pilot, with passage of appropriate legislation that would authorize such a use. (Senate Finance and House Ways & Means would need to agree with the legislation.)

- Treasury is concerned that the \$11M is not a "sure thing," since the authorizers would need to be willing to OK legislation approving use of the funds for ATF. However, these are the only funds from within Treasury's base resources that Treasury has been willing to consider offering up for the initiative extension.
- Even though legislation would be needed to tap these resources, this financing mechanism would still permit the Administration to signal its interest in doing more enforcement and gun traces.

\$1.5M - Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus or Secretary's Enforcement Fund Resources (no year): Of \$18M in unobligated resources, Treasury is willing to spend \$1.5M in support of the ATF Youth Gun initiative.

- Treasury has volunteered these funds, although it has not identified specifically what they would pay for. The funds can be spent now, without any legislation, except that they may not be used to fund FTE.

\$0.7M - Unobligated 50% Carryover Balances (FY 1997 only): Of the \$1M in unobligated 50% carryover balances from FY 1996 that ATF can spend in FY 1997, Treasury is willing to commit \$0.7M for the ATF Youth Gun initiative.

\$2.7M - Resources Already Requested in FY 1998 Budget¹: The President's FY 1998 Budget already includes \$2.7M in resources for software improvements and computer migration for the National Tracing Center, as well as electronic data exchange to provide investigative leads for ATF field agents. Treasury is not offering to use these funds for a different purpose; however, this funding item could be claimed as part of the ATF Youth Gun initiative.

¹The FY 1998 Budget actually requests \$6M for illegal firearms trafficking, most of which would support additional hardware & software improvements for the tracing center, as well as communications. Treasury believes that only \$2.7M directly overlaps with the ATF Youth Gun initiative; although this is somewhat arbitrary.

DOJ

STATE + LOCAL COMPONENT

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	ATF Treasury Proposal (1 page)	07/09/1997	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
José Cerda
OA/Box Number: 17179

FOLDER TITLE:

YCGII [Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative] Expansion [1]

2016-0931-S
rc2355

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Michael F. Crowley

05/07/97 06:27:07 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Getting to Closure on Treasury/ATF Youth Crime Gun

As Harry Meyers indicated to you in his voice mail message this evening, Michael Deich would like us to reach closure on resources and financing for the ATF Youth Crime Gun initiative extension. He would like a credible program scaled to available resources. At your request, we've discussed the following options with Treasury Enforcement, but are no closer to agreement. We propose the following:

Total Treasury-Funded Portion of Package = \$8.2M

(up to \$6M more may be available from Justice for state/local training & assistance)

The \$8.2M is a *balanced* package of additional enforcement resources for the 17 original pilot cities coupled with investment in additional gun tracing capability. The package includes:

\$7.1M - Put More Enforcement in 17 Original Pilot Cities: Hires 51 entry level (GS-9) agents, or 3 per city, to conduct investigations and build cases, based on gun tracing activity already taking place. (Assumes 1/2 year FTE utilization; full year cost is \$8.7M.)

- Treasury feels that a stronger investment in enforcement is necessary in order to accomplish the mission.
- OMB does not aim to provide all of the resources ATF thinks it needs to do youth gun enforcement in these cities. OMB's aim is to secure a credible increase in resources that will lead to additional investigations, arrests, and prosecutions.
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\$1.1M - Expand Tracing Pilot to 10 More Cities/Augment Tracing Center: Make modest investment in new Tracing Center staffing (13 tracers).

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- OMB does not aim in this package to cure the woes of the current gun tracing system. OMB proceeds from the assumption that gun tracing is useful and that providing Treasury with some resources *now* to perform more gun traces (even if at a workload of

4000 traces per examiner per year) is a valuable investment that will yield positive law enforcement results.

- ATF's assumption of an increase of 100,000 traces in the first year is unrealistic. A very liberal assumption is that a 10 city tracing pilot expansion will generate 60,000 new traces. (The 1-year 17 city 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.

Treasury Financing Available = \$11M

Treasury currently has \$11M in unexpended Customs Forfeiture Fund resources available for extension of the ATF Youth Gun pilot, with passage of appropriate legislation that would authorize such a use.

- Treasury is concerned that the \$11M is not a "sure thing," since the authorizers would need to be willing to OK legislation approving use of the funds for ATF. However, these are the only funds from within Treasury's base resources that Treasury has been willing to consider offering up for the initiative extension.
- Even though legislation would be needed to tap these resources, this financing mechanism would still permit the Administration to signal its interest in doing more enforcement and gun traces.

What needs to be done to move this package forward and to bring it to closure? What is your current sense of timing on an announcement?

Message Copied To:

Michael Deich/OMB/EOP
Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP
Harry G. Meyers/OMB/EOP
Alan B. Rhinesmith/OMB/EOP
Theodore Wartell/OMB/EOP
James Boden/OMB/EOP
Patricia E. Romani/OMB/EOP



Susan.Ginsburg @ MS01.DO.treas.sprint.com
07/07/97 10:30:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III

cc:

Subject: YCGII Update

Date: 07/07/1997 11:19 am (Monday)

From: Susan Ginsburg

To: EX.MAIL."Cerda_J@a1.eop.gov"

Subject: YCGII Update

DOJ and reports: I took 2 of a dozen or so requested changes by DOJ on Friday for the sake of co-existence. These will delay production until Monday July 15 at least. However, this is it. Their rhetoric was preposterous, but I did not react. (now you know what Rahm endured the first time.)

DOJ and new issue: Tom Roberts reviewed the YCGII cases and states that even though they involve traffickers to kids and were funded as part of this initiative (!) they are "not YCGII cases" unless they are tracing/LEAD driven. This is ridic, but it is also a red herring. Kent made it really clear -- and I agree -- that enforcement in the announcement should be forward looking. We would only use cases to illustrate what can be done, and the different methods in a one page of anecdotes for media. I explained this to Tom.

Enforcement and DOJ. I agree with DOJ's sense of exposure on prosecutions looking into the future. Without enforcement resources, the program has no credibility and it leaves US Attys hanging. But remember this is partly about the Pres using the bully pulpit to enlist state and locals in developing a trafficking capacity.

The large issue is that the reports clearly state -- and the media will understand -- that they reveal a clear pattern of trafficking that can be stopped.

Jose, I understand the budget problem (as much as one can not being at OMB). But this is not about a bureaucratic resource grab. Guns and kids are centerpieces of this President's agenda. We as an Administration have a major opportunity to redirect gun control debate, achieve a reduction in illegal markets, achieve a consensus politics, and leave behind something powerful on one of the President's major issues.

The \$11 million -- speculative, as legislation would be required -- will not get us there. I believe we all would look ridiculous not to place ourselves squarely behind this. This goes well beyond the DOJ's understandable concerns about exposure -- to a major opportunity to come back from Brady and the AWB with something very powerful. The Juv bill

addresses "bad kids" -- the YCGII addresses adult pushers of guns to kids. They are complementary and should be presented this way.

This is my point of view anyway. I believe the Hill will be responsive to the President's leadership on this as well.

I think Alan Cohen told his OMB contact to go ahead with a meeting. Which I take it would be yours and Rahm's meeting, rather than OMB's. An important distinction.

Welcome to the week! Please let me know what I can do from here.



UNDER SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEB 05 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY RUBIN
DEPUTY SECRETARY SUMMERS

FROM: James E. Johnson 
Under Secretary (Enforcement)

SUBJECT: Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative -- 10 New Cities

This is to update you on the status of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII). The second year YCGII Trace Reports will be ready for release by February 11. The White House is considering a Presidential event in connection with the release, sometime in the next two weeks, and would like to announce the inclusion of new cities at that time.

Since Congress fully funded YCGII last year, we are in a position to add 10 new cities for supporting crime gun tracing during FY99. As you know, the FY2000 budget proposes resources for agent FTE for an additional 10 cities. Therefore, should the planned White House event go forward, the Administration could announce 10 new cities, and state that we will press Congress for the agents to support the program in those cities. It makes sense to precede agent resources with tracing, because tracing provides an informational foundation for enforcement activity. This framework was used successfully for the announcement of 10 new cities at the time of the release of the first YCGII Trace Reports in 1997; Congress did support the program.

ATF has recommended the following cities for inclusion in the program this year:

New Orleans
Oakland
Dallas
San Francisco
Tampa
Charlotte-Mecklenberg
Louisville
Portland
Omaha
Denver/Aurora

The selections are based on several factors: youth gun crime data, expression of interest by the city, ATF field office capability, and Congressional views expressed in the Appropriations Conference Report. The selections are tentative pending consultation with the Department of Justice, and confirmation with city police chiefs that they are interested in participation. When this process is complete, I will provide confirmation and further information. If you have any questions, please let me know.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

TREASURY NEWS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS • 1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. • 20220 • (202) 622-2960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 21, 1999

Contact: Office of Public Affairs
(202) 622-2960

TREASURY RELEASES LATEST CRIME GUN TRACES

The Treasury Department announced Sunday the latest results of President Clinton's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII), a program which has traced over 76,000 guns used in crime in 27 cities and has led to the investigation and arrest of hundreds of illegal firearms traffickers supplying juveniles and criminals. And President Clinton announced his intention to expand the YCGII program to ten additional cities and has included \$11.2 million to fund the expansion in the Administration's budget request.

YCGII, a collaborative program among Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), state and local law enforcement and prosecutors, was initiated by President Clinton in a July 8, 1996, directive to Secretary Robert E. Rubin and Attorney General Janet Reno to establish a program to identify and reduce the illegal supply of firearms to juveniles. YCGII was developed in response to the tripling of the juvenile firearms homicide rate from 1985-1994. While youth violence is declining nationally, it is still historically high.

"With more police on the streets and tougher gun laws on the books, crime has dropped to its lowest level in a generation," said President Clinton. "But, we must do more. Today's report shows that tracing crime guns to their source and putting gun traffickers out of business for good will make our streets even safer."

The report confirms that over 25 percent of guns recovered by law enforcement in the 27 cities are moving rapidly from retail sale to point of recovery by law enforcement. ATF investigative experience shows that such fast "time to crime" guns are likely to have been trafficked.

"The Brady Law has been successful in stopping felons from buying handguns at the point of retail purchase," said Secretary Rubin. "This program is successfully focusing attention on illegal gun markets operating through the back door."

A complementary report sent to Congress last week, "YCGII Performance Report," summarizes findings from 648 illegal firearms trafficking investigations nationwide involving juveniles and youth and nearly 27,000 firearms. ATF investigations confirm that new, used and stolen firearms are being trafficked.

RR-2962

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ATF investigations show that there are many illegal trafficking sources. They include straw purchasing rings, individual straw purchasers, trafficking in stolen firearms, trafficking by licensed federally licensed firearms dealers and unregulated private sellers at gun shows and elsewhere.

"Through this program, we have been able to provide law enforcement with new tools to identify, investigate and incarcerate the criminal behind the criminal -- the illegal gun trafficker," said Under Secretary for Enforcement James E. Johnson.

Other findings of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative report and the Performance Report include:

- Among possessors of guns used in crime, over 11 percent were juveniles (ages 17 and under) and over 32 percent were between ages 18-24.
- Semiautomatic pistols clearly predominate among guns recovered in crimes in each city and constitute 52 percent of all trace requests.
- Over one third of the traffickers involved in the illegal trafficking investigations had prior felony convictions.
- In eight of the 27 cities, an average of 11.4 percent of traced handguns had obliterated serial numbers, showing awareness of ATF's firearms trafficking enforcement program.

The 27 cities included in the YCGII report are Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport (CT), Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Gary, Houston, Inglewood (CA), Jersey City, Los Angeles, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Salinas (CA), San Antonio, St. Louis, Seattle, Tucson and Washington, D.C.

The new cities announced by the President are Charlotte, Dallas, Denver/Aurora, Louisville, New Orleans, Oakland, Omaha, Phoenix, Portland and Tampa. The Administration's total Fiscal Year 2000 budget request for the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative is \$45.2 million for additional ATF agents and tracing resources.

The report on the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative and accompanying Performance Report are available through Treasury's Office of Public Affairs (202) 622-2960 or via the Internet at www.atf.treas.gov after 1:30 p.m. EST Sunday, February 20.

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

Q. What are you announcing?

A. We are announcing three things:

1. We are announcing the release of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' (ATF) latest report on the crime guns that law enforcement officials recover in cities across the United States: *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative: Crime Gun Trace Analysis Reports for 27 Communities*.
2. In addition, we are making available a report provided last week to Congress, the YCGII *Performance Report*. It reports on 648 ATF illegal trafficking investigations nationwide involving juveniles and youth and nearly 27,000 firearms, and shows that trace information is being used to identify and arrest illegal gun traffickers.
3. In conjunction with the police departments in these localities, we are also announcing the expansion of the program to 10 additional cities:

Charlotte
Dallas
Denver/Aurora
Louisville
New Orleans
Oakland
Omaha
Phoenix
Portland, Oregon
Tampa

Q. Is the President planning to seek an increase in funding for YCGII in the FY 2000 budget?

A. The President's budget includes a request for \$11.2 million to expand the program to 37 cities. This would bring the total funding for YCGII to \$45.2 million.

Q. What level of funding has the Administration devoted to the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative?

A. In FY 1997, Treasury allocated about \$1.75 million. In FY 1998, Treasury allocated \$11 million in start-up funds from the Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund, and the Congress supplied an additional \$1.25 million. These funds have been

used to support comprehensive tracing and for training. For FY 1999, the Administration requested and the Congress appropriated \$27 million. This funding covers both tracing resources and 162 additional ATF special agents.

Q. There are only approximately 1,200 ATF agents in the field. Why are there so few ATF special agents ? As compared with DEA and FBI agents? How do you expect to make a dent in the illegal gun market with so few ATF special agents?

A. In August 1997, President Clinton stated he would seek additional agents for ATF to go after illegal gun traffickers. The Administration in the FY 99 budget requested 162 additional special agents for YCGII. Congress approved that request. These agents will make a difference and we are confident this step will increase support for attacking the illegal gun market throughout the country. This is a beginning. For FY2000, we are asking Congress for over 120 additional special agent positions.

In addition, ATF trace information is leading to more enforcement activity by police departments working in joint task forces with ATF and using State firearms records and other local information. One value of the Trace Reports is the support they are giving to local law enforcement agencies that want to attack the gun problem but had very little information to go on.

Q. You have recently reported with the Justice Department on the problem of gun sales to criminals at gun shows and recommended an increased enforcement presence at gun shows. How can you attack the illegal market without more agent resources?

A. For FY2000, we are asking Congress for over 120 additional special agent positions for firearms enforcement, including to focus on illegal trafficking at gun shows and elsewhere.

Q. What is the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative?

A. The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative is part of ATF's illegal firearms trafficking enforcement program. It is a law enforcement program aimed at reducing the illegal supply of firearms to juveniles and other persons prohibited from possessing firearms.

Q. How does YCGII work?

A. The cornerstone of the program is new information about illegal gun trafficking. Police departments in cities participating in the initiative agree to trace all the

crime guns that they recover with ATF's National Tracing Center. ATF traces the firearms and provides trace information and analysis to law enforcement officials. Trace information both supports investigations and allows city by city overviews of the crime gun problem.

Q. What resources does a city get by joining YCGII?

- A. YCGII is a collaboration between ATF, police departments, and prosecutors. Police departments that agree to trace all recovered crime guns receive *training* in crime gun tracing and trafficking investigations. ATF also assists them in instituting comprehensive crime gun tracing, with *computer hardware, software, and programming*. In addition to customized trace reports and investigative trace information, ATF provides the annual *Trace Reports* that analyze the city's trace information and place it in a national context. As of this Fiscal Year, there will be *additional special agents* dedicated to illegal trafficking investigations involving juveniles and youth in the ATF offices associated with participating cities. At the city level, there are a variety of arrangements in police departments and between police departments, ATF, and prosecutors for using trace information and focusing on the illegal gun market.

Q. How were the new cities selected?

- A. There are a number of considerations: *First*, we reviewed the juvenile and youth gun crime information from 1997 FBI Uniform Crime Report to determine the extent of the problem in various cities. *Second*, we reviewed the existing ATF infrastructure in that area to ensure an adequate level of immediate support. *Third*, we considered the level of interest expressed by the police department and others.

Q. What is the significance of the new YCGII Trace Report?

- A. The new Trace Report reflects the growing movement in law enforcement to investigate and attack the illegal gun market that supplies prohibited persons with firearms. Everyone agrees that juveniles, felons and certain others should not have access to firearms. The Brady law and criminal background checks stop criminals from buying firearms from lawful, Federally licensed gun dealers. The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative is the first systematic, nationwide effort to examine the illegal gun market city by city and use that information-- both crime gun trace and other investigative information -- to disrupt the illegal gun supply.

Q. What is the most important finding of the new Trace Reports?

- A.** The most important overall finding is that crime guns include a substantial number of what are called fast time-to-crime guns, guns picked up within three years after sale by a Federally licensed firearms dealer. Time-to-crime is a trafficking indicator. That there are a substantial number of fast time-to-crime guns indicates that juveniles and criminals are obtaining firearms from an illegal market. Because police can trace guns with ATF and identify illegal sources, this illegal market can be attacked by law enforcement. It is possible to reduce illegal juvenile and criminal access to firearms.

Each city has a different mix of crime guns and crime gun patterns, just as they have a different mix of crimes. Each city's report needs to be looked at to see what patterns are important in that city.

Q. What are some of the key findings of the new Trace Report?

- A. City-specific findings.** For each participating city, you can find out:
- how many crime guns are being recovered, and from what age groups;
 - the types, brand, and calibers of the crime guns;
 - the kinds of crimes they are associated with;
 - the states that are the most frequent sources for that city;
 - which crime guns are moving fastest from Federally licensed dealers to the streets;
 - and the number of crime guns picked up with obliterated serial numbers.

All this information gives law enforcement a picture of what is going on, and where they need to focus their attention.

General findings. Overall, the new Trace Report shows that:

- **There is trafficking in new firearms.** Newer crime guns -- guns that move from Federally licensed gun dealers to the streets in a relatively short period of time -- make up anywhere from 28 to 42 percent of all crime guns picked up. Fast time-to-crime is a trafficking indicator.
- **Both intrastate and interstate gun trafficking are important problems.**
- **Proportionately more firearms are recovered from young people ages 18-24 than from any seven year age span among juveniles (17 and under) or adults (25 and over).**

- **Most guns that police trace are handguns, particularly semiautomatic pistols. Rifles and shotguns contribute a relatively greater proportion of crime guns picked up from adults than from juveniles and youth.**
- **An average of 11 percent of crime guns picked up in eight of the cities had obliterated serial numbers.** These were nearly all handguns, disproportionately semiautomatic pistols in the relatively high-powered 9mm and .380 calibers.

Q. How is the new YCGII Report and its conclusions different from the 1997 YCGII Report?

A. The new Trace Report confirms, refines, and extends the findings in the 1997 YCGII Report. The Trace Report contains crime gun information for 10 additional cities, including Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, Detroit and others. It analyzes over 76,000 crime guns, whereas the 1997 YCGII Report analyzed approximately 37,000 crime guns. It contains improvements in the statistical tables. It contains new tables on the number of crime guns recovered with obliterated serial numbers.

Q. What information does the YCGII Performance Report add?

A. The Performance Report presents information about 648 illegal trafficking investigations involving juveniles and youth. This investigative information fills in more of the picture of the illegal gun market. Trace analysis can highlight fast time-to-crime guns. The investigative information shows that in addition to trafficking in new guns, agents are confronting trafficking in used and stolen guns. It also shows that juveniles who possess firearms illegally can and do obtain them through straw purchasers who buy them at gun stores.

Q. Are there any surprises?

A. There are few surprises for law enforcement, but the Trace Reports and the Performance Report do suggest a couple of surprising departures from commonly held perceptions. In the past, there was a common perception that most guns used in crime were either stolen by individual adult and juvenile criminals for their own use, or trafficked in large volumes and primarily across state lines. The ATF reports say, *first*, that often there is a criminal behind the armed violent criminal -- the illegal gun trafficker. *Second*, ATF has learned that there are not simply two, but rather *many methods* of illegal gun trafficking -- corrupt Federally licensed gun dealers, large straw purchasing rings or individual straw purchasers, dealing in new guns, dealing in old guns that are stolen and then fenced, theft from common carriers, buying from unregulated private sellers at gun shows and then reselling on the streets, and all of these methods can be intrastate or interstate.

Q. Is the increased tracing leading to cases against illegal gun traffickers?

A. The trace information is proving very valuable. The Performance Report shows that ATF initiated 648 illegal trafficking investigations nationwide involving juveniles and youth since YCGII began. About 37 percent of these were initiated through the use of trace and multiple sales information.

ATF is rapidly making trace information more accessible. For instance, ATF is planning to provide local offices with electronic access to ATF's Project LEAD trace information system. Project LEAD aggregates and sorts trace data to produce trafficking indicators, for instance, a purchaser associated with multiple crime guns first sold by the same FFL. Increased access to Project LEAD will further facilitate the use of trace information in case development.

Q. How many traffickers have you locked up as a result of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative?

A. Congress provided 162 additional special agent positions for ATF during the current fiscal year. This is the first earmark of special agents for this initiative. This will mean that more ATF agents be available to focus on using the comprehensive trace and other investigative information for finding traffickers to juveniles and youth. Even without additional resources, ATF has initiated about 648 investigations nationwide involving juveniles and youth since YCGII began in July 1996. In the 27 YCGII cities since 1998, ATF has initiated 392 investigations, and has referred 397 defendants for prosecution.

Q. What do the ATF Reports say about the success of the Brady law?

A. The YCGII Report does not address the effectiveness of the Brady law. Brady and other criminal records checks are used to *prevent prohibited purchasers from buying* firearms over-the-counter, from Federally licensed firearms dealers. ATF's illegal firearms trafficking enforcement program, including YCGII, picks up where Brady leaves off -- with trafficking enforcement operations which attack *illegal trafficking* in firearms - by corrupt dealers, through use of straw purchasers, or buying at gun shows and flea markets from non-licensee sellers who do not perform criminal records checks. Brady criminal records checks stop over the counter sales to criminals. Trafficking enforcement stops off-the-books and on the streets sales to juveniles and criminals.

Q. Does YCGII stop juveniles and criminals stealing guns for their own use?

A. The Performance Report shows that one way juveniles and youth obtain crime guns is from the trafficking that is taking place in stolen guns. Over a third of the investigations involved trafficking in new and used stolen firearms. (When a juvenile or criminal steals a gun, and then uses that firearm to commit a crime, no trafficking is involved. Some states have addressed the issue of unauthorized juvenile access to firearms through Child Access Prevention laws.)

Q. Aren't most firearms used in crime stolen by the criminal who uses them, and therefore a strategy against illegal gun trafficking is futile?

A. Before ATF began to look at this question systematically on a city by city basis, and publish trace analyses, it was generally assumed that most crime guns were stolen by the criminals that used them. But ATF has learned that in fact many juveniles and criminals obtain crime guns through illegal trafficking. Fast time-to-crime guns comprise at least 28 percent of the firearms analyzed in the Trace Reports; these guns are likely to have been trafficked. In addition, the ATF investigative information described in the *Performance Report* shows that many stolen guns are trafficked after being stolen.

Q. What does this program do to stop school shootings?

A. Crime gun tracing and trafficking investigations are not aimed at school shooting per se, however they can have some impact depending on the circumstances of the school shootings. Where there is violent gang activity among students, ATF can be helpful. YCGII is aimed at reducing the street supply of guns to unauthorized juveniles and youth criminals. If local gun supply reduction efforts result in fewer students carrying guns, fewer will feel the need to carry guns, and fewer will be carried into schools. Some school shootings are spree killings by children -- analogous to the Long Island Expressway shooting. Such children and their crimes cannot be dealt with primarily through a law enforcement program aimed at illegal gun trafficking to juveniles. Rather, attention has to be paid to risk assessment in schools, and to safe and secure gun storage at home, and to other types of prevention and intervention efforts.

Q. What is ATF doing to take armed violent juveniles off the streets?

A. A number of the illegal trafficking cases under ATF investigation involved armed juveniles. Of the 648 investigations included in the *Performance Report*, over 150 of them involved juvenile gun possessors. Violations committed by juveniles are referred to state court for handling, but the circumstances of their firearms acquisition are followed up by trafficking investigators.

Q. How does the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative relate to the Boston Gun Project?

A. The Boston Gun Project/Operation Ceasefire is an ongoing law enforcement effort in Boston to prevent youth homicide. Among the tools used in this collaborative effort are comprehensive crime gun tracing, trace analysis, and traditional investigative techniques to identify and prosecute specific traffickers supplying gangs and other youths with firearms.

Q. How does the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative relate to Project Exile in Richmond and Mayor Rendell's agreement with the NRA in Philadelphia to apply a similar enforcement strategy?

A. ATF's overall approach to firearms enforcement is, broadly speaking, to find the right balance in a given community between deterring and incarcerating violent criminals, and investigating and arresting illegal gun traffickers who supply juveniles and criminals. The mix of cases is determined by ATF, police, and prosecutors in each jurisdiction and it depends in part on State laws. Very often these strategies overlap, because felons can be traffickers and traffickers can be supplying felons.

Richmond is a good example of the overlap. Richmond is a YCGII city, and it has been doing comprehensive tracing of all recovered crime guns. Project Exile investigators are using trace information in making cases against felons, gang offenders and juvenile gun possessors. But their main focus has not been on a strategy aimed at reducing illegal gun *trafficking in and from* Richmond, but rather has been on a strategy of deterring local gun *carrying and use* by arresting as many illegal possessors as possible, and prosecuting them under Federal law. Of course some of the illegal possessors are traffickers or obtained the guns from traffickers.

Q. What does the new Trace Report say about interstate gun trafficking?

A. ATF found that in 21 of the 27 cities the *majority* of the traced guns were first bought from Federal firearms licensees in the State in which the city is located. For another 4 of the cities, *the biggest single source state* was the State in which the city was located, but crime guns from out of State sources, when taken together, provided the majority of crime guns. This was not true in Jersey City, nor, of course, in Washington, D.C.

Q. Does this mean you don't consider interstate gun trafficking a problem?

A. Interstate gun trafficking is an important law enforcement problem. While crime guns in most of the YCGII cities are primarily first sold in the State, there are some States that show up as crime gun source states for many states. The point the *Trace Report* emphasizes is that Federal, State, and local law enforcement need to work together to trace guns, get a clear picture of the flows, and go after traffickers, whether from out-of-state or in-state.

Q. If most gun trafficking may not be interstate, why is gun trafficking a Federal law enforcement issue?

A. Even in locations where the majority of traced crime guns are from in-State sources, many guns are trafficked interstate. Also, even when illegal gun trafficking does not cross State lines, is a Federal issue because ATF regulates the commerce in firearms. Trace information is accessed and maintained by ATF. Through comprehensive tracing, Project LEAD, and the YCGII Reports, ATF is increasing its collaboration with local police departments to develop the best enforcement strategies and properly direct cases to State and Federal court.

Q. What are the next steps for this program?

A. *First*, ATF plans to deploy the special agents funded by Congress and continue to make cases against illegal traffickers. *Second*, ATF is seeking to increase access to its firearms trafficking information system, Project LEAD, by sending it electronically to ATF field offices. This will facilitate investigations of illegal trafficking. *Third*, ATF plans to continue to expand comprehensive tracing and collaborative enforcement efforts to 10 more cities.

Q. Several Mayors think that the problem of illegal gun trafficking won't be solved without Federal one gun a month legislation. Do you agree?

A. One of the reasons for establishing a comprehensive tracing system nationwide -- and we are only at 27 cities right now -- is to find out exactly what is happening in the illegal gun market. One question we have not yet been able to answer is, how many crime guns are part of multiple purchases by traffickers or straw purchasers for traffickers? We are trying to answer questions like this, so that ATF can target its enforcement resources to arrest those illegal suppliers and decide on the best enforcement strategy.

- Q. A number of cities are suing gun manufacturers claiming that they are deliberately flooding the market with guns that they know will be bought by criminals or illegal possessors in places with strict gun laws. What do the Tracc Reports say about this theory?**
- A.** The *Trace Reports* do not address this legal theory. Crime gun trace information is used by ATF to maximize investigative information about illegal gun trafficking. The *Trace Reports* do provide information about the manufacturer and caliber of crime guns that are being recovered in particular cities. They do provide information about the States where the recovered guns were first sold. The *Performance Report* supplements this information with an overview of illegal trafficking methods that ATF special agents are confronting. ATF is using all this information to target investigative resources and to better identify, investigate, and arrest illegal gun traffickers and thereby reduce illegal access to firearms, especially to juveniles and criminals.
- Q. The Trace Report states that ATF was able to identify first purchasers for only 59.9 percent of crime guns where a trace was initiated, and that it did not initiate a trace in about a third of the trace requests. Is comprehensive tracing worth it when you can't trace all of the crime guns?**
- A.** Yes, this amount of trace information provides much important investigative information about traffickers. Age of the firearm being traced, and the accuracy of the dealer's records play a large role in the success of a trace. The NTC is continually trying to improve the number of traces that can be fully completed. Also, the recent Treasury-Justice Gun Show report recommended that record keeping procedures for the sale of used guns by non-licensees at gun shows, in order to facilitate crime gun tracing. When firearms that are re-sold can be traced by the NTC, considerably more investigative information will be accessible through tracing.
- Q. How many assault weapons are among the traced firearms?**
- A.** At this time the National Tracing Center cannot easily determine what firearms meet the legal definition of an assault weapon. There are two ways a firearm may meet the definition of a semiautomatic assault weapon under the Gun Control Act Sec. 921(a)(30)(B): if it is a particular, enumerated model, or, if it has two or more certain enumerated features. It is difficult for ATF to establish the number of assault weapons among traced firearms under either definition.

With respect to the enumerated models, a gun manufacturer's model designation may have remained the same even after passage of the assault weapons ban and the re-design of that model. Therefore, unless the trace request contains date of

manufacture, the NTC cannot establish if the firearm meets the legal definition of an assault weapon.

With respect to the features test, a particular rifle model can be made with or without such features, or the features could have been added after the weapon left the manufacturer. Trace requests provide information as to make, model, caliber, and serial number. This is insufficient information to determine the exact configuration of the firearm in relation to the rather complicated legal definition of an assault weapon.

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

**YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION
INITIATIVE**

Initial Briefing
to the Office of Management and Budget



JUNE 13, 1997

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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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

Based On 1995 UCR Data
***Revised June 12, 1999

**PILOT YOUTH CRIME GUN CITY
FAILS MINIMUM POPULATION CRITERIA**

'1) MURDER WITH A FIREARM
'2) ROBBERY WITH A FIREARM
'3) AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A FIREARM
'4) WEAPONS CARRYING AND POSSESSION OFFENSES

YOUTHS AGES 18 THROUGH 24
JUVENILES AGES 0 THROUGH 17

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE
TARGET VIOLATIONS ANALYSIS
 Based On 1995 UCR Data
 ***Revised June 12, 1997

	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 YOJI Target Murders	Reported City Robberies (UCR-T8)	State % w/ Firearm (UCR-T21)	Percent Over (Under) Nat'l Avg	Estimated Robberies w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated YOJI Target Robberies						
City	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 YOJI Target Murders	Reported City Robberies (UCR-T8)	State % w/ Firearm (UCR-T21)	Percent Over (Under) Nat'l Avg	Estimated Robberies w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated YOJI Target Robberies						
Albuquerque, NM	494,337	1,322,000	37.36%	122	66.67%	-1.43%	59.4	9.11	24.44	33.55	2,949	45.53%	4.53%	1,342.93	433.72	428.10	861.82						
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Natl % w/ Juvenile 22.90% (UCR-T2.24)				Natl % Juvenile 0-17 YOA 14.68% (UCR-T38)				Natl % Youth 18-24 YOA 25.00% (UCR-T38)				Natl % Juvenile 0-17 YOA 23.07% (UCR-T38)				Natl % Youth 18-24 YOA 33.30% (UCR-T38)						
ASSAULT DATA				WEAPONS VIOLATIONS DATA				TOTAL YCGH TARGET VIOLATIONS				TOTAL YCGH TARGET VIOLATIONS				TOTAL YCGH TARGET VIOLATIONS						
Reported City	State % w/ Firearm (UCR-T8)	Percent Over (Under) Natl %	Estimated Agg Assault w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated YCGH Target Assaults	State Weapons Violations (UCR-T69)	Population Estimated City Weapons Violations	Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Arrest Estimated YCGH Target Weapons Violations	Total Arrest Estimated Juvenile w/ Firearm	Rank Juvenile Target Violations	Total Arrest Estimated Youth w/ Firearm	Rank Youth Target Violations	Total Arrest Estimated Target Violations	Rank Target Violations	YCGH Target Violations Per 1000 Residents	Rank Target Violations Per 1000 Residents	Gross Rank Points	Average Rank Points	Composite Rank
1,035	26.981%	4.081%	2,542.39	345.86	383.82	2,558.03	784	553.53	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
1,125	26.981%	4.081%	184.26	180.44	265.13	265.13	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
4,697	7.621%	-11.349%	125.03	61.21	105.18	105.18	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
6,084	11.977%	-15.923%	77.79	61.21	105.18	105.18	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
1,008	26.140%	5.800%	191.81	167.60	179.85	179.85	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
2,225	26.140%	5.800%	180.00	228.43	65.22	65.22	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
1,008	15.500%	-7.180%	243.35	65.26	222.09	222.09	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
4,294	15.500%	-7.180%	1,426	199.15	222.09	222.09	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
1,279	22.950%	8.050%	336.99	217.70	119.29	119.29	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
1,430	22.950%	8.050%	336.99	111.40	225.50	225.50	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
1,574	16.511%	-6.489%	268.26	225.50	42.76	42.76	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
6,095	26.981%	4.081%	180.26	221.02	41.24	41.24	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
5,285	17.820%	-8.160%	225.21	70.33	154.88	154.88	784	211.11	50.81	72.81	115.29	265.13	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44	180.44
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	36,271	4,062.13	937.47	1,332.99	2,290.46	5,936.00	3	7,263.05	3	13,199.05	3	3,807,919	19	28	7.00	3
12,356	26.981%	4.081%	3,134.02	489.53	833.75	1,323.28	7,509	911.66	215.01	310.31	523.32	2,262.41	6	2,769.02	6	5,031.43	6	5,045,663	12	30	7.50	4
7,155	31.381%	8.481%	2,245.31	329.68	561.50	891.17	1,939	329.82	76.12	109.85	185.97	2,501.27	4	2,818.61	4	5,119.90	4	3,477,401	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	10,516,531	1	43	10.75	10
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	976.45	2,222.94	7	2,771.69	5	4,994.62	7	2,879,855	29	48	12.00	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	586.71	1,467.52	9	1,862.30	9	3,329.82	9	3,193,336	26	53	13.25	14
6,943	21.860%	-3.140%	1,117.13	167.83	288.33	456.16	7,883	211.11	48.72	70.12	120.33	990.52	18	1,180.41	20	2,149.91	20	5,742,846	8	67	16.75	15
4,031	19.883%	-3.017%	801.48	117.64	200.43	318.11	36,271	865.33	199.70	288.21	487.91	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	769.15	1,218.99	14	1,660.96	12	2,879.95	13	2,626,604	35	74	18.50	17
6,109	30.045%	7.145%	1,835.45	269.50	459.00	728.50	3,627	817.08	188.57	272.15	460.72	947.63	20	1,232.95	19	2,180.57	19	4,163,929	17	75	18.75	18
5,811	32.118%	9.218%	1,866.36	274.04	466.73	740.77	5,255	745.42	172.03	248.28	420.31	933.10	21	1,215.91	20	2,149.91	21	4,823,287	14	76	19.00	19
5,122	19.590%	-3.310%	1,003.42	147.33	250.93	398.26	2,303	1,299.63	299.93	432.87	732.80	997.19	17	1,246.67	18	2,243.86	17	2,828,842	31	83	20.75	20
4,743	19.883%	-3.017%	841.05	118.47	215.83	374.30	36,271	441.86	101.97	147.17	249.15	847.09	24	1,011.20	24	1,818.29	24	4,928,676	13	85	21.25	21
282,320	749.150%	65.248%	65,348	9,580	16,317	25,897	34,320	28,819	6,651	9,599	16,350	52,574	732	63,332	741	113,807	738	137,718	734	2,945	736	705
9,408	24.97%	2.175%	319	544	863	11,451	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	3,588,881	21	88	22.00	22
7,396	19.883%	-3.017%	1,470.54	215.92	367.75	583.66	36,271	1,356.82	313.13	451.92	765.05	958.63	19	1,261.05	17	2,219.68	18	1,917,202	54	108	27.00	25
5,785	21.860%	-1.040%	1,264.58	185.68	316.24	501.92	7,883	1,61.59	37.29	53.82	91.11	557.09	32	707.10	33	1,264.19	31	3,461,054	15	111	27.75	26
4,200	25.118%	2.218%	1,054.96	154.90	263.82	418.72	3,089	433.01	99.93	144.22	244.16	680.77	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	36,271	511.00	117.93	170.20	288.13	562.12	31	678.77	34	1,240.89	33	2,845,854	30	128	32.00	30
6,066	22.362%	-0.538%	1,136.50	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	2,745,486	35	130	32.50	31
5,965	21.860%	-1.040%	1,303.93	191.45	326.08	517.53	7,883	378.57	87.37	126.09	213.46	653.42	28	835.17	28	1,488.59	28	2,191,855	47	131	32.75	32
2,582	23.140%	0.240%	597.48	87.73	149.41	237.14	4,144	598.63	117.38	169.41	286.79	645.13	29	765.92	29	1,411.05	29	2,209,116	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	34	2,699,045	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	2,524,416	41	148	37.00	35
3,210	19.883%	-3.017%	638.24	93.71	159.61	253.32	36,271	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	45	937.20	44	3,000,032	28	159	39.75	39
5,015	19.883%	-3.017%	997.13	146.41	249.36	395.76	36,271	964.31	222.55	321.19	543.73</											

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

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

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

turned into the sheriff's 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 was 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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. paper	re: ATF Youth Gun Interdiction Initiative (6 pages)	00/00/0000	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 17179

FOLDER TITLE:

YCGII [Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative] Expansion [1]

2016-0931-S
rc2355

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**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	17,687	6,563						24,251
Other Costs (Above Staffing Costs):								
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

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. More over, 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	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	0
			TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	\$59,919	\$11,324,663	1,498	\$61,417	\$11,607,813	11,607,813
								0	0
12	PERSONNEL BENEFITS								
	12 1		Civilian Personnel Benefits						
		A.	Employee Benefits						
		1212	FEGLI (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	0
		B.	PCS- Related Benefits 1/						
		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	0
			TOTAL PERSONNEL BENEFITS	\$33,665	\$6,362,685	\$613	\$34,278	\$6,478,542	6,478,542
								0	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	XXXXXXXXX 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	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	XXXXXXXXXX Current Positions
26	SUPPLIES	26							0
									0
									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	(\$380)	\$5,599	\$1,130,031	1,058,211
31	EQUIPMENT	31							0
									0
									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)	\$65,451	\$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	XXXXXXXXXX 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-Jan-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):

1.0% 2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5% 3.1%

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

\$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	PY FY1997 Estimates	BY FY1998 Estimates	Cost for New Positions	Non-Recur Costs	Annual Cost for Current Posn	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									
		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									
		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-Jan-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
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	Travelers 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: 11-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%

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
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	25,066
			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	
	2628		Wireline Supplies		0	0	0		0	
	2629		Training Supplies (CE) / Ammunition		0	0	0		0	
	2699		Undistributed Credit Card Charges		0	0	0		0	
			Subtotal Supplies - MOC 26	\$3,356	\$0	\$3,576	\$278,825	\$0	\$3,575	\$278,826
31	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)	83	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	0
	3163		Special Investigative Equipment Leased		0	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	\$6,799	\$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

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	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	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 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:

45

Inflation Rate (Non-Pay):

3.0% 2.7%

Inflation Rate (Pay):

2.5% 2.1%

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	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 CLS 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	0	0
		2326 Commercial Parking		0		0	0	0	0
		2327 Radio Site Rental		0		0	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	0
		2336 Wireline Services/Treasury		0		0	0	0	0
		2341 Utilities		0		0	0	0	0
		2353 Software Rentals		0		0	0	0	0
		2362 Office Equipment Rental	437	0	437	19,665		437	19,665
		2363 Office Equipment Rental (pagery)		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

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

37,894

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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 Psn	Annual Cost For Current Positions
25	OTHER SERVICES									
25										
	2500		Forensic/Technical Support		0		0		0	0
	2510		ADP Services/Commercial		0		0		0	0
	2511		ADP Services/Treasury Payroll		0		0		0	0
	2520		Repair Services		0		0		0	0
	2533		Other Commercial Contracts		0		0	0	0	0
			HIV Testing		0		0		0	0
			Drug Testing		0		0		0	0
			Health Improvement Program		0		0		0	0
	2534		Seizure and Sale Expenses		0		0		0	0
	2535		Purchase of Evidence		0		0		0	0
	2536		Consultant Contracts		0		0		0	0
	2537		Aircraft Rental		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
	2543		Health Services		0		0		0	0
	2544		Health Club Memberships		0		0		0	0
	2545		Physical Examinations / Other Government Contracts		0		0		0	0
	2550		Employee Training		0		0		0	0
	2560		Representative Fund		0		0		0	0
	2570		Interest Payments Fees		0		0		0	0
	2575		Lost Payment Discount Fees		0		0		0	0
	2597		Diners Club ATM Fees		0		0		0	0
	2598		Credit Card Fees		0		0		0	0
	2599		Travelers Check Fees		0		0		0	0
			Subtotal Other Services - MOC 25	\$727	\$0	\$727	\$32,715	\$0	\$727	\$32,715

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):

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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 Posn	Annual Cost For Current Positions
26	SUPPLIES	26								
	2611		Aircraft Supplies		0		0		0	0
	2612		Vehicle Supplies		0		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	0
	2624		Subscriptions	718	0	718	32,310	-	718	32,310
	2625		Investigative Supplies	312	0	312	14,040	0	312	14,040
			Protective Goggles, Hat, Patch, Duffie 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	0	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	\$196,010	\$0	\$4,356	\$196,010
31	EQUIPMENT	31								
	3101		Library Books		0		0			
	3111/2		Office Furniture & Fixtures	1,321	0	1,321	59,445	(1,057)	264	59,445
			File Cabinet (2 drawer)	85	0	85	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
			Floormat	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	0
	3141/2		Radio Equipment		0		0		0	0
			Radio		0		0		0	0
			Handtalkie		0		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			0
	3163		Special Investigative Equipment Leased		0		0			0
	3171/2		Laboratory Equipment		0		0			0
	3173		Laboratory Equipment Leased		0		0			0
	3182		Automobile (Police-Type) / Motor Vehicle		0		0			0
	3191/2		Training Equipment		0		0			0
			Subtotal Equipment - MOC 31	\$6,799	\$0	\$6,799	\$305,955	(\$4,439)	\$2,360	\$305,955
			TOTAL PAY & BENEFITS (minus 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 (minus PCS in MOC 12)	\$8,906	\$9,012	\$8,906	\$400,770	\$301	\$9,107	\$400,770
			TOTAL NON-PAY (includes PCS in MOC 12)	\$47,292	\$432	\$48,292	\$3,173,140	(\$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-Jan-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%

3.7%

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
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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 PPP87.9FY 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	4,109	1,370	685		
TOTAL:	\$57,591	\$19,197	\$9,599		

Jeremy 75 Cities Project

-- Group I cities, ADAM cities, AG 5 cities, YCGII cities, NIBRS.

- Albuquerque, NM -- proposed YCGII, new ADAM
- Anaheim, CA -- proposed YCGII
- Anchorage, AK -- proposed YCGII, new ADAM
- Atlanta, GA -- ADAM, original YCGII
- Aurora, CO -- proposed YCGII
- Austin, TX -- proposed YCGII
- * Baltimore, MD -- original YCGII (FRAZIER)
- * Birmingham, AL -- ADAM, original YCGII
- * Boston, MA -- original YCGII (EVANS)
- * Bridgeport, CT -- original YCGII, below 250,000
- Buffalo, NY -- proposed YCGII
- * Charlotte/Mecklenberg, NC -- proposed YCGII
- * Chicago, IL -- ADAM, second YCGII (HUMPHREY)
- Cincinnati, OH -- second YCGII
- * Cleveland, OH -- original YCGII
- Colorado Springs, CO -- proposed YCGII
- Columbus, OH -- proposed YCGII
- Corpus Christi, TX -- proposed YCGII
- * Dallas/Ft. Worth, TX -- ADAM, proposed YCGII
- Des Moines, IA -- new ADAM
- * Denver, CO -- ADAM, proposed YCGII
- * Detroit, MI -- ADAM, second YCGII
- El Paso, TX -- proposed YCGII
- Freemont, CA -- proposed YCGII
- Fresno, CA -- proposed YCGII
- Ft. Lauderdale, FL -- ADAM
- * Gary, IN -- second YCGII
- Greensboro, NC -- proposed YCGII
- Honolulu, HI -- proposed YCGII
- * Houston, TX -- ADAM, second YCGII
- * Indianapolis, IN -- ADAM, proposed YCGII
- Inglewood, CA -- original YCGII, below 250,000 (also in LA County)
- * Jacksonville, FL -- proposed YCGII
- Jersey City, NJ -- original YCGII, below 250,000
- Laredo, TX -- new ADAM
- Las Vegas, NV -- new ADAM
- * Kansas City, MO -- proposed YCGII
- * Louisville, KY -- proposed YCGII
- * Los Angeles, CA -- ADAM, second YCGII (see Inglewood) (PARKS)
- * Memphis, TN -- original YCGII

- LEE BROWN
- BILL BRATTON
- ANNA
- JAMIE STEPHENS

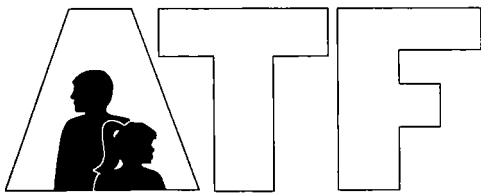
- Mesa, AZ -- proposed YCGII
- * Miami, FL -- ADAM, second YCGII
- Milwaukee, WI -- original YCGII
- * Minneapolis, MN -- second YCGII, new ADAM
- Nashville, TN -- proposed YCGII
- Newark, NJ -- proposed YCGII
- * New Orleans, LA -- ADAM, proposed YCGII (PENNINGTON)
- * New York, NY -- ADAM (Manhattan), original YCGII
- Oakland, CA -- proposed YCGII
- Oklahoma City, OK -- proposed YCGII, new ADAM
- Omaha, NE -- ADAM, proposed YCGII
- * Philadelphia, PA -- ADAM, second YCGII (TIMMONS)
- * Phoenix, AZ -- ADAM, proposed YCGII
- Pittsburgh, PA -- proposed YCGII
- * Portland, OR -- ADAM, proposed YCGII
- Richmond, VA -- original YCGII (below 250,000)
- * St. Louis, MO -- ADAM, original YCGII
- Sacramento, CA -- proposed YCGII, new ADAM
- Salinas, CA -- original YCGII (below 250,000)
- * Salt Lake City, UT -- new ADAM
- San Antonio, TX -- ADAM, original YCGII
- * San Diego, CA -- ADAM, proposed YCGII (SANDERS)
- San Francisco -- proposed YCGII (see Oakland)
- San Jose, CA -- ADAM, proposed YCGII
- * Santa Ana, CA -- proposed YCGII
- * Seattle, WA -- original YCGII, new ADAM
- Spokane, WA -- new ADAM
- Tampa, FL -- proposed YCGII
- Toledo, OH -- proposed YCGII
- Tulsa, OK -- proposed YCGII
- Tuscon, AZ -- second YCGII, new ADAM
- Virginia Beach, VA -- proposed YCGII
- * Washington, DC -- ADAM, original YCGII (RAWSEY)

	FY 1999 Request	FY 2000 Expansion Proposals			
		Option A Expansion	Option B Expansion	Option C Expansion	Option D Expansion
Additional Cities Covered	NA	10	39	75	165
Total Cities Covered	27	37	66	102	192
Criteria for Expansion	NA	Selected 250K+ Population	All Cities 250K+ Population	All Cities 150K+ Population	All Cities 100K+ Population
Positions:**					
Agents	162	74	386	674	1394
Inspectors	0	41	80	116	206
Others	0	87	126	162	252
Total	162	202	592	952	1852
Full-Time Equivalents (FTE):**					
Agents	83	38	200	349	721
Inspectors	0	21	41	60	107
Others	0	45	65	84	130
Total	83	104	306	493	958
Cost Estimate (\$ Millions)	28	18	56	90	175
Avg. Cost Per City Added (\$Millions)		1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1

**New hires assumed at mid-year point, therefore yielding 1/2 FTE per filled position.

→ should
BE made
LIKE A
million

66 cities - w/ADAM
w/gun training
w/corrupt. Prosecution
w



The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) 27 Communities

February 1999

Highlights

Second Year of ATF Trace Reports. *The Crime Gun Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Market in 27 Communities* (the *Trace Reports*) provides the second year of ATF reports on crime gun trace information from cities where law enforcement officials have made a commitment to tracing all recovered crime guns. The first YCGII *Trace Reports* analyzed 37,000 crime gun traces from 17 cities; this Report analyzes over 76,000 crime gun traces from 27 cities.

Survey of Gun Trafficking Investigations. ATF is also releasing the YCGII *Performance Report*, a survey of over 640 trafficking investigations nationwide involving juveniles and youth initiated since YCGII began in July 1996. The investigations involved over 27,000 reported trafficked firearms.

Firearms Trafficking as a Source of New, Used and Stolen Crime Guns. The *Trace Reports* confirm that illegal trafficking is occurring in new guns. Newer crime guns — those recovered by law enforcement officials within a relatively short period of time after first retail sale by a Federally firearms licensee (FFL) — accounted for between 25 and 36 percent of juvenile crime guns, between 32 and 49 percent of youth crime guns, and between 27 and 40 percent of adult crime guns. Since a National Tracing Center trace can establish the first retail purchaser, but not transfers subsequent to that transaction, trafficking in older firearms cannot be indicated through crime gun trace analysis. However, the *Performance Report* confirms that juveniles and youth offenders are obtaining both new and older firearms through trafficking. Over three quarters of the investigations involved trafficking in new guns, over half involved trafficking in used guns, and over a third involved trafficking in stolen firearms, both new and used.

Trace Analysis Leading to Gun Traffickers. The *Performance Report* shows that the most important factor leading to trafficking investigations involving juveniles and youth was analysis of trace and multiple sales records, which accounted for initiation of over 37 percent of the investigations. A number of Federal, State and local firearms enforcement initiatives using crime gun trace information are listed in the *Trace Reports*.

Trafficked Guns Used in Subsequent Crime. More than two-thirds of the illegal trafficking investigations reported in the *Performance Report* involved improperly transferred firearms that were known to have been subsequently involved in additional crimes. More than 23 percent of the investigations were associated with juvenile possession. Twenty-eight percent of the trafficking investigations were associated with assaults; nearly 18 percent were associated with homicides and 18 percent with robberies. More than 45 percent involved firearms associated with felons-in-possession, and more than half with other kinds of illegal possession. About 11 percent of the investigations involved National Firearms Act weapons violations, mostly sawed off shotguns or short barrel rifles and shotguns, but also machine guns, and firearms illegally converted from semiautomatic to fully automatic firearms.

Multiple Illegal Trafficking Sources. Half of the illegal trafficking investigations reported in the *Performance Report* involved firearms trafficked by straw purchasers, either an individual or a ring. A fifth of the investigations involved trafficking in firearms reported stolen from an FFL, including pawnbrokers. Unregulated private sellers, as distinct from straw purchasers or other traffickers, were involved in 14 percent of the trafficking investigations; six percent of the investigations involved FFLs as the primary traffickers; and about 10 percent of the investigations involved gun shows and similar venues where both FFLs and unregulated private vendors sell firearms. Nearly 14 percent of the trafficking investigations involved firearms stolen from a residence.

Convicted Felons as Gun Traffickers. Over a third of the traffickers involved in the illegal trafficking investigations reported in the *Performance Report* had prior felony convictions, as had just under a third of traffickers who were firearms thieves and robbers, and just under a quarter of the straw purchasers. Felons were able to buy guns by using false identification or giving false information to an FFL.

Obliteration of Serial Numbers by Gun Traffickers. For the eight cities included in the *Trace Reports* where there was a special effort made to collect complete crime gun trace data, an average of 11.4 percent of traced handguns had obliterated serial numbers. Many of these firearms were in the relatively high-powered 9mm and .380 calibers.

Role of Juveniles (ages 17 and under). Crime guns recovered from juveniles comprised over 11 percent of the trace requests analyzed in the *Trace Reports*. Juveniles were primarily involved in the illegal trafficking investigations reported in the *Performance Report* as possessors of firearms. But a quarter of the trafficking investigations also involved juveniles as thieves or robbers of firearms, and nearly a fifth of the investigations involved juveniles as gun traffickers.

Role of Youth (ages 18 to 24). Crime guns recovered from youth comprised over 32 percent of the trace requests analyzed in the *Trace Reports*; more crime guns were recovered from this seven year age group than from any other seven year age group in the juvenile and adult categories. Slightly fewer youth than juveniles were involved as thieves or robbers in the illegal trafficking investigations reported in the *Performance Report*, but youth were nearly twice as likely to be involved as traffickers and, due to age restrictions on the purchase of firearms, about ten times as likely to be involved as straw purchasers.

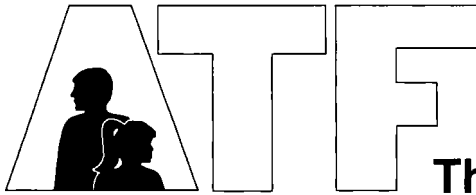
Semiautomatic Pistols Predominate As Crime Guns. Most of the crime guns analyzed in the *Trace Reports* were handguns (81 percent). Semiautomatic pistols dominated crime gun recoveries from juveniles (57.7 percent), youth (60.2 percent), and adults (46.6 percent) alike. Long guns, including rifles and shotguns, contributed a relatively greater proportion of the adult crime guns (24.6 percent).

Intrastate and Interstate Firearms Trafficking. The two ATF reports make it clear that both intrastate and interstate gun trafficking are important problems. Most crime guns analyzed in the *Trace Reports* were first sold at retail in the same State in which they were recovered by law enforcement. In 21 of the 27 cities, FFLs in the State in which the city is located supplied a majority of the traced crime guns. In four more of the 27 cities (Boston, Detroit, New York, St. Louis), FFLs in the State in which the city is located supplied a plurality — more crime guns than any single source State — while FFLs in the combination of all other source States supplied more than half of the traced crime guns. Jersey City was the only city in which FFLs from the State itself did not constitute the largest source of crime guns. Interstate trafficking investigations reported in the *Performance Report* were most frequent in the Northeast region, and least frequent in the Southwest. There were higher percentages of intrastate trafficking investigations relative to other regions in the Southwest, Central, and West regions of the United States.

City Specific Problems Revealed by Tracing. A city's trace information can suggest particular focus for local enforcement efforts. Some examples:

- *In-State vs. out-of-State sources.* The city with the highest percentage (81.5 percent) of traced crime guns originally purchased from in-State FFLs was Houston. The city with the lowest percentage (14 percent) of traced crime guns originally purchased from in-State FFLs was Jersey City.
- *Handguns vs. long guns.* Atlanta had a high proportion of traced crime guns that were semiautomatic pistols (71 percent), and very few that were shotguns and rifles (2.9 percent). In Minneapolis, rifles and shotguns comprised a much larger percentage of crime guns (32.3 percent), and semiautomatic pistols a relatively smaller percentage (45.7 percent).
- *Guns of choice.* Cities showed clusters of crime guns of particular investigative interest. For example, Baltimore's report showed a number of fast time-to-crime Hi-Point 9mm semiautomatic pistols recovered from youth (17 guns with time-to-crime information, of which 15 show recovery in under three years, with the fastest time-to-crime being three days). Tucson's report showed a number of fast time-to-crime Ruger 9mm semiautomatic pistols recovered from youth (28 guns with time-to-crime information, of which 20 show recovery in less than 3 years, with the fastest time-to-crime being 57 days). Many examples of this kind can be found in the *Trace Reports*.
- *Smaller and larger caliber.* In Miami, the ten most frequent kinds of crime guns recovered from youth are .38 caliber or higher. In Detroit, most of the top ten crime guns recovered from juveniles are smaller than .32 caliber.

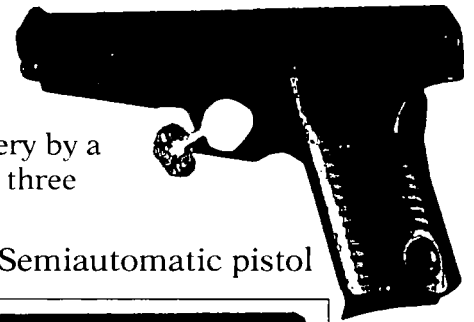
Regional Variations in Illegal Trafficking Investigations. The relative mix of types of trafficking investigations reported in the *Performance Report* differed by region. Investigations involving *trafficking by straw purchasers or straw purchasing rings* were most prevalent in the Northeast and Central regions of the United States, and least prevalent in the Southwest and West. Investigations involving *trafficking in firearms stolen from FFLs* were most prevalent in the Southwest and least prominent in the Northeast. Investigations involving *unregulated private sellers*, as distinct from straw purchasers or other traffickers, were most prevalent in the West region, and investigations involving *FFL traffickers* were more frequent in the West and Central regions than in other regions.



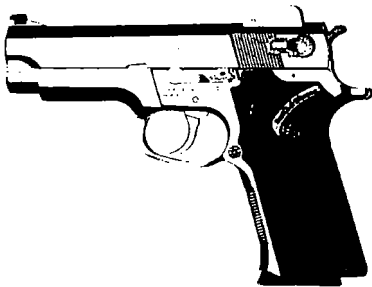
The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Fast Time-to-Crime Youth and Juvenile Crime Guns

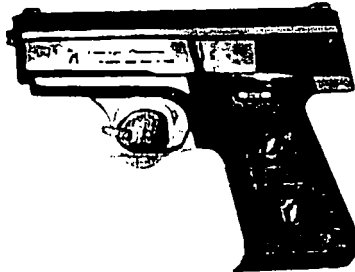
The following 10 firearms have the fastest time-to-crime of firearms that law enforcement officials recovered frequently from juveniles and youth. Fast time-to-crime means that the weapons move from initial retail sale by a Federally licensed firearms dealer (FFL) to recovery by a law enforcement official in three years or less. Time-to-crime in under three years is a trafficking indicator.



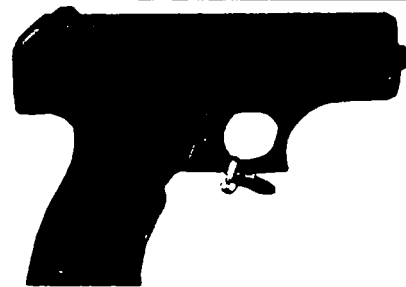
1. Lorcin 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



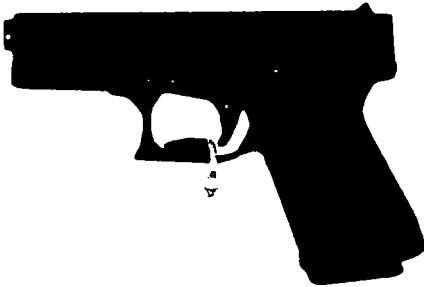
2. Smith & Wesson .40 Caliber
Semiautomatic pistol



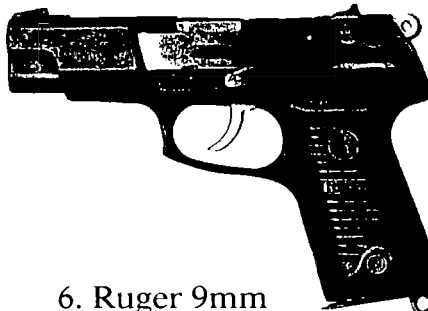
3. Bryco 9mm
Semiautomatic pistol



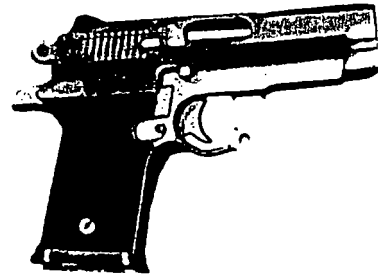
4. Hi-Point 9mm
Semiautomatic pistol



5. Glock .40 Caliber
Semiautomatic pistol



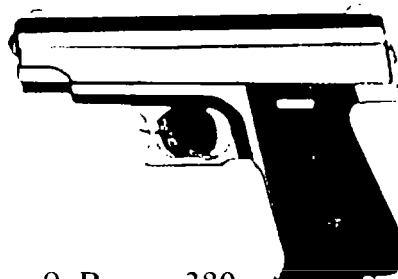
6. Ruger 9mm
Semiautomatic pistol



7. Star 9mm
Semiautomatic pistol



8. Lorcin .380
Semiautomatic pistol

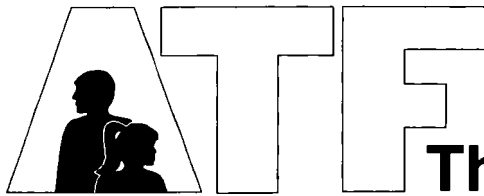


9. Bryco .380
Semiautomatic pistol



10. Glock 9mm
Semiautomatic pistol

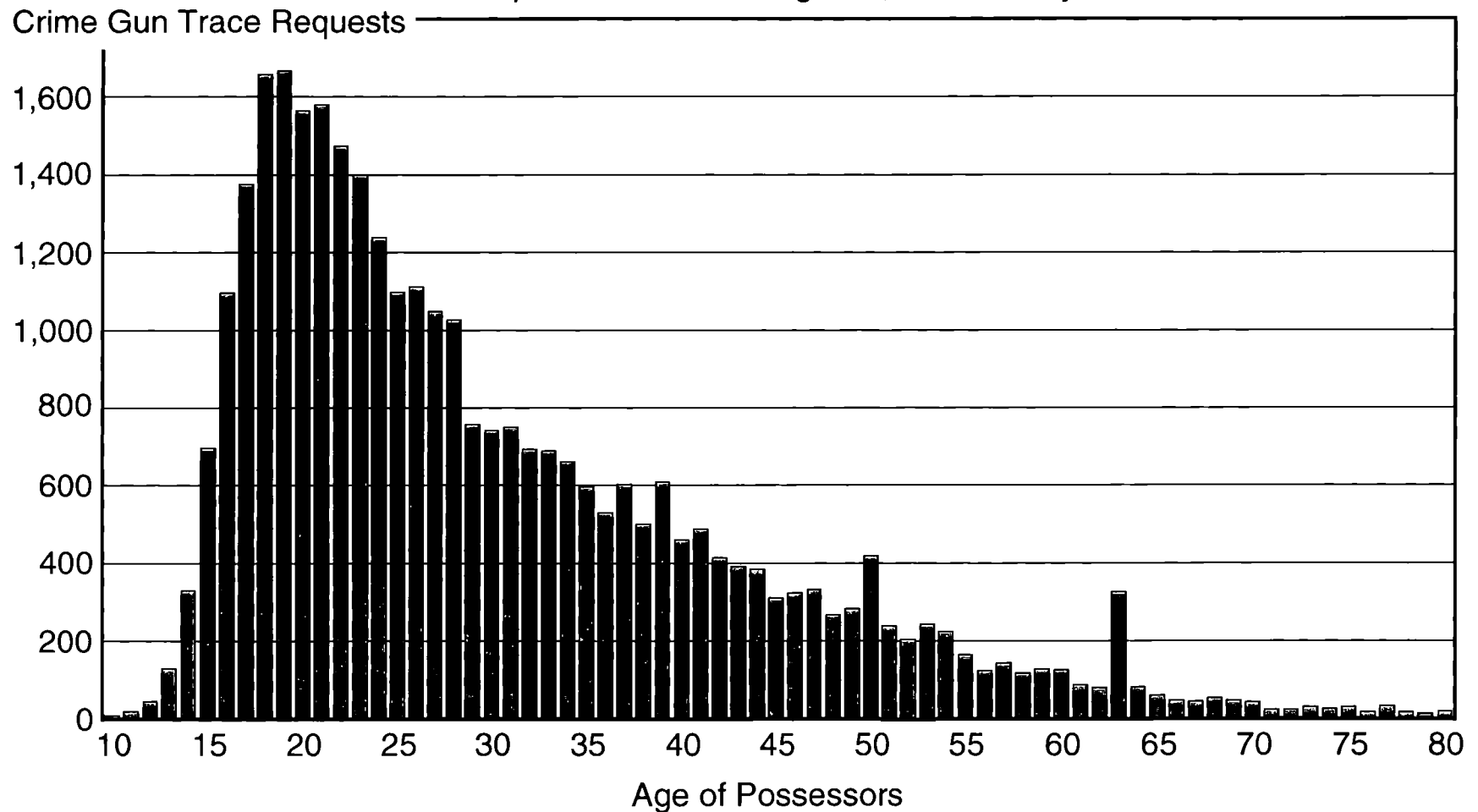
Top ten shortest time-to-crime firearms recovered, ranked in order from highest to lowest percentage in time-to-crime in under three years, for 75 or more firearms recovered, combined juvenile and youth, pooled 27 cities, based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998.



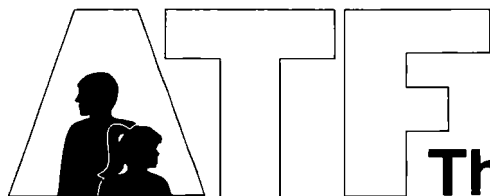
The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Age of Crime Gun Possessors

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998



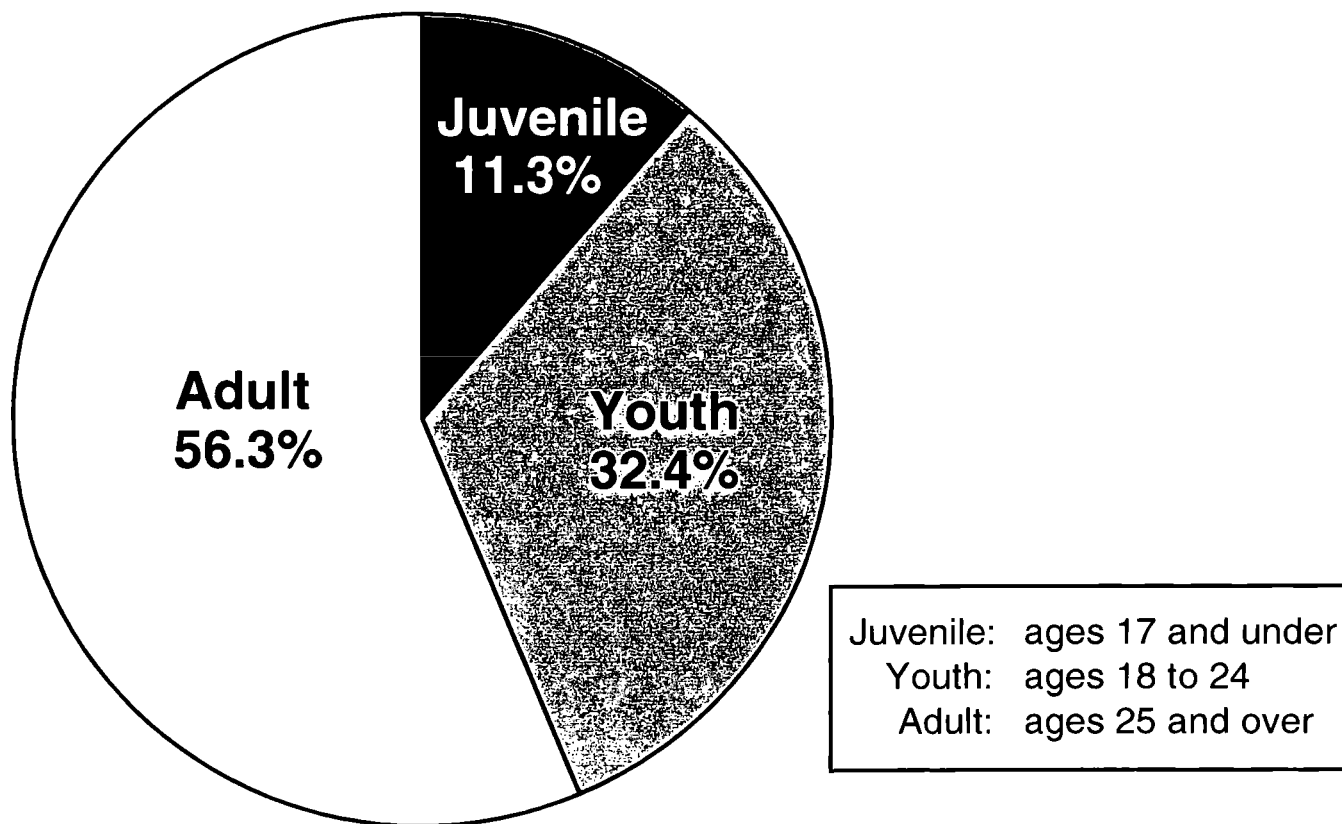
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch



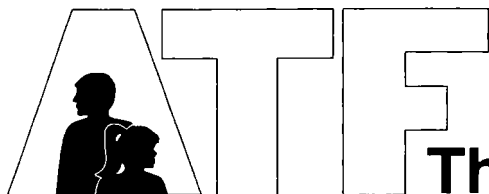
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Age of Crime Gun Possessors by Age Group

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998



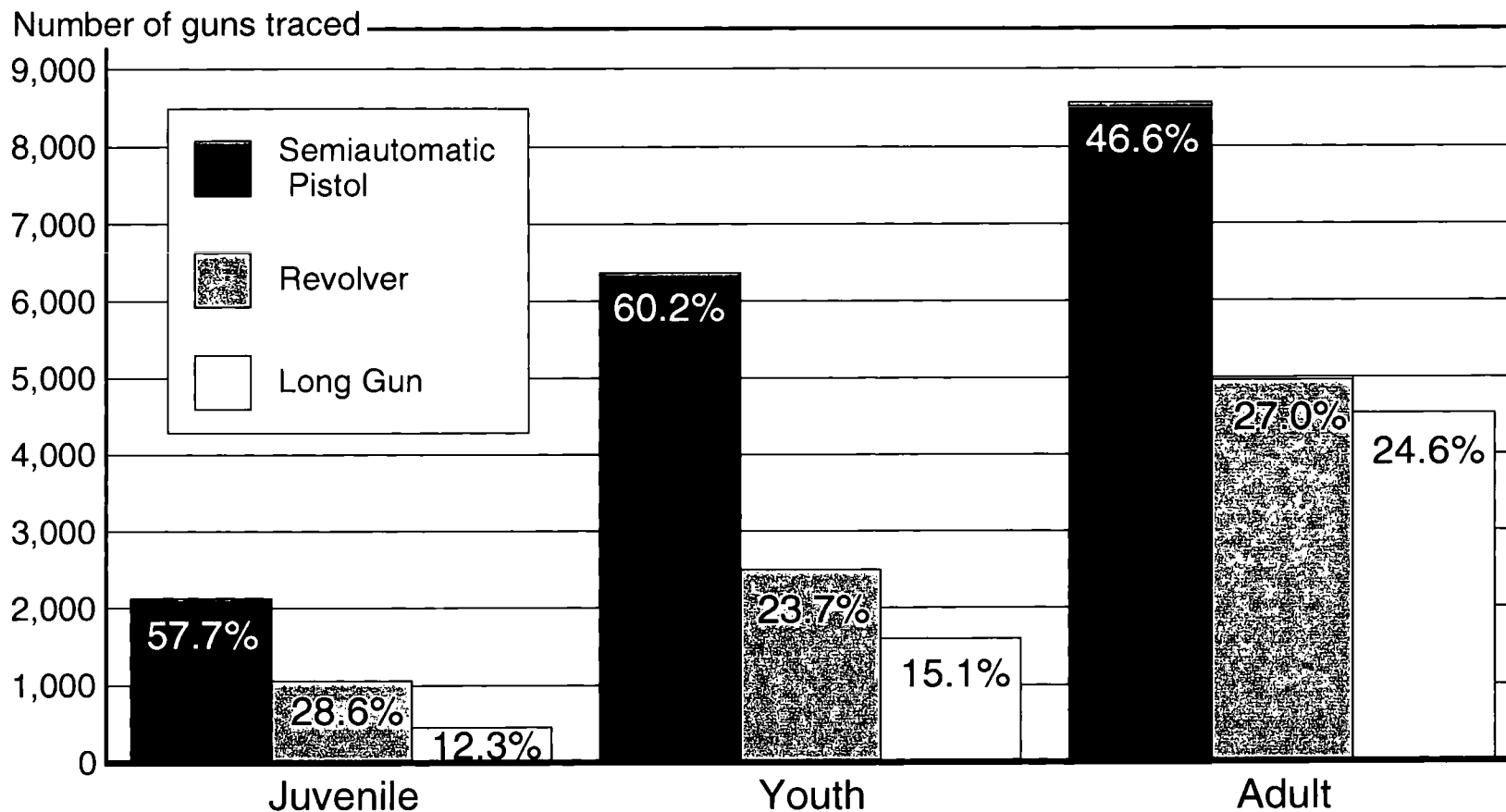
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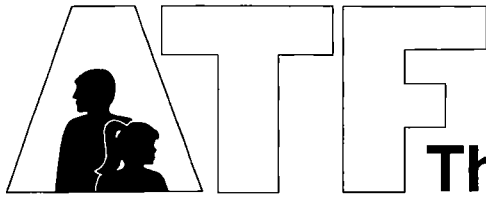
Major Crime Gun Types by Possessor Age Group

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998



This graph does not include Derringers, Combination Guns, and Unknown Gun Types.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch

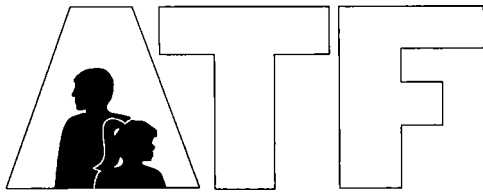


The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

27 Communities



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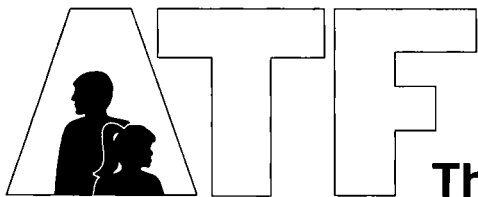
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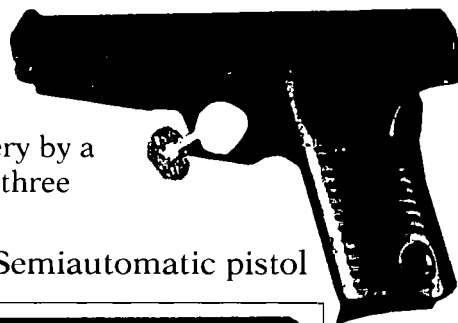
Regional Variations in Illegal Trafficking Investigations. The relative mix of types of trafficking investigations reported in the *Performance Report* differed by region. Investigations involving *trafficking by straw purchasers or straw purchasing rings* were most prevalent in the Northeast and Central regions of the United States, and least prevalent in the Southwest and West. Investigations involving *trafficking in firearms stolen from FFLs* were most prevalent in the Southwest and least prominent in the Northeast. Investigations involving *unregulated private sellers*, as distinct from straw purchasers or other traffickers, were most prevalent in the West region, and investigations involving *FFL traffickers* were more frequent in the West and Central regions than in other regions.



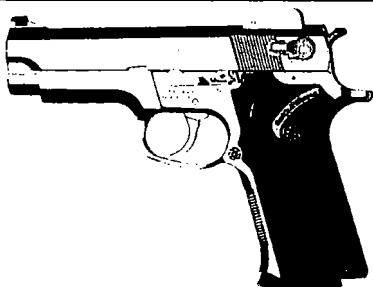
The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Fast Time-to-Crime Youth and Juvenile Crime Guns

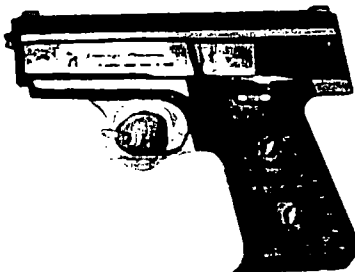
The following 10 firearms have the fastest time-to-crime of firearms that law enforcement officials recovered frequently from juveniles and youth. Fast time-to-crime means that the weapons move from initial retail sale by a Federally licensed firearms dealer (FFL) to recovery by a law enforcement official in three years or less. Time-to-crime in under three years is a trafficking indicator.



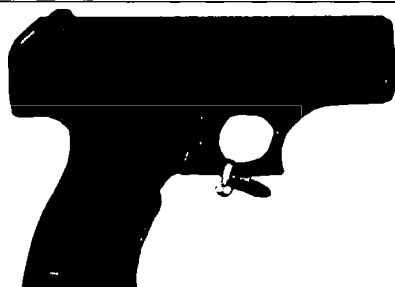
1. Lorcin 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



2. Smith & Wesson .40 Caliber Semiautomatic pistol



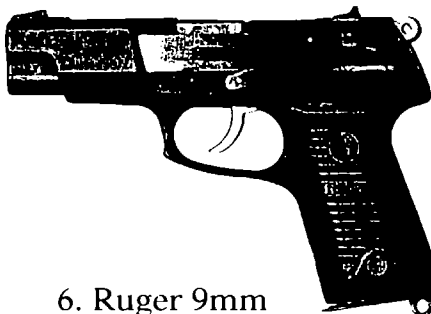
3. Bryco 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



4. Hi-Point 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



5. Glock .40 Caliber Semiautomatic pistol



6. Ruger 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



7. Star 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



8. Lorcin .380 Semiautomatic pistol

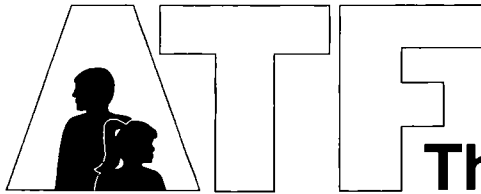


9. Bryco .380 Semiautomatic pistol



10. Glock 9mm Semiautomatic pistol

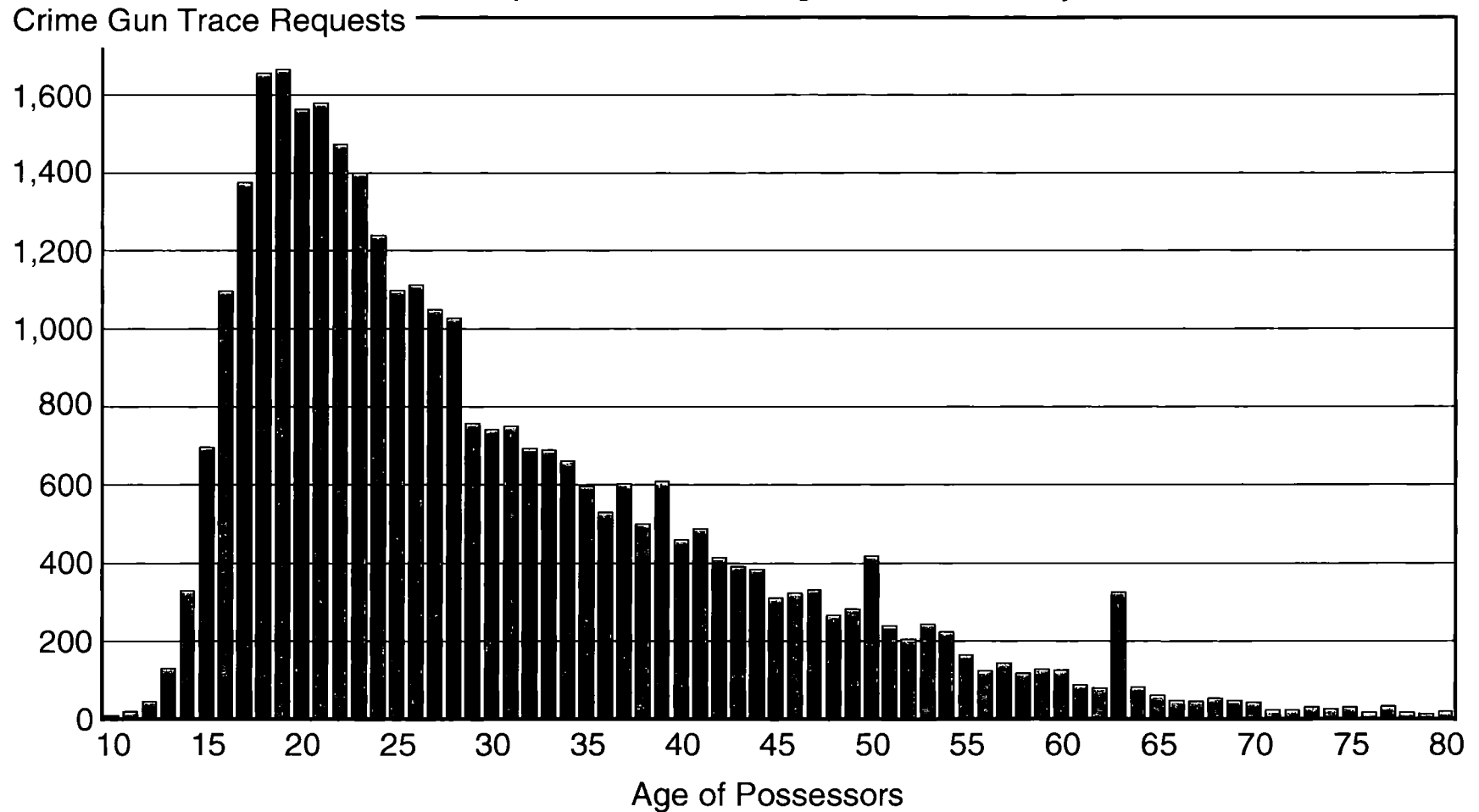
Top ten shortest time-to-crime firearms recovered, ranked in order from highest to lowest percentage in time-to-crime in under three years, for 75 or more firearms recovered, combined juvenile and youth, pooled 27 cities, based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998.



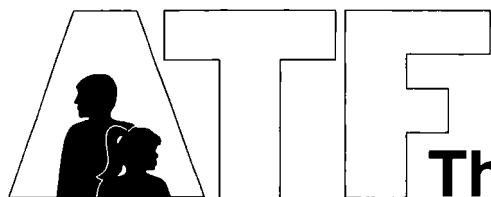
The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Age of Crime Gun Possessors

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998



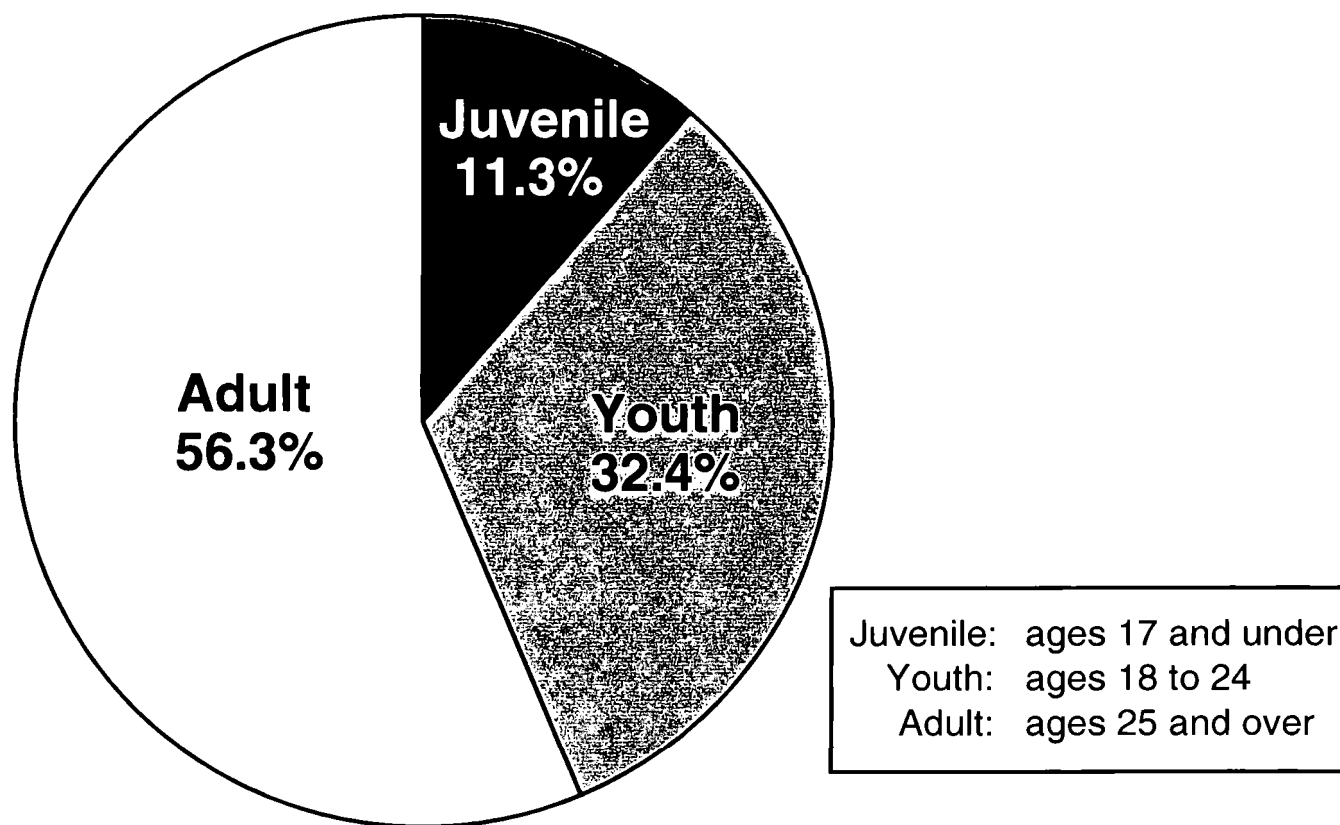
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch



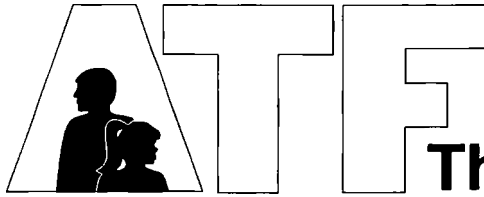
The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Age of Crime Gun Possessors by Age Group

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998



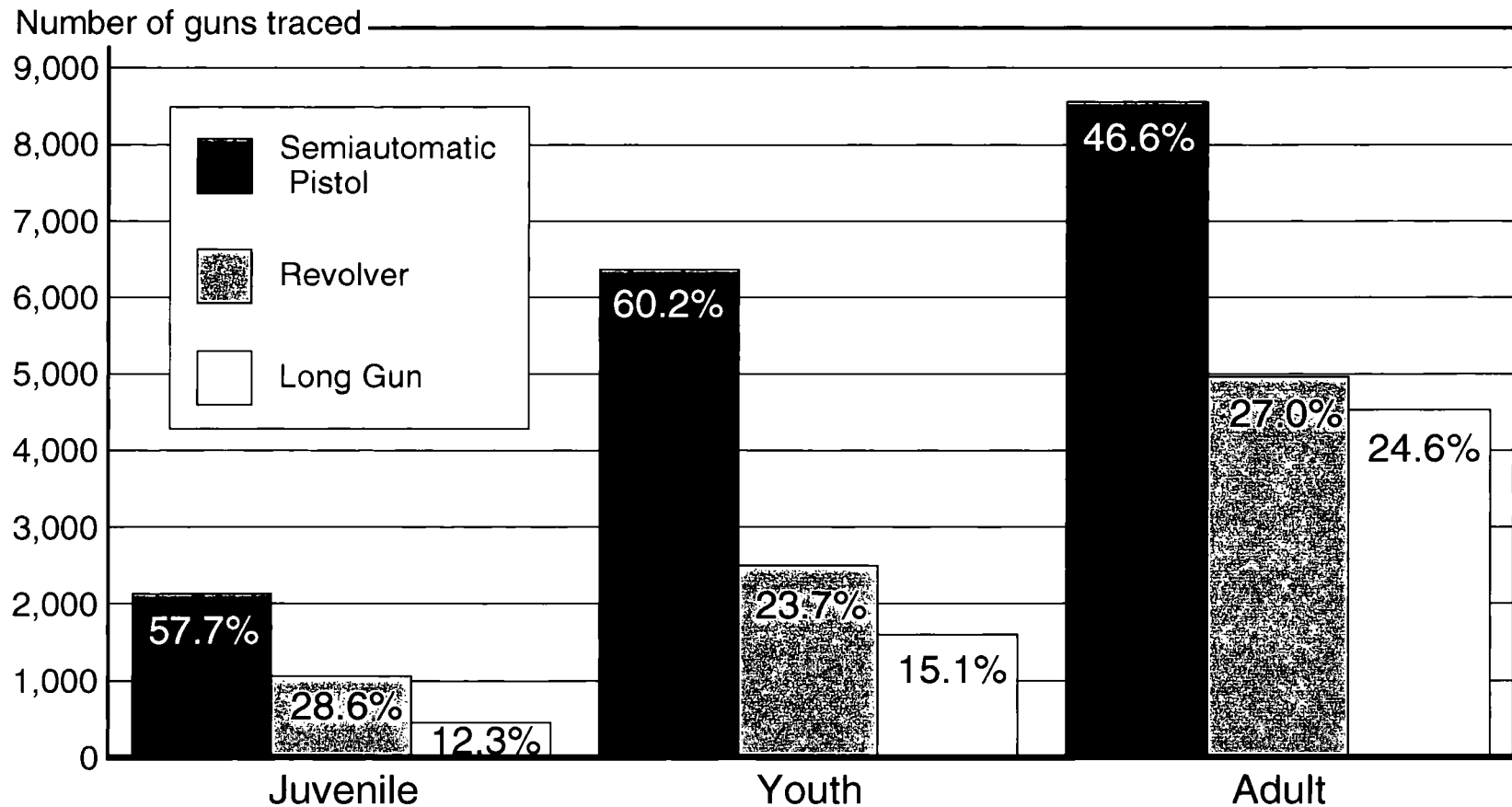
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch



The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

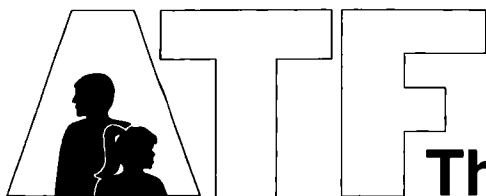
Major Crime Gun Types by Possessor Age Group

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998



This graph does not include Derringers, Combination Guns, and Unknown Gun Types.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch

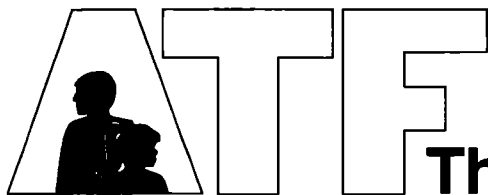


The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

27 Communities



Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch

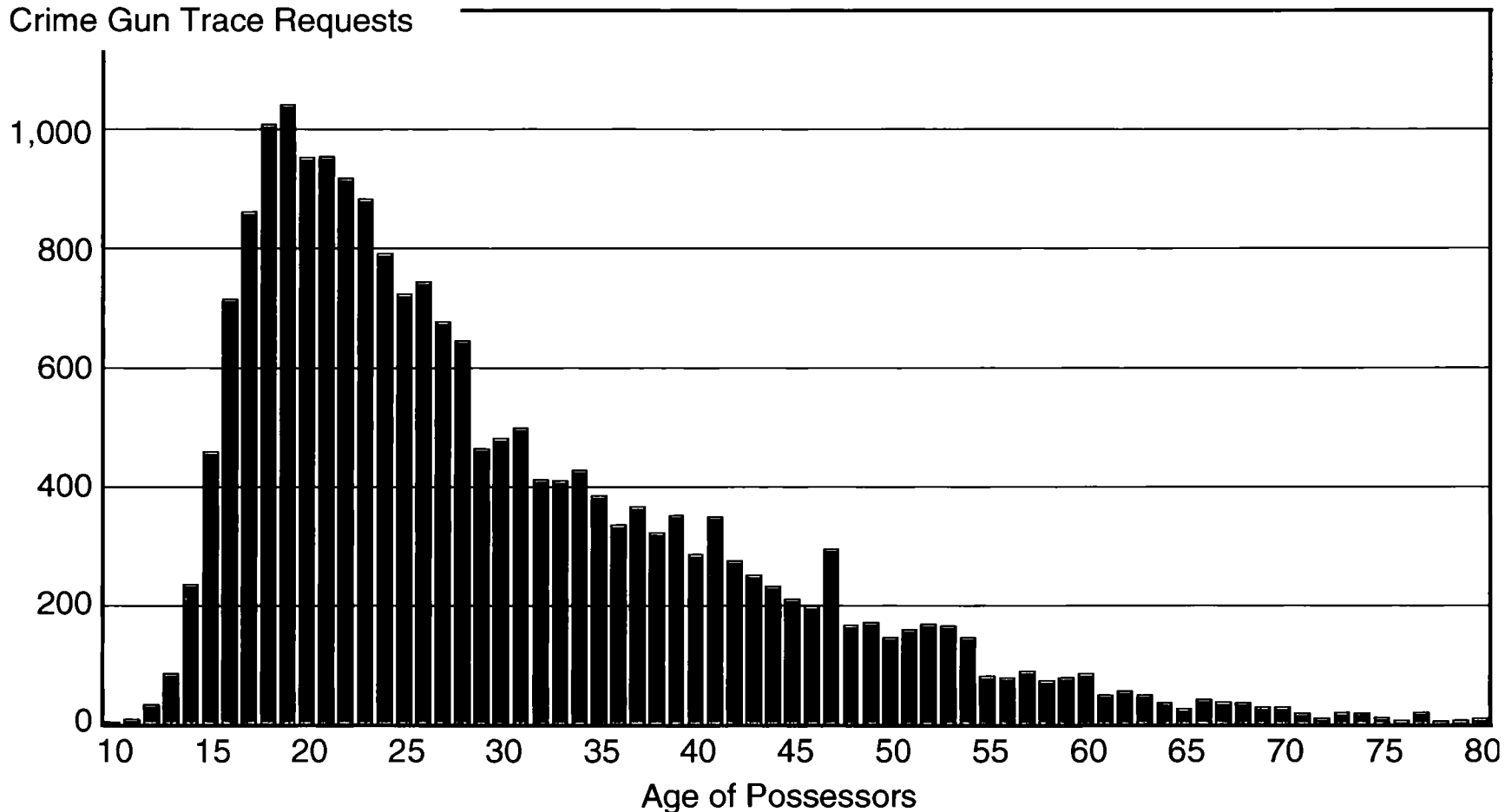


The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

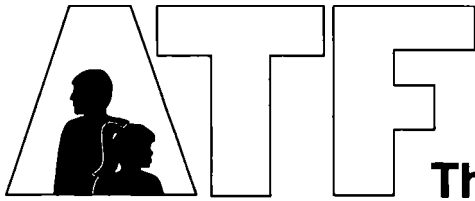
Age of Crime Gun Possessors by Year

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998

Crime Gun Trace Requests



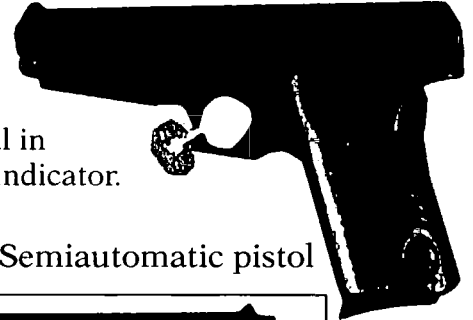
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch



The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Fast Time-to-Crime Youth and Juvenile Crime Guns

The following 10 firearms have the fastest time-to-crime of firearms that law enforcement officials recover frequently. Fast time-to-crime means that the weapons move from initial retail sale by a Federally licensed firearms dealer (FFL) to recovery by a law enforcement official in three years or less. Time-to-crime in under three years is a trafficking indicator.



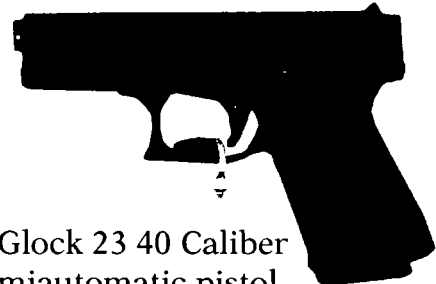
1. Lorcin L9 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



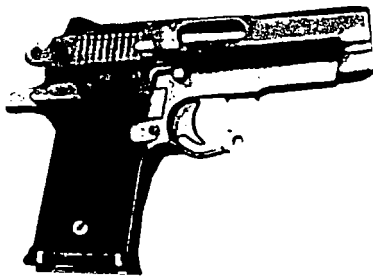
2. Bryco 58 9mm
Semiautomatic pistol



3. Hi-Point 159 9mm
Semiautomatic pistol



4. Glock 23 40 Caliber
Semiautomatic pistol



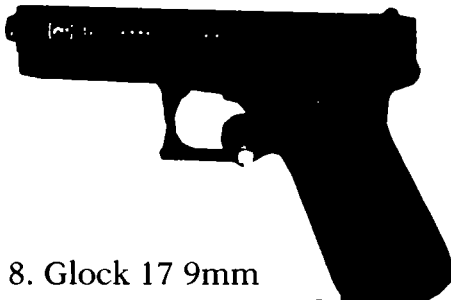
5. Star 9mm Starfire LS
Semiautomatic pistol



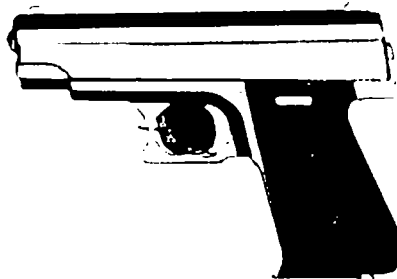
6. Ruger P89 9mm
Semiautomatic pistol



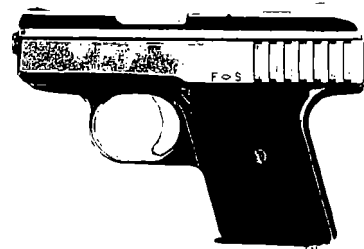
7. Lorcin L380
Semiautomatic pistol



8. Glock 17 9mm
Semiautomatic pistol

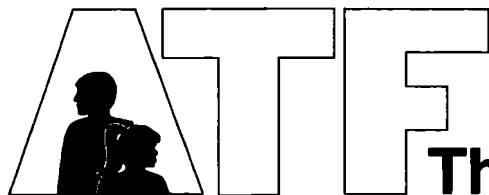


9. Bryco 59 380 RS
Semiautomatic pistol



10. Phoenix 25 caliber
Semiautomatic pistol

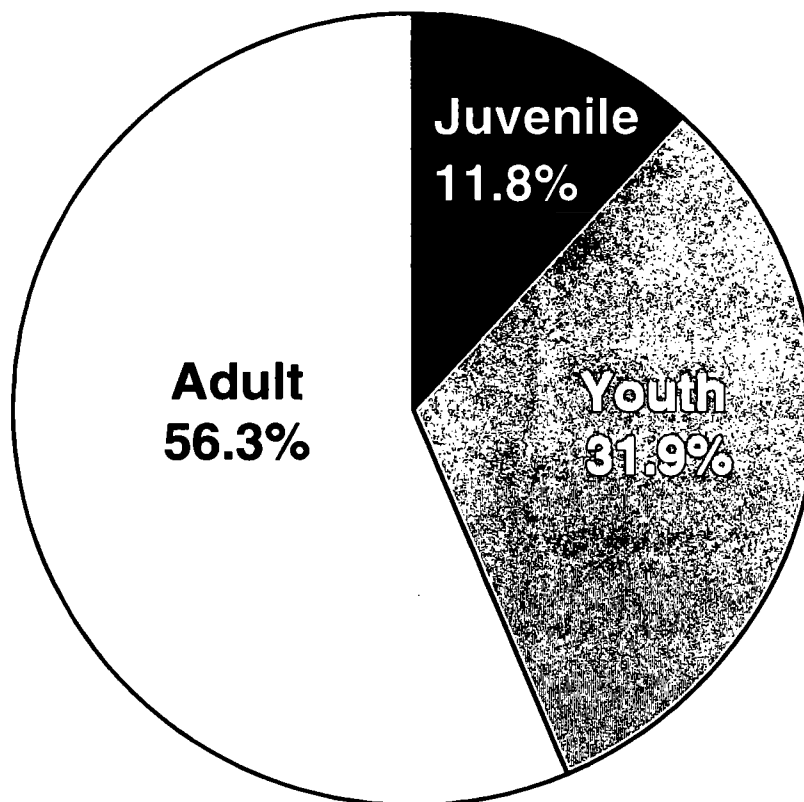
Top ten shortest time-to-crime firearms recovered, ranked in order from highest to lowest percentage in time-to-crime in under three years, for 50 or more firearms recovered, combined juvenile and youth, pooled 27 cities, based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998.



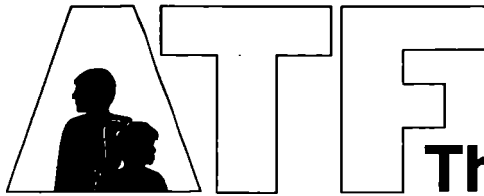
The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Age of Crime Gun Possessors by Age Group

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998



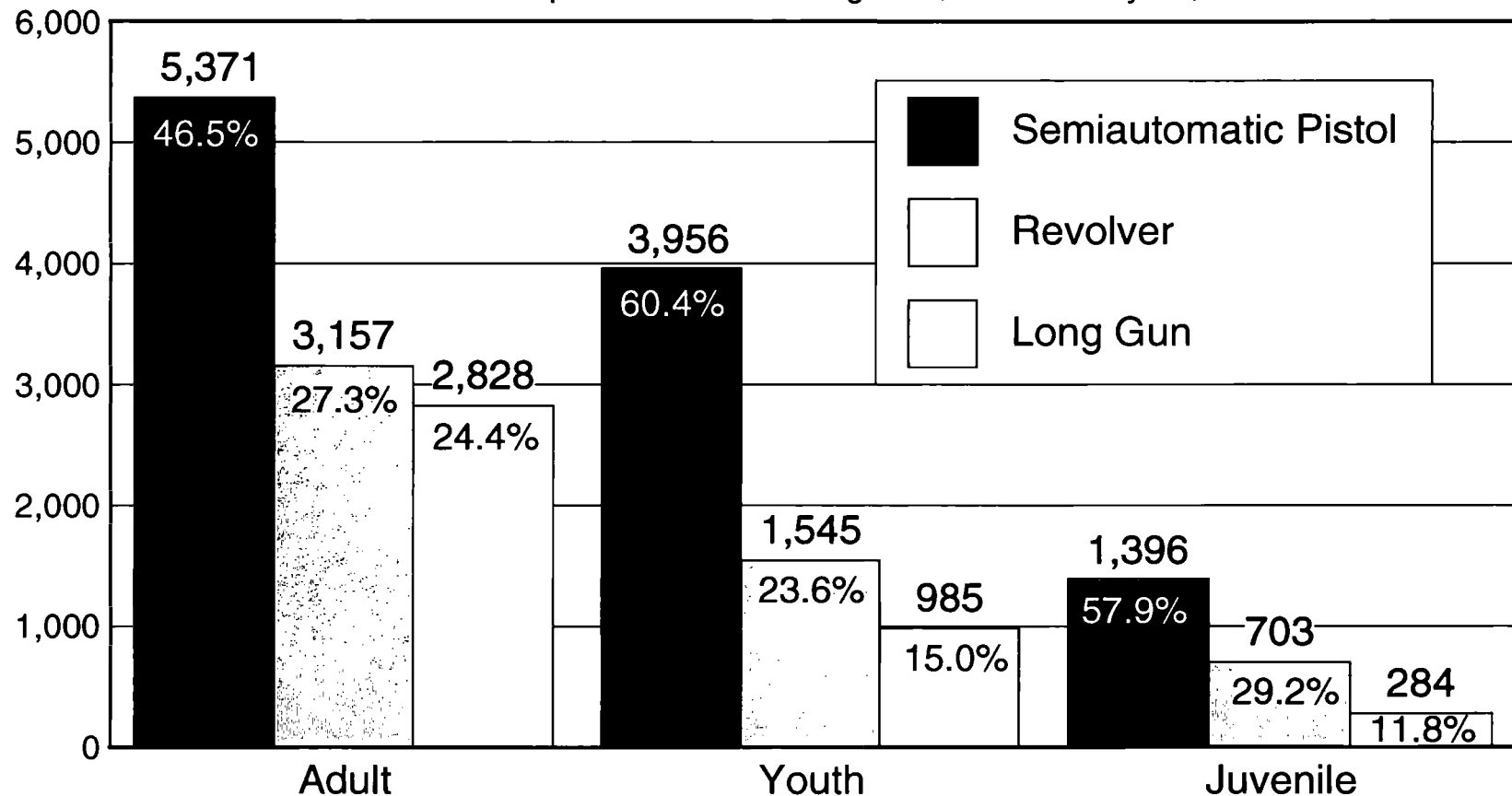
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch

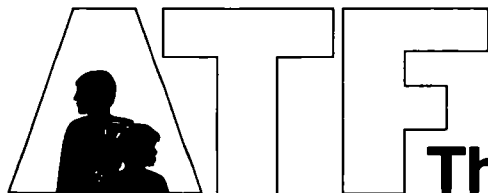


The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Major Crime Gun Types by Possessor Age Group

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998





The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

27 Communities



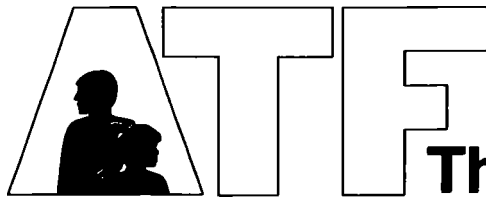
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch



The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

27 Communities

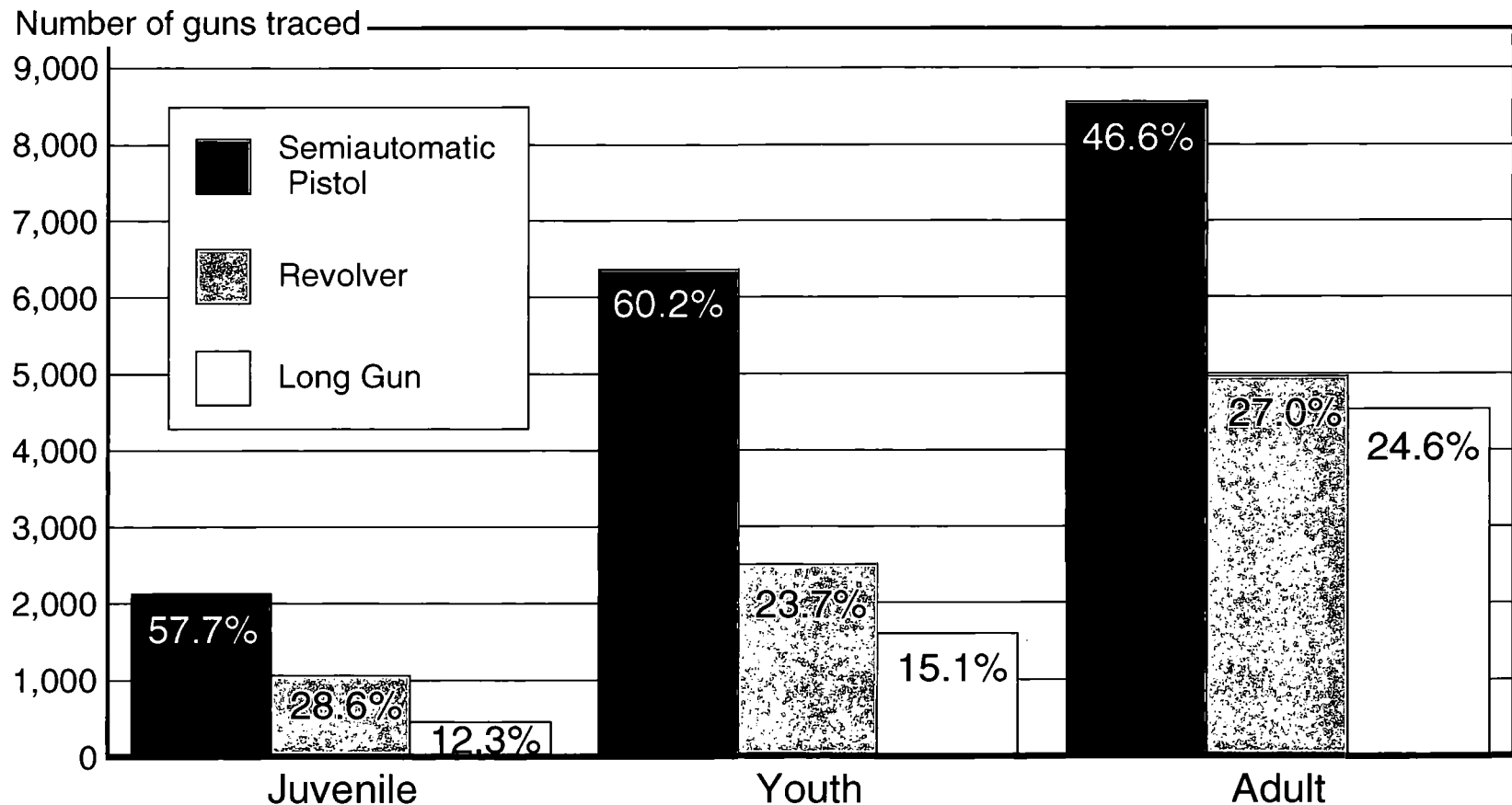




The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Major Crime Gun Types by Possessor Age Group

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998

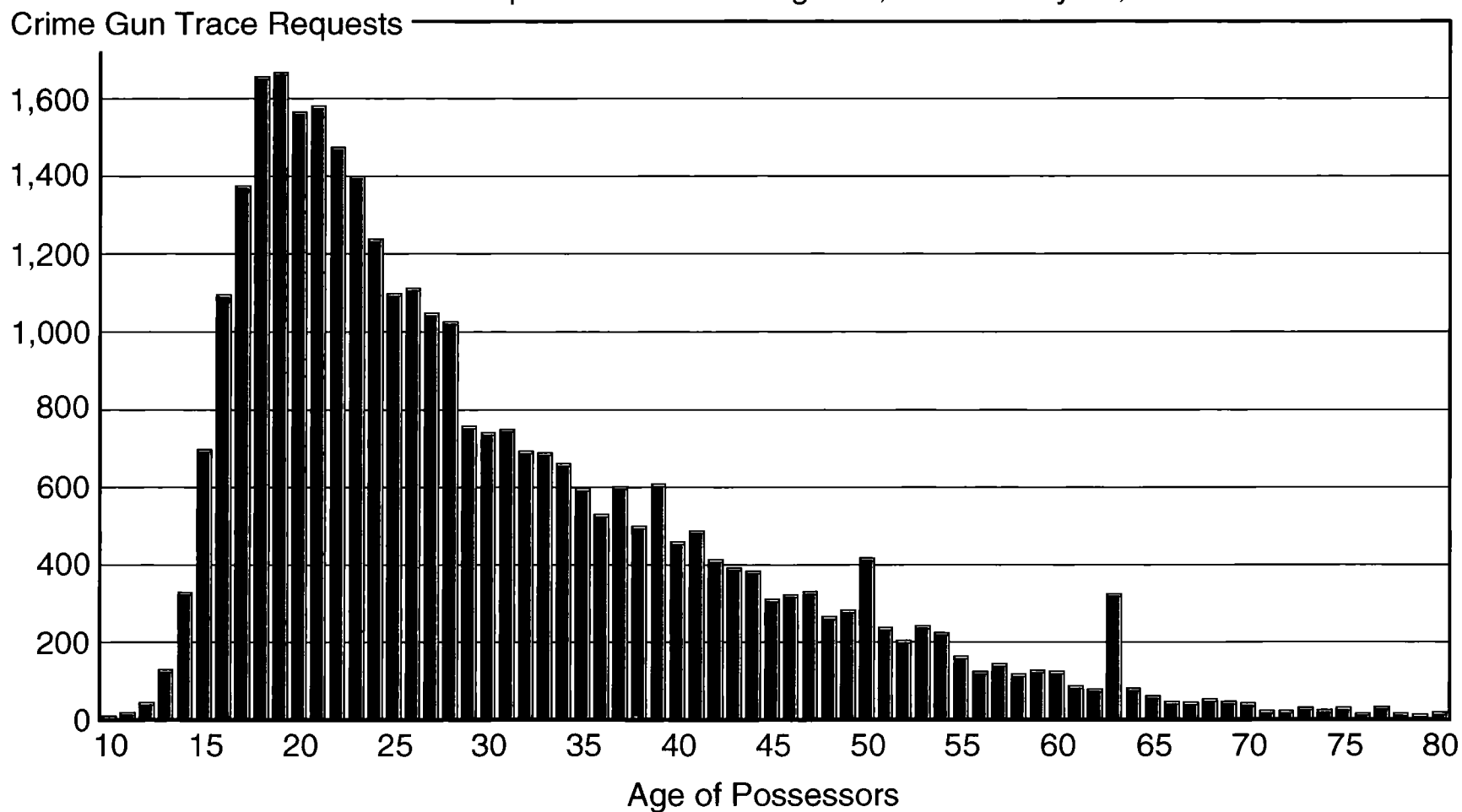


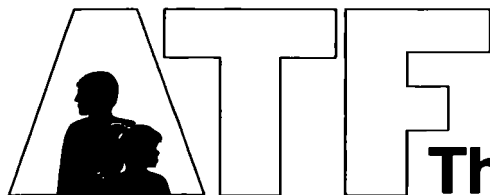


The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Age of Crime Gun Possessors by Year

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998

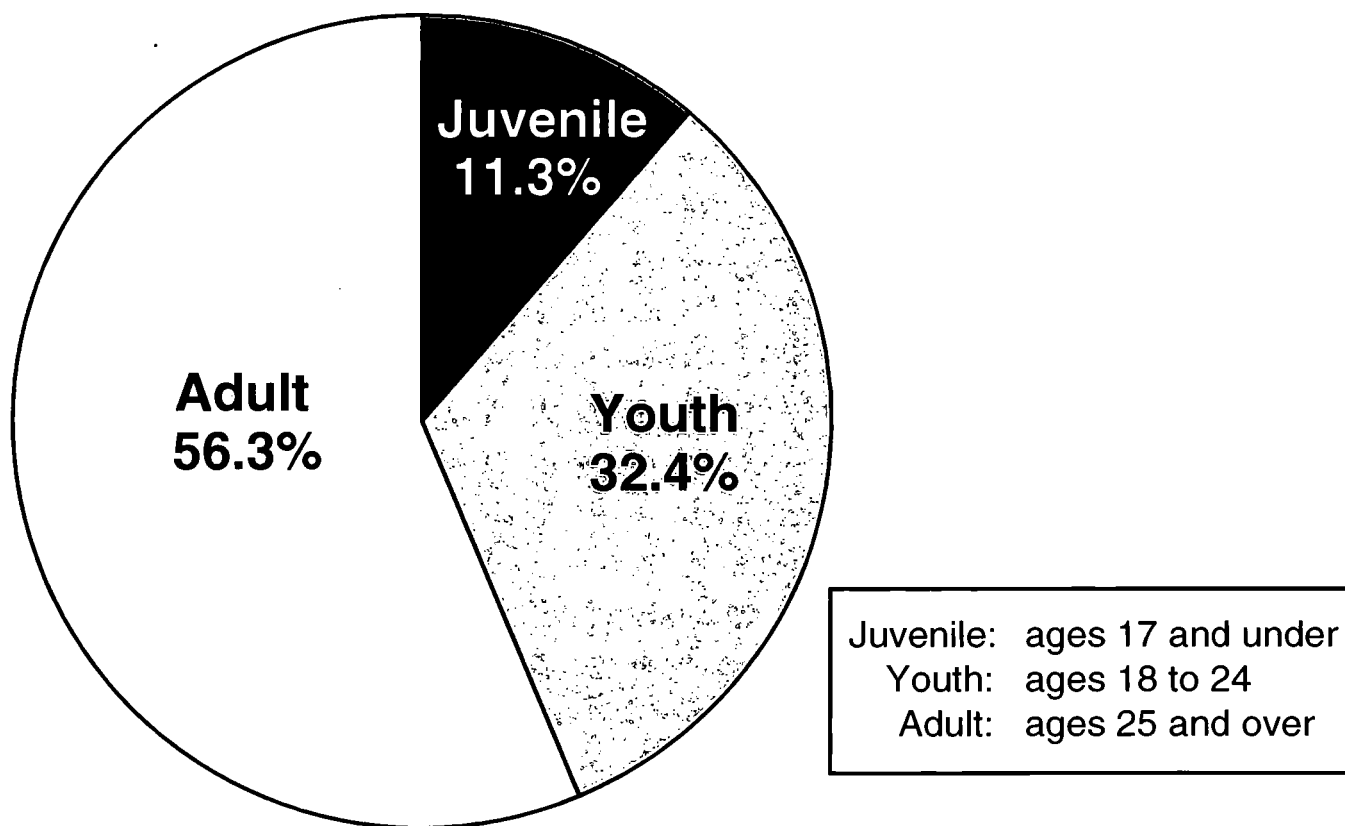




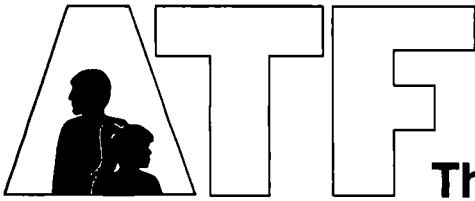
The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Age of Crime Gun Possessors by Age Group

Based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998



Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, Crime Gun Analysis Branch



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The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Highlights

Second Year of ATF Trace Reports. *The Crime Gun Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Market in 27 Communities* (the *Trace Reports*) provides the second year of ATF reports on crime gun trace information from cities where law enforcement officials have made a commitment to tracing all recovered crime guns. The first YCGII *Trace Reports* analyzed 37,000 crime gun traces from 17 cities; this Report analyzes over 76,000 crime gun traces from 27 cities.

Survey of Gun Trafficking Investigations. ATF is also releasing the YCGII *Performance Report*, a survey of over 640 trafficking investigations nationwide involving minors and youth initiated since YCGII began in July 1996. The investigations involve over 27,000 reported trafficked firearms.

Firearms Trafficking as a Source of New, Used and Stolen Crime Guns. The *Trace Reports* confirm that illegal trafficking is occurring in new guns. Newer crime guns — those recovered by law enforcement officials within a relatively short period of time after first retail sale by a Federally firearms licensee (FFL) — account for between 25 and 36 percent of juvenile crime guns, between 32 and 49 percent of youth crime guns, and between 27 and 40 percent of adult crime guns. Since a National Tracing Center trace can establish the first retail purchaser, but not transfers subsequent to that transaction, trafficking in older firearms cannot be indicated through crime gun trace analysis. However, the *Performance Report* confirms that juveniles and youth offenders are obtaining both new and older firearms through trafficking. Over three quarters of the investigations involved trafficking in new guns, over half involved trafficking in used guns, and over a third involved trafficking in stolen firearms, both new and used.

Trace Analysis Leading to Gun Traffickers. The *Performance Report* shows that the most important factor resulting in trafficking investigations involving juveniles and youth was analysis of trace and multiple sales records, which accounted for initiation of over 37 percent of the investigations. A number of Federal, State and local firearms enforcement initiatives using crime gun trace information are listed in the *Trace Reports*.

Trafficked Guns Used in Subsequent Crime. More than two-thirds of the surveyed investigations in the *Performance Report* involved improperly transferred firearms that were known to have been subsequently involved in additional crimes. More than 23 percent of the investigations were associated with juvenile possession investigations. Twenty-eight percent of the trafficking investigations were associated with assault investigations; nearly 18 percent were associated with homicide investigations and 18 percent with robbery investigations. More than 45 percent involved firearms associated with felon-in-possession investigations, and more than half with other kinds of illegal possession investigations. About 11 percent of the investigations involved National Firearms Act weapons violations, mostly sawed off shotguns or short barrel rifles and shotguns, but also machine guns, and firearms illegally converted from semiautomatic to fully automatic firearms.

Multiple Illegal Trafficking Sources. Half of the investigations involved firearms trafficked by straw purchasers, either an individual or a ring. A fifth of the investigations involved trafficking in firearms reported stolen from an FFL, including pawnbrokers. Unregulated private sellers, as distinct from straw purchasers or other traffickers, were involved in 14 percent of the trafficking investigations; six percent of the investigations involved FFLs as the primary traffickers; and about 10 percent of the investigations involved gun shows and similar venues where both FFLs and unregulated private vendors sell firearms. Nearly 14 percent of the trafficking investigations involved firearms stolen from a residence.

Convicted Felons as Traffickers. Over a third of the traffickers involved in the investigations had prior felony convictions, as had just under a third of traffickers who were firearms thieves and robbers, and just under a quarter of the straw purchasers. Felons were able to buy guns by using false identification or giving false information to an FFL.

Obliteration of Serial Numbers by Gun Traffickers. For the eight cities included in the *Trace Reports* for which where complete crime gun trace data was available, an average of 11.4 percent of traced handguns had obliterated serial numbers, many of them in the relatively high-powered 9mm and .380 calibers.

Role of Juveniles (ages 17 and under). Crime guns recovered from juveniles comprised over 11 percent of the trace requests. Juveniles were primarily involved in the trafficking investigations as possessors of firearms. But a quarter of the trafficking investigations also involved juveniles as thieves or robbers of firearms, and nearly a fifth of the investigations involved juveniles as gun traffickers.

Role of Youth (ages 18 to 24). Crime guns recovered from youth comprised over 32 percent of the trace requests; more crime guns were recovered from this seven year age group than from any other seven year age group in the juvenile and adult categories. Slightly fewer youth than juveniles were involved in the investigations as thieves or robbers, but youth were nearly twice as likely to be involved as traffickers, and due to age restrictions on purchase of firearms, about ten times as likely to be involved as straw purchasers.

Semiautomatic Pistols Predominate As Crime Guns. Most traced guns are handguns (81 percent). Semiautomatic pistols dominate crime gun recoveries from juveniles (57.7 percent), youth (60.2 percent), and adults (46.6 percent) alike. Long guns, including rifles and shotguns, contribute a relatively greater proportion of the adult crime guns (24.6 percent).

Intrastate and Interstate Firearms Trafficking. The two ATF reports make it clear that both intrastate and interstate gun trafficking are important problems. Most crime guns are first sold at retail in the same State in which they are recovered by law enforcement. In 21 of the 27 cities, FFLs in the State in which the city is located supplied a majority of the traced crime guns. In four more of the 27 cities (Boston, Detroit, New York, St. Louis), FFLs in the State in which the city is located supplied a plurality — more crime guns than any single source State — while FFLs in the combination of all other source States supplied more than half of the traced crime guns. Guns recovered in one of the cities (Jersey City) were predominantly first bought at out-of-State FFLs. Interstate trafficking investigations were most frequent in the Northeast region, and least frequent in the Southwest. There were higher percentages of in-State trafficking investigations relative to other regions in the Southwest, Central, and West regions of the United States.

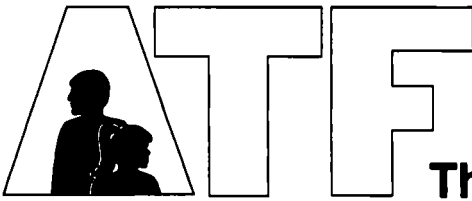
City Specific Problems Revealed by Tracing. A city's trace information can suggest particular problems for local enforcement focus. Some examples:

- *In-State vs. out-of-State sources.* The city with the highest percentage (81.5 percent) of traced crime guns originally purchased from in-State FFLs is Houston. The city with the lowest percentage (14 percent) of traced crime guns originally purchased from in-State FFLs is Jersey City.

- *Handguns vs. long guns.* Atlanta has a high proportion of traced crime guns that are semiautomatic pistols (71 percent), and very few that are shotguns and rifles (2.9 percent). In Minneapolis, rifles and shotguns comprise a much larger percentage of crime guns (32.3 percent), and semiautomatic pistols a relatively smaller percentage (45.7 percent).
- *Guns of choice.* Cities show clusters of crime guns of particular investigative interest. For example, Baltimore's report shows a number of fast time-to-crime Hi-Point 9mm semiautomatic pistols recovered from youth (17 guns with time-to-crime information, of which 15 show recovery in under three years, with the fastest time-to-crime being three days). Tucson's report shows a number of fast time-to-crime Ruger 9mm semiautomatic pistols recovered from youth (28 guns with time-to-crime information, of which 20 show recovery in less than 3 years, with the fastest time-to-crime being 57 days). Many examples of this kind can be found in the *Trace Reports*.
- *Smaller and larger caliber.* In Miami, the ten most frequent kinds of crime guns recovered from youth are .38 caliber or higher. In Detroit, most of the top ten crime guns recovered from juveniles are smaller than .32 caliber.

Regional Variations in Illegal Trafficking Investigations. The relative mix of types of trafficking investigations differs by region. Investigations involving *trafficking by straw purchasers or straw purchasing rings* were most prevalent in the Northeast and Central regions of the United States, and least prevalent in the Southwest and West. Investigations involving *trafficking in firearms stolen from FFLs* were most prevalent in the Southwest and least prominent in the Northeast. Investigations involving *unregulated private sellers*, as distinct from straw purchasers or other traffickers, were most prevalent in the West region, and investigations involving *FFL traffickers* were more frequent in the West and Central regions than in other regions.

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The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Juvenile and Youth Related Case Anecdotes

Boston: Gang murderer and drug and gun trafficker. Louis Brown was a Boston youth leader and honor roll student at West Roxbury High School. He was shot and killed in December 1991 by a stray bullet from an exchange of gunfire between two rival gangs. His stepfather, Joseph Chery, spoke at the first Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative event at the White House in July 1996. At that time, his stepson's murder was unsolved. During the five and one-half year investigation that followed the killing, law enforcement officials learned that an individual associated with one of the gangs involved in the fatal shoot-out, who also trafficked in cocaine, fired the shot that took Louis Brown's life. Attempting to develop evidence in the case, a confidential informant made a series of controlled purchases of crack cocaine from the subject. During the last purchase, the informant also obtained a new Intratec, Tec-9 9mm pistol and a Luger 9mm from the same subject. Following the suspect's indictment on Federal firearms and narcotics charges, he confessed to the murder of Louis Brown and was convicted in March 1997 of second degree murder in Massachusetts state court.

Cleveland, Ohio: Interstate trafficking, corrupt FFL. ATF traced three firearms recovered in New Jersey to an FFL operating in the Cleveland, Ohio area. Two of the firearms had been used in homicides; one of the possessors was a youth. Upon investigation, ATF determined that the FFL had received at least 50 firearms from wholesalers of which only 11 were accounted for in his records. The FFL had recently gone out of business and failed to submit his records to ATF for use in crime gun tracing. Several of the firearms shipped to the trafficker ended up in the hands of youth and were recovered by police. None of the recovered firearms were found in possession of the first purchaser of record and some were the unrecorded firearms. The FFL stated that he had sold between 20 and 30 firearms "off paper", delivering the guns without performing Brady checks or the required purchase forms. The FFL pleaded guilty to a felony firearms violation, was sentenced to a short prison term to be followed by two years of supervised release, and was fined.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Intrastate trafficker; guns for drugs. ATF traced a Lorcin .380 caliber semiautomatic pistol recovered from a 17 year old member of the Latin Kings gang to a gun shop in northern Wisconsin, nearly 200 miles from Milwaukee, and through Project LEAD learned that Milwaukee police had recovered another Lorcin handgun from the same neighborhood as the first Lorcin, purchased from the same gun shop. A retired security police officer for the U.S. Army was identified as the first purchaser in both instances. Around the same time, an individual facing drug charges provided information concerning an ex-police officer who traded guns in exchange for marijuana. ATF agents used the information to set up a sting in which the retired security police officer exchanged four handguns for 1.5 pounds of marijuana. The defendant was sentenced in a Federal court to five years imprisonment.

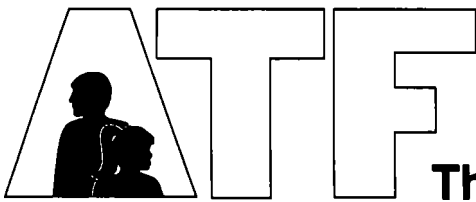
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Straw purchase for and trafficking by a felon. Robert Townes and Bonita Marshall conspired to purchase over 50 semiautomatic rifles, boxes of high-powered

ammunition, and accessories such as one hundred round drum magazines, high-powered scopes and laser sights. Seven rifles were recovered, some in connection with drug activity. One rifle was linked via ballistics tests to homicides. ATF traced the recovered firearms to the purchaser, Bonita Marshall, who further investigation revealed had given them to Robert Townes, a convicted felon. Marshall and Townes drove around in high-crime areas of North Philadelphia during which time Townes would get out of the car, pop the trunk, and negotiate the sale of AK-47 type rifles to persons suspected of being local drug traffickers. One of the sales was made to a juvenile. A jury found the suspects guilty on all counts, including firearms trafficking and possession of a firearm in a school zone. Townes received a sentence of eleven years and four months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release. Marshall was sentenced to four years and nine months in prison, followed by three years of supervised release. The defendants are appealing their conviction based on sentencing length.

Richmond, Virginia: Straw purchaser for gang at gun shows. A trafficker who was a gang member used a straw purchaser to buy firearms at gun shows for other gang members. This case involved the Charlie Boys street gang, linked to gang warfare involving numerous homicides over the previous three years. ATF, working with the Richmond Street Crimes Unit, has been able to document 11 such weapons, purchased over a five month period, of which eight were recovered in crimes. Almost all the guns were bought from Federally licensed firearms dealers at gun shows. The trafficker acted as a straw purchaser for fellow gang members. In return for his plea to aiding and abetting felons in possession, trafficking charges were dropped. The trafficker has been convicted and sentenced to 6 years and 6 months in Federal Prison. The trafficker's two co-defendants were also successfully prosecuted for their possession of the firearms provided by the trafficker. Each co-defendant received 5 years and 10 months for their participation with the guns provided by the trafficker. The gang leader was also successfully prosecuted separately and received 16 years and 3 months. These cases were made through vigorously enforcing the firearms statutes in conjunction with YCGII and Project Exile.

Tuscon: Trafficking at gun shows of firearms bought from at gun stores. Over a nearly two year period, this trafficker bought 595 firearms from three FFLs and sold them illegally from his residence and at gun shows, some to youth and juveniles. One gun recovered in Los Angeles was involved in a homicide. His gun show sales table displayed handguns and a sign advertising guns for sale "Private Sale, No Paper Work, No City Sales Tax, Cash Only." The 67 year old disabled defendant pled guilty to a Federal firearms misdemeanor and relinquished his right to his remaining firearms.

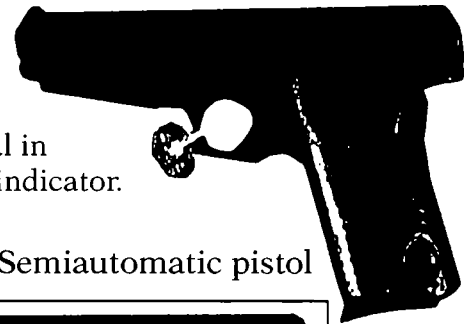
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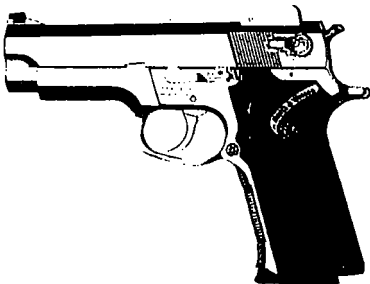
The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative 27 Communities

Fast Time-to-Crime Youth and Juvenile Crime Guns

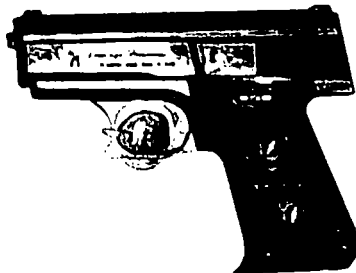
The following 10 firearms have the fastest time-to-crime of firearms that law enforcement officials recover frequently. Fast time-to-crime means that the weapons move from initial retail sale by a Federally licensed firearms dealer (FFL) to recovery by a law enforcement official in three years or less. Time-to-crime in under three years is a trafficking indicator.



1. Lorcin L9 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



2. Smith & Wesson 20 Caliber Semiautomatic pistol



3. Bryco 58 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



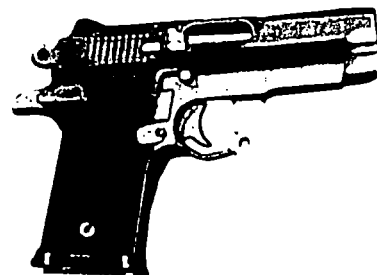
4. Hi-Point 159 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



5. Glock 23 40 Caliber Semiautomatic pistol



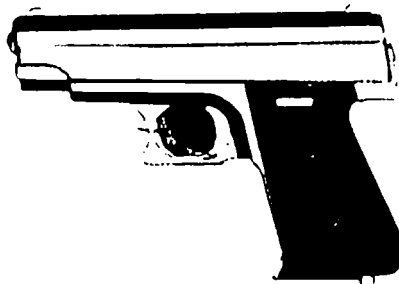
6. Ruger 9mm Semiautomatic pistol



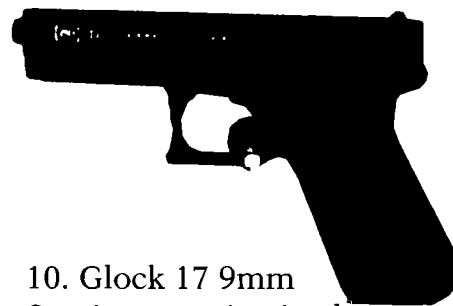
7. Star 9mm Starfire LS Semiautomatic pistol



8. Lorcin L380 Semiautomatic pistol



9. Bryco 59 380 RS Semiautomatic pistol



10. Glock 17 9mm Semiautomatic pistol

Top ten shortest time-to-crime firearms recovered, ranked in order from highest to lowest percentage in time-to-crime in under three years, for 75 or more firearms recovered, combined juvenile and youth, pooled 27 cities, based on trace requests submitted August 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998.

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

Phone: (202) 622-0300

Fax: (202) 622-7301

Date: 10/28/98

Page 1 of 7

TO: Jose Cerda

FAX: 456-7028

FROM: ~~At~~ Susan Ginsburg

SUBJECT:

MESSAGE:

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

Cities to be included, FY99, FY2000

- 1.) Newark, NJ
- 2.) New Orleans, LA
- 3.) Oakland, CA
- 4.) Kansas City, MO
- 5.) Tampa, FL
- 6.) San Jose, CA
- 7.) Nashville, TN
- 8.) Charlotte/Mecklenberg, NC
- 9.) San Francisco, CA
- 10.) Dallas/Fort Worth, TX
- 11.) Buffalo, NY
- 12.) Fresno, CA
- 13.) Portland, OR
- 14.) Phoenix, AZ
- 15.) Louisville, KY
- 16.) Greensboro, NC
- 17.) Sacramento, CA
- 18.) Pittsburgh, PA
- 19.) Columbus, OH
- 20.) Jacksonville, FL
- 21.) Santa Ana, CA
- 22.) Oklahoma City, OK
- 23.) Mesa, AZ
- 24.) Anaheim, CA
- 25.) Anchorage, AK
- 26.) Toledo, OH
- 27.) San Diego, CA
- 28.) Corpus Christi, TX
- 29.) Denver, CO
- 30.) Tulsa, OK
- 31.) Austin, TX
- 32.) El Paso, TX
- 33.) Albuquerque, NM
- 34.) Omaha, NE
- 35.) Aurora, CO
- 36.) Indianapolis, IN
- 37.) Freemont, CA
- 38.) Colorado Springs, CO
- 39.) Virginia Beach, VA
- 40.) Honolulu, HI

Composite Rank	
10	5
37	5
12	0
2	0
11	0
7	5
5	5
15	15
1	15
27	15
9	25
4	50
21	25
19	25
26	10
18	75
53	75
3	00
24	75
22	00
6	50
80	25
16	00
44	00
29	25
39	75
13	00

OCT-15-1998 13:36

SAC FMD RESOURCE MGMT

202 927 8653 P.03/03

Long Beach, CA	436,034	562.12	31	678.77	34	1,240.89	33	2,845,536	30	128	32.00	30
Las Vegas, NV	793,432	997.19	17	1,246.67	18	2,243.86	17	2,828,041	31	63	20.75	20
Fresno, CA	388,495	486.76	39	609.06	39	1,095.82	39	2,820,682	32	149	37.25	36
Portland, OR	458,623	534.45	34	724.69	31	1,259.14	32	2,745,486	33	130	32.50	31
Tucson, AZ	449,981	501.80	37	712.87	32	1,214.47	34	2,688,945	34	137	34.25	34
Phoenix, AZ	1,085,706	1,218.99	14	1,660.96	12	2,879.85	13	2,652,604	35	74	18.50	17
Louisville, KY	272,638	324.77	53	395.45	52	720.22	53	2,641,865	36	194	48.50	50
New York, NY	727,319	878.07	37	1,039.13	37	1,911,920	37	2,612,073	37	26	10.00	28
Greensboro, NC	199,635	227.23	60	293.18	62	520.41	61	2,606,819	38	221	55.25	58
Sacramento, CA	375,845	438.79	40	531.82	43	971.61	42	2,585,147	39	164	41.00	41
Cincinnati, OH	359,749	419.84	43	502.18	46	922.02	45	2,562,960	40	174	43.50	42
Fort Worth, TX	460,321	515.05	36	659.88	35	1,174.93	36	2,552,415	41	148	37.00	35
Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN	622,248	680.77	26	848.45	26	1,529.22	26	2,457,572	42	120	30.00	28
Salt Lake City, UT	120,416	125.86	71	167.80	71	287.65	71	2,407,698	43	258	64.00	67
Pittsburgh, PA	354,780	387.04	49	436.84	49	823.88	49	2,322,241	44	191	47.75	48
Bridgeport, CT	133,057	140.94	70	186.06	70	307.00	70	2,307,262	45	258	64.75	66
Columbus, OH	638,729	645.13	29	765.92	29	1,411.05	29	2,209,16	46	133	33.25	33
Jacksonville, FL	679,148	653.42	28	835.17	28	1,488.59	28	2,191,853	47	131	32.75	32
Santa Ana, CA	292,289	279.98	56	350.02	56	630.00	56	2,155,390	48	216	54.00	54
Oklahoma City, OK	486,232	414.56	44	558.07	41	972.83	41	2,086,151	49	175	43.75	45
Mesa, AZ	324,654	268.41	57	385.51	55	653.93	55	2,014,228	50	217	54.25	56
Anaheim, CA	283,552	249.88	59	315.00	59	564.88	59	1,992,502	51	228	57.00	61
Anchorage, AK	253,500	211.41	63	280.42	63	491.83	63	1,940,158	52	241	60.25	64
Toledo, OH	323,972	285.60	55	342.75	58	628.35	57	1,939,523	53	223	55.75	59
San Diego, CA	1,157,771	958.63	19	1,261.05	17	2,219.68	18	1,917,201	54	108	27.00	25
Corpus Christi, TX	280,805	219.97	61	309.51	60	529.49	60	1,886,946	55	236	59.00	63
Denver, CO	505,843	389.29	48	530.10	44	919.39	46	1,817,531	56	194	48.50	49
Tulsa, OK	377,152	289.39	54	394.36	53	683.75	54	1,812,925	57	218	54.50	57
Austin, TX	523,691	410.22	45	535.42	42	945.64	43	1,805,718	58	188	47.00	47
Arlington, TX	282,324	217.96	62	301.35	61	519.31	62	1,776,492	59	244	61.00	65
El Paso, TX	590,215	436.48	41	601.82	40	1,038.30	40	1,759,190	60	181	45.25	46
Albuquerque, NM	419,714	345.97	51	389.27	54	735.24	51	1,751,759	61	217	54.25	55
Omaha, NB	348,089	255.14	58	345.65	57	600.78	58	1,725,948	62	235	58.75	62
Seattle, WA	529,526	397.01	46	601.61	47	898.52	47	1,696,837	63	203	50.75	61
Aurora, CO	256,957	176.24	67	243.37	65	419.81	66	1,632,983	64	262	65.50	68
San Jose, CA	822,845	529.51	35	736.28	30	1,265.79	30	1,538,309	65	160	40.00	40
Boston, MA	550,216	381.98	60	745.20	48	1,634,18	48	1,516,722	66	212	53.00	62
Indianapolis, IN	772,282	536.57	33	630.47	37	1,167.04	37	1,511,140	67	174	43.50	43
San Antonio, TX	999,900	667.25	27	841.23	27	1,602.48	27	1,502,302	68	149	37.25	38
Freemont, CA	184,498	104.49	72	146.79	72	251.28	72	1,361,943	69	285	71.25	72
Colorado Springs, CO	324,441	165.72	69	231.06	68	396.78	69	1,222,971	70	276	69.00	71
Virginia Beach, VA	435,959	200.44	64	261.36	64	461.80	64	1,059,269	71	263	65.75	69
Honolulu, HI	880,226	167.57	68	234.05	66	401.62	68	0,456,272	72	274	68.50	70

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 89,) 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 89.)

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 89.

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.

Rankings are assigned at each level (1=highest incidence and 29 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

55% 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 30 selected cities target 3029 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 30 selected cities target 68,282 of youth committed robberies with a firearm.

39% of all aggravated assaults are committed by YCGII age group targeted offenders (173806.) By derivation, 23% of those assaults (national average committed with a firearm,) or 39,988 of those assaults were committed by YCGII targeted offenders. The 30 selected cities target 25,126 or 63% of those assaults.

56% of all weapons carrying and possessing offenses in the nation are committed by YCGII targeted offenders (105,575.) The fifteen selected cities target 15,268 (14%) of those violations (Note: no Chicago data available in this category)

The 30 selected cities target an estimated 111,705 YCGII violations, the full initiative requests 69.8 million in funding; an investment of \$536 per violation targeted.

The 30 targeted cities have a population of 29,687,366 residents. The initiative proposes an investment of \$2.02 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 Chicago (this statement is true even without Weapons carrying and possessing offenses included.)

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

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

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**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**