residents reflects a 20% occurrence rate). The data should cover the most recent one-year period (a one-year period ending within 3 months of the date of the application). If the data from the most recent one-year period is not used, an explanation must be provided. To the extent feasible, the data provided should be compared with data from a prior one-year period to show whether the current data reflects a percentage increase or decrease in drug-related crime and/or its associated problems during that prior period of time.

- (J) A reduction in drug-related crime in public and Indian housing developments where previous Drug Elimination grants have been in effect will not be considered a disadvantage to the applicant.
- (K) If funding is being sought for housing owned by public housing agencies that is not public housing assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937 and is not otherwise federally assisted, the application must demonstrate that the housing is located in a high intensity drug trafficking area designated pursuant to section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and the application must demonstrate that drugrelated activity, and the problems associated with it, at the housing has a detrimental affect on or about the real property comprising the public or other federally assisted low-income housing. For the purposes of this NOFA "on or about" means: on the premises or immediately adjacent to the premises of the real property comprising the public or other federally-assisted housing.
- (ii) Other data on the extent of drugrelated crime. To the extent that objective data as described above may not be available, or to complement that data, the assessment may use data from other sources that have a direct bearing on drug-related crime and/or the problems associated with it in the developments proposed for assistance under this program. However, if other relevant information is to be used in place of, rather than to complement, objective data, the application must indicate the reasons why objective data could not be obtained and what efforts were made to obtain it. Examples of these data include (but are not necessarily limited to):
- (A) Resident and staff surveys on drug-related issues or on-site reviews to determine drug activity; and local government or scholarly studies or other research in the past year that analyze drug activity in the targeted developments.

- (B) Vandalism cost and related vacancies attributable to drug-related crime
- (C) Information from schools, health service providers, residents and local, state, tribal, and Federal law enforcement agencies; and the opinions and observations of individuals having direct knowledge of drug-related crime and/or the problems associated with it concerning the nature and frequency of these problems in the developments proposed for assistance. (These individuals may include local, state, tribal, and Federal law enforcement officials, resident or community leaders, school officials, community medical officials, drug treatment or counseling professionals, or other social service providers.)
- (iii) In awarding points, HUD will evaluate the extent to which the applicant has provided the above data that reflects a drug-related crime problem, both in terms of the frequency and nature of the drug-related problems associated with drug-related crime in the developments proposed for funding as reflected by information submitted under paragraph (1)(i) (objective data), and (ii) (other data) of this section; and the extent to which such data reflects an increase in drug-related crime over a period of one year in the developments proposed for assistance. (Maximum Points Under Paragraphs (i) and (ii) of This Section: 15)
- (iv) In awarding points, HUD will evaluate the extent to which the applicant has analyzed the data compiled under paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii) of this section, and has clearly articulated its needs for reducing drugrelated crime in developments proposed for assistance. (Maximum Points: 5)
- (v) In awarding points, HUD will evaluate and assign points between zero (0) and ten (10) according to the per capita incidence of robbery and homicide in their community relative to their per capita incidence on a nationwide basis. Data on robbery and homicide incidence were chosen because of the demonstrated relationship of a substantial portion of these crimes with drug abuse. The community data will be taken from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs) of the U.S. Department of Justice (FBI crime data) and will be at the city level, when available, or at the county level. The crime incidence data and the point values will be computed by HUD. (Maximum Points: 10)
- (vi) In awarding points, HUD will evaluate and assign points between zero (0) and ten (10) according to the per capita incidence of drug arrests. In instances where the Department of

- Justice records do not contain community submission data, points will be assigned based on state metropolitan and nonmetropolitan averages relevant to such areas. (Maximum Points: 10)
- (2) Second Criterion: The Quality of the Plan To Address the Crime Problem in the Public or Indian Housing Developments Proposed for Assistance, Including the Extent to Which the Plan Includes Initiatives That Can Be Sustained Over a Period of Several Years. (Maximum Points: 30) In assessing this criterion, HUD will consider the following factors:
- (i) To permit HUD to make an evaluation on the basis of this criterion, an application must include the applicant's plan for addressing drugrelated crime and/or its associated problems. This means a narrative description of the applicant's activities for addressing drug-related crime and/or its associated problems in each of the developments proposed for assistance under this part must be included in the application. The activities eligible for funding under this program are listed in section I.(c) of this NOFA, above, although the applicant's plan must include all of the activities that will be undertaken to address the problem, whether or not they are funded under this program. If the same activities are proposed for all of the developments that will be covered by the plan, the activities do not need to be described separately for each development. Where different activities are proposed for different developments, these activities and the developments where they will take place must be separately described.

The description of the plan in the application must include (but not necessarily be limited to) the following information:

- (A) A narrative describing each activity proposed for Drug Elimination Program funding in the applicant's plan, any additional relevant activities being undertaken by the applicant (e.g., a drug treatment program for residents funded by an agency other than HUD), and how all of these activities interrelate. The applicant should specifically address whether it plans to implement a comprehensive drug elimination strategy that involves management practices, enforcement/law enforcement techniques (such as community policing), and a combination of drug abuse prevention, intervention, referral, and treatment programs. In addition, the applicant should indicate how its proposed activities will complement, and be coordinated with, current activities.
- (1) If grant amounts are to be used for contracting security guard personnel