CITY OF OAKLAND

AGENDA REPORT

TO: Sabrina B. Landreth
City Administrator

FROM: David E. Downing
Assistant Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Informational Report on Gun Tracing

DATE: February 17, 2017

City Administrator Approval

Date 3/1/17

RECOMMENDATION

Staff Recommends That The City Council Receive This Informational Report And Update From The Oakland Police Department (OPD) Criminal Investigations Division (CID) Regarding Gun Tracing, From January 2015 Through December 2016, As Well As An Update On The Use Of One Million Dollars ($1M) Allocated To Gun Tracing In The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-17 Budget.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides gun tracing data for 2015 and 2016. The report explains how OPD used the United States Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) eTrace system to trace firearms. Data listed in this report (***Attachment A***) includes data on firearms found in Oakland, by firearm type and the type of crime or incident in which the firearms were found. This report also includes data on the main locations from which firearms found in Oakland were first sold. Additionally, this report provides an update on OPD's use of the $1 million ($1M) in gun-tracing funds from the Oakland Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-17 Approved Policy Budget. Finally, this report provides information on regional gun-tracing efforts as well as gun-tracing technology innovations.

BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Tracing Center (NTC) defines gun tracing or firearms tracing as "the systematic tracking of the movement of a firearms recovered by law enforcement officials from its first sale by the manufacturer or importer through the distribution chain (wholesaler/retailer) to the first retail purchaser." ATF/NTC also explains that comprehensive tracing includes the "routine tracing of every crime gun recovered within a geographic area or specific law enforcement jurisdiction." [1]

"eTrace" is an ATF-managed paperless firearm trace submission system that provides access to gun purchase records from U.S. dealers. eTrace is not a database with data on all legal gun sales. ATF employees review gun purchase records (paper, microfiche or electronic) and send

[1] https://www.atf.gov/firearms/national-tracing-center

information to the requesting agency, such as OPD, which uses the system for gun-tracing. ATF/NTC is the only organization authorized by the U.S. Congress to trace U.S. and foreign-manufactured firearms for International, Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. The OPD CID Weapons Charging Detail uses eTrace to locate data on guns found in Oakland.

Apart from the eTrace system, OPD also uses ATF's Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) to compare ballistic evidence. Firearm examiners enter scanned images of cartridges cases into the ATF National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) automated ballistic imaging system. This system uses computer algorithms to analyze images of cartridge case signatures and aids in providing matches at a greatly accelerated rate. Note: (OPD's firearms examiners must still use the IBIS imaging equipment and microscopes to determine matches).

OPD uses the eTrace system to track purchasing information about guns that end up on Oakland streets. OPD uses the NIBIN database to provide information on the guns themselves (e.g. whether they were used in other crimes or are connected to other events).

Staff presented a report titled, "Guns Recovered and Traced," to the Public Safety Committee on June 11, 2013. This report provided 2011 data on the 30,364 guns recovered and traced within California. Specifically, this report provided data on:

- The top 15 U.S. states where guns found in Oakland were first sold.
- Time to Crime (time from original purchase date to use in a crime).
- Top California Recovery Cities (where guns are discovered in CA).

That report also separately provided additional data for the period of February 1, 2012 to June 30, 2012, due to a special collaboration between OPD and ATF related to support for Oakland's Ceasefire efforts. This additional data includes the "Top Categories Reported on Firearm Traces" (types of crime in which a gun was used).

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-2017 Adopted Policy Budget allocated one million dollars ($1M) over two years for "Special Investigations to reduce gun violence and illegal gun dealing." In the report titled, "Implementation of $1M Gun Tracing Allocation in FY 2015-2017 Budget," dated September 22, 2015, and presented to the Public Safety Committee on October 27, 2015, OPD detailed its plan for allocating this $1M in funding support for gun tracing. The report explained that OPD planned to use the money for personnel hiring (Records Specialist and Crime Analysts) and technology (laser scanning technology and computer costs).

ANALYSIS AND POLICY ALTERNATIVES

OPD's Criminal Investigations Division (CID) is providing the following information on guns used in crimes in Oakland, to provide the City Council and the public with updated information. ***Attachment A*** to this report provides data from ATF on firearms recovered and traced by OPD. This report also provides an update on CID's use of the $1M in funding from the FY 2015-17 budget to support gun tracing related staffing and technology.

OPD's Use of the $1M Funding Allocation from the FY 2015-17 Budget - Technology

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-2017 Adopted Policy Budget allocated one million dollars ($1M) over two years for "Special Investigations to reduce gun violence & illegal gun dealing." In the report titled, "Implementation of $1M Gun Tracing Allocation in FY 2015-2017 Budget," dated September 22, 2015, OPD presented its spending plan for the funds (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: OPD's Use of the $1M Funding Allocation from the FY 2015-17 Budget – Technology

Item	Quantity	Amount per Unit	Total
Gun Microscope cameras (3) and related equipment	1	$22,119.58	$22,119.58
Gun Laser Scanner	1	$145,155.25	$145,155.25
Computer Stations	3	$1,300.00	$3,900.00
DIT Support for Automating Gun Cards with TBD Process	1	$50,000.00	$50,000.00
Technology Total			**$221,174.83**

After the Public Safety Committee received the report on October 27, 2015, OPD then brought forward a plan to purchase a Forensic 3-D Laser Scanner[2], which the City Council approved through Resolution No. 85991 C.M.S. on January 13, 2016. CID's gun tracing unit within the Crime Laboratory has since been able to more effectively process numerous firearm-related crime scenes.

CID has been able to use the Leica Scan Station 3-D Laser Scanner at many homicide scenes as well as at several fatal traffic accidents. The end product provides a level of detail that is useful for investigators and later in court. The finished product can often be viewed in 2D or 3D. Photos can also be attached to the diagram so that the investigator can click on an evidence item and see the photo that was taken of it. Additionally the laser scanner allows for much quicker crime scene recording than previous processes involving measuring tape, rods and careful trajectory analysis. This technology allows officers and Police Service Technicians (PST) to process crime scenes much more quickly.

Table 2 shows several technology additions that OPD plans purchase with use of remaining funds, as described here:

1. Argus Computer ($144,000) – OPD's helicopter needs a computer to be able to provide better communications, such as receiving Shotspotter gunshot notifications. The helicopter currently cannot receive these digital communications.
2. Crime Lab Terminal (Matchpoint) ($60,000) - for linkage to gun-casings – OPD's crime lab currently has one Matchpoint computer terminal, which is used to link gun-casings to other gun-casings and guns recovered locally. OPD currently has one terminal, which is

[2] The Leica ScanStation P40 and related equipment described in the September 22, 2015 report

shared between three gun tracing Forensic Analysts. A second Matchpoint computer terminal will allow these three analysts to much more effectively follow-up on gun-shooting investigations by matching gun-casings to guns which helps CID match guns to crimes.

3. FBI CID Interview Room Buildout ($40,000) – In the report titled, "Citizens Options for Public Safety Grant FY16-17," dated October 13, 2016, OPD reported on its plan to purchase a new Investigation Room Video Recording System for CID. OPD has since discovered that physical changes must be made to rooms in the police administration building (such as soundproofing) to support the recording system.
4. Shotspotter-Connected Cameras ($20,000) – OPD wishes to explore new camera systems that connect to Shotspotter cameras to provide surveillance images at the exact locations of gunshots recorded by the Shotspotter system. OPD hopes to purchase four or more of these camera systems to pilot their use and effectiveness[3].
5. Ceasefire Monitors and Computers ($10,000) – OPD will purchase additional computers and monitors for officers to support gun-crime investigations in support of the Ceasefire Program.
6. Gun Laser Scanner Software Upgrade ($10,000) - OPD's gun laser scanner (explained in detail on page 3) is in need of software upgrades. The $10,000 will also cover training costs for CID personnel assigned to crime scene investigations where the scanner is often used.

Table 2: $1M Gun Tracing Allocation Revised Spending Plan

Item	Individual Number	Year 1 Cost	Year 2 Cost	Total	Amended Spending Plan
Police Records Specialist	$84,811	$42,405	$84,811	$127,216	**$83,294**
Crime Analyst	$116,478	$58,239	$232,956	$291,195	**$373,896**
Shotspotter Response Overtime		$175,000	$185,000	$360,000	**$92,000**
Personnel Total		**$275,644**	**$502,767**	$778,411	**$549,190**
Gun Microscope cameras (3) and related equipment	$22,119.58	$22,119.58	$0	$22,119.58	**$0**
Gun Laser Scanner	$145,155.25	$145,155.25	$0	$145,155.25	**$118,000**
Computer Stations	$1,300.00	$3,900.00	$0	$3,900.00	**$0**
DIT Support for Automating Gun Cards with TBD Process	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$0	$50,000.00	**$0**
Technology Total		$221,174.83	$0	$221,174.83	**$118,000**
Total Allocated (Original Spending Plan)		**$496,819.21**	**$502,766.92**	**$999,586.13**	**$667,190**

[3] OPD will bring Shotspotter-connected cameras for review by the Oakland Privacy Commission before implementing their use.

Item	Individual Number	Year 1 Cost	Year 2 Cost	Total	Amended Spending Plan
Additional Gun Tracing Strategy Uses - Personnel					
Shotspotter Response Overtime			$25,000	$25,000	**$25,000**
Overtime for Weapons Detail Investigations			$23,741	$23,741	**$23,741**
Additional Personnel Total					**$48,741**
Additional Gun Tracing Strategy Uses - Technology					
ARGUS Computer	$144,000	$0	$144,000	$144,000	$144,000
Crime Lab Terminal (Matchpoint) for linkage to gun-casings	$60,000		$60,000	$60,000	$60,000
FBI CID Interview Room Buildout	$40,000		$40,000	$40,000	$40,000
Technology in support of Shotspotter (pole cameras)	$5,000	$0	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000
West Oakland Ceasefire Support: Monitors, computers	TBD	$0	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
CID/crime scene laser scanner software upgrade and training	$10,000		$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Additional Technology Total					$284,000
Total Additional Gun Tracing (Personnel + Technology)					**$332,741**
Grand Total		**$0**	**$140,000**	**$140,000**	**$999,931**

OPD's Use of the $1M Funding Allocation from the FY 2015-17 Budget - Personnel

The OPD plan for the one-time $1M allocation from the September 22, 2015 report detailed a plan to hire one limited duration Police Records Specialist (PRS) and two limited duration Crime Analysts (Table 3 below). The plan for the PRS was to be assigned to CID to directly support the Weapons Charging Unit with running eTrace queries on firearms. The plan for the two limited duration Crime Analysts were to support CID's Crime Analysis Unit, which supports CID globally (the September 22, 2015 report provides detail on the crime analysis plans). OPD chose to use the $1M in gun tracing funds to hire limited duration employees because the one-time gun tracing funds could not be used to add permanent positions. OPD and the City's Department of Human Resources and Management (DRHM) advertised these limited duration positions in early 2016. The Crime Analyst positions were advertised on via a local / regional

crime analyst association, a state association, and on the International Crime Analysts Association site (in addition to the normal DHRM advertising on the City's NEOgov job website). The PRS position was filled with a new employee who started on June 18, 2016. The PRS worked directly with the Ceasefire Analyst in the Crime Analysis Section, maintaining a matrix of shell casing matches, using the IBIS (Integrated Ballistic Identification System) and NIBIN (National Integrated Ballistic Information Network) systems, which helped the analyst triage the most important matches. In the matrix, she gathered important information about the cases and people associated with the traces, letting the Ceasefire Analyst provide better and more-informed products on more traces. This person has recently transferred to become a full-time permanent employee with OPD's Records Division; the limited-duration PRS position is no longer filled.

Table 3: OPD's Use of the $1M Funding Allocation from the FY 2015-17 Budget - Personnel Costs (based on hiring half-way through FY 2015-2016)

Item	Amount	Per Unit / Position	Year 1 Cost	Year 2 Cost	Total
Police Records Specialist (PRS)	1	$84,810.62	$42,405.31	$84,810.62	$212,026.55
Crime Analyst	2	$116,478.14	$58,239.07	$232,956.30	$407,673.51
Overtime			$175,000.00	$185,000.00	$360,000.00
Personnel Total			**$275,644.40**	**$502,766.92**	**$778,411.30**

12 people applied for the two limited duration Crime Analyst positions. OPD and DHRM informed applicants at each stage of the application process that these positions have limited-durations – not permanent full-time positions. One of the 12 applicants continued with the process and was offered a position; the analyst began working for OPD in the Criminal Investigations Division (CID) on February 14, 2017. OPD found that few qualified candidates chose to apply for these limited-duration positions. The PRS positions are somewhat easier to fill because employees can transfer to other permanent PRS positions in the Records Division. Therefore OPD does not need to advertise the PRS as a limited duration employee. Regionally, fewer employment opportunities exist for Crime Analysts, and getting the two years seated experience required to be an OPD crime analyst is difficult to obtain. Current seated analysts in full-time positions with the necessary experience were not willing to risk a limited duration position when they were already employed in a full-time, ongoing capacity at another agency. However, OPD will continue to use all available resources to employ a second Crime Analyst position in alignment with the original $1M Funding Allocation Plan.

The September 22, 2015 report also explained that OPD would use part of the $1M allocation to support overtime staff costs related to illegal firearms operations. The report explained that OPD would assign more staff during times where more gun shots occur in Oakland in areas supported by the City's Shotspotter program. Since 2006, OPD has used the ShotSpotter system to detect and locate gunfire in the City of Oakland. The Shotspotter system provides gunshot notifications to OPD through the use of sensitive acoustical microphones in specific high-crime areas. OPD receives real-time access to maps of shooting locations and gunshot audio with precise shooting location data. The system also provides OPD with data that can be

used to reach out to neighbors in areas where shots are being fired. The mission behind OPD's Shotspotter program is to reduce violent crime and incidents of indiscriminate gunfire.

Shotspotter gunshot notifications are considered Priority-One calls when received by OPD's Communications (dispatch) Section. Priority-One calls always take priority over other calls where there is less risk of imminent danger to people. In fact, all patrol vehicles have the Shotspotter application integrated into the patrol vehicle computers, and thus can respond to gunshot notifications before being dispatched by Communications.

The gun tracing budget allocation plan called for $175,000 to be spent on related overtime in FY 2015-16 and $185,000 in FY 2016-17. This plan was designed to support of OPD's overall violent crime reduction efforts and strategies, by allowing additional time for Shotspotter responses and post gunshot follow-up operations. As officers respond to Shotspotter notifications, they look to: 1) gather evidence (casings, bullets, firearms, and/or video); 2) apprehend and arrest those responsible for gunfire; 3) conduct thorough follow-up canvasses; 4) coordinate with outside agencies to assist with preliminary and follow-up investigations; 5) prepare an after-action report which contains data necessary for intelligence development; and 6) develop and disseminate intelligence associated with gunfire. These tasks support OPD in its Shotspotter program mission. These tasks also let the communities directly impacted by gunfire know that OPD values their quality of life and that OPD wants to collaborate on intelligence gathering.

A Shotspotter activation response operation requires several officers to ensure officer safety. In 2016, OPD conducted 22 Shotspotter activation response operations at a total cost $92,000. OPD leadership decided to pause additional Shotspotter response operations temporarily to evaluate its effectiveness (OPD never discontinued treating each Shotspotter notification as a Priority-One call). OPD now plans to continue with using limited overtime to continue the extensive Shotspotter gunshot notification response, and plans to use an additional $25,000 for Shotspotter response overtime (see *Table 3*).

The original September 22, 2015 $1M in Gun Tracing report explained how CID personnel use the eTrace system to trace guns. CID also has some capacity locally to trace guns when discovered during investigations. Currently there is only one officer assigned full-time to the Weapons Detail Unit in CID. OPD plans to use $23,741 to support overtime costs to provide some additional support to this important CID unit.

Protocols for Securing OPD Firearms

OPD is committed to ensuring that each department-issued firearm is efficiently tracked using modern identification systems – and continuing to improve upon past identification protocols. In 2010, OPD began a thorough audit of all department-issued firearms as part of this process to implement better security and oversight. The audit revealed that there were 300 firearms unaccounted for from the late 1970s through 2010. It is doubtful that these firearms are or were ever missing; a lack of an established record-keeping method and changes in weapon registration protocol are responsible for the apparent inventory discrepancy. In 2010, OPD created a tracking system for Department-owned firearms. By 2011, a complete reconciliation had been performed, despite a rudimentary database and tracking method. Tracking methods

have since evolved, and last year all firearms inventory data was migrated to an established database application.

OPD is currently tracking every firearm and has done so for several years. Each firearm has a serial number that is recorded by OPD. Firearms that are issued to individual officers are checked on an annual basis by OPD Firearms Instructors when officers complete range proficiency training. Firearms not issued to an individual officer are maintained in secured caged locations in the Police Administration Building (PAB) and the Eastmont Sub-Station and are audited quarterly to ensure that no firearms are missing.

Technology Advances and Gun Tracing

Gun safety advocates are looking at technology as well as tracing efforts to reduce gun violence. Biometrics is one type of technology that is being researched through by different technology organizations. The basic concept is that a firearm can only be used by one individual, usually through fingerprint recognition or other type of biometric. Other technology concepts involve using radio frequency identification device (RFID) system to match a gun with bracelet or other object so that the firearm's use is restricted to the owner. If the gun is lost or stolen, no one else will be able to use the gun due to a lack of matching identification; therefore the gun would not be used illegally. The Smart Tech Challenges Foundation[4], based in San Francisco since being found in 2013, is focused on fostering innovation in firearm safety. The Smart Tech for Firearms Challenge granted $1 million to innovators from around the globe developing user-authentication features for firearms.

Ballistic identification systems require gun manufacturers to test-fire the firearms they produce and store images left on the cartridge cases in a database; law enforcement can later determine whether a particular gun fired a particular cartridge, likely from the ATF eTrace system, should this system be implemented in the future. Microstamping is an even newer technology. Microstamping uses lasers to make precise, microscopic engravings on the internal mechanisms of a semiautomatic pistol; when fired, such a gun produces an alpha-numeric code identifying the gun's make, model and serial number upon the cartridge. The Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, also based in San Francisco, provides detailed information about these technologies[5].

U.S. Representative Carolyn Maloney introduced H.R.2613, the Handgun Trigger Safety Act, on June 2, 2015. This legislation would require the Director of the National Institute of Justice to make one-year grants to qualified entities to develop technology for personalized handguns. The bill also would prohibits any person: (1) beginning 5 years after enactment of this Act, from manufacturing in the United States a handgun that is not a personalized handgun; or (2) beginning 10 years after enactment of the Act, from distributing in commerce any handgun that is not a personalized handgun or a retrofitted personalized handgun. On June 16, 2015, the bill was referred to the U.S. Congressional Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations, which is the latest action as of the time of this report.

[4] https://smarttechfoundation.org
[5] http://smartgunlaws.org/gun-laws/policy-areas/investigating-gun-crimes/microstamping-ballistics

PUBLIC OUTREACH / INTEREST

The local chapter of the Brady Campaign To End Gun Violence was consulted in the preparation of this report.

COORDINATION

No interdepartmental coordination was required in the drafting of this informational report.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no additional fiscal impact associated with this report because the $1M in gun-tracing related spending discussed here in this report was already allocated to OPD gun tracing in the FY 2015-17 approved budget.

SUSTAINABLE OPPORTUNITIES

Economic: There are no economic opportunities associated with this report.

Environmental: There are no environmental opportunities associated with this report.

Social Equity: All residents and visitors benefit from policing efforts to restrict the flow of illegal guns and gun crimes in Oakland.

ACTION REQUESTED OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Staff Recommends That The City Council Receive This Informational Report And Update From The Oakland Police Department (OPD) Criminal Investigations Division (CID) Regarding Gun Tracing, From January 2015 Through December 2016, As Well As An Update On The Use Of One Million Dollars ($1M) Allocated To Gun Tracing In The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-17 Budget.

For questions regarding this report, please contact Lieutenant Brandon Wehrly at (510) 238-3209.

Respectfully submitted,

David E. Downing
Assistant Chief of Police
Oakland Police Department

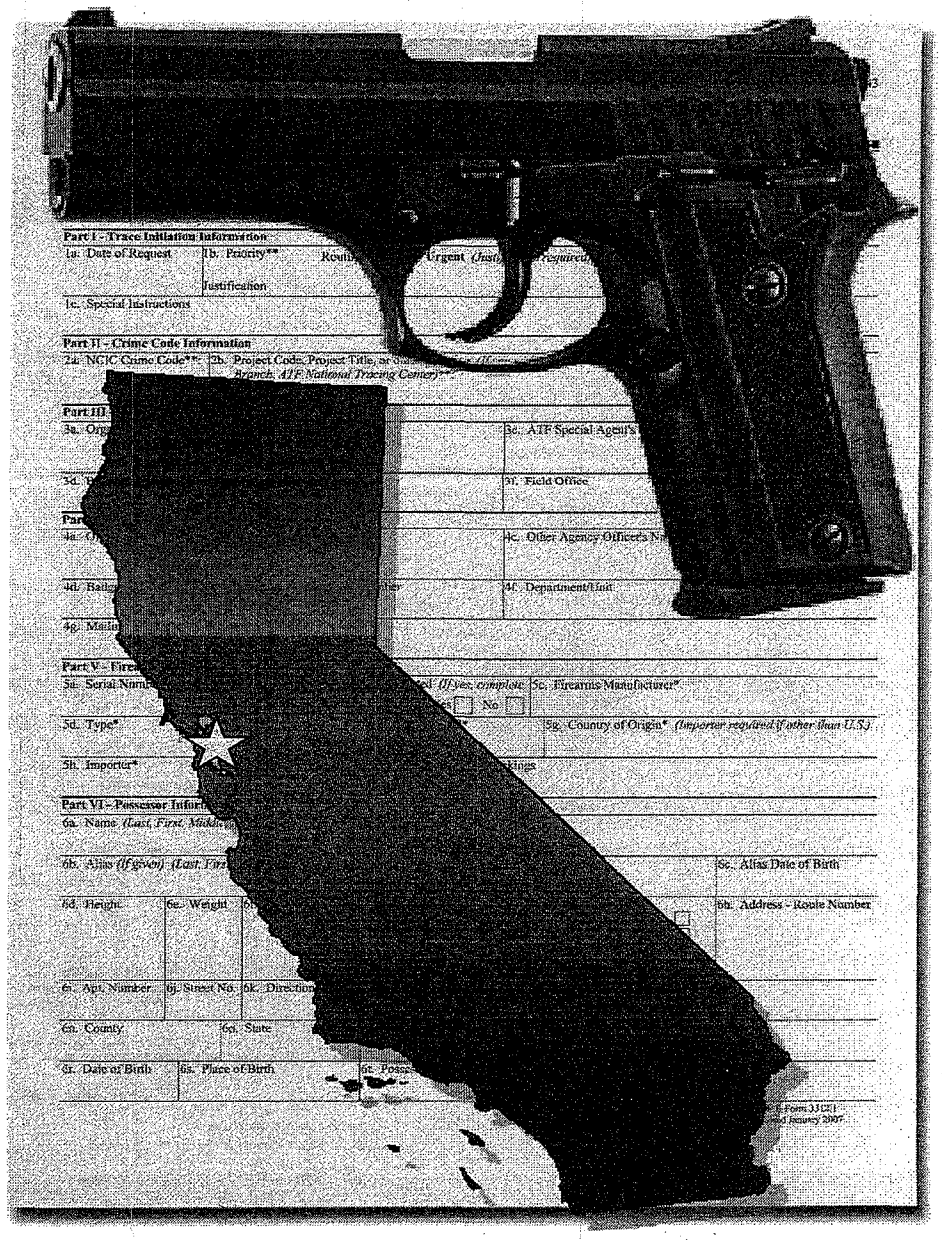
Reviewed by:
Acting Captain Roland Holmgren,
OPD, Criminal Investigations Division

Brandon Wehrly, Lieutenant
OPD, Criminal Investigations Division, Burglary Unit

Prepared by:
Bruce Stoffmacher, Legislation Manager
OPD, Research and Planning, OCOP

Attachments (***1***):
A: Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and explosives, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information Oakland Police Department 2015-2016 Gun Tracing Data

VCAB #172072



Oakland Police Department

Department of Justice

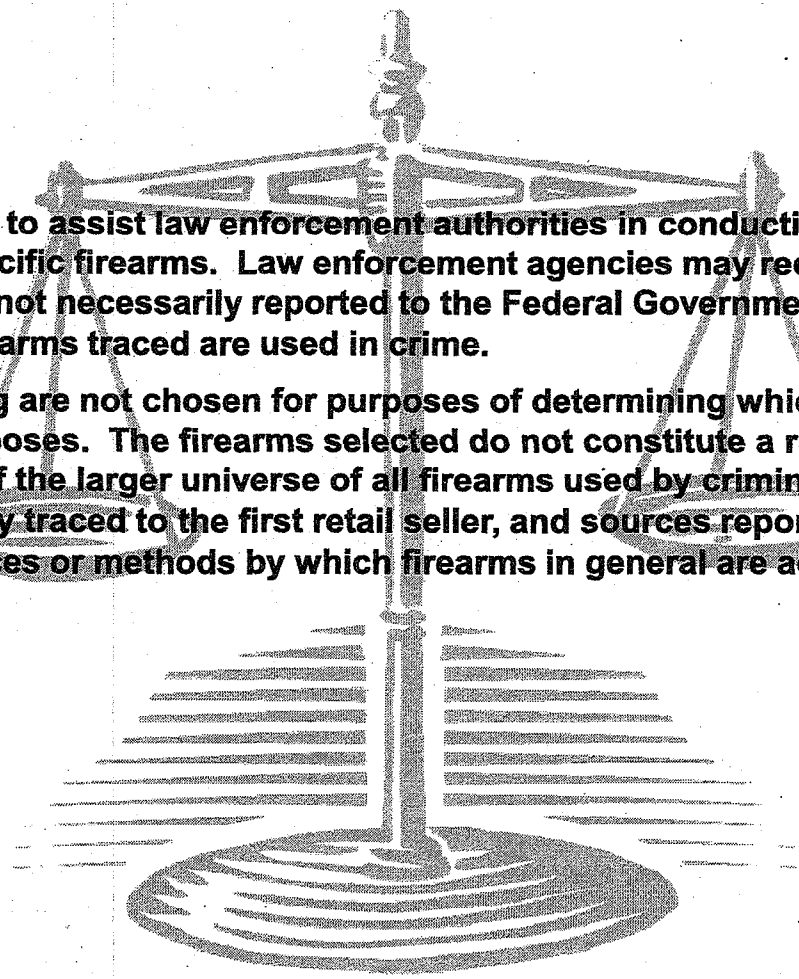
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information
Criminal Intelligence Division
Violent Crime Analysis Branch
Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2016

Attachment A

ATF Firearms Trace Data Disclaimer



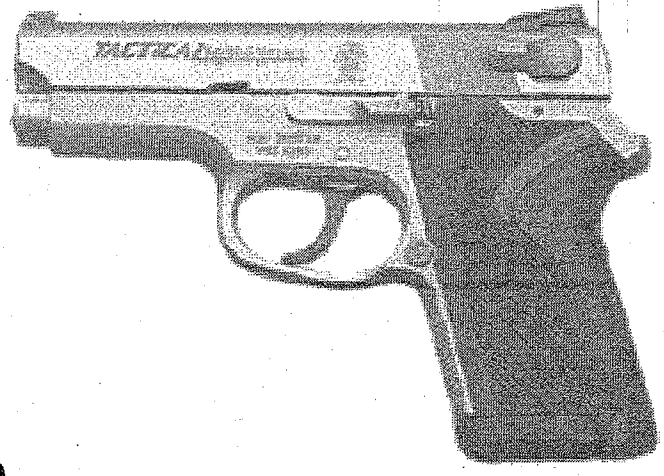
(1) Firearm traces are designed to assist law enforcement authorities in conducting investigations by tracking the sale and possession of specific firearms. Law enforcement agencies may request firearms traces for any reason, and those reasons are not necessarily reported to the Federal Government. Not all firearms used in crime are traced and not all firearms traced are used in crime.

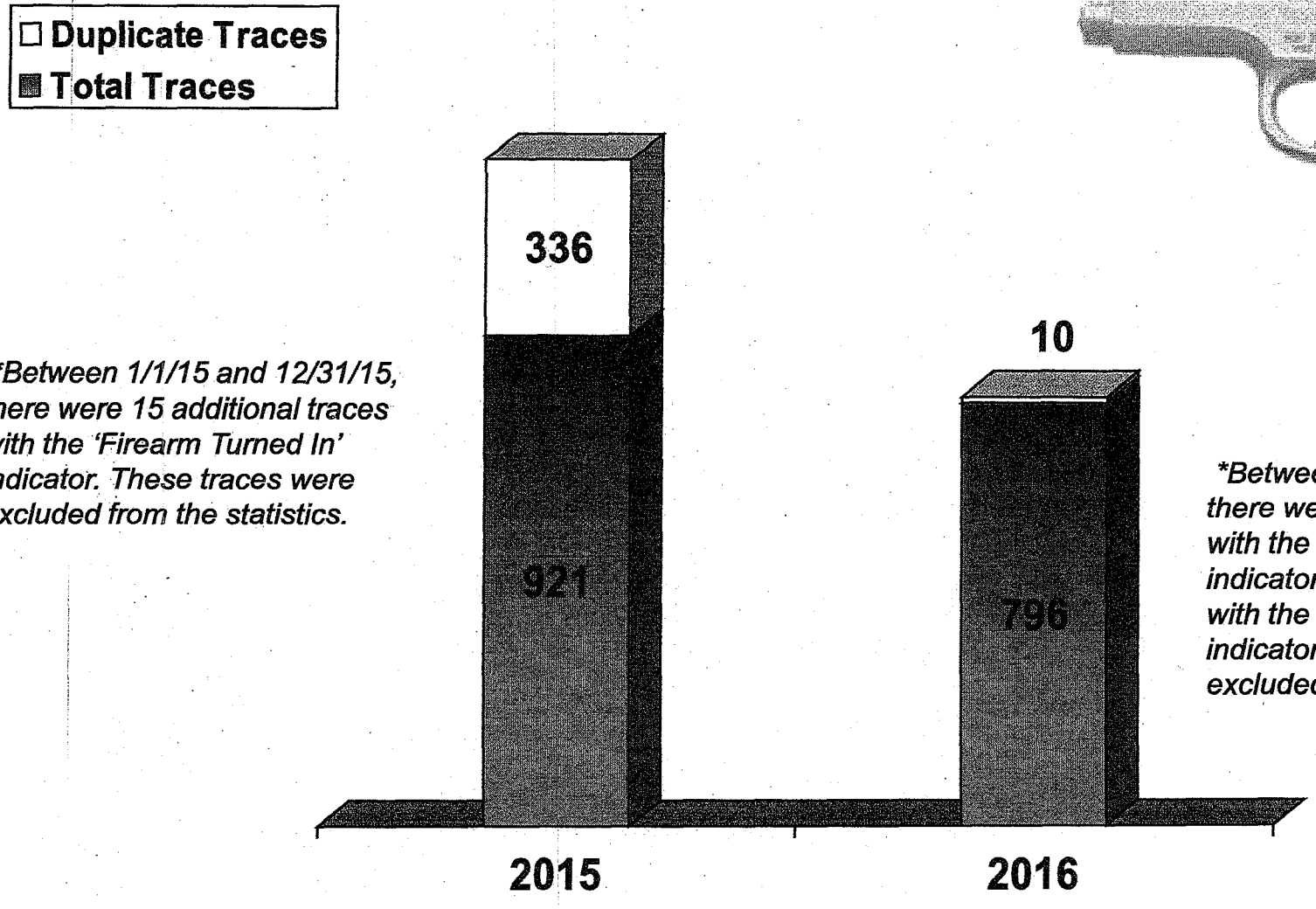
(2) Firearms selected for tracing are not chosen for purposes of determining which types, makes or models of firearms are used for illicit purposes. The firearms selected do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or any subset of that universe. Firearms are normally traced to the first retail seller, and sources reported for firearms traced do not necessarily represent the sources or methods by which firearms in general are acquired for use in crime.

Law Enforcement Sensitive

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Intelligence Division, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Total Number of Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department





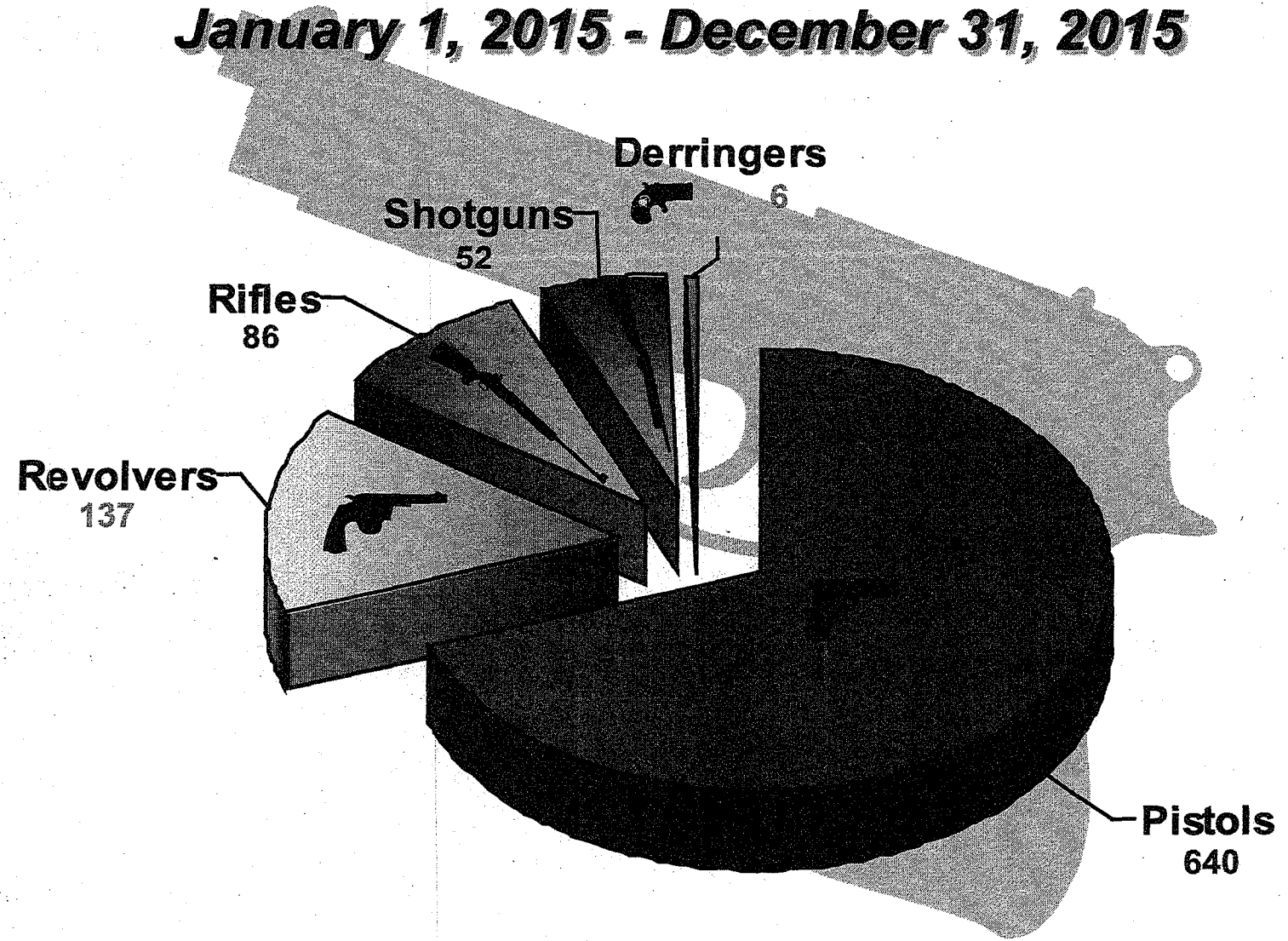
**Between 1/1/15 and 12/31/15, there were 15 additional traces with the 'Firearm Turned In' indicator. These traces were excluded from the statistics.*

**Between 1/1/16 and 12/31/16, there were 28 additional traces with the 'Firearm Turned In' indicator and 2 additional traces with the 'Firearm Not recovered' indicator. These traces were excluded from the statistics.*

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Intelligence Division, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Firearm Types Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

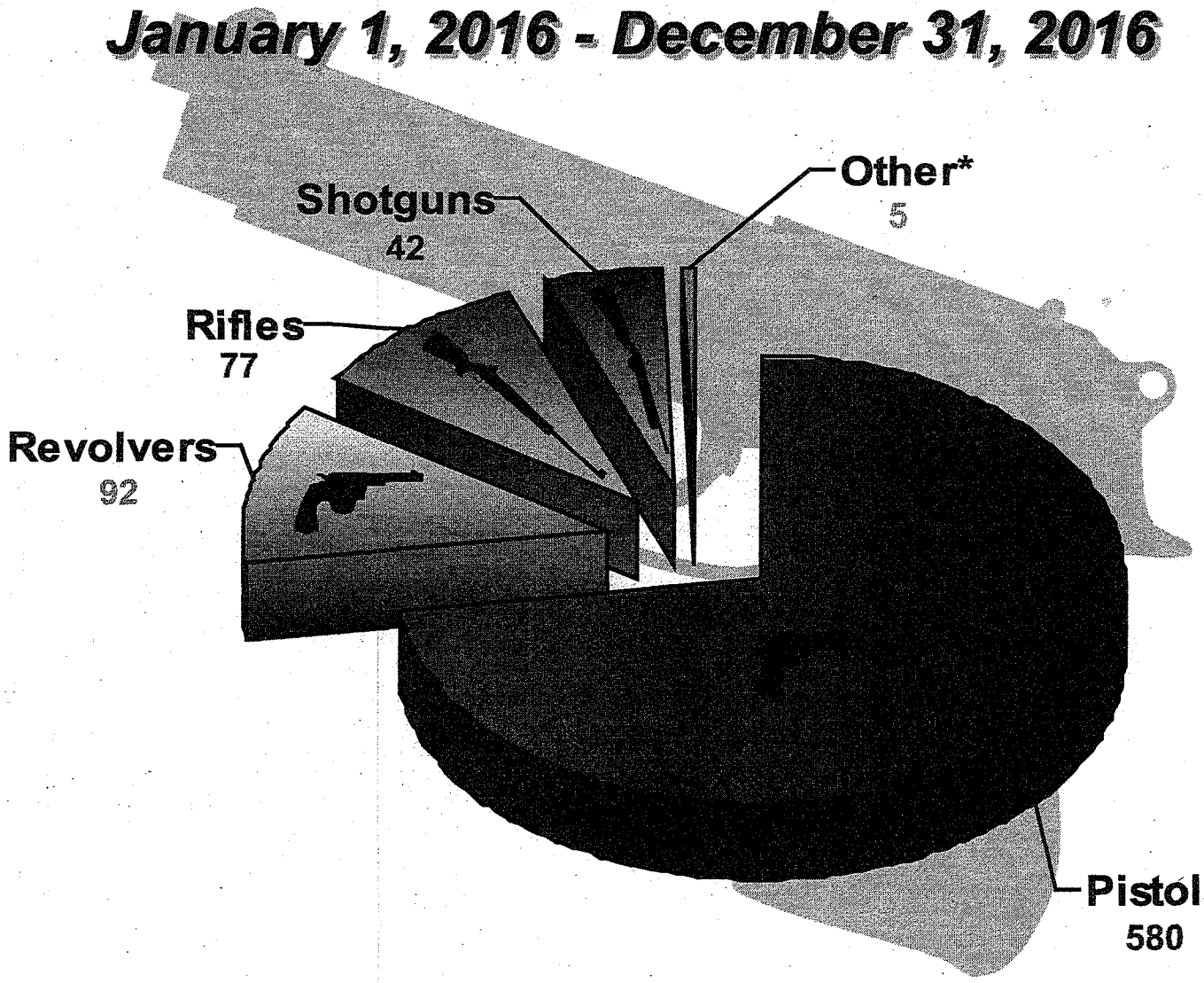
January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015



Law Enforcement Sensitive

Firearm Types Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016



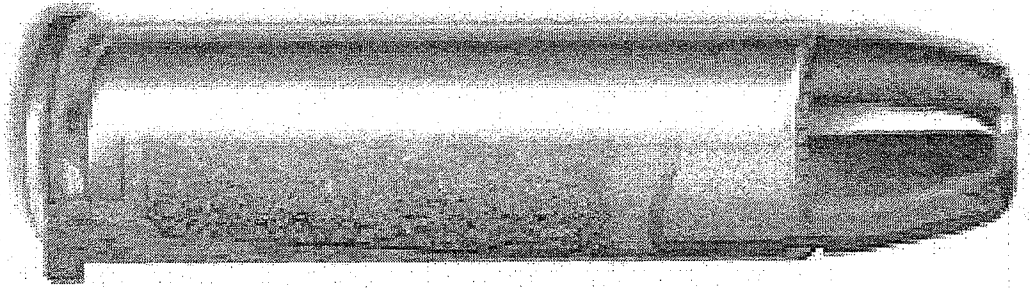
**Other includes Derringers, Receivers/Frames and a Machinegun.*

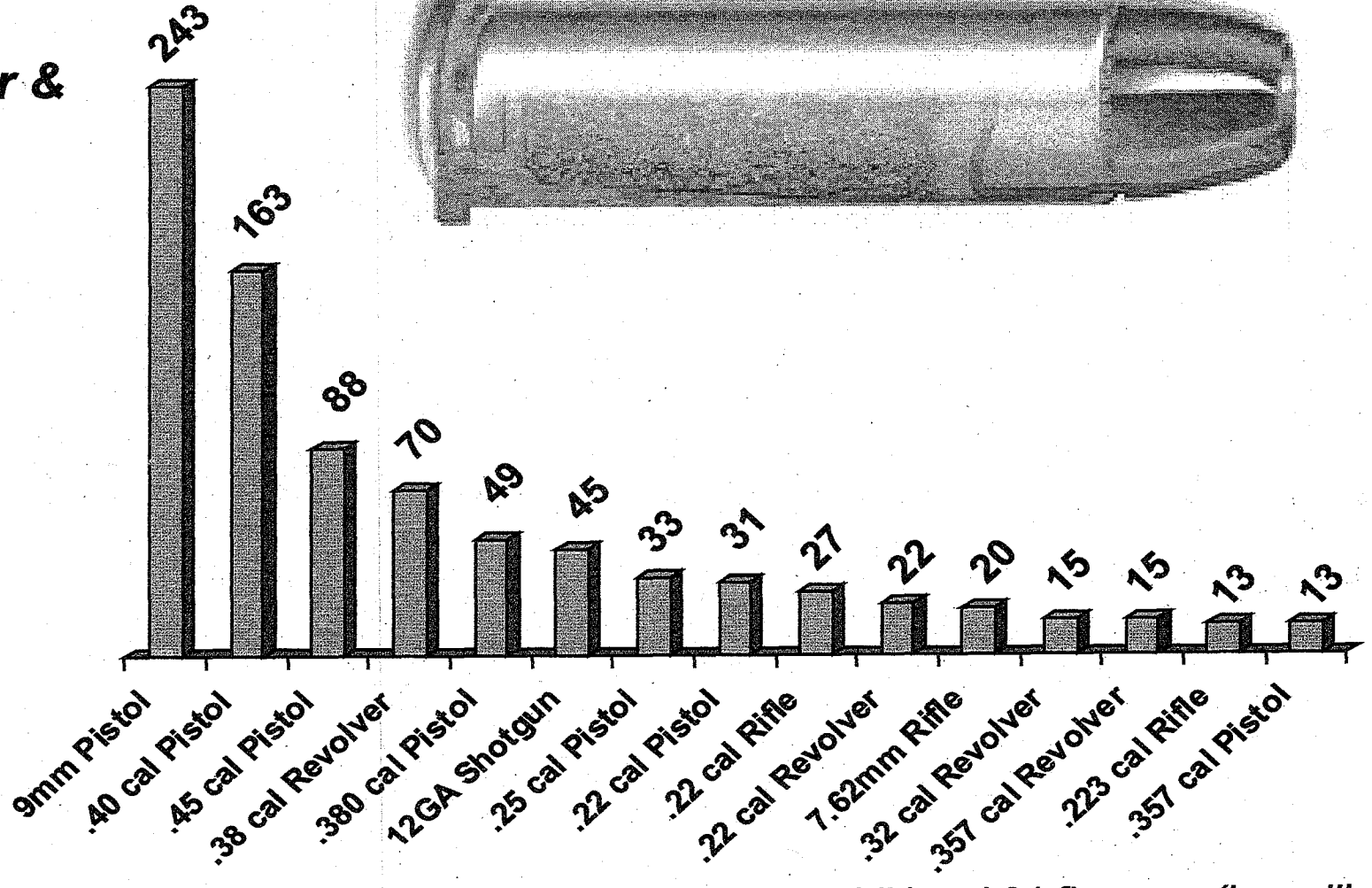
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Intelligence Division, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Top Calibers Reported on Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

By Caliber & Type



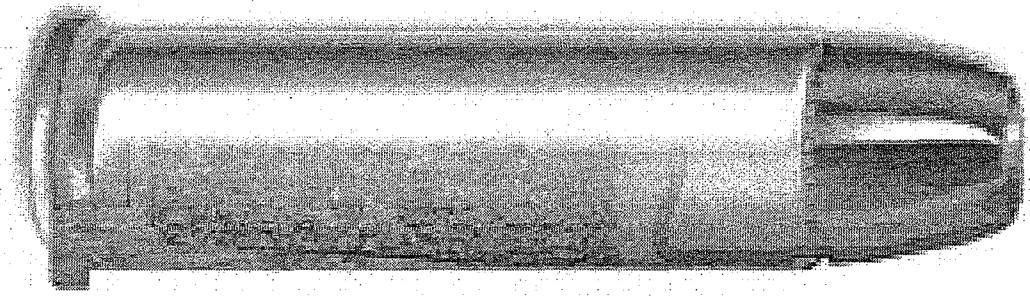


NOTE: *An additional 31 firearms (by caliber & type) accounted for 74 other traces.*

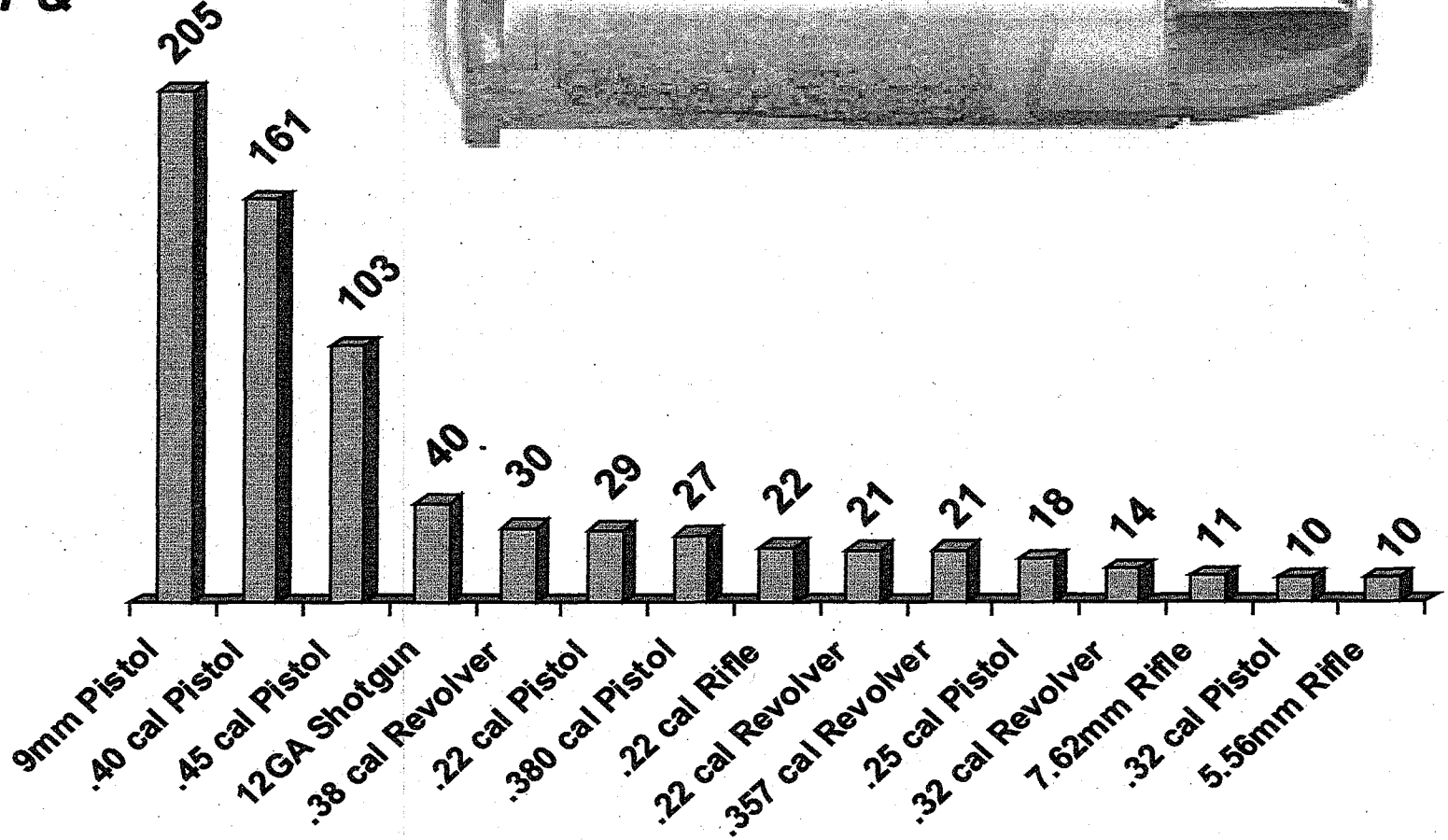
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Intelligence Division, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Top Calibers Reported on Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016



By Caliber & Type



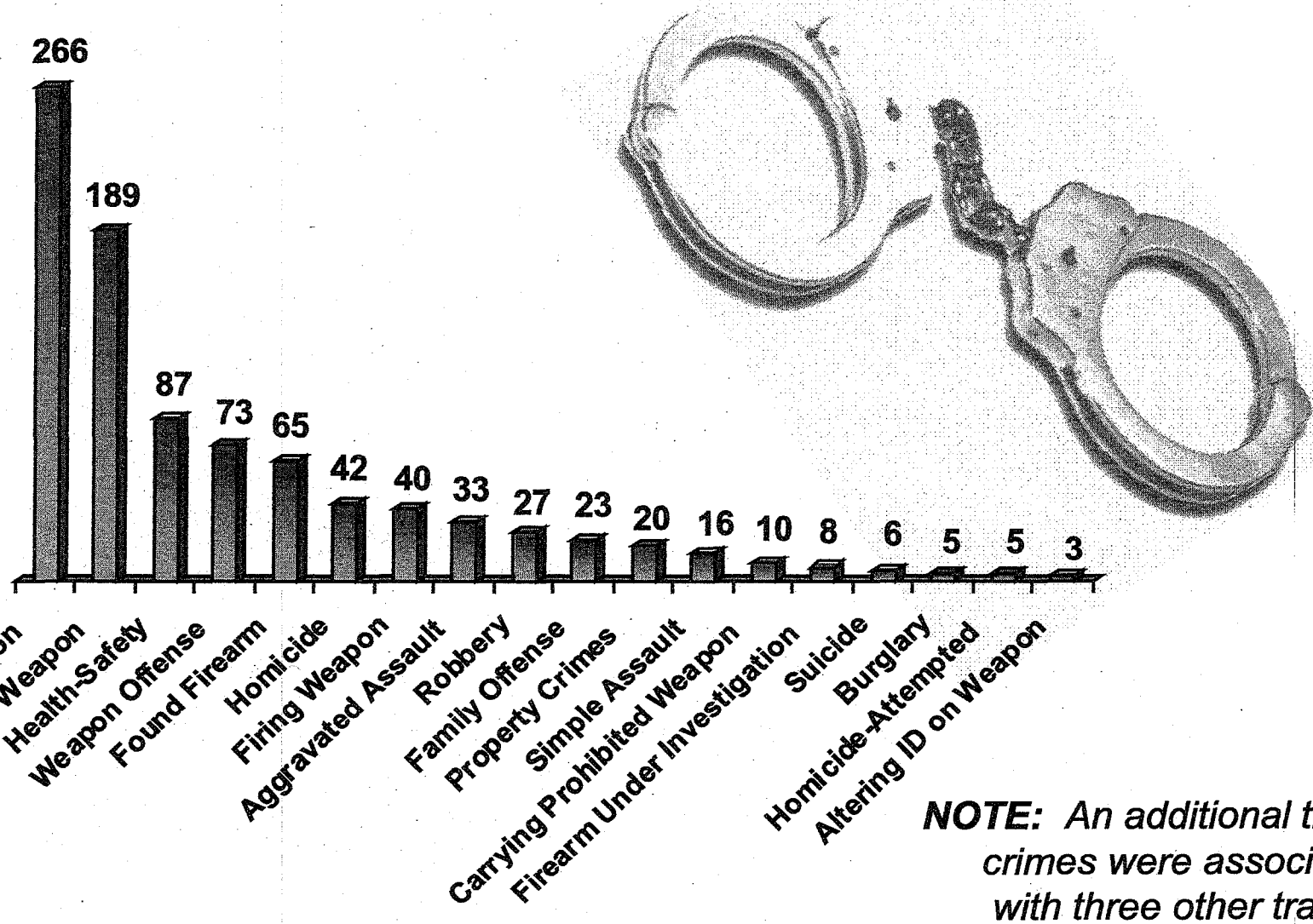
NOTE: *An additional 34 firearms (by caliber & type) accounted for 74 other traces.*

Law Enforcement Sensitive

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Intelligence Division, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Top Crimes Reported on Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015



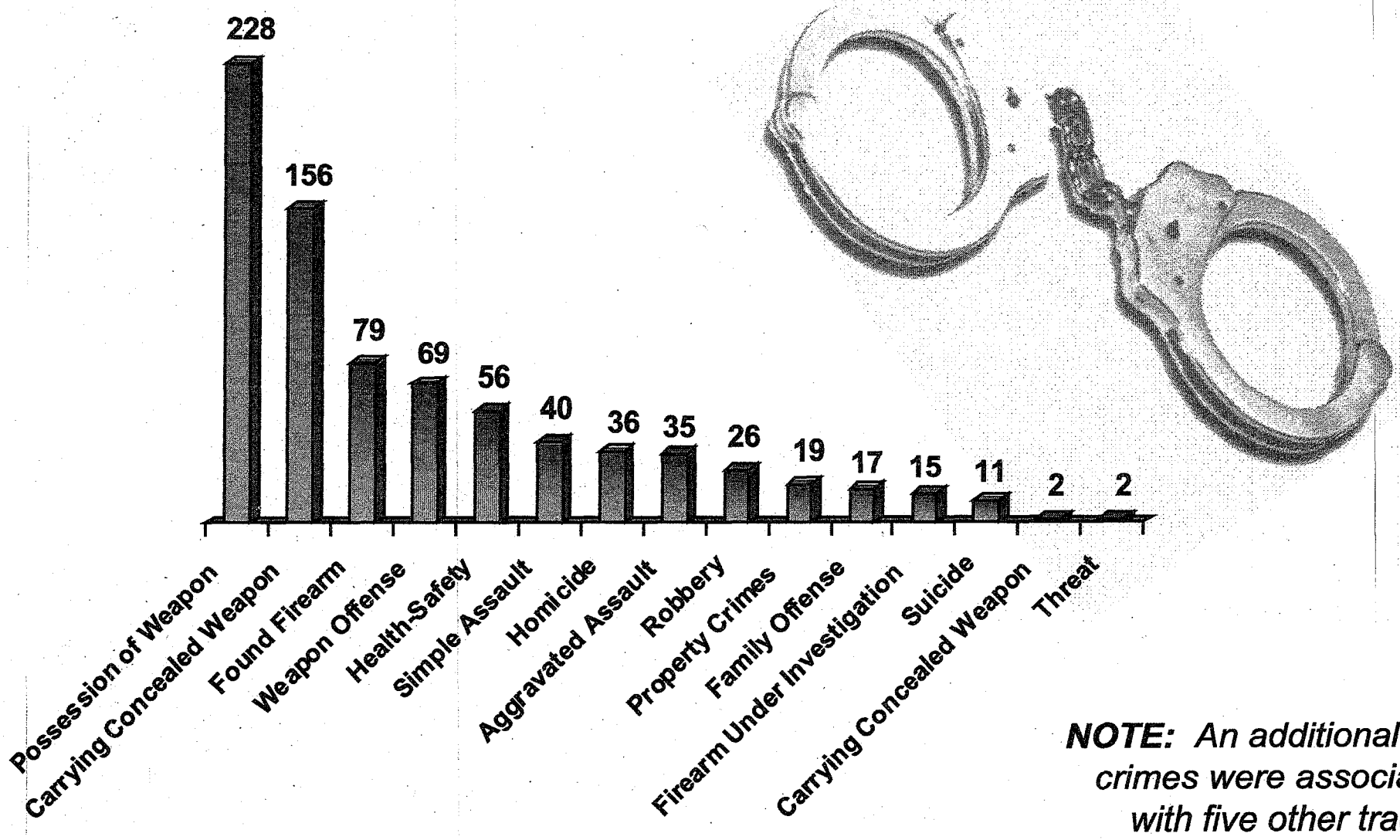
NOTE: *An additional three crimes were associated with three other traces.*

Law Enforcement Sensitive

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Intelligence Division, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Top Crimes Reported on Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016



NOTE: *An additional five crimes were associated with five other traces.*

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NCIC Crimes Codes Reported on Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

NCIC Code	NCIC Description	# of Traces
0095	Felon in Possession of Firearm	210
5202	Carrying Concealed Weapon	189
5299	Weapon Offense	73
5503	Drugs - Health or Safety	69
0098	Found Firearm	65
5212	Possession of Weapon	56
0999	Homicide	42
5213	Firing Weapon	40
1314	Aggravated Asslt - Gun	30
1299	Robbery	22
5599	Health - Safety	18
1399	Assault	16
0097	Domestic Violence	14
2899	Stolen Property	12
5203	Carrying Prohibited Weapon	10
0096	Domestic Disturbance	8
0099	Firearm Under Investigation	8
0914	Suicide	6

NCIC Code	NCIC Description	# of Traces
0900	Homicide - Attempted	5
2299	Burglary	4
5201	Altering Identification on Weapon	3
2499	Stolen Vehicle	3
2403	Theft and Use Veh Other Crime	3
1315	Aggravated Asslt-Weapon	2
1212	Carjacking - Armed	2
1311	Aggravated Asslt - Pol Off-Weapon	1
2099	Arson	1
2202	Burgl - Forced Entry-Resid	1
3802	Cruelty Toward Child	1
1006	Kidnap Adult	1
2804	Possess Stolen Prop	1
5399	Public Peace	1
1207	Robbery - Resid-Gun	1
1208	Robbery - Resid-Weapon	1
1204	Robbery - Street-Gun	1
2404	Vehicle Theft	1

NCIC Crimes Codes Reported on Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016

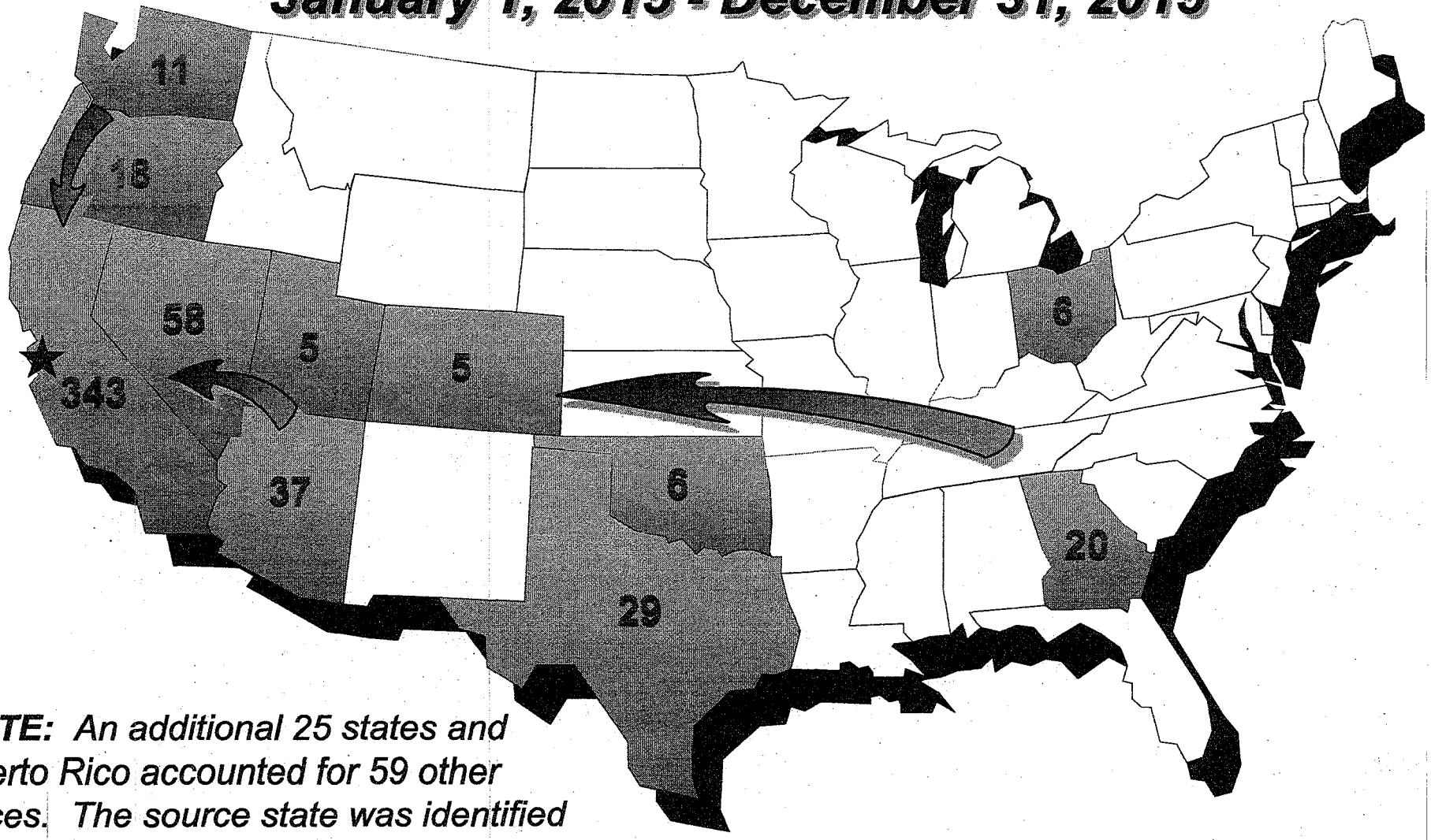
NCIC Code	NCIC Description	# of Traces
0095	Felon in Possession of Firearm	227
5202	Carrying Concealed Weapon	156
0098	Found Firearm	79
5299	Weapon Offense	69
5503	Drugs - Health or Safety	44
1399	Assault	40
0999	Homicide	36
1314	Aggravated Asslt - Gun	34
1299	Robbery	19
0099	Firearm Under Investigation	15
2899	Stolen Property	13
0096	Domestic Disturbance	12
5599	Health - Safety	12
0914	Suicide	11

NCIC Code	NCIC Description	# of Traces
1212	Carjacking - Armed	6
0097	Domestic Violence	5
2499	Stolen Vehicle	5
5203	Carrying Prohibited Weapon	2
1602	Threat-Terroristic - State Offenses	2
1315	Aggravated Asslt-Weapon	1
2299	Burglary	1
5213	Firing Weapon	1
0900	Homicide - Attempted	1
1099	Kidnaping	1
5212	Possession of Weapon	1
4801	Resisting Officer	1
1204	Robbery - Street-Gun	1
2403	Theft and Use Veh Other Crime	1

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Intelligence Division, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Top Source States for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

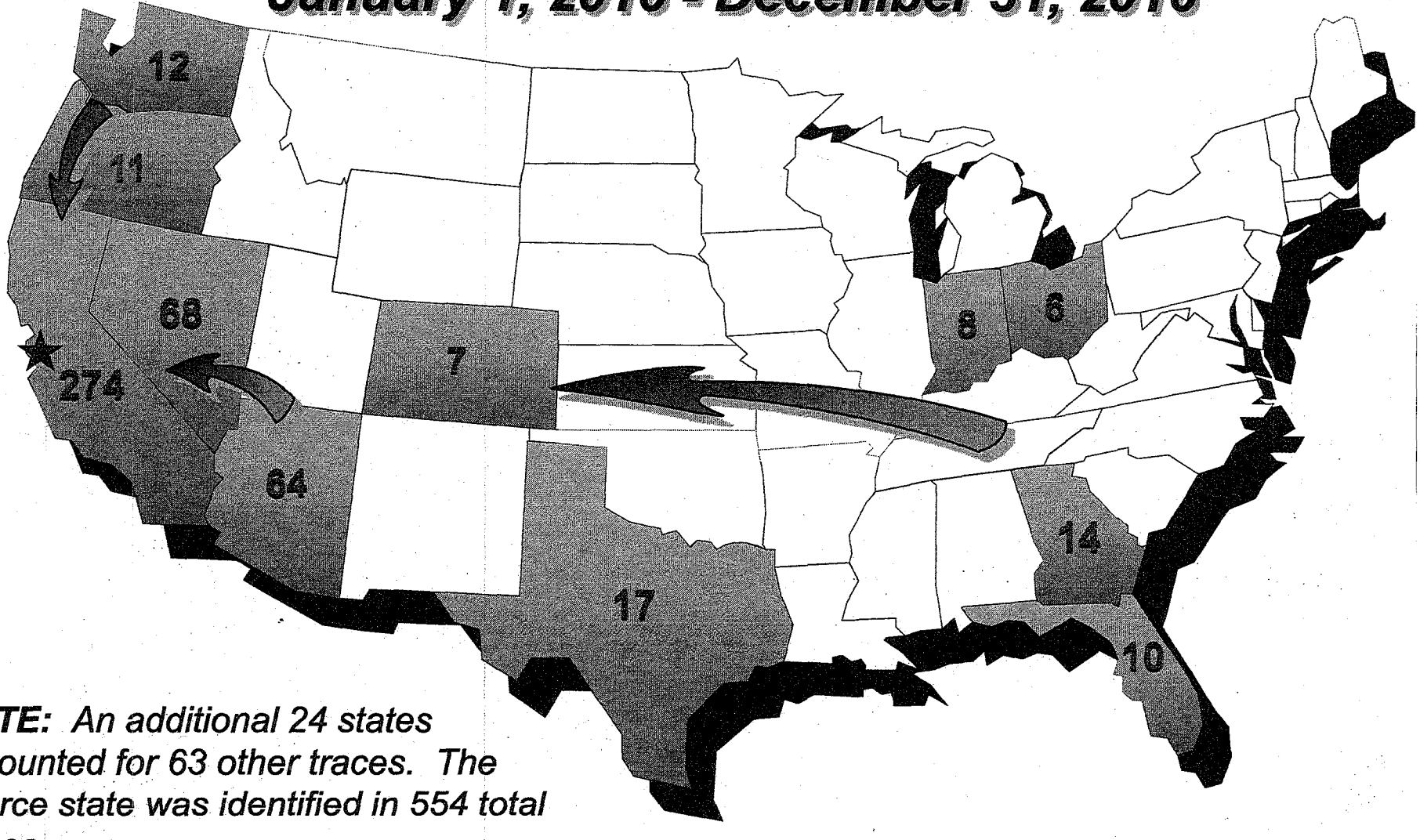
January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015



NOTE: *An additional 25 states and Puerto Rico accounted for 59 other traces. The source state was identified in 597 total traces.*

Top Source States for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

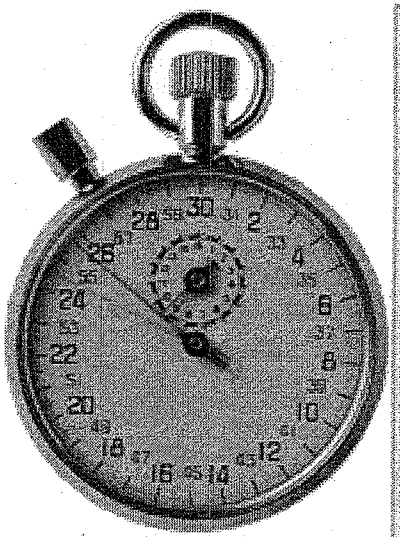
January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016

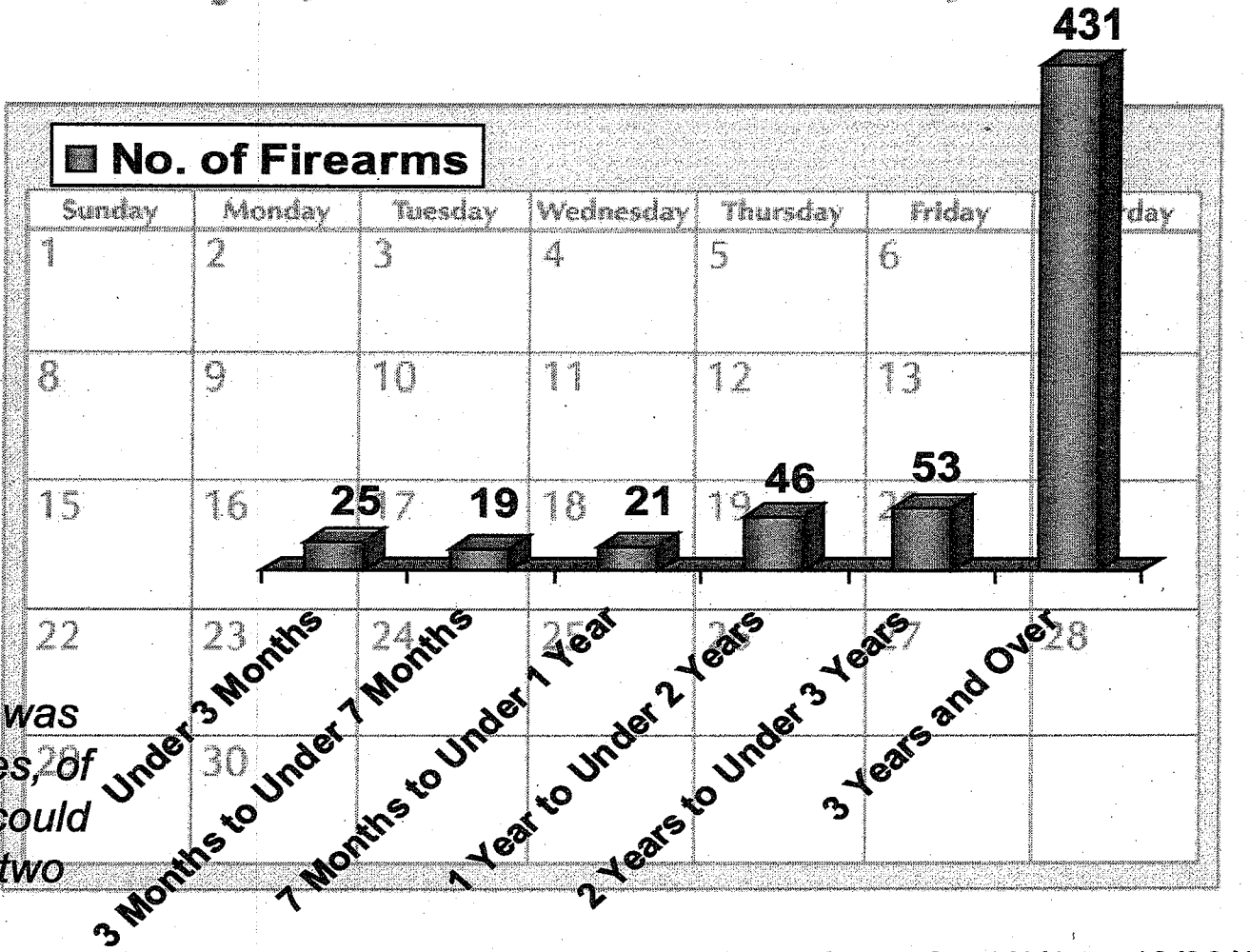


NOTE: *An additional 24 states accounted for 63 other traces. The source state was identified in 554 total traces.*

Time-To-Crime Rates for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015





NOTE: *A purchaser was identified in 597 traces, of which time-to-crime could not be calculated on two traces.*

National Average Time-to-Crime for 1/1/15 – 12/30/15: **10.48 Years**

Oakland Police Department Average Time-to-Crime for 1/1/15 – 12/30/15: **12.14 Years**

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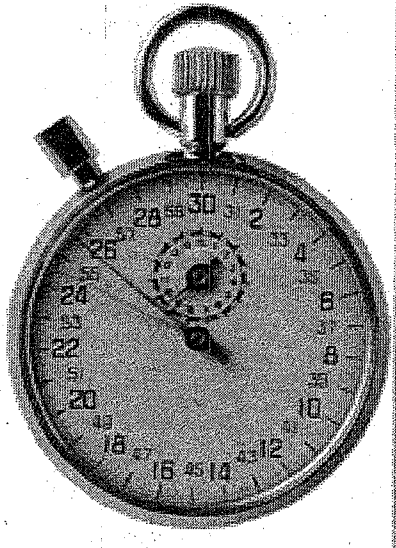
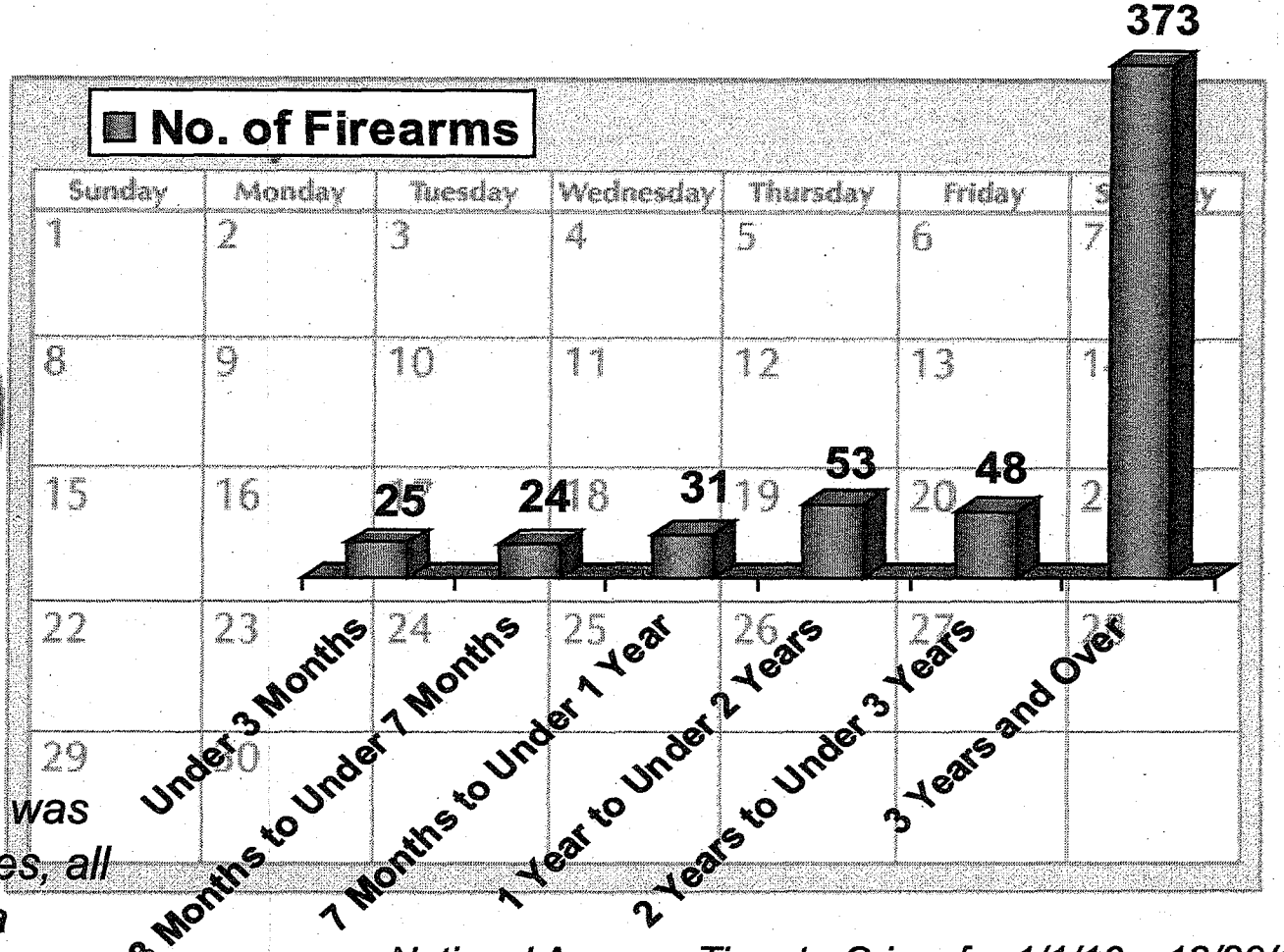
Time-To-Crime Rates for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016





NOTE: *A purchaser was identified in 554 traces, all of which calculated a time-to-crime.*

National Average Time-to-Crime for 1/1/16 – 12/30/16: **9.82 Years**

Oakland Police Department Average Time-to-Crime for 1/1/16 – 12/30/16: **10.62 Years**

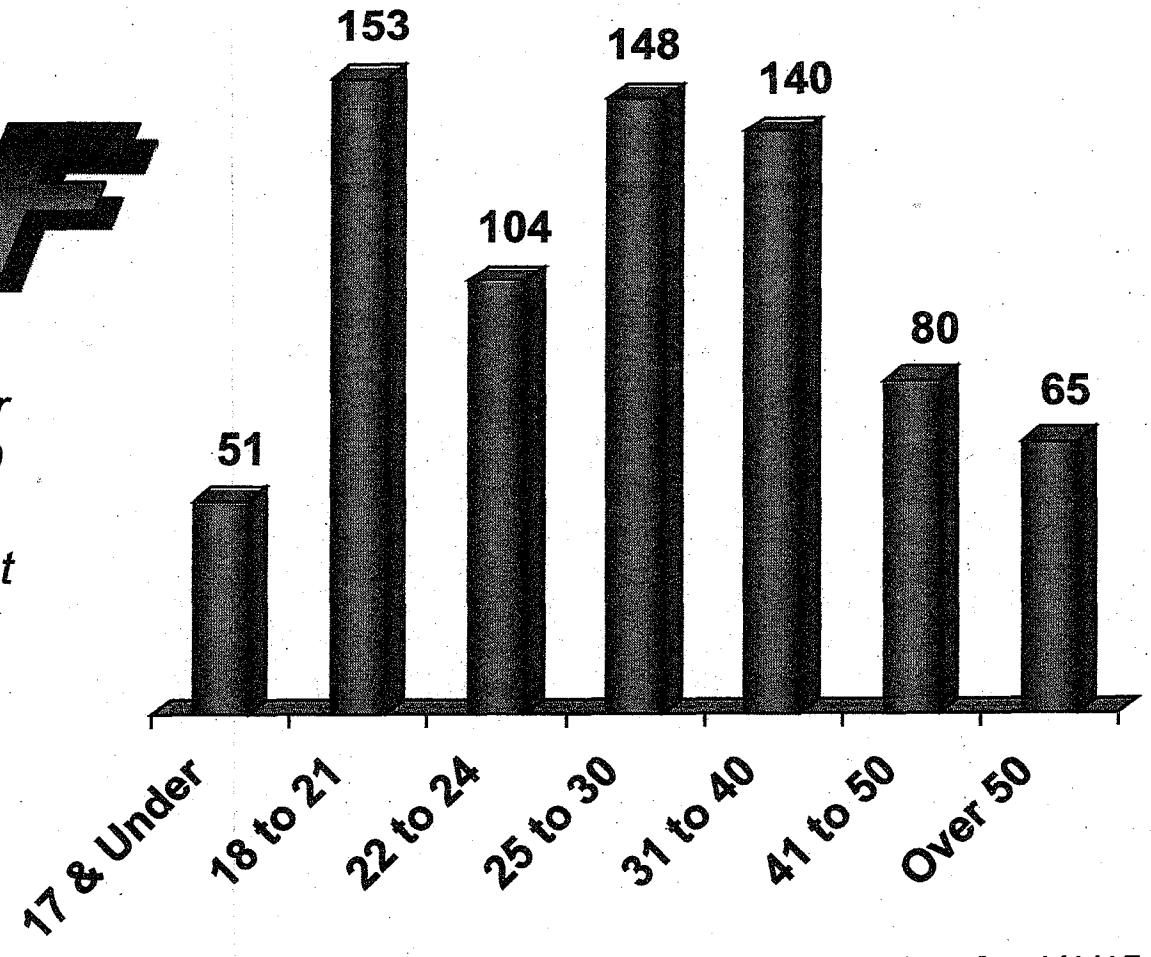
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Intelligence Division, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Age of Possessors for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

ATF

NOTE: *A possessor was identified in 779 traces. Of those traces, age could not be calculated for 38 traces.*



National Average Possessor Age for 1/1/15 – 12/31/15: **36 Years**

Oakland Police Department Average Possessor Age for 1/1/15 – 12/31/15: **31 Years**

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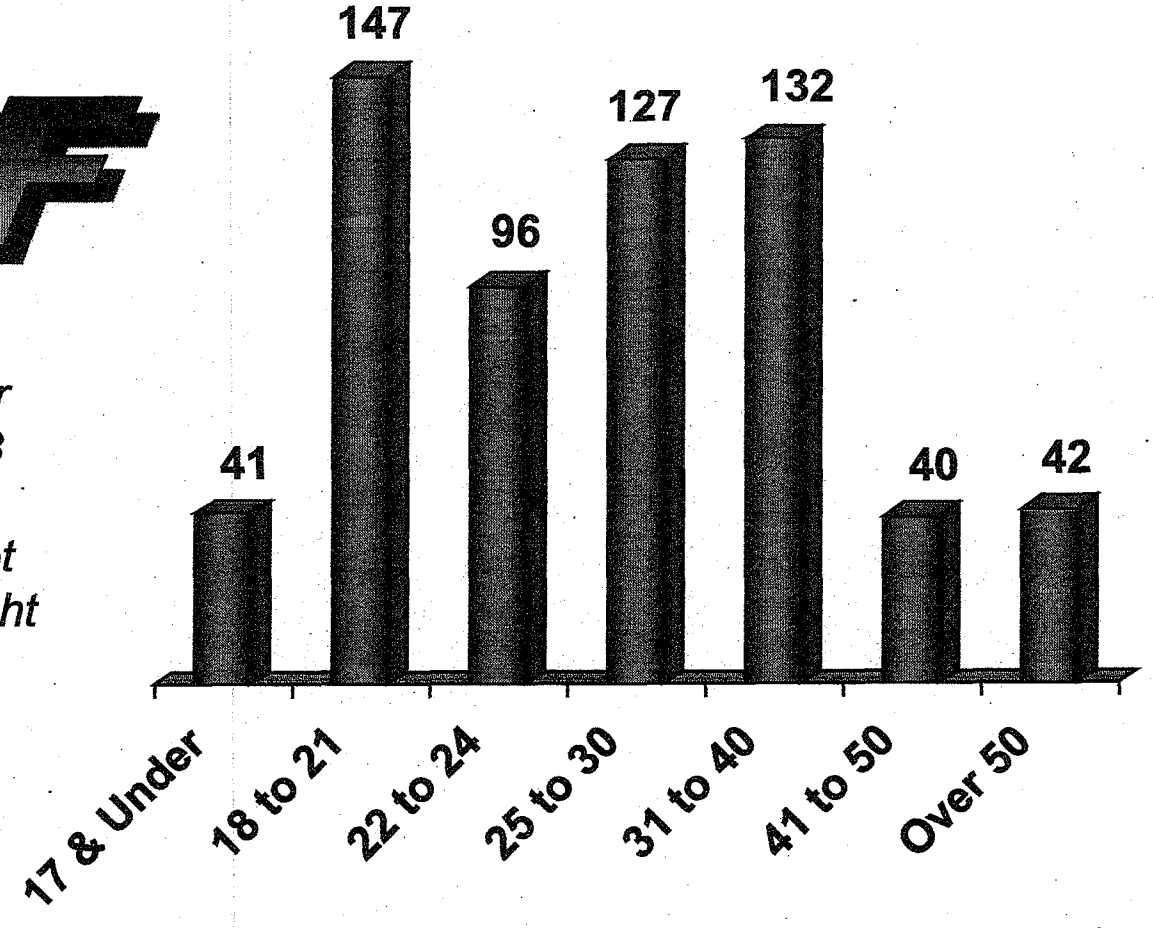
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Intelligence Division, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Age of Possessors for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department

January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016

ATF

NOTE: *A possessor was identified in 633 traces. Of those traces, age could not be calculated for eight traces.*



National Average Possessor Age for 1/1/16 – 12/31/16: **35 Years**

Oakland Police Department Average Possessor Age for 1/1/16 – 12/31/16: **30 Years**

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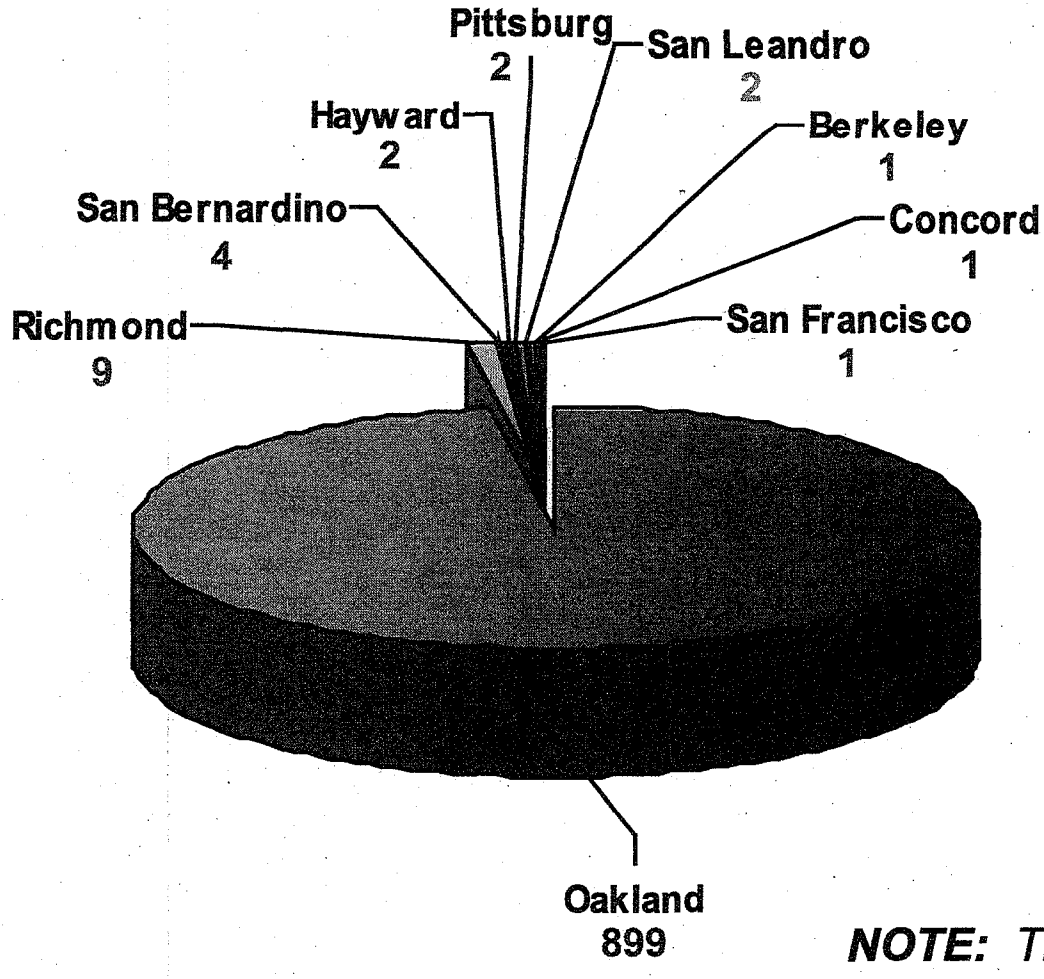
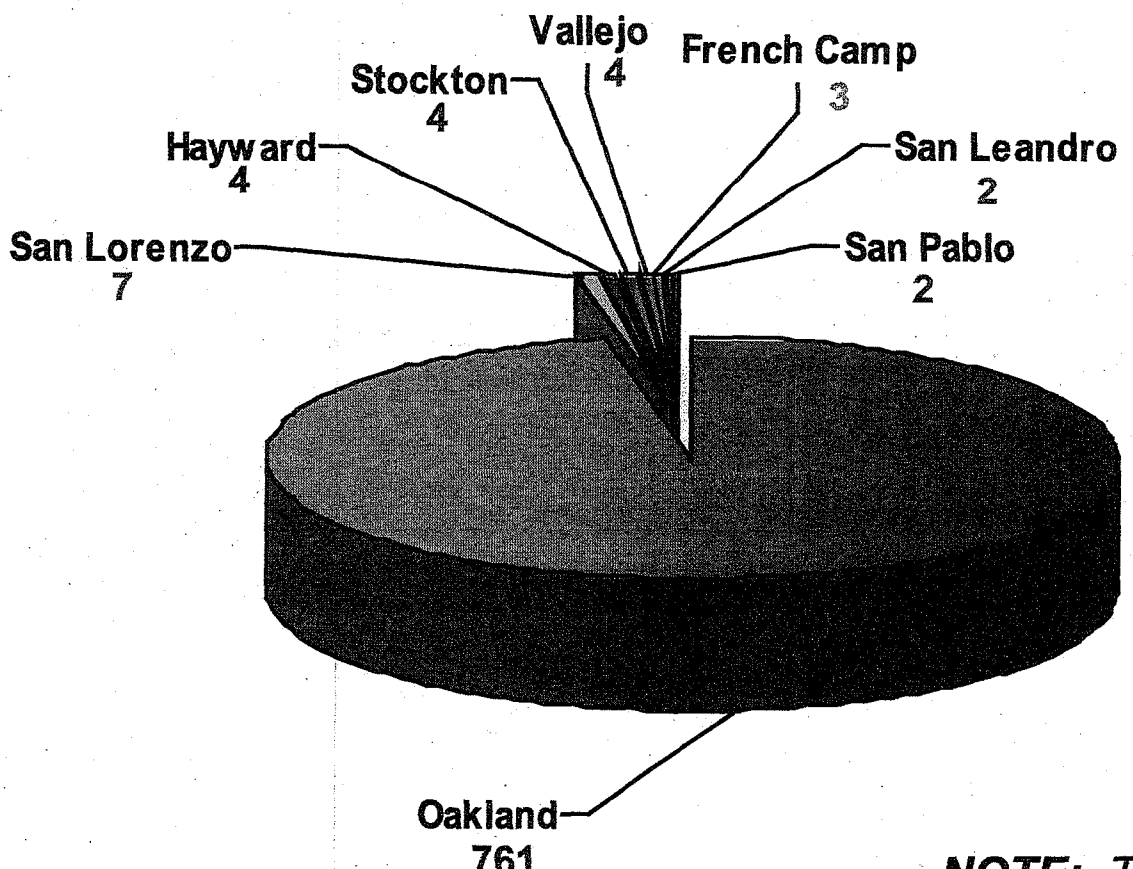
Recovery Cities for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015



NOTE: *The recovery city was identified in 921 total traces.*

Top Recovery Cities for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016



NOTE: *There were nine additional cities that accounted for nine other traces. The recovery city was identified in 796 total traces.*

Analytical Criteria Used to Compile the Enclosed Statistics

- **All of the Preceding Statistics had the Following Selection Criteria in Common:**
  - •Firearms recovered and traced by the Oakland Police Department, Oakland, California were included.
  - •Traces with a recovery date between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2016 were selected. However, if the recovery date was blank, traces with an entered date between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2016 were also selected.
  - •Duplicate, Gun Buybacks, Firearm Turned In, and Firearm Not Recovered traces were excluded when present.
  - •Statistics are based on a query of the Firearms Tracing System (FTS) ran on January 26, 2017.
  - •All traces may not have been submitted or completed at the time of this study.

- **Additional Selection Criteria was Applied to the Following Statistics:**
  - **Top Source States for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department**
    - •Traces must identify a purchaser and the dealer where the firearm was purchased.
  - **Time-to-Crime Rates for Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department**
    - •Traces must identify a purchaser.
    - •Includes traces that provide a recovery date and a final purchase date.
    - •Time-to-crime is calculated by subtracting the purchase date from the recovery date.
  - **Age of Possessors of Firearms Recovered and Traced by the Oakland Police Department**
    - •Includes traces that provide a possessor and the possessor's date of birth.
    - •Possessor's age is calculated by subtracting the possessor's date of birth from the recovery date.