Operation Weed and Seed, conducted through the U.S. Department of Justice, is a comprehensive, multi-agency approach to combatting violent crime, drug use, and gang activity in highcrime neighborhoods. The goal is to "weed out" crime from targeted neighborhoods and then to "seed" the targeted sites with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs, and human services agency resources to prevent crime from reoccurring. Operation Weed and Seed further emphasizes the importance of community involvement in combatting drugs and violent crime. Community residents need to be empowered to assist in solving crime-related problems in their neighborhoods. In addition, the private sector needs to get involved in reducing crime. All of these entities, Federal, State, and local government, the community and the private sector must work together in partnership to create a safer, drug-free environment.

The Weed and Seed strategy involves four basic elements:

1. Law enforcement must "weed out" the most violent offenders by coordinating and integrating the efforts of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in targeted high-crime neighborhoods. No social program or community activity can flourish in an atmosphere poisoned by violent crime and drug abuse.

2. Local police departments should implement community policing in each of the targeted sites. Under community policing, law enforcement works closely with residents of the community to develop solutions to the problems of violent and drug-related crime. Community policing serves as a "bridge" between the "weeding" (law enforcement) and "seeding" (neighborhood revitalization) components.

3. After the "weeding" takes place, law enforcement and social services agencies, the private sector, and the community must work to prevent crime and violence from reoccurring by concentrating a broad array of human services—drug and crime prevention programs, drug treatment, educational opportunities, family services, and recreational activities—in the targeted sites to create an environment where crime cannot thrive.

4. Federal, State, tribal, local, and private sector resources must focus on revitalizing distressed neighborhoods through economic development and must provide economic opportunities for residents.

For further information on Operation Weed and Seed, contact the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 366 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20531. Telephone (202) 307–5966.

Operation Safe Home was announced jointly by Vice President Albert Gore, HUD Secretary Henry G. Cisneros, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, Attorney General Janet Reno, and ONDCP Director Dr. Lee Brown at a White House briefing on February 4, 1994. Operation Safe Home will combat violent crime in public housing through tightly coordinated law enforcement and crime prevention operations at targeted sites; Federal initiatives and policies to strengthen law enforcement and crime and drug prevention in public housing; and improved consultation and coordination between HUD and Federal law enforcement agencies and ONDCP on design and implementation of HUD crimeprevention initiatives.

For more information on Operation Safe Home, contact Crime Prevention and Security Division, Office of Community Relations and Involvement, Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Room 4116, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 708–1197. A telecommunications device for hearing or speech impaired persons (TDD) is available at (202) 708–0850. (These are not toll-free telephone numbers.)

Operation Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT) conducted through the U.S. Department of Justice, is a comprehensive, multiagency approach to combatting violent crime in selective metropolitan areas. The goal is to develop a single, seamless strategy and plan using a variety of State and Federal sources, reducing the complexity of applications and program requirements of the variety of agencies and programs. The PACT cities are Atlanta, Georgia; Aurora/Denver, Colorado; District of Columbia; and Omaha, Nebraska.

For further information on Operation Pulling America's Communities Together contact the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20531. Telephone (202) 307–5966.

## I. Purpose and Substantive Description

## (a) Authority

These grants are authorized under Chapter 2, Subtitle C, Title V of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11901 *et seq.*), as amended by Section 581 of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 (NAHA), approved November 28, 1990, Pub. L. 101–625, and Section 161 of the Housing and

Community Development Act of 1992 (HCDA 1992) (Pub. L. 102–550, approved October 28, 1992).

## (b) Allocation Amounts

(1) Federal Fiscal Year 1995 Funding. The amount available, to remain available until expended, for funding under this NOFA in FY 1995 is \$250,391,741. The Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act 1995, (approved September 28, 1994, Pub. Law 103-327, (95 App. Act) appropriated \$290 million for the Drug Elimination Program. Of the total \$290 million appropriated, \$13,925,000 will fund the Youth Sports Program; \$17,406,250 will fund the Assisted Housing Drug Elimination Program; \$10 million will fund drug elimination technical assistance, contracts and other assistance training, program assessments, and execution for or on behalf of public housing and resident organizations (including the cost of necessary travel for participants in such training); and \$1,500,000 will fund drug information clearinghouse services. The remaining \$247,168,750 of FY 1995 funds are being made available under this NOFA. In addition, \$3,222,991 of carryover FY 1994 PHDEP program will be made available under this NOFA for a total amount of \$250,391,741.

(2) Maximum Grant Award Amounts. HUD is distributing grant funds under this NOFA on a national competition basis. Maximum grant award amounts are computed on a sliding scale, using an overall maximum cap, depending upon the number of public housing agency or Indian housing authority units. The unit count includes rental, Turnkey III Homeownership, Mutual Help Homeownership and Section 23 leased housing bond-financed projects. Units in the Turnkey III Homeownership and Mutual Help programs are counted if they have not been conveyed to the homebuyers prior to the application deadline in this NOFA. For Section 23 bond-finance projects, units are counted if they have not been conveyed or will not be conveyed with clear title to the housing authorities until the end of the bond term. Eligible projects must be covered by an annual contributions contract (ACC) or annual operating agreement (AOA) during the period of the grant award. Unit counts will be taken from the housing authority low-rent operating budget (form HUD-52564) for the housing authority fiscal year ending June 30, September 30, December 31, 1994 or March 31, 1995.