

Performance Goals and Results

REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME

Through this strategic goal, ATF enforces the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968, as amended; the National Firearms Act; the Brady Act; the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994; the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970; the Anti-Arson Act of 1982; the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996; and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. Because many Federal laws contain provisions for mandatory extended sentences, ATF strives to increase State and local awareness of Federal prosecution available under these statutes.

Strategic Goal Overview

Effectively contribute to a safer America by reducing violent crimes. This strategic goal is accomplished through four programs:

- *Safeguard the Public from Arson and Explosives Incidents*
- *Deny Criminals Access to Firearms*
- *Remove Violent Offenders from our Communities*
- *Prevent Violence through Community Outreach*

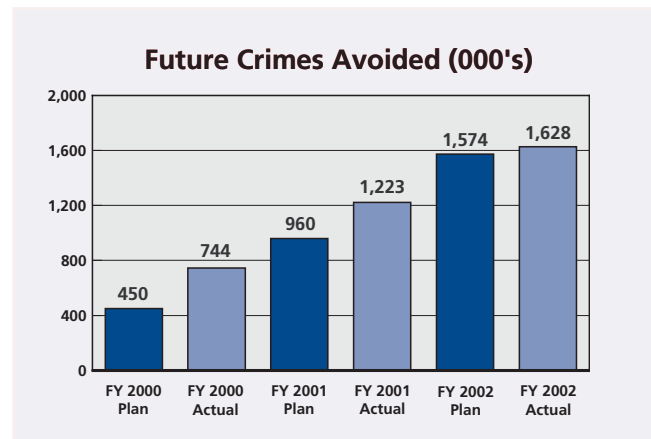
Strategies/Key Measures

Six performance measures are associated with the achievement of this goal:

Performance Measure: Future crimes avoided.

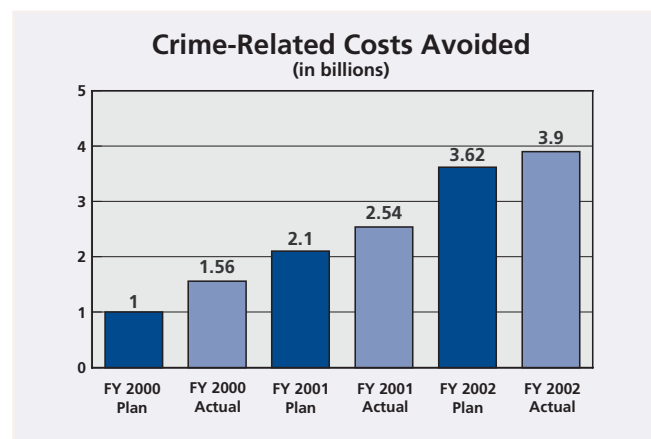
This measure represents the number of crimes that are prevented when armed career criminals and firearms traffickers are incarcerated. The number of criminals sentenced is multiplied by the number of crimes that

ATF projects these criminals would commit during the course of their incarceration. Measures refer to firearms-related programs only.



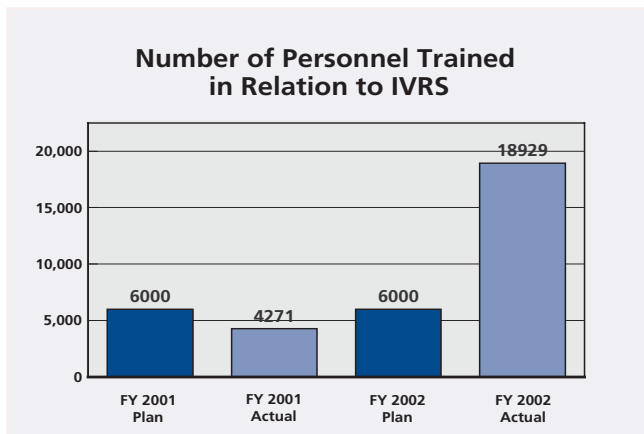
Performance Measure: Crime-related costs avoided (in billions).

This measure tracks the estimated costs saved by incarcerating armed career criminals and firearms traffickers. Measures refer to firearms-related programs only.



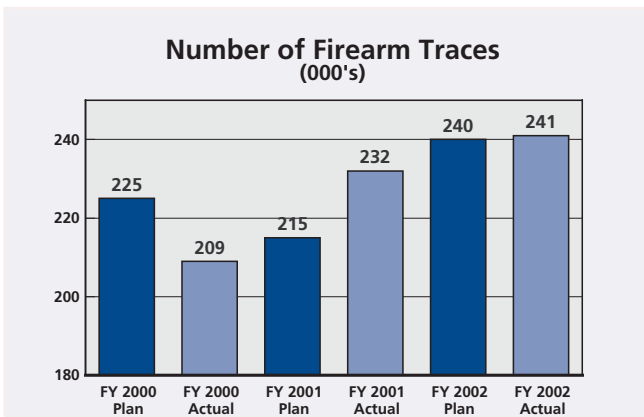
Performance Measure: Number of personnel trained in relation to the Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy (IVRS).

This measure captures data on training activities related to ATF's performance goal to deter and reduce gun violence and crime; specifically, aligning with the IVRS developed and implemented by each ATF field division.



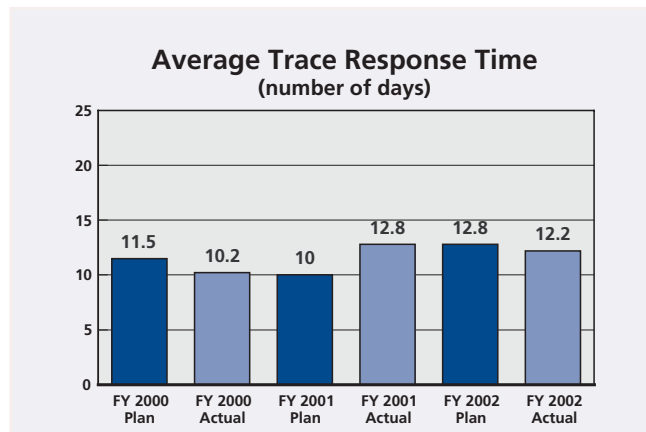
Performance Measure: Number of firearms trace requests.

This measure reflects the number of trace requests submitted during the fiscal year.



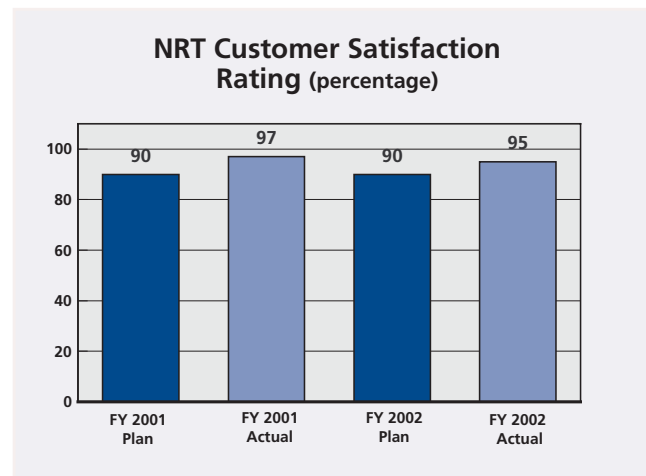
Performance Measure: Average trace response time (# of days).

This measure reflects the average number of days it takes to complete a trace after the request is received in the National Tracing Center.



Performance Measure: National Response Team customer satisfaction rating.

This measure reflects the average numerical score provided by customers on ATF's customer satisfaction survey.



The Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy and the Administration's Project Safe Neighborhoods

ATF enforces the Federal firearms laws and promotes outreach efforts through its Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy (IVRS). The strategy focuses on investigating violent felons and others who are prohibited from possessing firearms, uses enforcement and regulatory measures to identify firearms traffickers, and strives to prevent firearms crimes from occurring by educating children about the dangers of guns. (Each of these efforts is further discussed elsewhere in the report.)

IVRS is ATF's contribution to the Administration's Project Safe Neighborhoods, the comprehensive firearms enforcement strategy announced by President Bush on May 14, 2001. Project Safe Neighborhoods combines the core elements from the most comprehensive and effective strategies currently in place. It includes the five essential elements needed for a vigorous and successful gun violence reduction plan, and tailors them to the needs of individual judicial districts and their unique gun violence problem. These elements are partnership, strategic planning, training, community outreach, and accountability.

ATF is working with the Department of Justice to conduct Project Safe Neighborhoods training for Federal and State law enforcement officials and prosecutors.

In fiscal year 2003, ATF will revise its performance measures to reflect more accurately the Bureau's impact

on violent firearms crime reduction and on achieving compliance within the firearms industry.

The following data reflects the success in reducing violent firearms crime in pilot areas where ATF has a substantial presence. In each of the pilot areas, three or more enforcement or outreach programs are in place that have generally had higher levels of activity than other comparable areas (e.g., greater use of investigative services such as NIBIN and comprehensive firearms tracing associated with the YCGII, higher numbers of defendants and years sentenced, and greater numbers of children trained in the Gang Resistance Education and Training Program). The crime reductions in these areas are compared to other metropolitan areas that have similar violent crime rates, populations, and general geography where the same levels of ATF activity or services are not in place.

Violent Firearms Crime Reduction		
<i>Metropolitan Area</i>	<i>% Change 1999-2000</i>	<i>% Change 1997-2000</i>
Pilot area: Birmingham, AL ^a	-11.0	-47.7
Comparison: El Paso, TX	-10.0	-33.1
Pilot area: Atlanta, GA	+7.2	-21.4
Comparison: Dallas, TX	+9.6	+11.9
Pilot area: Indianapolis, IN	-9.8	-39.5
Comparison: Oklahoma City, OK	-4.1	31.9
Pilot area: Boston, MA	+6.5	-10.0
Comparison: Pittsburgh, PA	+7.2	+16.6
Pilot area: Detroit, MI	0.8	-3.3
Comparison: Newark, NJ	-0.4	-8.7
Pilot area: Houston, TX	-3.4	-6.3
Comparison: Dallas, TX	+9.6	+11.9
Average change in pilot areas	-1.9	-21.4
Average change in comp. areas	+2.0	-5.6

^aMurder rates for Birmingham in 1999 are estimated due to incomplete reporting.

Program: Safeguard the Public from Arson and Explosives Incidents

An integral part of ATF's overall violent crime reduction strategy, ATF's arson and explosives projects are directed toward preventing the criminal use of explosives and the crime of arson, and providing effective post-incident responses. ATF measures its success by the amount of funds it saves the public through its proactive investigations of such crimes as arson-for-profit.

Prevent Criminal Use of Explosives

Through this program, ATF provides resources to identify and pursue those who use explosive materials for bombings and arson fires. ATF has explosive technologists with unique capabilities in explosives and bomb disposal. Their experience ranges from the ability to construct facsimiles of explosive and incendiary devices to assisting the State Department's Diplomatic Security Service in conducting antiterrorism capability assessments outside the continental United States.

Arson and Explosives National Repository

The Arson and Explosives National Repository Branch's (AENRB) modern information management system contains over 100,000 arson and explosives incidents. This information is obtained from Federal, State, and local fire service/law enforcement incident reports, bomb technicians, and explosives investigators. The principle Federal partners in the data collection effort include ATF, the FBI, and the United States Fire Administration (USFA).

Information provided by the repository is used for statistical research and analysis, investigative leads, and intelligence. It serves investigators, managers, and those performing regulatory duties at all levels of Government. In addition to incident and trend analysis, the Repository provides explosives tracing support. In FY 2002, there were 111 traces performed on commercial explosives and 37 on military ordnance. Special agents and intelligence research specialists provided instruction on

incident reporting and the capabilities of the AENRB to nearly 1,400 Federal, State, and local investigators and technicians. The branch also provided international training on arson and explosives incident information management to law enforcement officials in Australia, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Mexico, and the United Kingdom, and maintained liaison with bomb data centers worldwide to share information on world terrorism.

Fires and Bombings at Houses of Worship

Since its inception in 1996, the National Church Arson Task Force (NCATF) has coordinated the efforts of all Federal law enforcement participants to investigate fires, bombings and attempted bombings at the Nation's places of worship. ATF was designated as the lead Federal agency to investigate the cause and origin of these incidents, and, in conjunction with Federal, State, and local partners, the task force has continued to be a model of interagency cooperation.

Interagency Counter-terrorism Mission Partnership

ATF's collection of statistics involving arsons and bombings of churches predates the formation of the NCATF. Since January 1995, 2,196 investigations relating to fires and bombings at houses of worship were initiated; 498 suspects have been arrested; and 1,446 arson and bombing incidents at churches, mosques, temples and other religious facilities nationwide have been successfully solved. ATF will continue its leadership of the NCATF and maintain its commitment to the safety and security of all the country's houses of worship. ATF maintains an aggressive Critical Incident Management exercise program consisting of two annual multi-division field-training exercises (FTXs). During these FTXs, ATF field divisions respond to scenario-driven events designed to exercise the Bureau's response to critical incidents. These exercises focus on command and control, Federal, State, and local cooperation, and

ATF's role in the interagency counter-terrorism mission. Additionally, ATF will be an active participant in TOPOFF 2, the first national level interagency weapons of mass destruction (WMD) counter-terrorism exercise scheduled since September 11, 2001. The Bureau is also a participant in the Policy Coordinating Committee for Counter-terrorism Exercise Subgroup.

Explosives Detection Canines

In 1997, ATF began training explosive detection canine teams for State, local and other Federal agencies. Currently, there are 65 ATF-certified explosive detection canine teams working throughout the United States. Twenty-nine of these teams include ATF special agent canine handlers (SACHs), and 36 are explosive detection canine teams for State, local, and other Federal agencies.

Accelerant Detection Canines

ATF trains accelerant detection canines for State and local fire departments, police departments, and State fire marshal offices. Currently, 48 of these teams are used in fire investigations to help identify potential points of origin started by ignitable liquids.

Explosives Research

Congress mandated that Treasury study the tagging of explosive materials for the purposes of detection and identification, the feasibility and practicability of rendering common chemicals used to manufacture explosive materials inert, the feasibility and practicability of imposing controls on certain precursor chemicals used to manufacture explosive materials, and State licensing requirements for the purchase and use of commercial high explosives. The Secretary designated ATF to conduct this study. ATF formed the Explosives Study Group (ESG). As a result of ESG efforts, the Bureau established an Explosives Research and Development Branch to continue several classified ATF explosives research programs being conducted in conjunction with the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG), Counter-terrorism Technology Oversight Group, and foreign partners. TSWG is the research arm of the National Security Council and operates under policy oversight of the Departments of State and Defense. These ongoing classified and unclassified programs have

a direct impact on the counter-terrorism, intelligence, and law enforcement policies of the United States.

Computer software is being refined on the Dipole Moment program. This research minutely measures, via grids, damage done to automobiles by various size loads of explosives and feeds this information into a computer. This refinement will result in a prototype software program that will be distributed after validation tests are concluded. Additional experiments, international and interagency research initiatives, and software refinement will continue in FY 2003.



Advanced Explosives Destruction Techniques training course at Fort A.P. Hill, VA

National Response Team

The National Response Team (NRT) can respond within 24 hours to major bombing and fire scenes anywhere in the United States. In FY 2002, the team provided effective post-incident response in 25 activations. These incidents involved \$500 million in damages and were responsible for two fatalities and one injury. ATF continues to conduct customer satisfaction surveys of those who use the NRT, using the tabulated data to determine the NRT's effectiveness. The surveys revealed a 95% satisfaction rating during FY 2002.

This support was provided at the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah, and the Governor's Conference in Boise, Idaho. The NRT provided support to local communities in the management of two major special events with certified explosives specialists, explosives enforcement officers, post-blast investigative teams, and explosives detection canine teams.



NRT members investigate a crime scene in Philadelphia

The NRT has developed an innovative approach to the documentation of large crime scenes through the use of Sokkia Forensic Mapping. This highly technical system is being used on all NRT activations and has been deployed to assist State and local authorities on major crime scenes.

International Response Team

ATF's International Response Team (IRT), through an agreement with the Department of State, deploys in support of Diplomatic Security Service and foreign government requests and investigates explosive and arson incidents.

Special Agent Certified Fire Investigators

The Anti-Arson Act of 1982 gave ATF broad-based jurisdiction in arson offenses. As a result, ATF directed more resources toward arson enforcement and quickly became a leader in this area. ATF realized a need for highly trained specialists with the requisite education, experience, and training to provide expert witness testimony in the area of fire origin and cause. As a result, ATF established the Special Agent Certified Fire Investigator (SACFI) Program over 15 years ago. Today, ATF's SACFI Program is the only one of its type in Federal law enforcement and has received national and international acclaim. SACFIs provide this expertise to local, State, and Federal law enforcement and fire service organizations throughout the nation.

In FY 2002, there were 77 SACFIs in the Bureau. There are 16 SACFI candidates currently in training and

scheduled for certification in FY 2003. SACFIs are based in 36 states and provide support to the entire United States and its territories.

During calendar year 2001, they provided expert origin and cause determinations on 1,195 fires.

Special Agent Certified Explosives Specialists

The ATF Special Agent Certified Explosives Specialists (SACES) Program consists of highly trained ATF special agents who have developed an unmatched level of expertise in post-blast analysis through years of experience, and are proficient in all aspects of explosives identification, handling, instruction, demonstration, and destruction in support of ATF's Explosives Enforcement Program. They are a field division's primary resource in explosives-related matters. They provide explosives-specific technical assistance and instruction and conduct explosives investigations.

In FY 2002, there were 311 SACESs in ATF. An additional 24 were trained in FY 2002. SACESs are based in 49 states, Puerto Rico, and Guam, providing support to the entire United States and its territories. ATF also has SACESs in Canada, Mexico, and Colombia.

Fire Protection Engineers

In addition to the SACFIs, ATF has a staff of two fire protection engineers dedicated to providing more specialized technical assistance in the area of fire origin and cause analysis. They also provide technical advice and support to U.S. Attorneys, and testify as expert witnesses in the prosecution of criminal cases. In FY 2002, these engineers supported over 60 investigations. In FY 2003, the new Fire Research Laboratory in Ammdendale, MD, will be opening. ATF will increase support in this area with the addition of seven fire scientists and engineers.

Profilers

ATF has two profilers assigned to the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. The ATF profilers analyze behavior

characteristics of serial arsonists and bombers and provide investigative suggestions to case investigators. ATF agents engaged in criminal investigative analysis (profiling) have had a significant impact in many types of investigations during FY 2002. Although their emphasis is in the jurisdictional area of bombings and arsons, they have assisted in a wide range of violent crimes, including homicide, kidnapping, child abduction, and national security cases – including the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and the anthrax attacks. They have provided assistance to investigators from other countries, including Sweden (assassination of the Prime Minister), South Africa and Italy (series of bombings), and Canada (serial arson prosecution and G-8 Summit security). The profilers consulted with law enforcement investigators in over 140 cases and analyzed over 135 verbal and written statements that resulted in the identification of numerous suspects. ATF profilers authored the first empirical study of bomber characteristics and behavior and are involved in

continuing research of bombers and arsonists. They have provided training for ATF and FBI agents, and other Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement and fire investigation agencies.

Financial Investigations

Because many arson crimes involve insurance, bank, mail, and other types of fraud, these investigations often require complex forensic financial analyses. These investigations are performed by ATF's Audit Services Division, within the Office of Science and Technology.

The Office also provides comprehensive forensic science services, supporting the task forces with financial auditing services, information systems and equipment, and high-speed data communications. This includes Internet access to facilitate the research and exchange of national and international technical data and intelligence.

Program: Deny Criminals Access to Firearms

Illegal Firearms Trafficking

ATF reduces the criminal availability of firearms by identifying illegal sources of firearms and recommending prosecution of illegal firearms traffickers, thereby reducing violent crime. This program has both domestic and international components.

In future reports, ATF will provide information on its successes in reducing violations by firearms licensees determined to be the most serious offenders: those with high levels of overall violations, and unacceptable levels of inventory discrepancies and sales to prohibited individuals.

Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII)

This component of ATF's nationwide Firearms Trafficking Enforcement Program identifies and investigates illegal sources of firearms trafficked or diverted to youths and

juveniles. As of FY 2002, ATF had implemented the program in 55 cities. Two major goals of YCGII are to encourage comprehensive crime gun tracing by State and local law enforcement agencies and to provide crime gun market analyses to break the chain of illegal supply of firearms to youths.

During FY 2002, ATF provided training to local police officers and prosecutors representing each of the YCGII jurisdictions. These training sessions were held in Tampa, FL; Las Vegas, NV; and Nashville, TN.

In January 2002, YCGII, through the University of Michigan, initiated a survey to measure the effectiveness of the YCGII activities in member cities using the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI), a uniform cross-industry measure of the quality of goods and services available in the United States since 1994. The ACSI measures customer satisfaction for 170 private sector corporations and two Federal agencies (Internal Revenue Service and United States Postal Service). ATF is the first Federal law enforcement agency to participate.

The respondents to the survey comprised four or five individuals in each city familiar with YCGII, including police officers and prosecutors. ATF received an overall customer satisfaction score of 70, comparable with the private sector and Federal government-wide score of 71.

International Firearms and Explosives Trafficking

ATF is responsible for investigating the illegal movement of firearms, explosives, and ammunition in international traffic, and preventing such arms from being used throughout the world to commit acts of terrorism, subvert restrictions within other nations, and be used as commodities in organized crime and narcotics-related activities.

In conjunction with the U. S. Customs Service, ATF also participates in firearms trafficking assessments in foreign countries and training programs funded by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

ATF continues to serve as the point of contact for foreign law enforcement agencies conducting investigations involving U.S.-sourced commercial firearms. In support of foreign colleagues, ATF routinely provides information related to the manufacture, importation, technical specifications, and legal movements of firearms with a U.S. nexus.

In support of the Administration's Homeland Security efforts, ATF offices in Mexico and Canada have initiated proactive firearms and explosives trafficking strategies that focus their limited resources on defense of the U.S. against future terrorist attacks. These strategies include strengthening the already close working relationship with foreign law enforcement counterparts.

The ATF office in Bogota, Colombia, has been able to substantially upgrade the capabilities of Colombian law enforcement to respond to explosives and firearms incidents. The Colombia office has provided Colombian bomb squads with the latest in explosives safety and detection equipment, thus substantially reducing risks that the squads face.

Firearms Tracing

The National Tracing Center (NTC) Division, Falling Waters, WV, comprises the National Tracing Center Branch (NTB) and the Crime Gun Analysis Branch (CGAB).

The NTC is the only operation of its kind in the world. This facility conducts traces of firearms recovered at crime scenes and from youth for any Federal, State, local, or international law enforcement agency. The specific goal of the NTC is to increase the number of trace requests via increased electronic access to NTC information. In FY 2002, the NTC processed 240,000 crime gun traces. In addition, the NTC is the only repository for all Federal firearms licensees' (FFLs) out-of-business records where millions of records are stored.

ATF developed and implemented the Electronic Trace Submission System (ETSS). The purpose of ETSS is to aid the National Tracing Center in solving firearm-related crimes by providing trace information about a firearm in question. ETSS is currently deployed in 159 law enforcement agencies. Police departments in the YCGII cities can now electronically transmit crime gun trace requests to NTC. Currently, 50% of traces are received electronically.

The Crime Gun Analysis Branch (CGAB) provides ATF personnel and other law enforcement agencies with crime gun data specific to their geographical areas. The Branch uses crime gun data amassed by the NTC to identify illegal firearms trafficking patterns and trends throughout the world. The Branch conducts in-depth analyses using graphs and maps to provide visual effects. ATF personnel use Online LEAD, a computerized investigative tool, to identify illegal traffickers. The web-based Online LEAD software provides ATF field personnel and industry members with real-time statistical information concerning the segments of the firearms industry regulated by ATF.

During FY 2002, the Crime Gun Analysis Branch completed 3,934 assignments to include:

- Eighty-eight (88) proactive referrals made to ATF field divisions. These referrals are substantive investigative leads that are obtained using known indicators against the database to identify firearms trafficking schemes.

- FFL history or individual histories in response to 1,437 inquiries. FFL histories are routinely obtained by ATF agents and inspectors when planning or conducting compliance inspections of firearms licensees, among other reasons, to obtain further information on potential violators.
- Forty-four (44) Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping projects conducted primarily to assist ATF and local law enforcement in developing firearms enforcement strategies.
- A total 2,752 reports for 6,653 firearms entered into the Suspect Gun database, which serves as a “look-out” for firearms that will most likely be trafficked and recovered in crimes.

Stolen Firearms

As a significant component of the Firearms Trafficking Program, this program seeks to reduce thefts of firearms from Federal firearms licensees and interstate carriers transporting firearms. This is accomplished through collecting and analyzing firearm licensee and interstate carrier theft information, and providing investigative leads to special agents and inspectors. All of these theft reports from licensed dealers and from interstate shipments and all associated recoveries were provided to ATF field offices for their consideration in opening criminal investigations. During FY 2002, ATF received 2,040 reports from Federal firearms licensees, accounting for the loss of 11,868 firearms. Interstate theft carriers made 397 reports resulting in the loss of 1,141 firearms.

Program: Remove Violent Offenders From Our Communities

This program involves projects and services to investigate, arrest, and recommend for prosecution prohibited possessors of firearms and criminals who use explosives.

Armed Violent Criminal Apprehension Program

This program uses the 1968 Gun Control Act, as amended, to investigate armed career criminals, armed drug traffickers, and other individuals who are prohibited from possessing firearms. Many of the defendants receive mandatory enhanced sentencing under the Armed Career Criminal Act of not less than 15 years in prison. Further, ATF’s violent crime coordinators pursue additional information to determine where these violators obtain their weapons and whether they have committed previous criminal acts with them. ATF agents may then be able to initiate investigations under the Illegal Firearms Trafficking Enforcement Program to prevent additional firearms from being illegally diverted. These complementary efforts strive to reduce violent crime across the nation.

ATF also participates in numerous task forces with Federal, State, and local agencies, and supports intensive prosecution efforts such as Project Exile.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) Program

In the NIBIN Program, ATF deploys state-of-the-art equipment, known as the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS), to State and local NIBIN partner agencies. Agency users enter incoming firearms evidence into the system, and then search it against the database of previously entered evidence to find links to previous crimes. When a similar piece of evidence is discovered, firearms examiners use the original evidence for comparison to determine a match. By minimizing the number of comparisons that firearms examiners must make before finding a match, NIBIN maximizes firearms examiner resources. The system searches the entire firearms database in a matter of minutes. These quick searches provide detectives with significant investigative leads, some of which would be available by no other means.

By the end of calendar year 2002, ATF expects to have completed its nationwide network, consisting of more than 200 IBIS sites. Nearly 80 % of the equipment has been installed.

The ATF NIBIN Program office is partnering with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to develop a customer survey for the NIBIN Program. ATF will solicit information about all areas of the program, which will be used to create policies and procedures to ensure the effectiveness of the program. The expectation is to begin surveying the partner agencies in the first quarter of FY 2003.

In addition, the ATF NIBIN Program office has selected specific users from State and local partner agencies to serve as members of a "Users Congress." This advisory board will recommend policy, upgrades in future editions of IBIS software, and operating standards for laboratories participating in the NIBIN Program. The first meeting is scheduled for November 2002.

Brady/NICS Investigations

ATF is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA), which include the Brady Act amendments and provisions for the establishment of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). All Federal firearms licensees must directly contact NICS, which is administered by the FBI, or a State point of contact, which conducts a similar background check prior to the transfer of a firearm to unlicensed individuals.

All referrals to ATF as a result of NICS denials are reviewed for disposition. ATF has made the investigation of felons, domestic violence violators, non-immigrant aliens, and other prohibited individuals who attempt to illegally obtain firearms a top priority. The highest categories of referrals are domestic violence offenders, individuals under prohibitive restraining orders, violent felons, and serious drug offenders.

Program: Prevent Violence Through Community Outreach

This program focuses on community efforts designed to encourage and participate in the prevention of violence.

G.R.E.A.T. Program

The Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program is a prevention program that seeks to deter students from gang activities and provides them with the necessary life skills to resist violence and gang pressure. The mission of the G.R.E.A.T. Program is to provide classroom instruction for school children and a wide range of community-based activities that result in the necessary life skills, a sense of competency, usefulness, and personal empowerment needed to avoid involvement in youth violence and criminal activity.

In FY 2002, ATF provided funding to 225 different agencies to support their participation in the G.R.E.A.T. Program. The program provided 900 officers with recertification training in the new curriculum, and 678 officers in G.R.E.A.T. Officer Training (GOT). Over 1,800 agencies have 5,669 officers certified to teach the program. During FY 2002, G.R.E.A.T. officers nationwide taught

approximately 344,000 school children. Since the program began in 1992, over 3 million children have been taught.

During FY 2002, ATF continued to fund its five regional training partners in LaCrosse, WI; Phoenix, AZ; Orange County, FL; Portland, OR; and Philadelphia, PA. They conducted 41 weeks of G.R.E.A.T. Officer Training programs, including two remote trainings each in New York, Florida, Colorado, Massachusetts, Illinois, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Dakota, North Carolina, Texas, and Louisiana. In August 2002, ATF switched over to the enhanced curriculum for the G.R.E.A.T. Program. The new curriculum was released at the 2nd Annual G.R.E.A.T.

Officers' conference, and the program has been focusing its efforts on retraining G.R.E.A.T. Officers.

In a longitudinal study of the G.R.E.A.T. Program by the National Institute of Justice, in cooperation with ATF, program participants reported more negative views about gangs, more favorable attitudes toward the police, more peers involved in pro-social activities, lower levels of victimization, and lower levels of involvement in risk-seeking behaviors. The full National Institute of Justice evaluation will be published in late 2002.