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CHRISTINE VARNEY - CRIME BILL ARCHIVES

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- ① CRIME BILL - MISC
- ② CRIME BILL - TALKING POINTS
- ③ CRIME BILL - STATE BY STATE INFO
- ④ CRIME BILL - Brady Bill / Policy / Policing Grants / Budget Rep

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3709

1 box filed 10/27/94

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Operation Safe Home



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

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE:

3/28/94

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page)

8

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COMMENTS:

OPERATION SAFE HOME: A TOP PRIORITY

- Thank you for asking me to join you today.
- Operation Safe Home is a top priority for the entire Clinton Administration.
- Operation Safe Home is President Clinton's way of combining the resources of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Treasury, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy with the resources of state and local law enforcement agencies to attack conditions that reduce public housing's quality of life.
- It's importance to the Administration was underscored February 4 when Vice President Gore unveiled it at The White House. Today, we are here to hold ourselves accountable.
- We have formed a partnership for Safe Home at the highest levels of the federal government.

WHAT SAFE HOME IS ALL ABOUT

- Through Operation Safe Home, we want to empower public housing communities to reduce violent crime.
- Public housing is home to some of America's hardest working people -- law abiding people who deserve to live in safe communities.
- And we also want to make sure that our country's investment in communities is not impeded by criminals who reach into the public coffers and put that money into their own pockets.
- Whether the criminal is carrying a gun or a briefcase, we're out to put them out of business with Operation Safe Home.

OPERATION SAFE HOME AND ITS RESULTS

- I am honored to be here to discuss Operation Safe Home's results and successes.
- Last month, we launched an aggressive campaign -- Operation Safe Home -- to combat crime and violence in public housing, as well as fraud in public and assisted housing programs. Now, I pleased to inform you that **Operation Safe Home is working**. It is producing real results by cutting down on crime through a variety of measures.

- Our interagency approach to Operation Safe Home has led to 24 arrests, 14 indictments, and the recovery of more than 25 weapons, and nearly \$300,000 in drugs and cash.
- The white-collar effort has yielded 6 indictments and a guilty plea. The multifamily equity skimming effort has lead to four civil settlements that requires \$9.9 million in repayments to multifamily projects and \$2.1 million to HUD, a double damages judgment of \$1.6 million.
- Let me give you just one example, out of many, that shows Operation Safe Home is having an impact on violent crime. 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 child.
- **Family Investment Centers:** As part of Operation Safe Home, HUD has made available \$75 million for Family Investment Centers (FIC) in FY 1993 and FY 1994. Family Investment Centers will provide families living in Public and Indian Housing with better access to educational and employment opportunities.
- **Drug Elimination Program.** Today, HUD is announcing the availability of \$232 million under the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP). HUD grants these awards to Public and Indian Housing authorities to control and prevent drug use, drug trafficking, and drug-related crime in these communities. Since FY 89, 1,762 grants totalling \$533 million have been awarded to housing authorities nationwide under this program.
- These efforts are a part of the President's \$6 billion anti-crime initiative. The encouragement of police residency in public housing is also a part of the crime bill.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BROADER STRATEGY

- Operation Safe Home is part of the President's comprehensive strategy to make public housing communities safer and healthier.
- Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, the National Service program, the Brady Act handgun law, and Reemployment and Worker Training will bring still more hope and opportunity in places that need it.

- I am proud that we at HUD are a part of this tremendous, far-reaching and effective effort to fight crime. Thank you.
- Now, it gives me great pleasure to introduce my esteemed colleague, Dr. Lee Brown, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OPERATION SAFE HOME UPDATE

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OPERATION SAFE HOME successes for the week ending April 8, 1994, include:

- **April 5:** OIG representatives made a presentation on Operation Safe Home to 300 students at the Miles Davis Academy in Chicago. The program described Safe Home as a joint effort by several government agencies and local officials to rid public housing of gang violence, weapons and drugs. Students were shown the tools and technology of today's Federal agent: computers, pagers, portable telephone and protective vests. A mock trial was held and fingerprinting and mug shots were demonstrated. Local media attended.

- **April 3:** ATF and OIG agents, a deputy marshal and Columbus, Ohio police searched Bolivar Arms Apartments. The search, predicated on undercover heroin and cocaine purchases, yielded two guns, drugs and cash.

- **April 1:** Responding to a citizen complaint, ATF "Project Uptown" Task Force agents, the Secret Service, HUD OIG and PHA police arrested two residents and a visitor at the Bolton Homes project in Baltimore. All three were in the midst of a drug deal at the time of the arrest. Cocaine, a rifle and cash were seized, along with other stolen items.

Additionally:

- Three more suspects were arrested in connection to the March 29 arrest of the drug suspects by the Department of Agriculture and HUD OIGs and local police at the Northside Housing Authority, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Charges included illegal possession of cocaine and food stamps.

- An OIG audit of Westwood I Apartments in Coalinga, California, disclosed that the owner diverted over \$397,000 from project accounts, encumbered the project with \$769,000 in unauthorized liens, received \$293,000 in Section 8 overpayments and failed to account for over \$213,000 in project receipts. We recommended legal actions to recover the misspent funds and transfer of project management.

- The owner of Southcrest Apartments in Sacramento, California, repaid \$123,000 and agreed to repay another \$31,000 to the project. Improper distributions in these amounts were disclosed in an OIG audit report.

OPERATION SAFE HOME, a new initiative to combat violent crime and fraud in public and publicly assisted housing, was announced on February 4, 1994. The principal components driving **Operation Safe Home** will be better coordinated, more creative and smarter uses of Federal resources to attack and reduce both violent and white collar crime in public and assisted housing. HUD, Justice, Treasury and the Office of National Drug Control Policy — in cooperation with state and local law enforcement agencies and public housing authorities — are collaborating on innovative strategies to again make public and assisted housing safe and free from criminal activity and abuses that undermine the living conditions of residents.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT OPERATION SAFE HOME UPDATE

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OPERATION SAFE HOME RESOURCE SUMMARY

New resources

- Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Grant funding has been increased \$90 million in FY '94, to \$265 million.
- HUD has requested \$265 million in FY '95 for Community Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC), the successor program to the Drug Elimination Grant Program.
- Tenant Opportunity Program (TOP) funding has been increased \$20 million in FY '94, to \$25 million. HUD has proposed a further, \$60 million increase -- to \$85 million -- in FY '95.
- Family Investment Centers, a new initiative, was funded at \$75 million in FY '94.

Redirected resources

- Housing authorities currently have \$320 million in FY '94 modernization funding and \$155 million in 'FY 94 revitalization funding which can be used for public safety needs. HUD will enable housing authorities to redirect these funds in support of Operation Safe Home. FY '94 Drug Elimination Grant funds (\$232 million) and Youth Sports Program funds (\$13.25 million) may be redirected to support Operation Safe Home as well.
- HUD-sponsored anticrime technical assistance and training funding of \$5.275 million for 'FY 94 will be channeled to Operation Safe Home.-
- HUD will set aside \$5 million from existing Section 8 funding to pay for relocation of public housing residents who come forward to assist in criminal investigations and prosecutions in public housing.
- Incentives in the form of free rent and free utilities will be offered to encourage police officers to live in public housing. No additional federal funding will be required for this initiative.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OPERATION SAFE HOME REPORT:
FEBRUARY 4, 1994-MARCH 29, 1994

Operation Safe Home -- a new initiative to combat violent crime and fraud in public and publicly assisted housing -- was announced on February 4, 1994. Since its announcement, this federally coordinated anti-crime initiative has led to 24 arrests, 14 indictments, the recovery of more than 25 weapons, and nearly \$300,000 in drugs and cash.

The white-collar anti-crime effort has yielded six indictments and a guilty plea. The multifamily equity skimming effort has led to four civil settlements requiring \$9.9 million in repayments to multifamily projects and \$2.1 million to HUD, and a double damages judgment of \$1.6 million.

Violent Crime

- Under *Project Uptown*, an operation focused on combatting drugs and illegal firearms in the New York City Housing Authority, a team of 100 Federal agents and police officers from ATF, HUD OIG, and the Authority Police Department, executed search warrants at four projects on March 10. Not only were drugs, cash and firearms seized, but 11 individuals, believed to be members of a group that was 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.
- A multi-agency law enforcement effort, which earlier netted the indictment and arrest of members of a gang terrorizing public housing residents, also led to the arrest of a suspected drug dealer on Federal narcotics charges. The arrest was made by HUD OIG and DEA agents on March 17 in the Charlestown section of Boston. The investigation is currently focused on unsolved homicides suspected to involve gang activities.
- A Peoria, IL public housing tenant, identified as a drug carrier for a local gang, was indicted on February 16 for possession of drugs and firearms. The indictments stemmed from a HUD OIG, FBI, IRS, and local law enforcement task force targeting gang and drug trafficking at four housing projects managed by the Peoria Housing Authority.

White Collar Crime

- Following a joint investigation by the HUD OIG, the Lake County Prosecutor and Waukegan Police, the executive director and an employee of the North Chicago Housing Authority were arrested and charged with converting Section 8 funds for personal use.
- Two Dade County companies and their presidents were indicted, one for allegedly submitting inflated claims for public housing construction and renovation, and the second for inflated insurance and bonding claims. A joint investigation by HUD and FEMA OIGs and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement led to the indictments.
- A former Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority management specialist pled guilty to accepting money from a landscape contractor in return for work at the housing authority. The investigation was a joint effort of the HUD OIG and FBI.
- The former executive director of the Pine City, MN Housing and Redevelopment Authority was sentenced to 45 days in prison, 7 years probation, and ordered to pay over \$5,000 in restitution for obtaining unauthorized salary advances and personal goods and failing to deposit rent receipts.

Multifamily Equity Skimming

- Through the combined efforts of the Offices of Housing and General Counsel, Carabetta Management will pay HUD \$1.3 million and reimburse HUD-insured projects \$9.7 million for violations identified in an OIG audit of projects in CT and MA.
- HUD was awarded a \$1.6 million double damages judgment against A & P Arora, Ltd., a management agent operating in Kansas City, KS. The managements agent's diversion of funds contributed to serious health and safety hazards. The general manager/partner pled guilty to federal program fraud and faces a maximum federal prison sentence of 5 years and a \$250,000 fine.
- The owners of the First Hartford Realty Corporation, Manchester, CT, agreed to repay HUD \$500,000 based on an OIG audit that identified possible diverted project funds.
- 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 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.

Family Investment Centers

As part of Operation Safe Home HUD has made available \$75 million for Family Investment Centers (FIC) in FY 1993 and FY 1994. FICS will provide families living in Public and Indian housing with better access to educational and employment opportunities. The main goals of FIC are to:

- develop facilities in or near public housing for training and supportive services;
- mobilize public and private resources to expand and improve the delivery of such services;
- provide funding for essential training and supportive services that cannot otherwise be funded; and
- improve the capacity of management to assess the training and service needs of families, coordinate the provision of training and services that meet such needs, and ensure the long-term provision of such training and services.

Drug Elimination Program

Today HUD is announcing the availability of \$232 million under Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP). HUD grants these awards to public and Indian housing authorities to control and prevent drug use, drug trafficking and drug-related crime in these communities. Since FY89, 1,762 grants totalling \$533 million have been given to housing authorities nationwide under this program.

Grants used by housing agencies address a wide variety of areas:

- employment of security guard personnel;
- reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies for additional security and protective services;
- physical improvements to enhance security;
- employment of individuals to investigate drug-related crime; and
- establishment of voluntary tenant patrols and innovative programs to reduce the use of drugs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OPERATION SAFE HOME UPDATE

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OPERATION SAFE HOME successes for the week of July 21, 1994, include:

• **JULY 14 - KANSAS CITY, MO.** An OIG audit of French Village Apartments identified potential equity skimming. Investigation by the OIG and the FBI led to the owner/manager pleading guilty to various charges of misappropriating federal funds which had caused the default and physical deterioration of the HUD insured project. Sentencing included two months in a halfway house, to be followed by three years of supervised probation.

• **JULY 14 - CHICAGO, IL.** A DEA Task Force with HUD OIG participation seized \$14,500 from a known drug trafficker. The agents conducted a traffic stop on the individual after receiving information from a confidential informant. Thus far, over \$200,000 in cash has been seized since the April 1994 involvement of Operation Safe Home with this task force.

• **JULY 19 - LOS ANGELES, CA.** Approximately 60 officers and agents from the LAPD, ATF, and HUD OIG participated in the arrest of 21 residents of Pico Aliso, a public housing project. An assortment of weapons, ammunition, and drugs were seized. The arrests followed an investigation into the shooting of a police officer in the project. Criminal checks of possible suspects disclosed that all were either on probation or parole for previous felony convictions. Suspects were all members of the Cuatro Flats gang.

• **SACRAMENTO, CA.** During the period June 28 through July 19, seventeen individuals were arrested in and around public, assisted, and HUD-owned housing. A variety of weapons were seized along with drugs, drug paraphernalia and cash. The arrests are a result of ongoing operations from the Anti-Violent Crime Strike Team composed of officers and agents from the Sacramento Police Department, Sheriff's Department, ATF, U.S. Marshal's, Immigration, HUD OIG and other local departments.

• **JULY 15 - MIAMI, FL.** Metro Dade Police and HUD OIG agents arrested eight individuals at the Carol City Housing Authority Project for possession of cocaine and trespassing. Various drugs, weapons, and cash were seized. One of the individuals arrested had an outstanding warrant for murder.

• **JULY 14 - MIAMI, FL.** Metro Dade Police, assisted by HUD OIG, arrested three individuals at the Dade County Housing Authority Project for possession of cocaine. Cocaine, marijuana and cash were seized. One of the individuals arrested had an outstanding warrant for murder.

• **JULY 16 - MIAMI, FL.** Metro Dade Police, assisted by HUD OIG, arrested three individuals at the Annie Coleman Housing Authority Project for possession of cocaine, destruction of evidence, resisting arrest, and assault on a police officer. Cocaine and marijuana were seized.

• **JULY 15 - BOSTON, MA.** Members of the Boston Anti-Gang Fugitive Unit, HUD OIG agents, and an officer of the Boston Housing Authority Police arrested three fugitives. The arrests, for drugs and gang activity, were made in the South Boston area and involved tenants at public housing units.

OPERATION SAFE HOME, a new initiative to combat violent crime and fraud in public and publicly assisted housing, was announced on February 4, 1994. The principal components driving **Operation Safe Home** will be better coordinated, more creative and smarter uses of Federal resources to attack and reduce both violent and white collar crime in public and assisted housing. HUD, Justice, Treasury and the Office of National Drug Control Policy — in cooperation with state and local law enforcement agencies and public housing authorities — are collaborating on innovative strategies to again make public and assisted housing safe and free from criminal activity and abuses that undermine the living conditions of residents.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OPERATION SAFE HOME UPDATE

OPERATION SAFE HOME is an initiative to attack and reduce both violent and white collar crime in public and assisted housing. Under this initiative, HUD, Justice, Treasury and the Office of National Drug Control Policy — in cooperation with state and local law enforcement agencies and public housing authorities — collaborate on innovative strategies to again make public and assisted housing safe and free from criminal activity and abuses that undermine the living conditions of residents.

OPERATION SAFE HOME progress during the week of August 18, 1994, includes:

● **AUGUST 13 - MEMPHIS, TN.** As a result of a 3-week operation at the Oates Manor public housing project, 310 individuals were arrested for possession of narcotics, aggravated assault, theft, and outstanding warrants. The operation was a joint effort with the Shelby County Sheriff's Office (SCSO) and HUD OIG. OIG conducted intelligence operations and provided information to the SCSO. The arrests were made by the SCSO and were initiated to identify individuals committing crimes in the housing project. This was the first of three phases in the operation.

● **AUGUST 11 - EAST ST. LOUIS, IL.** HUD-OIG, along with agents from the U.S. Marshals Service, Secret Service, DEA, and other state and local police officers, arrested 26 individuals at public housing developments. Seven of the individuals had outstanding warrants for their arrests, one for a homicide. Three small quantities of cocaine and three handguns were also seized. Targeted housing developments included Orr Weathers, Gompers, and De Shields Apartments.

● **AUGUST 17 - WASHINGTON, DC.** HUD OIG participated with agents of the REDRUM task force in executing two search warrants for the weapon used to kill a security guard at Capitol View Plaza, a public housing project. One suspect was arrested and another is being sought in the execution-style slaying of the security guard. The security guard had disrupted narcotics trafficking in and around the project, which authorities believe resulted in the "contract" killing initiated by a local crack dealer. The REDRUM search team confiscated several weapons, drugs and cash at a Capitol View Plaza unit.

● **AUGUST 18 - FORESTVILLE, MD.** The FBI Safe Streets team, including a HUD OIG agent, executed a search warrant at an apartment unit looking for evidence related to

the murder of a government witness at the Eastgate public housing project in Southeast Washington, DC. While searching the apartment, the OIG agent found one of the murder suspects hiding in a closet. The individual was arrested without incident.

● **AUGUST 9, 10, 11 and 16 - MIAMI, FL.** Five individuals were arrested by HUD OIG agents and Dade County Police at the Liberty City Housing Authority for possession of cocaine. Over 3 grams of crack cocaine were seized.

HUD OIG agents and Dade County Police arrested four individuals at the Annie Coleman Housing Authority for distribution and possession of cocaine. The agents also seized 10 grams of crack cocaine, 3.1 grams of powder cocaine, 7 grams of marijuana, \$446 in cash, and 4 weapons.

HUD OIG agents and Dade County Police arrested three individuals at the Annie Coleman Housing Authority for distribution and possession, and assaulting a police officer. In addition, the agents seized 19 grams of crack cocaine and 30 grams of powder cocaine.

HUD OIG agents will be assisting the Dade County Public Housing Police Division in initiating "Operation Take Back" at the Annie Coleman and Lincoln Gardens public housing projects. The operation was initiated in response to a nationally reported incident at the Annie Coleman project in which a motorist, who had accidentally hit a young girl with his automobile, stopped to see if she was hurt. The girl suffered only minor bruises, but the motorist was robbed, shot and killed. The operation will involve strict enforcement of drug and truancy laws and working with community leaders to enhance the relationship

with local police and to assist residents in taking pride in their community.

• **AUGUST 10 - SACRAMENTO, CA.** Two subjects were arrested at the New Holvetta assisted housing project on charges of resisting arrest, burglary and parole violation. The two have been conducting their own burglary operation in and around public housing projects. They are being held without bond. Members of the Sacramento Task Force Anti-Violent Crime Strike Team, consisting of agents from the Sacramento Police Department and County Sheriff's Department, ATF, U.S. Marshals Service, INS, California Department of Corrections, District Attorney's and U.S. Attorney's Offices and the HUD OIG conducted this operation.

• **AUGUST 12 - NEW ORLEANS, LA.** A State search warrant was executed at the Fischer public housing development because the occupants were allegedly selling drugs. The registered tenant was living with her husband, a three-time convicted felon (armed robbery and drug sales), who is currently on Federal parole. A search revealed no illegal drugs; however, the convicted felon was found to be in possession of a fully loaded .25 caliber pistol and one box of ammunition. The subject was arrested and a check of the pistol revealed that the firearm was stolen.

• **AUGUST 10 - NEW ORLEANS, LA.** Two subjects were arrested for trespassing at the Melphomene public housing project by members of the New Orleans Operation Safe Home Task Force. The subjects were frequenting a known drug dealing area and when arrested, were in possession of money in amounts consistent with sale of illegal drugs. Both subjects have prior criminal records for sale and possession of narcotics.

Another subject was arrested at the same development by the task force when the individual was observed acting in a suspicious manner and it was determined that the individual had outstanding fugitive warrants for criminal trespassing and theft.

• **AUGUST 16 - WASHINGTON, DC.** Vice President Gore, HUD Secretary Cisneros, HHS Secretary Shalala, Education Secretary Riley and National Drug Control Policy Director Brown addressed President Clinton's anti-crime proposals and youth violence in a satellite town hall meeting. Other topics

discussed at the meeting, which was broadcast nationally, included such anti-crime initiatives as midnight basketball leagues and police residency in public housing, both of which would fight crime and provide social and economic opportunities for public and assisted housing youth.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OPERATION SAFE HOME UPDATE

OPERATION SAFE HOME successes for the week of August 5, 1994, include:

● **JULY 19 - NEWARK, NJ.** The director of Hill Manor, a Section 8 project-based assistance project insured by HUD, and her husband were indicted on charges of conspiracy in connection with the award of \$1.5 million in security contracts. The indictment charges that the pair conspired with Anthony Zecchino in the award of security contracts to unlicensed security firms Zecchino controls. Zecchino then allegedly paid \$19,000 to the director's husband. Zecchino previously pled guilty to other bribery and extortion charges. The director was also charged with embezzling \$22,000 from the project.

The indictment of the director centers on her role as chairwoman of the Newark Community Housing Corporation, a nonprofit corporation responsible for managing Hill Manor. The facility has recently been the focus of media attention for its more than 1,000 code violations. The building manager was placed under "house arrest" by the municipal court as a result of code violations that caused a fire leading to the death of two residents. HUD pays \$4 million in rental subsidies to Hill Manor and recently approved \$5.9 million in renovations.

This investigation was led by the FBI and coordinated by the U.S. Attorney's Office, and involved several Federal agencies, including HUD OIG.

● **JULY 28-30 - MIAMI, FL.** Eight people were arrested at two public housing sites and charged with possession of cocaine with intent to sell, possession of cocaine and marijuana, resisting arrest and criminal trespassing. Drugs and over \$1,000 in cash were seized. HUD OIG assisted in the arrests.

● **JULY 28 - BALTIMORE, MD.** Three drug dealers were arrested following a series of undercover videotaped drug transactions at a public housing project, and twelve small bags of crack cocaine were seized. Additional tenant units were identified as possible stash houses for the dealers. This is an ongoing investigation by the FBI, ATF, Secret Service, HUD OIG, Baltimore City Police and Baltimore Housing Authority Police.

● **AUGUST 2 - MIAMI, FL.** Six individuals were arrested for outstanding drug arrest warrants and crack cocaine was seized during an operation in which known and suspected drug dealers were pulled over on drug stops. HUD OIG agents and Metro Dade County Police gathered intelligence on drug dealers operating in area public housing projects.

● **JULY 27 - BOSTON, MA.** Members of the Anti-Gang Fugitive Unit, including HUD OIG agents and Boston Housing Authority Police, arrested a fugitive at Mission Hill, a Housing Authority complex. At the time of the arrest, the fugitive, who previously failed to appear in court for narcotics related offenses, provided two Authority addresses as her residence.

● **JULY 21 - WARREN, OH.** The owners of Candlelight Apartments I and II, Ltd., entered into a civil settlement agreement to repay \$17,000 to the Federal Government and were held personally liable for up to \$125,000 in repairs to the projects. The equity skimming violations resulted from the unauthorized use and unsupported expenditure of project assets and income. Despite the relatively small dollar amounts involved, this case is noteworthy in three respects. First, the matter was developed by HUD Loan Management staff in the Cleveland Office and did not follow an audit or investigation. Second, unlike most other equity skimming cases prosecuted to date, HUD has not suffered any monetary loss. Third, the U.S. Attorney's Office has also filed a civil complaint against the former owners.

● **JULY 27 - ZION, IL.** The former manager of a Section 8 project was sentenced to 5 years probation and ordered to pay \$3,000 in restitution. A joint FBI/HUD OIG investigation disclosed that the manager falsified copies of rental assistance forms in order to obtain over \$10,000 in payments from HUD.

● **AUGUST 4 - WASHINGTON, DC.** The HUD OIG Special Agent in Charge of the New England District testified before the House Committee on the Judiciary,

Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, on the issue of witness relocation. The major thrust of the testimony was that with the onset of Operation Safe Home, it was clear that a flexible witness relocation program, to supplement those already in existence, would be key in reducing the potential risk to cooperating witnesses, and therefore, result in increased cooperation and successful resolution of violent crimes. To date, the HUD OIG has facilitated the relocation of 35 witnesses and their families under Operation Safe Home.

- **AUGUST 2 - WASHINGTON, DC.** The final rule on Public and Indian Housing Exemption from Eligibility Requirements for Police Officers and Security Personnel was published in the Federal Register. The rule permits PHAs to allow police officers and other security personnel not otherwise eligible for occupancy to reside in public or Indian housing units under a plan that will increase security for residents while minimizing the reduction of available units for eligible families. The effective date of the rule is September 1.

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OPERATION SAFE HOME progress during the week of August 11, 1994, includes:

● **AUGUST 4 - COVINGTON, KY.** Thirty-seven individuals were indicted for selling drugs in public housing. The indictments resulted from the Safe Streets Task Force consisting of the FBI, HUD OIG, Kentucky State Police, and the Covington and Newport Police Departments. OIG has assisted in both the arrest of 21 of the individuals and the relocation of the main informant for this operation.

● **AUGUST 5, 8, 10 - NEW ORLEANS.** The Safe Home Task Force, including the HUD OIG, arrested six individuals for illegal activities in and around public housing. One individual was arrested on an outstanding murder warrant. Another was charged with possession of crack cocaine. Two of the subjects were juveniles and were charged with possession with intent to distribute. The remaining two were charged with possession of marijuana and cocaine.

In addition, the New Orleans Police Department, along with Operation Safe Home Task Force members, made a vehicle traffic stop of two individuals leaving a public housing development. The two had over \$6,800 in cash in their possession, which was later determined to be narcotics-related.

● **AUGUST 6 - MIDDLETOWN, CT.** Two individuals were arrested and cocaine, marijuana and over \$5,200 in cash were seized at the Middletown Housing Authority. The individuals were not tenants; however, they were related to the tenant of record and at least one of the individuals arrested had been dealing drugs from the unit for 2 months. The arrests resulted from a task force operation comprised of the HUD OIG, the Middletown Police Department and Connecticut State Police.

● **AUGUST 3 and 8 - LAWRENCE, MA.** Execution of a search warrant resulted in the

arrest of an individual and seizure of 15 packets of cocaine. A heroin dealer was also arrested at the same public housing community. The Operation Crack Down task force, consisting of DEA, ATF, INS, HUD OIG, Massachusetts State Police and the Lawrence Police Department, conducted the searches and arrests.

● **AUGUST 9 - BOSTON.** The Boston Anti-Gang Fugitive Unit, including the HUD OIG, made three fugitive arrests. The fugitives previously failed to appear in court for shoplifting, larceny, armed robbery and narcotics violations. One individual arrested was a tenant of Mission Hill, a Boston Housing Authority complex.

● **AUGUST 5 - EAST ST. LOUIS, IL.** One fugitive was arrested and four other individuals were taken into custody at a public housing community following a search and vehicle traffic stops by the DEA, Secret Service, HUD OIG, U.S. Marshals Service, and State and local police. Marijuana and a handgun were seized.

● **AUGUST 3-6 - DADE COUNTY, FL.** HUD OIG agents and Dade County Police arrested eight individuals at the Dade County Housing Authority for distribution of narcotics, possession of cocaine, resisting arrest and tampering with evidence. Sixty-six grams of crack cocaine, 24 grams of powder cocaine, marijuana and over \$1,100 in cash were seized.

● **AUGUST 10 - WASHINGTON, DC.** HUD Secretary Cisneros, Deputy Secretary Duvernay, and Attorney General Reno addressed a meeting, initiated by the OIG, at which HUD, the Department of Justice, representatives of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and police chiefs from around the country discussed strategies to reduce violent crime in public and assisted

housing. Among the issues discussed were physical environment, disabled persons' concerns, the eviction process, and police services above the baseline.

• **AUGUST 9 - WASHINGTON, DC.** A nationwide survey of 1,500 public housing residents conducted by HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research showed that public housing residents want tough anti-crime measures to make their communities more livable. Sixty-eight percent of respondents said that police gun sweeps would make their developments safer, and four of five said that after-school programs, along with organized evening activities, would help steer young people from gang activity. Training for the unemployed, medical assistance, and child care were also favored by residents.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OPERATION SAFE HOME UPDATE

OPERATION SAFE HOME is an initiative to attack and reduce both violent and white collar crime in public and assisted housing. Under this initiative, HUD, Justice, Treasury and the Office of National Drug Control Policy — in cooperation with state and local law enforcement agencies and public housing authorities — collaborate on innovative strategies to again make public and assisted housing safe and free from criminal activity and abuses that undermine the living conditions of residents.

OPERATION SAFE HOME progress during the week of August 25, 1994, includes:

• **AUGUST 20 - WASHINGTON, DC.** An investigation by HUD OIG agents and the REDRUM Task Force resulted in the voluntary surrender of a suspect believed responsible for the execution-style slaying of a security guard at Capital View Plaza, a public housing community. This followed the arrest of an accomplice to the murder, and the execution of a search warrant through which REDRUM agents seized drugs and a weapon possibly used in the murder. The security guard had disrupted narcotics trafficking in and around the development, which authorities believe resulted in the "contract" killing initiated by a local crack dealer.

• **AUGUST 23 - BOSTON, MA.** Five fugitives were arrested in and around public housing developments for violent crimes including rape, armed assault and assault with a deadly weapon. The arrests were made by the Boston Anti-Gang Fugitive Unit, HUD OIG agents, Boston Housing Police, the Department of Youth Services, and the Boston Transit Authority.

• **AUGUST 19 - BALTIMORE, MD.** ATF, the Secret Service, HUD OIG, Baltimore City Police, and Housing Authority Police made five controlled buys consisting of eight bags of crack cocaine from dealers operating in the Brooklyn Homes public housing community, resulting in five arrests. The undercover operation is part of the ongoing Project Uptown Task Force.

• **AUGUST 17-20, MIAMI, FL.** In three separate raids, HUD OIG agents and Dade County Police arrested 21 individuals at Dade County Housing Authority public housing developments on charges including possession of cocaine with intent to distribute, resisting arrest, and assaulting a police officer. In addition, crack cocaine and cash were seized.

• **AUGUST 22 - NEW ORLEANS, LA.** The New Orleans Safe Home Task Force, consisting of ATF and HUD OIG agents and the New Orleans Police Department, made nine arrests at the Calliope, Florida and Desire public housing developments. Charges include assault; resisting arrest; car theft; possession of marijuana; possession of a firearm; and drug dealing.

The Task Force also investigated a murder that occurred in the Desire community on August 17, 1994. One search warrant was issued and executed on the unit of one Desire resident and four arrest warrants were issued for first degree murder in connection with the case.

• **AUGUST 15 - AURORA, CO.** Twenty-eight arrests resulted from a joint operation, known as Operation Safe Home/DECOP (Directed Emphasis Community Oriented Policing), between the HUD OIG and the Aurora Police Department. Most of those arrested were not residents of the HUD subsidized multifamily projects, but were using the housing units as their base of operation.

• **AUGUST 18-19, PHOENIX, AZ.** Three individuals were arrested by Phoenix Police and HUD OIG agents in south Phoenix public housing projects and surrounding areas. Five semi-automatic handguns and one shotgun were seized.

• **AUGUST 18 - LOS ANGELES, CA.** Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles Police, with assistance from a HUD OIG agent, arrested an individual in the Nickerson Gardens public housing development for felony assault on a police officer. The individual was not a public housing resident.

• **AUGUST 24 - SAN FRANCISCO, CA.** The San Francisco Police Department's Housing Task Force and HUD OIG agents conducted sweeps at seven public housing

projects, resulting in four arrests. Charges include possession of a firearm and crack cocaine, and the sale of marijuana.

● **AUGUST 24 - AUSTIN, TX.** The U.S. Attorney's Office filed a lawsuit against two individuals and three of their companies for diverting \$878,900 from the Lakes at Renaissance Park. HUD has foreclosed on the \$10 million project's mortgage and sold the project. The lawsuit, based on a September 1992 OIG audit report, noted that the owners violated the Regulatory Agreement by: (1) loaning \$739,100 of project funds to affiliated companies; (2) using \$76,800 to pay owner legal and other expenses; (3) making \$33,100 in excess payments to their affiliated management company; and (4) failing to turn over \$29,900 in project funds at the time of foreclosure. The HUD San Antonio Office made demand on the owners to return the funds, but the owners would not settle the case. The suit requests that the government be awarded double damages totaling \$1.7 million plus at least \$30,000 in audit costs and reasonable attorney fees.

● **AUGUST 19 - WASHINGTON, DC.** HUD OIG agents obtained three Section 8 certificates to be used for the Witness Relocation Program at the Department of Public and Assisted Housing (DPAH). These relocations are being coordinated with the FBI and the U.S. Attorney's Office. To date, 25 certificates/vouchers have been allocated for the Witness Relocation Program at DPAH.

● **AUGUST 19 - CHICAGO, IL.** Illinois Governor James Edgar sponsored, and the Chicago Housing Authority supported, legislation that will permit all PHAs in the state to evict residents possessing, selling or using illegal firearms. The law becomes effective in January 1995.

● **AUGUST 24 - VANCOUVER, WA.** As a result of an OIG review of the operations of Erica Village, a multifamily project, the owner repaid the project \$30,727. This amount was improperly withdrawn from the project in April 1994 when the insured loan was in default. The project's mortgage has since been made current.

Brady Bill

BRADY BILL EVENTS

Principal: Attorney General Reno

Date: February 28, 1994

Location: Boston, MA

Background: 11:00 am
Visit to community school to talk about guns and kids.

12:00 pm
Press conference at the Boston Police Headquarters.

1:00 pm
The Attorney General will speak at the National District Attorney Association Conference on Juvenile Justice.

3:00 pm
The Attorney General will also speak at the Central Massachusetts Symposium on Youth Violence

Contact: Caroline Aronovitz
Julie Anbender - 514-2007

Principal: Secretary Bentsen

Date: February 28, 1994

Location: Washington, DC

Background: Will visit the 5th precinct and will discuss the Bill and a technical briefing of the Bill will follow.

Contact: Michelle Smith - 622-2930

Principal: Secretary Pena

Date: February 28, 1994 - 9:00 am

Location: Old Colony Inn
625 First Street
Alexandria, VA

Background: The Secretary will speak at the mid-year
conference of the International Association of
Chiefs of Police.

Contact: Ellen Berlin - 366-5037

Principal: Secretary Shalala

Date: February 28, 1994

Location: Washington, DC

Background:

Contact: Avis LaVelle - 690-7850???

Principal: Secretary Riley

Date: March 1, 1994

Location: Baltimore, MD

Background: The Secretary will visit Frederick Douglas High
School where he will meet with teachers and the
local superintendent regarding the recent increase
in crime on and around the High School.

Contact: Rick Miller - 401-2571

Principal: Dr. Lee Brown

Date: February 28, 1994 - 11:00 am

Location: Metropolitan Police Headquarters
300 Indiana Ave. N.W.
Criminal Investigation Division
Roll Call Room (3100)

Background: Dr. Brown, along with Metropolitan Police Chief
Fred Thomas, Mayor Kelly and Riddick Bowe will

visit Riddick Bowe's gun buy back program at the Headquarters to show the positive results. They will have a melt-down of guns that have been brought in.

Contact: Pat Wheeler - 395-6792

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

Brady Implementation Fact Sheet

- The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act was signed into law by President Clinton on November 30, 1993. It is the most significant gun law curtailing *criminal access* to handguns since the 1968 Gun Control Act.
- Each year nearly 7.5 million firearms are sold at retail in the U.S., about half of them handguns. *Until now those guns have been sold primarily on an honor system*, wherein the purchasers assure the sellers they are legally entitled to buy the firearms.
- On February 28, 1994, every retail sale of a handgun will be preceded by a background check. Honest, law abiding citizens will continue to be able to purchase firearms. Criminals will not -- without law enforcement first having an opportunity to prevent such sale.
- The mechanics of Brady are as follows:
 - A handgun purchaser must fill out a form stating that s/he intends to purchase a handgun and is not in one of the prohibited categories (convicted felon, under indictment, drug addict, etc.).
 - The seller must transmit the form to the Chief Law Enforcement Officer within 24 hours. (Each state designates which law enforcement organization will serve this role.)
 - Law enforcement is required to make a reasonable effort to determine whether the prospective purchaser is legally prohibited from purchasing a firearm.
 - If law enforcement determines that the buyer is prohibited, they can **STOP the sale**.
 - If law enforcement has not informed the dealer within 5 business days that the sale must be stopped, the sale may be completed.
- Treasury's regulations for implementing the 5-day waiting period and background check for the purchase of handguns were printed in the Federal Register on February 14, two weeks before the deadline, to ensure that all affected parties had adequate opportunity to understand their new responsibilities. There is a 90-day comment period before regulations are finalized.
- Several informational mass mailings have been sent to the 284,000 current Federal Firearms Licensees and to thousands of state and local law enforcement offices around the country. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has conducted numerous meetings with state and local law enforcement officials to advise them of their responsibilities and to tailor the implementation process to the needs of each state.
- The law allows for several **state exemptions** to the Brady background check: (1) if there is a state system in place which requires a permit to purchase a handgun; and (2) if the state already has an adequate background check system in place. Thirty-four states and territories will be required to implement Brady. (See attached list.)
- In addition, **certain transactions may be exempt** from Brady: (1) if it has been certified impracticable because of remote geographic location and a lack of telecommunications facilities; or (2) if the purchaser has received a law enforcement waiver based upon threat(s) against the lives of the purchaser or the purchaser's family.
- The 5-day waiting period will end in 5 years, when a new automated "Instant Check" system, to be developed by the Department of Justice, is instituted. This system will be used for the purchase of all firearms, not just handguns, beginning in 1999.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226**

**LIST OF STATES SUBJECT TO THE FEDERAL FIVE DAY WAITING PERIOD OR
STATES HAVING ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS AS DEFINED IN THE LAW
As of 2-23-94**

STATES WHICH MUST COMPLY WITH THE FEDERAL 5-DAY WAITING PERIOD

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado *
Georgia **
Idaho
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Marianas Islands

Minnesota
Mississippi **
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
North Carolina *
North Dakota **
Ohio
Oklahoma
Pennsylvania **

Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota **
Tennessee
Texas
Utah *
Vermont
Washington State *
West Virginia
Wyoming

* Legislation pending to qualify as an "alternate state".

** In these States, the Federal 5-day waiting period does not apply to transfers of handguns to persons holding valid permits/licenses to carry handguns issued within 5 years of the proposed purchase.

**STATES WHICH MEET ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES TO THE FEDERAL 5-DAY
WAITING PERIOD**

California	-	Permit or other approval type system
Connecticut	-	Permit or other approval type system
Delaware	-	"Instant check"
Florida	-	"Instant check"
Guam	-	Permit or other approval type system
Hawaii	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Illinois	-	Permit and "instant check"
Indiana	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Iowa	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Maryland	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Massachusetts	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Michigan	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Missouri	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Nebraska	-	Permit or other approval-type system
New Jersey	-	Permit or other approval-type system
New York	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Oregon	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Wisconsin	-	"Instant check"
Virginia	-	"Instant check"
Virgin Islands	-	Permit or other approval type system

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

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 - Law enforcement is required to make a reasonable effort to determine whether the prospective purchaser is legally prohibited from purchasing a firearm.
 - If law enforcement determines that the buyer is prohibited, they **can STOP the sale.**
 - If law enforcement has not informed the dealer within 5 business days that the sale must be stopped, the sale may be completed.
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- The law allows for several **state exemptions** to the Brady background check: (1) if there is a state system in place which requires a permit to purchase a handgun; and (2) if the state already has an adequate background check system in place. Thirty-four states and territories will be required to implement Brady. (See attached list.)
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- The 5-day waiting period will end in 5 years, when a new automated "Instant Check" system, to be developed by the Department of Justice, is instituted. This system will be used for the purchase of all firearms, not just handguns, beginning in 1999.



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As of 2-23-94**

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Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado *
Georgia **
Idaho
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Marianas Islands

Minnesota
Mississippi **
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
North Carolina *
North Dakota **
Ohio
Oklahoma
Pennsylvania **

Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota **
Tennessee
Texas
Utah *
Vermont
Washington State *
West Virginia
Wyoming

* Legislation pending to qualify as an "alternate state".

** In these States, the Federal 5-day waiting period does not apply to transfers of handguns to persons holding valid permits/licenses to carry handguns issued within 5 years of the proposed purchase.

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Guam	-	Permit or other approval type system
Hawaii	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Illinois	-	Permit and "Instant check"
Indiana	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Iowa	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Maryland	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Massachusetts	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Michigan	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Missouri	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Nebraska	-	Permit or other approval-type system
New Jersey	-	Permit or other approval-type system
New York	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Oregon	-	Permit or other approval-type system
Wisconsin	-	"Instant check"
Virginia	-	"Instant check"
Virgin Islands	-	Permit or other approval type system

)

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

23-Feb-1994 08:43am

TO: Carola McGiffert
TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor

FROM: Christiana Lin
 Office of Communications

CC: Steven M. Hilton
CC: Floydetta McAfee

SUBJECT: Leadership Days

An update...

The following cabinet members have been confirmed for leadership days:

March 2		Out of Town/Otherwise Engaged
9:30	Janet Reno	Riley, Noble, Brown
10:00	Eli Segal/Rick Allen	
11:00	Henry Cisneros	

March 9		
9:30	Ron Noble	Reno
10:00	Dick Riley	
11:00	Lee Brown	

March 16		
9:30	Janet Reno	Noble
10:00	Dick Riley	
11:00	Lee Brown	

March 22		
9:30	Janet Reno	Riley, Noble, Brown

March 9th looks a little weak, esp. as we have CA coming in. Let me know if you think any changes ought to be made.

Thanks.

Chris



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

February 24, 1994

**BRIEFING PAPER FROM THE OFFICE OF
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY (ENFORCEMENT)
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

Brady Implementation

- * After seven years of hearings and debate in the Congress, the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act was passed and promptly signed into law by President Clinton on November 30, 1993. It is the most significant gun law curtailing criminal access to handguns since the 1968 Gun Control Act.
- * Each year nearly 7.5 million firearms are sold at retail in the United States.
- * Until February 28, 1994, the effective date of the Brady Act, those guns have been sold primarily on the honor system. Although the purchaser had to sign a statement attesting to the fact that s/he was not legally prohibited from purchasing a firearm, there was no nationwide system to permit law enforcement to verify that statement.
- * On February 28, 1994, every retail sale of a handgun will be preceded by a background check. Honest, law abiding citizens will continue to be able to purchase firearms. Criminals will not.
- * According to a Justice Department survey of prison inmates, nearly 30 percent had purchased their firearms from a licensed gun dealer.
- * States that have had statewide systems of background checks tell us that they reject between 2 and 6 percent of the purchase requests they receive.
- * Brady stops convicted criminals from arming themselves out of the yellow pages, and it does far more:
 - Gun runners have traditionally gone from states where the police check on buyers to states where law enforcement does not do background checks. Under Brady, there will be no such states.
 - Under Brady, law enforcement can learn that a violent criminal suspect is shopping for a new handgun.
 - Under Brady, law enforcement will know if a buyer is going from store to store to buy one handgun at a time to avoid filing the multiple sales report -- a possible indicator of illegal street sales.

Title I: 5-Day Waiting Period and Background Check -- Effective on February 28, 1994

- * The mechanics of Brady are as follows: a handgun purchaser must fill out a form stating that s/he intends to purchase a handgun and is not in one of the prohibited categories. The gun dealer must transmit the form to the Chief Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) within 24 hours. The CLEO is required to make a "reasonable effort" to determine whether the prospective purchaser is legally prohibited from purchasing a firearm. If the CLEO has not informed the dealer that the sale cannot go forward within five working days, the sale may be completed.
- * Regulations for implementing the 5-day waiting period and background check for the purchase of *handguns* were developed by the Treasury, through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. The regulations were printed in the Federal Register on February 14, two weeks before the deadline, to ensure that all affected parties had adequate opportunity to learn and understand their new responsibilities. There is a 90-day comment period, after which final regulations will be issued.
- * In addition to the regulations, several informational mass mailings have been sent to all 284,000 current Federal Firearms Licensees and to thousands of state and local law enforcement offices around the country. ATF has conducted numerous meetings with state and local law enforcement officials to advise them of their responsibilities and to tailor the implementation process to the needs of each state.
- * The Justice Department has held several meetings and conferences concerning the information to be accessed in the background checks required by Brady. The Attorney General has designated the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) as the national system to be used in the criminal history background check.
- * The law allows for several alternatives to the Brady background check (commonly referred to as State exemptions). ATF has analyzed state laws and regulations to determine which states meet the following alternative criteria:
 - if there is a State system in place which requires a permit to purchase a handgun. The permit cannot be issued more than 5 years earlier and must have been issued following an adequate background check; or
 - if the state already has an adequate background check system in place.

Thirty-four states and territories will be required to implement Brady. (See attached list.) Of the states which will be required to implement Brady as of February 28, four are considering new legislation which will qualify them as alternative states. They include Colorado, North Carolina, Utah and Washington.

- * In addition, certain transactions may be exempt from Brady: (1) if it has been

- * In addition, certain transactions may be exempt from Brady: (1) if it has been certified impracticable because of remote geographic location and a lack of telecommunications facilities; or (2) if the purchaser has received a waiver from law enforcement due to threat(s) against the lives of the purchaser or his/her family.
- * The burden of implementing the background check rests on the local "Chief Law Enforcement Officer" (CLEO). The CLEO will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. CLEO is statutorily defined as "chief of police, or sheriff, or equivalent officer, or their designee" -- a definition we interpret to allow state and local governments the flexibility to develop the most effective and efficient background check system which is appropriate for their areas.
- * The law neither provides for, nor prohibits, the CLEOs from defraying their costs with some type of user fee. ATF has provided to the states model fee structures utilized in states that are successfully implementing alternatives to Brady.
- * The 5-day waiting period will sunset in 5 years, at which time a new automated "Instant Check" system is to be in place. The Department of Justice is responsible for developing the automated data system to be accessed in the Instant Check. This system will be used for the purchase of all firearms, not just handguns.
- * Treasury and Justice are working closely together on all aspects of Brady implementation. Both Departments have designated Brady coordinators.

Titles II and III: Other Provisions

ATF has sent out notification and is implementing the following provisions:

- * Multiple sales reports of firearms purchases are now required to be disseminated to state and/or local law enforcement.
- * Common carriers are prohibited from labeling packages or other containers of firearms.
- * Common carriers are required to obtain written receipt for imports or interstate deliveries of firearms.
- * It is now a federal felony to steal a firearm from a licensee (dealer, manufacturer or importer).



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

LIST OF STATES SUBJECT TO THE FEDERAL FIVE DAY WAITING PERIOD OR
STATES HAVING ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS AS DEFINED IN THE LAW

As of 2-23-94

STATES WHICH MUST COMPLY WITH THE FEDERAL 5-DAY WAITING PERIOD

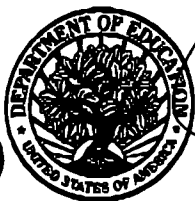
Alabama	Minnesota	Puerto Rico
Alaska	Mississippi **	Rhode Island
Arizona	Montana	South Carolina
Arkansas	Nevada	South Dakota **
Colorado *	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Georgia **	New Mexico	Texas
Idaho	North Carolina *	Utah *
Kansas	North Dakota **	Vermont
Kentucky	Ohio	Washington State *
Louisiana	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Maine	Pennsylvania **	Wyoming
Marianas Islands		

* Legislation pending to qualify as an "alternate state".

** In these States, the Federal 5-day waiting period does not apply to transfers of handguns to persons holding valid permits/licenses to carry handguns issued within 5 years of the proposed purchase.

STATES WHICH MEET ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES TO THE FEDERAL 5-DAY
WAITING PERIOD

California	—	Permit or other approval type system
Connecticut	—	Permit or other approval type system
Delaware	—	"Instant check"
Florida	—	"Instant check"
Guam	—	Permit or other approval type system
Hawaii	—	Permit or other approval-type system
Illinois	—	Permit and "instant check"
Indiana	—	Permit or other approval-type system
Iowa	—	Permit or other approval-type system
Maryland	—	Permit or other approval-type system
Massachusetts	—	Permit or other approval-type system
Michigan	—	Permit or other approval-type system
Missouri	—	Permit or other approval-type system
Nebraska	—	Permit or other approval-type system
New Jersey	—	Permit or other approval-type system
New York	—	Permit or other approval-type system
Oregon	—	Permit or other approval-type system
Wisconsin	—	"Instant check"
Virginia	—	"Instant check"
Virgin Islands	—	Permit or other approval type system



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

February 22, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISTINE VARNEY
SECRETARY TO THE CABINETFROM:  BILLY WEBSTER
LESLIE T. THORNTON

SUBJECT: FEBRUARY 28, 1994 BRADY BILL EVENT

In consideration of possible crime/gun events for the February 28, 1994 effective date of the Brady bill, we have compiled the following:

- ▶ A visit to Norfolk, Virginia. The visit could include a stop at Norfolk State University, site of a student fatality about a month ago, as well as a visit to the local school system which has adopted an excellent way to track school crime and disciplinary problems (Project SMART). The program is a model that has been developed with joint funding from ED and DOJ. This event would incorporate both elementary/secondary and post-secondary education issues related to crime, and would highlight inter-agency cooperation.
- ▶ A visit to Baltimore, Maryland. This visit could include a stop at a local high school that has experienced such severe problems with violence that the local superintendent closed the school for some days in the fall to provide teachers with emergency training on how to handle violence. The Secretary could engage both teachers and students in a forum that would encourage and open exchange between parents and students, as well as teachers.
- ▶ A visit to an after-school program that provides youths with a safe area to play after normal school hours (part of the Safe Haven project, jointly funded by ED and DOJ.)
- ▶ Visit a school that is implementing the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence's STAR (Straight Talk About Risks) curriculum. While the Center hopes to implement the program in some District of Columbia schools during the 1994-1995 school year, the closest schools currently implementing the program are located in New Jersey.
- ▶ Visit a school which has a conflict resolution/mediation program; possibly observe or take part in a conflict resolution session and combine with a satellite town meeting type forum in which the Secretary could engage parents and students.
- ▶ Visit the Medstar Trauma Unit here in Washington, followed by a school visit to a conflict resolution program at a local school. Doctors at the unit raised \$300,000 to

400 MARYLAND AVE., S.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

begin conflict resolution classes in D.C. schools because they viewed violence in public schools as a "public health" problem. This type of event could tie in education, the Brady bill and healthcare issues.



**U.S. Department of
Transportation**

Office of the Secretary
of Transportation

Chief of Staff

February 18, 1994

400 Seventh St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINE VARNEY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

FROM: ANN BORMOLINI 
CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Brady Bill/Crime Event

To support the White House Brady Bill/Crime message on February 28, Secretary Peña will address the Division of State and Provincial Police of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) in Alexandria, Virginia. His message will be: Drunk and Drugged Driving (3D), one of the most commonly committed violent crimes in our country. As the Secretary speaks about how DOT is supporting initiatives to get tough on drunk driving, he will stress the administrations effort to keep our streets and homes safer with the Brady Bill, and President Clinton's efforts to get 100,000 more officers out on the streets.

We feel this event dovetails the White House and Department's messages nicely to a group with which we already have a positive working relationship.

February 16, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR RICKI SEIDMAN

FROM: BRUCE REED
LIZ BERNSTEIN

SUBJECT: Event Suggestion for Brady Law Implementation

CC: Rahm Emanuel
Christine Varney
Jennifer O'Connor
Jody Greenstone
Anne Walley

We spoke with Ron Noble, Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Enforcement, yesterday about how to properly kick-off Brady (law goes into effect February 28th). He noted that the 28th was also the first anniversary of the raid at Waco, where four ATF agents were killed by assault weapons. The combination of those two plus the uphill fight on the assault ban in the crime bill could be very powerful.

Ron thought a good site would be Shiloh Baptist Church -- 1500 Ninth Street, N.W. -- on Sunday, February 27. Shiloh has a strong reputation for its community activism, particularly in its commitment to fighting drugs, crime and violence in the District. The President could address the congregation -- Brady and Waco would drive it but emphasis could also be on the community empowerment and values components of the crime issue.

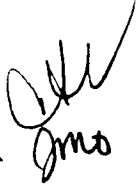
Members of Shiloh include Marian Wright Edelman, Lorraine Miller and Kent Amos of the Urban Family Institute. Carter G. Woodson, a noted historian, also attended Shiloh.

Participants : Attorney General Reno
Deputy Treasury Secretary Altman (Bentsten will
be at G-7 Conference in Frankfurt)
Assistant Secretary Noble
ATF Director Magaw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR RICKI SEIDMAN

FROM: CHRISTINE A. VARNEY 
JENNIFER M. O'CONNOR 
SUBJECT: Brady Bill Goes Into Effect February 28
CC: Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed
Liz Bernstein
Jody Greenstone
Anne Walley

Listed below are several suggestions from the Department of Justice to commemorate the date the Brady Law goes into effect. The events could include the President, Attorney General Reno and Secretary Bentsen. The Department of Justice is waiting for some direction from us on what we would like the President to do. Should we meet to discuss these ideas?

- o Appear at a police station where background checks are being performed for the first time.
- o Appear at a gun shop where background checks have never been done before.
- o Meet with federal prosecutors who will bring actions against those who falsify federal forms in an effort to illegally purchase guns.
- o Release a training video for cops with an intro from the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE CABINET SECRETARY
(202/456-6280)

TO:

Jen O'ConnorASAP

FROM:

Laurie

DATE:

2-15

NO. OF PAGES

MESSAGE:

The document to follow is intended for the addressee only and should be considered privileged and confidential.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1994

Draft

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK QUINN

FROM: CHRISTINE A. VARNEY
Secretary to the Cabinet

SUBJECT: Crime Luncheon

As you are aware, the Vice President has graciously agreed to host a luncheon next Tuesday, February 22 to discuss the crime initiative with several Members of the Cabinet.

In preparation for the meeting, I would like to propose the following agenda:

- I. Initiative Overview by the Vice President
- II. Remarks by Mack
- III. Strategy and Polling Information by Stan Greenberg
- IV. Message by Paul Begala

I would also propose the following guest list:

Vice President Gore
Secretary Bentsen
Attorney General Reno
Secretary Ron Brown
Secretary Shalala
Secretary Cisneros
Secretary Pena
Secretary Riley
Director Lee Brown
Mack McLarty

Stan Greenberg
Paul Begala
Phil Lader
Alexis Herman
Rahm Emanuel
Jack Quinn
Christine Varney
Jennifer O'Connor

(F)
DoJ

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR RICKI SEIDMAN

FROM: CHRISTINE A. VARNEY
JENNIFER M. O'CONNOR

SUBJECT: Brady Bill Goes Into Effect February 28

CC: Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed
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radio from
police briefing

Big Reno

Crime

Ron Noble

1st anniversary of 4 agents who
died in WACO
- Shiloh Baptist Church
Sunday
Memphis assault weapon



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Associate Attorney General

Deputy Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

2-14-94

TO:

Jamille O'Connor

FACSIMILE NO.

456-6704

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

Nancy E. McFaddenDeputy Associate Attorney General

FACSIMILE NO.

202--514-0238

TELEPHONE NO.

202--514-9700

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET):

3

COMMENTS:

Kent Markus memo re
Brady Event(s)



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

TO: Christine Varney; Nancy McFadden; Ron Klain
FM: Kent Markus
RE: Brady Event(s) *160*
DT: February 14, 1994

On February 28, the Brady law will obligate law enforcement officials in over 25 states, for the first time ever, to conduct background checks before someone can receive a handgun from a gun dealer. Although the law contemplates the creation of a national "instant check" system in 5 years, the abysmal state of computerized criminal records in the country demonstrates the wisdom of Congress affording law enforcement agencies 5 working days to conduct their checks rather than requiring instant checks right now.

Listed below are a series of event possibilities (some, I think, better than others) for the President, the Attorney General and/or the Secretary of Treasury for the week of February 28. Information release options could/should be combined with location based options.

- 1) Release a new guidelines/training manual for cops re: Brady implementation (intro. from the Pres., etc.)
- 2) Release a training video for cops w/intro. from Pres.
- 3) Put Pres, AG, Sec, up on satellite to training sessions for cops
- 4) Appearance at police station where background checks are being conducted for the first time ever (or before the 28th - where they are getting ready to conduct checks for the first time ever)
- 5) Appearance at gun shop in state where background checks have never been done before
- 6) Meeting with BATF field agents about implementation planning

- 3
- 7) Meeting with federal prosecutors who will bring actions against those who falsify federal forms in an effort to illegally purchase guns
 - 8) Appearance at a state criminal records repository to discuss how far we have to go to get records accurate for Brady and all other criminal justice purposes for which such records are used (see #11).
 - 9) Release statistics about prisoner survey with gun purchase and usage information (some really good stuff here)
 - 10) Release statistics about gun denials in states with background checks right now
 - 11) Re-release statistics about the pathetic state of computerized criminal history records (only 17% of all criminal history records show case disposition and are shareable in an interstate computer network) [This material should be included because it helps preempt later attacks on Brady for failing to catch all of the bad guys who buy guns from gun dealers.]

In the case of numbers 1-3, we would need notice soon in order to be ready with these events since, to my dismay, there is no current plan to release a manual or video or to have a satellite training session at the present time. In addition, it should be kept in mind that Treasury would consider those items to be matters exclusively within their realm and would likely resent Justice having a leading role in preparing such materials/events.

Let me know if I can provide additional information. (I'm at 514-3008.)

BRADY BILL EVENTS

Principal: Secretary Bentsen
Date: February 28, 1994
Location: Washington, DC
Background: Will visit the 5th Police precinct and will discuss the Brady Bill, a technical briefing of the Bill will follow.
Contact: Michelle Smith - 622-2930

Principal: Attorney General Reno
Date: February 28, 1994
Location: Boston, MA
Background: 11:00 am
Visit to Dorchester House with to talk about community policing and crime.
12:00 pm
Press conference at the Boston Police Headquarters on the Brady Bill.
1:00 pm
The Attorney General will speak at the National District Attorney Association Conference on Juvenile Justice.
3:00 pm
The Attorney General will also speak at the Central Massachusetts Symposium on Youth Violence.
Contact: Caroline Aronovitz
Julie Anbender - 514-2007

Principal: Secretary Pena
Date: February 28, 1994 - 9:00 am
Location: Old Colony Inn
625 First Street
Alexandria, VA
Background: The Secretary will speak at the mid-year
conference of the International Association of
Chiefs of Police.
Contact: Ellen Berlin - 366-5037

Principal: Secretary Shalala
Date: February 28, 1994 - 5:00 pm
Location: Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Club
Administrative Offices
4103 Benning Rd. N.E.
Washington, DC
Background: The Secretary will visit a class at the Girls
Leadership Project, a youth gang and drug
prevention organization. She will talk to girls
about youth violence and teenagers.
Contact: Avis LaVelle - 690-7850

Principal: Secretary Riley
Date: March 1, 1994
Location: Baltimore, MD
Background: Will visit Frederick Douglas High School Possible
Press after tour.
Contact: Rick Miller - 401-2571

Principal: Dr. Lee Brown

Date: February 28, 1994 - 11:00 am

Location: Metropolitan Police Headquarters
300 Indiana Ave. N.W.
Criminal Investigation Division
Roll Call Room (3100)

Background: Dr. Brown, along with Metropolitan Police Chief Fred Thomas, Mayor Kelly and Riddick Bowe will visit Riddick Bowe's gun buy back program at the Headquarters to show the positive results. They will melt down guns that have been brought in.

Contact: Pat Wheeler - 395-6792