

Projects Safe Neighborhood: Southern District of Indiana Review of 2007 Subgrantees

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History of PSN in Indianapolis

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), led by the United States Attorney's Office, focuses on reducing the level of gun and gang violence in the communities served. This Department of Justice initiative began in Indianapolis in 2001. One goal is to network existing programs and to give those programs additional resources to fight gun and gang crime. According to the Indiana PSN website, "This funding is being used to hire new federal and state prosecutors, support investigators, provide training, distribute gun lock safety kits, deter juvenile gun crime, and develop and promote community outreach efforts as well as to support other gun violence reduction strategies."¹

This report synthesizes the activities of PSN Southern District of Indiana subgrantees with active grants in 2007. The Southern District of Indiana PSN focuses mainly on reducing gun violence in Marion County, Indiana. This report summarizes the activity of the thirteen active or awarded 2007 subgrantees in both the gun and gang funding streams.² This report describes the diversity of the types of projects funded by the PSN of the Southern District of Indiana.

Information on program descriptions and needs and collaborative partners included in this report was taken directly from grant applications and program reports. Overall program assessment is based on a review of individual grant final reports, site review information, PSN meeting minutes, annual PSN reports submitted by the PSN steering committee and other supporting materials housed with the PSN fiscal agent (the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute).³ Some grants that were used to fund equipment, training or conferences are less amenable to the above categories but will be documented to the extent possible regarding overall program assessment/goals accomplished.⁴

The ability to document the work plan and overall performance of each of the subgrantees varies as does their reporting consistency. Subgrantees also had varying levels of detail in their initial applications, their specific activities, and performance metrics.

¹ www.psnindiana.org accessed June 17, 2008.

² Many of the 2007 subgrantees were actually awarded monies in previous years.

³ A major transition took place when the Indianapolis Police Department and the Marion County Sheriff's Department were consolidated into one department. The consolidation was followed by significant turnovers in staffing and management and thus, several PSN-funded projects were less active in 2007 than they had been previously, or those activities were less likely to have been documented. PSN subgrantees were active in 2007, but some (those involving IMPD) were less so than in previous years. Also, effective March 2008, the history of some subgrantees has transferred from one entity (the Marion County Criminal Justice Agency) to another (the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute) so not all original grant proposals, site reviews, or performance reports are available for each of the subgrantees.

⁴ Grants of this type included: ISP-IBIS Training, 03-GPS-016, 02/01/07-07/31/07,\$1,500 and ISP-IBIS Training, 03-GPS-017, 08/01/07-01/31/08, \$1,200. This grant was for training to use an Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) to store and analyze the images of bullets and cartridges cases. IMPD Interdiction Conference, 03-GPS-019,08/01/07-01/31/08,\$3,600 sent three interdiction officers to the 17th Annual Motor Vehicle Criminal Interdiction, Intelligence Networking and Training Conference. Program Need, Work Plan, Collaborative Partners and Overall Program assessments are not required for travel grants.





IMPD Achilles, 03-GPS-005, 03/01/05-09/30/07, \$111,841

Program Description

The Super Achilles unit is a multi-agency unit (IPD/IMPD, ATF, U.S. Marshal's Office) focused on anti-gun and anti-violence strategies. Specifically, the unit's combined agency response focuses on known, chronic, violent offenders and uses investigative strategies targeting illegal guns. The program is part of the law enforcement aspect of PSN's mission and as of June 2007 was the second largest funding amount for active grants (the largest is the IMPD gang grant). The Achilles unit originated in September 2004 and funding from PSN began in March of 2005.⁵ The original Achilles proposal (October 2004) requested \$120,650 to support salaries/overtime, equipment and vehicles for the unit. A supplemental request (May 2005) asked for additional funding (approximately \$31,000) for safety equipment (e.g., helmets, goggles, gloves) for the unit's seven officers and overtime for officers who assist the Achilles unit (\$36,000). The 2007 monies requested were for overtime for officers in the Achilles unit as well as overtime for officers in Cumberland, Speedway, Beech Grove, Southport, and Lawrence, as well as cell phones, undercover vehicles, and other investigations equipment.

Program Need

The program need for project Achilles was demonstrated through the presentation of the criminal histories of homicide victims and homicide suspects, the information on homicide victims and suspects, gun trace information, and the need for a specialized unit to focus on initiating cases, strengthening cases for prosecution and assisting other investigations of violent repeat offenders.⁶

Work Plan

The funding and work plan was primarily for overtime for Achilles officers and overtime for other department officers as needed and to a lesser extent, funding for necessary equipment. These law enforcement efforts were focused on reducing gun violence in the target area (Marion County). Investigative information came from the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership (IVRP), the PSN Task Force and various IMPD units (robbery, homicide, aggravated assaults) and other officers in Marion County. The activities of the Achilles group included aggressive apprehension of suspects with gun violence histories, as well as continued investigation of the cases after arrest in order to generate more arrests, more charges per arrestee, and more evidence for each charge filed.⁷

Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners in the Achilles project include: Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Marshall, Indiana National Guard, Marion County Sheriff, Marion County Probation Department, Indianapolis Housing Authority Police, Beech Grove, Speedway, Lawrence Police Departments and neighborhood leaders (particularly those working with Weed and Seed and other community policing efforts).

⁵ "Achilles PSN 6 month report," August 26, 2005.

⁶ "IPD Proposal to PSN for Super Achilles Project," submitted October 5, 2004.

⁷ "PSN Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department-Super Achilles Performance Report," 01/10/05-09/30/07



Overall Program Assessment

The first performance report for the Achilles unit (focusing primarily on the Achilles activities that directly related to PSN) discussed several intervention efforts. Achilles played a role in the arrest of a number of individuals involved in drugs, guns and violence (e.g., the Emerson Project arrests December 2005). The Super Achilles Unit also implemented the “Super Achilles Top Ten Program” in March 2005. This program was an extension of the South District Homicide Review that posted pictures of wanted persons at Roll Call. Achilles took this a step further to include persons from the homicide reviews with active warrants and/or on probation. Achilles, along with collaborating agencies, conducted probation checks and apprehensions of their most wanted. Initial progress reports noted that Achilles efforts generated eight arrests, probation violations, firearm, drug and paraphernalia seizures, and subsequent investigations.⁸ Additional Achilles activities were documented in the May 31, 2005, West District Dexter project and several other high-profile arrests, and seizures of firearms, drugs, and cash.

Progress in the Achilles Unit continued in 2006 with gun and money seizures, arrests and referrals of cases for federal prosecution. The unit was affected by the consolidation efforts taking place in 2006 and that, coupled with overall crime increases, resulted in less Achilles units efforts focused on the worst criminals and more efforts targeted at overall crime and management issues.⁹

Some challenges were noted in the September 2006 site review of the Achilles project and many of these challenges affected the extent to which the Achilles unit was able to provide performance metrics for their project. Cases referred for federal prosecution are not systematically tracked so one of the primary goals of Achilles—increasing the number of gun cases successfully referred for federal prosecution—is unmeasured. Other challenges existed as well, including the long term issue that the Achilles unit had no independent work space assigned.

In 2007, the Achilles unit was very active and completed large multi-unit investigations on the Westside which resulted in 50 federal and state search warrant executions, 21 federal indictments, 89 arrest warrants, 130 seized firearms, 2.3 kilos of seized cocaine, \$182,500 of seized cash, and 60 vehicle seizures. In addition to this major investigation, the Achilles unit also provided assistance on more than 40 other firearm-related crimes and garnered information on at least four previously unsolved homicides. PSN monies provided for equipment allowed for eight surveillance cameras to be built and installed.¹⁰ Performance measures provided for 2007 suggest that the Achilles unit was a productive use of PSN funds.

⁸ “Achilles PSN 6 month report,” 8/26/05.

⁹ “Performance Report July 1, 2006–December 31, 2006.”

¹⁰ “PSN final report 2007.”



IMPD Dangerous Drugs, 03-GPS-006, 05/01/06-04/30/07, \$25,698

Program Description

This funding was for the Dangerous Drugs section, part of IMPD's Criminal Investigations unit. This unit focuses on stopping the manufacture, importation and distribution of drugs in Central Indiana. The PSN grant application focused on the purchase of equipment for the six Weed & Seed neighborhoods to aid in the investigation of drug cases involving firearms.

Program Need

The neighborhoods of focus for Dangerous Drugs section have some of the highest crime rates in the city and according to the grant proposal also have high levels of absentee landlords, abandoned vehicles, trash, and other disamenities that co-occur with urban crime. The proposed project focused on six Weed and Seed sites (CNN, SUMO and Westside, UNWA, Mid-North and NESCO), as well as Martindale-Brightwood.

Work Plan

The application requested funds to purchase cameras, printers, night vision scopes, and a computer. The measurement of the impact of this equipment is proposed to be the investigation of drug cases involving guns in the target area.

Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners include the six federally-recognized Weed and Seed sites as well as local, state and federal government, residents, business and educational partners (not specified).

Sustainability /future fiscal plan

The investigative work will continue with the Weed and Seed program and the equipment will exist beyond the end of the grant period.

Overall Program Assessment

As of January 2007, the equipment was being used to record investigative information on a high profile homicide case and on a large drug case. Digital equipment has been used for surveillance and there was to be training for detectives on use of the equipment in early 2007. Covert and video cameras are now being used in most cases and this information can now also be shared with the prosecutor's office via DVD.¹¹ The final Dangerous Drug report documents the purchase of a significant amount of investigative equipment that would otherwise not have been available to the unit. Detectives from the Dangerous Drug unit also assisted with the above-mentioned Achilles projects (East and West).¹²

¹¹ "Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department-Dangerous Drugs Performance report," January 2007

¹² "PSN final report 2007."





MCPO-EKG, 03-GPS-008, 03/01/05-02/28/0, \$79,214

Program Description

Educating Kids About Gun Violence (EKG) is a prevention program focusing on gun violence education. The program is a two hour interactive curriculum with presentations from law enforcement, a prosecuting attorney and a medical professional. The consequences of gun violence are presented in videos, photographs, slides, case scenarios, and personal stories. This program was developed by the Community Prosecution Division of the Marion County Prosecutor's Office.¹³

Program Need

The EKG program was needed based on statistics from the Indianapolis Partnership to Prevent Firearm Violence, which indicated 206 persons under the age of 24 had been injured or killed by firearms in 2002.¹⁴ Further, the IPD reported that in 2001 there were 199 firearms seized from juveniles under the age of 16. The EKG application stated that children in Indianapolis needed to be educated about the consequences of gun violence.

Work Plan

The application said EKG would be presented to seventh grade students in the Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) and township school districts. EKG would be presented at least once a year in each participating school. The proposal planned to evaluate the impact of EKG through the use of student surveys before and after each presentation.

Collaborative Partners

Local collaborators were to include the IPD, Indianapolis Public Schools, other Marion County township school districts, local hospitals, Indiana Department of Education, and the Indianapolis Partnership to Prevent Firearm Violence.

Overall Program Assessment

The EKG Program has been funded by PSN since 2005 and has involved many presentations to a significant number of youth and their parents. In 2006, EKG was presented to 1,012 youth and parents in thirty different presentations. Redundant with next paragraph. Documentation of these programs noted high levels of participation by attendees and clear involvement of at-risk attendees as many groups were curfew violators and truants.

The EKG staff also conducted train-the-trainer programs for school safety representatives, and information kits about the EKG program were shared with 12 other jurisdictions (included Cook County, Illinois).

¹³ "PSN final report 2007."

¹⁴ The latest report by the Indianapolis Partnership to Prevent Violent Injury and Death (IPPVID) indicated that in 2006 there were 261 individuals 24 years old and younger killed or injured by firearms in Marion County. See IPPVID, *Characteristics of Firearm Injury for Year 2006 in Marion County*, May 2008.



Also a Hispanic version of EKG was developed although it was noted that one challenge was finding a pool of presenters for EKG in Spanish.¹⁵

Activities documented for the two months the grant was funded in 2007 included presentations to Pike High School students who were truant the month before (14 students and 16 parents), a presentation at North District Headquarters to 23 students (truants and curfew violators) and 36 parents and, supporting the sustainability of the program past the PSN funding end date, additional presentations were planned for March 2007.¹⁶

A site visit evaluation form for May 2007 found all of the program objectives to be in compliance. Additional trainers and presenters were added since the last review. Performance metrics that were available for this program and the number of presentations and number of persons served, suggest a successful program. The next step for performance evaluation of this program is an external evaluation and in 2008, the PSN research partner will assess the EKG program through pre/post interview instruments to determine the individual and group-level educational impacts of the program.

¹⁵ “Educating Kids About Gun Violence Progress Report, July 1, 2006–December 31, 2006.”

¹⁶ The “Final PSN report” documents 17 presentations in 2007 to 595 students at school, summer camps and truancy violators.



MCPO-Gun Prosecutor, 03-GPS-009, 03/01/05-02/28/07, \$39,745

Program Description

This PSN grant was for funds for the Firearms Unit within the Marion County Prosecutor's office. This unit, funded by PSN since 2005, consists of three special prosecutors and a paralegal. Funding paid for the salaries of the deputy prosecutors to support their work in collaborating with PSN agency partners, screening new gun cases, training law enforcement and prosecutors on successful gun case prosecution, and vertically prosecuting gun charge cases.¹⁷

Program Need

The prosecution of gun crimes in Marion County requires successful investigation in addition to competent trial attorney prosecution. Law enforcement needs to be trained, all gun cases need to be screened, and vertical prosecution is necessary to ensure maximum punishment.¹⁸

Work Plan

The gun unit will screen all gun crime cases as reviewed in detective and officer reports, prosecute all major felony gun cases for which guns are the lead charge, coordinate investigations with other agencies to deter case rejection, train law enforcement regarding evidence processing, firearms handling, report writing and search and seizure as well as statutes, interviewing and Miranda. The MCPO Gun Unit as supported by PSN also planned to do community outreach to get the message out about the punishments of carrying or using guns.

The original proposal anticipated outcomes to include an increase in the number of convictions for gun crimes, and an increase in the number of training sessions that will improve investigation.¹⁹

Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners included the USAO, BATF, FBI, IMPD, MCSO, MC Probation Department, Indiana PSN Task Force and IVRP.

Overall Program Assessment

The final program site review finds that the gun prosecutors were combined with the narcotics unit, all PSN funds were spent in a timely manner, gun convictions increased, and overall gun conviction rates were at 92 percent. The site review also noted that there is still a need for additional training of law enforcement to investigate gun crimes.²⁰ Future PSN funding for the MC Prosecutor Gun Unit should require summarized performance measures regarding the increase in the number of prosecutions for gun crimes, as part of their reports.

¹⁷ "MCPO proposal to PSN," August 2004.

¹⁸ "MCPO proposal to PSN," August 2004.

¹⁹ "MCPO proposal to PSN," August 2004.

²⁰ "MCPO Sub-Grantee Site Review," May 11, 2007.





Forest Manor, 03-GPS-015, 01/01/07-12/31/07, \$20,000

Program Description

This program, *Not in My Hood*, was to educate kids about gun violence, life skills, college preparation, and employment skills in the Forest Manor Multi-Service Center (FMMSC). This program specifically targeted youth ages 12-18 living in the FMMSC area. Youth were expected to interact with community organizations and law enforcement, attend conferences and rallies that would encourage them to avoid poor choices, engage in conflict resolution, act as peer counselors, and to avoid guns and gun crimes. The grant monies were to pay for the salary of a supervisor at FMMSC as well as supplies for the program (notebooks, prizes) and marketing, printing and transportation.²¹

Program Need

Low-income youth in the FMMSC area who also have at least one other risk factor related to dropping out of school were the major focus of the grant. The project proposal documents the crime rates in the East District of IMPD, home of the FMMSC. The proposal also documents the need for programs that target young African American youth in the northeast area of Indianapolis, those groups most likely to become gun and homicide victims.

Work Plan

Rallies and workshops were intended to encourage youth to participate in Not in my Hood, with possible links with Saving our Youth and the Christamore House's "Peace in the Streets." Youth would be expected to gain knowledge about guns, learn about nonviolent solutions, learn to appreciate their community, become peer educators about gun violence, develop relationships with law enforcement, and learn about gun laws and safety. Youth were to meet weekly.

Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners were to include the Indianapolis Housing Authority, Emmanuel Missionary Baptist Church, City of Indianapolis, Indianapolis Public middle and high schools and area Charter schools, MCPO, and the Coalition of Northeast Neighborhoods (CNN).

Overall Program Assessment

Initial benefits of the program were to focus on increases in the number of youth involved in community activities, decreasing neighborhood gun crimes, and an improvement in the neighborhood. Pre and post tests were to measure what youth learned from the program. Coordinators would evaluate strengths and weaknesses of the program.²² A site review in November 2007 found that additional collaborations were established with Community Works, IMPD Gun and Gang Violence Presentations and G.R.E.A.T. Unfortunately, there appears to be no performance measure provided for any of these program benefits and much of the original work plan (e.g., implementing the EKG program) was not implemented. However, there were other outcomes, including 113 persons served, positive parent surveys, participant surveys that showed that 94 percent of participants learned a new fitness activity or life skill, 82 percent participated in a

²¹ "Forest Manor PSN application," May 2006.

²² "Forest Manor PSN application," May 2006.



weekly sports activity, and participants noted an increase in the amount of information they had about conflict resolution.²³ The original proposal said very little about sports activities as the focus of *Not in My Hood* but the outcome information provided suggested that sports activities rather than *EKG* were the primary activities and outcomes. A site review in November 2007 found that additional collaborations were established with Community Works, IMPD Gun and Gang Violence Presentations, and G.R.E.A.T.

²³ “Forest Manor progress report” and “PSN 2007 Final Report.”



Richmond Police Department, 03-GPS-018, 08/01/07-07/31/08, \$10,500

Program Description

The July 2007 proposal describes the city of Richmond, recent economic downturns and increased calls for service for gun-related events (65 percent increase from 2001-2006) and requests the purchase of services for data mining and mapping, a dedicated server (overtime for bicycle and foot patrols in target area was also requested but not funded).

Program Need and Work Plan

The program focused on crime in four subsidized housing projects in Richmond. Part of the work plan suggests including information from the housing authority to combine with calls for service to create maps of hot spots. This would require the purchase of a dedicated server and software for the creation of a daily crime maps that would be use to direct future patrols.

Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners included Richmond Housing Authority, DEA and Galileo Charter School.

Overall Program Assessment

As of March 2008 there were no crime maps available from the CadMine Program funded by PSN, so the goal of showing a decrease in the calls for service in the target area was generally unmeasured.





Choices, 06-GPS-008, 05/01/06-04/30/07, \$6,400

Program Description

This program began in 2006 and funding ended in April 2007. The video and presentation focused on preventing female involvement in gun crimes, because most programs focus on males. The videotape focused on the experiences of three incarcerated females who were convicted of crimes involving a firearm and the in-person presentation was made by one of the women featured in the video.

Program Need and Work Plan

The focus of the program was female-based prevention information for females in lever pulling meetings, EKG, schools (including alternative and gang prevention), PAL, juvenile detention, community, youth service and church programs, and re-entry initiatives. Evaluation will include an instrument to measure changes in attitudes regarding gun crimes, status offenses, substance abuse and willingness to do time for a friend, using pre and post tests. The goal was change in at least 30 percent of participants. Survey results would be used to change the program where needed. The work plan included six presentations per month. Grant funds would be used for personnel, supplies, materials and training/travel.

Collaborative Partners

Partners included the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Indiana Department of Education, Indiana Women's Prisons, IVRP, MCPO, Southern District of Indiana, USAO, WXIN/Fox 59. Additional collaborative partners were added—the Marion County Juvenile Detention Center and the Indiana Juvenile Correction Facility.

Overall Program Assessment

Since the program's inception in May 2006 and through May 2008, there were 42 *CHOICES* presentations and another 30 presentations where the *CHOICES* curriculum was included (e.g., EKG, lever pulling, truancy) with over 2,000 participants.²⁴ The *CHOICES* program also had 974 hits to their website which is linked to the Indiana PSN website and the *CHOICES* program, through the Department of Education, distributed more than 1,000 copies of the video.²⁵ Anecdotal survey responses suggested that the video and presentation were very well-received. Although the *CHOICES* program has clearly exceeded the performance metric of number of contacts, additional measurable outcomes are needed to illustrate the impact of this program (e.g., the analysis of change in pre and post surveys). The current PSN research partner is compiling pre/post survey information during 2008.

²⁴ Choices sub-grantee site review 3/14/08

²⁵ "PSN Final Report."



Felege Hiywot, 06-GPS-010, 08/01/07-07/31/08, \$2,400

Program Description, Program Need and Work Plan

The Felege Hiywot Center (FHC) serves youth ages 10-14 on the near eastside of Indianapolis. This intervention program involves problem-solving and giving back to the community. The mission of FHC was expanded after the gun death of a child in their area. The PSN grant funded part of the FHC response to this death, a play called "A Song for Peace" that sends a message against gun violence and promotes non-violent solutions. The grant pays for personnel, supplies, promotional items, transportation and prizes for the children's play.

Collaborative Partners

Partners included Community Hospital of Indianapolis, Englewood Christian Church, Redeemer Presbyterian Church, Great Light Church, Faith, Hope and Love, IPS 74, Center Township HealthPlex, Eli Lilly Science Outreach, Habitat for Humanity, Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, Indiana Black Expo, and Schmidt Associate.

Overall Program Assessment

A PSN neighborhood coordinator played a significant role in organizing a tree planting and memorial marker at a school to memorialize a young life lost to gun violence. The play, funded by PSN, took place in August 2007 and had approximately 400 attendees.²⁶ In addition to the play, youth at the FHC were also involved in a December 2007 bulb planting at a school and participated in Light the Night memorial service in early 2008. Future funding for FHC should require the reporting of the numbers of participants in all PSN-sponsored activities.

²⁶ Reported by PSN neighborhood coordinator Jerry Shepherd, e-mail to Tom Stucky, July 23, 2008.



IMPD Gang Grant, 06-AGS-001, 08/01/06-07/31/08, \$185,000

Program Description

This program began in 2006 and was scheduled to continue through the end of 2008 but ended in early 2008 because all overtime funds were expended on two large projects. The PSN money went to the Indianapolis Police Department who then disbursed it to areas and units in overtime monies for specialized gang projects known as the PSN District Gang and Violent Crime Strategy Teams. In addition, the project requested money for equipment for undercover operations.

Program Need and Work Plan

Two large intertwined drug distribution organizations and the connected street crime and gang activity are the targets of this project. The work plan was split into three projects: (1) True Colors, (2) D10--Operation Westside, and (3) D10--Gang--Narcotics Project. The projects included sharing intelligence regarding gang membership and activity, focus on the eastside as the location of this organization, focus on the 30-40 individuals with neighborhood gang affiliations, use of informants, surveillance plans, interdiction stops, wiretaps and buys to investigate and dismantle the drug organization, and the analysis of data to evaluate the success of the project.²⁷

Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners include: Achilles, Dangerous Drug Unit, Metro Drug, Safe Streets Task Force, USAO, FBI, ATF, DEA, Federal Parole, MCPO and MC Probation, US Marshal's Office, Safe Streets Unit, IMPD West/Southwest District and Latin Gang Unit.

Overall Program Assessment

The January 2007 program report for the D10-Gang and Narcotics Unit notes 270 arrests, 11 search warrants, 27 firearms recovered, \$27,251 money forfeited, seven vehicles seized, and a 13.2 percent decrease in violent crime in the target area after the project.²⁸ The January 2007 performance report for D10-Operation Westside Gang and Narcotics Project also notes extensive activity including phone monitors, 89 arrests, 44 firearms recovered, 2204 grams of cocaine and 1239 grams of marijuana purchased and seized, \$102,021 seized and forfeited, and 23 vehicle forfeitures.²⁹ The True Colors performance report for January 2007 describes the results of a major organized drug ring bust involving many agencies. After 15,000 hours of investigation, 36 individual were indicted, 29 were arrested, and six were fugitives. Twenty-five firearms and 15 vehicles were seized with combined seized assets at \$383,546.³⁰

²⁷ Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, "True Colors-Gang Narcotics Project, Performance Report," January 2007.

²⁸ Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, "D-10 Gang-Narcotics Project," January 20, 2007.

²⁹ Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, "D-10 Operation Westside Gang & Narcotics Project," January 20, 2007.

³⁰ It is difficult to disentangle the multiple arrest, warrant and seizure statistics in the True Colors performance report of January 20, 2007. Careful, precise performance metrics are recommended. In addition, all IMPD law enforcement subgrantees are encouraged to report increases or decreases in gun crimes in the target area.



Peace Schools/Peace Learning Center, 06-AGS-004, 08/01/07-07/31/08, \$15,000

Program Description

This program is aimed at middle and high school youth through the Peace Learning Center. The goal of the program is develop a diverse team of school-based youth leaders who will facilitate peace education and encourage positive behavior in their peers, encourage anti-gang activities, and perform service learning projects to reduce gun violence. The program will focus on the six pillars of Character Counts—trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, caring, citizenship and fairness.³¹

Program Need

Program need is based on increases in youth arrests in Indianapolis, concerns about a lack of conflict resolution skills in youth, a need for increased feelings of school safety and a lack of program focus for middle and high school-aged students.³²

Work Plan

The primary plan is to collaborate with five middle and high schools in Indianapolis and have a Peace team at each school (at least 30 students and four adults), teach Peace skills, and coordinate Peace days at the schools. Outcomes will include the participation of at least 5,250 youth and adults with 90 percent demonstrating peace skills learning; 360 Peace members will attend 30 hours of development and training activities with 85 percent reporting mastery of peace and leadership facilitation; and 90 percent of adult peacemakers will report that their skills were useful for work with youth.³³ The original report also gives a timeline for when formation of teams will occur.

Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners include City of Indianapolis, City of Lawrence, Eagle Creek Park, Fall Creek Park, 100 schools, and Americorps.

Overall Program Assessment

At 11 IPS middle schools there were 11 classroom sessions at each school. These 121 sessions served 2,955 youth and adults. In surveys conducted after the sessions, 93 percent of students were able to identify the six pillars of character, 88 percent were able to identify three ways to deal with conflict in a positive way, and 100 percent of the school staff found the program to be beneficial. Staff were also asked to rate their experience with the Peace Learning Center staff and of those surveyed, 12 of 13 ranked their experience a five (on a scale of 1-5), 8 of 13 rated the curriculum concepts a five and 5 of 13 ranked the curriculum at a 4. This program should be commended for providing performance metrics of counts of participants and surveys measuring impact. Future performance metrics should be encouraged (i.e., change resulting from survey responses).³⁴

³¹ "PSN Final Report 2007."

³² "Peace Learning Center PSN Proposal," September 2007.

³³ "Peace Learning Center PSN Proposal," September 2007.

³⁴ "PSN Final Report 2007."



PSN Task Force Programs (general funding)

Rhyme Against Crime

Rhyme Against Crime (RAC) 2007 was a PSN community outreach contest for youth who created an original rap song with an anti-gang/anti-gun message. Submissions were judged by a panel, ten finalists were chosen, and those finalists recorded their songs in a professional studio. The grand prize winner also won the chance to record a music video. PSN hosted a community event allowing the finalists to perform and the CD was released to the public. A similar event is ongoing in 2008.³⁵

Light the Night For Life

Held at Crown Hill Cemetery's Peace Chapel, this ceremony was attended by 250 community members, as well as law enforcement, the Mayor and Public Safety Director and the PSN steering committee. This event was co-hosted by PSN and the Church Federation of Greater Indianapolis and focuses on homicide victims.

Neighborhood Coordinators

PSN funded two neighborhood coordinator positions in 2007. These coordinators were intended to work with neighborhoods, schools and community centers to disseminate the goals of PSN (in part through a media coordinator), and to help potential subgrantees apply for PSN funding.³⁶ In addition, these coordinators assured PSN presence in a number of community events—Rhyme Against Crime, National Night Out, Light the Night for Life and National Day of Remembrance. Performance metrics for one neighborhood coordinator in 2007 show contact with 1,528 persons.

³⁵ "PSN Final Report 2007."

³⁶ "PSN Final Report 2007."



Summary

Over the years of PSN in the Southern District of Indiana, there have been several different types of PSN programs—Most Violent Offender lists (e.g., Top Ten programs), directed patrols, stricter prosecution policies for gun crimes, case screening for federal prosecution, offender notification meetings (e.g., Lever Pulling), adult re-entry programs, probation and parole sweeps, violent fugitive roundups, gun tracing (fingerprinting and DNA swabbing), crime incident reviews, public service announcements, juvenile gun violence prevention and intervention programs, outreach and education to juveniles, truancy strategies, juvenile and adult re-entry programs and various other community programs. In addition, a Gang Intervention and Prevention Seminar was sponsored by PSN in July 2007 and participation included schools, law enforcement, intelligence and community groups. Many of the subgrantees provided adequate performance metrics for their programs, however, some did not.

Future subgrantee proposals to PSN should include specific performance metrics that will be provided at regular intervals. For prevention, intervention, community and public education programs, metrics of exact counts of persons completing the program should be provided (including the number of sessions where relevant) with measurable change as a result of the program where possible (e.g., pre and post surveys). For law enforcement, exact numbers of cases investigated, arrests made, seizures, and crime reductions, particularly those law enforcement strategies aimed at gangs and guns, should be provided. Equipment purchases should provide basic counts of uses of equipment and specific cases relevant to gangs and guns. Community subgrantees should be required to advertise PSN as a sponsor of all events, provide links to the PSN website from their own websites, and inform PSN of all activities in advance so that PSN steering committee members may attend.

Future PSN activities: 2008 subgrantees

Subgrantees funded as of 06/30/08 for 2008 include IMPD Community Clergy, IMPD Violent Crime Unit, Watch Club, IMPD Forensic ID, Christamore House-Choices, UNWA Community Video Project, Indy Stop Watch-SUMO, Beech Grove Police Department, Cumberland Police Department, and Speedway Police Department.



Appendix A

Indiana Project Safe Neighborhood 2007 State and Subgrantee Funding

Indiana Funding

Through Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN), a program established in federal fiscal year 2001 by the Bush Administration, the state of Indiana has received \$4.7 million in funding to address and reduce violence and gang activity—the focus of the program. This funding has included 18 grants to the United States Attorney's Offices, Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana (Table 1). Since 2003, Indiana has received \$4 million in PSN awards, with the average yearly award of \$800,000. In terms of funding by district, the Southern District has received approximately 60 percent of total awards since 2003 and the Northern District 40 percent though an equal number of grants have been awarded to each district.

Table 1: Project Safe Neighborhood Grants to Indiana by District, 2002-2007

Year (FFY)	Grants (N)			Total Amount (\$)		
	Northern	Southern	Total	Northern	Southern	Total
2002	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	719,912*
2003	1	1	2	465,456	684,364	1,149,820
2004	1	1	2	379,219	557,569	936,788
2005	1	1	2	82,500	156,119	238,619
2006	2	2	4	320,614	456,727	777,341
2007	2	2	4	432,308	474,015	906,323
Total	7	7	18	1,680,097	2,328,794	4,728,803

N/A = Not Available

2004 and 2005 grants are considered "supplemental" grants to the 2003 grant

* Total is for three of the four grants as one could not be accounted for

2007 Subgrantee Funding Details

In the most recent two years, 2007 and 2008, 13 PSN sub-grants totaling \$502,109 have been awarded in the Southern District (Table 2). These awards have ranged from \$1,200 to \$185,000 with an average award amount of \$29,700. Like the award amounts, the grant periods vary ranging from four to 30 months with an average length of 13 months. When normalized by number of months in the grant period, funding levels range from \$200 per month to \$6,380 per month. These grants and their programs are described in more detail below.



Table 2: Project Safe Neighborhood Subgrantees, Southern District, 2007

2007 Sub-grantees		Active subgrantees			
Grant Number	Sub-grantee	Grant Period	Length of Grant Period (Months)	Award Amount (\$)	Award per Month (\$)
06-AGS-001	IMPD - Gang Grant	08-01-06 – 12-31-08	29	185,000	6,379
03-GPS-005	IMPD - Achilles	03-01-05 – 09-30-07	30	111,841	3,728
03-GPS-008	MCPO - EKG	03-01-05 – 02-28-07	24	79,214	3,301
03-GPS-009	MCPO - Gun Prosecutor	03-01-05 – 02-28-07	24	39,745	1,656
03-GPS-006	IMPD - Dangerous Drugs	05-01-06 – 04-30-07	12	25,698	2,142
03-GPS-015	Forest Manor	01-01-07 – 12-31-07	12	20,000	1,667
06-AGS-004	Peace Schools	08-01-07 – 07-31-08	12	15,000	1,250
03-GPS-018	Richmond Police Department	08-01-07 – 07-31-08	12	10,500	875
06-GPS-008	Choices	05-01-06 – 04-30-07	12	6,400	533
03-GPS-019	IMPD - Interdiction Conference	08-01-07 – 01-31-08	6	3,600	600
06-GPS-010	Felege Hiywot	08-01-07 – 07-31-08	12	2,410	201
03-GPS-016	ISP - IBIS Training	02-01-07 – 07-31-07	6	1,500	250
03-GPS-017	ISP - IBIS Training	08-01-07 – 01-31-08	6	1,200	200
Sub-Total				502,109	

Of the 13 grants awarded in the Southern District in 2007, nine were awarded to law enforcement or prosecution agencies for PSN programs or law enforcement related conferences and training and four were awarded to PSN support agencies, community organizations or non-profit organizations for programming. Two others were through the PSN Task Force (Light the Night for Life and Rhyme for Crime).



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