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COMBATING INTERSTATE FIREARMS TRAFFICKING

“GUNS FIRST”

Instructor's Guide

Bureau of Justice Assistance
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Introduction

Firearms Trafficking

There is consensus throughout the country that violence involving firearms has reached epidemic proportions. According to the 1994 Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the FBI, nearly one-third of violent crimes in the United States are firearms-related. In 1994, 69.6 percent of murders were firearms-related. In most instances the firearm was a handgun.

In 1994, the Chicago Police Department recovered more than 22,300 firearms used in crimes; the New York City Police Department recovered more than 13,000 firearms, including six automatic weapons; and the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department recovered 5,886 firearms, of which 2,596 were used in crimes. Each year, thousands of firearms are stolen from private citizens, firearms dealers, firearms manufacturers and interstate shipments. As of July 1, 1994, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database contained records on over 2,234,000 stolen firearms.

Stolen and illegally obtained firearms are recovered from violent crime scenes, from narcotics traffickers, and even from children at schools. Firearms are bartered for narcotics and are considered "tools of the trade" by narcotics traffickers. In fact, it was the expanded narcotics trade of the 1980s that gave rise to the significant increase in firearms violence and the trafficking that made the firearms available.

The role played by firearms traffickers in this process cannot be understated. Although the development of a firearms trafficking definition that encompasses all circumstances is difficult, firearms trafficking is broadly defined as the acquisition of firearms for the principal purpose of making firearms available to criminals and/or to people in areas where state and local laws limit the availability of firearms. Frequently, the firearms are trafficked to areas with strict gun control laws, thus negating the intended effect of the state or local law.

Firearms trafficking has become a very profitable venture for individuals willing to assume the risk of criminal prosecution in exchange for monetary (or some other) reward. A firearm may cost five to six times its original price when sold to criminals in major cities.

The typical unlicensed firearms trafficker is an enterprising individual who travels to a state with lax firearms laws, and who returns to his or her state of residence with the firearms, which then are sold, traded or distributed to criminal associates. The traffickers may use false or fraudulent identification documents or enlist friends or relatives to make purchases on their behalf. These "straw" purchases can be expected to increase with the implementation of the Brady law, which requires a waiting period and background check for people purchasing firearms.

Firearms trafficking is not limited to nonlicensed people. Unscrupulous firearms dealers knowingly sell firearms to prohibited purchasers, narcotics dealers, nonresidents and

obvious straw purchasers. Violations occur at their licensed premises, gun shows, and even from the trunks of their cars.

Firearms trafficking investigations are *not* an assault on the Second Amendment. What trafficking investigations *are* about is keeping guns out of the hands of prohibited purchasers, drug traffickers, gangs and violent criminals through the successful detection, investigation and prosecution of gun traffickers. Ultimately, firearms trafficking is about how criminals acquire firearms, and trafficking investigations are about reducing this problem.

The Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact

Illegal firearms trafficking can only be effectively addressed through the formulation and implementation of a sound national approach. Cooperation and partnership among state and local authorities is a crucial piece of this overall strategy. Through the continual review and refinement of the firearms trafficking enforcement program, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) will be able to enhance its mission and continue to provide effective leadership in the identification and investigation of firearms traffickers.

As part of its effort to curb illegal firearms trafficking, ATF entered into a cooperative agreement—the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact (Compact)—with the governors of 14 East Coast states and the mayor of the District of Columbia to combat the illegal distribution of firearms. This collaboration has several goals, one of which is to increase the investigative and prosecution effectiveness of the member states through specialized training of state and local law enforcement officers.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), U.S. Department of Justice, awarded a grant to the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) to prepare a training curriculum to assist the Compact states in achieving this goal. The curriculum that follows is the culmination of this collaborative effort. The BJA-sponsored training will be offered by PERF to all signatory states and the District of Columbia in a “train-the-trainers” format. PERF will conduct initial training sessions in each state, to be attended by state and local law enforcement trainers, who will then implement the training for officers in their localities. In this way, the important information contained in this document will reach large numbers of state and local officers.

How to Use This Curriculum Guide

This guide has been designed for state and local law enforcement trainers to use when conducting training on firearms trafficking in the Compact states. The curriculum has been designed to be flexible, so that trainers can accommodate classes of differing sizes and experience levels. The training uses a modular approach, allowing the exact content and order of the presentation to be tailored to the needs of a particular audience. In addition, the duration of each session may easily be altered if the trainer wants to expand or reduce a particular section.

Because this curriculum was designed to be used in the 14 Compact states and the District of Columbia, trainers will need to customize the curriculum where indicated. For example, there are sections that require the trainer to research and include information on local ordinances, regulations and statistics, and regional resources. The trainers should tailor this manual to any unique needs of the jurisdiction in which training is conducted. It is strongly recommended that trainers read carefully through the entire curriculum before beginning training to ensure adequate preparation. All citations may be found in the bibliography and at the end of each training module.

Format

This training curriculum is divided into five (5) **modules** that cover a specific area of firearms trafficking information. The modules are: Introduction, State Laws, Federal Laws and Regulations, Firearms Trafficking Investigations and Tracking Firearms Origins.

At the beginning of each module, the specific **goals** and **learning objectives** for the module are stated. Each of the modules is subdivided into a set of **activities** that contain the information needed to meet the individual learning objectives. Some of the activities are optional, and can be included at the trainer's discretion.

Also contained in the first part of each module is a **preparation guide** for the trainer. This guide is very important and sets forth practical suggestions for teaching that module. It should be carefully reviewed before initiating training. This guide contains a list of tasks, organized by activity, that need to be completed by the trainer before the session begins. These tasks include preparing overheads, participant handouts and certain state-specific materials. Whenever a task is mentioned in the preparation guide, a corresponding note is placed within the text of the module to indicate where that material is needed. The guide also sets forth "keys to success," or ways to maximize the impact of the module and enhance the learning objectives. This section points out difficult or controversial issues that may arise during that module, about which the trainees may desire additional information or discussion.

Following the preparation guide is a list of **materials** to be used by the trainer, such as overheads and trainer-prepared materials. Several suggested overheads and participant handout materials are provided in the appendix to each module and only require the trainer

to copy them. Other materials are not contained in this document and must be prepared by the trainer in advance.

Throughout the curriculum guide, the left-hand portion of each page contains the information needed for that activity and the right-hand portion contains corresponding **instructor's notes**. These notes provide specific directions to the instructor regarding where to use overheads (indicated by “**overhead**”), participant handout materials (indicated by “**distribute**”) or supplemental documents that he or she has produced (indicated by “**trainer-prepared**”). These directions/suggestions appear on most pages of the curriculum guide.

A summary of the module’s main points is included at the end of each module along with some questions and issues for discussion. Also at the end of the module is an appendix that contains the suggested overheads and handout materials for that module. In preparing for the course, the trainer should become familiar with these materials and select the overheads and handouts he or she feels should be used.

Curriculum Appendix

This appendix contains a **resource** list for trainers who need additional information. The trainer may elect to make this resource list available to participants. The trainer should add local resources to the list before providing it to participants. A listing of ATF Field Division Offices is also supplied to assist trainers in locating instructors.

The appendix also contains a **participation form** used to document that training has occurred. This form must be completed and faxed to PERF at 202-466-7826 *each time* the curriculum is taught. The answer key to the pre- and post-tests is also contained in this appendix.

Environment

To promote learning, trainers should pay particular attention to the environment. Every effort should be made to ensure the classroom has a comfortable temperature, has appropriate lighting, allows for the students to comfortably sit and write, is structured to encourage discussion, and accommodates all training equipment. Comfortable chairs and writing desks should be available, and instructors should be attentive to students' needs to take frequent breaks.

Participant Manual

The participant manual contains the goals, objectives and activity outlines for each of the training modules. Lines are provided for note-taking. Pre- and post-tests are placed at the beginning and end of the participant manual. Trainers should instruct participants to complete the pre-test before the introduction and the post-test at the end of the last module.

If the trainer has decided to reorder the modules or omit certain activities, similar adjustments need to be made to the participant manual before it is duplicated and distributed.

Selecting Trainers

This curriculum draws on materials from numerous agencies and individuals. In most of the modules, the preparation guide suggests that the law enforcement trainer work closely with trainers from other agencies. For example, in Modules 2 and 3, it is suggested that some of the material be presented by state and federal prosecutors, and in Modules 4 and 5, assistance may be solicited from a regional ATF agent. These individuals are invaluable resources for answering questions concerning federal and state laws and regulations, firearms investigations in specific jurisdictions, firearms tracing and myriad other concerns that are critical to successful training.

Law enforcement trainers should have a thorough knowledge of police agency policies, procedures and protocols for handling cases of firearms trafficking. Some investigative experience would also be beneficial. Police trainers should also be aware of state laws that may be applicable in firearms trafficking cases. Trainers from ATF, the state's attorney's office, the prosecutor's office, or other relevant law enforcement agencies should have a thorough knowledge of applicable statutes, investigative responsibilities and other problems that may concern law enforcement officers. Each trainer should understand the role and responsibility of the other professions, including differences in philosophy and terminology.

Additional qualifications include:

- familiarity with training methods used in this curriculum;
- demonstrated experience as a trainer;
- experience with organizing, presenting and discussing complex issues;
- ability to lead discussions and to encourage students to disclose preconceptions;
- sensitivity to the needs of officers in the training setting;
- recognized credibility with officers; and
- commitment to being thoroughly prepared for all training sessions.

It is important that the trainers express a genuine belief in using a coordinated approach to address interstate firearms trafficking, so that the police role can be presented to students in a coherent and straightforward manner. Revising and updating the curriculum on a regular basis is strongly advised and should be done in a cooperative effort among the police trainer and local experts on interstate firearms trafficking.

INTRODUCTORY MODULE

Goals: To convey the importance of investigating firearms and firearms trafficking, to define the broad policy initiatives laid out in the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact, and to provide information on the nature and extent of trafficking in the state.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this module, students will be able to:

1. understand the importance of investigating firearms that come to the attention of law enforcement officers (e.g., officer safety issues);
2. summarize the objectives of the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact aimed at combating the illegal distribution of firearms;
3. define important terms such as illegal firearms trafficking, straw purchaser, tracing, and source and market states; and
4. describe the nature and extent of trafficking in their state and have a better understanding of how departments in their area are dealing with illegal trafficking of firearms.

PREPARATION GUIDE

It is recommended that this module be conducted by a law enforcement trainer with expertise in firearms trafficking. The suggested length of this module is 30 minutes.

Before the session, complete the following preparations:

- Select which overheads you will use and prepare them as transparencies and participant handouts.
- For activity #1:
 - Prepare the Participant Manuals for distribution.
 - Prepare introductory remarks to provide overview of gun violence. Use the material presented in the introduction to the manual.
 - Update statistics if necessary.
 - Obtain information on a local example of gun-related crime.
 - Prepare list of on-scene investigations where officers would want to look for weapons (e.g., traffic stops, search warrants, when serving arrest warrants, etc.).
- For activity #2:
 - Prepare participant handout of Compact MOU and List of Signatory States contained in appendix to this module (optional).
- For activity #4:
 - Review your state's Trafficking Information Table carefully and select any other state's tables you may want to discuss.

- For activity #4 (cont.):
 - Obtain information on firearms trafficking in your state (e.g., the number of illegal guns seized, the states where these were purchased, the number of guns seized elsewhere that originated in your state, number of arrests for straw purchases, number of Federal Firearms Licensees (FFLs) and information on those that have been cited for violations). [*Resources for this information include local ATF offices, special task forces (state and local), etc.*]
 - Prepare overheads and participant handouts that capture state-specific trafficking information.

Keys to success in this module:

- State and local officers may not understand how trafficking relates to them, given that it is largely a federal law issue. It is very important to emphasize the relationship between reducing firearms trafficking and officer safety issues presented in activity #1. The example of a gun-related crime is especially important in making this connection real to officers. Consider having a victim or officer relate his or her own personal experience.
- Officers may question the validity of the state-specific data when they compare it with their own experiences. Review the "Statewide Differences" section of activity #4 to address this.

MATERIALS

Overheads included in appendix to this module:

- #1-The Problem of Firearms Trafficking
- #2-Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact
- #3-Training Goals
- #4-Trafficking Terminology
- #5 (a-o)-Source of Firearms Recovered in...
- #6 (a-n)-Firearms Trafficked out of...

Handouts included in the appendix to this module:

- Compact MOU and List of Signatory States
(optional handout for activity #2)

Trainer-prepared materials:

- State Trafficking Information
(overhead and handout for activity #4)

ACTIVITY #1: Importance of Firearms Investigations

Goal: To understand the importance of investigating firearms that come to the attention of law enforcement officers.

Pre-Test

[Instructor: Distribute Participant Manuals and administer the pre-test.]

The Problem of Gun Violence

According to the 1994 Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the FBI, nearly one-third of violent crimes in the United States are firearms-related. In 1994, 69.6 percent of murders were firearms-related.

[Instructor: Expand this overview of the problem of gun violence with additional information if needed.]

Safety Issues

The safety of officers and citizens is the single most important reason for law enforcement officers to have a heightened awareness of firearms. In fact, guns are the number one cause of non-accidental death of on-duty officers. Further, according to the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund:

Overhead #1

- In 1994, 75 out of 79 murders of police officers, or 95 percent, were the result of shootings.
- Ninety-one percent of law enforcement officers killed from 1984 through 1993 were shot by criminals with firearms (FBI).
- Since the first law enforcement fatality in 1794, there have been 6,722 law enforcement officers shot and killed with firearms.
- There have been 32,652 firearm-related assaults against law enforcement officers from 1984 through 1993 (FBI).
- The number of firearm-related assaults against law enforcement officers has increased steadily over the past decade. For example, in 1984, there were 2,654 firearm assaults against officers, compared with 4,002 in 1993 -- a 51 percent increase.

[Instructor: Use updated statistics if necessary.]

Instructor's Notes

Local Case Example

Guns are More Dangerous than Drugs

Each year, the number of police officers killed by firearms while looking for drugs or investigating other crimes increases. Although no one will kill you *with* a kilo of cocaine, they will kill you *over* a kilo of cocaine, most often with a gun. *Drug* traffickers may have firearms, but *firearms* traffickers always do -- it's the nature of their business.

Preventing Use of Firearms in Violent Crime

Looking for, seizing and investigating weapons is important to law enforcement because firearms trafficking is one of the ways criminals get the guns used to commit violent crimes, including assaults on police officers. Enforcement of firearms trafficking laws is one method of disarming these violent criminals and preventing the violent--often fatal--misuse of firearms.

Summary

When police officers are involved in an on-scene investigation, the most important thing is to ensure the safety of the officers and citizens involved. In every situation this means looking for weapons that can cause harm to the officers, or others, before looking for evidence of other crimes. For example, officers must look for guns before looking for drugs. **We call this putting "Guns First."**

[Instructor: Recount local gun crime example.]

[Instructor: Provide examples of on-scene investigations where officers would want to look for weapons.]

ACTIVITY #2: Goals of Compact

Goal: To review objectives of the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact as stated in the Memorandum of Understanding, to combat the illegal distribution of firearms.

Overview

Despite the diligent efforts of law enforcement, firearms continue to be available to those who engage in criminal activity. Although most licensed firearms dealers are law abiding, some engage in unlawful distribution of firearms. Many other firearms are purchased with fraudulent identification or through straw purchases, where a seemingly legitimate purchaser turns firearms over to the ultimate (and illegal) possessor. Members of the Compact states recognize that an interstate cooperative effort is necessary to solve this problem.

The Compact Agreement

The Compact agreement was entered into by the governors of the signatory states and the director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The parties agreed that it was to their mutual benefit to cooperate in eliminating the illegal trafficking of firearms and in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving criminal misuse of firearms.

Objectives of the Agreement

The Compact agreement has the following objectives:

- for each participating agency to develop a comprehensive detailed strategy to thwart the illegal distribution and possession of firearms;

Overhead #2

[Instructor: Distribute handout of Compact MOU and List of Signatory States (optional).]

Instructor's Notes

- to establish procedures governing interagency cooperation;
- to provide for effective communication among the participating agencies;
- for ATF to trace all firearms used in crimes and provide intelligible firearms trace data to all participating agencies;
- to identify and target illegally possessed firearms and their sources, interdict illegal gun shipments, enforce existing firearms laws, and arrest and prosecute individuals involved in these offenses;
- to conduct joint investigations where applicable;
- to increase investigative and prosecutorial effectiveness through specialized training; and
- for each of the states and ATF to coordinate exchange of information to ensure that licensees are in compliance with both federal and state licensing requirements for firearms dealers.

The Goal of the Training

The goal of this training curriculum is to provide law enforcement officers with information about firearms trafficking to increase the effectiveness of firearms trafficking investigations.

Overhead #3

ACTIVITY #3: Definition of Terms

Goal: To define important terms such as firearms trafficking, straw purchaser, and source and market states.

Firearms Trafficking Terminology

1. **Firearms Trafficking:** The acquisition of firearms for the purpose of unlawful resale to criminals or people in areas where state and local laws limit firearms availability, with monetary profit being the traffickers' main motive.
2. **Source Areas:** Those areas where large numbers of firearms are acquired from various sources and transported to other jurisdictions for sale to criminals or those who cannot legally purchase firearms.
3. **Market Areas:** Those areas where firearms, acquired in a source state, are then marketed unlawfully and transferred to criminals.
4. **Time to Crime:** The amount of time between acquisition of a firearm and its recovery during use in a crime.
5. **Straw Purchase(r):** A purchase of a firearm by an individual (the straw purchaser) who is not the ultimate recipient of the firearm. It is purchased at the request of another, who may or may not be able to legally purchase/possess a firearm.
6. **Suspect Firearm:** A firearm that was purchased by a suspected straw purchaser and transferred to the trafficker, but has not yet been recovered.

Overhead #4



ACTIVITY #4: Trafficking in the State

Goal: To understand the nature and extent of firearms trafficking in your state and learn how law enforcement departments in the state are handling firearms trafficking cases.

State Trafficking Information Tables

The tables in this series were provided by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The information is based solely on trace requests made between November 4, 1994 and November 3, 1995, and successfully completed as of November 11, 1995. Each table reflects the number of firearms successfully traced by the ATF National Tracing Center for Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact member states during this period. The total for each state represents the total number of traces successfully completed, not the total number of firearms recovered in crimes, nor the total number of trace requests received from that state.

This information should be used in three ways. First, students can look at their state as a market area and look to see what other states are sources of firearms recovered and successfully traced (see tables on Overheads #5a-5o). Second, students can view their state as a source area for other states in the Compact and review each state's numbers to see where firearms purchased in that state are being recovered at crime scenes (see tables on Overheads #6a-6n). Finally, students can review the maps from other Compact states to identify trafficking corridors that involve their state.

It is important to note that comparisons of figures between states must be done with great caution, as the figures for each individual state reflect how many firearms were *traced* and **not** how many firearms were *recovered*.

[Instructor: Review your state's tables, which indicate the guns successfully traced by ATF that were recovered in your state (Overhead #5) or originated in your state (Overhead #6). Also review other state tables to identify trafficking corridors that involve your state.]

Overheads #5a-5o
Overheads #6a-6n

[Instructor: Review additional state-specific information on this topic that is available. Distribute trainer-prepared handout on this topic.]

Trainer-prepared Overhead

For example, just because there are twice as many guns traced in State X as compared with State Y, that does not mean more guns were recovered or used in crimes in State X. It may only mean that State X traces a higher percentage of the guns they recover. Likewise, just because more guns from State Z were recovered in State X than in State Y, does not mean that more guns from State Z are being trafficked to State X than to State Y. It may again be that since State X traces more of its recovered firearms, a larger number of those weapons originating in State Z are reflected in their numbers.

Statewide Differences

Just as differences between *states* can be explained by understanding differences in the number of traces requested, so can differences between *regions of a state*. For example, the New York State figures on traces may be skewed by New York City's numbers, because it traces the largest percentage of guns in the state.

MODULE SUMMARY

Important points to remember:

1. Because guns injure and kill law enforcement officers, we must always put guns first.
2. Because criminals get firearms through trafficking, we must aim to reduce firearms trafficking.

The training modules that follow provide information to assist officers in reaching the goal of reduced firearms trafficking. This training includes information on:

- laws that pertain to firearms trafficking,
- ways to detect and respond to trafficking operations, and
- the importance of tracing firearms and cooperating with ATF.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

1. Prompt participants for questions.
2. Ask the following questions to generate discussion and support learning:
 - a. Ask participants to recount any personal experiences with traffickers or firearms tragedies.
 - b. Ask participants to develop a list of additional situations where it is important to look for "Guns First."

MODULE RESOURCES

Activity #1:

*National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund,
605 E St. NW, Washington, DC, 202-737-3400.*

Activity #2:

*Memorandum of Understanding among Compact
States.*

Activity #3:

*Firearms Trafficking School, September, 1995, Bureau
of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.*

Activity #4:

None.

INTRODUCTORY MODULE APPENDIX

Overheads included in this appendix:

- #1-The Problem of Firearms Trafficking
- #2-Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact
- #3-Training Goals
- #4-Trafficking Terminology
- #5 (a-o)-Source of Firearms Recovered in...
- #6 (a-n)-Firearms Trafficked out of...

Handouts included in this appendix:

- Compact MOU and List of Signatory States



The Problem of Firearms Trafficking

- Firearms are #1 cause of nonaccidental death of on-duty officers
- Trafficking is one way criminals get firearms
- "Guns First" strategy to combat trafficking

Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact

- Agreement among 14 states, the District of Columbia and ATF
- Cooperate to eliminate illegal trafficking of firearms
- Develop and provide training to state and local law enforcement

Training Goals

- To provide law enforcement officers with information about firearms trafficking
- To increase effectiveness of trafficking investigations

Trafficking Terminology

- Firearms trafficking
- Source areas
- Market areas
- Time to crime
- Straw purchase(r)
- Suspect firearm

Source of Firearms Recovered In Connecticut¹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	195	73.86%
Delaware	1	0.38%
Florida	10	3.79%
Georgia	12	4.55%
Maine	1	0.38%
Maryland	1	0.38%
Massachusetts	6	2.27%
New Jersey	1	0.38%
New York	7	2.65%
North Carolina	9	3.41%
Rhode Island	2	0.76%
South Carolina	6	2.27%
Virginia	12	4.55%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.38%</u>
TOTAL	264	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Connecticut were purchased there. Less than 25 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Connecticut from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Georgia and Virginia (5 percent each).

¹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Connecticut traced 322 guns, only 264 (82%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Delaware²

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	2	0.99%
Delaware	141	69.80%
Florida	7	3.47%
Georgia	4	1.98%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	13	6.44%
Massachusetts	0	0.00%
New Jersey	2	0.99%
New York	7	3.47%
North Carolina	12	5.94%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	3	1.49%
Virginia	9	4.46%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.99%</u>
TOTAL	202	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Delaware were purchased there. Approximately 30 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Delaware from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Maryland and North Carolina (6% each).

² Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Delaware traced 265 guns, only 202 (76%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Florida³

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	4	0.27%
Delaware	1	0.07%
Florida	1,299	86.14%
Georgia	80	5.31%
Maine	2	0.13%
Maryland	13	0.86%
Massachusetts	11	0.73%
New Jersey	6	0.40%
New York	23	1.53%
North Carolina	22	1.46%
Rhode Island	1	0.07%
South Carolina	13	0.86%
Virginia	25	1.66%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0.53%</u>
TOTAL	1,508	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Florida were purchased there. Less than 14 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Florida from other states, with the largest percentage coming from Georgia (5%).

³ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Florida traced 1,880 guns, only 1,508 (80%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Georgia⁴

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	0.06%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	107	6.37%
Georgia	1,408	83.86%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	15	0.89%
Massachusetts	7	0.42%
New Jersey	3	0.18%
New York	25	1.49%
North Carolina	45	2.68%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	41	2.44%
Virginia	21	1.25%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0.36%</u>
TOTAL	1,679	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Georgia were purchased there. Less than 16 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Georgia from other states, with the largest percentage coming from Florida (6%).

⁴ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Georgia traced 2,013 guns, only 1,679 (83%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Maine⁵

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	2.50%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	3	7.50%
Georgia	1	2.50%
Maine	28	70.00%
Maryland	1	2.50%
Massachusetts	4	10.00%
New Jersey	0	0.00%
New York	2	5.00%
North Carolina	0	0.00%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	0	0.00%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	40	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Maine were purchased there. Less than 30 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Maine from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Massachusetts (10%) and Florida (8%).

⁵ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Maine traced 53 guns, only 40 (75%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Maryland⁶

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	10	0.49%
Delaware	15	0.73%
Florida	114	5.53%
Georgia	84	4.08%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	1,295	62.86%
Massachusetts	12	0.58%
New Jersey	11	0.53%
New York	38	1.84%
North Carolina	111	5.39%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	61	2.96%
Virginia	250	12.14%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>2.86%</u>
TOTAL	2,060	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Maryland were purchased there. Less than 38 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Maryland from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Virginia (12%), Florida (6%) and North Carolina (5%).

⁶ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Maryland traced 2,529 guns, only 2,060 (81%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Massachusetts⁷

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	19	4.65%
Delaware	2	0.49%
Florida	27	6.60%
Georgia	22	5.38%
Maine	16	3.91%
Maryland	5	1.22%
Massachusetts	236	57.70%
New Jersey	2	0.49%
New York	14	3.42%
North Carolina	23	5.62%
Rhode Island	5	1.22%
South Carolina	19	4.65%
Virginia	15	3.67%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0.98%</u>
TOTAL	409	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Massachusetts were purchased there. Less than 43 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Massachusetts from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Florida (7%), North Carolina (6%) and Georgia (5%).

⁷ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Massachusetts traced 614 guns, only 409 (67%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In New Jersey⁸

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	27	2.23%
Delaware	19	1.57%
Florida	180	14.85%
Georgia	119	9.82%
Maine	10	0.83%
Maryland	24	1.98%
Massachusetts	12	0.99%
New Jersey	445	36.72%
New York	77	6.35%
North Carolina	88	7.26%
Rhode Island	5	0.41%
South Carolina	66	5.45%
Virginia	118	9.74%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1.82%</u>
TOTAL	1,212	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in New Jersey were purchased there. Approximately 30 percent of guns traced were trafficked into New Jersey from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Florida (15%), Georgia (10%) and Virginia (10%).

⁸ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while New Jersey traced 1,810 guns, only 1,212 (67%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In New York⁹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	73	3.43%
Delaware	12	0.56%
Florida	571	26.79%
Georgia	183	8.59%
Maine	13	0.61%
Maryland	40	1.88%
Massachusetts	30	1.41%
New Jersey	40	1.88%
New York	487	22.85%
North Carolina	169	7.93%
Rhode Island	4	0.19%
South Carolina	181	8.49%
Virginia	275	12.90%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>2.49%</u>
TOTAL	2,131	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in New York were purchased in Florida (27%), with only 23 percent coming from New York itself. Of the remaining guns that were trafficked into New York from other states, the largest percentages came from Virginia (13%), Georgia (9%) and North Carolina (8%).

⁹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while New York traced 3,061 guns, only 2,131 (70%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In North Carolina¹⁰

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	0	0.00%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	35	5.89%
Georgia	25	4.21%
Maine	1	0.17%
Maryland	6	1.01%
Massachusetts	5	0.84%
New Jersey	3	0.51%
New York	6	1.01%
North Carolina	407	68.52%
Rhode Island	1	0.17%
South Carolina	61	10.27%
Virginia	38	6.40%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.01%</u>
TOTAL	594	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in North Carolina were purchased there. Approximately 32 percent of guns traced were trafficked into North Carolina from other states, with the largest percentages coming from South Carolina (10%) and Virginia (6%).

¹⁰ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while North Carolina traced 705 guns, only 594 (84%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Rhode Island¹¹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	5	6.49%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	5	6.49%
Georgia	5	6.49%
Maine	1	1.30%
Maryland	1	1.30%
Massachusetts	5	6.49%
New Jersey	1	1.30%
New York	4	5.19%
North Carolina	2	2.60%
Rhode Island	43	55.84%
South Carolina	1	1.30%
Virginia	2	2.60%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.60%</u>
TOTAL	77	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Rhode Island were purchased there. Approximately 45 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Rhode Island from other states, with an additional 6.5 percent coming from Connecticut, Florida, Georgia and Massachusetts each.

¹¹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Rhode Island traced 100 guns, only 77 (77%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In South Carolina¹²

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	0	0.00%
Delaware	1	0.48%
Florida	15	7.21%
Georgia	19	9.13%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	2	0.96%
Massachusetts	0	0.00%
New Jersey	0	0.00%
New York	1	0.48%
North Carolina	33	15.87%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	127	61.06%
Virginia	8	3.85%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.96%</u>
TOTAL	208	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in South Carolina were purchased there. Approximately 39 percent of guns traced were trafficked into South Carolina from other states, with the largest percentages coming from North Carolina (16%) and Georgia (9%).

¹² Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while South Carolina traced 248 guns, only 208 (84%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Virginia¹³

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	10	0.29%
Delaware	5	0.15%
Florida	146	4.24%
Georgia	85	2.47%
Maine	4	0.12%
Maryland	223	6.48%
Massachusetts	23	0.67%
New Jersey	9	0.26%
New York	47	1.36%
North Carolina	217	6.30%
Rhode Island	1	0.03%
South Carolina	80	2.32%
Virginia	2,519	73.14%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>2.18%</u>
TOTAL	3,444	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Virginia were purchased there. Approximately 27 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Virginia from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Maryland (6%) and North Carolina (6%).

¹³ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Virginia traced 4,105 guns, only 3,444 (84%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In West Virginia¹⁴

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	0.49%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	18	8.78%
Georgia	6	2.93%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	4	1.95%
Massachusetts	2	0.98%
New Jersey	0	0.00%
New York	3	1.46%
North Carolina	5	2.44%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	2	0.98%
Virginia	16	7.80%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>72.20%</u>
TOTAL	205	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in West Virginia were purchased there. Approximately 28 percent of guns traced were trafficked into West Virginia from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Florida (9%) and Virginia (8%).

¹⁴ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while West Virginia traced 303 guns, only 205 (68%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In the District of Columbia¹⁵

<u>State</u>	<u>#of Guns From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	3	0.52%
Delaware	1	0.17%
Florida	19	3.27%
Georgia	25	4.30%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	232	39.93%
Massachusetts	1	0.17%
New Jersey	0	0.00%
New York	1	0.17%
North Carolina	41	7.06%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	24	4.13%
Virginia	214	36.83%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3.44%</u>
TOTAL	581	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in the District of Columbia were purchased in Maryland. Approximately 99.00 percent of guns traced were trafficked into the District of Columbia from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Maryland (39.93%) and Virginia (30.48%).

¹⁵ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while the District of Columbia traced 702 guns, only 581 (82.76%) came from Compact states.



Firearms Trafficked out of Connecticut¹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	NA	NA
Delaware	2	1.31%
Florida	4	2.61%
Georgia	1	0.65%
Maine	1	0.65%
Maryland	10	6.54%
Massachusetts	19	12.42%
New Jersey	27	17.65%
New York	73	47.71%
North Carolina	0	0.00%
Rhode Island	5	3.27%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	10	6.54%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.65%</u>
TOTAL	153	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Connecticut, the largest percentage, almost 50 percent, ended up in New York. Another 18 percent were recovered in New Jersey and almost 13 percent in Massachusetts.

¹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Delaware²

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	1.79%
Delaware	NA	NA
Florida	1	1.79%
Georgia	0	0.00%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	15	26.79%
Massachusetts	2	3.57%
New Jersey	19	34.0%
New York	12	21.4%
North Carolina	0	0.00%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	1	1.78%
Virginia	5	8.93%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	56	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Delaware, the largest percentage, almost 35 percent, ended up in New Jersey. Another 27 percent were recovered in Maryland and almost 22 percent in New York.

² Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Florida³

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	10	0.81%
Delaware	7	0.57%
Florida	NA	NA
Georgia	107	8.64%
Maine	3	.24%
Maryland	114	9.21%
Massachusetts	27	2.18%
New Jersey	180	14.54%
New York	571	46.12%
North Carolina	35	2.83%
Rhode Island	5	0.40%
South Carolina	15	1.21%
Virginia	146	11.8%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1.45%</u>
TOTAL	1,238	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Florida, the largest percentage, 47 percent, ended up in New York. Another 15 percent were recovered in New Jersey and almost 12 percent in Virginia.

³ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Georgia⁴

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	12	1.86%
Delaware	4	0.62%
Florida	80	12.4%
Georgia	NA	NA
Maine	1	0.16%
Maryland	84	13.02%
Massachusetts	22	3.41%
New Jersey	119	18.45%
New York	183	28.37%
North Carolina	25	3.88%
Rhode Island	5	0.78%
South Carolina	19	2.95%
Virginia	85	13.18%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0.93%</u>
TOTAL	645	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Georgia, the largest percentage, 29 percent, ended up in New York. Another 19 percent were recovered in New Jersey, and approximately 13 percent each in Florida, Maryland and Virginia.

⁴ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Maine⁵

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	2.08%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	2	4.17%
Georgia	0	0.00%
Maine	NA	NA
Maryland	0	0.00%
Massachusetts	16	33.33%
New Jersey	10	20.83%
New York	13	27.08%
North Carolina	1	2.08%
Rhode Island	1	2.08%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	4	8.33%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	48	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Maine the largest percentage, 34 percent, ended up in Massachusetts. Another 27 percent were recovered in New York and 21 percent in New Jersey.

⁵ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Maryland⁶

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	0.13%
Delaware	13	1.64%
Florida	13	1.64%
Georgia	15	1.89%
Maine	1	0.13%
Maryland	NA	NA
Massachusetts	5	0.63%
New Jersey	24	3.02%
New York	487	61.25%
North Carolina	6	0.75%
Rhode Island	1	0.13%
South Carolina	2	0.25%
Virginia	223	28.05%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0.50%</u>
TOTAL	795	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Maryland the largest percentage, 61 percent, ended up in New York. Another 28 percent were recovered in Virginia.

⁶ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Massachusetts⁷

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	6	5.13%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	11	9.40%
Georgia	7	6.00%
Maine	4	3.42%
Maryland	12	10.26%
Massachusetts	NA	NA
New Jersey	12	10.26%
New York	30	25.64%
North Carolina	5	4.27%
Rhode Island	5	4.27%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	23	19.66%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.71%</u>
TOTAL	117	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Massachusetts the largest percentage, 27 percent, ended up in New York. Another 21 percent were recovered in Virginia and 11 percent each in Maryland and New Jersey.

⁷ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of New Jersey⁸

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	1.28%
Delaware	2	2.56%
Florida	6	7.7%
Georgia	3	3.85%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	11	14.1%
Massachusetts	2	2.56%
New Jersey	NA	NA
New York	40	51.28%
North Carolina	3	3.85%
Rhode Island	1	1.28%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	9	11.54%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	78	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of New Jersey the largest percentage, 52 percent, ended up in New York. Another 14 percent were recovered in Maryland and 12 percent in Virginia.

⁸ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of New York⁹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	7	2.76%
Delaware	7	2.76%
Florida	23	9.06%
Georgia	25	9.84%
Maine	2	0.80%
Maryland	38	14.96%
Massachusetts	14	5.51%
New Jersey	77	30.31%
New York	NA	NA
North Carolina	6	2.36%
Rhode Island	4	1.57%
South Carolina	1	0.39%
Virginia	47	18.5%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.18%</u>
TOTAL	254	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of New York the largest percentage, 31 percent, ended up in New Jersey. Another 19 percent were recovered in Virginia and 15 percent in Maryland.

⁹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of North Carolina¹⁰

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	9	1.22%
Delaware	12	1.63%
Florida	22	3.00%
Georgia	45	6.11%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	111	15.08%
Massachusetts	23	3.13%
New Jersey	88	11.96%
New York	169	22.96%
North Carolina	NA	NA
Rhode Island	2	0.27%
South Carolina	33	4.48%
Virginia	217	29.48%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0.68%</u>
TOTAL	736	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of North Carolina the largest percentage, 30 percent, ended up in Virginia. Another 23 percent were recovered in New York and 15 percent in Maryland.

¹⁰ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Rhode Island¹¹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	2	10.53%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	1	5.26%
Georgia	0	0.00%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	0	0.00%
Massachusetts	5	26.32%
New Jersey	5	26.32%
New York	4	21.05%
North Carolina	1	5.26%
Rhode Island	NA	NA
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	1	5.26%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	19	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Rhode Island the largest percentage, 60 percent, is split between Massachusetts and New Jersey. Another 23 percent were recovered in New York and 12 percent in Connecticut.

¹¹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of South Carolina¹²

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	6	1.12%
Delaware	3	0.56%
Florida	13	2.43%
Georgia	41	7.68%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	61	11.42%
Massachusetts	19	3.56%
New Jersey	66	12.36%
New York	181	33.9%
North Carolina	61	11.42%
Rhode Island	1	0.19%
South Carolina	NA	NA
Virginia	80	14.98%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.37%</u>
TOTAL	534	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of South Carolina the largest percentage, 34 percent, ended up in New York. Another 15 percent were recovered in Virginia and 13 percent in New Jersey.

¹² Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Virginia¹³

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	12	1.52%
Delaware	9	1.14%
Florida	25	3.17%
Georgia	21	2.66%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	250	31.69%
Massachusetts	15	1.90%
New Jersey	118	14.96%
New York	275	34.85%
North Carolina	38	4.82%
Rhode Island	2	0.25%
South Carolina	8	1.01%
Virginia	NA	NA
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2.03%</u>
TOTAL	789	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Virginia the largest percentage, 35 percent, ended up in New York. Another 32 percent were recovered in Maryland and 15 percent in New Jersey.

¹³ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of West Virginia¹⁴

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	0.42%
Delaware	2	0.83%
Florida	8	3.33%
Georgia	6	2.50%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	59	24.58%
Massachusetts	4	1.67%
New Jersey	22	9.17%
New York	53	22.08%
North Carolina	6	2.50%
Rhode Island	2	0.83%
South Carolina	2	0.83%
Virginia	75	31.25%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
TOTAL	240	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of West Virginia the largest percentage, 31 percent, ended up in Virginia. Another 25 percent were recovered in Maryland and 22 percent in New York.

¹⁴ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING TO COMBAT THE ILLEGAL DISTRIBUTION OF FIREARMS

This agreement is entered into by the Governors of the signatory states and the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The parties hereto agree that it is to their mutual benefit to cooperate in eliminating the illegal trafficking of firearms and in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving criminal misuse of firearms.

BACKGROUND

As the number of violent crimes committed with firearms continues to rise nationwide, government officials must develop and implement new law enforcement strategies to combat this dangerous trend.

Despite the diligent efforts of law enforcement, firearms continue to be available to those who engage in criminal activity. Some licensed firearms dealers are engaged in unlawful distribution of firearms. Many other firearms are purchased with fraudulent identification or through straw purchases, where a seemingly legitimate purchaser turns firearms over to the ultimate (and illegal) possessor. Each party to this agreement recognized that only through the development of an interstate cooperative effort can this difficult problem be brought to an identifiable resolution.

PURPOSE

This memorandum will formalize relationships between the participating agencies with regards to policy and procedures, utilization of resources, planning and training, in order to maximize inter-agency cooperation and coordination.

OBJECTIVES

- Each participating agency shall develop a comprehensive detailed strategy to thwart the illegal distribution and possession of firearms.
- Establish procedures governing interagency cooperation.
- Provide for an effective communication system among the participating agencies.
- The primary focal point to facilitate effective communication will be the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, who shall act as the central recipient of all information relating to firearms used in crimes. In furtherance of this agreement, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms shall trace all firearms used in crimes and provide intelligible firearms trace data to all participating agencies.
- Identify and target illegally possessed firearms to their source, interdict illegal gun shipments, enforce existing firearms laws, and arrest and prosecute individuals involved in these offenses.
- Where applicable, conduct joint investigations.
- Increase investigative and prosecution effectiveness through specialized training.
- Each of the states and ATF will coordinate exchange of information to ensure that licensees are in compliance with both federal and state licensing requirements for firearms dealers.

It is the intent of the signatories that this multi-state agreement insure coordination, cooperation, and the mutual conduct of joint investigations. The result of this mutual cooperation and coordination will be the successful prosecution of illegal firearms traffickers in state and federal jurisdictions.

LIST OF SIGNATORY STATES

Connecticut

Delaware

District of Columbia

Florida

Georgia

Maine

Maryland

Massachusetts

New Jersey

New York

North Carolina

Rhode Island

South Carolina

Virginia

West Virginia

STATE LAW MODULE

Goal: To provide students with information on their state's firearms laws and prosecution of firearms trafficking cases.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this module, students will be able to:

1. understand relevant state firearms laws and how they impact on firearms trafficking, and
2. summarize case studies where enforcement of state and local laws has led to decreased firearms trafficking (optional).

PREPARATION GUIDE

It is recommended that this module be conducted by a law enforcement trainer, assistant state's attorney general and/or prosecutor with knowledge of the state firearms laws and cases prosecuted. The suggested length of this module is one hour and 15 minutes.

Before the session, complete the following preparations:

- Select which overheads you will use and prepare them as transparencies and participant handouts.
- For activity #1:
 - Prepare a summary of your state statutes regarding firearms and trafficking.
 - Prepare case examples of the impact of state laws on trafficking.
 - Obtain information on elements of proof for state laws and pointers for officers on improving case preparation.
 - Obtain information on prosecution of firearms cases (e.g., the number of cases prosecuted in the state during recent time period, reasons why prosecutions are or are not pursued in your state, such as caseload, prosecutorial priorities).
 - Prepare overheads and participant handouts of state law summary and pointers for improved case preparation.
- For activity #2:
 - Identify one or more local law enforcement officers who have been involved in successful firearms cases to share their experiences (optional).

Keys to success in this module:

- Officers may doubt the commitment of prosecutors to pursue firearms offenses. Early in this module, stress why these cases need to be investigated. Assist officers in understanding the competing demands on prosecutors and the ways in which cases are selected for prosecution in your area (activity #1).

MATERIALS

Overheads included in the appendix to this module:

- #1(a-b)-State Law Components (parts 1 & 2)

Trainer-prepared materials:

- State Law Summary (handout for activity #1)
- Pointers for Improved Case Preparation (overhead and handout for activity #1)

ACTIVITY #1: State Law Review

Goal: To understand relevant firearms laws of the state and their impact on reducing firearms trafficking.

State Firearms Law Review

[Instructor: Distribute trainer-prepared handout summarizing your state's statutes. Review the summary, using Overheads #1a and b as guides. Provide case examples for clarification. Describe impact of these laws on trafficking.]

Overheads #1a-b

State Law and the Flow of Firearms

It is important to recognize that the laws of each state can have an impact both on crime within the state as well as that in neighboring states. For example, when Virginia adopted its "one-gun-a-month" law, there was a rash of gun shop burglaries within the state. Also, because the law only referred to handguns, shotguns became the gun of choice to traffic.

Instructor's Notes

Ways for Officers to Improve Case Preparation

In general, the best way to assist prosecutors in trying cases is to understand the law and its elements, and to understand that the prosecutor must prove each element in the law to obtain a conviction. Law enforcement officers should always be thinking about what evidence they can collect for each one of the elements to best assist prosecutors in proving that element.

*[Instructor: Provide information on the prosecution of firearms cases and pointers for officers on improving their case preparation. **Distribute trainer-prepared handout (s) on this topic.**]*

Trainer-prepared Overhead

Instructor's Notes

ACTIVITY #2: Case Study

[Optional]

Goal: To present case studies where enforcement of state and local laws has led to a decrease in firearms trafficking.

[Instructor: Provide information on cases of interest.]

MODULE SUMMARY

This module presented state laws that restrict the behavior of citizens with regard to firearms. It is important for officers to be aware of these laws and to understand their elements so they may enforce them and help prepare cases for prosecution. This module also emphasized that laws in neighboring states can have an impact on trafficking in your state.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

1. Prompt participants for questions.
2. Ask the following questions to generate discussion and support learning:
 - a. Ask participants to discuss impediments they have encountered during prosecution of their firearms cases. Brainstorm ways to avoid or counteract these problems. This can include better case preparation, better communication with prosecutors, etc.
 - b. Ask officers who have worked firearms trafficking cases to share their experiences.

MODULE RESOURCES

Activity #1:

National Criminal Justice Association, Guide to State Firearms Provisions, Washington D.C. (Work in Progress under Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance grant #: 95-MU-MU-0001).

Trainer-prepared.

Activity #2:

Trainer-prepared.

STATE LAW MODULE APPENDIX

Overheads included in this appendix:

- #1(a-b)-State Law Components (parts 1 & 2)



State Law Components

Part 1

- Right to bear arms
- Preemption provision
- Possession restrictions
- Place restrictions
- Requirements for possessing and purchasing a firearm

State Law Components

Part 2

- Restrictions on sale of firearms
- Liability for minor access
- Transfer of juveniles to criminal court
- Reporting requirements
- Miscellaneous provisions

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS MODULE

Goal: To provide students with an overview of relevant federal firearms laws and regulations and how they can be applied to local law enforcement efforts to reduce trafficking.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this module, students will:

1. understand the interaction, overlap and conflict between federal and state law and explain why enforcement agencies may want to pursue federal and local laws in addition to state laws;
2. be able to describe the important features of the relevant federal firearms laws;
3. understand the importance of regulatory enforcement in reducing trafficking of firearms; and
4. become familiar with case studies where local law enforcement officials have initiated federal investigations that had an impact on firearms trafficking (optional).

PREPARATION GUIDE

It is recommended that this module be conducted by a law enforcement trainer, assistant U.S. attorney and/or legal counsel from a regional ATF office. The suggested length of the module is one hour and 15 minutes.

Before the session, complete the following preparations:

- Select which overheads you will use and prepare them as transparencies and participant handouts.
- For activity #1:
 - Obtain information on your state law preemption provisions and areas of the state law that run counter to federal law.
 - Obtain information on factors that contribute to the decision of which jurisdiction will prosecute.
- For activity #2:
 - Select those federal laws that you wish to cover in the training. Some may already be summarized in this manual, some may not. A list of appropriate federal firearms statutes is contained in the appendix to this module.
 - Obtain information on any federal laws you wish to add to the module (optional).
 - Prepare overheads and handouts for those laws you add to these materials.
- For activity #3:
 - Obtain information on efforts made by local law enforcement to reduce FFLs.
 - Obtain information on local FFL requirements.
 - Prepare overhead and handout of FFL requirements.

- For activity #4:
 - Identify one or more local law enforcement officers who have been involved in successful federal firearms cases to share their experiences (optional).

Keys to success in this module:

- Officers may not understand the relevance of these federal laws because they are not responsible for enforcing them. Stress the importance of being aware of these laws so that when they become privy to information that may be relevant to a federal investigation, they can be instrumental in assisting ATF.
- In order to enhance the significance of this module, select federal laws that you feel are most relevant to your jurisdiction. The laws summarized in this module were chosen because state and local law enforcement officers would be most likely to encounter situations related to them. If these materials do not summarize a law you feel is important, feel free to add what is necessary. A list of federal firearms laws pertaining to trafficking is contained in the appendix to this module.
- For simplicity's sake, a great deal of information about the requirements of proof for these laws has been omitted. Be sensitive to the level of detail you provide about the laws. It is most important to stress that officers should contact ATF if they suspect that a federal law has been violated.
- Consider inviting a representative from the regulatory branch of ATF to present the information on compliance with the FFL requirements.

MATERIALS:

Overheads included in the appendix to this module:

- #1-Federal, State and Local Law
- #2-Importance of Federal Laws
- #3-Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(e)(1)
- #4-ATF Violent Offender Program Criteria
- #5 (a-e)-Title 18, U.S.C., Section...
- #6-Regulatory Enforcement

Reference materials included in the appendix to this module:

- Federal Firearms Trafficking Violations

Trainer-prepared materials:

- Additional Federal Law Summaries
(optional overhead and handout for activity #2)
- Local FFL Requirements
(overhead and handout for activity #3)

ACTIVITY #1: Federal, State and Local Law

Goal: To understand the interaction, overlap and conflict between federal and state law and explain why enforcement agencies may want to pursue federal laws and local ordinances in addition to state laws.

Overview

The issue here revolves around the concept of concurrent jurisdiction. Concurrent jurisdiction exists when there is more than one body of law under which prosecution can be sought. In many cases concurrent jurisdiction exists among federal law, state law and local ordinances. Where concurrent jurisdiction exists, prosecution can be pursued by authorities from any of the jurisdictions involved.

Interaction of State and Federal Law

There can be no state law that is in conflict with the federal law. However, there may be overlap in the state and federal law such that they prohibit the same activity. In this case, concurrent jurisdiction exists and either authority can bring charges.

The process of determining which authority will prosecute is an important issue for law enforcement. This decision of who will prosecute is based on several factors: politics, available resources and the penalties required by each level for the violation. A state or local jurisdiction may conduct an independent or joint investigation with the federal government, ultimately turning the case over to the federal level for prosecution because the penalties are higher. Most communities work out this arrangement amicably.

Overhead #1

Interaction of Local Ordinance and State Law

There are three mechanisms for controlling the amount of overlap between state and local authority:

- 1) the localities may be preempted entirely by the state constitution from enacting ordinances for firearms,
- 2) the localities can be preempted from enacting ordinances for specific firearms-related issues, such as licensing or juvenile handguns (this is called partial preemption), or
- 3) the localities are not preempted at all from enacting firearms ordinances.

If a locality is not preempted, the only requirement is that the ordinance not conflict with the state law. This means that the ordinance can only be more restrictive than the state law. For example, in Massachusetts, no one under the age of 18 may purchase a handgun. In Boston, a local ordinance prohibits anyone under the age of 21 from purchasing a handgun. This ordinance is more restrictive than the state law, but is not in conflict with it.

In recent years there has been a trend for states to institute a complete preemption of firearms laws. When this occurs, the existing local ordinances are often "grandfathered" in. This means that any existing ordinances in effect prior to preemption by the state will remain valid.

State-Specific Information

- Preemption provisions
- Areas that run counter to federal law

What Factors Contribute to the Decision of Who Will Prosecute

- Resources
- Politics
- Penalties

[Instructor: Provide information on relationship between your state law and the federal law.]

[Instructor: Provide additional information on how these decisions are made in your area.]

Importance of Federal Laws

The federal law is one tool among many that law enforcement officers can use to curb the flow of firearms to criminals because it specifically addresses the interstate aspect of firearms trafficking.

Example:

Officers stop a car in a state with tough purchase laws (i.e., a market state). They find a number of unloaded guns stored in the trunk. Although the officers are suspicious that trafficking is occurring, state law permits the transport of unloaded firearms. Under state law the officers can take no action.

However, if the officers conduct a search of the car and discover that the weapons were purchased in another state by a straw purchaser or someone using false identification, the occupants of the car may be subject to criminal penalties under federal law. Federal law prohibits the illegal purchase and transport of firearms across state lines. This is the interstate nexus addressed by federal law.

In addition, under federal law sentencing guidelines, offenders in some circumstances will be subject to greater penalties. For example, carrying a concealed weapon may be only a misdemeanor violation under state law, while federal law may carry a 15 year mandatory sentence under Section 922(g)(1) and/or 924(e).

Overhead #2

ACTIVITY #2: Federal Firearms Laws

Goal: To describe the important features of relevant federal firearms laws.

FEDERAL EFFORTS TO STOP CAREER CRIMINALS

The majority of individuals arrested today for violent crimes will be rearrested and convicted tomorrow for the same or more serious crimes. In 1984, enactment of the Armed Career Criminal Act directly and uniquely gave the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) the capability to remove these career criminals from society.

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(e)(1)

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(e) calls for the mandatory imprisonment of not less than 15 years for anyone

- (1) who violates Section 922(g) (i.e., a convicted felon, alien or fugitive, who possesses or receives a firearm or ammunition that has traveled in interstate commerce), and
- (2) who has three prior state or federal convictions for violent felonies or serious drug offenses, including extortion, burglary or arson, or an offense involving the use of explosives

This statute does not allow for parole, probation or early release. In addition, the statute provides for a discretionary fine of \$25,000.

Overhead #3

CASE EXAMPLE:

In 1981, Barry Wise is convicted of two counts of nighttime burglary of a residence. The burglaries took place on two separate nights and count as "separate criminal acts." Because Congress specifically cited burglary as a violent crime in this statute, this counts as two separate felony offenses.

In 1989, Wise is the subject of a major drug investigation. A warrant is executed at his residence. During the entry phase, Wise takes a shot at one of the officers. He is arrested and cocaine is recovered. Wise is convicted of possession with intent to distribute and assault with intent to kill. These offenses took place as part of the same criminal act and count as one prior conviction. Wise now has three felony convictions.

In 1995, Wise is arrested for possession of stolen property. Recovered from his waistband is a Taurus 9mm pistol. If convicted of this offense, Wise will face at least 15 years in prison and a fine of up to \$25,000.

While the 1995 charge is not a serious felony, the three prior violent felonies in conjunction with possession of a firearm subject him to the much stiffer penalty under statute 924(e)(1).

ATF, with the assistance of state and local law enforcement agencies, has had tremendous success in gaining significant prison sentences through aggressive enforcement of this statute.

ATF Violent Offender Program

The ATF Violent Offender Program, approved by the NCIC Advisory Policy Board on Dec. 6, 1990, is yet another law enforcement tool in the fight against violent crime on our nation's streets. The program will identify career criminals who meet the below-listed criteria. These subjects will be entered into NCIC's ATF Violent Felon File. When a law enforcement officer encounters one of these violent felony offenders, *the officer should exercise extreme caution*. This individual has demonstrated a history of violent criminal acts. If the officer discovers that *the offender is in possession of a firearm*, the officer should contact ATF immediately. The ATF Communications Center, available 24 hours a day at 202-927-8050, will respond to the inquiring law enforcement department within 10 minutes, and an ATF special agent will contact the department to assist in the investigation of federal firearms violations.

ATF Armed Violent Offender: Program Criteria

Before being placed in the ATF Violent Offender Program, the subject must meet all four of the following criteria:

- The subject must have a minimum of three prior felony convictions for crimes of violence or drug trafficking.
- The subject must have a felony conviction for a violent crime in which a firearm or other weapon was used.
- The subject must have a conviction for a crime in which he/she injured or killed his/her victim.
- The subject has either been on probation/parole or released from prison within the last five years.

Overhead #4

The Violent Offender Program focuses on the criminal, not just the crime. ATF believes that the subjects meeting the above criteria are among the most dangerous violent criminals on the streets today.

Expected Results

The expected benefits of the Violent Offender Program are

- enhancement of police officer safety,
- officers are alerted to active armed career criminals who are in violation of the federal firearms laws,
- significant mandatory sentences of 15 years to life without probation or parole,
- reduction of violent crime by removing armed violent felons from society, and
- protection of citizens from armed career criminals.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL FIREARMS LAWS

1. Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(a)(6)

It is unlawful for any person

- (1) in connection with the purchase/acquisition, or
- (2) attempted purchase/acquisition

of a firearm to make false oral or written statements or to provide false, fictitious identification, which is likely to mislead, to an FFL as to a fact effecting the lawfulness of the sale (e.g., lying on an ATF Form 4473 - Gun Transfer Record, or on the Brady Form).

PENALTY: Up to 10 years imprisonment and/or a \$25,000 fine per offense.

CASE EXAMPLES:

- 1. A convicted felon obtains a false Georgia state driver's license using an alias and uses it to buy a handgun at a federally licensed gun dealer. On the 4473 (Application to Purchase a Firearm), he answers "No" in response to the question "Have you ever been convicted of a crime for which the maximum penalty exceeds one year?"

A violation of statute 922(a)(6) occurred when the purchaser lied/misrepresented to the dealer that he had not been convicted of a felony. Note, however, that *any* false statement to a dealer is a violation of federal law and subjects the offender to the relevant penalties.

- 2. A New York resident travels to Connecticut and pays a Connecticut resident \$100 to buy him two Glock 9mm pistols.

[Instructor: Review the federal law summaries and case examples that you have selected.]

Overheads #5 (a-e)

The Connecticut resident violates this statute and the New York resident could be charged with aiding and abetting.

By posing as the actual purchaser and using his Connecticut driver's license and signing the 4473, the Connecticut resident is making a false written statement (i.e., that he, a resident of Connecticut, is buying the guns), which causes the federal firearms licensee (FFL) to complete an illegal transfer. If the New York resident had come in with a New York identification, he would have been denied the purchase.

A statute 922(a)(6) violation has occurred because the gun was not purchased for use by the Connecticut resident, but instead was purchased for use by the New York resident. The Connecticut resident has presented false or misleading information by acting as the intended owner/user of the weapon, and can be subject to full penalty under this section.

2. Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(u)

It is unlawful for any person to

- (1) steal, or
- (2) unlawfully take away from an FFL/FFL's place of business

any firearm in the FFL's business inventory.

PENALTY: Fined or imprisoned not more than five years per offense.

CASE EXAMPLES:

1. Burglary or robbery of an FFL.

3. Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(g)

It is unlawful for any person who:

- (1) has been convicted of a felony,
- (2) is a fugitive from justice, or
- (3) is an illegal alien

to possess or receive any firearm or ammunition that has traveled in interstate commerce (across state lines).

PENALTY: Up to 10 years imprisonment and/or a \$250,000 fine per offense.

CASE EXAMPLES:

1. In 1989, Matt Hastings was convicted of armed robbery and sentenced to five years in jail. He actually served three months.

In 1995, Hastings is stopped by the police for speeding. As the officer approaches the vehicle, he observes the butt of a gun sticking up from the space between the driver's seat and the arm rest. Hastings is the only occupant of the car and the vehicle is registered to him.

Even though Hastings served only three months of his five year sentence, he has violated statute 922(g) because he is a convicted felon and in possession of a firearm.

NOTE: The interstate nexus or travel in interstate commerce can occur in different ways, including transportation of the weapon across state lines by the possessor, or travel across state lines of the firearm or any of its component parts during manufacture.

2. In 1996, Dan White, a convicted felon, jumps out of an apartment window during a drug raid. He is pursued by a uniformed officer acting as outside cover. After a short chase, White is apprehended.

In his coat pocket is a magazine from a 9mm Smith and Wesson pistol, containing ammunition. No gun is recovered. No drugs are recovered.

White would be subject to prosecution under statute 922(g) because he is a convicted felon and he was caught with a magazine containing ammunition.

NOTE: White does not need to have a firearm in order to be prosecuted under this statute; possession of ammunition is sufficient.

4. Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(c)

Whoever,

- (1) during and in relation to any crime of violence or drug trafficking crime,
- (2) for which he may be prosecuted in a court of the United States,
- (3) uses or carries a firearm,

is subject to the following penalties.

PENALTIES:

The offender, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime, *shall be sentenced to a consecutive term of five years imprisonment.*

If the firearm is a short-barreled shotgun or rifle, *the punishment is 10 years consecutive imprisonment.*

If the firearm is a machine gun, or destructive device, or is equipped with a silencer, *the punishment is 30 years consecutive imprisonment.*

CASE EXAMPLES:

1. Brad and Bob Campbell, brothers, show up to a cocaine deal with five ounces of crack. Bob does most of the talking. Unknown to them, the man they are planning to sell the crack to is an undercover narcotics officer. During the deal, Bob says "If this is a rip or you're a cop, Brad is gonna kill you." As Bob says this, Brad pulls back his jacket to reveal a Colt .357 revolver.

Both men can be charged with a violation of this statute; Brad carried the firearm and Bob used it.

In this example, Brad carried a weapon during a drug crime and is therefore punishable under statute 924(c). Bob is also punishable under this statute because, while he did not carry the weapon on his person, his reference to Brad's weapon and the threat made to the officer constitute *use* of the weapon during the drug crime. Both would be subject to a five-year consecutive term in prison in addition to the sentence they receive for the drug charge.

2. Based on an informant's information, officers implement a tactical operation to raid an apartment where crack is being cooked. A guard at the door has a "sawed-off" shotgun with a 12-inch barrel. One-quarter kilo of powder cocaine and one-quarter kilo of crack are recovered.

The guard in this example is subject to penalty under 924 (c) because the "sawed-off" shotgun is being *used* to guard or protect the drug operation. Because the weapon is a "sawed off" shotgun, the guard would be subject to a 10-year consecutive term in addition to his sentence for the drug crime.

5. Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(j)

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly

- (1) receive,
- (2) possess,
- (3) conceal,
- (4) store,
- (5) barter,
- (6) sell, or
- (7) otherwise dispose of

any stolen firearms or ammunition that are shipped or transported across state lines either before or after being stolen.

PENALTY: A fine or imprisonment not greater than 10 years.

CASE EXAMPLE:

Jeff Thomas and Paul Foster break into the Maryland home of an avid sportsman and gun collector and steal 10 handguns and seven rifles. All of the weapons were manufactured in a state other than Maryland.

Jeff and Paul would be subject to penalty under statute 922(j) because they knowingly received stolen firearms in Maryland that had been transported to Maryland from another state across state lines.

NOTE: Jeff and Paul only need to know they are in possession of stolen firearms in order to be punished under this statute; they do not need to know that the weapons have traveled across state lines.

ACTIVITY #3: Regulatory Enforcement

Goal: To understand the importance of regulatory enforcement in reducing firearms trafficking.

Overview

The regulatory effort is of paramount importance in reducing the flow of firearms to criminals. Firearms come from a legitimate stream of commerce. If the legitimacy of that commerce is maintained, through enforcement of the rules that regulate it, illegal purchases and transfers should decrease. Enforcement of regulations may have an even stronger impact on reducing trafficking than investigations will.

Several states in the Compact have joined forces with ATF to increase compliance with federal and local regulations and to reduce the number of Federal Firearms Licensees (FFLs) in the area. For example, in New York City, a team of a law enforcement officer and an ATF agent contacts all new and renewal applicants for FFLs to explain the nature of compliance with licensing. As a result of this educational effort, more than half of these applicants decide not to apply.

This process may weed out those dealers who are not in compliance with FFL requirements and who may be most likely to work outside of the legitimate stream of commerce, engaging in illegal activity.

Impact of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (the Crime Act)

The Crime Act of 1994 legislated that gun dealers must be in compliance with state and local regulations in addition to federal regulations. This means that if a dealer is not in compliance with state and local regulations, the FFL can be taken away and the dealer put out of business. This allows officers to focus on a smaller number of FFLs.

Overhead #6

[Instructor: Present information on efforts made by local law enforcement to reduce FFLs.]

[Instructor: Distribute trainer-prepared handout on local FFL requirements and review.]

Trainer-prepared Overhead

Cooperation with Dealers

One approach available to law enforcement officers is target hardening of the marketplace to reduce illegal firearms transactions. This involves working directly with dealers to help them avoid attracting individuals with criminal intent (e.g., straw purchasers and thieves). This can be achieved in the following ways:

1. *Straw Purchases*: Educate dealers about typical activities and actions of straw purchasers to encourage a proactive deterrence approach. Dealers can make it clear that straw purchases will not be tolerated by displaying prominent store notices, similar to anti-shoplifting campaigns, to this effect.
2. *Thefts*: To reduce "smash and grab" and gang thefts, dealers can install security measures that make the store harder to break into, such as pull-down metal doors or bars over windows.

Dealers may be concerned that this target-hardening approach will place undue burdens on them. One way to elicit their cooperation is to inform them that illegal purchasers often leave behind a string of problems for firearms dealers, including bad checks, bad credit cards, stolen merchandise, lost time spent working with law enforcement investigators and unwanted scrutiny by those investigators. Legitimate dealers have a vested interest in reducing straw purchases.

In this way, officers can work with dealers and appeal to their business sense. Because it is always in the best interest of a gun dealer NOT to have one of his or her guns show up in a crime, many will work with authorities. Increasing the number of legitimate, cooperative and law-abiding dealers can reduce firearms trafficking.

Sharing Information

Officers who work particular neighborhoods may begin to suspect that a gun dealer in his or her area is working outside the law. Their suspicions may be based on neighborhood sources or direct observation. If the business is licensed under state law, there are regulatory boards to enforce those licensing requirements. Officers should make the appropriate authority aware of the information, so that further investigation can occur. The answer to the problem may be largely regulatory, which is often cheaper than legal solutions.

Instructor's Notes

ACTIVITY #4: Case Studies of Federal Law *(Optional)*

Goal: To present case studies where state or local law enforcement have initiated federal investigations that have had an impact on firearms trafficking.

[Instructor: Provide case study information if available.]

MODULE SUMMARY

This module stressed the importance of the federal law as an additional tool for law enforcement to use in combating firearms trafficking. Federal law sometimes allows for stiffer penalties and may be selected over state law for that reason. Federal law also restricts certain trafficking behaviors that may not be covered by state law. By becoming aware of these restrictions, state and local law enforcement officers may be able to contribute to larger-scale federal investigations.

Several important relevant federal laws were covered, including 924(e)(1) which mandates 15-year sentences for three-time felons who are caught with firearms. The ATF Violent Offenders Program maintains a database on individuals who may fall under this statute should they be in possession of a firearm. Officers are provided with this information through NCIC to protect their safety and so that they may assist ATF in enforcing the statute.

This module also emphasized the importance of enforcement of firearms regulations and cooperation with gun dealers in curbing trafficking. If the legitimacy of firearms sales is maintained, through enforcement of the rules that regulate it, illegal purchases and transfers should decrease. In addition, legitimate firearms dealers will likely cooperate with law enforcement to detect and apprehend offenders.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

1. Prompt participants for questions.
2. Ask the following questions to generate discussion and support learning:
 - a. What is the single most important thing to do when encountering a person registered in the Violent Offenders Program?
(Exercise extreme caution; contact ATF immediately if the person is in possession of a firearm.)
 - b. Ask officers who have worked on federal cases to share their experiences.
 - c. Ask officers to relate their experiences with local firearms dealers. Have they been positive, negative or totally lacking? How can they be improved?

MODULE RESOURCES

Activity #1:

None.

Activity #2:

Violent Offenders Program Description, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Activity #3:

Trainer-prepared materials.

Activity #4:

Trainer-prepared materials.

FEDERAL LAW MODULE APPENDIX

Overheads included in this appendix:

- #1-Federal, State and Local Law
- #2-Importance of Federal Laws
- #3-Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(e)(1)
- #4-ATF Violent Offender Program Criteria
- #5 (a-e)-Title 18, U.S.C., Section...
- #6-Regulatory Enforcement

Reference materials included in this appendix:

- Federal Firearms Trafficking Violations



Federal, State and Local Law

- Interaction of state and federal law: Concurrent jurisdiction
- Interaction of local and state law
- State-specific information



Importance of Federal Laws

- Federal laws affect flow of firearms from one state to another. This is essential to most trafficking.
- Federal law sentencing guidelines and penalties may be stronger than those in states.

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(e)(1)

- Whoever violates Section 922(g), (i.e., is a convicted felon, fugitive or alien who possesses or receives a firearm/ammunition that has traveled in interstate commerce), and
 - has three prior convictions for violent felonies or serious drug offenses
- shall be imprisoned not less than 15 years and fined no more than \$25,000.

ATF Violent Offender Program Criteria

- At least three prior felony convictions
- At least one felony conviction that involved use of a firearm
- At least one felony conviction where the victim was killed or injured
- Placement on probation/parole, or release from prison within the past five years

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 922(a)(6)

- It is unlawful for any person in conjunction with the purchase/acquisition or attempted purchase/acquisition of a firearm,
- to make false statements or to provide false identification to an FFL (e.g., lying on an ATF Form 4473 - Gun Transfer Record, or on the Brady Form).

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 922(u)

- It is unlawful for any person to
 - steal, or
 - unlawfully take away from any dealer's place of business,
- any firearm in the dealer's business inventory.

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 922(g)

- It is unlawful for any person who
 - has been convicted of a felony,
 - is a fugitive from justice, or
 - is an illegal alien
- to possess or receive any firearm or ammunition that has traveled in interstate commerce (across state lines).

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(c)

Statute

- Whoever,
 - during and in relation to any crime of violence or drug trafficking crime,
 - for which he may be prosecuted by a court of the United States,
 - uses or carries a firearm,
- shall be subject to the following penalties:

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(c)

Penalties

- In addition to the punishment provided for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime, shall be sentenced to a consecutive term of five years imprisonment.
- If the firearm is a short-barreled shotgun or rifle, the punishment is 10 years consecutive imprisonment.
- If the firearm is a machine-gun or destructive device, or is equipped with a silencer, the punishment is 30 years consecutive imprisonment.

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 922(j)

- It is unlawful for any person to knowingly
 - receive, possess, conceal, store, barter, sell, or otherwise dispose of
- any stolen firearm(s) or ammunition that are shipped or transported across state lines (before or after being stolen).

Regulatory Enforcement

- Firearms come from a legitimate stream of commerce.
- Maintain legitimacy via enforcement of regulatory rules.
- Regulatory enforcement will likely have a greater impact than investigation.



FEDERAL FIREARMS TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS

CHAPTER 44, TITLE 18 U.S.C. SECTION:

- 922 (a)(1)(a) - Willfully and knowingly engaged in the business of dealing in firearms without a license.
- 922 (a)(3) - An unlicensed person transporting or receiving firearms into a state of residency that were obtained in another state.
- 922 (a)(5) - An unlicensed person transporting or shipping firearms to other unlicensed persons knowing they are not residents of the same state.
- 922 (a)(6) - Making false oral or written statements to an FFL (Federal Firearms Licensee) in connection with the purchase of firearms. (e.g., lying on an ATF Form 4473 gun transfer record or lying on the Brady Form).
- 922 (b)(2) - Sale or delivery of firearms by an FFL to a person where the purchase or possession of those firearms would violate state law.
- 922 (b)(3) - Sale or delivery of handguns by an FFL to a person the FFL has reasonable cause to believe resides in a state other than the FFL's place of business.
- 922 (c) - FFL selling or delivering firearms to a person at a location other than the FFL's place of business.
- 922 (d) - No one may sell or deliver a firearm to a person known to be a prohibited person (e.g., a convicted felon, illegal alien, under indictment).
- 922 (e) - Failure to declare/notify a common carrier of a firearm(s) (e.g., on a train, plane, bus or shipping company).
- 922 (i) - Shipping or transporting stolen firearms in interstate commerce/across state lines.
- 922 (j) - Possession of firearms known to be stolen.
- 922 (k) - Transporting, receiving, or possessing firearms with obliterated serial numbers.

- 922 (m) - FFL making false entries in records with respect to firearms sales or acquisitions. (misdemeanor)
- 922 (s) - Transfer of a firearm by an FFL in violation of the 5-day waiting period.
- 922 (u) - Theft of firearms from an FFL.
- 924 (a)(1)(A) - FFL or unlicensed person making false statement or entries in records required to be kept with respect to firearms.
- 924 (m) - Any person who travels from a state or foreign country other than his/her own with the intent of violating 922(a)(1)(A) - false statements, and who acquires or attempts to acquire firearms as a result of their false statement is in violation of this statute.
- 2- Aiding or abetting an act to be committed in violation of the law.
- 371- Two or more persons conspiring to violate the law.
- 1715 - Unlawful for an unlicensed person to ship any handgun or firearm that could be concealed on a person through the U.S. Mail.
- 1956 (a)(1) - Domestic money laundering. (e.g., if it can be shown that proceeds from drug trafficking were used to purchase firearms for trafficking purposes, money laundering may be a charge.)

Important Intelligence Gathering Violations

CHAPTER 44, TITLE 18, U.S.C. SECTION:

- 922 (g) - Prohibited person in possession of a firearm (e.g., convicted felon, illegal alien).
- 924 (c) - Use of a firearm during or in relation to a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime.
- 924 (e) - Possession of a firearm by a career criminal.

The above-listed statutes, and any other armed violations of the law, can provide valuable intelligence and leads with respect to identifying the illegal firearms traffickers who are supplying firearms to the criminal element if the firearms recovered from criminals are traced.

FIREARMS TRAFFICKING
INVESTIGATIONS MODULE

Goal: To provide general investigative techniques for detecting and reducing illegal trafficking of firearms.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this module, students will:

1. be familiar with firearms trafficking methods and traffickers (e.g., practices, trafficking corridors, patterns in trafficking);
2. be aware of investigation techniques that assist in uncovering and responding to firearms trafficking operations;
3. be able to explain the importance of sharing information with ATF to help reduce firearms trafficking and cite a case study example of such an effort; and
4. be able to employ techniques to recognize individuals who are carrying concealed firearms.

PREPARATION GUIDE

It is recommended that this module be conducted by a state firearms investigator or regional ATF agent. The suggested length of this module is one hour and 30 minutes.

Before the session, complete the following preparations:

- Select which overheads you will use and prepare them as transparencies and participant handouts.
- For activity #2:
 - Prepare participant handout of most frequently traced weapons contained in appendix to this module (optional).
 - Obtain information on local statutes/ordinances on prohibited persons, and local policies and procedures for confiscation and investigation of firearms. Prepare overheads and handouts as needed.
 - Obtain case study information to support investigative techniques discussed.
 - Obtain information on methods for safe and proper loading and unloading of weapons (optional).
 - Consider inviting an interdiction expert to discuss interview techniques (optional).
 - If your jurisdiction follows a community policing model, obtain information on community partnerships and problem solving for trafficking (optional).
- For activity #3:
 - Check to see if your jurisdiction offers commendations for officers involved in federal cases.
 - Check to see if your jurisdiction is working on a joint investigation/task force with ATF and describe.

Keys to success in this module:

- Officers, once alerted to the safety risks involved in investigating trafficking, may want to discuss procedures to maintain their safety. Some of these issues are reviewed in activity #4.
- Include additional experts or officers with experience to provide information on unusual or interesting investigations techniques.

MATERIALS:

Overheads included in the appendix to this module:

- #1-Why Investigate Firearms?
- #2-Trafficking and Traffickers
- #3-A Theory of Trafficking
- #4-Firearms Investigations: Evidence of Trafficking
- #5-Firearms Investigations: Police Response Options
- #6-Firearms Investigations: Identifying Straw Purchasers
- #7-Sharing Information with ATF
- #8(a-d)-Concealment Recognition
- #9(a-b)-Practical Activity

Handouts included in the appendix to this module:

- Top Ten Firearms Traced
(optional handout for activity #2)

Trainer-prepared materials:

- Local Policies and Procedures
(overhead and handout for activity #2)

ACTIVITY #1: Trafficking and Traffickers

Goal: To become familiar with firearms trafficking methods and traffickers.

Overview

The introductory module explained the importance of investigating firearms trafficking. In sum, firearms trafficking poses a significant risk to officer safety because traffickers always have guns. Further, by reducing firearms trafficking, law enforcement can help prevent the use of firearms in these and other violent crimes. The next section presents patterns of behavior that are characteristic of firearms traffickers and the mechanisms of firearms trafficking. This information is useful in conducting investigations of these operations.

Understanding the Firearms Trafficker

Two main factors influence firearms traffickers: basic human nature and economic theory. Basic human nature tells us that people will follow the path of least resistance and attempt to avoid risk wherever possible. Economic theory predicts that if local and state laws create a dry zone (D.C. or New York), where supply is low but demand is high, enterprising individuals will seize the opportunity to supply that demand.

Where Guns Originate and Where They Go

Guns originate in source states. A source state is usually characterized by some or all of the following: 1) a high number of Federal Firearms Licensees (FFLs), 2) lenient state/local gun laws, 3) close proximity to urban centers or other places guns are desired, and 4) lax law enforcement scrutiny. The principal market states, or areas for guns to be sold, are often large urban areas with restrictive gun laws and/or areas with high existing crime rates (e.g., narcotics trade).

Overhead #1

Overhead #2

A trafficking corridor is a major artery that connects locations with an abundant supply of firearms (i.e., source states) to areas with a high demand (i.e., market states). For example, Interstate 95 is a well-known trafficking corridor involving many East Coast states. When law enforcement officers stop vehicles on these corridors, there is a much higher risk of encountering an armed and dangerous firearms trafficker. If aware of the corridors, officers can be more alert to trafficking and better prepared to protect themselves. This leads to better enforcement, apprehension and suppression of firearms trafficking.

Once guns reach their destination, they are sold or traded to criminals, gang members, prohibited people and seemingly law-abiding citizens. The critical influence of firearms traffickers is the ability to supply weapons to a large number of people who have criminal, violent intent. These weapons are responsible for making circumstances extremely dangerous, not only for law enforcement officers, but for community members.

Methods of Transportation

Trafficked firearms are transported from source to market states in the following ways:

- by automobile, sometimes concealed in areas of the vehicle that have been specially altered/modified to accept firearms, such as arm rests, spare tires, wheels, etc. Firearms traffickers may be armed or have easy, immediate access to the weapons, making this mode of transport the most dangerous for officers;
- by train, where there are none of the security measures found in airports;
- by airplane, concealed in checked baggage;
- by bus, carried by the straw purchaser or unsuspecting associate of the trafficker, or shipped unaccompanied to the trafficker who travels by an alternate method; or
- by U.S. Mail and UPS.

A Theory of Trafficking

ATF special agent Mark Kraft uses the “barbecue theory” to explain trafficking patterns. If a person wants to build a barbecue and the bricks needed are in a neighbor’s backyard, that person will likely carry one or two bricks at a time and make numerous trips. If, however, the bricks are a few miles away, the person will likely use a truck and make a single trip.

Likewise in trafficking, people will transport only two or three guns at a time if the market area is close to the source area. There is less risk of attracting attention and if they get caught, they only stand to lose a few guns and will face smaller penalties. Because the market is nearby, the trafficker can always go back tomorrow and get more firearms. If, however, the trafficker needs to travel farther for the guns, he or she will take more weapons on each trip, risking more, but for a greater benefit.

The Importance of This Theory for Law Enforcement

This theory suggests that when law enforcement officers encounter trafficking suspects who are traveling greater distances, they will be more likely to find large quantities of guns in the vehicle. For example, when searching a vehicle on I-95 in New Jersey that is occupied by New York residents, one of whom has a Maryland identification card as well as a New York driver’s license, the officer should be looking for five, 10 or 20 guns, not one or two. If traffickers have taken the time and risk to travel that far, they will probably have a significant number of weapons.

On the other hand, when the market area is close to the source area, traffickers will be seen with only one or two weapons at a time. Although this case may not seem as important as a case involving larger quantities of guns, this type of trafficking is the most common and contributes the largest proportion of weapons to criminals.

Overhead #3

Law enforcement officers should not overlook these types of small cases if they hope to have a significant impact on trafficking. Further, a small seizure can lead to the identification of a major trafficker.

It is also true that trafficking of firearms in any number, small or large, poses a significant threat to officer safety. You only need one gun to cause an injury or fatality. Officer safety is again the most important reason to exercise caution while investigating these cases.

Examples of Firearms Trafficking

Case Example #1 (Purchase Firearms Using Falsified Identification):

A person from a market area obtains a false identification card, such as a state identification or nondriver's identification card, using a false address, or address of a relative or someone they know in a source area. The falsified identification is used to buy guns, which is a criminal violation of 922(a)(6) of Title 18 U.S.C.

Case Example #2 (Purchase Through Straw Purchaser):

A person gets a straw purchaser, someone who is a resident of the source state, to buy the guns for him or her. Actually, the straw purchaser is just satisfying the paperwork requirements. The person from the market area supplies the money (usually cash), selects the guns, and even goes so far as to give the straw purchaser a list of guns to buy. This is a criminal violation of 922(a)(6) and 924(a)(1)A of Title 18 U.S.C.

Additional Sources of Trafficked Firearms

In addition to the sale of firearms to people with altered identification and straw purchasers, trafficked firearms are also obtained in the following types of situations:

- gun dealers selling guns without proper paperwork (“off the books”);
- burglary of gun dealers (“smash and grab”—very common along I-95 corridor; one gang committed 12 burglaries and stole over 500 guns);
- theft and diversion from interstate carriers such as UPS;
- theft of weapons from residences, flea markets/gun shows; and
- mail-order firearms, purchased in pieces.

Summary

This section reviewed the patterns of behavior that characterize traffickers and trafficking. This information is particularly helpful to law enforcement officers as they become aware of the importance of investigating firearms trafficking to reduce risks to officer safety and prevent the flow of firearms to those intent on committing violent acts.

ACTIVITY #2: Firearms Investigations

Goal: To be aware of investigation techniques that assist in uncovering firearms trafficking operations.

Overview

This section provides tips on identifying situations that might indicate firearms trafficking, and offers investigation techniques to obtain additional evidence that can be used to establish probable cause for arrest.

Firearms Trafficking Investigations

Federal law states that a person can transport a firearm from any place or state where a weapon is legally possessed to another place or state where it may also be legally possessed. Therefore, driving from Georgia to Massachusetts with a truckload of secured, unloaded weapons is not, in and of itself, a crime. More detailed investigation is needed to determine cause for arrest on federal or state charges. The following section provides techniques for law enforcement officers to use to detect firearms trafficking.

Evidence of Trafficking

When encountered in routine investigations, the following pieces of evidence, found singly or together, can give officers reason to believe that they have uncovered a trafficking operation:

- materials from gun shops [e.g., receipts from gun shops and lists of guns, forms that go with gun purchases that have false name or nonexistent address, bags from gun shops with logo on the bags, firearms manuals, empty gun boxes (boxes often contain the serial number)];

Overhead #4

- identification irregularities (e.g., several occupants of a car are from an out-of-state market area, newly issued driver's license or nondriving identification card, person with multiple identification--one driver's license from a market area and a newly issued identification from a source area);
- firearms and ammunition, especially if rounds are missing from a box, indicating that they've been loaded into guns (e.g., large quantities of low-cost, frequently trafficked firearms are recovered in your area, or large numbers of firearms with obliterated serial numbers are being recovered in your area); and/or
- people in a car all say that the new guns belong to one occupant, or one passenger claims all guns.

The pieces of evidence listed above are indicative of trafficking operations and can often be overlooked by law enforcement officers untrained in their importance. For example, the existence of gun paperwork (receipts, lists, bags and boxes) in the possession of a person who has multiple identification from both source and market states is known to be associated with the illegal purchase of weapons.

However, these pieces of evidence are not conclusive without further investigation. The next section outlines investigative techniques to use in collecting additional, supportive information.

Police Investigative Response Options

There are several steps that officers can take to obtain further information and continue the investigation of firearms and possible trafficking violations:

- Identify and check the criminal status of people involved in the situation -- certain people are prohibited from owning firearms.

*[Instructor: **Distribute** **handout** of most frequently traced weapons (optional).]*

*[Instructor: **Distribute** **trainer-prepared handouts** on local policies and procedures on handling firearms and case study information to support investigative techniques.]*
Overhead #5
Trainer-prepared Overhead

Instructor's Notes

- Request a consent search of the vehicle, premises or person (have consent forms on hand).
- If guns have been found, collect as much information as you can on them and their origin (paper trail of receipts, gun shop bags, gun boxes, business cards, etc.).
- Inspect the location and condition of guns to see if statute violations have occurred (e.g., are guns concealed, being carried loaded, unsecured, etc.).
- Interview the people involved to obtain useful information for the case (e.g., conflicting or inconsistent stories, lack of obvious information, etc.).
- Investigate firearms theft reports made by individuals or by dealers that suggest guns have been sold "off the books." For example, interview the individual who reports a gun is stolen to discover if they know what guns were stolen, their make and caliber, or how much the guns individually cost. This inquiry will aid in determining if the person reporting the gun stolen is really a straw purchaser trying to hide their affiliation with a trafficker.

These investigative techniques are designed to provide the officer with probable cause for arrest and/or confiscation of the firearms. At the very least, when encountering situations that are suspected of involving firearms trafficking, the officer should exercise extreme caution, because firearms may be nearby and involved people may feel nervous or threatened. If the officer does have probable cause that a statute has been violated, the suspect may be arrested and evidence seized. Proper evidence collection procedures should be used to preserve any possible fingerprint evidence. **Even if there is no probable cause to arrest, the information collected may still be vital to ATF. (See next activity - "Sharing Information with ATF.")**

[Instructor: Provide information on safe loading and unloading of weapons (optional).]

[Instructor: Provide information from interdiction expert on interview techniques (optional).]

[Instructor: Provide community policing practices and strategies appropriate to your jurisdiction (optional).]

Identifying Straw Purchasers

Because straw purchasers are so vital to firearms trafficking, a few special investigative tips are useful in identifying them. Straw purchasers often:

- purchase many weapons in a short amount of time and know nothing about them,
- purchase weapons and no ammunition, and
- report firearms stolen shortly after purchasing them.

Straw purchasers may get as much as \$50 per gun, and crack cocaine is sometimes used to pay them if the actual buyer is a drug dealer. Drug dealers who give a straw purchaser cash to buy the guns and know a crack addict can't be trusted with the cash, will demand receipts from straw purchasers. Some traffickers will go so far as to accompany the straw purchaser to the dealer, and may later be able to be identified by witnesses. The receipt and/or list given to the straw purchaser can become evidence in an investigation. The paper trail may also have fingerprints.

Summary

This section provided law enforcement officers with an understanding of the earmarks of firearms trafficking operations and ways to obtain information that might support an arrest, either locally or at the federal level. The next section provides officers with information on how and why to share information with ATF.

Overhead #6

ACTIVITY #3: Sharing Information with ATF

Goal: To understand the importance of collecting and sharing information with department investigators and regional ATF offices to help reduce firearms trafficking.

Collecting Information from the Community

In performing their duties -- in patrol cars, out walking the beat and during neighborhood group meetings -- law enforcement officers often acquire information about citizens' concerns, or things citizens have witnessed or overheard that relate to firearms. Although officers may not have enough information to proceed with an investigation, the information they hear may raise a red flag.

For example, a community policing officer in Delaware is approached by a resident of the public housing development in his beat. The resident reports that she saw someone in the alleyway who had firearms in the trunk of his car and appeared to be selling them. The resident saw the first three letters of the license plate, knew the car was a late-model gray sedan, and thought the occupants were two young men.

Because of the incomplete nature of this information, the officer knows there is not much he can do on his own. However, the information suggests that illegal activity is occurring, and he knows it should not be ignored. What can he do?

Overhead #7

Sharing Information with ATF

The best way for the officer to put this information to use is to share it with a department investigator or an agent in the regional ATF office. To them, the information may be the missing link in a complex ongoing investigation, and therefore be vastly more important than it first appears.

It is important for law enforcement officers to know that ATF is a valuable resource. Agents will not belittle minor or incomplete information; they know how pieces of information from widely varying sources can often fit together to form a complete picture. In addition, working with a federal agency is good exposure for the officer and can allow his or her work to have a wider impact.

[Instructor: Provide information on commendations for officers involved in federal cases and joint investigations/task forces with ATF. Officers can be instructed to contact either regional ATF offices or task forces or investigative team members with information.]

ACTIVITY #4: Gun Concealment Recognition

Goal: To learn techniques that help officers recognize individuals who are carrying concealed firearms.

Overview

Generally, individuals who carry firearms exhibit certain tendencies that can be observed and articulated. While the observance of one such mannerism or behavior may not in itself be enough to initiate a stop or frisk, it may well justify further surveillance of the individual. If during additional observation, more mannerisms or behaviors are displayed, then the officer may have a reasonable suspicion to justify a stop and frisk based on cumulative observations. The following indicators of concealed weapons may help formulate reasonable suspicion.

Observing a Subject's Body Movements

Because most firearms are not kept holstered, armed individuals tend to demonstrate periodic protective body movements. Officers can do the following to determine if a person may be armed:

- *Identify individual's strong side.* The first step in identifying an armed subject is to distinguish his or her dominant or "strong side." This is because most individuals tend to carry their weapons in the waistband of their pants or in the pocket of their strong side. To identify the "strong side," it helps to know that:

- 1) people smoke cigarettes with their dominant hand;
- 2) people tend to wear their wrist watches on their weak hand; and
- 3) when a person begins to walk across an area, they

Overhead #8a

usually take their first step with their weak side, keeping their dominant foot stationary.

Many firearms are concealed between the belt buckle and the hip area. Some are concealed in the small of the back, although this is less likely and more easily recognizable because of the pronounced concealment movements required to keep it in place.

- *Observe periodic touching of the gun.* Armed people will consciously and unconsciously check to ensure that their gun is secure. This check can include a very slight "security feel," a minor position adjustment of the weapon, or a full grasp of the weapon. An armed person may also discretely maneuver his or her forearm in a circular motion to secure the weapon. It is most likely that the gun will shift when the subject moves around, such as when exiting or entering a vehicle, climbing stairs, or stepping from a curb, or when the weather is rainy, and people tend to walk more quickly. Any of these activities could result in a check of the firearm's placement.

- *Observe leg strides.* Because walking motions often cause a shift in the firearm, subjects carrying firearms tend to take a shorter leg stride on the side where they are holding the weapon. In addition, the arm swing on the side where the gun is being carried tends to be shorter, due to the need to protect the weapon from dislodging.

- *Observe actions when approached.* When a subject carrying a firearm is approached by a police officer, the subject will tend to turn and conceal the armed side away from the officer, and stand in a more protective position.

Observing a Subject's Clothing

- *Baggy clothing.* Because subjects who carry guns tend to conceal them in an accessible position, they

Overhead #8b

must wear baggy clothes and/or heavy coats. For example, in very cold weather a subject who wears a warm coat that is either unzipped or partially unbuttoned deserves further observation.

- *Protrusion from the clothing.* Guns may reveal themselves in the form of a protrusion, although this is more likely with holstered weapons. Officers should look for barrel protrusions in the pants, under the belt line, as well as gun-butt protrusions in the hip area of the shirt or jacket. Once an officer suspects that a subject may be carrying a weapon on his or her strong side, a closer look may reveal a protrusion that adds to the officer's articulable suspicion.

Additionally, when a firearm is carried in a jacket, the additional weight causes the opposite side of the jacket to rise up. The gun side of the jacket will be lower both in the front and the back, and should be noticeable.

- *Clothing worn expressly for concealment properties.* Officers should be alert for people whose clothing does not fit the seasonal weather, which may add to an officer's suspicion that a person is carrying a gun.

- 1) A heavy overcoat worn in warm or moderate temperatures is one sign.

- 2) Also, a garment that does not match an outfit, such as a loose-fitting windbreaker-style jacket over suit pants, dress shirt and tie, is also a tip-off.

- 3) Police officers should be alert to look for individuals who wear belts that are not hooked inside the belt loops of their pants, or who wear belts when they have no belt loops on their pants at all, because the belt may have the sole purpose of securing and concealing a firearm.

- 4) Jacket or sweatshirt hoods have also been used by some individuals to carry firearms, but

because these areas allow too much room for the weapon to move around, subjects who carry weapons in their hoods will tend to fasten the ties on the hoods to limit movement, hold the gun snugly, but keep it easily accessible.

5) The manner in which a person wears gloves may also indicate that he or she is armed. For example, a person may wear one glove during periods of cold weather, but keep one bare hand (often the right hand) in his or her pocket.

6) Bags or fanny packs containing firearms may tend to lean heavily in a particular direction and tilt awkwardly downward. Officers should look for the uneven distribution of weight, and often an outline of a gun, in these bags. Women will most often carry guns in their purse. Officers should also be alert to the possibility that when the person is stationary his or her shoulder bag may be unzipped. Remember that when the armed person is stationary, accessibility to his or her weapon is critical, and thus he or she may leave the shoulder bag partially unzipped to make the gun more accessible.

Observations During Contacts or Stops

There are a number of principals that will maximize officer safety if an officer suspects someone of carrying firearms. They are:

- *Observation from patrol car.* Officers in patrol cars who observe subjects involved in suspicious activity should not suddenly slow down or depress their brakes, which may act as a clear indication to the subject that further police investigation will follow. Officers should try to make strategic use of their side and rear view mirrors to observe suspicious activity.

Overhead #8c

● *Approaching an armed subject.* An officer should always approach a person suspected of carrying a firearm from the subject's strong side and from the back if possible. This gives the approaching officer immediate control of the suspect's gun hand in the event the subject reaches for the weapon, while also providing the officer additional time to react by causing the suspect to make a full turn toward the officer while attempting to use a weapon. **BE ALERT WHEN APPROACHING A SUBJECT!** If an officer indicates that he or she wants to talk to a subject and the subject responds with a phrase such as "Huh?" or "What did you say?" extreme caution must be used, as this is a common delay tactic for someone attempting to decide how he or she will react to the officer.

● *Approach tactics.* Once an officer decides to approach a suspect, the location of that approach is an important tactical decision. The officer should choose a location that provides cover, while isolating the suspect and reducing the risk to other officers and the public. A "V-box" approach, where two or more officers approach a subject from opposing sides while the suspect is positioned against a wall, fence or other structure, is desirable.

● *Recognizing stash areas.* In areas where drug dealing or other criminal activity may be ongoing, individuals may try to stash their weapon in accessible locations, such as holes in the walls of a hallway, ledges, garbage cans or on top of the tire of a parked car, in the wheel-well area.

● *Confirmation of a weapon.* When officers conversing with a subject or subjects confirm the presence of a weapon, they should use a preestablished codeword to alert all personnel that a weapon has been observed. For example, if officers know that when a fellow police officer says, "Didn't I see you out here last night?", he or she means that a gun has been spotted, the officers should take strategically sound positions of control and safety.

- *Documenting facts surrounding arrest.* Arresting officers should take a moment immediately after apprehending an armed subject to document each of the factors on which they relied to formulate their articulable suspicion. This includes documenting the factors used to justify the stop, as well as any mannerisms or behaviors that occurred during the stop to justify the further step of a protective frisk. These notes should be preserved as potentially discoverable material for subsequent production in court.

Each of these factors are really tools for police officers to use to protect themselves and the community from armed subjects. While one or two of these factors in and of themselves may not be enough to justify a stop and frisk, as more factors or behaviors are observed and accumulate, an officer will be closer to reaching the judicially imposed standard of reasonable suspicion.

Vehicle Stops

During vehicle stops, an armed subject may attempt to reach for his or her weapon either to hide it or use it. An officer approaching a vehicle from the rear should observe whether or not the subject's shoulder rises on either side. A shoulder rise indicates that the subject is reaching for something. This motion may be followed by a bending forward, as if placing an item under or between the seat or in the glove compartment. Careful consideration should be given as to whether this motion occurred on the subject's "strong side."

Overhead #8d

ACTIVITY #5: Practical Activity

Case Example: "Routine" Traffic Stop

You stop a car going north on I-95 for a routine traffic stop. You discover that the vehicle is rented from New York. You see empty bags from a Maryland gun dealer on the floor of the back seat and find receipts from a gun shop. When you identify the occupants of the car, you find that all four have New York driver's licenses and one also has a newly issued Maryland state identification card.

Instructor Questions and Suggested Responses

Overview

Although there is no apparent violation, this situation has many of the earmarks of a gun trafficking case. There is potential for danger to the officer making the stop if the occupants of the car get scared and react violently. The officer could also potentially initiate a trafficking investigation, either alone or jointly with ATF, if he or she thoroughly investigates the situation and collects the requisite information.

1) *What is this case indicative of and why?*

Suggested Answer:

Case indicates potential for firearms trafficking, because of empty bags from gun shop in Maryland (a source state), multiple identification cards, and a car stopped on the way to a market state.

Overhead #9a

Overhead #9b

2) *What would you do?*

Suggested Answer:

- Identify occupants and check criminal status.
- Interview participants.
 - Split people up to talk to them.
 - Ask the standard five: what, why, when, where, who.
 - Look for inconsistencies among the parties.
 - Look for lack of important information you would expect the person to have (e.g., what type of guns did you buy? where are you going?).
- Request consent search.
- Check for violations in state statute.

3) *What evidence would you collect?*

Suggested Answer:

- Collect information on guns (receipts, gun shop bags, gun boxes, business cards).
- Take care to preserve fingerprints

MODULE SUMMARY

This module presented information on ways to detect and investigate trafficking operations. This involves understanding the methods and motivations of the trafficker and being able to identify earmarks of trafficking operations. This module also presented suggested response options for officers, which include arrest. If, however, there is no probable cause to make an arrest, officers are strongly encouraged to share information and their suspicions with ATF.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

1. Prompt participants for questions.
2. Ask the following questions to generate discussion and support learning:
 - a. What are the essential ways to maintain officer safety? (NCIC check for violent offender status; look for earmarks of trafficking that indicate that weapons are nearby).
 - b. What are some examples of how officers might come into contact with straw purchasers? (During neighborhood patrols; when responding to stolen weapons report.)
 - c. Why is it so important to share information with ATF? What types of information can be shared with them?
 - d. Ask officers to share tips on gun concealment recognition.

MODULE RESOURCES

Activity #1:

None.

Activity #2:

None.

Activity #3:

None.

Activity #4:

*Hobson, R.A., Collins, C.E. and Gallagher, R.T;
Identifying Characteristics of the Armed Gunman.
Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department,
Patrol Services Division. 1995.*

INVESTIGATIONS MODULE APPENDIX

Overheads included in this appendix:

- #1-Why Investigate Firearms?
- #2-Trafficking and Traffickers
- #3-A Theory of Trafficking
- #4-Firearms Investigations: Evidence of Trafficking
- #5-Firearms Investigations: Police Response Options
- #6-Firearms Investigations: Identifying Straw Purchasers
- #7-Sharing Information with ATF
- #8(a-d)-Concealment Recognition
- #9(a-b)-Practical Activity

Handouts included in this appendix:

- Top Ten Firearms Traced



Why Investigate Firearms?

- Officer safety.
- Firearms traffickers always have guns -- it's the nature of their business.
- To prevent use of firearms in violent crime.

Trafficking and Traffickers

- Understand the characteristics of traffickers:
 - human nature
 - basic economics
- Know where guns originate and where they end up:
 - source states
 - market states

A Theory of Trafficking

- "Barbecue" Theory:
 - if traveling longer distances will take more guns
- Implications of theory for law enforcement officers

Firearms Investigations

Evidence of Trafficking

- . Materials from gun shops**
(receipts, paperwork, bags, manuals, boxes)
- . Identification irregularities**
(from market state, newly issued IDs, multiple IDs)
- . Firearms and ammunition**
- . Guns all belong to one person**

Firearms Investigations

Police Response Options

- Check status of people involved.
- Request consent search of vehicle.
- Collect information on guns and gun origins.
- Interview people involved.
- Investigate theft reports.

Firearms Investigations

Identifying Straw Purchasers

- **Purchase many weapons in short time and know nothing about them**
- **Purchase weapons and no ammunition**
- **Report firearms stolen a short time after purchase**

Sharing Information with ATF

- Collecting information from the community
- Sharing information with ATF

Concealment Recognition

Observe Body Movements

- Identify "strong side"
- Periodic touching of the gun
- Irregular leg strides
- Actions when approached

Concealment Recognition

Observe Subject's Clothing

- Baggy clothing
- Protrusion from clothing
- Clothing worn expressly for concealment

Concealment Recognition

Observe During Contacts or Stops

- Observation from patrol car
- Approaching an armed subject
- Approach tactics
- Recognizing stash areas
- Confirmation of a weapon
- Documenting facts surrounding arrest

Concealment Recognition

- Vehicle stops
- Shoulder rise

Practical Activity

"Routine" Traffic Stop

- You stop a car going north on I-95.
- The vehicle is rented from New York.
- Empty gun dealer bags and receipts on floor.
- Occupants all have New York ID and one has newly issued Maryland state ID.

Practical Activity

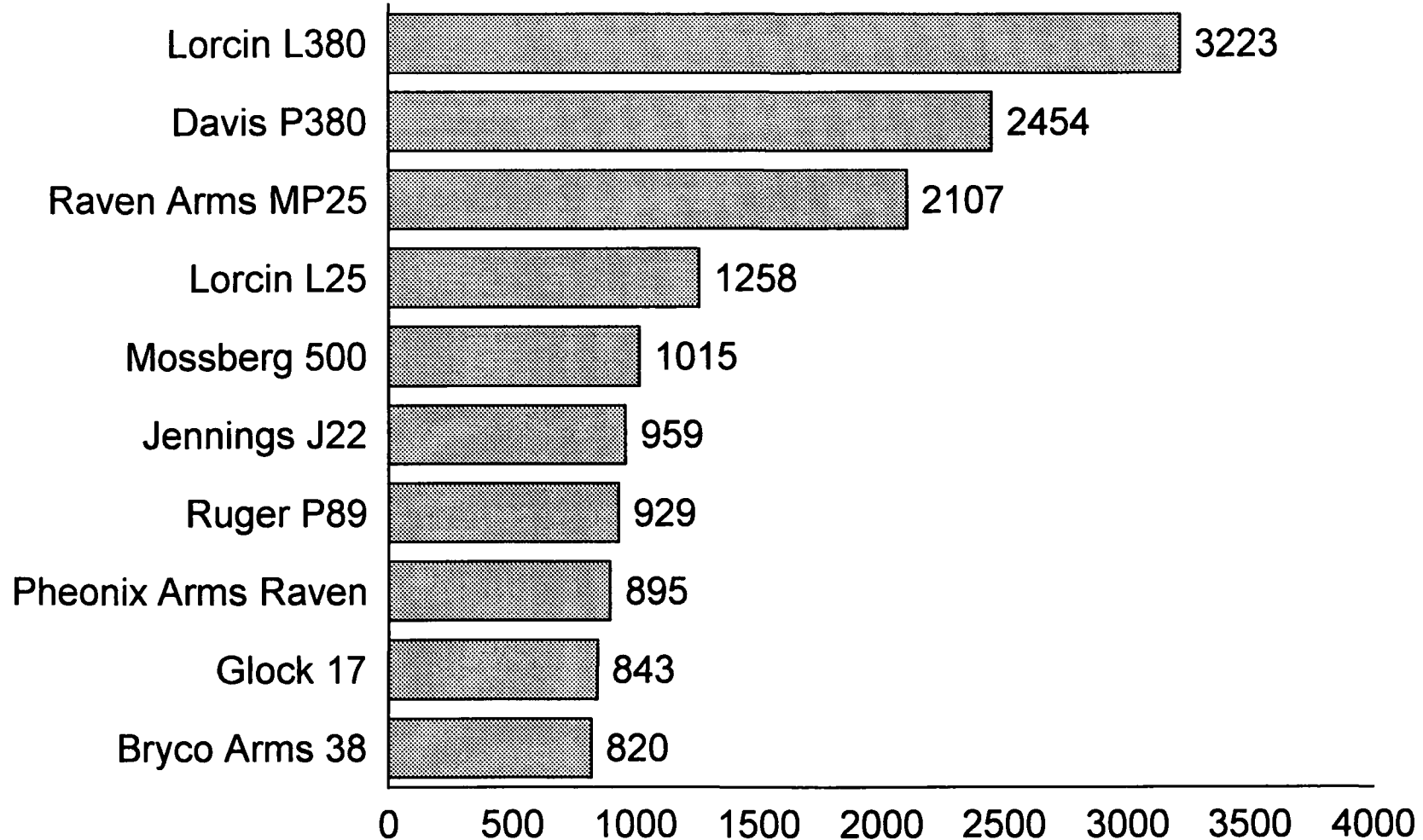
Questions

- What is this case indicative of and why?
- What would you do?
- What evidence would you collect?



Top Ten Firearms Traced

Calendar Year 1994



Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms



CURRICULUM APPENDIX

Resource List
ATF Field Division Offices
Participation Forms (3)
Pre- and Post-test Answer Key



Resource List

For information on additional firearms training, contact:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Office of Training and Professional Development
Career Development Division
Special Agent Mark Kraft
202-565-4570

For information on Violent Offender's Program and other ATF programs, contact:

The ATF Communications Center
Phone: 202-927-8050
Fax: 202-927-8531

For information on tracing, contact:

The National Tracing Center
1-800-788-7133

For Information on Project LEAD, contact:

The NTC Project LEAD Help Desk
1-800-788-7133, x286

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Field Division Offices

District of Columbia Field Division
607 14th Street, NW, Suite 620
Washington, DC 20005
(202)219-7751

Florida Field Division
8420 NW 52nd Street, Suite 120
Miami, Florida 3316
(305)597-4800

Georgia Field Division
101 Marietta Street, NW, Suite 406
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404)331-6526

Maryland Field Division
103 South Gay Street, 2nd Floor
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
(410)962-0897

Massachusetts Field Division
The Boston Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Room 701
Boston, MA 02222-1081
(617)565-7042

New York Field Division
90 Church Street, Room 1016
New York, New York 10007
(212)466-5145

North Carolina Field Division
4530 Park Road, Suite 400
Charlotte, North Carolina 28209
(704)344-6125

Pennsylvania Field Division
US Customs House, Room 504
2nd & Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215)597-7266

Participation Forms

Instructions:

Please complete one of the attached **participation forms** to document training. A form should be completed *each time* the curriculum is taught. The completed form can be faxed to PERF at 202-466-7826.



Combating Interstate Trafficking of Firearms “GUNS FIRST”

Who has participated in training?

Each time the “Guns First” curriculum is used to train state or local law enforcement officers, please complete the information requested below and fax this form to PERF at 202-466-7826 to the attention of Tara O’Connor. Retain a copy for your own records. Thank you very much!

The GUNS FIRST curriculum was taught on: ____ / ____ / ____.

at the _____ training facility, in

_____ (city), _____ (state).

There were approximately ____ attendees.

Contact person name: _____

Contact person telephone number: _____

Please complete this form and fax it to:
Tara O’Connor at 202-466-7826.



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____ (city), ____ (state).

There were approximately ____ attendees.

Contact person name: _____

Contact person telephone number: _____

Please complete this form and fax it to:
Tara O’Connor at 202-466-7826.



Pre- and Post-test Answer Key

**Combating Interstate Firearms Trafficking
Course Pre/post-test
Answer Key**

1. b (Intro-5; Safety Issues)
2. a (Intro-7; The Compact Agreement)
3. b (Intro-9; 1. Firearms Trafficking)
4. a (Intro-9; 4. Time to Crime)
5. b (Intro-9; 5. Straw Purchase(r))
6. True (Intro-9; 2. Source Area)
7. a (Intro-10, State Trafficking Information Tables)
8. Answer to be determined by trainer
9. False (State Law-4; State Firearms Law Review)
10. True (State Law-4; State Firearms Law Review)
11. a (Federal Law-18, Overview)
12. True (Federal Law-13; 2. Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(u))
13. False (Federal Law-10; ATF Violent Offender Program)
14. False (Investigations-4; Theory of Trafficking)
15. False (Investigations-4; Where Guns Originate and Where They Go)
16. True (Investigations-15; Gun Concealment Recognition)
17. False (Tracing-10; How to Submit a Trace)
18. Answer to be determined by trainer
19. False (Tracing-6; Step 4)
20. False (Tracing-10; How to Submit a Trace: Overhead 4i)





This copy of the Participant's
Manual is for the purposes of
duplication.

**COMBATING INTERSTATE
FIREARMS TRAFFICKING**

“GUNS FIRST”

Participant’s Manual

Bureau of Justice Assistance
Police Executive Research Forum

October, 1996

This project was supported by Grant No. 95-DD-BX-0042 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office of Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not represent the official position or policies of the agency.

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Gwen Holden, Executive Director of the National Criminal Justice Association, contributed her time and resources to this project. Lisa Doyle Moran, Assistant Director for Legal Affairs, provided state law materials.

Phil McGuire, served as a consultant in the development of the curriculum, and provided valuable assistance and guidance.

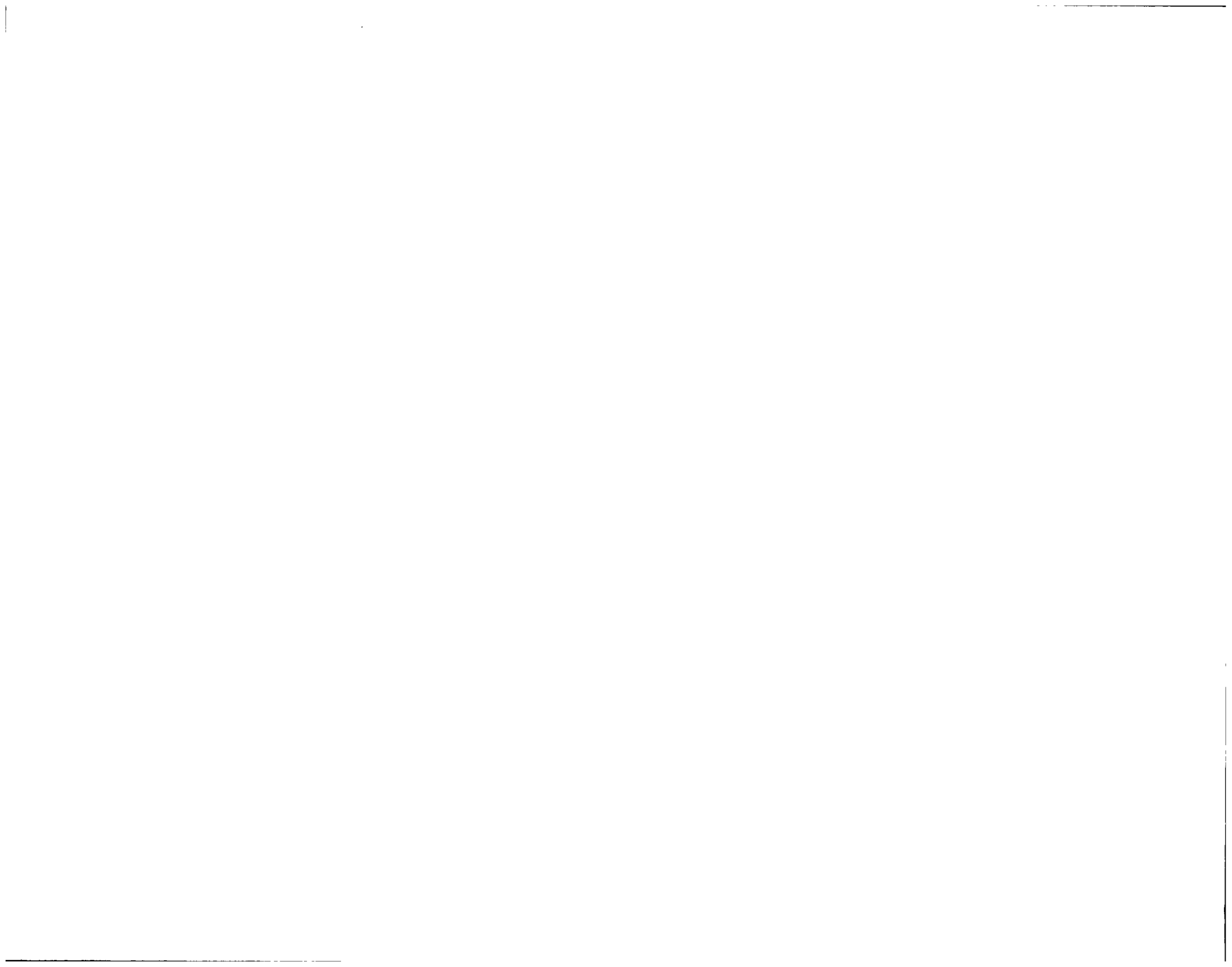


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Introduction

Firearms Trafficking

There is consensus throughout the country that violence involving firearms has reached epidemic proportions. According to the 1994 Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the FBI, nearly one-third of violent crimes in the United States are firearms related. In 1994, 69.6 percent of murders were firearms related. In most instances the firearm was a handgun.

In 1994, the Chicago Police Department recovered more than 22,300 firearms used in crimes; the New York City Police Department recovered more than 13,000 firearms, including six automatic weapons; and the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department recovered 5,886 firearms, of which 2,596 were used in crimes. Each year, thousands of firearms are stolen from private citizens, firearms dealers, firearms manufacturers and interstate shipments. As of July 1, 1994, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database contained over 2,234,000 stolen firearms.

Stolen and illegally obtained firearms are recovered from violent crime scenes, from narcotics traffickers, and even from children at schools. Firearms are bartered for narcotics and are considered "tools of the trade" by narcotics traffickers. In fact, it was the expanded narcotics trade of the 1980s that gave rise to the significant increase in firearms violence and the trafficking that made the firearms available.

The role played by firearms traffickers in this process cannot be understated. Although the development of a firearms trafficking definition that encompasses all circumstances is difficult, firearms trafficking is broadly defined as the acquisition of firearms for the principal purpose of making firearms available to criminals and/or to people in areas where state and local laws limit the availability of firearms. Frequently, the firearms are trafficked to areas with strict gun control laws, thus negating the intended effect of the state or local law.

Firearms trafficking has become a very profitable venture for individuals willing to assume the risk of criminal prosecution in exchange for monetary (or some other) reward. A firearm may cost five to six times its original price when sold to criminals in major cities.

The typical unlicensed firearms trafficker is an enterprising individual who travels to a state with lax firearms laws, and who returns to his or her state of residence with the firearms, which then are sold, traded or distributed to criminal associates. The traffickers may use false or fraudulent identification documents or enlist a friend or relative to make purchases on their behalf. These "straw" purchases can be expected to increase with the implementation of the Brady law, which requires a waiting period and background check for people purchasing firearms.

Firearms trafficking is not limited to nonlicensed people. Unscrupulous firearms dealers knowingly sell firearms to prohibited purchasers, narcotics dealers, nonresidents and

obvious straw purchasers. Violations occur at their licensed premises, gun shows, and even from the trunks of their cars.

Firearms trafficking investigations are *not* an assault on the Second Amendment. What trafficking investigations *are* about is keeping guns out of the hands of prohibited purchasers, drug traffickers, gangs and violent criminals, through the successful detection, investigation and prosecution of gun traffickers. Ultimately, firearms trafficking is about how criminals acquire firearms, and trafficking investigations are about reducing this.

The Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact

Illegal firearms trafficking can only be effectively addressed through the formulation and implementation of a sound national approach. Cooperation and partnership among state and local authorities is a crucial piece of this overall strategy. Through the continual review and refinement of the firearms trafficking enforcement program, the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms will be able to enhance its mission and continue to provide effective leadership in the identification and investigation of firearms traffickers.

As part of its effort to curb illegal firearms trafficking, the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) entered into a cooperative agreement with the governors of 14 East Coast states and the mayor of the District of Columbia to combat the illegal distribution of firearms. This collaboration has several goals, one of which is to increase the investigative and prosecution effectiveness of the member states through specialized training of state and local law enforcement officers.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice, (BJA) awarded a grant to the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) to prepare a training curriculum to assist the Compact states in achieving this goal. The training you will receive is the culmination of this collaborative effort.

How to Use This Participant Manual

This manual has been divided into five sections that correspond to the five instruction modules: Introduction, State Law, Federal Law, Firearms Investigations and Firearms Tracking. At the beginning of each section, you will find a listing of the goals and learning objectives for that module. Each learning objective is matched to an activity within the module.

Outlines of the information to be conveyed in each activity are provided, with space for note taking. Text for goals, overviews and summaries is also provided. During the course of the training, the instructor will provide handouts of supplemental information.

At the end of each module, a listing of resource personnel is provided for your future reference.

Combating Interstate Firearms Trafficking Course Pre-test

Name: _____ Date: ___ / ___ / ___

1. What is the most important reason to combat firearms trafficking?
 - a. All laws must be enforced
 - b. Officer and citizen safety is at stake
 - c. To make things easier for legitimate dealers and purchasers

2. The primary goal of the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact is to:
 - a. Establish cooperation between the member jurisdictions and BATF to reduce firearms trafficking
 - b. Conduct training sessions
 - c. Hold meetings

3. Firearms trafficking is defined as:
 - a. Any acquisition of firearms for the purpose of resale in another jurisdiction.
 - b. The acquisition of firearms for the purpose of unlawful resale.

4. Time-to-crime is a term used to describe the amount of time between:
 - a. When a firearm is acquired from a dealer and recovered by law enforcement in a crime
 - b. When a firearm is sold illegally and recovered by law enforcement in a crime
 - c. When a firearm is sold until it is used to commit the first crime

5. A straw purchaser is someone who:
 - a. Purchases a firearm for his or her own use
 - b. Purchases a firearm for someone else
 - c. Purchases a firearm from an unlawful dealer

6. A source state is one where large amounts of firearms are acquired and transported to other states for sale to criminals.
 True False

7. Figures from BATF on the number of guns traced in your state should be interpreted with caution because:
 - a. Not all recovered guns are traced
 - b. Trace information is unreliable
 - c. Other states keep poor records

8. My state is a firearms trafficking:
 - a. Source state.
 - b. Market state.
 - c. Both

9. Only the federal government has laws regulating the trafficking of firearms.
 True False
10. The firearms laws of other states can have an effect on the number of firearms available in my state.
 True False
11. FFL stands for:
 a. Federal Firearm License
 b. Federal Firearm Laws
 c. Federal Firearms Lease
12. It is a federal offense to steal a firearm from a licensed dealer.
 True False
13. The Violent Offender Program of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) focuses on narcotics and firearms traffickers.
 True False
14. A person found transporting one or two guns is unlikely to be a major firearms trafficker.
 True False
15. A source state will often have strict firearms laws.
 True False
16. A person carrying a firearm will show certain tendencies to which law enforcement officers should be alert.
 True False
17. To trace a firearm, the ATF Tracing Center must have possession of the weapon.
 True False
18. My state maintains a database of licensed firearms.
 True False
19. If an NCIC check of a firearm shows it is not stolen, there is no reason to initiate a trace of the weapon.
 True False
20. A firearm trace can be submitted to the Tracing Center only through registered U.S. Mail.
 True False

INTRODUCTORY MODULE

Goals: To convey the importance of investigating firearms and firearms trafficking; to define the broad policy initiatives laid out in the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact; and to provide information on the nature and extent of trafficking in your state.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this Module, you will be able to:

1. understand the importance of investigating firearms that come to the attention of law enforcement officers (e.g., officer safety issues);
2. summarize the objectives of the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact aimed at combating the illegal distribution of firearms;
3. define important terms such as illegal firearms trafficking, straw purchaser, tracing, and source and market states; and
4. describe the nature and extent of trafficking in your state and have a better understanding of how departments in your area are dealing with illegal trafficking of firearms.

ACTIVITY #1: Importance of Firearms Investigations

Goal: To understand the importance of investigating firearms that come to the attention of law enforcement officers.

- **The Problem of Gun Violence**

- **Officer Safety Issues**

- **Local Case Example**

- **Guns are More Dangerous than Drugs**

- **Preventing Use of Firearms in Violent Crime**

- **Summary**

When police officers are involved in an on-scene investigation, the most important thing is to ensure the safety of the officers involved. In every situation this means looking for weapons that can cause harm to the officers, or others, before looking for evidence of other crimes. For example, officers must look for guns before looking for drugs.

We call this putting “Guns First.”

ACTIVITY #2: Goals of Compact

Goal: To review objectives of the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact as stated in the Memorandum of Understanding, to combat the illegal distribution of firearms.

- **Overview**

Despite the diligent efforts of law enforcement, firearms continue to be available to those who engage in criminal activity. Although most licensed firearms dealers are law abiding, some engage in unlawful distribution of firearms. Many other firearms are purchased with fraudulent identification or through straw purchases, where a seemingly legitimate purchaser turns firearms over to the ultimate (and illegal) possessor. Members of the Compact states recognize that an interstate cooperative effort is necessary to solve this problem.

- **The Compact Agreement**

- **Objectives of the Agreement**

- **The Goal of the Training**

ACTIVITY #3: Definition of Terms

Goal: Define important terms such as firearms trafficking, straw purchaser, and source and market states.

FIREARMS TRAFFICKING TERMINOLOGY

- **Firearms Trafficking**

- **Source Areas**

- **Market Areas**

- **Time to Crime**

- **Straw Purchase(r)**

- **Suspect Firearm**

ACTIVITY #4: Trafficking in the State

Goal: To understand the nature and extent of firearms trafficking in your state and learn how law enforcement departments in the state are handling firearms trafficking cases.

- **State Trafficking Information Tables**

- **Statewide Differences**

MODULE SUMMARY

Important points to remember:

1. Because guns injure and kill law enforcement officers, we must always put guns first.
2. Because criminals get firearms through trafficking, we must aim to reduce firearms trafficking.

The training modules that follow provide information to assist officers in reaching the goal of reduced firearms trafficking. This training includes information on:

- laws that pertain to firearms trafficking;
- ways to detect and respond to trafficking operations; and
- the importance of tracing firearms and cooperating with ATF.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

Personal experiences with traffickers or firearms tragedies:

Please list additional situations where it is important to look for “Guns First”:

STATE LAW MODULE

Goal: To provide you with information on your state's firearms laws and prosecution of firearms trafficking cases.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this Module, you will be able to:

1. understand relevant state firearms laws and how they impact on firearms trafficking;
and
2. summarize case studies where enforcement of state and local laws has led to decreased firearms trafficking (optional).

ACTIVITY #1: State Law Review

Goal: To understand relevant firearms laws of the state and their impact on reducing firearms trafficking.

- **State Firearms Law Review**

- **State Law and the Flow of Firearms**

- **Ways for Officers to Improve Case Preparation**

MODULE SUMMARY

This module presented state laws that restrict the behavior of citizens with regard to firearms. It is important for officers to be aware of these laws and to understand their elements so they may enforce them and help prepare cases for prosecution. This module also emphasized that laws in neighboring states can have an impact on trafficking in your state.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

What are some ways to avoid or counteract impediments to prosecution of firearms cases:

Officers' experiences with firearms trafficking cases:

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS MODULE

Goal: To provide you with an overview of relevant federal firearms laws and regulations and how they can be applied to local law enforcement efforts to reduce trafficking.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this module, you will:

1. understand the interaction, overlap and conflict between federal and state law and explain why enforcement agencies may want to pursue federal and local laws in addition to state laws;
2. be able to describe the important features of the relevant federal firearms laws;
3. understand the importance of regulatory enforcement in reducing trafficking of firearms; and
4. become familiar with case studies where local law enforcement officials have initiated federal investigations that had an impact on firearms trafficking (optional).

ACTIVITY #1: Federal, State and Local Law

Goal: To understand the interaction, overlap and conflict between federal and state law and explain why enforcement agencies may want to pursue federal laws and local ordinances in addition to state laws.

- **Overview**

The issue here revolves around the concept of concurrent jurisdiction. Concurrent jurisdiction exists when there is more than one body of law under which prosecution can be sought. In many cases concurrent jurisdiction exists among federal law, state law and local ordinances. Where concurrent jurisdiction exists, prosecution can be pursued by authorities from any of the jurisdictions involved.

- **Interaction of State and Federal Law**

- **Interaction of Local Ordinance and State Law**

- **State-Specific Information**

- **Factors That Contribute to the Decision of Who Will Prosecute**

- **Importance of Federal Laws**

ACTIVITY #2: Federal Firearms Laws

Goal: To describe the important features of relevant federal firearms laws.

FEDERAL EFFORTS TO STOP CAREER CRIMINALS

- **Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(e)(1)**

- **ATF Violent Offender Program**

- **ATF Armed Violent Offender: Program Criteria**

- **Expected Results**

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL FIREARMS LAWS

- **1. Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(a)(6)**

- **2. Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(u)**

- **3. Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(g)**

- **4. Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(c)**

- **5. Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(j)**

ACTIVITY #3: Regulatory Enforcement

Goal: To understand the importance of regulatory enforcement in reducing firearms trafficking.

Overview

The regulatory effort is of paramount importance in reducing the flow of firearms to criminals. Firearms come from a legitimate stream of commerce. If the legitimacy of that commerce is maintained, through enforcement of the rules that regulate it, illegal purchases and transfers should decrease. Enforcement of regulations may have an even stronger impact on reducing trafficking than investigations will.

Several states in the Compact have joined forces with ATF to increase compliance with federal and local regulations and to reduce the number of Federal Firearms Licensees (FFLs) in the area. For example, in New York City, a team of a law enforcement officer and an ATF agent contacts all new and renewal applicants for FFLs to explain the nature of compliance with licensing. As a result of this educational effort, more than half of these applicants decide not to apply.

This process may weed out those dealers who are not in compliance with FFL requirements and who may be most likely to work outside of the legitimate stream of commerce, engaging in illegal activity.

- **Impact of the Crime Bill**

- **Cooperation with Dealers**

- **Sharing Information**

MODULE SUMMARY

This module stressed the importance of the federal law as an additional tool for law enforcement to use in combating firearms trafficking. Federal law sometimes allows for stiffer penalties and may be selected over state law for that reason. Federal law also restricts certain trafficking behaviors that may not be covered by state law. By becoming aware of these restrictions, state and local law enforcement officers may be able to contribute to larger-scale federal investigations.

Several important relevant federal laws were covered, including 924(e)(1) which mandates 15 year sentences for three-time felons who are caught with firearms. The ATF Violent Offenders Program maintains a database on individuals who may fall under this statute should they be in possession of a firearm. Officers are provided with this information through NCIC to protect their safety and so that they may assist ATF in enforcing the statute.

This module also emphasized the importance of enforcement of firearms regulations and cooperation with gun dealers in curbing trafficking. If the legitimacy of firearms sales is maintained, through enforcement of the rules that regulate it, illegal purchases and transfers should decrease. In addition, legitimate firearms dealers will likely cooperate with law enforcement to detect and apprehend offenders.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

What is the single most important thing to do when encountering a person registered in the Violent Offenders Program:

Officers' federal case experiences:

Officers' experiences with local firearms dealers:

FIREARMS TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATIONS MODULE

Goal: To provide general investigative techniques for detecting and reducing illegal trafficking of firearms.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this Module, you will:

1. be familiar with firearms trafficking methods and traffickers (e.g., practices, trafficking corridors, patterns in trafficking);
2. be aware of investigation techniques that assist in uncovering and responding to firearms trafficking operations;
3. be able to explain the importance of sharing information with ATF to help reduce firearms trafficking and cite a case study example of such an effort.
4. be able to employ techniques to recognize individuals who are carrying concealed firearms.

ACTIVITY #1: Trafficking and Traffickers

Goal: To become familiar with firearms trafficking methods and traffickers.

- **Overview**

The introductory module explained the importance of investigating firearms trafficking. In sum, firearms trafficking poses a significant risk to officer safety because traffickers always have guns. Further, by reducing firearms trafficking, law enforcement can help prevent the use of firearms in these and other violent crimes. The next section presents patterns of behavior that are characteristic of firearms traffickers and the mechanisms of firearms trafficking. This information is useful in conducting investigations of these operations.

- **Understanding the Firearms Trafficker**

- **Where Guns Originate and Where They Go**

- **Methods of Transportation**

- **A Theory of Trafficking**

- **The Importance of this Theory for Law Enforcement**

- **Examples of Firearms Trafficking**

- **Additional Sources of Trafficked Firearms**

- **Summary**

This section reviewed the patterns of behavior that characterize traffickers and trafficking. This information is particularly helpful to law enforcement officers as they become aware of the importance of investigating firearms trafficking to reduce risks to officer safety and prevent the flow of firearms to those intent on committing violent acts.

ACTIVITY #2: Firearms Investigations

Goal: To be aware of investigation techniques that assist in uncovering firearms trafficking operations.

Overview

This section provides tips on identifying situations that might indicate firearms trafficking, and offers investigation techniques to obtain additional evidence that can be used to establish probable cause for arrest.

- **Firearms Trafficking Investigations**

- **Evidence of Trafficking**

- Police Investigative Response Options**

- Identifying Straw Purchasers**

- Summary**

This section provided law enforcement officers with an understanding of the earmarks of firearms trafficking operations and ways to obtain information that might support an arrest, either locally or at the federal level.

ACTIVITY #3: Sharing Information with ATF

Goal: To understand the importance of collecting and sharing information with department investigators and regional ATF offices to help reduce firearms trafficking.

- **Collecting Information from the Community**

- **Sharing Information with ATF**

ACTIVITY #4: Gun Concealment Recognition

Goal: To learn techniques that help officers recognize individuals who are carrying concealed firearms.

- **Overview**

Generally, individuals who carry firearms exhibit certain tendencies that can be observed and articulated. While the observance of one such mannerism or behavior may not in itself be enough to initiate a stop or frisk, it may well justify further surveillance of the individual. If during additional observation, more mannerisms or behaviors are displayed, then the officer may have a reasonable suspicion to justify a stop and frisk based on cumulative observations. The following indicators of concealed weapons may help formulate reasonable suspicion.

- **Observing a Subject's Body Movements**

- **Observing a Subject's Clothing**

- **Observations During Contacts or Stops**

- **Vehicle Stops**

ACTIVITY #5: Practical Activity

1) *What is this case indicative of and why?*

2) *What would you do?*

3) *What evidence would you collect?*

MODULE SUMMARY

This module presented information on ways to detect and investigate trafficking operations. This involves understanding the methods and motivations of the trafficker and being able to identify earmarks of trafficking operations. This module also presented suggested response options for officers, which include arrest. If, however, there is no probable cause to make an arrest, officers are strongly encouraged to share information and their suspicions with ATF.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

What are some essential ways to maintain officer safety:

What are some examples of how officers might come into contact with straw purchasers:

What is the importance of sharing information with ATF:

What types of information can be shared:

Officers' tips on gun concealment recognition:

TRACKING FIREARMS ORIGINS MODULE

Goal: To understand the importance of thoroughly tracking the origins of confiscated firearms by using a four-step process involving National Crime Information Check (NCIC), suspect interviews, state databases and the National Tracing Center (NTC).

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this Module, you will:

1. be able to follow a series of steps to track a firearm's ownership history and
2. understand the role of the National Tracing Center, the mechanisms for tracing firearms and ways to use information obtained from a trace.

ACTIVITY #1: Tracking Ownership History

Goal: To learn how to track ownership history when firearms are seized during the course of an investigation.

- **Overview**

Law enforcement officers seize and confiscate firearms in the process of numerous types of investigations. These include trafficking investigations, as well as crime scene investigations, drug raids and gun buy back programs. Information on the origin of these weapons can help uncover firearms trafficking operations. These four steps should be followed to track the ownership history of confiscated weapons:

- **Step 1**

- **Step 2**

- **Step 3**

- **Step 4**

ACTIVITY #2: Tracing Firearms

Goal: To understand the importance of tracing all firearms, the mechanisms for tracing and ways to use information obtained from a trace.

- **Overview**

This section provides information on the importance of tracing all firearms through ATF's National Tracing Center, the steps involved in collecting information for and submitting trace requests, and how to use the trace information to identify patterns and trends in trafficking.

- **The National Tracing Center: Mission and Capabilities**

- **The Importance of Tracing Firearms**

- **PROJECT LEAD: Putting Your Trace Data to Work**

- **How to Submit Trace Requests**

- **Using Trace Results**

ACTIVITY #3: Trace Form Activity

The following exercise is an opportunity to practice completing a trace request form, using the tips learned in this module. Using only what you can see on the overhead, complete the trace form handed out by the instructor.

Questions:

1. What type of gun is pictured?

2. What is misleading about the gun's markings?

3. How can the confusing information be relayed properly to NTC?

MODULE SUMMARY

This module emphasized the importance of investigating firearms and tracing them through the NTC in order to eliminate firearms trafficking. The key to ATF's ability to investigate and reduce trafficking is a complete database of crime guns recovered in the United States. Through Project LEAD's reporting capabilities, searches of this database will enable federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to identify potential trafficking operations and eliminate them. To produce a complete database, it is important for law enforcement to trace all recovered firearms and to submit accurate trace request forms.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

What is the most important things to remember when completing a trace request form:

What are some ways to use the trace results obtained from ATF:

Combating Interstate Firearms Trafficking

Course Post-test

Name: _____ Date: __ / __ / __

1. What is the most important reason to combat firearms trafficking?
 - a. All laws must be enforced
 - b. Officer and citizen safety is at stake
 - c. To make things easier for legitimate dealers and purchasers

2. The primary goal of the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact is to:
 - a. Establish cooperation between the member jurisdictions and BATF to reduce firearms trafficking
 - b. Conduct training sessions
 - c. Hold meetings

3. Firearms trafficking is defined as:
 - a. Any acquisition of firearms for the purpose of resale in another jurisdiction.
 - b. The acquisition of firearms for the purpose of unlawful resale.

4. Time-to-crime is a term used to describe the amount of time between:
 - a. When a firearm is acquired from a dealer and recovered by law enforcement in a crime
 - b. When a firearm is sold illegally and recovered by law enforcement in a crime
 - c. When a firearm is sold until it is used to commit the first crime

5. A straw purchaser is someone who:
 - a. Purchases a firearm for his or her own use
 - b. Purchases a firearm for someone else
 - c. Purchases a firearm from an unlawful dealer

6. A source state is one where large amounts of firearms are acquired and transported to other states for sale to criminals.
 True False

7. Figures from BATF on the number of guns traced in your state should be interpreted with caution because:
 - a. Not all recovered guns are traced
 - b. Trace information is unreliable
 - c. Other states keep poor records

8. My state is a firearms trafficking:
 - a. Source state.
 - b. Market state.
 - c. Both

9. Only the federal government has laws regulating the trafficking of firearms.
 True False
10. The firearms laws of other states can have an effect on the number of firearms available in my state.
 True False
11. FFL stands for:
 a. Federal Firearm License
 b. Federal Firearm Laws
 c. Federal Firearms Lease
12. It is a federal offense to steal a firearm from a licensed dealer.
 True False
13. The Violent Offender Program of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) focuses on narcotics and firearms traffickers.
 True False
14. A person found transporting one or two guns is unlikely to be a major firearms trafficker.
 True False
15. A source state will often have strict firearms laws.
 True False
16. A person carrying a firearm will show certain tendencies to which law enforcement officers should be alert.
 True False
17. To trace a firearm, the ATF Tracing Center must have possession of the weapon.
 True False
18. My state maintains a database of licensed firearms.
 True False
19. If an NCIC check of a firearm shows it is not stolen, there is no reason to initiate a trace of the weapon.
 True False
20. A firearm trace can be submitted to the Tracing Center only through registered U.S. Mail.
 True False

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This copy of the overheads and handouts is for the purposes of duplication.

INTRODUCTORY MODULE MATERIALS

Overheads:

- #1-The Problem of Firearms Trafficking
- #2-Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact
- #3-Training Goals
- #4-Trafficking Terminology
- #5 (a-o)-Source of Firearms Recovered in...
- #6 (a-n)-Firearms Trafficked out of...

Handouts:

- Compact MOU and List of Signatory States

The Problem of Firearms Trafficking

- Firearms are #1 cause of nonaccidental death of on-duty officers
- Trafficking is one way criminals get firearms
- "Guns First" strategy to combat trafficking

Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact

- Agreement among 14 states, the District of Columbia and ATF
- Cooperate to eliminate illegal trafficking of firearms
- Develop and provide training to state and local law enforcement

Training Goals

- To provide law enforcement officers with information about firearms trafficking
- To increase effectiveness of trafficking investigations

Trafficking Terminology

- Firearms trafficking
- Source areas
- Market areas
- Time to crime
- Straw purchase(r)
- Suspect firearm

Source of Firearms Recovered In Connecticut¹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	195	73.86%
Delaware	1	0.38%
Florida	10	3.79%
Georgia	12	4.55%
Maine	1	0.38%
Maryland	1	0.38%
Massachusetts	6	2.27%
New Jersey	1	0.38%
New York	7	2.65%
North Carolina	9	3.41%
Rhode Island	2	0.76%
South Carolina	6	2.27%
Virginia	12	4.55%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.38%</u>
TOTAL	264	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Connecticut were purchased there. Less than 25 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Connecticut from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Georgia and Virginia (5 percent each).

¹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Connecticut traced 322 guns, only 264 (82%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Delaware²

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	2	0.99%
Delaware	141	69.80%
Florida	7	3.47%
Georgia	4	1.98%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	13	6.44%
Massachusetts	0	0.00%
New Jersey	2	0.99%
New York	7	3.47%
North Carolina	12	5.94%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	3	1.49%
Virginia	9	4.46%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.99%</u>
TOTAL	202	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Delaware were purchased there. Approximately 30 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Delaware from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Maryland and North Carolina (6% each).

² Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Delaware traced 265 guns, only 202 (76%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Florida³

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	4	0.27%
Delaware	1	0.07%
Florida	1,299	86.14%
Georgia	80	5.31%
Maine	2	0.13%
Maryland	13	0.86%
Massachusetts	11	0.73%
New Jersey	6	0.40%
New York	23	1.53%
North Carolina	22	1.46%
Rhode Island	1	0.07%
South Carolina	13	0.86%
Virginia	25	1.66%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0.53%</u>
TOTAL	1,508	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Florida were purchased there. Less than 14 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Florida from other states, with the largest percentage coming from Georgia (5%).

³ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Florida traced 1,880 guns, only 1,508 (80%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Georgia⁴

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	0.06%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	107	6.37%
Georgia	1,408	83.86%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	15	0.89%
Massachusetts	7	0.42%
New Jersey	3	0.18%
New York	25	1.49%
North Carolina	45	2.68%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	41	2.44%
Virginia	21	1.25%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0.36%</u>
TOTAL	1,679	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Georgia were purchased there. Less than 16 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Georgia from other states, with the largest percentage coming from Florida (6%).

⁴ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Georgia traced 2,013 guns, only 1,679 (83%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Maine⁵

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	2.50%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	3	7.50%
Georgia	1	2.50%
Maine	28	70.00%
Maryland	1	2.50%
Massachusetts	4	10.00%
New Jersey	0	0.00%
New York	2	5.00%
North Carolina	0	0.00%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	0	0.00%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	40	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Maine were purchased there. Less than 30 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Maine from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Massachusetts (10%) and Florida (8%).

⁵ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Maine traced 53 guns, only 40 (75%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Maryland⁶

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	10	0.49%
Delaware	15	0.73%
Florida	114	5.53%
Georgia	84	4.08%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	1,295	62.86%
Massachusetts	12	0.58%
New Jersey	11	0.53%
New York	38	1.84%
North Carolina	111	5.39%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	61	2.96%
Virginia	250	12.14%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>2.86%</u>
TOTAL	2,060	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Maryland were purchased there. Less than 38 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Maryland from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Virginia (12%), Florida (6%) and North Carolina (5%).

⁶ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Maryland traced 2,529 guns, only 2,060 (81%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Massachusetts⁷

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	19	4.65%
Delaware	2	0.49%
Florida	27	6.60%
Georgia	22	5.38%
Maine	16	3.91%
Maryland	5	1.22%
Massachusetts	236	57.70%
New Jersey	2	0.49%
New York	14	3.42%
North Carolina	23	5.62%
Rhode Island	5	1.22%
South Carolina	19	4.65%
Virginia	15	3.67%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0.98%</u>
TOTAL	409	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Massachusetts were purchased there. Less than 43 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Massachusetts from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Florida (7%), North Carolina (6%) and Georgia (5%).

⁷ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Massachusetts traced 614 guns, only 409 (67%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In New Jersey⁸

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	27	2.23%
Delaware	19	1.57%
Florida	180	14.85%
Georgia	119	9.82%
Maine	10	0.83%
Maryland	24	1.98%
Massachusetts	12	0.99%
New Jersey	445	36.72%
New York	77	6.35%
North Carolina	88	7.26%
Rhode Island	5	0.41%
South Carolina	66	5.45%
Virginia	118	9.74%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1.82%</u>
TOTAL	1,212	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in New Jersey were purchased there. Approximately 30 percent of guns traced were trafficked into New Jersey from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Florida (15%), Georgia (10%) and Virginia (10%).

⁸ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while New Jersey traced 1,810 guns, only 1,212 (67%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In New York⁹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	73	3.43%
Delaware	12	0.56%
Florida	571	26.79%
Georgia	183	8.59%
Maine	13	0.61%
Maryland	40	1.88%
Massachusetts	30	1.41%
New Jersey	40	1.88%
New York	487	22.85%
North Carolina	169	7.93%
Rhode Island	4	0.19%
South Carolina	181	8.49%
Virginia	275	12.90%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>2.49%</u>
TOTAL	2,131	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in New York were purchased in Florida (27%), with only 23 percent coming from New York itself. Of the remaining guns that were trafficked into New York from other states, the largest percentages came from Virginia (13%), Georgia (9%) and North Carolina (8%).

⁹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while New York traced 3,061 guns, only 2,131 (70%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In North Carolina¹⁰

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	0	0.00%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	35	5.89%
Georgia	25	4.21%
Maine	1	0.17%
Maryland	6	1.01%
Massachusetts	5	0.84%
New Jersey	3	0.51%
New York	6	1.01%
North Carolina	407	68.52%
Rhode Island	1	0.17%
South Carolina	61	10.27%
Virginia	38	6.40%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.01%</u>
TOTAL	594	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in North Carolina were purchased there. Approximately 32 percent of guns traced were trafficked into North Carolina from other states, with the largest percentages coming from South Carolina (10%) and Virginia (6%).

¹⁰ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while North Carolina traced 705 guns, only 594 (84%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Rhode Island¹¹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	5	6.49%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	5	6.49%
Georgia	5	6.49%
Maine	1	1.30%
Maryland	1	1.30%
Massachusetts	5	6.49%
New Jersey	1	1.30%
New York	4	5.19%
North Carolina	2	2.60%
Rhode Island	43	55.84%
South Carolina	1	1.30%
Virginia	2	2.60%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.60%</u>
TOTAL	77	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Rhode Island were purchased there. Approximately 45 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Rhode Island from other states, with an additional 6.5 percent coming from Connecticut, Florida, Georgia and Massachusetts each.

¹¹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Rhode Island traced 100 guns, only 77 (77%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In South Carolina¹²

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	0	0.00%
Delaware	1	0.48%
Florida	15	7.21%
Georgia	19	9.13%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	2	0.96%
Massachusetts	0	0.00%
New Jersey	0	0.00%
New York	1	0.48%
North Carolina	33	15.87%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	127	61.06%
Virginia	8	3.85%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.96%</u>
TOTAL	208	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in South Carolina were purchased there. Approximately 39 percent of guns traced were trafficked into South Carolina from other states, with the largest percentages coming from North Carolina (16%) and Georgia (9%).

¹² Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while South Carolina traced 248 guns, only 208 (84%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In Virginia¹³

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	10	0.29%
Delaware	5	0.15%
Florida	146	4.24%
Georgia	85	2.47%
Maine	4	0.12%
Maryland	223	6.48%
Massachusetts	23	0.67%
New Jersey	9	0.26%
New York	47	1.36%
North Carolina	217	6.30%
Rhode Island	1	0.03%
South Carolina	80	2.32%
Virginia	2,519	73.14%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>2.18%</u>
TOTAL	3,444	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in Virginia were purchased there. Approximately 27 percent of guns traced were trafficked into Virginia from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Maryland (6%) and North Carolina (6%).

¹³ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while Virginia traced 4,105 guns, only 3,444 (84%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In West Virginia¹⁴

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	0.49%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	18	8.78%
Georgia	6	2.93%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	4	1.95%
Massachusetts	2	0.98%
New Jersey	0	0.00%
New York	3	1.46%
North Carolina	5	2.44%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	2	0.98%
Virginia	16	7.80%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>72.20%</u>
TOTAL	205	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in West Virginia were purchased there. Approximately 28 percent of guns traced were trafficked into West Virginia from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Florida (9%) and Virginia (8%).

¹⁴ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while West Virginia traced 303 guns, only 205 (68%) came from Compact states.

Source of Firearms Recovered In the District of Columbia¹⁵

<u>State</u>	<u>#of Guns From:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	3	0.52%
Delaware	1	0.17%
Florida	19	3.27%
Georgia	25	4.30%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	232	39.93%
Massachusetts	1	0.17%
New Jersey	0	0.00%
New York	1	0.17%
North Carolina	41	7.06%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	24	4.13%
Virginia	214	36.83%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3.44%</u>
TOTAL	581	100.00%

Analysis: The majority of guns recovered in the District of Columbia were purchased in Maryland. Approximately 99.00 percent of guns traced were trafficked into the District of Columbia from other states, with the largest percentages coming from Maryland (39.93%) and Virginia (30.48%).

¹⁵ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that originated from other states are not charted here. For example, while the District of Columbia traced 702 guns, only 581 (82.76%) came from Compact states.

Firearms Trafficked out of Connecticut¹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	NA	NA
Delaware	2	1.31%
Florida	4	2.61%
Georgia	1	0.65%
Maine	1	0.65%
Maryland	10	6.54%
Massachusetts	19	12.42%
New Jersey	27	17.65%
New York	73	47.71%
North Carolina	0	0.00%
Rhode Island	5	3.27%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	10	6.54%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.65%</u>
TOTAL	153	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Connecticut, the largest percentage, almost 50 percent, ended up in New York. Another 18 percent were recovered in New Jersey and almost 13 percent in Massachusetts.

¹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Delaware²

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	1.79%
Delaware	NA	NA
Florida	1	1.79%
Georgia	0	0.00%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	15	26.79%
Massachusetts	2	3.57%
New Jersey	19	34.0%
New York	12	21.4%
North Carolina	0	0.00%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%
South Carolina	1	1.78%
Virginia	5	8.93%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	56	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Delaware, the largest percentage, almost 35 percent, ended up in New Jersey. Another 27 percent were recovered in Maryland and almost 22 percent in New York.

² Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Florida³

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	10	0.81%
Delaware	7	0.57%
Florida	NA	NA
Georgia	107	8.64%
Maine	3	.24%
Maryland	114	9.21%
Massachusetts	27	2.18%
New Jersey	180	14.54%
New York	571	46.12%
North Carolina	35	2.83%
Rhode Island	5	0.40%
South Carolina	15	1.21%
Virginia	146	11.8%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1.45%</u>
TOTAL	1,238	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Florida, the largest percentage, 47 percent, ended up in New York. Another 15 percent were recovered in New Jersey and almost 12 percent in Virginia.

³ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Georgia⁴

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	12	1.86%
Delaware	4	0.62%
Florida	80	12.4%
Georgia	NA	NA
Maine	1	0.16%
Maryland	84	13.02%
Massachusetts	22	3.41%
New Jersey	119	18.45%
New York	183	28.37%
North Carolina	25	3.88%
Rhode Island	5	0.78%
South Carolina	19	2.95%
Virginia	85	13.18%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0.93%</u>
TOTAL	645	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Georgia, the largest percentage, 29 percent, ended up in New York. Another 19 percent were recovered in New Jersey, and approximately 13 percent each in Florida, Maryland and Virginia.

⁴ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Maine⁵

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	2.08%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	2	4.17%
Georgia	0	0.00%
Maine	NA	NA
Maryland	0	0.00%
Massachusetts	16	33.33%
New Jersey	10	20.83%
New York	13	27.08%
North Carolina	1	2.08%
Rhode Island	1	2.08%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	4	8.33%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	48	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Maine the largest percentage, 34 percent, ended up in Massachusetts. Another 27 percent were recovered in New York and 21 percent in New Jersey.

⁵ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Maryland⁶

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	0.13%
Delaware	13	1.64%
Florida	13	1.64%
Georgia	15	1.89%
Maine	1	0.13%
Maryland	NA	NA
Massachusetts	5	0.63%
New Jersey	24	3.02%
New York	487	61.25%
North Carolina	6	0.75%
Rhode Island	1	0.13%
South Carolina	2	0.25%
Virginia	223	28.05%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0.50%</u>
TOTAL	795	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Maryland the largest percentage, 61 percent, ended up in New York. Another 28 percent were recovered in Virginia.

⁶ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Massachusetts⁷

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	6	5.13%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	11	9.40%
Georgia	7	6.00%
Maine	4	3.42%
Maryland	12	10.26%
Massachusetts	NA	NA
New Jersey	12	10.26%
New York	30	25.64%
North Carolina	5	4.27%
Rhode Island	5	4.27%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	23	19.66%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.71%</u>
TOTAL	117	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Massachusetts the largest percentage, 27 percent, ended up in New York. Another 21 percent were recovered in Virginia and 11 percent each in Maryland and New Jersey.

⁷ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of New Jersey⁸

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	1.28%
Delaware	2	2.56%
Florida	6	7.7%
Georgia	3	3.85%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	11	14.1%
Massachusetts	2	2.56%
New Jersey	NA	NA
New York	40	51.28%
North Carolina	3	3.85%
Rhode Island	1	1.28%
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	9	11.54%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	78	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of New Jersey the largest percentage, 52 percent, ended up in New York. Another 14 percent were recovered in Maryland and 12 percent in Virginia.

⁸ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of New York⁹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	7	2.76%
Delaware	7	2.76%
Florida	23	9.06%
Georgia	25	9.84%
Maine	2	0.80%
Maryland	38	14.96%
Massachusetts	14	5.51%
New Jersey	77	30.31%
New York	NA	NA
North Carolina	6	2.36%
Rhode Island	4	1.57%
South Carolina	1	0.39%
Virginia	47	18.5%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.18%</u>
TOTAL	254	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of New York the largest percentage, 31 percent, ended up in New Jersey. Another 19 percent were recovered in Virginia and 15 percent in Maryland.

⁹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of North Carolina¹⁰

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	9	1.22%
Delaware	12	1.63%
Florida	22	3.00%
Georgia	45	6.11%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	111	15.08%
Massachusetts	23	3.13%
New Jersey	88	11.96%
New York	169	22.96%
North Carolina	NA	NA
Rhode Island	2	0.27%
South Carolina	33	4.48%
Virginia	217	29.48%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0.68%</u>
TOTAL	736	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of North Carolina the largest percentage, 30 percent, ended up in Virginia. Another 23 percent were recovered in New York and 15 percent in Maryland.

¹⁰ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Rhode Island¹¹

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	2	10.53%
Delaware	0	0.00%
Florida	1	5.26%
Georgia	0	0.00%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	0	0.00%
Massachusetts	5	26.32%
New Jersey	5	26.32%
New York	4	21.05%
North Carolina	1	5.26%
Rhode Island	NA	NA
South Carolina	0	0.00%
Virginia	1	5.26%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	19	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Rhode Island the largest percentage, 60 percent, is split between Massachusetts and New Jersey. Another 23 percent were recovered in New York and 12 percent in Connecticut.

¹¹ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of South Carolina¹²

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	6	1.12%
Delaware	3	0.56%
Florida	13	2.43%
Georgia	41	7.68%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	61	11.42%
Massachusetts	19	3.56%
New Jersey	66	12.36%
New York	181	33.9%
North Carolina	61	11.42%
Rhode Island	1	0.19%
South Carolina	NA	NA
Virginia	80	14.98%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.37%</u>
TOTAL	534	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of South Carolina the largest percentage, 34 percent, ended up in New York. Another 15 percent were recovered in Virginia and 13 percent in New Jersey.

¹² Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of Virginia¹³

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	12	1.52%
Delaware	9	1.14%
Florida	25	3.17%
Georgia	21	2.66%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	250	31.69%
Massachusetts	15	1.90%
New Jersey	118	14.96%
New York	275	34.85%
North Carolina	38	4.82%
Rhode Island	2	0.25%
South Carolina	8	1.01%
Virginia	NA	NA
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2.03%</u>
TOTAL	789	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of Virginia the largest percentage, 35 percent, ended up in New York. Another 32 percent were recovered in Maryland and 15 percent in New Jersey.

¹³ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

Firearms Trafficked out of West Virginia¹⁴

<u>State</u>	<u># of Guns</u> <u>To:</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Connecticut	1	0.42%
Delaware	2	0.83%
Florida	8	3.33%
Georgia	6	2.50%
Maine	0	0.00%
Maryland	59	24.58%
Massachusetts	4	1.67%
New Jersey	22	9.17%
New York	53	22.08%
North Carolina	6	2.50%
Rhode Island	2	0.83%
South Carolina	2	0.83%
Virginia	75	31.25%
<u>West Virginia</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
TOTAL	240	100.00%

Analysis: Of the guns trafficked out of West Virginia the largest percentage, 31 percent, ended up in Virginia. Another 25 percent were recovered in Maryland and 22 percent in New York.

¹⁴ Table only reflects activity related to Compact states. Guns that were recovered in other states are not charted here.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING TO COMBAT THE ILLEGAL DISTRIBUTION OF FIREARMS

This agreement is entered into by the Governors of the signatory states and the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The parties hereto agree that it is to their mutual benefit to cooperate in eliminating the illegal trafficking of firearms and in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving criminal misuse of firearms.

BACKGROUND

As the number of violent crimes committed with firearms continues to rise nationwide, government officials must develop and implement new law enforcement strategies to combat this dangerous trend.

Despite the diligent efforts of law enforcement, firearms continue to be available to those who engage in criminal activity. Some licensed firearms dealers are engaged in unlawful distribution of firearms. Many other firearms are purchased with fraudulent identification or through straw purchases, where a seemingly legitimate purchaser turns firearms over to the ultimate (and illegal) possessor. Each party to this agreement recognized that only through the development of an interstate cooperative effort can this difficult problem be brought to an identifiable resolution.

PURPOSE

This memorandum will formalize relationships between the participating agencies with regards to policy and procedures, utilization of resources, planning and training, in order to maximize inter-agency cooperation and coordination.

OBJECTIVES

- Each participating agency shall develop a comprehensive detailed strategy to thwart the illegal distribution and possession of firearms.
- Establish procedures governing interagency cooperation.
- Provide for an effective communication system among the participating agencies.
- The primary focal point to facilitate effective communication will be the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, who shall act as the central recipient of all information relating to firearms used in crimes. In furtherance of this agreement, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms shall trace all firearms used in crimes and provide intelligible firearms trace data to all participating agencies.
- Identify and target illegally possessed firearms to their source, interdict illegal gun shipments, enforce existing firearms laws, and arrest and prosecute individuals involved in these offenses.
- Where applicable, conduct joint investigations.
- Increase investigative and prosecution effectiveness through specialized training.
- Each of the states and ATF will coordinate exchange of information to ensure that licensees are in compliance with both federal and state licensing requirements for firearms dealers.

It is the intent of the signatories that this multi-state agreement insure coordination, cooperation, and the mutual conduct of joint investigations. The result of this mutual cooperation and coordination will be the successful prosecution of illegal firearms traffickers in state and federal jurisdictions.

LIST OF SIGNATORY STATES

Connecticut

Delaware

District of Columbia

Florida

Georgia

Maine

Maryland

Massachusetts

New Jersey

New York

North Carolina

Rhode Island

South Carolina

Virginia

West Virginia

STATE LAW MODULE MATERIALS

Overheads:

- #1(a-b)-State Law Components (parts 1 & 2)

State Law Components

Part 1

- Right to bear arms
- Preemption provision
- Possession restrictions
- Place restrictions
- Requirements for possessing and purchasing a firearm

State Law Components

Part 2

- Restrictions on sale of firearms
- Liability for minor access
- Transfer of juveniles to criminal court
- Reporting requirements
- Miscellaneous provisions

FEDERAL LAW MODULE MATERIALS

Overheads:

- #1-Federal, State and Local Law
- #2-Importance of Federal Laws
- #3-Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(e)(1)
- #4-ATF Violent Offender Program Criteria
- #5 (a-e)-Title 18, U.S.C., Section...
- #6-Regulatory Enforcement

Reference materials:

- Federal Firearms Trafficking Violations

Federal, State and Local Law

- Interaction of state and federal law: Concurrent jurisdiction
- Interaction of local and state law
- State-specific information

Importance of Federal Laws

- Federal laws affect flow of firearms from one state to another. This is essential to most trafficking.
- Federal law sentencing guidelines and penalties may be stronger than those in states.

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(e)(1)

- **Whoever violates Section 922(g), (i.e., is a convicted felon, fugitive or alien who possesses or receives a firearm/ammunition that has traveled in interstate commerce), and
 - **has three prior convictions for violent felonies or serious drug offenses****
- **shall be imprisoned not less than 15 years and fined no more than \$25,000.**

ATF Violent Offender Program Criteria

- At least three prior felony convictions
- At least one felony conviction that involved use of a firearm
- At least one felony conviction where the victim was killed or injured
- Placement on probation/parole, or release from prison within the past five years

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 922(a)(6)

- It is unlawful for any person in conjunction with the purchase/acquisition or attempted purchase/acquisition of a firearm,
- to make false statements or to provide false identification to an FFL (e.g., lying on an ATF Form 4473 - Gun Transfer Record, or on the Brady Form).

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 922(u)

- It is unlawful for any person to
 - steal, or
 - unlawfully take away from any dealer's place of business,
- any firearm in the dealer's business inventory.

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 922(g)

- It is unlawful for any person who
 - has been convicted of a felony,
 - is a fugitive from justice, or
 - is an illegal alien
- to possess or receive any firearm or ammunition that has traveled in interstate commerce (across state lines).

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(c)

Statute

- **Whoever,**
 - **during and in relation to any crime of violence or drug trafficking crime,**
 - **for which he may be prosecuted by a court of the United States,**
 - **uses or carries a firearm,**
- **shall be subject to the following penalties:**

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 924(c)

Penalties

- In addition to the punishment provided for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime, shall be sentenced to a consecutive term of five years imprisonment.
- If the firearm is a short-barreled shotgun or rifle, the punishment is 10 years consecutive imprisonment.
- If the firearm is a machine-gun or destructive device, or is equipped with a silencer, the punishment is 30 years consecutive imprisonment.

Title 18, U.S.C., Section 922(j)

- . It is unlawful for any person to knowingly
 - receive, possess, conceal, store, barter, sell, or otherwise dispose of
- . any stolen firearm(s) or ammunition that are shipped or transported across state lines (before or after being stolen).

Regulatory Enforcement

- Firearms come from a legitimate stream of commerce.
- Maintain legitimacy via enforcement of regulatory rules.
- Regulatory enforcement will likely have a greater impact than investigation.

FEDERAL FIREARMS TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS

CHAPTER 44, TITLE 18 U.S.C. SECTION:

- 922 (a)(1)(a) - Willfully and knowingly engaged in the business of dealing in firearms without a license.
- 922 (a)(3) - An unlicensed person transporting or receiving firearms into a state of residency that were obtained in another state.
- 922 (a)(5) - An unlicensed person transporting or shipping firearms to other unlicensed persons knowing they are not residents of the same state.
- 922 (a)(6) - Making false oral or written statements to an FFL (Federal Firearms Licensee) in connection with the purchase of firearms. (e.g., lying on an ATF Form 4473 gun transfer record or lying on the Brady Form).
- 922 (b)(2) - Sale or delivery of firearms by an FFL to a person where the purchase or possession of those firearms would violate state law.
- 922 (b)(3) - Sale or delivery of handguns by an FFL to a person the FFL has reasonable cause to believe resides in a state other than the FFL's place of business.
- 922 (c) - FFL selling or delivering firearms to a person at a location other than the FFL's place of business.
- 922 (d) - No one may sell or deliver a firearm to a person known to be a prohibited person (e.g., a convicted felon, illegal alien, under indictment).
- 922 (e) - Failure to declare/notify a common carrier of a firearm(s) (e.g., on a train, plane, bus or shipping company).
- 922 (i) - Shipping or transporting stolen firearms in interstate commerce/across state lines.
- 922 (j) - Possession of firearms known to be stolen.
- 922 (k) - Transporting, receiving, or possessing firearms with obliterated serial numbers.

- 922 (m) - FFL making false entries in records with respect to firearms sales or acquisitions. (misdemeanor)
- 922 (s) - Transfer of a firearm by an FFL in violation of the 5-day waiting period.
- 922 (u) - Theft of firearms from an FFL.
- 924 (a)(1)(A) - FFL or unlicensed person making false statement or entries in records required to be kept with respect to firearms.
- 924 (m) - Any person who travels from a state or foreign country other than his/her own with the intent of violating 922(a)(1)(A) - false statements, and who acquires or attempts to acquire firearms as a result of their false statement is in violation of this statute.
- 2- Aiding or abetting an act to be committed in violation of the law.
- 371- Two or more persons conspiring to violate the law.
- 1715 - Unlawful for an unlicensed person to ship any handgun or firearm that could be concealed on a person through the U.S. Mail.
- 1956 (a)(1) - Domestic money laundering. (e.g., if it can be shown that proceeds from drug trafficking were used to purchase firearms for trafficking purposes, money laundering may be a charge.)

Important Intelligence Gathering Violations

CHAPTER 44, TITLE 18, U.S.C. SECTION:

- 922 (g) - Prohibited person in possession of a firearm (e.g., convicted felon, illegal alien).
- 924 (c) - Use of a firearm during or in relation to a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime.
- 924 (e) - Possession of a firearm by a career criminal.

The above-listed statutes, and any other armed violations of the law, can provide valuable intelligence and leads with respect to identifying the illegal firearms traffickers who are supplying firearms to the criminal element if the firearms recovered from criminals are traced.

INVESTIGATIONS MODULE MATERIALS

Overheads:

- #1-Why Investigate Firearms?
- #2-Trafficking and Traffickers
- #3-A Theory of Trafficking
- #4-Firearms Investigations: Evidence of Trafficking
- #5-Firearms Investigations: Police Response Options
- #6-Firearms Investigations: Identifying Straw Purchasers
- #7-Sharing Information with ATF
- #8(a-d)-Concealment Recognition
- #9(a-b)-Practical Activity

Handouts:

- Top Ten Firearms Traced

Why Investigate Firearms?

- Officer safety.
- Firearms traffickers always have guns -- it's the nature of their business.
- To prevent use of firearms in violent crime.

Trafficking and Traffickers

- Understand the characteristics of traffickers:
 - human nature
 - basic economics
- Know where guns originate and where they end up:
 - source states
 - market states

A Theory of Trafficking

- "Barbecue" Theory:
 - if traveling longer distances will take more guns
- Implications of theory for law enforcement officers

Firearms Investigations

Evidence of Trafficking

- **Materials from gun shops**
(receipts, paperwork, bags, manuals, boxes)
- **Identification irregularities**
(from market state, newly issued IDs, multiple IDs)
- **Firearms and ammunition**
- **Guns all belong to one person**

Firearms Investigations

Police Response Options

- **Check status of people involved.**
- **Request consent search of vehicle.**
- **Collect information on guns and gun origins.**
- **Interview people involved.**
- **Investigate theft reports.**

Firearms Investigations

Identifying Straw Purchasers

- **Purchase many weapons in short time and know nothing about them**
- **Purchase weapons and no ammunition**
- **Report firearms stolen a short time after purchase**

Sharing Information with ATF

- Collecting information from the community
- Sharing information with ATF

Concealment Recognition

Observe Body Movements

- Identify "strong side"
- Periodic touching of the gun
- Irregular leg strides
- Actions when approached

Concealment Recognition

Observe Subject's Clothing

- **Baggy clothing**
- **Protrusion from clothing**
- **Clothing worn expressly for concealment**

Concealment Recognition

Observe During Contacts or Stops

- Observation from patrol car
- Approaching an armed subject
- Approach tactics
- Recognizing stash areas
- Confirmation of a weapon
- Documenting facts surrounding arrest

Concealment Recognition

- Vehicle stops
- Shoulder rise

Practical Activity

"Routine" Traffic Stop

- You stop a car going north on I-95.
- The vehicle is rented from New York.
- Empty gun dealer bags and receipts on floor.
- Occupants all have New York ID and one has newly issued Maryland state ID.

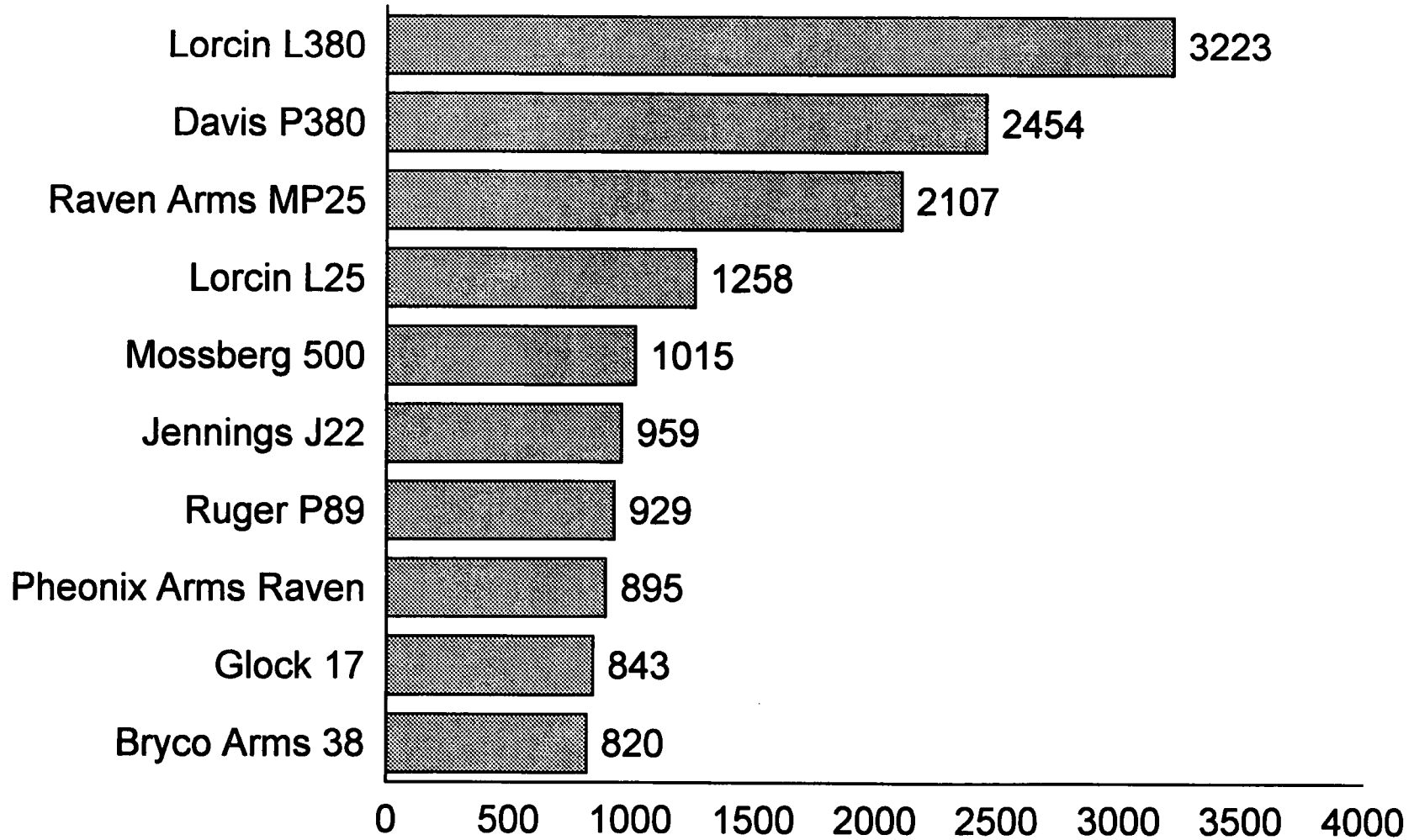
Practical Activity

Questions

- **What is this case indicative of and why?**
- **What would you do?**
- **What evidence would you collect?**

Top Ten Firearms Traced

Calendar Year 1994



Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

TRACING MODULE MATERIALS

Overheads:

- #1-Tracking Ownership History
- #2-Tracing Firearms: Overview
- #3-Project LEAD
- #4(a-l)-NTC Tracing Process
- #5(a-c)-Trace Form Activity

Handouts:

- Firearms Terminology Materials
- Sample Trace Report
- Blank Trace Request Form

Tracking Ownership History

Four Steps

- Conduct NCIC check.
- Check state database.
- Question how firearm was obtained.
- Initiate ATF trace.

Tracing Firearms

Overview

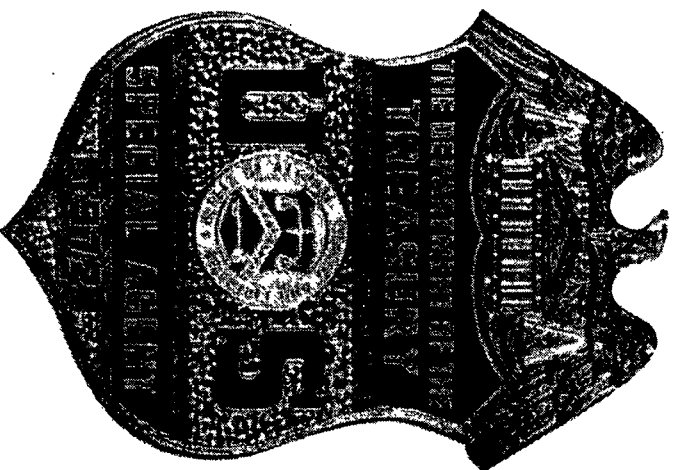
- The National Tracing Center (NTC)
- The benefits of tracing firearms
 - to build intelligence database
 - to identify related crimes
 - to provide investigative leads

Project LEAD

- Developed in 1993 by NTC.
- Goal is to help develop "leads" for firearms investigations.
- Database is queried for common features of trace requests.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)

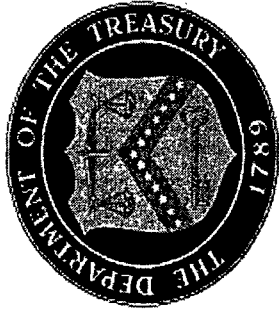
The National Tracing Center (NTC) and Firearms Tracing





Firearms Tracing

- **Definition:**
 - **Firearms tracing is the process of tracking firearms recovered in crimes from the manufacturer to the final purchaser, who is either an individual or firearms dealer.**



How to Fill Out a Trace Request Form

- Requester information
- Description of firearm
- Type of crime
- Possessor information
- Associate information
- Recovery location
- Vehicle information



Requester Information

Provides information about the individual or organization requesting the trace.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
National Tracing Center Trace Request Form
Falling Waters, West Virginia 25419

FAX: 1-800-578-7223

Phone : 1-800-788-7133

1. Priority: Urgent Routine

2. (ATF) Case No.: 72103005543

Information Purposes Only: (Check this spot if you DO NOT want the results of this trace.)

INITIATING SPECIAL AGENT

3. Name: Joseph Cowley

4. FPC and FO: 721030 Atlanta
Field Div.

5. Phone: (404) 696-4436

OTHER AGENCY REQUESTING TRACE

6. Officer's Name: Ed Smiley

7. ORI Number (ask PD):

8. FAX: (404) 696-4528

9. Phone and Case No.: (404) 696-4529 - 00534

Tracing: #4d



Description of Firearm

Provides a description of the firearm you want traced. You must provide complete, accurate information in this section of the form.

PART II - DESCRIPTION OF FIREARM (Completed by Special Agent/Officer)			
10. Manufacturer: Bryco	11. Type: Pistol	12. Model: J22	13. Caliber: 22
14. Shot Capacity: 10	15. Barrel Length: 5 inch	16. Finish: Blue	17. Serial Number: 407859
18. Country of Origin: US	19. Importer: (Include Name and State)		20. Other Marks: Jennings



Possessor Information

Provides information on the individual who was in possession of the firearm when it was recovered.

NCIC CRIME CODES (Place an "X" beside the appropriate code)

2099 Arson	5599 Found Property	1299 Robbery/Hijacking	5299 Weapons Offense
1399 Assault	1099 Kidnap/Abduction	3699 Sex Crime	Other NCIC CODE:
2299 Burglary	0911 Murder X	5202 Title I or Similar State Charge	
5211 Explosives	3599 Narcotics	5203 Title II or Similar State Charge	JUVENILE INVOLVED: Y N

21. Name of Person
In Possession of
Firearm:

Last: Edwards
First: Sam
Middle: Thomas

22. Address:
Apt. No.:

Street: 102 Peachtree

City: Atlanta

State: GA

Zip Code: 30303

23. DOB:
Place of
Birth:
12/9/65
Savannah, GA

24. Sex: M

25. Race: W

26. Height: 6'0

27. Weight: 230

28. ID No./Type: 5546458

Tracing: #4f



Associate Information

Provides information on any individuals who were present or involved in the scene of the recovery.

29. Name of Associate: Last: Staley First: Kim Middle: Anne		30. Address: Apt. No.: Street: 105 Peachtree City: Atlanta State: GA Zip Code: 30303		31. DOB: Place of Birth: 8/11/69 Miami, FL
32. Sex: F	33. Race: A	34. Height: 5'4	35. Weight: 125	36. ID No./Type: 908594

Tracing: #4g



Recovery Location and Vehicle Information

Provides information on the recovery location and vehicle. This data is valuable for statistical analysis.

37. Recovery <u>Date:</u> 10/10/95	38. Recovery <u>Location:</u> Apartment No.: Street: South City: Atlanta State: GA Zip Code: 30303	39. Vehicle Information: Tag No.: UDRIV State: GA Make: Honda Model: Accord Year: 1990
40. Remarks/ Special Instructions: Please trace to final purchaser.		
ATF F 7520.5 (1-95) PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE NTC MUST APPROVE ALL OTHER FORMS		

Tracing: #4h



Submitting a Trace Request

- After you complete the form, you can fax it in to NTC.
- Urgent traces are given top priority and can turn around in 24 hours.
- Routine traces take an average of 11 days for processing.



How Can You Help?

- **Make sure your form is complete, accurate and legible.**
- **NTC sometimes refers dealers to you if they are uncooperative or refuse to provide requested information.**



Interpreting the Trace Results

Report Contents

- **Dealer information**
 - where the gun came from
- **Purchaser information**
 - who owns the firearm and their association with other crime guns
- **Recovery location**
 - other crime guns that have been found in the same location



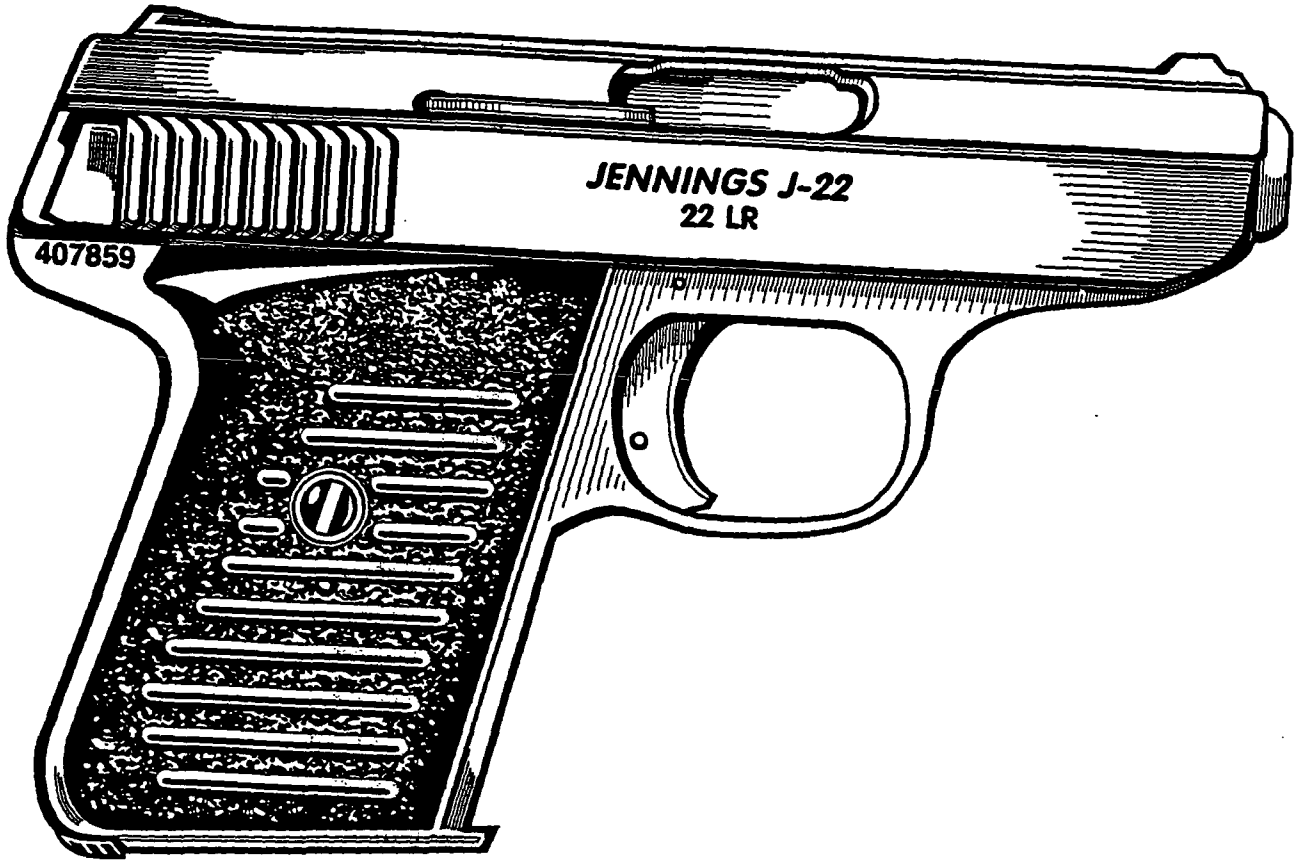
Interpreting the Trace Results Report Contents

- **If you have questions about your trace results report, contact NTC.**

Tracing Firearms

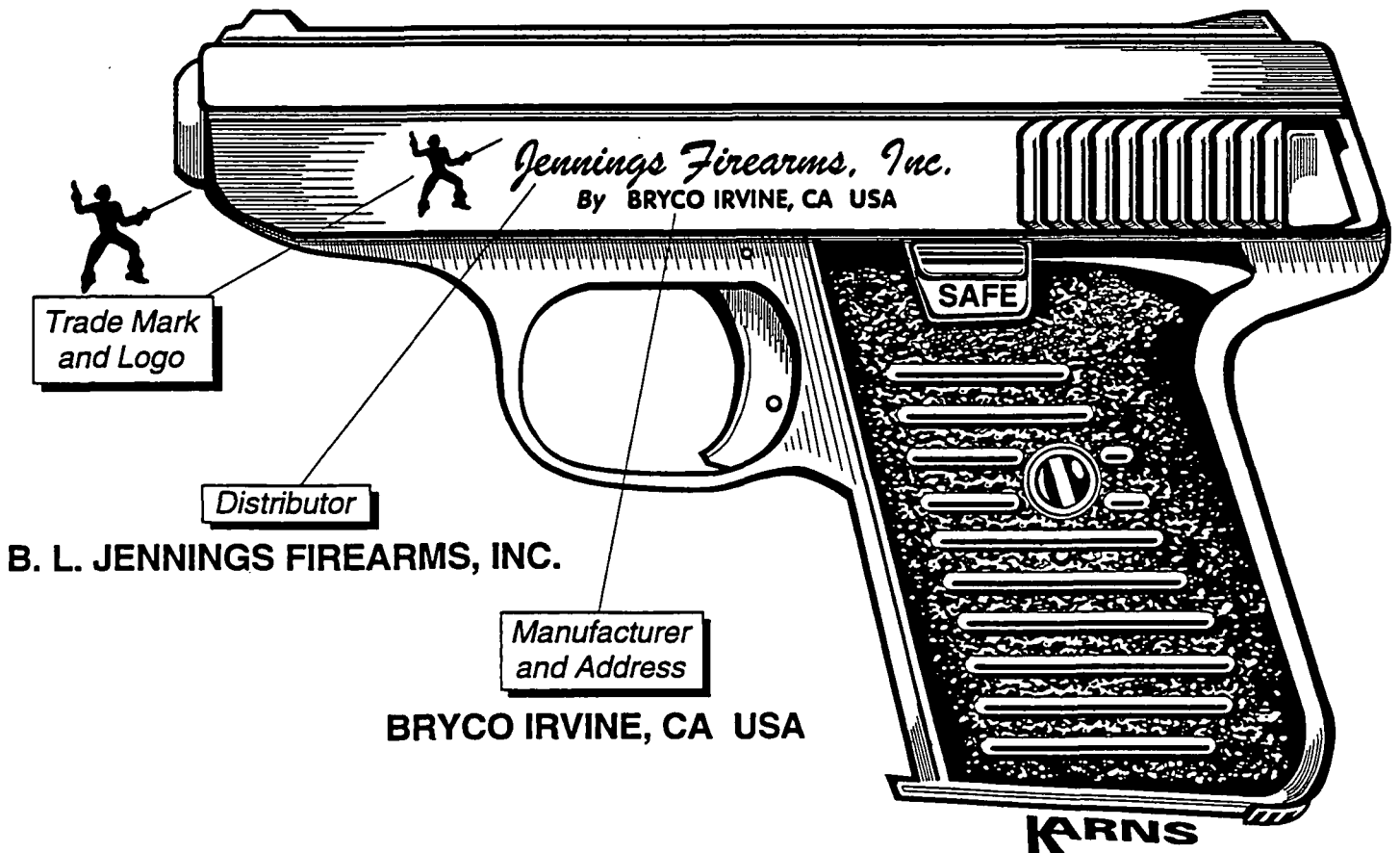
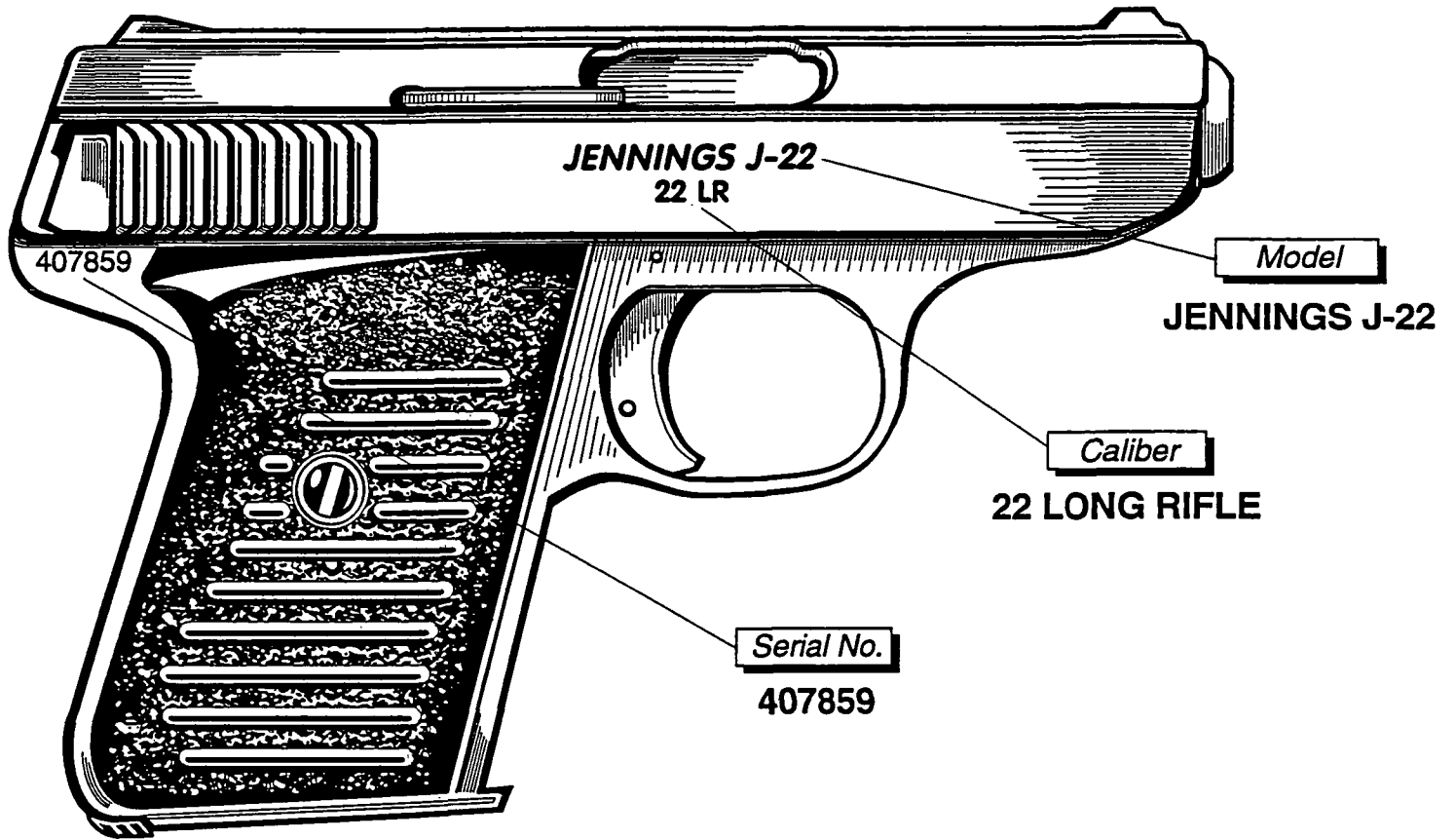
Using Trace Information

- Interpret trace information
 - ID particular dealer/individual
 - short time-to-crime statistic
 - purchaser in high-crime area
- Learn from successful and unsuccessful traces



Tracing: #5a

PISTOLS



Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
National Tracing Center Trace Request Form
Falling Waters, West Virginia 25419

FAX: 1-800-578-7223

Phone: 1-800-788-7133

1. Priority: Urgent Routine 2. ATF Case No.:

Informational Proposes Only: (Check this spot if you DO NOT want the results of this trace.)

INITIATING SPECIAL AGENT

3. Name: 4. FPC code & FO: 5. Phone:

OTHER AGENCY REQUESTING TRACE

6. Officer's Name: JOHN SMITH 7. ORI Number (ask PD): NJSPool

8. FAX: 304-274-4162 9. Phone and Case No.: 304-274-4100

PART II - DESCRIPTION OF FIREARM (Completed by Special Agent/Officer)

10. Manufacturer: BRYCO 11. Type: Pistol 12. Model: J-22 13. Caliber: 22

14. Shot Capacity: 15. Barrel Length: 16. Finish: 17. Serial Number: (MANDATORY) 407859

18. Country of Origin: 19. Importer: (Include Name and State) 20. Other Marks: Jennings

NCIC CRIME CODES (Circle only one)

2099 Arson	5599 Found Property	1299 Robbery/Hijacking	5299 Weapons Offense
1399 Assault	1099 Kidnap/Abduction	3699 Sex Crime	Other NCIC CODE:
2299 Burglary	<u>0911 Murder</u>	5202 Title I or Similar State Charge	
5211 Explosives	3599 Narcotics	5203 Title II or Similar State Charge	JUVENILE INVOLVED: Y N

21. Name of Person In Possession of Firearm:
Last: Pook
First: Roger
Middle:

22. Address:
Apt. No.:
Street: 36 Slades Road
City: Oak Ridge
State: NJ
Zip Code:

23. DOB: 11-3-59
Place of Birth: Passaic NJ

24. Sex: M 25. Race: W 26. Height: 68" 27. Weight: 170 28. ID No./Type: 146-23-0759

29. Name of Associate:
Last:
First:
Middle:

30. Address:
Apt. No.:
Street:
City:
State:
Zip Code:

31. DOB:
Place of Birth:

32. Sex: 33. Race: 34. Height: 35. Weight: 36. ID No./Type:

37. Recovery Date: 1-17-96

38. Recovery Location:
Apartment No.:
Street: 36 Berkshire Rd.
City: Jefferson
State: NJ
Zip code:

39. Vehicle Information:
Tag No.:
State:
Make:
Model:
Year:

40. Remarks/
Special Instructions:

Firearms Terminology

FIREARMS TERMINOLOGY

A description of terminology, used by ATF for weapons, is included for your information.

Assault rifle - A fully automatic weapon that fires an intermediate cartridge that is larger than a pistol cartridge but smaller than a full-sized rifle cartridge. Assault rifles are normally selective fire and fed by a detachable magazine.

Autoloading - A firearm action in which the propellant gases or recoiling forces created by the firing cartridge are used to open and close the mechanism of a firearm. The autoloading mechanism extracts each fired case from the chamber, ejects the spent case from the firearm, and then chambers a loaded cartridge in preparation for the next shot.

Automatic (fully automatic) - An autoloading action that will fire a succession of cartridges, so long as the trigger is depressed, or until the ammunition supply is exhausted. Automatic weapons are machineguns subject to the provisions of the National Firearms Act. The term automatic is often incorrectly applied to semiautomatic rifles, pistols, and weapons.

Caliber - A term used to describe ammunition. Caliber is the approximate diameter of a projectile. In the United States, caliber is usually written in inches; i.e., .30 caliber. In most other countries of the world, caliber is usually written in millimeters; i.e., 7.62mm. When describing ammunition, we must be more specific than just citing the diameter of the projectile, as there are, for example, many different .30 caliber cartridges. Therefore, additional descriptive information is used to describe specific ammunition. There is no standard system for describing ammunition. In the United States, a specific cartridge may be described by its caliber plus the year of its introduction (.30/06), the caliber plus the name of the weapon for which designed (.30 Carbine), the caliber plus the name of the designer (.30 Newton), and so forth. Most other countries identify specific ammunition by its diameter plus the overall length of the cartridge (7.62x63mm). There are many other terms that are used to further describe specific ammunition.

Conversion of Calibers to Millimeters

The following list provides the caliber, followed by its general equivalent in the metric system. It is not all inclusive but contains the more commonly found calibers that are referred to in decimal or metric measurement. In some cases, the conversions are not fully accurate but are the normally used terminology.

- (1) .22, .222, or .223 caliber can be called 5.56mm.
- (2) .22, .222, or .223 caliber can be called .556mm.
- (3) .25 caliber = 6.35mm.
- (4) .264 caliber = 6.5mm.
- (5) .284 caliber = 7mm.
- (6) .30 and .308 caliber = 7.62mm.
- (7) .32 caliber = 7.65mm.
- (8) .380 caliber = 9mm short (sometimes called "Corto" or "Kurz").
- (9) .45 caliber - 11mm or 11.4mm.

Note: .38 and .357 do not have metric equivalents. 9mm Parabellum does not have a decimal equivalent.

Double action - A type of operation normally associated with revolvers, where pulling the trigger rotates the cylinder, cocks, and fires the weapon. The term is also used to describe certain semiautomatic pistols where pulling the trigger will cock and fire the first shot.

Handgun - A weapon originally designed, made, and intended to fire a small projectile (bullet) from one or more barrels, when held in one hand, and having a short stock (grip) designed to be gripped by one hand and at an angle to, and extending below, the line of the bore(s).

Machinegun - A machinegun is any weapon that shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot automatically more than one shot without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.

Pistol - Any handgun that does not contain its ammunition in a revolving cylinder. Pistols may be single shot, manually operated repeaters, multiple-barreled, semiautomatic, or fully automatic.

Revolver - A handgun that contains its ammunition in a revolving cylinder.

Rocket launcher - A device for launching a rocketpropelled projectile, usually having a high-explosive warhead. Weapons of this type are designed to be used against armored vehicles and fortified positions. Most rocket launchers are destructive devices. The ammunition for rocket launchers is usually also a destructive device.

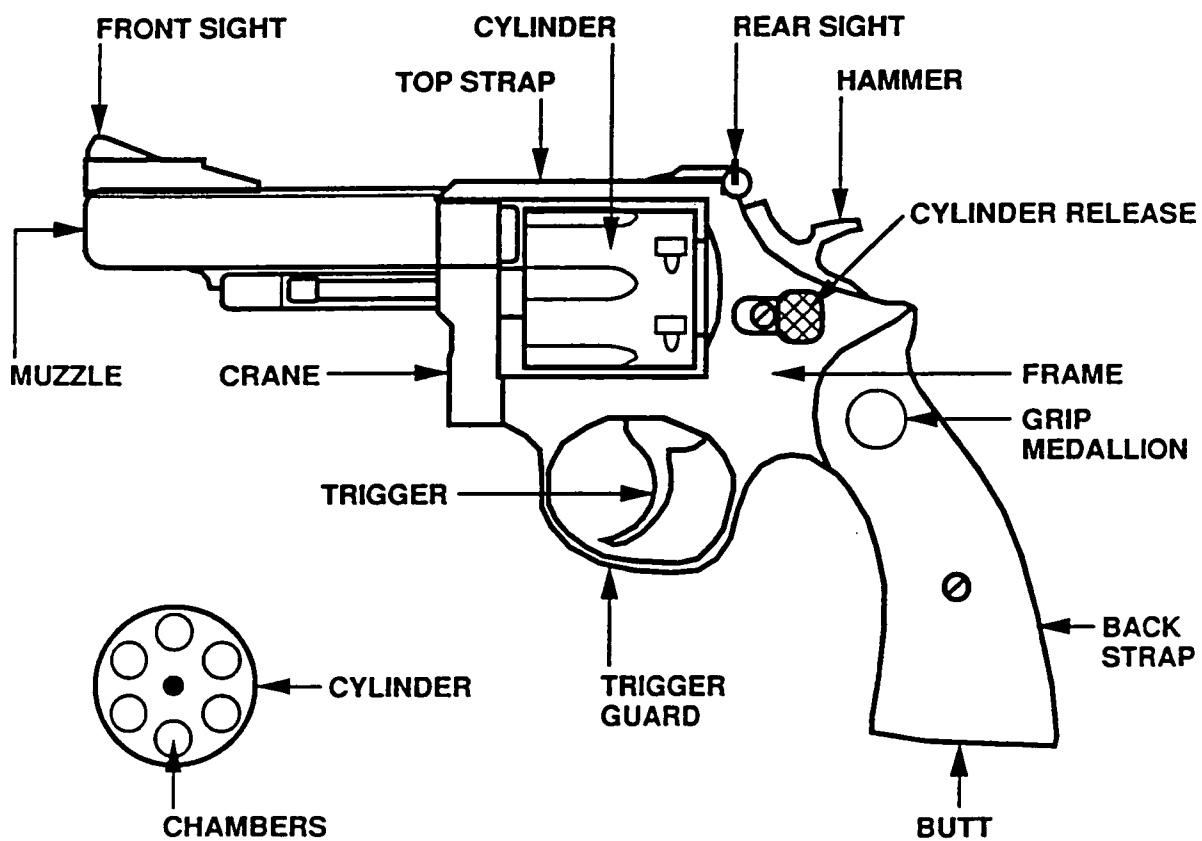
Semiautomatic - An autoloading action that will fire only a single shot for each single function of the trigger.

Single action - A type of operation normally associated with revolvers where the hammer must be manually cocked for each shot. The manual cocking also rotates the cylinder, bringing another cartridge in line with the barrel for firing. The term is also used to describe certain semiautomatic pistols that must be manually cocked prior to firing the first shot.

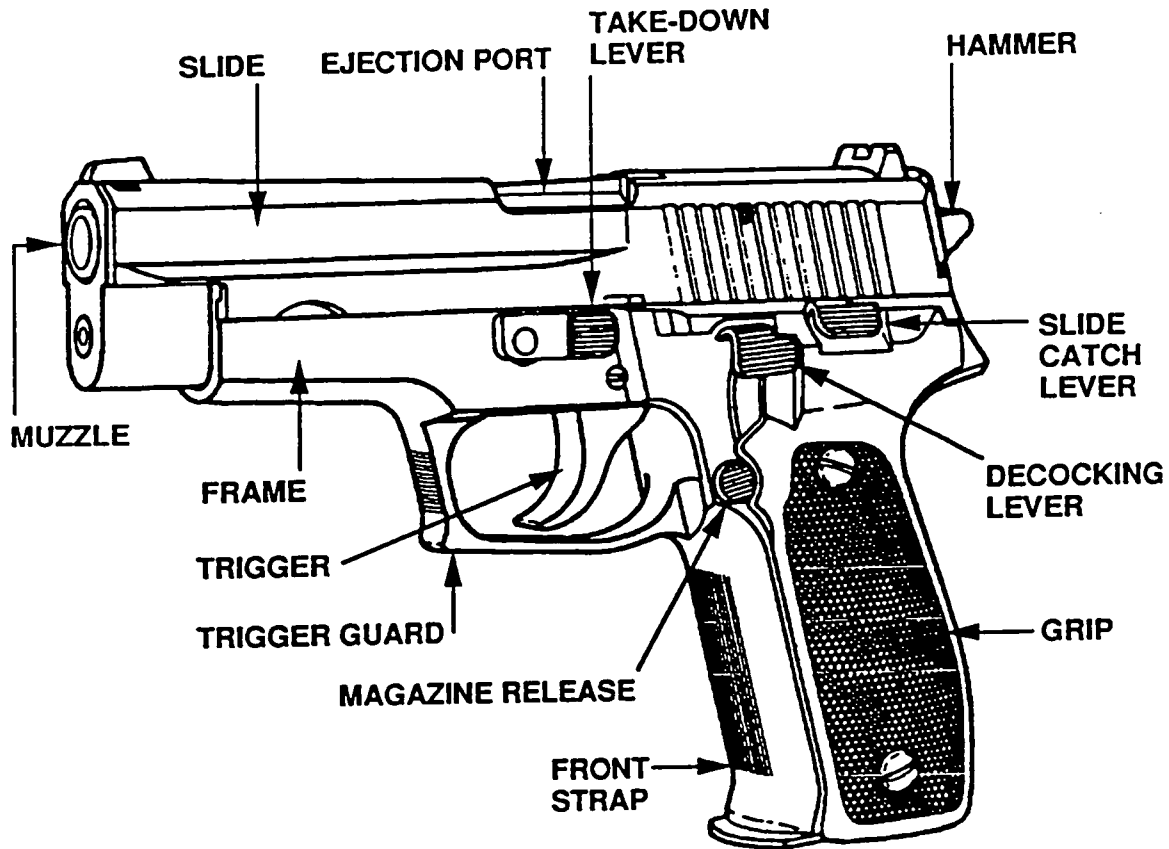
Submachinegun - A simple fully automatic weapon that fires a pistol cartridge. Submachineguns are also referred to as machine pistols.

Serial numbers -Current regulations (27CFR55.178.92) require that the serial number of a firearm be conspicuously located on the frame or receiver. Common serial number locations would include: side of the frame, on the butt, under the crane (yoke) or on the front strap.

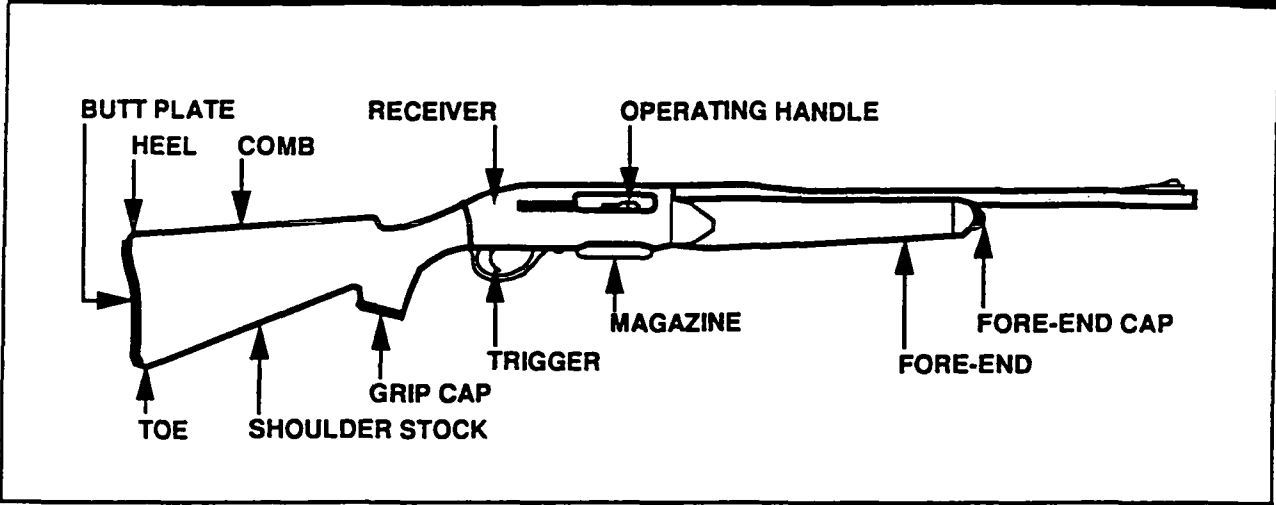
DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER



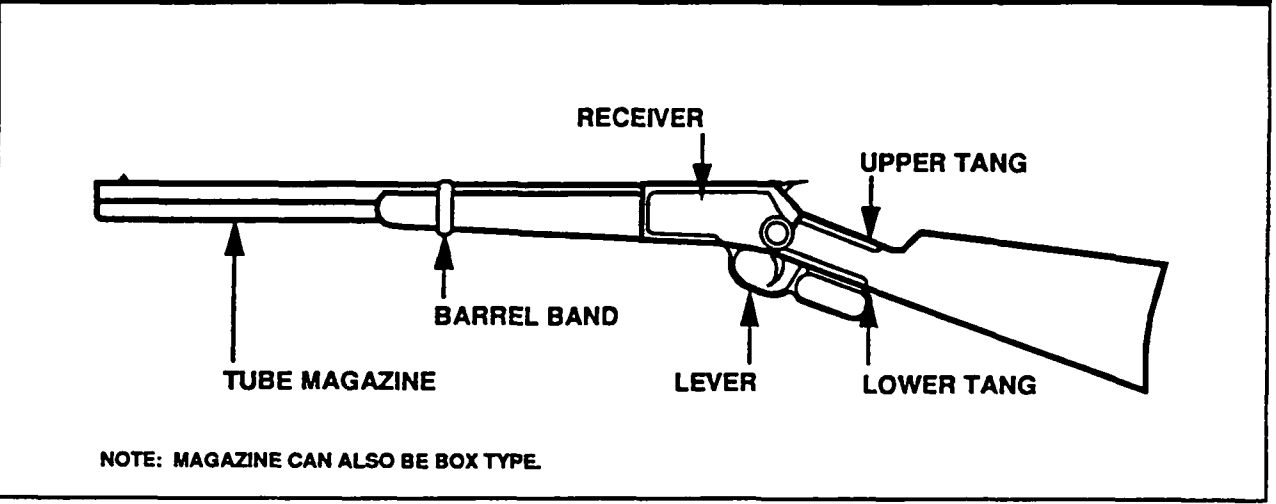
SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL



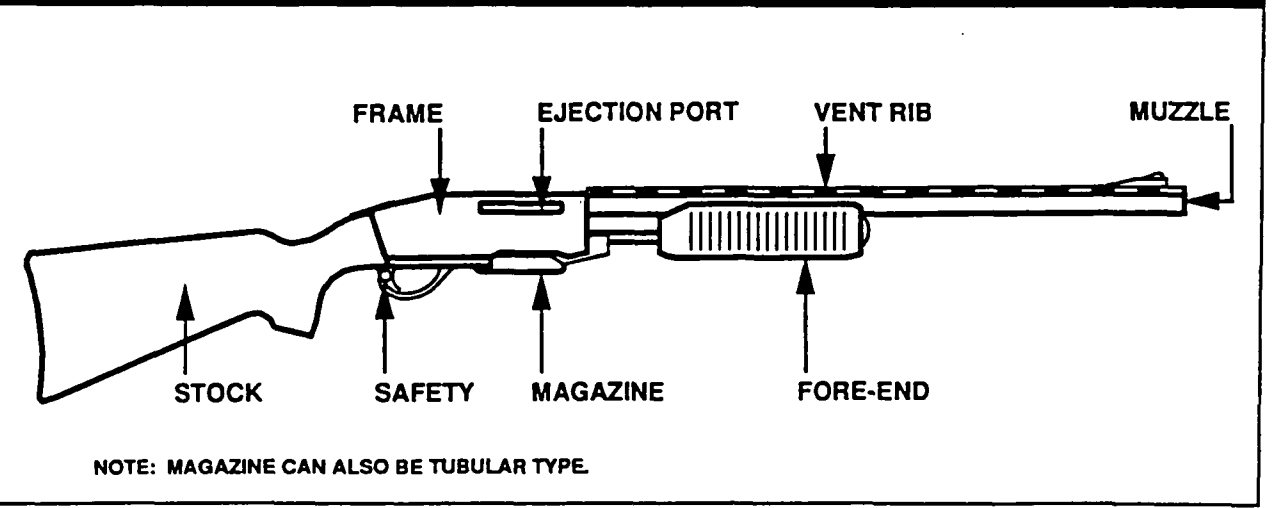
AUTOLOADING ACTION



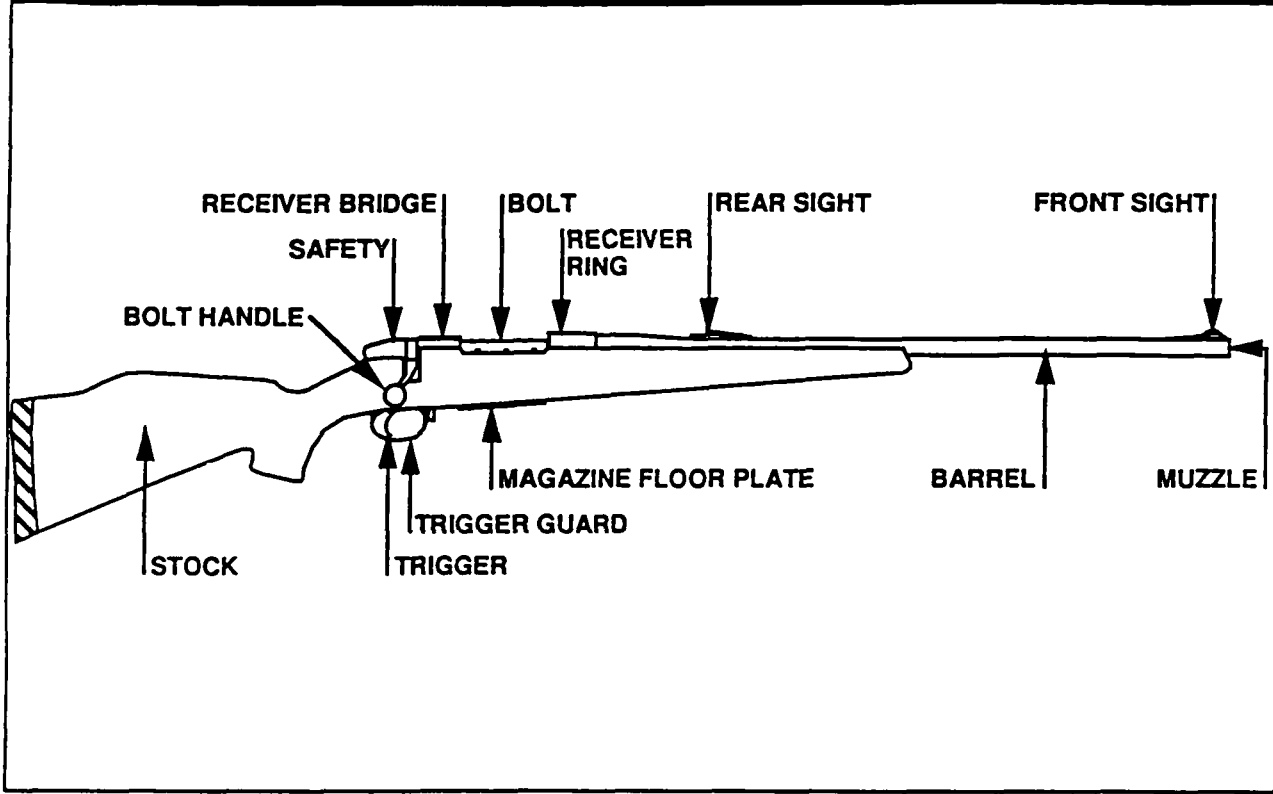
LEVER ACTION



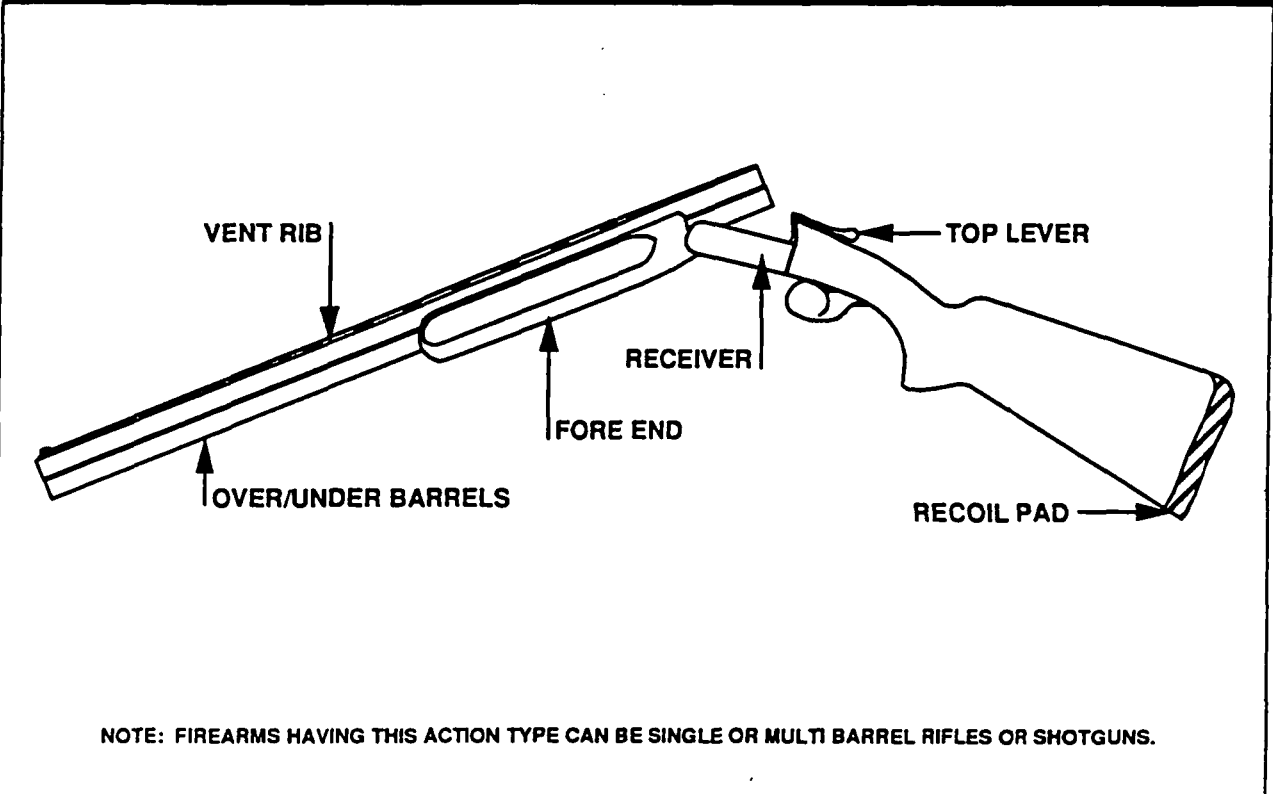
PUMP/SLIDE ACTION



BOLT ACTION



BREAK OPEN ACTION



NOTE: FIREARMS HAVING THIS ACTION TYPE CAN BE SINGLE OR MULTI BARREL RIFLES OR SHOTGUNS.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
NATIONAL TRACING CENTER**



Phone: (800) 788-7133

Print Date: September 26, 1996

Fax: (800) 578-7223

FIREARMS TRACE REPORT

Trace Number: 9601919

ATF
Intelligence Officer
Baltimore Field Division
22 South Howard St.
Baltimore, MD 21201

Request Date: Friday, December 29, 1995

ATF Investigation Number: 741200

ATF Conducted this Trace for:
Pamela Shaw
Baltimore City Police Dept.
601 E. Fayette Street
Baltimore, MD 21202

DESCRIPTION OF FIREARM

Make: Bryco Arms
Model: J22
Type: Pistol
Caliber: 22
Serial Number: 686499
Country: United States of America

Notes: Pdg Sam 1/16/96

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This Firearm was Purchased on: Monday, April 25, 1994

Purchaser: Leon Gray
2300 W San Angelo
Apartment 1095
Gilbert, AZ 85234

Date of Birth: October 30, 1943
Race: White
Sex: Male
Height: 5 ft. 10 in.
Weight: 202 lbs.
ID Type:
ID No:
Birthplace: Ft. Smith, AK

PURCHASER HISTORY:

Gray is not currently associated with any other traces.

The Firearm was shipped to Outdoorsman, The on Monday, April 11, 1994:

FFL Name: Outdoorsman, The
FFL Number: 98613453
Address: 6118 N Quail Run Rd
Scottsdale, AZ 85253

Phone: (602) 553-8503

Invoice: 1308476

NOTES ON THIS FFL:

This FFL is not currently associated with any other traces.

This FFL has never been inspected.

The Firearm was shipped to Guns USA on Monday, April 11, 1994:

FFL Name: Guns USA
FFL Number: 98833507
Address: 1460 Linda Way
Sparks, NV 89431

Phone: (702) 358-2054

Invoice: 4625

NOTES ON THIS FFL:

NONE

The Firearm was shipped to B L Jennings Inc on Monday, April 11, 1994 :

FFL Name: B L Jennings Inc
FFL Number: 98805792
Address: 3680 Research Way #1
Carson City, NV 89706

Phone: (702) 882-4007

NOTES ON THIS FFL:

NONE

The Firearm was recovered on Tuesday, December 12, 1995 from the following location:

Address: 1136 Forrest St
Baltimore, MD 21202

NOTES ON THIS RECOVERY LOCATION:

There has been 1 other firearm recovered in this area based on matching Street Name, City, State.
The Trace Number associated with this firearm is:
9602906

PROJECT LEAD REFERRAL LIST

The following traces may be associated with your trace.
Please contact the offices listed below for additional information.

<u>Trace #</u>	<u>Requested By</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>Requesting Office</u>
9602906	Intelligence Officer	(410) 962-0897	Baltimore Field Division

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF ATF

Violence is this Nation's primary public safety issue. The number of firearms used in armed robberies, assaults, and murders have been escalating at an alarming rate. Indiscriminate shootings spurred by an indifference toward human life are depleting the cultural and material resources of our cities. Through statutory authority and congressional mandates, we, in ATF, maintain a long standing commitment to providing innovative unique mission areas. ATF's establishment, in 1972, of a National Tracing Center is but one initiative, albeit, a significant one that has assisted the law enforcement community in identifying violent criminals and producing investigative leads.

John W. Magaw

