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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

March 16, 1994

DRAFT

To: Liz Bernstein
Jose Certa
Jennifer O'Connor

From: Michele Cavataio *mc*
Bill Modzeleski

cc: Billy Webster

Subject: Violence prevention events for Secretary Riley and a Presidential event

Each of the events is to focus broadly on the issue of violence prevention. The primary purpose of the events is to make the public more aware of the issue of violence in this country and schools, its affect on education, and the role of the public, including educators, on preventing violence.

We would like to focus on a few broad themes that we could continue to pick up on after the Crime Bill.

- (1) Crime reduction requires partnerships, especially with families.
- (2) Prevention must start at birth.
- (3) Crime reduction requires local solutions.
- (4) Crime reduction requires a balanced approach that includes law enforcement and prevention. (We can promote this with numerous Reno/Riley events.)

A description of the activities proposed for the Secretary and a proposed event for the President follows.

EVENTS FOR THE SECRETARY AND DEPUTY SECRETARY

1. Visit an After-School Program

Date: Open

Description: The Secretary could spend time with students and staff listening to them talk about the importance of "safe, structured, and organized" after-school activities. We could bring in the President's Council on Physical Fitness to promote sports and an arts group to support arts activities. The event could include Senator Bradley (in support of his amendment) and Rep. Eleanor Holmes Norton.

Location: The event could be held in a Safe Haven (normally a school that stays open after school hours). There are safe haven programs in approximately 20 cities. Examples of cities where some quality programs are operating are: Wilmington, Delaware; Trenton, New Jersey; New York City; Omaha, Nebraska; and San Antonio, Texas; Washington, D.C.

2. Visit a SMART Program

Date: Open

Description: The purpose of this event would be to showcase a computerized, incidence-tracking program that some schools are using to assess the extent and nature of violence in their schools. The Secretary could use the visit to point out that one of the first steps in combating violence in schools is to recognize that it exists. He can help cut through the walls of denial and show schools that its OK to acknowledge that there is a problem, as long as the school has a plan to combat it. Include Representative Bobby Scott.

Location: Norfolk, VA or Anaheim, California. In a local school that has the SMART Program.

3. Presentation at National School Boards Association (NSBA) Meeting

Date: April 11 and 12

Description: On the 11th, the Deputy will moderate a hearing of the NSBA on school violence (in collaboration with a senior representative from DOJ) that will be followed by a press conference. On the 12th, the Secretary will speak to the conference participants. The White House proposes a major speech on violence prevention.

Location: Hilton Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana

4. Kids Killing Kids

Date: April 25- May 1

Description: A week of activities will follow the broadcast of the CBS and Fox film on youth violence, *Kids Killing Kids*. On April 26th, the focus is on family violence and on the 27th, the focus is on schools. The Secretary or Deputy could do a number of school-based activities or

we could try and get them on a morning news show during the week of events.

Location: TBD

5. Foundation Event on Media Violence

Date: April 24

Location: Athens, GA

Description: The Bertlesmann Foundation (owners of RCA, Arista Records, Bantam, etc.) are funding a center for media education in Georgia. The center will research and develop programs for addressing violence in the media and the need of young people to be taught to view the media more critically. The Foundation has asked the Secretary or Deputy to preside over the ribbon-cutting ceremony and address the opening of their symposium on *School Improvement Through Media in Education*. Include a school visit with Rep. Don Johnson.

6. Visit gun prevention program with Sarah Brady

Date: Open

Description: The Secretary and perhaps Attorney General Reno would do an event with Sarah Brady to promote the prevention of gun violence. (We are looking into options.)

Location: TBD

7. Visit to Baltimore, Maryland School with Janet Reno

Date: March 31

Description: The Secretary would visit Douglas High School which had to be shut down for several days at the start of the school year because of problems with crime and violence. The school would be a good place to visit to talk to teachers, parents, and students about the need for order. The Secretary would visit the school with Janet Reno. Include Rep. Kweisi Mfume or Bentley.

Location: Douglas High School, Baltimore, Maryland

8. Visit to GREAT program with Secretary Bentsen

Date: Open

Description: The Treasury Department sponsors the Gang Resistance Education Awareness Training program. It is a program where law enforcement officers work with youth in schools to prevent gang involvement.

Location: TBD, but possibly PG County, MD

9. Arts against violence projects

Date: Open

Description: The Department is sponsoring a "Murals Reflecting Prevention" competition for schools across the country. Through the process of creating murals with positive drug and violence prevention themes, youth become engaged creatively in the issues of prevention. The Secretary or Deputy could visit a school in the process of creating a mural.

Location: TBD

10. Visit to Tacoma Park Elementary School

Date: March 23

Description: The Secretary will visit an elementary school and focus his remarks on the internal and societal barriers to success, including violence. The visit was prompted by an article written by one of the school's teachers in the Washington Post that appeared during Black History Month. The article described the children's negative feelings of themselves. The Secretary will be accompanied by a prominent African American.

Location: Tacoma Park Elementary School, MD

11. Kick off campaign: Partnership for peer mediation with the ABA

Date: Open

Description: The American Bar Association has agreed to a partnership with the Department to assist schools in developing peer mediation programs. We could announce this partnership in the coming weeks.

Location: TBD

12. Kick off of partnership with entertainment community

Date: TBD

Description: The Secretary met with Michael Green, producer of the Grammy's, who offered to enlist media personalities and work with the Department in its violence prevention efforts. We are developing a list of activities that we could do with the media community over the coming years. We could announce this partnership in April.

Location: TBD

EVENT FOR THE PRESIDENT

There will be one event with the President. The event is currently scheduled for the week of April 11 (we have to be flexible on this). No other details, i.e., city, site of event, have been agreed upon. Because the amount of time we have to plan for the event and because the event will probably have to be fluid until a few days before the actual event we need to make the event as simple as possible. The fewer people we have responsibility for identifying, prepping, and moving to a site the easier it will be. Based upon these factors the following is recommended:

Location: It is recommended that a secondary school be used to hold the event. Students from the DC school as well as from surrounding schools could be used as part of the audience. Depending on the size of the audience desired, we would ask for 10-20 students and one teacher or administrator each from 5 to 10 schools in the area.

Purpose: The focus of the event would be on getting kids involved in preventing violence. The forum would provide young people with the opportunity to tell the President what they needed to make their schools violence free. Its goal would be to get kids thinking about how they can take responsibility to solve their own problems. The idea would be to encourage kids to take some ownership of the problem and let them know that the government would be there to back them up.

Description: Persons who have developed and are operating successful school-based violence prevention programs would be brought together to discuss the elements of their programs—how they operate and how they have been successful—and what else they need to make their program successful. The discussion would proceed in a panel format with the President moderating. The audience, composed of students, would also have the opportunity to interact with the panel.

We would identify panelists from model programs such as the following: conflict resolution; peer mediation and other curricular programs; safe haven; school-law enforcement partnership (such as a safe corridor program); parents and volunteer programs (such as Urban School Service Corps) problem assessment (such as the SMART program); and youth programs (such as Youth Crime Watch). For each model program, we would ask the coordinator to bring along a student who is actively involved in the program.

The President would begin by having the panelists, both students and coordinators, describe their programs. The audience would have the opportunity to ask questions of each of the panelists, and the President could prompt the audience with questions such as: "Do you think that this would work in your school?" "What would it take to get kids in your school to do this?"

The event should conclude with the President giving the audience a phone number for those students or teachers who want to do something in their schools. The phone number would provide more information on the model programs highlighted in the panel.

We might want to get CNN's Cable in the Classroom to film the event.

Upcoming travel for the Secretary (where he could visit schools or violence prevention projects):

March 28, 29: Detroit, Flint, MI (primary for health care, but could do a violence event with Rep. Conyers)

March 28?: Akron, OH

March 29: RI

March 31: Baltimore, MD

April 12: New Orleans, LA

Speech opportunities:

March 31: Urban Initiatives Conference with HUD (could cover violence)

April 15: National Association of State Boards of Education (will cover Goals 2000 and violence)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO MACK MCLARTY
CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: **BILLY WEBSTER**
LESLIE THORNTON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CRIME/VIOLENCE INITIATIVES

In consideration of options to build on Secretary Riley's "State of American Education" address, we offer the following comments regarding possible crime/violence initiatives.

◆ **INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW**

Strengthening the connection between family and schools is central, we believe, to the prevention and reduction of youth and gang violence. To that extent, we strongly support the Administration's consideration of options that help build this bridge. We would urge, however, that this effort not be presented as a collection of isolated, add-on initiatives, but that it be approached systemically. High standards of academic achievement and personal conduct are codependent. Thus, a family initiative, in conjunction with our major new education legislation, i.e., Goals 2000, National Service, and School-to-Work, afford the Administration with significant opportunities to help provide youth the support they need to counter the peer and gang pressures that produce delinquent behavior.

Also, we should be careful to consider the important distinction between the national effort, i.e., one that involves the support of schools, businesses, communities, and service organizations, and the federal effort. The federal effort would include interagency efforts, as well as presidential initiatives.

◆ **FAMILY INVOLVEMENT CAMPAIGN -- A NATIONAL RESPONSE**

In his February 15, 1994, "State of American Education" address, Secretary Riley announced a new Family Involvement Campaign and called upon parents, families, and communities to take responsibility for our children. Among other things, the Secretary challenged every adult "to take a special interest on the lives of our young people; to act as mentors and tutors; to instill in every child a love of learning." While the focus of the Secretary's speech was on enabling children to attain high academic standards, it goes

without saying that personal conduct, discipline, and responsibility are necessary ingredients for success.

Parent-school compacts, in which families and schools recognize their mutual responsibility for a young person's success, are a comprehensive way to minimize some of the environmental factors that promote violence and prevent high achievement. These compacts would require parents to commit to helping their children through such activities as reading together, scheduling daily homework, keeping in touch with the school, knowing their children's whereabouts, and talking to their teenager about schooling and personal conduct. In turn, the school would provide support for the parents through training staff to value and reach out to parents, giving parents a voice in decisions, and extending school hours to give students an alternative to the streets.

Another program/effort that might be considered would *bring parents into schools during the day*. We have found that merely having parents present in schools reduces violence and cuts down on disciplinary problems. Schools we have looked at use parents in a variety of roles from walking the hallways to sitting in class.

Business support for families through flexible schedule time or an hour (or more) of released time a month for employee school visits would give some parents the only ability they have to follow-through on school-related commitments. Other business supported initiatives like lunchtime family seminars for employees, or advertising that promotes family, learning and positive conduct, might also be considered.

♦ FAMILY INVOLVEMENT CAMPAIGN -- THE FEDERAL ROLE

One interagency effort already in place -- the *Safe Haven* program currently funded by the Departments of Education, HUD and Justice -- could be expanded to promote the campaign effort and used to "reconnect kids with their parents, families and communities." The Department of Education can work with HUD and Justice to expand the concept, maybe bringing in such groups as Boys and Girls Clubs of America, to develop Safe Havens or School/Community Centers in major urban areas across the country. It appears that ED, HUD, and Justice are moving in this direction, but aside from the Department's limited support of the Safe Haven Program, our efforts are not effectively coordinated. With support from the White House we believe we could -- without any additional funding -- develop a major initiative establishing centers in schools and community centers that would provide youth and their families with a host of "safe" and productive activities, and coordinating and/or consolidating disparate activities.

♦ **RECONNECTING WITH AT-RISK YOUTH -- A JOINT NATIONAL/FEDERAL RESPONSE**

We strongly support the development of a major *"mentoring program."*

A similar initiative was recommended by the Interdepartmental Working Group on Violence Prevention. The Group recommended that a major initiative (One Million Mentors) be undertaken. Apparently, there was some discussion with the First Lady regarding such an initiative; we were informed that she was highly supportive. Raising one million mentors might be ambitious, but by working with other agencies, state and local governments, and with the private sector, we could find a significant number of people who are willing to serve as mentors for "at-risk" youth.

Another effort in reaching "at-risk" youth should focus on the *youth serving organizations*. We should consider an initiative to provide support for organizations currently serving youth, e.g., Boys and Girls Clubs, to expand into areas not normally served by these groups. By expanding the role of these organizations, we should be able to reach many more youth who are not served by anyone. A meeting with all the national youth service groups and organizations was held about two years ago on this issue. There was a considerable amount of interest in expanding programs to reach heretofore unreached youth. Unfortunately, there was no follow-up by the Bush Administration (ONDCP had lead) and the effort ended. A joint ED/ONDCP initiative could re-raise interest in this type of effort.

♦ **POLICE IN SCHOOLS -- A JOINT NATIONAL/FEDERAL RESPONSE**

Because police and security should not be the only program a school uses to combat crime and violence -- police by themselves are not an effective violence prevention strategy - we recommend that efforts in this area be balanced with the development of comprehensive strategies to prevent violence. Moreover, as police in school efforts have not really been evaluated, and because the issue raises sensitivities for a variety of reasons, we would recommend that activities be supported on a demonstration basis.

One model may be better use of existing school police and other law enforcement resources. For example, many schools have *DARE* officers providing students with training in the area of drug education and prevention. Evaluations have shown that while the officers' efforts in drug education and prevention have not been very effective, they have been effective in developing better relationships with students. *DARE* officers could be used in a variety of violence prevention efforts, including training teachers and staff on violence prevention. Another existing effort, directly related to crime and violence, is the *Gang Resistance Education And Training (GREAT)* program developed by representatives from Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), with strong support by Senator DeConcini. Since 1991, 400 officers from 200 agencies in 34 states have been trained to present core curriculum in junior high and middle school classrooms. The eight week program, targeted at 7th graders, is designed to help these young people become responsible members of their

communities by setting goals for themselves, resisting pressures, learning how to resolve conflicts, and understanding how gangs impact the quality of their lives (see attached materials).

◆ OTHER EFFORTS

We (Education, HHS, Justice) have discussed holding a follow-up *conference on violence prevention* (you may remember that the first conference held last July). This follow-up conference would focus on programs and strategies that are working to prevent violence. Preliminary discussions with the Deputy Secretary have already taken place and discussions with Justice and HHS are planned. The last conference was very favorably received and therefore we may want to build upon it, by formally announcing that we (multiple agencies) will be hosting another one.

Lastly, we anticipate that the *Safe Schools Act* will pass shortly. The Secretary and the White House may want to consider using passage of this critical piece of legislation to announce that ED will shortly be making \$20m available to Local Education Agencies for violence prevention activities.

◆ THE PRESIDENT'S ROLE

The President can provide the leadership and visibility required if this campaign is to become a truly successful national and federal effort. The Family Involvement Campaign could also represent a concrete follow-up to his statement that "*Governments don't raise children. Parents do.*"

Over the next several weeks, the Education Department will be preparing the groundwork for the campaign by bringing in parenting experts and major organizations that could support the initiative, including representatives from parent organizations (e.g., PTA), school organizations (e.g., teachers organizations), businesses (e.g., Chamber of Commerce), and service organizations (e.g., Elks, Junior Achievement). Following on these meetings, the President could:

- o formally launch the "Family Involvement Campaign" at a White House event such as the expected signing of GOALS 2000 in the third week in March. GOALS 2000 includes major roles for parents, while connecting high academic standards with achieving safe and drug free schools;
- o make presidential speeches and visits to sites and programs that characterize exemplary parent involvement activities that jointly support high standards of academic achievement and high standards of personal conduct, as well as programs specifically geared to combat crime and violence.

HUD



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE: June 16

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page) 7

To: Jennifer O'Connor

FROM: Amy Liu

PHONE: _____

COMMENTS: this is the latest -- will be the one that

goes into the secretary tip book

Updated 6/16/94

PROGRESS ON THE \$29 MILLION FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO CHICAGO FOR COMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME IN PUBLIC HOUSING

ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Amt. and Source of Assistance	Purpose	Status	Next Step(s)
\$10,000,000 HUD - \$5 million from HUD's public housing modernization emergency program and \$5 million advanced from CHA's own unobligated modernization funds	BITE Teams: To fund additional B.I.T.E. teams (B.I.T.E. -- Building Interdiction Team Effort) which are used to secure building perimeters; patrol and search common areas and vacant apartments, challenge suspicious persons, and, with tenant consent, inspect occupied apartments	Three tracks: • To reprogram mod. funds, CHA must submit a budget revision for Yr.2 of the Comp Grant and a CGP application for Yr.3. Both of these documents were submitted to HUD on 6/13 which HUD has approved • HUD will issue \$5m emergency mod funds to CHA; CHA will in turn transfer money to City • CHA and the City must enter into an Intergov't Agreem't (IGA); it has not been signed Note: CHA is providing abatement teams for the targeted developments while City and CHA finalize their IGA. Five abatement teams were launched on 6/14/94. Abatement teams are "suppression units" of CHA police officers who perform vertical patrols.	City and CHA are in the process of developing an IGA (IGA should include City's long-term commitment to increase security in these targeted developments; City has committed to making PH police presence a permanent item in budget) Chicago Police Dept. (CPD) will prepare a plan for hiring and deployment by ... ?
\$500,000 [DOJ - Bureau of Justice Assistance]	BITE Teams: To enhance/expand the B.I.T.E. program	City must apply for funds and has not done so; BJA has pledged to approve funds in one day	Chicago Police Dept. are in the process of completing their application to DOJ. Application will be submitted by ... ?

ENFORCEMENT MEASURES (cont.)

Amount and Source of Assistance	Purpose	Status	Next Step(s)
\$5,000,000 [HUD - Advance from CHA's unobligated modernization funds]	"Rent-a-Cops": To fund replacement of private security guards with CHA security at Robert Taylor and Stateway	CHA submitted a plan and timetable for replacement on 6/10; plan would require CHA to deploy 36 buildings in Robert Taylor and Stateway and increasing their police force by 200; plan includes timeline for deployment, screening applicants, hiring, training and weapons certification	CHA is implementing their plan; training for first group of recruits begins 6/27; first round of deployment begins 8/5; complete replacement by 1/1/95
\$200,000 [DOJ - Bureau of Justice Assistance]	Gun Trafficking: To support a program to investigate and prosecute those engaged in illegal trafficking of firearms in and around CHA projects	City is working with ATF to develop an IGA to implement a program to investigate illegal trafficking of firearms	City is meeting w/ ATF IGA will be signed by... ? City will apply to DOJ for funds by ... ?
\$10,000,000 [HUD - Advance from CHA's unobligated modernization funds]	Vacancy Reduction: To rehabilitate vacant apartments in Robert Taylor and Stateway to prevent safe havens for gangs to store weapons and drugs	HUD authorized CHA to reprogram funds in anticipation that CHA will receive vacancy reduction funds later in FY '94 CHA has identified primary and secondary buildings where they will concentrate 12-hr rehab. program to stabilize bldgs; CHA is planning to rehab. 160 units by end of July (turning around 40 units a week)	

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ENFORCEMENT MEASURES (cont.)

Amt and Source of Assistance	Purpose	Status	Next Step(s)
\$10,000,000 (cont.)	Vacancy Reduction (cont.)	HUD's vacancy reduction NOFA was published on 6/14 CHA submitted a short-term vacancy reduction plan on 6/10; the plan expands the role of the work crews beyond performing minor rehab. to include responding to work orders and addressing building code violations. 4 work crews began rehab on 6/13 (2 will be Step-Up crews composed of PH residents); repairs will be done in double shifts 7:00am - 7:30pm	CHA is implementing short term plan CHA will prepare a long-term rehab plan by 6/30/94
\$150,000 [HUD - Advance from CHA's unobligated modernization funds]	Tenant Patrols: To help start up tenant patrols in the rest of the buildings of Robert Taylor and Stateway (e.g. training and equipment/armament)	CHA Board has approved reprogramming of funds CHA submitted a plan for establishing tenant patrols on 6/10; requires meeting with resident leaders to plan recruitment activities, launching a recruitment drive and training	Meetings with resident groups will begin week of 6/13 CHA will have recruitment flyers for tenant patrols posted in buildings by Fri. 6/17 Estimated timeframe to estab. tenant patrols for 40 bldgs: 3/96

PREVENTION MEASURES

Amount and Source of Assistance	Purpose	Status	Next Step(s)
\$300,000 [HUD - Advance from CHA's unobligated modernization funds]	Playgrounds/Recreation: To rehabilitate playground facilities and other outdoor recreational areas at Robert Taylor Homes and Stateway	CHA and Park District signed IGA on 6/13 IGA included the following provisions: • \$300,000 from mod. to support two community landscape projects and two new or renovated playgrounds -- consultation process with resident leaders have begun on landscape projects; playgrounds have been identified (one in Stateway and the other at Robert Taylor) and rehab is in progress; • \$10,000 from PHDEP for Dancin' in the Park -- one program has begun • \$30,000 from PHDEP for Video Pen Pals -- one program has begun • \$10,500 from PHDEP for mural projects -- no movement has been made; some questions remain regarding the \$10,000 • \$50,000 from Freddie Mac for beach trips -- Freddie Mac and Secy. Cisneros will jointly announce new funds in Chicago on 6/24; program will kick-off 7/1	Renovations on playgrounds has begun

PREVENTION MEASURES (cont.)

Amount and Source of Assistance	Purpose	Status	Next Step(s)
\$200,000 [HUD - Advance from CHA's unobligated modernization funds]	Midnight Basketball: To support midnight basketball programs	HUD will permit CHA to reprogram funds CHA is in the process of identifying staff and recruiting teams	Program at Robert Taylor and Stateway will begin in early July; however, CHA will sponsor basketball games at targeted developments on Fri. 6/17
\$300,000 [DOJ - Bureau of Justice Assistance]	Drug Prevention: To create a drug prevention, intervention and treatment program, CADRE (Combatting Alcohol and Drugs through Rehabilitation and Education), at Robert Taylor Homes	The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) sent a notice of award on 6/14 to the State of Illinois	CHA will receive funds by ...? Implementation of new CADRE program will begin ...?
\$2,000,000 [HUD - Family Investment Center funds]	Family Investment Centers: To rehabilitate supportive services facilities for residents; up to \$300,000 may be used to directly fund such services as youth counseling, summer cultural activities, and after-school programs	FIC NOFA published in Federal Register on 6/6/94 HUD transmitted a grant approval letter to CHA on 6/13; HUD has already provided CHA with funds CHA has already contracted service provider to integrate \$2m with Family Self-Sufficiency program; will be ready to provide range of services at release of funds	CHA is preparing an implementation schedule CHA has identified a tentative site for FIC near developments; final site selection will take place by...? Site work should be completed by ... ?

PREVENTION MEASURES (cont.)

Amount and Source of Assistance	Purpose	Status	Next Step(s)
\$150,000 [DOJ - Bureau of Justice Assistance]	Boys and Girls Club: To establish Boys and Girls Clubs at Robert Taylor Homes and Stateway	BJA has provided \$2m to national organization, and nat'l org. has agreed to provide \$150,000 to Chicago B&G Club to expand its activities to these targeted developments	B&G of America has the \$150,000; B&G of Chicago has sent letter to national office to request the transfer of funds as soon as needs assessment is prepared Funds will be transferred by ... ?

Amendment to YES Program

SEC. ____ . YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS CRIME PREVENTION GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.- Part H of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act is amended by --

(1) amending the heading for such part to read as follows:

"PART H - TARGETED YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS";

(2) inserting "SUBPART I- YOUTH FAIR CHANCE GRANTS" under the Part H heading;

(3) striking "part" wherever it appears and inserting "subpart",

(4) redesignating sections 498 and 498A as sections 497A and 497B, respectively, and

(5) inserting the following at the end of such part:

**"SUBPART II- YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS CRIME
PREVENTION GRANTS**

"SEC. 498. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subpart is to reduce crime in neighborhoods with high incidences of crime and poverty through an intensive program component that provides employment opportunities leading to permanent unsubsidized employment for disadvantaged young adults in those neighborhoods.

"SEC. 498A. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

The Secretary in conjunction with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and in consultation with appropriate other Federal officials, may make

grants to youth employment projects to help reduce crime in target areas as defined in section 498B.

"SEC. 498B. PROGRAM TARGET AREA.

The target area of each grant shall be a neighborhood that -

(1) is an area with severe crime problems, including a high incidence of violent crime or drug trafficking; and

(2) is a high poverty area or set of contiguous high poverty areas, as defined in subpart I.

"SEC. 498C. PARTICIPANTS.

"(a) ELIGIBLE POPULATION.- Young adults residing or attending school in the target area shall be eligible to participate in programs under this subpart if such individuals are between 16 and 25 years of age. In certain circumstances, as defined by the Secretary in conjunction with the Attorney General and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, young adults up to age 30 and youths of age 14 or 15 may also be eligible to participate.

"(b) RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR BY PARTICIPANTS.—Continued participation in a program under this subpart shall be conditioned, during participation in the program, on the following:

"(1) avoiding crime, including illegal drug use;

"(2) regular attendance and satisfactory performance at work;

"(3) paying child support when paternity has been established and the participant has an income;

"(4) in-school young adults remaining in school until graduation.

"(5) requiring young adults ages 16-17 who have dropped out of high school and who have not obtained a General Equivalency Diploma (GED) to return to school or an alternative education program.

"SEC. 498D. ALLOWABLE ACTIVITIES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.- Funds awarded under this subpart shall be expended to reduce crime by providing employment to participants that will, to the extent practicable, lead to permanent unsubsidized employment. Such employment and related activities may include --

"(1) wage subsidies and other incentives to for-profit, nonprofit, and public employers to employ and enhance the skills of participants;

"(2) assistance to nonprofit employers and public agencies to employ participants in projects designed to address community needs, such as projects to enhance neighborhood infrastructure, to modernize public housing, and to provide other community services;

"(3) entrepreneurial and microenterprise development;

"(4) apprenticeship programs;

"(5) crime prevention and security measures for profit and not-for-profit businesses employing a substantial number of youth from the target area; and

"(6) job placement, follow-up and related supportive services.

"(b) EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS WITH NONPROFIT AND PUBLIC EMPLOYERS.- Projects under this subpart providing participants with employment in the nonprofit or public sector shall-

"(1) include adequate supervision, equipment, and materials and supplies to accomplish useful work projects; and

"(2) include a job placement component to facilitate the transition of participants to permanent unsubsidized jobs, which may include mentorship opportunities and other efforts to increase job networks for participants.

"(c) TWO YEAR LIMITATION.- The combination of all subsidized employment for a participant shall be limited to two years.

"SEC. 498E. APPLICATION FOR GRANTS.

"(a) APPLICATION PLAN.- To be eligible to receive a grant under this title, a chief local elected official, with the timely review and comment of the Governor, shall apply to the Secretary for a Youth Employment and Skills Crime Prevention grant by submitting an application that shall contain a plan for reducing crime by substantially increasing the employment levels of young adults in the target area. Such a plan shall:

"(1) describe the measurable outcomes that will be used to evaluate the local success of the program, including reduced crime and substance abuse and increased employment;

"(2) specify the organization that shall administer the program;

"(3) describe the specific employment programs that will be offered by the program;

"(4) describe the public/private partnership that will promote collaboration between the local State and local governments, private sector, public housing authorities, local residents, community-based organizations, and nonprofit organizations, including linkage with community policing, gang prevention activities and juvenile justice or delinquency preventive initiatives;

"(5) specify how the public and private sectors will work together to assist young adults to make the transition from subsidized to unsubsidized jobs;

"(6) describe how links to jobs throughout the labor market area will be provided;

"(7) specify the manner in which the job network for young adults will be expanded by mentors and other programs; and

"(8) such other information as the Secretary, in conjunction with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, may require.

"(b) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS.- The application must demonstrate that the proposed Youth Employment and Skills Crime Prevention program will build upon and be coordinated with other Federal initiatives relating to such

matters as crime control and prevention, youth employment, education, economic development, community service, or social services.

"(c) LEVERAGING AND LINKAGES.- As a condition of a grant award, local areas shall establish linkages with the local private sector, local employment and job training programs, and other appropriate entities, such as public housing authorities, to enhance the provision of services under this title. Such activities may include leveraging by and linkages with:

"(1) the local private sector to--

"(A) develop a mentoring program to improve the job network for young adults in the target area;

"(B) develop a specified number of career-track jobs for young adults graduating from high school and college in the target area;

"(C) develop part-time jobs to support young adults while they are participating in job training, school-to-work transition activities, or secondary and post-secondary education; and

"(D) develop apprenticeship programs with unions that provide matching funds to create apprenticeships and employment opportunities;

"(2) the local service delivery area under the Job Training Partnership Act to identify funds --

"(A) for on-the-job training and work-based training programs, based on successful program models, for residents of the target area;

"(B) to develop a summer jobs program for in-school young adults residing in the target area; and

"(C) for new youth initiatives in the target area; and

"(D) for child care and supportive services;

"(3) local programs to provide employment services and supportive services, such as transportation service to link target area residents to jobs in the broader labor market area, and

"(4) the local education agency to provide activities that will support the program and assist in increasing educational attainment and reducing dropout rates.

"SEC. 498D. AWARD PRIORITIES.

In evaluating the applications submitted under this subpart, the Secretaries and the Attorney General shall give priority to applications that-

"(1) demonstrate extensive community support and linkages to crime prevention programs and employment related programs;

"(2) target areas that include public and assisted housing projects and their residents;

"(3) demonstrate evidence of severe social and economic problems;

"(4) demonstrate the highest quality program design, implementation plan, and goals to be achieved;

"(5) include as a target area an area receiving assistance under subpart I; or

"(6) include other Federal and non-Federal funding, including State, local, or private resources.

"SEC. 498E. GRANT RECIPIENT, DURATION AND NUMBER.

"(a) GRANT RECIPIENT.- Grants under this subpart may only be awarded to the service delivery area in which the target area is located.

"(b) DURATION OF GRANTS.- Grants shall be for 1 year, and renewable for each of the four succeeding years.

"(c) NUMBER OF GRANTS.- There shall be no more than _____ grants awarded under this subpart.

"SEC. 498F. FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.- The Secretary in conjunction with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall establish a system of performance measures for assessing programs established pursuant to this subpart.

"(b) EVALUATION.- The Secretary in conjunction with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall conduct a rigorous national evaluation of Youth Employment and Skills Crime Prevention grants funded under this subpart that will track and assess the effectiveness of those programs, and include an evaluation of the extent to which such grants reduced crime and substance abuse and increased employment

and earnings. The evaluation may include cost-benefit analyses and shall utilize sound statistical methods and techniques.

"(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.- The Secretary in conjunction with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may provide appropriate technical assistance to carry out Youth Employment and Skills Crime Prevention grants under this subpart.

"(d) ADMINISTRATION.- The technical assistance and evaluations authorized by this section may be carried out directly by the Secretary or through grants, contracts, or other cooperative arrangements with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, or other entities or agencies."

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.- [Note: The authorization of appropriations would be provided under the Crime bill rather than JTPA. Therefore, this would be a free standing provision.]

(1) AUTHORIZATION.- There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Labor \$___ million for fiscal year 1994, \$___ million for fiscal year 1995, \$___ million for fiscal year 1996, \$___ million for fiscal year 1997, and \$___ million for fiscal year 1998 to carry out this section.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.- Funds appropriated pursuant to this subsection are authorized to remain available for obligation until expended.

(3) EVALUATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.- Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary of Labor in conjunction with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may reserve not more than 5 percent of such amounts for the fiscal year to carry out evaluations and technical assistance.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

May 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: Rahm Emanuel
Jennifer O'Connor

FROM: Liz Arky

RE: Potential Crime Trips and Media

To follow up on our conversation yesterday, the following are some ideas for potential crime events. With respect to regional media calls, we have scheduled time on June 8th as a place holder. If events suggest another day is appropriate we will accommodate.

Ideally, we would like to combine crime events in places where we can do an event on the same day to highlight our reauthorization bill. Therefore, we reviewed the target list with a view to events in the districts of those Senators who are on the Banking Committee. These Senators are: Bryan, ~~Shelby~~, Mack and Graham.

On June 17th the Secretary is planning to go to Knoxville in the morning. We are looking into the possibility of going to Florida or Alabama that afternoon. Potential event issues are midnight basketball and community policing. There are midnight basketball programs in Miami, Orlando and Tampa. We have special relationship with Miami Heat player Harold Miner (he joined the Secretary for our videoconference on crime with youth recently) and we could probably get him to play with the Secretary and either the President or Vice President. Alternatively, we could create an event around a police training program, which would highlight community policing and employment (YES). The Housing Authority of Fort Meyers, with funds from their drug elimination grant, have trained minority women to become police officers for the housing authority. Day care, tutoring and other assistance were provided so that they could become employed as police officers.

On June 24th the Secretary is planning to go to Chicago for two events. If the President is available to go to Robert Taylor Homes at that time (and the timing of the conference is such that it makes sense to do it then) it would work out well. If the President's schedule (or conference) dictates an earlier event, certainly the Secretary will accommodate his schedule. In addition to highlighting the sweeps policy, by the time the President visits, HUD funds will have been disbursed for the

-Pena
-date?
-Philadelphia

Maybe
15th
4th

Anything
Laps &
Kids
(prisoners
in jail)

maybe POTUS to Chicago

for!!

maybe
w/ Reich

don't emphasize day care

purpose of hiring more BITE teams, increasing tenant patrols, and improving recreational facilities, etc.

On June 25th the Secretary is planning to go to Denver. Since Hank Brown is on the target list, a crime event could be arranged, as long as it is still timely.

cc: Bruce Katz
Jean Nolan
Paulette Porter

Midnight B-ball

- 1. VP
- 2. \$40 million

DC

June 22

Week of 20

take 2 or 3
house members
+ \$40 million
say this
is what
crime bill
will fund

Grant
Jannet

100,000 cups
furs off chair
cup
kids off street
criminal
to hold gun

for Dems
who voted
for
anti RIA
+ assault



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
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DATE: 4/29/94

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page) 5

To: Jennifer O'Connor FROM: Aylin Gonen

PHONE: 456-6704 401-8715

COMMENTS: Jennifer - here are the names of
additional police chiefs that we invited.

Aylin

*Shawn 708-4087***CAMDEN NJ**

B GEORGE D. PUGH
POLICE AND ADMINISTRATION BDLG
800 FEDERAL STREET
#1 POLICE PLAZA
CAMDEN, NJ 08103

609-757-7474
609-757-0145 (FAX)

SPRINGFIELD, IL

HARVEY L. DAVIS, JR.
CHIEF OF POLICE
CITY OF SPRINGFIELD POLICE
DEPARTMENT
601 EAST JEFFERSON STREET
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62701

217-788-8322
217-788-8365 (FAX)

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

THOMAS C. O'REILLY
CHIEF OF POLICE
CITY OF NEWARK POLICE
DEPARTMENT
31 GREEN STREET 4TH FLOOR
NEWARK, NJ 07102

201 733-7930
201-733-6255 (FAX)

DALLAS, TEXAS

18 BENNIE R. CLICK
CHIEF OF DALLAS
2014 MAIN STREET
ROOM 506
DALLAS, TX 75201
214-670-3698
214-670-5507 (FAX)

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

JOHN ANDERSON
CITY SHERIFF

410-396-1155
(LINE BUSY)

**BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

MICHAEL D. GAMBRILL
CHIEF OF BCPD
700 EAST JOPPA ROAD
TOWSON, MD 21286

410-887-2200
410-887-4958 (FAX)

**MIAMI, FLORIDA -- METRO-DADE
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

X FRED TAYLOR
DIRECTOR
9106 NORTHWEST 25TH STREET
MIAMI, FL 33172

305-471-2100
305-471-2163

Newark - Chief Joseph Foushee
83-85 Muhammad Ali Ave
Newark, NJ 07103
(201) 430-2706
(201) 242-4783 Fax

Baltimore - Chief Hezekiah Bunch
417 East Fayette St, Suite 237
Baltimore, MD 21202
(410) 396-4068
(410) 783-1867 Fax

Boston - Chief Willis D. Saunders, Jr.
Dept. of Public Safety
52 Chauncy St, 9th Fl.
Boston, MA 02111
(617) 451-1250 x493
(617) 695-0139 Fax

New York - Chief DeForrest Taylor
216 East 99th St.
NY NY 10029
(212) 410-8501
(212) 996-0137 Fax

**HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

**Washington, D.C.
April 25, 1994**



**Statement prepared for
SECRETARY HENRY G. CISNEROS**

Thank you for inviting me to be here today, Mr. Chairman, to discuss proposed legislation to ban assault weapons. I do not know if any other HUD Secretary has testified before your Subcommittee before, but this is my second appearance in the last few months. It is a testament to the level of gun violence in our streets, in our schools and in our public and assisted housing that I feel compelled to testify yet again on a crime-related issue. Not unlike the other cabinet secretaries, I find myself spending more and more time on the issue of crime and violence; unfortunately it touches all of us.

The Administration strongly supports H.R. 3527, the "Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act", which would ban the manufacture, transfer or possession of certain defined assault weapons and high capacity magazines. The bill specifically exempts those weapons most commonly used in hunting and recreational sports. As a Texan, I appreciate the importance of protecting the use of certain firearms for recreational and hunting purposes. As HUD Secretary, I have gained a broader understanding of the problems posed by the use of military style assault weapons on America's streets today, and I would like to share with you some of my recent experiences in what can only be described as a war zone.

As you may know, President Clinton asked me to travel to Chicago three weeks ago to assess the use of "Operation Clean Sweep" by the Chicago Housing Authority. I spent a significant amount of time at Robert Taylor Homes and Stateway, which comprise 65 highrise buildings along State Street in South Chicago. These buildings warehouse 23,000 of the nation's poorest people, with average incomes around \$5,400, in dense, ill-designed environments. It's the end of the line in urban America; it is the dead end where racial, spatial separation and isolation ultimately leads.

The residents tell me they:

- o have become prisoners in their own apartments for fear of darkened elevators and hallways where electrical fixtures have been destroyed,**
- o live without basic amenities because maintenance personnel are harassed by gangmembers and because use of essential facilities such as mailboxes is denied by gangmembers who use them as storage places for guns,**
- o cower behind darkened windows in their own living rooms and point to bullet holes on walls or in windows,**
- o are cleared to enter their own buildings by gang members who control the entrances and lobbies and who threaten and in some cases have shot and killed the hired security personnel,**
- o raise their children without the help of traditional recreational programs and without sports areas because ball fields are littered with glass fragments,**
- o leave their buildings and must walk with children through fields of fire from assault weapons as gang members shoot from one building to the next, and**
- o cry for relief from conditions as truly deadly as a war zone.**

American women and children are living in a setting that is violent, demeaning, fearsome, and without hope. But it is our responsibility to ensure that public housing is a safe haven -- and not a killing ground -- for people who are trying so hard to lift their children and themselves to better lives. The level of violence

is just simply unacceptable.

The last weeks have seen an unprecedented eruption of violence in Chicago's public housing; at the same time Federal District Judge Anderson ruled that gun and drug searches being conducted by the Chicago Housing Authority exceeded constitutional limits. In response to the violence and the court order, the President directed me and the Attorney General to devise a national policy on searches, and to look at the other elements of security and community development that need to occur immediately to stop the violence in Chicago.

Last Saturday the President announced the policy to give public housing authorities, residents, local law enforcement and others clear guidance on the range of lawful techniques that can be used to combat violent crime in public housing developments. Rather than discuss the policy, I would like to describe how we arrived at some of our conclusions, because underlying all of them is the fact that gangs are fighting wars with military assault weapons and overpowering our security forces in public housing developments.

We started with the premise that we must first take back control of lobbies of buildings. In Chicago, because of limited resources, the housing authority hired "rent-a-cops", who are courageous people that man metal detectors and access systems in these buildings. They told us, however, that gangmembers would approach the security guards with assault weapons -- Uzis, AK-47s, Street Sweepers -- and intimidate them into removing the metal detectors. Because of their tremendous firepower, these weapons are the weapons of choice for gangmembers and they overpower the guards who may only have handguns. Therefore, we are stressing that searches can occur in the common areas of buildings and we are providing resources so that sworn officers

can operate the metal detectors. Your bill to ban assault weapons, Mr. Chairman, would help us take back these buildings.

Second, we discovered that gangs often store their weapons in vacant units. I was along with a search team in Chicago two weeks ago that netted something on the order of 25 weapons just on a Sunday night -- and I was shocked to see how many of these weapons were assault weapons. While I was there I also visited the stock room at the police substation of the Chicago Housing Authority and it is full; literally 1,000 weapons, again, many of which are assault weapons, and which have been secured principally in vacant units, where gangs tend to store them. Let me just add that since March 25th, a total of 89 weapons have been confiscated in Robert Taylor Homes, 26 of which were semi-automatic, many of which were assault weapons; in addition 1700 rounds of ammunition were seized.

Lastly, we developed parameters, which I will not describe now, for searches of units for unlicensed or unauthorized weapons where consent of tenants is given and where emergency circumstances arise. In short, we developed a policy within constitutional boundaries, to deal with conditions in our Nation's war zones -- the places where gangs and drug-traffickers are fighting each other with military-style weapons.

We developed a second aspect of the strategy announced by the President to go beyond drug and gun searches in order to take back the buildings from the gangs. It provides a downpayment on the crime bill for Chicago's public housing. It reflects the same balancing approach you take in the crime bill, Chairman Schumer, with a combination of enforcement measures -- those associated with security and safety and taking control of buildings and their surrounding areas -- and prevention measures, recreation, youth programs, antigang strategies, and drug control.

A part of this aspect of the program in Chicago is the extension of our Operation Safe Home initiative to Robert Taylor Homes and Stateway. Operation Safe Home is an initiative we launched in February with the Department of Justice, FBI, ATF and DEA to coordinate our anti-crime efforts in public and assisted housing developments across the country. From February to the end of March our efforts have led to 129 arrests, 15 indictments, 4 pleas and 5 sentences. These efforts resulted in the recovery of more than 30 weapons, many of which were assault weapons.

One aspect of our Safe Home initiative in New York illustrates the problem assault weapons pose for us in public housing. The New York City Housing Police Department has been waging an ongoing battle for control of Edgmeer Houses in Queens, New York. Several local and federal violent crime initiatives are being coordinated, with mixed success. Edgmeer Houses has experienced a pattern of shots being fired from the rooftop at police and the general public, culminating last week in the daylight rooftop firing of a 16 shot burst from an AK-47 assault rifle. A Safe Home tactical operation was launched on April 22, which determined that the assailants disappear into the apartment units and therefore can not be identified. The tenants are frightened and do not cooperate with police -- and police and tenants remain at risk since we have not yet identified the assailants.

Mr. Chairman, although my experience with public housing has made me a strong advocate for a ban on assault weapons, I am not a firearms expert. Fortunately, Mr. McGaw, our ATF Director, is an expert and I know his testimony will speak more directly to some of the more technical aspects of the legislation. But I do know this: the bill before the Subcommittee is a common sense, straightforward approach.

There are four features at the heart of this proposal:

First, it bans 19 of the deadliest assault weapons on the market. Many of these are domestic versions of the assault weapons banned by the previous Administration because they were found to have no legitimate "sporting purpose";

Second, it specifically exempts more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons, so there's no confusion for hunters and sportsmen;

Third, it prevents manufacturers from circumventing the assault weapons ban by simply producing a different model gun but with the same features. Such "copycat" firearms are prospectively restricted by an objective test based on the firearm's physical features.

Fourth, it bans high-capacity ammunition feeding devices -- the kind that allows criminals and crackpots to spray repeated rounds -- without reloading -- and often killing or wounding innocent victims.

I again thank you for this opportunity to be here today. While it is a pleasure to appear before your Subcommittee, I wish -- as HUD Secretary -- I could focus more on housing issues and less on crime. It is an unfortunate indicator of the depth of our crime problem when I and other Cabinet members have to spend so much of our focus on anti-crime proposals. I encourage you all to pass the assault weapons ban. While not a panacea, it builds upon the tough, smart crime bill you have passed and the Brady bill -- it will help ensure that all Americans have a safe and secure home.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
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TO: Christine Varney
Jennifer O'Connor

FROM: Bruce Katz

PHONE #: _____

COMMENT LINE: _____

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DS-04-07-94 1630

Federal Judge Rules CHA Gun Sweeps Unconstitutional

CHICAGO (AP) — Police must have warrants to conduct gun sweeps in public housing projects even if residents support warrantless searches, a federal judge decided Thursday.

U.S. District Judge Wayne Andersen last month temporarily halted warrantless searches, calling the policy a "greater evil than the danger of criminal activity." Thursday's ruling continued that injunction.

The decision was the latest in a battle that has pitted city officials against the American Civil Liberties Union, which argues people don't give up their constitutional rights when they move into public housing.

But Chicago Housing Authority officials contend efforts to stamp out gang and drug activities in all 17 developments are being frustrated by drawn-out legal procedures.

"If you're trying to determine where gunshots are being fired from, it wouldn't serve law enforcement or anyone well to run to the judge's chamber, get a warrant and then come back to look for the shooter," agency spokesman Steve Canty said.

Violence last summer prompted the agency to ask police to conduct random, door-to-door gun searches. The ACLU responded with a class-action lawsuit against on behalf of the estimated 150,000 tenants.

Gang warfare last month in the huge Robert Taylor Homes project hammered home the issue. Police said more than 300 instances of gunfire rang out in the 28-building, 12,320-tenant complex during a five-day period.

Canty said efforts to root out the shooters were hampered when a judge refused to issue search warrants without first talking to the ACLU, which worked out an agreement with the CHA 3 1/2 years ago to allow for such possibilities.

Relative quiet prevailed Thursday at Robert Taylor, but residents predicted violence would flare up again when increased police presence in the buildings and neighborhood declined. CHA Chairman Vince Lane has said the authority has neither the manpower nor the money to keep a constant presence.

Any tenants caught with guns, registered or unregistered, in their apartments face immediate eviction under terms of their lease.

AP-DS-04-07-94 1630EDT



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE: 4-7-94

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet) 4

TO: Christine Varney

FROM: Bruce Katz

Jennifer O'Connor

PHONE #: _____

COMMENT LINE: _____

The phone number of this fax machine is (202) 708-2476

**Statement for President Clinton
on the Court Decision Regarding
The Chicago Housing Authority's "Operation Clean Sweep"**

As you know, the Chicago Housing Authority has been working to protect the citizens who live in that city's most crime-ridden public housing developments through the Operation Clean Sweep program for more than 5 years. Operation Clean Sweep innovatively partners the Housing Authority and local police in weeding out the sources of crime and drugs, much of it perpetrated by gangs, through routine door-to-door checks.

Just hours ago, a Federal District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, declared the CHA search policy in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

Today, as a result of the court ruling, I am ordering Attorney General Reno and Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros to develop a search policy for public housing; a policy that can be federally validated and supported.

Our purpose is to develop an effective, constitutionally permissible search policy and then recommend ways in which that policy can be implemented and supported throughout the nation.

This strategy should be as effective as those in Chicago's public housing developments such as Robert Taylor Homes, which have been proven effective in curtailing crime and violence.

We must send a message to criminals and would-be criminals who see Robert Taylor Homes and other public housing communities as "easy prey" that we will not allow them to pervert the protection of our Constitution to run their enterprises of evil.

Individuals' right to privacy -- especially in their homes -

- is protected under the Constitution, but we are obligated to find a way to combat the wanton lawlessness that makes daily life miserable -- and dangerous -- for millions of law-abiding public housing residents. We must strike a delicate balance.

Robert Taylor Homes is a densely-populated highrise in the inner city where walking from your car to your door -- even in broad daylight -- could pose more risks than crossing the street with blinders on.

People are prisoners in their own homes. Some people are so frightened by rampant gunfire that they take refuge in bathtubs at night to protect themselves from errant bullets meant for others.

The streets of places like Robert Taylor Homes are ruled by outlaws who thrive on chaos and commotion, and on their ability to terrorize entire communities.

The last weekend in March, 13 people died violently in Chicago -- 3 of them in Robert Taylor Homes -- a story all too common in inner cities, especially in public housing communities. As President, I will not stand by as children die, and as innocent people are forced to live under such intolerable conditions.

My order will bring together Attorney General Reno and Secretary Cisneros to develop guidelines for searches and seizures that are both effective and permissible under our Constitution. Specifically, they will identify activities and resources that can be applied to support such searches.

They will consider such searches where tenant consent is

given either orally or in lease provisions; conducting searches in response to an existing emergency where there is probable cause to believe a crime was committed; considering additional funding in the crime bill for sweeps by localities and by federal agencies as a part of Operation Safe Home. Initiated on February 4, Operation Safe Home is an effort to coordinate interagency activities to combat public housing crime and eliminate fraud in public and assisted housing programs.

Along with massive poverty, crime and violence makes Robert Taylor Homes virtually unlivable. Income levels there are only one-sixth of the city of Chicago. The poverty rate is four times that of the rest of the city. Unemployment is pervasive -- reportedly five to six times the citywide unemployment rate. And overcrowded housing conditions are three times higher than the rest of the city of Chicago.

A major priority of this Administration is to bring economic opportunity to inner city public housing developments and other low-income communities. But unless we work at the same time on establishing law and order and on improving the quality of life, the other initiatives do not stand a good chance of making a difference.

The people in Robert Taylor Homes have asked us to help protect them, and we will. Thank you, and I look forward to reporting back shortly on the proposals that Attorney General Reno and Secretary Cisneros devise.

March 28, 1994

TO: Michele Cavataio
FROM: W. Modzeleski
SUBJECT: Presidential Event

The following is a list of experts and/or programs that we may want to consider for the event being planned with the Secretary and the President. As discussed I have picked out a few persons/programs for each of the following categories:

- Community-Wide Strategy
- Conflict Resolution
- Peer Mediation
- Other Curricular Programs
- Law Enforcement Programs
- Safe Haven/Community Schools
- Mentoring Programs
- Gang Prevention Programs
- Parents and Volunteer Programs
- Youth Operated Programs
- Other Programs

COMMUNITY-WIDE STRATEGIES:

There are several community-wide strategies operating around the country. We should select one (or more) of them (a single representative from each site would be sufficient) to help illustrate that preventing school violence requires the assistance of the entire community. We can select from the following communities:

PACT Communities of Omaha, Denver, Atlanta, and Washington D.C.
Contacts can be identified through the Department of Justice.

Weed and Seed Communities of San Antonio*, Trenton, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chelsea, Wilmington, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Contacts can be identified through the Department of Justice
(San Antonio is also a CSAP Partnership city and part of the Join Together Partnership).

Contact: Department of Justice

East Bay Public Safety Corridor: The East Bay Public Safety Corridor is a new program operating in the East San Francisco Bay Area. The program links

services provided by 2 counties, 12 cities, 6 unincorporated communities, 9 school districts, 2 transportation districts and 1 regional park district.

Contact: Assemblyman Tom Bates (510-428-1599).

CONFLICT RESOLUTION:

Almost every community has some sort of conflict resolution program operating. Three of the programs operating in various school districts across the U.S. are:

Solving Conflict Creatively Program: This program reaches thousands of young people in schools throughout New York City. The program works with students, school staff, and parents to incorporate the knowledge and skills of conflict resolution, appreciating diversity and countering bias into every aspect of a school's daily life. The RCCP is a unique partnership co-sponsored by ESR Metro and the New York City Board of Education. There have been several short-term evaluations conducted on this program: they have indicated that the program has effectively reduced violence and disruptions. The Centers for Disease Control is currently performing a more extensive evaluation.

Contact: Linda Lanteri or Tom Roderick (212-870-3318).

Empowering Children to Survive: This program works with children in grades K-3. It teaches them to survive and succeed in school and society by equipping them with tools, such as self-esteem and positive attitudes toward learning.. The program also provides teachers with more efficient and equitable techniques for the management of their classrooms. There is some evidence that this program has led to improvements in students attitudes and behaviors, and in instructional practices and procedures. More specifically, the program has led to increase in students sense of self responsibility and self-control, improvement in self-esteem, increase in student's tolerance of difference and conflict resolution skills, and increase in student's range of learning skills.

Contact: Jon Oliver (617-247-2787)

The Harvard Negotiation Project: Teaches students to negotiate problems with other youth.

Contact: Roger Fisher
Harvard Law School
(617) 495-1684

Illinois Institute fo Dispute Resolution: Program funded by the Department of Education assists schools in Illinois establish comprehensive conflict resolution programs.

Contact: Cheryl Niro
(217) 523-6080

Violence Prevention Curriculum for Adolescents: The Violence Prevention Curriculum for Adolescents is an attempt to address the issues of vilence and homicide among young people by helping students to become more aware of: Homicide and the factors associated with it; positive way to deal with anger and arguments, the leading precipitants of homicide; how fights begin and how they escalate; and the choices, other than fighting,that are available to young people in conflict situations. The curriculum is based upon the notion that violence can be prevented and that the classroom is an appropriate place for discussion regarding issues related to violence.

Contact: Deborah Prothrow-Stith, MD

PEER MEDIATION:

In addition to adding conflict resolution to the regular course curricula, schools are beginning to supplement conflict resolution with peer mediation programs. These programs use third parties--usually trained students--to mediate conflict and disputes that arise at school. There are many peer mediation programs operating throughout the country. Two that should be considered are:

We Can Work It Out: The "We Can Work It Out" Program was developed jointly by the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law (NICEL) and the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC). The program which is designed for elementary and secondary schools. The program targets "teaching" students that they can solve conflict and providing them with the capabilities (peer mediation and training) to solve their problems.

Contact: Jack Calhoun, Executive Director
National Crime Prevention Coalition

American Bar Association Peer Mediation Program: The American Bar Association has designed a peer mediation program that can be used by schools across the country. We are currently discussing with the ABA how we can better collaborate in expanding their program utilizing local Bar Associations to help in training teachers and students.

Contact: Larry Ray
American Bar Association, Dispute Resolution Branch

OTHER CURRICULA PROGRAMS:

Straight Talk About Risks: The Center for Handgun Control (Sarah Brady) has developed a program--STAR--to teach young children about the effects of guns. Straight Talk About Risks (STAR) a pre K-12 curriculum for preventing gun violence is currently the nation's only comprehensive gun violence prevention program involving children, parents, schools, and the community. The curriculum began in Dade County schools, is now used in Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, New York City, and 21 districts in the state of New Jersey.

Contact: Nancy Gannon, Education Director
National Center for Handgun Control.

Facing History and Ourselves: Facing History and Ourselves programs engage adolescent students of diverse backgrounds in an examination of racism, prejudice, and anti-semitism. The program encourages students to make the essential connection between history and the moral choices they confront in their own lives. The program has been called an exemplary program considered worthy of national dissemination through the National Diffusion Network.

Contact: Margot Stern Strom
16 Hurd Road,
Brookline, MA 02146-6919,
617-232-1595

GANG PREVENTION PROGRAMS--SCHOOL BASED:

G.R.E.A.T. Program: In 1991, Phoenix law enforcement formed a partnership with local educators and community leaders to develop an innovative, comprehensive anti-gang program. The result was GREAT. Gang Resistance Education and Training. GREAT goes into the classroom to prevent young student from getting into trouble, to stop them from joining gangs. Specially trained uniformed police officers teach GREAT during the regular school year. During eight one-hour classroom sessions, students learn how to act in their own best interest when faced with peer pressure. GREAT provides youth the necessary skills and information to say no to gangs and become responsible members of society.

Contact: Frank Spizucco, Program Manager
US Treasury Department
202-682-4220

MISSION SOAR: Set Objectives, Achieve Results: Mission SOAR's nontraditional approach emphasizes positive self-esteem and goal achievement to help students avoid gang involvement, drug abuse, and dropping out of school. Mission SOAR was developed for grades 3 and 4 with reinforcement activities for grades 5 and 6. The curriculum includes 40 lessons, five of which specifically target youth gang prevention topics. The anti-gang lessons encourage students to channel their energies into community service and other afterschool alternatives to gang involvement. The final lessons invite classmates to share what they like best about each other and include an acknowledgement ceremony.

Contact: Lilia Lopez
Director of the Youth Gang Prevention Program
Los Angeles County Schools

LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS:

Safe Corridor Program: Several cities--Los Angeles and New York have begun programs which use police and private citizens/businesses to line corridors children take to go to and from school.

Contact: Wesley Mitchell, Director
Los Angeles School Security Police

Police Truancy Program: New York City uses police officers to identify and pick up truants and return them to school.

Contact: William Bratton, Commissioner
New York City Police

Community-Team Policing Efforts: One of the major foci of the Crime Bill is Community-Team Policing. We should consider identifying a community that has a community team policing program that is coordinating with the schools (Charleston, South Carolina?) and use this program to demonstrate how law enforcement and schools can work together to protect youth.

PARENTS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS:

Urban School Service Corps: Pilot program made up of volunteers who help with tutoring, mentoring, social services and recreation in several New Jersey schools. Volunteers work either full or part-time and receive a stipend which they use for college.

Boys to Men: 100 boys in grades 10-12 (New Jersey, Franklyn Township) a few adults work with high risk youth supervising them and ensuring that they are involved in positive activities in their discretionary time. Boys spend a lot of time in community service activities.

Detroit Volunteer Program: Detroit Schools has just requested 3,000 volunteers to ensure safety in and around Detroit schools. The volunteers would patrol school hallways, neighborhood streets, run after-school programs, and even clean classrooms.

Project 2000: This program operating in Washington DC is similar to others operating in cities throughout the country. It identifies minority mentors for youth in inner cities.

Parent Patrol: Parents and other adults living along the route students take to get to Dawes Middle School (Lincoln NE) stand outside their homes as youth go to and from school. Their presence enables kids to go to school without fear of being attacked.

SAFE HAVEN PROGRAMS:

There are numerous Safe Haven programs across the country. These are programs that provide students with programs and other activities in a safe environment after the normal school day. There are two major sources of programs to draw from, the Community Schools/Beacon Schools in New York City and the Safe Haven Programs that are part of the Weed and Seed Program.

Weed and Seed: If this program were to be selected the Safe Haven Program from Trenton, Wilmington, or Omaha would make a good representative. Each of the programs is a little different each, however, could represent the need for after school programs and the linkages with law enforcement and other community services.

Contact: Terry Donahue
Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Community Schools/Beacon Schools: The Community Schools/Beacon Schools program operating in New York City is much more comprehensive than the Safe Haven Programs operating as part of the Weed and Seed Program. They represent the "Cadillac" version of what can be done with after-school programs. The school operated by the Children's Aid Society in IS 218 in Manhattan would make a good selection.

Contact: Philip Coltoff
President
Childrens Aid Society

The other program operating in New York City that would make a good selection is the Countee Cullen Community Center. It provides youth and their families with a host of services. It operates seven days and nights a week in a elementary school in Harlem. Its goal is to increase the incidence of positive outcomes among the neighborhoods young people and to build a community that strengthens families, offers personal support to the young and provides opportunities for them to develop social, cognitive and vocational skills.

Contact: Geoffrey Canada, President
Countee Cullen Community Center
P.S. 194
242 West 144th Street
New York, NY
212-234-4500

MENTORING PROGRAMS:

Mentoring programs are found throughout the country. They link adults or older youth with youth. The adults provide youth with role models and guidance.

Contact: Judy Wurtzel
Barbara Vespucci
OUS/Education

YOUTH PROGRAMS:

We need to begin to project youth as "part of the solution" to the violence problem rather than always as "part of the problem." One of the more successful programs has been "Teens, Crime, and the Community." This program was developed by the National Crime Prevention Council. The Charleston, South Carolina program was recently featured as a successful violence prevention strategy in a distance learning teleconference sponsored by the Educational Development Center.

Contact: Erin M. Donovan
Director
Teens, Crime, and the Community Center
202-466-NCPC

OTHER PROGRAMS:

New Haven Social Development Program: This is a comprehensive primary prevention program that addresses the social, economic and health concerns of the New Haven community. Programming focuses on the prevention of drug use, dropping out of school, AIDS, pregnancy, and violence. The program concentrates on: the implementation of a comprehensive k-12 social competence promotion curriculum that teaches core skills, attitudes, and content; the development of diverse school and community activities that reinforce the curriculum; and building school-based planning teams which include parents, teachers and administrators to promote collaborative ownership of prevention programs.

Contact: Tim Shriver
New Haven Public Schools
Hillhouse High School
203-772-7443

Youth Court: Aurora Schools have established a Teen Court to "try" cases such as fighting or disrupting classes. The court has been in existence for one year and is supervised by a municipal court judge.

Contact:

Public Housing Truancy Program: The Omaha Public Housing Authority works collaboratively with the Omaha Public Schools to reduce truancy among youth living in public housing. Every morning school authorities provide public housing authorities with a list of students living in public housing who are not in school. The public housing authorities call or personally visit each youth to find out why the child is not in school. There program has cut down on truancy and crime.

Contact: Bob Armstrong, Director
Omaha, Public Housing.

Lives at Risk: In Hartford Conn, Dr. Allison Lane-Reticker head of the emergency department at St. Francis Hospital Medical Center brings students to the emergency/trauma room to show kids how violence can affect them and their friends. The program tries to paint a more accurate picture about what happens to those who get shot.

The NYC YOUTHLINE: The YOUTHLINE is a toll-free 24 hour telephone service staffed by young people, for young people, and for parents, teachers, or anyone who cares about youth. It provides for the collection and dissemination of information in the most efficient and user-friendly fashion.

The YOUTHLINE is capable of providing youth with information on resources that are available throughout the city.

Cleveland Public Schools Youth Gang Unit:

The Youth Gag Unit is a five officer team in the Division of Safety and Security. It handles all gag-related investigations, enforcement, mediation, rumor control, and training for staff, students, and parents. The unit contributed to a 39% reduction in school gang incidents and trained over 7,700 individuals. Most of the training related to how violence can be prevented.

Contact: Cleveland Public Schools
1380 East Sixth Street
Cleveland, Ohio 216-574-8000
Sammie Campbell Parrish, Superintendent

Omega Boys Club:

The Omega Boys Club provides services to inner city youth.

Conact: Joe Marshall
Omega Boys Club
415-826-8664



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410-4000

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Today's FOCUS at HUD
Friday, March 25, 1994

HUD announced FHA program changes on Thursday to increase homeownership opportunities.

HUD is reducing the cost of FHA insurance by lowering the up-front costs for new homebuyers and through streamlining of the 203 (k) program to simplify the purchase of homes in disrepair, Nicolas Retsinas, Assistant Secretary for Housing-FHA Commissioner, said in a news conference.

The FHA change will occur through a reduction in Mortgage Insurance premium from 3 percent to 2.25 percent -- the percentage amount of a loan that borrowers pay for mortgage insurance.

The National Association of Realtors estimated that the change, when based on a \$125,000 mortgage, will enable some 295,000 households to become homeowners.

The 203(k) program is designed to spur rehabilitation of single family properties as well as create homeownership opportunities. To make the program more "user friendly," changes include a reduction of appraisal requirements, an expansion of items listed as eligible repairs, and streamlined approval requirements.

Secretary Cisneros will meet with pro football star Reggie White and the National Society of Nehemiah community development organization in Mobile, Alabama today.

The Secretary will meet with White, an ordained minister who plays with the Green Bay Packers, and other officials of Nehemiah during their National Planning Group meeting today.

Nehemiah is a network of Christian Community Development Corporations that focuses on rebuilding inner cities.

The Secretary and White met earlier in Washington.

White has had a longstanding interest in helping generate resources to revitalize poor communities.

On Saturday, the Secretary will participate in a Time Magazine On-Line computer question and answer session from 1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

March 25, 1994

Accomplishments of Technology Developments in 1993/1994

Seizures - In 1993, ONDCP funded \$150 K for the development of 500 prototype field test kits for detecting drug residue using antibodies. The FBI Laboratory has been monitored the project's progress for ONDCP. A recent drug-related seizure of \$6 million in assets was attributed to the prototype being evaluated in Miami, Florida.

In 1993, ONDCP funded the development of a hand-held drug detector for heroin using biosensor technology. The U.S. Customs Service is currently evaluating the prototypes -- no seizures have been reported.

Arrests and Convictions - In 1993, ONDCP funded a Narcotics Detection Assessment Program with the Coast Guard, Customs, FBI and DEA to develop standard performance characteristics and requirements for detecting drugs. During the course of comparing three commercial systems in the seizure yard at the Port of Miami, an ongoing case developed. The confirmation by two of the systems of the presence of the cocaine on the vessel and the cocaine residue on the clothing of the suspect was upheld as evidence in the court case that convicted the suspect. Similar comparisons have been ongoing over the past two years at Miami, FL, La Guardia, NY, Otay Mesa and San Ysidro, CA.

Measures of Effectiveness - In 1993, ONDCP funded a multiple agency project headed by the DEA to improve our ability to estimate the crop yields achieved in certain Andean regions. The results from this project have dramatically improved our estimates.

Outreach Program - ONDCP sponsored an international technology symposium in Chicago, IL on November 2 - 5, 1993 for Tactical Technologies and Wide Area Surveillance applications. Over 400 law enforcement officers, scientists and engineers attended the symposium. Several new initiatives to specifically support the State and local law enforcement agencies have been an outgrowth of the conference.

LOS ANGELES HIDTA

- 140 member task force.
- over 3 tons of cocaine seized.
- 7 major drug trafficking organizations dismantled.
- \$30 million of drug related assets seized.

HOUSTON HIDTA

- 120 member task force
- 7 major drug trafficking organizations dismantled.
- over 4 tons cocaine seized
- over 7 kilograms heroin seized
- over 3 tons marijuana seized
- over \$12 million in drug related assets seized

SOUTHWEST BORDER HIDTA

- over 9.5 tons cocaine seized
- over 8 tons marijuana seized
- over \$69 million in drug related assets seized
- over 23 drug trafficking organizations dismantled
- covers 2,000 mile border area

NEW YORK HIDTA

- 150 member task force
- over \$50 million in drug related assets seized
- several international and multi-state money laundering organizations dismantled

MIAMI HIDTA

- 217 member task force operation
- over 817 kilograms of cocaine seized.
- over 229 kilograms of marijuana seized
- over 9 kilograms of heroin seized
- over \$80 million in drug related assets seized internationally

Accomplishments of Technology Developments in 1993/1994

- **\$6 million in Asset Seizures**
 - Developed 500 prototype field test kits for detecting drug residue using antibodies
 - Drug-related seizure was attributed to the prototype being evaluated in Miami, Florida
- **Arrests and Convictions**
 - Funded a Narcotics Detection Assessment Program with the Coast Guard, Customs, FBI and DEA
 - Developed standard performance characteristics and requirements for detecting drugs
 - Two prototype systems confirmed the presence of the cocaine on the vessel and the cocaine residue on the clothing of the suspect
 - Upheld as evidence in the court case that convicted the suspect
 - Similar comparisons have been ongoing over the past two years at Miami, FL, La Guardia, NY, Otay Mesa and San Ysidro, CA
- **Better Estimates of Number of Metric Tons of Drugs on the Streets**
 - Funded a multiple agency project headed by the DEA to improve our ability to estimate the crop yields achieved in certain Andean regions
 - First accurate correlation of crop yield to the amount of drugs on the streets.
 - Results have dramatically improved the quality of our predictions of the magnitude of available drugs
- **Outreach Program**
 - Sponsored the first international technology symposium for Tactical Technologies and Wide Area Surveillance in Chicago, IL on November 2 - 5, 1993
 - First time gathering of technologists and law enforcement operational user community
 - Over 400 law enforcement officers, scientists and engineers attended the symposium

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: VIA TELECOPIER 456-6704
Jennifer O'Connor
White House Office of Cabinet Affairs

FROM: Keith Walton
Department of the Treasury (Enforcement)

DATE: March 24, 1994

RE: Status Report on Crime

Briefly outlined below is the quantitative data that Assistant Secretary Noble would likely reference during the March 29 event. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 622-1448 if you have any questions or concerns.

(i) Brady implementation

February 28, 1994 was the Brady Law implementation date.

Prior to February 28, there were 2,000 to 3,000 background checks conducted per weekday. Since February 28, the number of background checks conducted per weekday has increased to 17,000.

Reports by Area Police:

Houston, Texas:	2,183 intent forms processed 199 denied
Dallas, Texas:	1,250 intent forms processed 98 denied (48 due to criminal histories alone)
Ohio:	1,827 requests 41 denied (including 8 fugitive)
Arkansas:	1,100 requests 42 denied
Utah:	2,209 intent forms processed 58 denied (either for felony

convictions or outstanding warrants).

Nevada: 2,635 intent forms processed
30 denied

Fulton County (Atlanta) Georgia

157 checks conducted as of 3/4/94
16 rejected, including 2 fugitives

(ii) Reclassification of the Streetsweeper/Striker-12 Shotgun

Reclassification of these shotguns (to "destructive device" status) was announced by Secretary Bentsen on February 28, 1994.

18,000 Streetsweeper-styled shotguns have been manufactured in the United States. ATF has identified the use of 142 of these weapons either in crimes or through actual recovery at crime scenes.

These shotguns were originally designed for crowd control by the minority governments of Rhodesia and South Africa.

Notably, a fully loaded and operational Streetsweeper was recovered from the individuals who were arrested for the Palestinian attack on the Brooklyn Bridge a few weeks ago.

(iii) Federal Firearms License Reform

The New York Pilot Project

The Pilot Project is a cooperative effort between ATF and The New York City Housing Authority Police Department to inspect Federal Firearms licensees located in public housing projects.

43 licensees were interviewed
11 retained their licenses (10 of which were collectors; remaining either revoked, surrendered or not renewed)

In July, 1993, the New York City Police Department received a grant in the amount of \$175,000 from the Bureau of Justice Assistance to work with ATF inspectors in firearms application and renewal inspections. ATF had begun a cooperative effort with the New York Police Department in May, 1993 to reduce firearm proliferation.

271 licensee inspections have been conducted

19 licenses were issued or renewed.

The remainder were either withdrawn, abandoned, not renewed or denied (an 88% reduction).

The New York Pilot Project demonstrate why FFL Reform is so important: it is impossible for 240 ATF inspectors to regulate the activities of 284,000 firearms dealers when 20% to 30% of federal firearms licensees are not legitimate dealers.

(iv) Project ACHILLES

This program targets weapons as the "Achilles heel" of powerful drug dealers and armed career criminals. Project ACHILLES was designed to focus the efforts of ATF special agents on the maximum implementation of laws that prohibit the use of firearms by career criminals or in connection with drug trafficking. Since the inception of Project ACHILLES (1988),

-5,350 armed career criminals have received mandatory sentences totaling over 47,700 years in prison without benefit of parole.

-22 of these individuals have recieved life sentences and the remainder received an average of 18 years mandatory sentences.

-savings of \$10.2 billion (The average societal cost per crime is \$2,600; the average career criminal commits three crimes per week or 160 crimes per year. Thus, approximately 3.9 million violent offenses that otherwise would have occurred have been prevented through this program).

[We are obtaining pinpoint information on progress in ACHILLES since 1993 alone]

(v) Project UPTOWN

A task force of the ATF and the New York Housing Authority Police Department. UPTOWN is staffed by 7 ATF agents amd 25 NYHAP officers. UPTOWN is a key component of HUD's Operation Safe Home. In August, 1993, a similar task force became operational in Baltimore. We are attempting to obtain a progress report from the Balitmore pilot.

The UPTOWN-New York results are as follows:

- 16% decrease in overall crime
- 13% decrease in felonies
- 22% decrease in burglaries
- 46% decrease in robberies

14% increase in arrests
34% increase in felony arrests
49% increase in drug arrests

269 search warrants executed
535 search warrant-related arrests
810 street arrests
103 firearms seized

(vi) GREAT -- Gang Resistance Education and Training

GREAT is a nine-week prevention/intervention program for seventh graders, a four-week program for third and fourth graders, and a summer component for those students in these grades or otherwise identified by the school district. The program began in 1991.

600 law enforcement officers in 40 states have been trained as GREAT instructors.

200,000 at risk youngsters have been embraced by GREAT.

The project is underway in 12 major cities.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE: 3/23/94

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page) _____

TO: JENNIFER O'CONNOR FROM: LIZ ARKY

PHONE: 456-2572
456-2983 (FAX)

COMMENTS: ATTACHED IS INFO ON SAGE HOUS REPORT
CARD



U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410-4500

DRAFT

3/23

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

MEMORANDUM TO: Bruce Katz, Chief of Staff, S

FROM: Susan Gaffney, Inspector General, Z

SUBJECT: Operation Safe Home "Report Card"

As you requested, we have prepared a status report on the three Operation Safe Home initiatives. The attached "Report Card" represents progress to date in all three areas as reported by my office, as well as PIH, and Housing. We have not included the status of efforts to focus national attention on Operation Safe Home through press conferences, briefings, and meetings. That information will be provided to you separately. Should you have any questions, or wish to discuss the Report Card, please let me know.

Attachment

Copy to Liz Arky

Targeted Areas	Goals and Objectives	Actions to Date
Violent Crime	Enhance and implement law enforcement collaborative task forces to address violent crime at public and assisted housing sites. <i>Handwritten:</i> 2 17 want #s on # guns # arrests	On February 16, a Peoria, IL, public housing tenant, identified as a drug carrier for a local gang, was indicted for possession of drugs and firearms. The indictments resulted from efforts of HUD OIG, FBI, IRS and local law enforcement task force that is targeting gang and drug trafficking at four public housing projects managed by the Peoria Housing Authority. On March 10, a team of 100 Federal agents and police officers from ATF, New York City Housing Authority Police Department, and HUD OIG executed search warrants at four public housing projects under "Project Uptown", an operation focused on combatting drug dealers and illegal firearms activities within the Housing Authority. Heroin, firearms and cash were seized and 11 individuals believed to be members of an operation identified as a main source of drugs and firearms were arrested. On March 16, as part of a task force effort in the City of New Haven, CT, a team of 60 Federal agents and police officers from DEA, FBI, HUD OIG, and state and local law enforcement agencies, arrested 12 individuals and seized drugs and firearms at or near a public housing development. The individuals were charged with selling and distributing drugs, firearms offenses and risking injury to a minor child. On March 17, in the Charlestown section of Boston, HUD OIG and DEA agents arrested a suspected drug dealer on Federal narcotics charges. The arrest resulted from of a multi-agency law enforcement effort in Boston which earlier netted the indictment and arrest of 25 members of a gang terrorizing public housing residents. The investigation is presently focused on a number of unsolved homicides suspected to involve gang members.

2

Targeted Areas	Goals and Objectives	Actions to Date
Violent Crime (cont'd)	Coordinate law enforcement and public housing violent crime and drug reduction efforts. (cont'd)	efforts throughout the nation. Earlier, the Secret Service performed a security assessment on behalf of the Chicago Housing Authority following the sniper slaying of a child at the Cabrini Green development. Officials of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for the Department of Treasury, HUD OIG and Public and Indian Housing agreed to develop a training program for public housing police officers following a determination that housing police have training needs which are not met in basic academy programs. Meetings among the officials have resulted in the implementation of a needs assessment for public housing authorities so that an appropriate and meaningful curriculum for public housing police can be developed at the Glynco, GA. facility. The Director of Police for the Baltimore Housing Authority Police Department has agreed to facilitate the assessment. HUD OIG, DEA, FBI, ATF and U. S. Secret Service have agreed to the establishment of an Operation Safe Home violent crime steering committee. The purpose of the committee will be provision of law enforcement expertise in the formulation and implementation of HUD anti-crime programmatic policies. It will also provide for the sharing of information on crime trends in public and assisted housing and for the planning of task force operations to address these trends. In January, 1994, ATF issued a guide for law enforcement agencies titled "Addressing Crime in Public Housing Developments." HUD OIG and ATF are now collaborating on a guide for public housing authorities and local law enforcement to aid in addressing violent crime problems. The guide will provide steps for implementing law enforcement operations together with programmatic initiatives to create safer communities.

Targeted Areas	Goals and Objectives	Actions to Date
Violent Crime (cont'd)	Direct public and assisted housing programs and initiatives towards the enhancement of prevention efforts. (cont'd)	HUD has sent to OMB a Notice of Fund Availability for the Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program which includes provisions for anti-crime efforts such as "Weed and Seed." The Office of Public and Indian Housing has distributed to the D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing an options paper outlining how it can use existing HUD regulations and program dollars to relocate public housing residents willing to serve as witnesses for the prosecution, but who need to be re-located because of threats on their lives. A proposed bill has been included in HUD's legislative package that would allow designated public housing and law enforcement staff access to data from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) when screening applications for public housing. The Office of General Counsel is finalizing a public housing occupancy rule that will allow law enforcement officers to reside in public housing. The Office of Public and Indian Housing is about to announce two new grant opportunities for organizations to provide technical assistance and training to public housing authorities interested in developing resident patrols and in implementing elements of crime prevention through environmental design. The U. S. Conference of Mayors, HUD and the National Assisted Housing Management Association have asked the mayors of 12 large cities participate in a demonstration program, as part of Operation Safe Home, designed to address crime and criminal activities in privately owned government assisted housing.

Targeted Areas	Goals and Objectives	Actions to Date
Violent Crime (cont'd)	Direct public and assisted housing programs and initiatives towards the enhancement of prevention efforts. (cont'd)	The Office of Public and Indian Housing and the Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) are conducting a public opinion survey of public housing residents to determine their views on proposed elements of Operation Safe Home such as gun buys, gun bans, and identity cards. Results of the survey are expected in May. Two issuances were placed into departmental clearance during February and March that concern HUD's granting of special rent adjustments to owners of Section 8 subsidized units to reflect increases in security expenses and other costs, due primarily to criminal activity. One is a Housing Notice which addresses the granting of special rent adjustments for increased costs due to general criminal activity; the other is a proposed Final Rule which concerns such rent adjustments for "drug-related" criminal activity. On February 4, HUD published a proposed rule in the Federal Register regarding the termination of tenancy of Section 8 families for engaging in criminal activity. The public has until March 4 to comment.
White Collar Crime	Aggressively investigate and prosecute existing cases of potential fraud in public housing.	In a joint investigation conducted by the HUD OIG, Lake County Prosecutor's Office and Waukegan Police Department, the executive director and another employee of the North Chicago Housing Authority were arrested and charged with converting Section 8 funds for personal use. As a result of a joint investigation conducted by the HUD and FEMA OIGs and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, a Dade County construction company and its president were indicted for allegedly submitting inflated claims for public housing construction and renovation. A second company and its president were indicted for inflated insurance and bonding claims.

Targeted Areas	Goals and Objectives	Actions to Date
White Collar Crime (cont'd)	Aggressively investigate and prosecute existing cases of potential fraud in public housing. (cont'd) Proactively identify and investigate additional potential fraud in public housing administration.	A former Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority management specialist pled guilty to accepting money from a landscape contractor in return for work at the PHA. The investigation was conducted jointly by the HUD OIG and the FBI. The former executive director of the Pine City, MN Housing and Redevelopment Authority was sentenced to 45 days in prison and 7 year probation and ordered to pay over \$5,000 restitution for obtaining unauthorized salary advances and personal goods and failing to deposit rent receipts. HUD OIG, the FBI and DOJ have entered into a collaborative effort to prosecute cases of fraud and diversion of money in public and assisted housing. HUD OIG and the FBI have identified 28 matters for a focused investigative effort. With the guidance and direction of DOJ and the U. S. Attorneys throughout the country, these matters are expected to result in prosecutorial actions in 6 to 9 months. The actions will include filing indictments and information together with executing search and arrest warrants. HUD OIG has met with HUD public housing officials and Offices of the U. S. Attorney relative to the vulnerability of public housing programs to fraud and abuse. Based upon these meetings and the public housing fraud trends, a plan was developed to proactively review selected housing authorities. HUD OIG has identified several public housing authorities throughout the country for targeted probes. Teams of OIG auditors and investigators have been identified and trained to commence on-site reviews at the Authorities to begin in April 1994. The probes will look for serious fraud and corruption activity by housing authority officials and contractors. Matters of criminal violation will be expeditiously referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

Targeted Areas	Goals and Objectives	Actions to Date
Multifamily Equity Skinning	Aggressively pursue criminal and civil prosecution of owners and agents who have diverted multifamily project funds for their own use thereby causing mortgage defaults and/or physical deterioration of properties.	In February the HUD OIG identified, based upon previous audits, 94 violators of HUD's insured multifamily program. To date settlements of \$13.7 million have been reached with 4 project owners/agents. Specifically: The Office of Housing has settled with the owners the First Hartford Realty Corporations, Manchester, CT, to repay HUD \$500,000 and to agree upon other amounts owned the project or HUD based on an OIG audit that identified \$4 million in possible diverted project funds. Through the combined efforts of the Offices of Housing and General Counsel, Carabetta Management will pay HUD \$1.3 million and will reimburse HUD insured projects \$9.7 million for project violations identified in an OIG audit of the firm's management of projects in CT and MA. The HUD Ft. Worth, TX, field office ordered Lake Como Community of Hope, Inc., the owner of an elderly project to reimburse the project \$248,000 after an OIG audit disclosed the improper diversion of funds to other businesses. Lorenzo Pitts, Inc., a project owner in Boston, MA, has agreed to repay HUD \$277,000 as the result of an OIG audit that identified the diversion of project funds. Of the remaining 90 cases: 12 have been accepted by AUSAs; 23 are ready for consideration by AUSAs; and 55 are being prepared for criminal or civil prosecution.

Targeted Areas	Goals and Objectives	Actions to Date
Multifamily Equity Skimming (cont'd)	Keep national attention focused on efforts to reduce equity skimming activities in FHA insured and multifamily housing through proactive reviews designed to detect fund diversions.	OIG staff met with numerous DOJ officials, including members of the Subcommittee on Financial Litigation, to solicit their assistance in pursuing equity skimming cases. The subcommittee establishes guidance and suggested priorities for the network of 94 US Attorney offices relating to financial crimes against the government. Presentations were also made to members of the Affirmative Civil Enforcement teams that focus on civil prosecution of potential equity skimming. A team of auditors and investigators was established to serve as experts and facilitators to assure constant focus on multifamily equity skimming cases and to perfect the methods and techniques that OIG can use in future pursuit of additional cases. An example of this effort is a recently completed OIG audit of a Nashville, TN, management company that identified the diversion of \$160,500 of project funds which should have been used for project maintenance.