

STATEMENT OF
CYRUS R. VANCE, JR.
NEW YORK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

BEFORE THE COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC HOUSING, PUBLIC SAFETY, AND JUVENILE
JUSTICE

APRIL 28, 2014

Good afternoon Chairwoman Gibson, Chairman Williams, Chairman Cabrera, and members of the Council. Thank you for this opportunity to discuss crime on NYCHA property and the importance of intelligence-driven prosecution to enhance public safety.

We are fortunate to live in the safest big city in the country, but we are always working to make it even safer. In the last four years, my office has taken an aggressive, innovative approach to driving down crime. We have focused our resources in the most effective and efficient way we can to understand what is driving crime; neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block.

As we all know, crime rates are not uniform throughout the city -- instead, we see crime spikes clustered in certain neighborhoods and even on certain blocks. We focus our resources on understanding crime trends and knowing those who are driving crime in Manhattan. By focusing on the crime drivers and employing all of the prosecution strategies in our toolbox, we believe our prosecutions are precise and appropriately aggressive and that we are an integral partner with NYPD in the efforts to reduce violent crime. Gone are the days when district attorneys waited, reactively, for cases to come to them -- today, we are pro-active, and spend as much of our energy preventing and investigating crime as we do prosecuting it.

CRIME-STRATEGIES UNIT AND INTELLIGENCE-DRIVEN PROSECUTION

In recognition of certain indicators of crime, early on in my tenure as district attorney I established the Crime Strategies Unit (CSU), the first of its kind in the nation. Over the last four years, CSU has changed the way we do business. The CSU staff divided Manhattan into five distinct regions, each of which has a senior Assistant District Attorney, a Community Partnership Coordinator, and an intelligence analyst assigned to it to identify opportunities for effectively reducing and preventing crime. These regional teams are the repository for information large and small related to crime in each area of our borough, information that previously was dormant, scrawled on 10,000 legal pads throughout our office.

The potential benefits of this type of intelligence-driven prosecution model were immediately clear to us. CSU partnered with NYPD at the highest levels and drilled down into what and who was driving crime in each neighborhood. We then synchronize the sharing of information across different bureaus in my office to ensure that we are effectively addressing our priority crime problems and crime drivers. For example, the CSU ADAs reach out to trial attorneys when recidivists re-enter the system and when gang members, who may have little to no criminal

area and using intelligence about them and their effect on the community to enhance bail applications and convince judges of their crime value.

CRIME REDUCTION COLLABORATION

Over the last several months we have rolled out an even more aggressive, proactive strategy. A large part of that strategy – which has been evolving over the past four years – is crime prevention and reduction.

ST. NICHOLAS INITIATIVE

As part of the St. Nicholas Initiative, we have convened a stakeholders group comprised of my office, Harlem Children's Zone, NYCHA and the NYPD. In its initial stage we are partnering to implement a plan that seeks to make St. Nicholas Houses a "crime free zone." The idea being that if you improve lighting, enhance video surveillance throughout the development and control access to the buildings, crimes committed at the development will significantly decrease. Criminals will view it as an undesirable place to commit crime because the location will be blanketed by video surveillance, making it increasingly difficult to commit a crime that is not captured on camera. The basic message to criminals: Commit a crime in this housing development and you will get caught. The basic message to residents: We value your quality of life.

As part of the initiative, NYCHA has already done an exterior lighting assessment and identified areas where lighting needed to be enhanced and areas where additional lighting should be installed. DANY, NYCHA and the NYPD also conducted a walk-through and identified locations (blind spots) on the grounds of St. Nicholas where additional surveillance cameras are needed. We are currently working together to facilitate the upgrade of the lighting and the surveillance system at St. Nicholas Houses, including one Video Management System that can be accessed remotely by the NYPD, additional cameras and CCTV. The Initiative has also discussed implementing "Layered Access" at St. Nicholas. Layered Access would enhance how people access the buildings of the development and some of the features include: Electronic Access Control where residents are issued electronic keys that cannot be duplicated; Direct Call Intercoms; Enhanced Design that is not easily prone to vandalism and can better withstand high traffic; and Intelligent Systems where all the components of layered access transmit information, remotely notifying NYCHA if the door or any device has failed or is not operating as it should.

POLO/RANGEL INITIATIVE

Under the leadership of NYCHA and in collaboration with our office, the Polo/Rangel Initiative was developed in April 2013 as a result of incidents of crime documented and analyzed by our Office's Crime Strategies Unit. There are three large-scale goals outlined by the Initiative.

First, architectural design and campus integration involves redesigning the development in such a way to reconnect it to the surrounding community. Polo and Rangel developments are geographically isolated, and therefore provide a convenient location for crews to operate. In

justice contact but a high propensity for violence, commit a crime. This intelligence assists the Assistant District Attorneys who are prosecuting defendants to make strategic and just bail applications and plea recommendations. If we know the value of the defendant to the community we can act accordingly. Moreover, it helps my office to pinpoint precisely what is happening in each community so that our attention can be focused on emerging threats and crime patterns. Finally, intelligence-driven prosecution builds strong law enforcement and community partnerships to achieve our common goal of safer communities.

We know that a small number of individuals commit a large percentage of the City's crimes. Intelligence-driven prosecution allows us to identify the crime "hot spots" around the city – the majority of which are on NYCHA property – and the people who are driving the crime in those hot spots. Using technology developed by my office and through our close partnership with the NYPD, we know when those crime drivers are arrested, we know their roles in the criminal world, and we prosecute them aggressively.

One of CSU's first primary objectives was to identify the pockets of gang violence, and to systematically target these gangs. Using the intelligence-driven prosecution approach, my Office has successfully prosecuted 13 violent gangs in Manhattan since 2010, removing some of the most dangerous gang members from our neighborhoods. A few statistics bear out our success in enforcing the law and in reducing crime. Homicides are down 43% in Manhattan since 2010, while shootings are down 42%. Just in East Harlem – shootings are down 76% since I took Office in 2010.

INTELLIGENCE-DRIVEN PROSECUTION IN ACTION

The violent crime reduction in the 23rd and 25th precincts is illustrative of intelligence-driven prosecution.

In the 23 we identified a hot spot that encompassed an area including Lehman Houses, Johnson Houses, and Taft Houses. In the 3+ years that we focused on that hot spot, there were seven homicides and 46 non-fatal shootings in this immediate area. After years of investigation that included analysis of social media, and listening to Rikers phone calls, on April 3, 2013 we indicted 62 gang members on conspiracy charges, and last week the final 2 defendants pled guilty to the crimes against them – in this case, conspiracy to commit murder. They will both be serving more than 15 years in prison for these crimes.

More importantly, to me, is that in the year since the takedown there have only been two homicides and three non-fatal shootings in this same area. These are lives saved, and that is real progress.

In the 25 we identified a hotspot that included the Wagner Housing Project. In the period leading up to two narcotics conspiracy takedowns there were 20 homicides and 44 non-fatal shootings. After a 19 defendant conspiracy indictment in August 2012 and an 18 defendant conspiracy indictment in March 2013, there has only been one homicide, and only 3 non-fatal shootings, in that hot spot area. While these long-term investigations were being conducted, my prosecutors were aggressively prosecuting every crime driver who was arrested in the hot spot

addition to reconnected these developments with the larger community, there will be an emphasis on the development's rich history; a past that represented hop and mobility.

Second, there needs to be a comprehensive security plan in place with the implementation of new surveillance technology.

Third, community programming, which is targeted to meet the demographic needs of the residents, is an important part of revitalizing this area and turning it into a safe place to live instead of a safe haven for gangs and drug traffickers. Educational programming and on-site job training are elements of that programming.

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Our crime prevention efforts are not limited to prosecuting cases — we must continue to build strong partnerships with the community. The staff in the Community Partnerships Unit work closely with our Crime Strategies Unit to develop strong community partnerships addressing, among other issues, youth violence prevention, reentry initiatives, working closely with schools to provide presentations on topics like gang awareness, anti-bullying and much more.

Nobody wants to see a young person enter the criminal justice system. One of our most promising crime prevention initiatives for at-risk young people is Saturday Night Lights, a program for kids ages 11-18 that provides professional sports training on weekend nights and academic support during the week. Since its first season in the fall of 2011, more than 3,000 kids have participated.

SNL's primary goal is to keep young people on a positive path by giving them a safe, fun place to go on weekend nights when they are most at risk from being victimized or getting into trouble.

SNL has now expanded to seven locations throughout Manhattan, and has also expanded beyond basketball; the program now also offers training with elite volleyball and baseball, coaches. Tennis and soccer programs start this spring. There is also an SNL site in Brooklyn that is modeled after the Manhattan sites.

The program also offers a complementary Advocate to Graduate academic support program, which provides participants with access to tutoring, a safe place to study, and other resources focused on successful completion of middle school and high school. Again, we know that educational success is positively correlated with positive life choices and reduced involvement with the criminal justice system, making this a good place to focus resources.

Finally, I am acutely aware that in order to reduce crime, we need to increase opportunities. For formerly incarcerated individuals, simply dropping them back onto the streets will not help them to create a productive environment. That is why we are focusing our Reentry initiatives on monthly forums with recently released parolees or probationers who are at risk for violence. The forums are a collaborative initiative spearheaded by my office in partnership with Parole, Probation and numerous law enforcement and reentry agencies. The goal of the forums is to prevent recidivism of the participants, especially violent offenses, and to connect them with

resources that will help them with successful reentry. Since the start of this initiative in 2012, we have held 25 forums and had 302 participants.

CONCLUSION

I have had the opportunity to meet with a number of you directly to go into further detail about our intelligence-based prosecution model. It is my pleasure to be here today to talk about what is really at the forefront of the work that my office is doing. I am always happy to talk to you in person about how we can all work collaboratively to reduce crime city-wide, particularly these difficult and resilient pockets of crime such as crime on NYCHA property.

Thank you for holding these hearings today and for the opportunity to testify.

**STATEMENT OF
DEPUTY CHIEF MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON
EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC SAFETY, PUBLIC HOUSING AND JUVENILE JUSTICE**

APRIL 28, 2014

Thank you Chief Gomez, and good afternoon. I am Deputy Chief Michael Harrington, Executive Officer, Chief of Department of the NYPD, and I would like to describe Operation Crew Cut, which has evolved from a specific police tactic into a comprehensive way of thinking differently about how to fight crime.

Operation Crew Cut grew out of our observation that the nature of violent street crime was changing in New York City. Although there are gangs in New York City with a traditional gang structure, for example, those which designate leaders, hold initiation rites, display gang identifiers and take punitive action against those leaving the gang, we were finding that much of the violent crime we were facing was coming not from these "traditional" gangs, but from smaller groups, linked either by their residence or by the schools they attend, which we refer to as "crews." These crews present many challenges to law enforcement, since their lack of defined structure makes it difficult to predict their activities or document their associations, but they remain at least as dangerous as their more structured counterparts.

Crews tend to engage in small scale drug dealing, street level robberies, larcenies and other general criminal activity to make money. They also tend to be responsible for a large majority of violence occurring in their neighborhoods, both against the local citizenry and other, rival crews. A startling emphasis on revenge attacks among rival crews is magnified by the explosion in the use of social media, which memorializes and exacerbates conflicts and insults which might have been settled with an argument and a fistfight in the past. A troubling corollary to this phenomenon is the attack initiated merely to enhance reputation, rather than being based on a perceived insult.

To address this shifted paradigm, "Operation Crew Cut" combines personnel from precincts, the Community Affairs Bureau, the Detective Bureau, the Gang Division and the Intelligence Bureau in a proactive program designed to both take down existing crews and to intervene in the formation of new ones. The Department's Gang Division was expanded and enhanced, and Department attorneys have been assigned to work directly with the District Attorneys and federal prosecutors to assist in the prosecutions of their cases. Precinct personnel received additional training in crew and gang identification, use of social media in investigations, surveillance techniques, debriefing, legal issues, and plainclothes training, and they work with the other commands involved in Operation Crew Cut to target their enforcement appropriately. In addition, an Operation Crew Cut analytical unit was established, able to detect and map patterns in crime, and identify

crews and their membership. Ironically, crew members' use of social media provides a wealth of information for police, and we monitor these platforms scrupulously, enabling us to learn in real time where the threats may be, perhaps in time to prevent violence.

By far the most important concept informing this work is our strategic focus on identifying the crew members with the most influence over their peers, and to distinguish them from the weaker or less committed members, who might benefit from education, social services or other help, to allow them to change their lives. Department members engage in extensive outreach and monitoring of these individuals, engaging with their families and making regular home visits to ensure that the individuals know there is support available. Operation Crew Cut goes after the criminal leaders with all possible resources, to ensure that they are imprisoned for their violent crimes, but is also focused on separating out the crew participants whose activity may not rise to that level, and who may respond to the help offered.

Since October 2012, when Operation "Crew Cut" was introduced, many crews have been dismantled. However, the stubborn persistence of this criminal activity requires constant evaluation of our strategy and a commitment to working with our partners in law enforcement as well as with the community and local social service providers, to target those who are truly driving crime, while offering help to those who are suffering under their influence.

Thank you for the opportunity to describe Operation Crew Cut, and we will be pleased to answer your questions.

STATEMENT OF
CHIEF CARLOS M. GOMEZ
CHIEF OF HOUSING
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC SAFETY, PUBLIC HOUSING AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

APRIL 28, 2014

Good afternoon, Committee Chairs and members of the Council. I am Chief Carlos Gomez, the Chief of Housing for the New York City Police Department. I am joined today by Deputy Chief Michael Harrington, Executive Officer, Chief of Department of the NYPD, and Executive Vice President for Operations Carlos Laboy-Diaz of the New York City Housing Authority. On behalf of Police Commissioner William Bratton, I wish to thank the City Council for this opportunity to address the Committees to the NYPD's crime reduction strategies for New York City's public housing developments.

The men and women of the NYPD Housing Bureau have the responsibility for providing the security and delivery of police services to over 412,000 residents, employees and guests of public housing throughout New York City. We are entrusted to provide these essential services to the largest public housing authority in North America, which is made up of 179,025 apartments in 334 developments containing 2,563 residential buildings. More than 1,800 uniformed personnel are assigned to the NYPD Housing Bureau. They are supplemented by members of local precincts specifically dedicated to patrol housing developments. This is the result of a restructuring plan which we began in 2004, to maximize our ability to respond quickly to calls for help, and to perform proactive policing, especially in some of the smaller developments which are located far from their Housing Police Service Area stationhouse. We have also established two "Hi-Tech Police Rooms," covering the Breukelen and Bayview Houses in PSA 1 and the Whitman and Ingersoll Houses in PSA 3, with the same goal, allowing police officers to start their tours of duty in the respective developments, rather than having to "turn out" from the more distant PSA stationhouse.

Working in close coordination and partnership with residents, community groups, development managers, and NYCHA executive staff, members of the Housing Bureau are committed to reduce crime and effectively target violations and other conditions that detract from the quality of life for residents in and around New York City Housing Developments.

I would now like to describe for you some of the specific tactics and initiatives we use to further this goal, bearing in mind that the Housing Bureau continually reviews crime strategies in an effort to improve our deployment and to respond to rapidly changing crime conditions. Chief Harrington will then discuss in more detail the other topic on today's agenda, Operation Crew Cut, which of course addresses crime throughout the City, but also in some housing developments.

Overall, major felony crime in public housing decreased steadily for several years, and is down almost 18% from the level in 2000. However, the last four years have seen an increase in major felony crime, and currently (as of April 20th), year to date, crime is up approximately 4.2% since last year.

A key strategy used in combating crime in public housing is the use of vertical patrols. Vertical patrols are tactically planned patrols of the interior hallways, stairways, and rooftops of multiple occupancy buildings. These patrols are very effective in crime fighting. In addition to crime prevention, vertical patrols also serve another very practical and beneficial purpose. While in the buildings, officers can observe the physical facility for hazardous or dangerous conditions, such as non-working elevators, lighting, or any other hazards that can be reported directly to the Housing Authority for immediate attention. Vertical patrols also allow police officers to meet and interact positively with residents. Vertical patrols are a critical part of our efforts to protect residents, employees and visitors to public housing.

The Housing Bureau currently operates four Impact Zones that help support crime fighting efforts. PSA 2 operates an Impact zone in the Brownsville, Langston Hughes, Seth Lowe, Tilden and Van Dyke Houses in the 73rd Precinct. PSA 3 operates an Impact zone in the Marcy, Sumner and Tompkins Houses in the 79th Precinct. PSA 5 operates an Impact Zone in the Jefferson, Johnson, and Taft developments (in the 23rd Precinct) and the King Houses (in the 28th Precinct). And PSA 7 operates an Impact zone in the Patterson and Millbrook Houses in the 40th Precinct.

In addition to the three geographic Impact Zones, there are three Housing Bureau Impact Response Teams, each assigned to a Housing Borough command and deployed by the Borough Commander based on crime trends. Their functions include identifying crime and quality of life conditions and deploying resources in a focused manner. Deployment is fluid and is evaluated on a daily basis. A total of 242 officers are assigned to the four Impact Zones I described above, and a total of 173 officers are assigned to the three Impact Response Teams.

An innovative crime reduction program that was developed by the Police Department in conjunction with NYCHA is Closed Circuit Television or "VIPER" systems. In 1997, the first such system was installed at the Grant Housing Development in Manhattan. Currently there are 15 developments throughout the city with VIPER camera systems, three in each borough. The total number of cameras in use is over 3,100. The cameras are mounted only in public areas, with residents' right to privacy an issue of primary importance. Cameras view only those areas normally visible to the public, and to which officers on patrol would have access, during the normal course of patrol. Indoor public areas are monitored with fixed cameras, while outdoor areas are monitored with Pan, Tilt, Zoom (PTZ) cameras. These images are sent to a centralized viewing location 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, where police officers monitor and record activity. If criminal activity is observed, monitoring officers alert patrol officers, who are rapidly deployed to

the location and take appropriate action. These images are preserved if needed as evidence in a criminal case.

In addition to the VIPER systems, with funding provided by the City Council, NYCHA has installed small scale video systems in specific buildings. Some systems are development-wide. These cameras record but are not monitored by Police Department personnel. If an incident occurs, video is reviewed by the appropriate Police Department investigative unit. NYCHA has installed these systems in over 113 developments citywide.

Another effective crime-fighting program utilized by the Housing Bureau is Operation Safe Housing, aimed at reducing drug dealing, sexual assault, and gun violence on New York City public housing property. Operation Safe Housing has three components: the Trespass Notice Program; the Cases for Legal Action Program; and the Sex Offender Address Verification Program. The Trespass Notice Program stands out in its effectiveness. The program began in the borough of Queens and expanded to Brooklyn. A person who is 16 years of age or older and arrested for sale of a controlled substance or felony sale of marijuana in a NYCHA development is served with a NYCHA Trespass Notice. The Notice informs the person that he or she is excluded from entering in or upon any NYCHA property anywhere in New York City. In the event the individual is caught trespassing he or she could be arrested and charged with Criminal Trespass in the Second Degree, a Class A misdemeanor. Since the program's inception in 2005, a total of 3,499 trespass notices have been issued, and a total of 716 individuals have been arrested a total of 1,435 times.

The Cases for Legal Action Program is a program in which NYCHA can evict residents who are arrested pursuant to a search warrant where contraband is recovered, or who are arrested for certain designated crimes committed on any NYCHA property, regardless of whether it is their resident development. Under Operation Safe Housing, cases are expedited by NYCHA based upon the crime charged.

The Sex Offender Address Verification Program is a program in which every six months, in conjunction with NYCHA, the Housing Bureau conducts a Sex Offender Verification initiative. The home address of every registered sex offender who reported a NYCHA address to New York State is visited to verify residency. If an address cannot be verified, a follow up investigation is conducted by the Detective Bureau.

One of the ways we use technology to assist in crimefighting is by equipping Housing officers with sturdy smartphone devices programmed to our needs, which allow officers on foot to check for warrants or if a person is otherwise wanted for a crime, or see if a person is excluded from NYCHA grounds under the Trespass Notice Program. It also allows foot officers to bring up the picture of wanted or known dangerous individuals living in or frequenting a particular building prior to an interior vertical patrol being performed.

The Housing Bureau is also equipped with three Skywatch Towers, one for each Housing Borough. Locations are decided by the Housing Borough Commanders who

consider spikes in crime and quality of life conditions that would benefit most from a continuous police presence.

In an ongoing effort to rid developments of illegal guns we make information available regarding the Department's GUN STOP program to residents of NYCHA developments. The information is posted in English and Spanish in public areas of PSA station houses and development management offices. Furthermore GUN STOP cards are distributed in developments that experience gun violence. In addition, the Housing Bureau, in coordination with other units, conducts warrant initiatives, local parole operations and participates in the Department's Anti-Graffiti Initiative.

The Housing Bureau continues to work closely with the Police Department's Gang Division and Narcotics Division. In 2013 the Narcotics Division and Gang Division effected several takedowns, some in housing developments, with over 200 persons being arrested. Some of these reflected the work of Operation Crew Cut, which Chief Harrington will discuss in more detail.

Finally, I would like to discuss our focus on young people living in public housing. An important initiative introduced in 2007 is the Juvenile Robbery Intervention Program, or J-RIP. The program resulted from an NYPD task force formed to address a significant increase in robberies in and around public housing developments in the 73rd Precinct. The task force is made up of members from PSA 2, the Detective Bureau, the Intelligence Division, Transit Bureau, and the School Safety Division. It also works closely with the District Attorney's Office, Corporation Counsel, Family Court, Department of Probation, and social services agencies. In July 2009, the program was expanded to PSA 5 (in the 23rd Precinct) using a similar model.

Essentially, J-RIP focuses on youth, 17 years old or younger, who reside in public housing in a specific geographical area (Brownsville and East Harlem) and who were arrested for at least one robbery, anywhere in the city, during the prior year. The program consists of two main components. The first is to put the juveniles and their families on notice that there will be swift and serious consequences if their criminal conduct continues. The second is to provide social services as well as educational and job opportunities for them and their families. The overall goal of the program is to stop these young people from engaging in criminal activity and to encourage them to become productive members of their community.

To that end, the task force members conduct frequent home visits, school visits, coordinate with school officials, investigate and follow up crimes committed by J-RIP youth, and make social service referrals for J-RIP youth and their families. The program's effectiveness is measured by comparing the number of times a juvenile was arrested for robbery during the 12 months prior to entry into J-RIP with the number of times he or she has been arrested for robbery in each subsequent 12-month period. In PSA2 385 J-RIP youth had 458 robbery arrests for the 12 months prior to their inclusion in J-RIP. During the first 12 months of monitoring, 42 J-RIP youth had 53 robbery arrests. In PSA 5, 307 J-

RIP youth had 341 robbery arrests for the 12 months prior to their inclusion in J-RIP. During the first 12 months of monitoring, 18 J-RIP youths had 29 robbery arrests.

Beyond J-RIP, however, the Housing Bureau devotes significant time and resources to engaging with our young people in positive ways. One of the most rewarding programs we offer is Law Enforcement Explorers, available to young people from 14 to 20. This is a community service, career-oriented program designed to educate young men and women about the importance of higher education and self-discipline in reaching their goals. The participants are encouraged to see law enforcement as an attainable and attractive career choice. Explorers participate in such worthwhile projects as graffiti clean-ups, coat drives, toy drives, park beautification projects, assisting in relief centers (such as during Hurricane Sandy) and assisting in soup kitchens. The Housing Bureau currently has 325 young people participating in the Explorers Program. In addition to the Explorers Program, we also work closely with the Police Athletic League and local community-based groups to offer other opportunities for our youth.

Before I close, I would like to note that beginning today, the Police Department will be posting on our website, on a weekly basis, data regarding major felony crime, broken out by housing development. This initiative was inspired by a proposal from Council Member James Vacca, and is consistent with the Department's intention to foster transparency and collaboration as we move forward.

The Housing Bureau continues to develop and implement strategies directed at further reducing crime as well as enhancing the quality of life for all residents. We must remain focused and committed in order to ensure progress in our efforts. Thank you for the opportunity to describe our work in this area, and I now will now turn it over to Chief Harrington.

TESTIMONY FROM EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF OPERATIONS CARLOS G. LABOY-DIAZ

**THE NYPD'S OPERATION CREW CUT AND CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES FOR NYCHA
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING WITH THE COMMITTEES ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND
PUBLIC SAFETY**

**MONDAY, APRIL 28, 2014 – 1:00 PM
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, NY**

Chairman Ritchie Torres, Chairman Fernando Cabrera, Chairwoman Vanessa Gibson; members of the Committees on Public Housing, Juvenile Justice, and Public Safety; and other distinguished members of the City Council, thank you for the opportunity to discuss the New York City Housing Authority's (NYCHA) efforts to enhance the security of our public housing communities. I am Carlos G. Laboy-Diaz, Executive Vice President for Operations.

Making public housing more secure for our residents and communities is one of our highest priorities –nothing is more important to us than their safety. We know that the security of our developments is essential for the health, stability, and quality of life of NYCHA families. This afternoon, I will describe our work in collaboration with our partners to accomplish this very important objective.

Our Focus on Safety and Security

Realizing that security requires a multi-layered, holistic approach, the Authority's strategy for reducing crime focuses on "*People, Places, and Buildings*." Because safety is everyone's responsibility, we work with all our stakeholders –especially NYCHA residents, the New York City Police Department (NYPD), the District Attorney's Office, community-based organizations, the City Council, and other City and State agencies – to address safety and security issues through a collaborative approach. Chair Olatoye and General Manager House met with Chief Gomez soon after his appointment to kick off what we know will be a close and productive partnership between NYCHA and the NYPD.

People

In 2009, we formed NYCHA's Safety and Security Task Force, which involved a core group of stakeholders such as residents, the Citywide Council of Presidents (CCOP), NYCHA management, and NYPD senior leadership. The Task Force worked to strengthen relationships among community stakeholders. It produced a detailed report which details our efforts to improve physical security infrastructure; deter crime; and discourage and remedy "evidence of disorder" such as broken doors and other vandalism which can lead to more serious crime. For instance, the Task Force's recommendations guide our layered access approach to building security. The Task Force also engaged residents to more proactively address violence in their communities and provided them with useful resources such as standardized signage on NYCHA rules. The Task Force has successfully obtained funding and support from the Office of the Mayor, the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor, the New York City Department of Youth and Community Development, and the New York County District Attorney's Community Affairs Unit. The Task Force's findings informed the development of *Plan NYCHA*, our roadmap for the preservation of public housing, which features the improvement of safety and security as one of its key imperatives.

Part of our commitment to providing safe, secure housing for residents involves routinely following up on police actions using Termination of Tenancy procedures. If it appears that a tenant or a member of the household has engaged in certain non-desirable or criminal activities, development management will initiate a Termination of Tenancy Proceeding. In specific circumstances, NYCHA may exclude an offending member from the tenant's apartment, which allows the tenant to preserve his or her tenancy while protecting other residents. This also keeps a family from becoming homeless when the head of household is not involved in criminal activity. In 2013, NYCHA excluded offenders from 330 households, terminated 73 tenancies, and placed 40 tenancies on probation in connection with criminal offenses. In the first quarter of 2014, NYCHA excluded offenders from 93 households, terminated 22 tenancies, and placed 7 tenancies

on probation in connection with criminal offenses. Of course, recognizing that some families may need support and additional assistance to help them remain lease-compliant, stable, and productive, we also have procedures for referring residents to our Family Services Department, as needed.

Another way NYCHA helps residents in need of assistance is through a partnership with the NYPD to relocate families who are willing to cooperate with the NYPD or other law enforcement agencies in the prosecution of criminal cases against those who committed felony offenses that affected NYCHA, its employees, or residents. Since June 2011, 83 families have successfully transferred as part of this program. This cooperation with law enforcement is only possible because of the fact that the family is able to confidentially transfer within 24 hours to a different location.

NYCHA also works closely with the Crime Strategies Unit (CSU) of the New York County District Attorney's Office. By collecting and analyzing crime and quality of life data, together we have identified and developed crime reduction strategies. This includes partnering with CSU in their prosecution of gang cases and on their Saturday Night Lights violence reduction sports program at Polo, Johnson, and Corsi Houses. We conduct various recreational activities and mentorship programs with the District Attorney's Office and the NYPD, including the NYPD's Explorer and Cadet programs. The District Attorney's Office also works with us on relocating intimidated witnesses living in NYCHA developments.

Support from the non-profit and public sectors enables us to work toward reducing crime. We partner with "Cure Violence" organizations that assist high-risk individuals at NYCHA developments; through a grant from the New York Community Trust, we collaborate with them on education campaigns, community mobilization events, and youth empowerment workshops.

As the saying goes, "Nothing stops a bullet like a job." To that end, we are proud to host eight Jobs-Plus sites at 20 developments which have placed a total of 968

residents in jobs. In addition to getting connected to employment opportunities, Jobs-Plus participants experience an average earnings gain of 16 percent. However, Jobs-Plus is just one way NYCHA helps our residents obtain good jobs. Since 2011, we have hired 1,534 caretakers, including 970 residents. We hired 99 painter apprentices – most of whom are residents – with City Council funds. Through a variety of initiatives, we facilitated a total of more than 2,000 job placements for our residents in just the past year.

Places

The NYPD created “Impact Zones” at selected NYCHA developments, where increased police patrols help reduce and prevent serious crime. And we are currently drafting a proposal to implement place-based, community-oriented strategies that address crime in the Mott Haven neighborhood of the South Bronx. The Center for Court Innovation is conducting education campaigns and greening efforts which promote safety in specific areas of our developments.

In 2010, we revamped NYCHA’s Resident Watch, which evolved from a proud tradition of residents volunteering their time to enhance the safety and security of their communities. Volunteers trained by the NYPD and NYCHA help deter loitering, vandalism, and other criminal activity. There are currently more than 1,700 volunteers at a total of 113 developments in all five boroughs.

Buildings

As a landlord, NYCHA knows that good maintenance of our buildings and other infrastructure correlates to crime deterrence. That is why we expect that our successful efforts to increase the schedule of maintenance and repairs at developments will lead to a reduction in criminal activity. Well-maintained environments prevent vandalism from escalating into more serious crime. To that end, the Authority is committed to the faster removal of sidewalk sheds as part of a new, streamlined process for completing repairs. In 2013 alone, we

removed sheds at 188 buildings in 52 developments, a total of more than 15 miles of sheds. NYCHA continues to remove sheds as soon as construction at the developments is complete and is deconstructing sidewalk sheds that have remained in place long after completed work has finished. By the end of this year, we expect to remove another 15 miles of sheds. By the end of 2015, only sheds associated with active construction projects will be in place. Also, we are using the balance of NYCHA's 2014 payment to the NYPD to reduce the number of open work orders and improve service levels.

To improve the physical security of our developments, we have installed 10,810 security surveillance cameras of varying scale at 1,061 buildings in 196 developments citywide since 1997. 3,879 of those cameras were installed at 500 buildings since 2012 with City Council funding. Cameras enhance security for many families – more than 272,000 residents live in developments where cameras are installed. We expect to invest about \$27 million this year for cameras at about 50 developments. We also installed layered access controls – which means new intercoms and front door key fobs and hardware – at 63 buildings across 26 developments, enhancing security for more than 23,000 residents.

Since 2009, we completed six security-enhancing lighting improvement projects at our developments totaling about \$14 million. Another 10 projects are in progress or in the planning stage, including at Ravenswood Houses, where Majority Leader Jimmy Van Bramer helped secure \$1.5 million for state-of-the-art lighting upgrades that will better illuminate various areas of the development. I'd like to highlight the fact that assistance from the City Council – from project design to funding – has enabled these various security enhancements to come to fruition.

Conclusion

Although we commit all available resources and work with our partners to ensure the safety of NYCHA communities, we know that there is more that can and must

be done. For that reason, we continue to seek additional funding and support from our collaborators to realize our safety objectives. For instance, resources could fund Youth Peer Leadership Committees at our developments and curricula on life skills and positive behavior models at our community centers, expand the presence of "Cure Violence" organizations at our community centers, and augment our Resident Watch program. Thank you your continued assistance in promoting the safety and security of NYCHA families, employees, and visitors. I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

FOR THE RECORD



Keeping people in their homes and community, since 1977!

***Oversight Hearing - The NYPD's Operation Crew Cut and Crime Reduction
Strategies for NYCHA
April 28th, 2014***

**Carmen L. Negrón
110 Columbia Street Apt. 9A
New York, NY 10002
(212) 777-4868**

My name is Carmen L Negrón I am a member of GOLES (Good Old East Side) and a resident of Baruch Houses for over 40 years. When I first moved in to Baruch Houses, the Housing Police was still in existence and located in the complex. Their presence was very noticeable because they patrolled the buildings on foot and did verticals checkups in the buildings. Their presence was more community focused and we were treated with dignity and respect. They pretty much knew what was going on in the complex. Since the force was dismantled I rarely see any police officers in the premises unless they are called and they take a long time to respond. We might see a patrol car cruising on Columbia Street, Baruch Place and Lewis Street but no one gets out of the car. In nearby developments the NYPD have abused and taken advantage of our youth by harassing them in their communities.

My opinions derived from the contact that I have had with the NYPD, in which they have their minds made up that the residents of public housing are mostly not law abiding citizens and cause most of the problems in the complex. To the contrary, the majority of residents in public housing are hard working families and law abiding people with aspirations just like anyone else. If they would patrol the complex regularly they would get to see us, meet us and stop profiling us.

I am glad that NYCHA stopped paying the exorbitant amount of money for them to "protect" the residents of NYCHA. I was a property manager for over 17 years and never had to pay an extra dollar for the police to do vertical patrols in my buildings under the Clean Halls Program. These buildings were not public housing, yet the city cared a lot about them. They cared more than those that are city property and non-profit. That does not make any sense to me.

Do the residents of NYCHA a big favor and reinstate the beat policeman so that we can begin to have a better relationship with NYPD. Perhaps our encounters with the police will be more pleasant.

Respectfully Submitted,

Carmen Negron

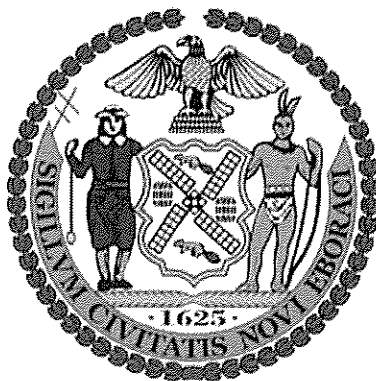
Testimony

of

The Office of the
Special Narcotics Prosecutor

Before

The New York City Council
Committee on Public Safety



*Hearing on Operation Crew Cut
and Crime Reduction Strategies*

*Steven M. Goldstein
Chief Assistant District Attorney*

April 28th, 2014
Council Chambers
City Hall

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL NARCOTICS PROSECUTOR

Crew Cut

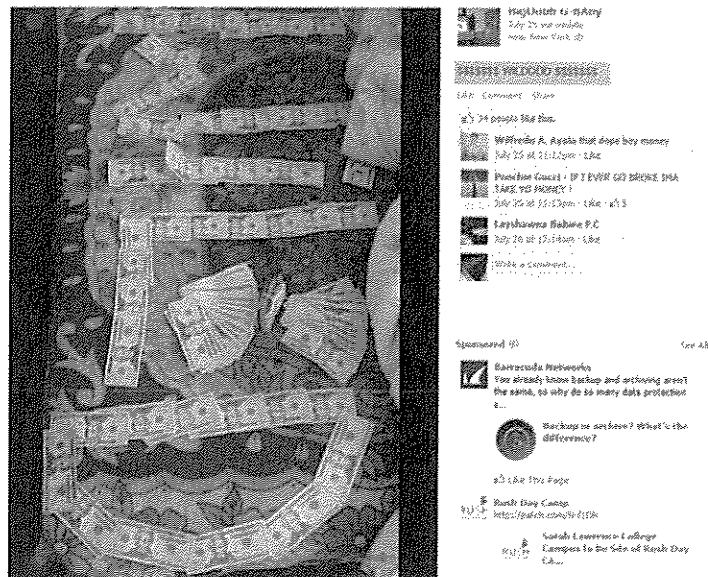
I am pleased to have the opportunity to address the City Council's Committee on Public Safety on an important law enforcement strategy, the New York City Police Department's (NYPD) Operation Crew Cut. Over the past two years, working collaboratively, and with great assistance from the Bronx District Attorney's Office, the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor (OSNP) and the NYPD developed innovative investigative techniques that enabled us to prosecute members of four violent gangs within a targeted enforcement zone, in and around the Morrisania section of the Bronx. These prosecutions dramatically reduced violence in that community, and represent important changes in the way law enforcement approaches the investigation and prosecution of gangs.

Overview

While much of New York City has seen historically low crime rates, not every neighborhood has enjoyed the same sense of safety and security. Violent street gangs have had a destabilizing effect on many of the residents of our communities, including those living in the 44th Precinct and Morrisania section of the Bronx. There, groups of teens and young adults were at war with one another over territory, status, and rivalries, and recklessly turned petty grudges into violent disputes. These gang members engaged in public gun battles that left innocent victims shot, and brazenly displayed on the Internet their weapons and the cash they amassed from selling drugs and engaging in a range of other, often violent, criminal activity.

The media articles attached to this testimony in Appendix 1 contain disturbing accounts of the violence the community experienced as a result of these crews, and many details regarding the cases that were built during our investigations. I encourage you to look at those articles, and I won't recount to you the specifics of those cases here today. What I'd like instead to do is focus my comments, by briefly touching on four areas.

First, I'd like to provide some insight into the challenges law enforcement



Pictures of drug proceeds were posted on Facebook by 6Wild members.

faces in bringing cases against these violent crews, and why a different approach was required. Second, I will describe the impact that these cases have had in stemming violence in the community. Third, I'd like to provide you with a sense of the tremendous resources required to bring successful cases like these. Finally, I'd like to emphasize that the gains from cases such as the ones we are talking about here today, can only be maintained through persistence and strong partnerships between law enforcement and the communities we serve.

Responding to New Challenges

As many of you know, OSNP has citywide jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute narcotics trafficking. Our work ranges from investigating, usually through long-term wiretaps, international drug and money laundering cartels shipping large shipments of narcotics into New York City, to addressing the prescription drug epidemic that has so impacted on our city and country. However, street level drug organizations, and the crime associated with drug selling, have always been a central focus of our office. Often these crimes are investigated and prosecuted through "buy operations," where, over a period of time, undercover police officers buy drugs from dealers operating on the street or in apartment buildings. For example, earlier this month, a long-term buy operation resulted in the prosecution of a gang operating in the Inwood section of Manhattan. A buy operation was successful in investigating this type of gang that primarily sold drugs, and did so brazenly and "around the clock" inside apartments, in lobbies and stairwells on Nagle Avenue.

The street crews operating in the 44th Precinct and elsewhere in New York, represent a different challenge for law enforcement. While they support their criminal activity, in part, through drug selling, they do not operate like the Nagle gang did, selling in an organized, brazen fashion, and their drug selling activity is not susceptible to a buy operation. These gangs may engage in a wide range of criminality, from drug crimes to robbery to identity theft. The violence associated with these crews is random and unpredictable. It is fueled by geographic rivalries, grudges, and the desire to gain status in a gang through acts of violence that are then followed by spiraling retaliatory violence. The difficulty of investigating this kind of random and wide-ranging criminal activity is further exacerbated by two other factors.

First, despite often being young, the leaders of these gangs are quite savvy when it comes to law enforcement. For example, during our investigations of these crews we learned that gang leaders, conscious



Instagram posting by the "Nagle Boyzz," street-level drug dealing gangs.

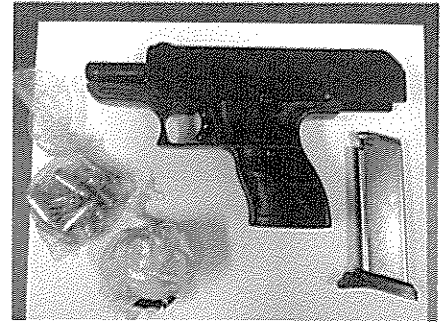
of the penalties for being caught with a gun, implemented the practice of maintaining communal firearms that were moved from place to place. Moreover, they often delegated the task of hiding or carrying firearms to the youngest gang members, knowing that the penalties for a juvenile caught with a gun is less severe. Another example of their savvy is what gang members would do if they were shot. Knowing that the police would canvass local hospitals, gang members would travel to more distant hospitals to avoid police inquiry. If the police did find the shot crew members, they would know to provide the police with false locations where the shooting occurred, sending officers on “wild goose chases,” searching “crime scenes” where no crime had occurred.

Second, these crews rely heavily on witness intimidation to prevent civilians from cooperating with law enforcement. Today’s “snitches get stitches” culture is powerful, widespread, and growing. It has evolved from an underground street code to a social norm, creating communities and subcultures in which cooperation has consequences for a witness that range from ostracism to far worse. Witnesses are also vulnerable to harassment and intimidation of a whole new type – through Facebook and Instagram postings, Twitter, and e-mail. In fact, the Internet has spawned a virtual cottage industry devoted to deterring cooperation with law enforcement and punishing those who transgress. Appendix 2 attached to this testimony contains a sampling of webpages, including a posting from one of our cases, which illustrate the role the Internet is playing in creating a pervasive “code of silence” in many communities in New York and throughout the country.

These challenges required a new approach to gang investigations. And in 2010, two years before Operation Crew Cut was announced, while working on gang cases in the 73rd Precinct in Brooklyn, OSNP began to take a look at social media to see if gang members were communicating and using social media to plan and further their criminal activity.

What we found in our 73rd Precinct cases was illuminating. Gang members used social media to fuel violent rivalries, direct crimes, boast about victories, attract new recruits, and identify and intimidate witnesses. What we found presented compelling evidence of gang activity and crimes.

This social media and digital information, coupled with police surveillance and other evidence developed during the course of an investigation, allowed OSNP to build stronger cases and gain a more complete picture of how these gangs operate – their criminal schemes, shifting alliances and violent rivalries. That more complete picture allowed prosecutors to hone in on the more significant gang members



Members of 4 warring gangs in the Bronx used proceeds of drug sales to buy firearms.

whose arrest and prosecution would have the greatest impact on community safety. Success in gang cases is not simply measured by the number of defendants arrested. "Fifty gang members arrested," may make for a good headline, but it does not necessarily mean that the investigation and prosecution will have an impact. More important is making sure the right people are arrested, and social media and digital evidence helped us to do that.

Impact of Crew Cut Cases

Our investigations in the Bronx, resulted in successive indictments against four gangs: "280," "6 Wild," "WTG," and "Dub City." A total of 24 guns were seized during the course of the investigations. Our success in effectively using both traditional and new investigative tools to identify and build cases against the right people, can be measured by the impact these cases have had on violence in the 44th Precinct. What we have seen is that as successive waves of arrests occurred in connection with the four indictments, the 44th Precinct experienced a significant decline in shootings. Between 2011 and 2013, the 44th Precinct recorded a dramatic 34% drop in overall shootings. (Overall shootings include incidents in which one or more individuals are shot, and are not limited to gang-related shootings.) The 44th Precinct recorded an overall total of 51 shooting incidents in 2011. By the end of 2013, following the completion of the "Dub City," "WTG," and "6 Wild" investigations, the number of overall shooting incidents in the 44th Precinct had dropped to 34.

44th Precinct Shootings			
	Number	Annual Change	Percent Change
2011	51		
2012	46	-5	-10%
2013	34	-12	-26%
Total	131	-17	-33%

Over the same time period, the NYPD recorded a 75% decline in shooting incidents specifically linked to these four gangs throughout the Bronx. In 2011, the four gangs were responsible for at least 15 shootings in which 18 individuals were shot. In 2012, the gangs were responsible for at least 16 shooting incidents in which 22 individuals were shot. By the end of 2013 – after three waves of arrests, but before the final "280" arrests – there were 3 shootings linked to members of the "280" gang and none to "Dub City," "WTG," or "6 Wild."

This reduction in crime also speaks to the strategic way these cases should be approached. A mistake that is sometimes made in gang cases is that members of a particular gang are arrested without having carefully considered what will occur after the arrests. The approach taken in these Bronx Crew-Cut operations, tried to avoid that mistake. We honed in on a targeted geographical zone, looked at the various warring crews within that area, and collectively and carefully planned and coordinated successive investigations, indictments and arrests, so that one set of arrests did not merely result in the ascension of another gang and continued violence.

Resources Needed to Sustain and Continue Results

Whether we are able to sustain these gains in the 44th Precinct, and successfully address violent crews in other communities will depend on the resources that we can devote to these cases. These kinds of gang prosecutions require experienced Assistant District Attorneys and detectives, forensic experts, and intelligence analysts, all able to devote substantial time to the investigation and prosecution of these cases.

Obtaining social media from an ever-expanding array of social media providers, and digital evidence from the myriad variety of electronic devices, requires the preparation of search warrants and court orders by experienced lawyers versed in a complex and evolving area of the law.

The challenges to forensic experts who are tasked with extracting and handling digital evidence secured by these orders are substantial. OSNP is in the process of expanding and staffing our forensic unit as the demands on that unit have increased exponentially. And citywide, there is a shortage of skilled staff that can perform these tasks causing backlogs in the retrieval of this important evidence.

Once the evidence is obtained and retrieved in a format where it can be examined and analyzed, Assistant District Attorneys and intelligence analysts begin the time consuming work of reviewing the information for potential evidence. Just a few years ago, OSNP had only two intelligence analysts, now we have eight and are in need of more.

The task of carefully reviewing these new forms of evidence, and making legal determinations as to whether conspiracy charges and other crimes can be charged in a grand jury, is challenging and time consuming for the prosecutors handling these cases. All of this must be done, before an Assistant District Attorney can even step into a Grand Jury or begin the prosecution. Once a case is indicted, the litigation often involves complex motions and legal proceedings that may go on

for a year or more before the cases goes to trial or result in a plea. In short, the additional resources required to bring these types of cases are considerable.

Safe Neighborhood Initiative

In closing, I'd like to address the importance of maintaining the gains achieved when drug organizations are removed from a community, by providing alternatives to young people in those communities and by improving the relationship between residents and law enforcement. To that end, OSNP, in coordination with the Police Athletic League (PAL) the NYPD, and our partner District Attorneys' Offices, sponsor Play Streets and Teen Impact Centers in locations previously dominated by drug crews and violent gangs. These programs provide a safe haven for youth to participate in recreational activities. Following the four gang prosecutions described above, OSNP, the Bronx District Attorney's Office, the NYPD and PAL announced the opening of a Teen Impact Center and a PAL Summer Play Street in the Morrisania section of the Bronx.

OSNP and the District Attorneys' Offices have spearheaded similar programs following major investigations in New York City neighborhoods, including locations at the Albany Houses, a New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) development in Crown Heights Brooklyn, I.S. 229, the Roland Patterson School, in the Morris Heights section of the Bronx, the Douglass Houses, a NYCHA development in upper Manhattan, and 3333 Broadway, also in Manhattan.

As a prosecutor's office, we recognize that, first and foremost, our role is to preserve public safety and to do that by investigating and prosecuting criminal activity. By sponsoring these programs, however, we hope to build on the success of those prosecutions by bringing positive recreational opportunities to young people who are vulnerable to gang-related violence and recruitment.



Special Narcotics Prosecutor Bridget G. Brennan attended ribbon-cutting ceremonies to mark the opening of a PAL Summer Play Street at the Mott Playground and a Teen Impact Center at J.H.S. 22 – both in the Morrisania section of the Bronx

Daily News

Members of Bronx gang '280' who bragged on Facebook indicted

The 10 members were charged with conspiracy to commit murder, assault, narcotics possession and weapons possession as prosecutors described battles the gang fought with rival crews, including the 'Dub City,' 'WTG' and '6 Wild' gangs.

BY TINA MOORE

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

Monday, March 3, 2014, 9:43 PM



Diamond Brown, 21, also known as 'Bo Gotti,' is the leader of the '280' gang. Investigators say Brown and his gang members used social media such as Facebook to threaten each other, attain recruits and brag about exploits.

Ten gang members who terrorized the Morrisania section of the Bronx and brazenly bragged about their criminal exploits on social media were indicted on conspiracy murder charges, authorities said Monday.

In an eight-count indictment, prosecutors described shootings over drug and turf battles as the "280" gang fought with other area crews, including "Dub City," "WTG" and "6 Wild."

"Today's indictments are the culmination of a much larger investigation into four of the city's most violent street crews, who since 2011 were responsible for murders, shootings,

for a year or more before the cases goes to trial or result in a plea. In short, the additional resources required to bring these types of cases are considerable.

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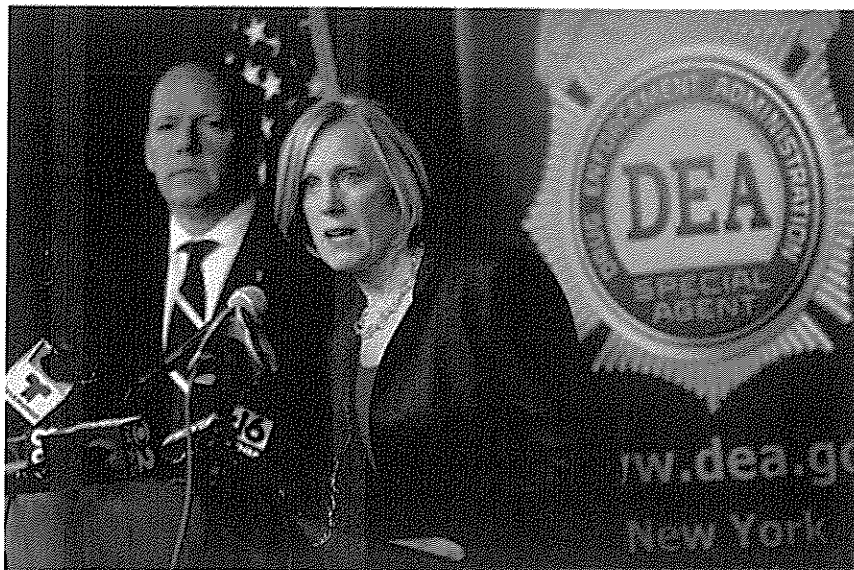
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Special Narcotics Prosecutor Bridget G. Brennan attended ribbon-cutting ceremonies to mark the opening of a PAL Summer Play Street at the Mott Playground and a Teen Impact Center at J.H.S. 22 – both in the Morrisania section of the Bronx

Investigators found that gang members used social media to threaten each other, attain new recruits and incite violence against rival groups.



SUSAN WATTS/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

The NYPD's 'Operation Crew Cut,' which led to the recent gang busts, has resulted in a 34% drop in shootings in the 44th Precinct and nearby areas, according to a statement from Bridget Brennan, New York's special narcotics prosecutor.

Brown sent a barely legible text message to a new recruit in August 2012 demanding a cash payment for guns and stating that the money would help cover the cost of “beefs” with other crews, the statement said.

“YU GOTTA AT LEAST PUT IN MONEY 4 dhat set severy chance yu get...cause dhis beef s--t aint cheap” and “im supplyin dha hood soo wee can stay on dha map.”

During the investigation, Brown was shot at least three times between October 2012 and June 2013. Three days after he was shot in June 2013, he posted a message to his Facebook profile stating, “IT REALLY COST TO BE THE BOSS.”

In some of the shootings between rival gangs, innocent bystanders were sent ducking for cover.

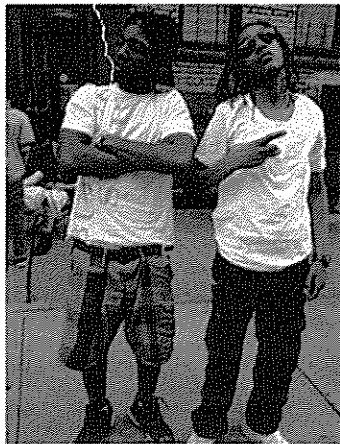
gun trafficking and narcotic distribution throughout the communities of the Bronx,” police Commissioner Bill Bratton said in a statement.

Also on Monday, Diamond Brown, the 21-year-old leader of “280,” was pepper sprayed in Manhattan Criminal Court during an altercation with court officers, officials said. Kati Cornell, a spokeswoman for the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor, said Brown was hospitalized and his arraignment was postponed until Tuesday. She said she didn’t have details about the fight.



Bo Gotti
May 31 '19

JUST REMEMBER WHOO YURR FRIENDSS AND ASSOCIATESS .. B4 YU RIDE OUT
YU BETTER KNOW WHOOD YU ROLLIN WIT .. BALLIN LIKE HE MAKE DHAT .45 WAT
YU APPROACH EM WIT --- with Juice Bambino.



Diamond Brown, aka 'Bo Gotti,' and Jesus Perez, aka 'Juice Bambino,' are among the gang members arrested on Friday and indicted Monday on charges of conspiracy to commit murder, assault, narcotics possession and weapons possession, according to a police statement.

Brown, aka “Debo” and “Bo Gotti,” authorized and directed numerous shootings, prosecutors charge. He and his two top lieutenants, Jesus “Juice Bambino” Perez, 21, and Guess “Guess Loc” Carter, 21, were all arrested Friday.

The gang members were charged with conspiracy to commit murder, assault, narcotics possession and weapons possession, the statement said. Gang members who were arraigned were held on bail in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, Cornell said.

The NYPD’s “Operation Crew Cut” led to the busts that were part of a larger probe in which investigators indicted 50 gang members and seized 24 weapons over the past 18 months, officials said.

Daily News

Leaders of Bronx '6 Wild' Gang Arrested

Gang posts photos of stolen goods from violent home invasions

By Joshua Philipp, Epoch Times | June 21, 2013



NEW YORK—A photo showing wads of cash piled on the floor and another with “wild” written in \$20 bills are among those posted to Facebook by members of the “6 Wild” gang in the Bronx. The cash and jewelry the gang flashes around allegedly came through a series of violent home invasions, and on Thursday, 11 leaders of the gang were arrested.

The gang would often use a young girl to gain entry to a targeted home, according to a press release. After gaining entry, they allegedly threatened the people inside with firearms, beat them with heavy objects, and choked them. They carried out around two home robberies a month for a two-year period between June 2011 and June 2013.

“This group carried out vicious assaults, robberies and drug dealing. Each and every activity they were involved in threatened the safety of the people in their community,” Bridget Brennan, Special Narcotics Prosecutor, said in a press release. “They swore allegiance to only one thing—the Gucci bags full of cash that they collected from committing their crimes.”

The 6 Wild were also involved in at least a dozen shootings, which were part of turf battles with rival groups—particularly a gang known as “280” and its associated groups, “Clay



FACEBOOK

Pictures from Facebook were also used in evidence against 11 members of the '6 Wild' Bronx gang charged in violent home invasion robberies in 2013.

A member of "6 Wild" fired into a restaurant where members of "280" were gathered in 2011, hitting a "280" member, prosecutors said.

The same year, members of "280" exchanged gunfire with "WTG" while shooting a YouTube video. Bullets struck two bystanders.

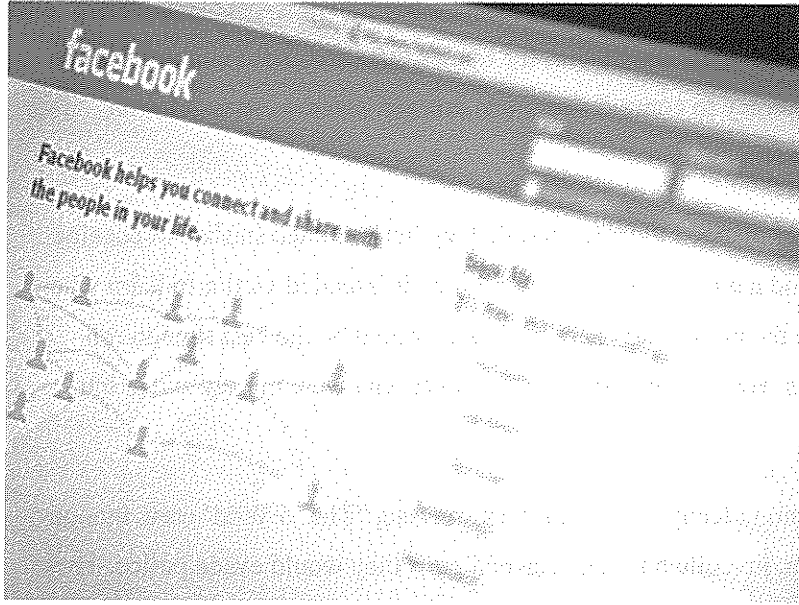
The operation resulted in a 34% drop in shootings in the 44th Precinct and nearby areas, Bridget Brennan, the city's special narcotics prosecutor, said in a statement.

"Reckless, wanton shootings detailed in the indictment forced innocent bystanders to take cover and neighborhoods to conduct daily business in great fear for their safety and security," Brennan said in a statement. "Targeting drug gangs involved in violence has significantly diminished shootings in these neighborhoods."

CBS New York

Police Take Down Violent Bronx Gang That Used Facebook To Recruit

December 5, 2012 11:15 PM



Facebook (file / credit: NICHOLAS KAMM/AFP/Getty Images)

NEW YORK (CBSNewYork) — Ten members of a street gang in the Bronx have been indicted, in connection with multiple shootouts on the streets, and a recruitment campaign that targeted children as young as 14 through Facebook.

Ten alleged members of the Walton Townsend Gang, commonly known as WTG, were hit with conspiracy to commit murder, assault, and drug and weapons charges.

Nine leaders of the gang were arrested Wednesday in the Eden section of the Bronx, and one more in Duluth, Ga., authorities said. Among those arrested were all the members of the “Top Five” leaders in the gang – Shaquille Holder, Taury Wells, Joshua Colon, Dominique Boyd, and Raiquan Brundidge – as well as five second-tier leaders known as “Big Homies” – Ronald Davis, Winston Williams, Jarrell Daniels, Shaun Deleon, and Darren Bird.

Avenue Boyz” and “Morris Avenue Gunners.” They used juveniles to transport their communal firearms.

Among those arrested were the gang’s leader, Jameekga Joseph, his brother Wakimi Joseph, and two others, Dashawn Hill and Lionel Johnson. The ages of the 11 gang members arrested range from 19 to 24. The leader and his brother were already in police custody for other charges.

The defendants are facing a 58-count indictment for crimes that often left victims severely beaten. These include conspiracy to commit attempted murder, robbery, strangulation, assault, burglary, and other crimes.

The robberies were carefully planned to target people they believed had stashes of cocaine and heroin. They would send a girl to make friends with their intended victim to learn where the drugs were kept, where the money was kept, and what would be the best time to rob them. Some of their victims were not drug dealers, however, and were merely swept into their collection of targets.

Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly said in the press release, “The ‘6 Wild’ crew thought that by using young women, juvenile boys and stashed guns they would evade police. They were wrong.”

Arrests were made after a long-term investigation by local law enforcement, including the Special Narcotics Gang Prosecution Unit. They used testimony from witnesses, surveillance from security cameras, and Facebook and text messages sent by the gang members.

The 6 Wild gang operated in the Morrisania section of the Bronx, somewhere between Clay Avenue to College Avenue, and from East 165th Street to East 167th Street. They operated out of two adjacent buildings at 1041 Findlay Ave. and 1055 Findlay Ave.

Bronx District Attorney Robert Johnson said in the press release, “Our office has had many dealings with the decent, hard-working residents of Morrisania. Their message to us has always been a loud and clear desire for crime-free streets. We will never give up the effort to provide them with the quality of life they deserve.”

Defendants Boyd and Wells were charged in another shootout this past September on a busy stretch of 171st Street at Jerome Avenue. The shootout, which was captured by multiple surveillance cameras, targeted members of the Eden Boyz, police said.

Police released the surveillance clips as a YouTube video.

No one was wounded in the September shooting, but numerous innocent pedestrians and motorists could have been hit, police said.

New York City Special Narcotics Prosecutor Bridget Brennan said it is time to get violent gangs off the streets.

“For too long, this community has been terrorized by gang members whose primary allegiance is to their guns. They steal, sell drugs, and take initiation fees from young recruits – all with the goal of buying more guns, which they use with reckless disregard for human life,” she said in the release. “When WTG was settling a dispute on Jerome Avenue, no one was safe – from innocent passersby to neighborhood shopkeepers. With today’s arrest of the gang hierarchy, those who stoked the violence have been taken off the street.”

The Top Five allegedly ordered shootings, assaults and other acts of retaliation against rivals, controlled communal firearms, and recruited new members – among them juveniles. The WTG gang made money selling guns and drugs – including cocaine, PCP and marijuana – and by collecting cash payments from new recruits, police said.

The gang controlled an area of 170th and 174th streets between Grand Concourse and Jerome Avenue, police said. They engaged in shootouts with rival gangs, including Dub City – which operates on 175th and 177th streets between Walton and Jerome avenues, and the Eden Boyz, who operate along 170th Street between Mount Eden and Jesup avenues, police said.

WTG members made extensive use of social media and developed their own jargon to communicate on Facebook. They also posted photos on Instagram, police said. The gang used Facebook as a primary means of recruitment, police said.

New recruits were required either to put up money for communal firearms or buy a gun themselves to join the gang, police said. Minors as young as 14 and 15 were asked to transport and store guns so the higher-ups would not get arrested, police said.

“If yuk an western union me 125 right now you can be WTG under me and b official,” Holder allegedly told a prospective gang member son Facebook.

In another message, Williams told another prospective gang member: “yu need 100 to put toward da pot for gloks (firearms) n yu need to be approved by da top 5.”

Defendants Holder and Williams, as well as Davis, were charged with criminal recruitment in connection with the Facebook activity.

The gang members also allegedly used Facebook to plan and discuss shootings, police said. In one exchange last year, defendant Colon wrote a message to defendant Brundidge saying he was planning to retaliate against Dub City for using a gun that had been stashed in defendant Holder’s apartment.

“We a go,” Colon wrote, “Grip in boogz set fully loaded like a BB.”

“Grip” is jargon for a gun, while “Boogz” was Holder’s nickname.

The gang allegedly followed through with their planned shootouts.

Defendant Daniels was charged with the near-fatal shooting of an alleged Dub City member, Dramel Elliott, in a confrontation on Walton Avenue last year. Daniels allegedly shot and wounded Elliott after getting his face slashed by a Dub City member.

Inspector Kevin Catalina, commanding officer of the 44th Precinct, said the investigation started in March, targeting a gang based in the neighboring 46th Precinct.

"They were committing a lot of acts of violence toward residents of our precinct," Catalina said.

During the investigation police seized drugs and 10 guns. Among those arrested are two minors who will face weapons charges in Bronx Family Court. The gang used them to hold their guns.

Dub City's turf lay between E. 175th St. and E. 178th St., from Walton to Jerome Aves. Authorities said gang members sold drugs and committed robberies to make money to buy guns, jewelry and other goods.

The Dub City gang used distinctive code words to plan assaults in their thousands of text message and recorded phone calls. Many of the text messages used codes like "grips," "slammers" and "jackies" that reportedly referred to guns.

In a March 2012 text message, authorities said defendant Michael Busgith allegedly wrote: "I just cop dis slammer and dyin to use it."

Dub City members used communal guns. "Some days it would be hidden in the park, the next day in a garbage can. They had a million different places for their guns," said Catalina.

Such was the case on June 10, when one gang member sent out a text message looking for a gun that read, "Were grip? I need it asap," authorities said.

The next day, a "280" gang member was shot in the back. Later, authorities said, a Dub City member wrote on Facebook, "BanG BanG!!!"

Dub City also recruited minors into their violent world.

On May 18, defendant Bruce Silva allegedly told a 14-year old boy to shoot into an apartment of a rival "WTG" gang member. Police later arrested the boy with a loaded .22 caliber pistol.

A 15-year-old girl carried guns for the gang; she hid one in her pants, Catalina said.

Dub City was also responsible for at least two slashings and a brutal baseball bat beating of rivals, authorities said.

Daily News

Bronx gangsters indicted on assault, drugs and weapons charges; used social media to plan attacks

Special Narcotics Prosecutor, 44th Precinct cops take down "Dub City" gang

BY TANYANIKA SAMUELS

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

Published: Friday, August 31, 2012, 6:00 AM



COURTESY NYPD

One of the guns seized during investigation of the Bronx's Dub City gang.

Authorities have squashed a violent feud between rival drug dealing Bronx gangs who used Facebook, YouTube and text messaging to plan their attacks.

Fourteen revenge shootings in Morris Heights in the last 16 months were sparked by the April 2011 murder of Dontae "Tay" Murray, a member of the Dub City gang, who was shot in the head in front of a building on E. Burnside Ave., authorities charged.

In a 35-count indictment released Thursday, 17 members of the "Dub City" gang were charged with conspiracy and assault, weapons and drug charges.

"This gang's reason for being was to exact revenge against rivals and stake out their turf by creating mayhem and terrorizing their community," said the city's Special Narcotics Prosecutor Bridget Brennan. "Blatant text messages and Facebook postings exhibited a disturbing attachment to their guns."

Dub City blamed rival gang "280" for Murray's death, police said, and continued to fuel an ongoing feud with the "WTG" street gang.

GOTHAM

A Summer of Easy Guns and Dead Children

By MICHAEL POWELL

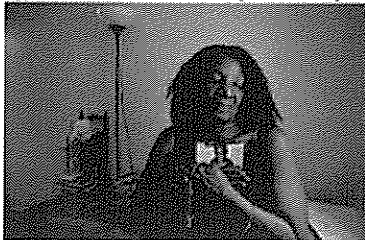
Published: September 3, 2012

In Harlem, Paula Shaw-Leary talks of her youngest, Matt, who got his college degree in May and was accepted to graduate school, a soulful-eyed young man with a broad nose and an impish sense of humor.



Chester Higgins Jr./The New York Times

Cassell Brooks, with a picture of Kemar Brooks, 14, the youngest of his three sons, in the Bronx. Kemar was killed by a random bullet in July. He had just finished playing tennis in Haffen Park.



Marcus Yam for The New York Times

Paula Shaw-Leary wept in the bedroom of her son, Matt Shaw, 21, in Harlem. Matt, the youngest of seven children, had graduated in May from college with a finance degree. He was killed by a random bullet in July as he was talking with friends.

“Nobody can make friends laugh like Matt,” Ms. Shaw-Leary says. “They are walking in circles waiting for him to come back.”

In the northeast Bronx, Cassell Brooks, a car service driver, sits on a stoop and talks of his son Kemar: a swift runner, a gifted tennis player, an A student with the

Eleven of the 17 indicted defendants were scheduled to be arraigned Thursday and Friday. All but one live in Morris Heights or Mount Hope, and all were charged with conspiracy:

Jahmeek "Jah" Elliot, 24, Dramel "Fats" Elliot, 20, Baheem "Bah" Teichera, 21, Paul "Banks" Samuels, 20, Isaiah "Dred" Elliot, Michael "Billy Tyson" Busgith, 18, Hasheem "Habbi" Samuel, 18, Bruce "Brucie" Silva, 16, Wyse "Mulla" Agblevor, 18, Shadell "Delli" McBride, 17, and Tyson "Tango" Smith, 17.

Several had additional charges of weapons and drugs.

With Barry Paddock and Barbara Ross

Dub City, Hood Starz, 280, Wave Gang — the members of these gangs are so many Billy the Kids in do-rags, posting YouTube videos of beat-downs and sending texts like this intercepted by the police last week: “I just cop dis slammer and dyin’ to use it.”

And too many parents embrace cluelessness like an old friend.

That was not the reality for Matt and Kemar. “My daughter Princess called me Sergeant Strict,” Ms. Shaw-Leary says. “I still set the Cinderella curfew for the older ones: You’re in by midnight or I’m calling you.”

Ms. Shaw-Leary is a Jamaica-born force of nature, her black curls surrounding a mouth that can light up like a many-megawatt beacon. She laid down a rule for her seven children: No marriages and no children before you get a college degree. Her next youngest, Princess, is working on a master’s at Fordham.

In wintertime, Ms. Shaw-Leary patted her sons’ coats. “I like stop-and-frisk,” she says. “I stop and frisk my own kids! I tell Matt, ‘If a police officer stops you, don’t get macho. They are doing their jobs.’”

She leads me to his room, where his SpongeBob doll sits near his favorite gold sneakers. She keeps his television on, tuned to “Sports Center” on ESPN.

“It’s his favorite television show,” she says. “He loves it.”

Ms. Shaw-Leary and Mr. Brooks speak of their boys like this, present tense becoming past becoming present again. Your child does not go easy to the grave.

Ms. Shaw-Leary knew violence lurked. Matt was killed on 128th Street, which had been renamed Cheyenne Baez Way, after a soft-eyed 17-year-old girl who was killed by a stray bullet in 2010. So she persuaded Matt to stay with a sister in Atlanta after he graduated.

“I was at peace for a month,” she says. “I begged him to stay. He told me he missed my cooking. I told him ‘I’ll teach you how to make ziti on the telephone.’”

Matt returned to New York in late June.

Mr. Brooks was a laborer in Kingston, Jamaica; he left for America two years ago. He found an apartment in a working-class neighborhood just yards from Haffen Park.

certificate to prove it. "A classic boy," Mr. Brooks says in his rich Jamaican baritone, his smile wistful. "A classic."

One night in early July, Matt grew restless and stepped outside to talk with old friends on 128th Street and swap a few jokes. One night in late July, as Kemar played tennis in Haffen Park, a thunderstorm cracked and flashed. He turned to sprint the 80 yards back to his family apartment.

A bullet fired mistakenly at Matt, 21, struck him in the back; a random bullet struck Kemar, 14, in the head. Both died.

And parents are left with holes in their hearts that will never heal over.

Ms. Shaw-Leary leans across her couch and touches the urn that holds Matt's ashes; a Yankees cap and a Snickers bar sit on top. "Matt always told me, 'Don't worry, I'm going to do a lot of stuff in my life, I'm young!'" Ms. Shaw-Leary recalls. "And he was right — he was so young."

We celebrate New York City as the safest big city in America. We talk of new parks, restaurants, theaters, food festivals and tourists' piling on in. If you are lucky enough to live in the right upper-middle-class neighborhood, housing values float upward.

That is a reality of this city.

As is this: New York has experienced a summer of shooting, bullets ripping through young backs and spleens, exploding chests and filling lungs with blood. A 4-year-old girl took a bullet and died, as did a young boxer in Brownsville. Just last week, a 9-year-old boy was struck in the leg as he walked down Walton Avenue in the Bronx with his mother.

Shootings through Aug. 26 were up 5.2 percent compared with the same period in 2011; the number of shooting victims is on the rise, up 6.1 percent, to 1,166.

It is so easy to demand that the police do more, but that's silliness. For 20 years, the police and mayors have tightened gun laws and labored to remove semiautomatics and AK-47s, often called slammers. But the flood tide of armaments keeps running in.

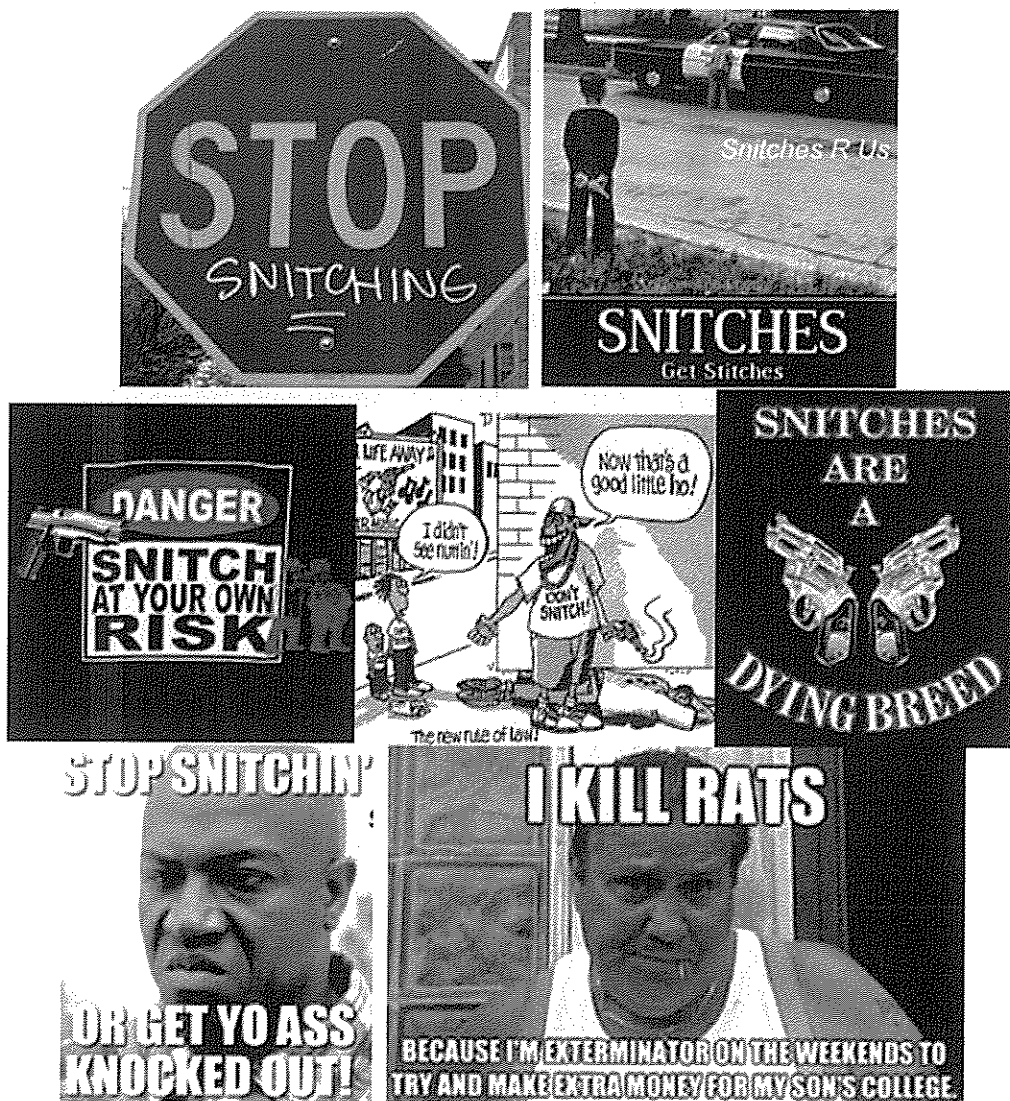
Appendix 2

The following sampling of webpages illustrates the use of the Internet to identify witnesses and to threaten and intimidate them.

1. "Snitches R Us"

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Snitches-R-Us/495882637108713>

Facebook group dedicated to exposing "snitches" by posting their photos and personal information. The group also posts threatening status updates, and warnings related to "snitching" like those pictured below.



He was struck by how peaceful it seemed. Then he sent for Kemar. "We shared the great American dream," he says.

Kemar enrolled in high school. He ran track, but tennis was his true love. He beat even adults.

"He told me, 'I'm your prodigy,' " Mr. Brooks recalls.

That July night, Mr. Brooks searched for Kemar in the rain. At 5 a.m., he found his son lying on the ground, his tennis racket beside him.

"I came from a broken home. I didn't get a proper education. My dreams were crushed," Mr. Brooks says softly. "This child, my God, with luck, he would have surpassed us all."

Ms. Shaw-Leary planned to drive with Matt up to graduate school in Albany in August. Then she got a phone call at work on July 5: Matt was shot. Please God, please God, please God. A taxi took her to Harlem Hospital Center.

The doctor led her into the room where Matt lay. She caressed his head, spoke softly into his ears and, with her hands, closed her son's eyes forever.

Two young sons of New York, lost to its violence.

4. **“HORRIBLE! Gang Of Violent Hoodlums Brutally Confront Thug For Snitching”**
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2IWNW9BDc4>

YouTube video depicting young male being beaten up for “snitching.” This video has over 1,300 views.



5. **“Get That Snitch”**
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SFxxWQTjhnk>

YouTube rap music video about “snitching.” This video has almost 214,000 views and discusses the consequences of “snitching.”

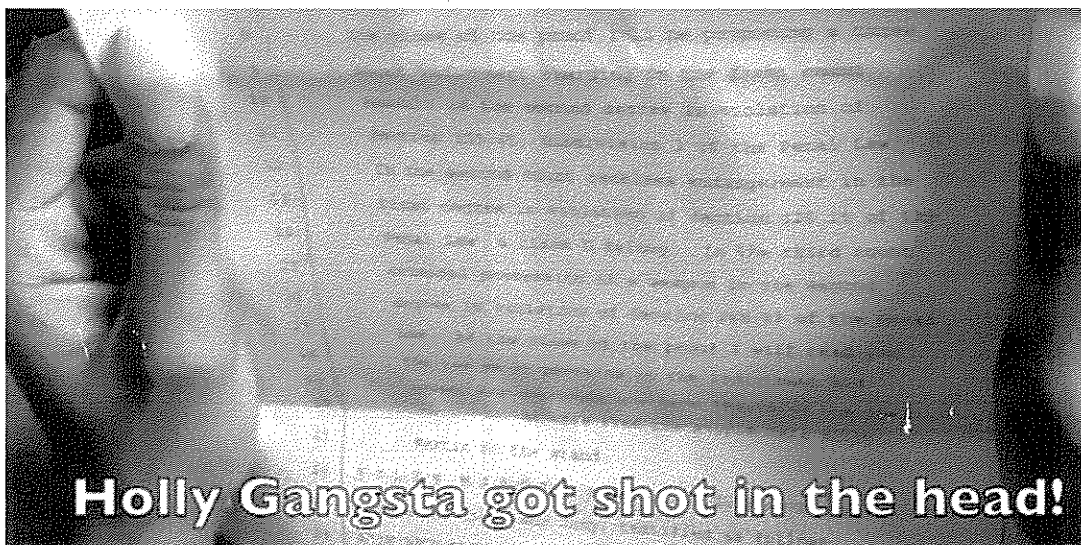
Lyric examples:

- “you wanna tell tell, midnight you’ll be swimming with the seashells”
- “Get that snitch, get the strap, don’t give a fu*k, pop pop pop”
- “Boom boom boom boom let a snitch know” (with gunshots in the background)



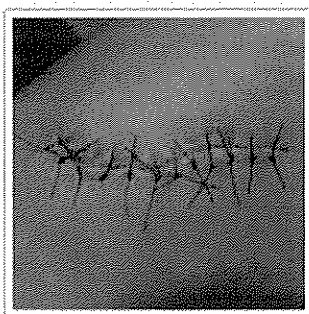
2. **"Keep it gutta presents...Holly Gangsta Grand jury minutes (offical paper work) part 1"**
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t8972Z4ZTrk>

YouTube video in which Grand Jury minutes are read out loud by the older brother and female friend of the defendant. The video then posts a caption claiming that the Grand Jury witness "got shot in the head!" This video has 1,500 views on YouTube.



3. **"Snitches get stiches"**
<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Snitches-get-stiches/129851527059369>

Facebook group that posts photos of "snitches" and "rats," along with "status updates."



Snitches get stiches

629 likes · 3 talking about this

Appendix 3



July 17, 2012

PAL Play Street Opens at Douglass Houses in Manhattan's Upper West Side: Year-long investigation Launched in Response to Widespread Drug Dealing and Violence



July 13, 2011

New PAL Summer Play Street Site Opens at I.S. 229 in the Bronx: Follows Closing of Neighborhood Drug Market

6. "SnitchWire"

<http://snitchwire.blogspot.com/>

This blog exists for the purpose of "investigating and objectively reporting on the existence and actions of known informants, infiltrators, rats, snitches, and provocateurs."



7. One of many witness intimidation postings in the Bronx Crew Cut cases.

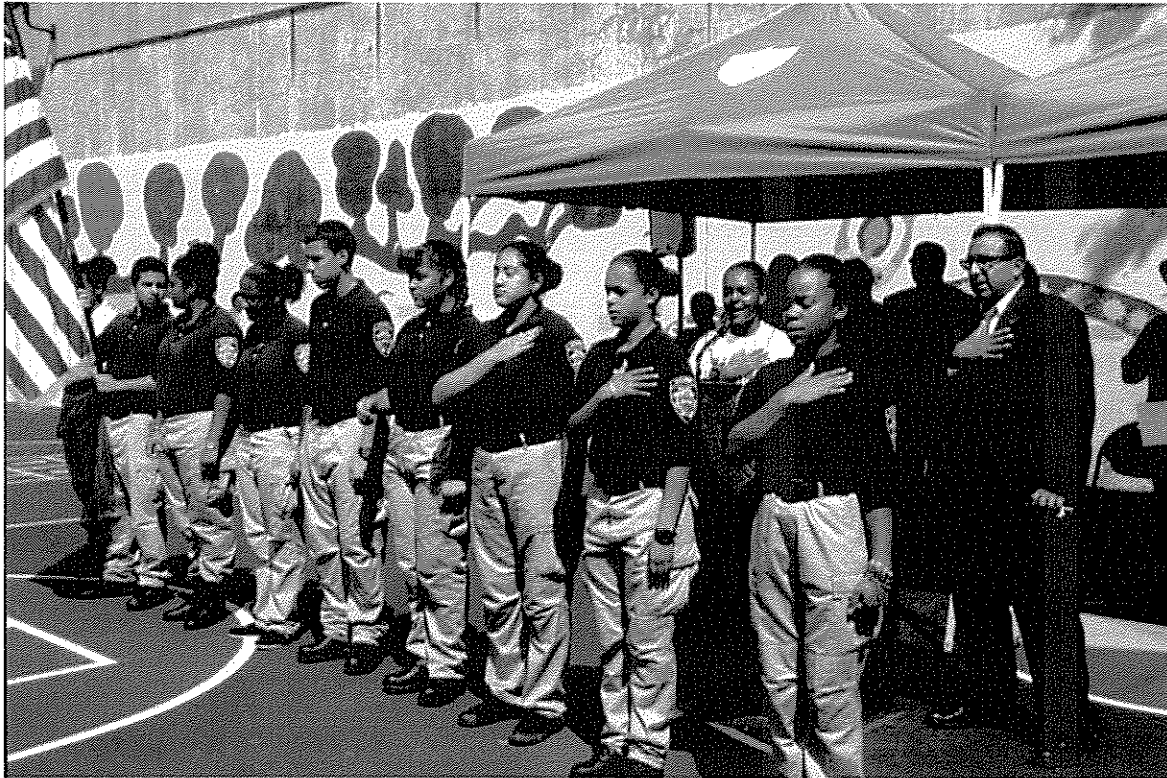




July 10, 2013
PAL Play Street Opens at Mott Playground in the Morrisania Section of the Bronx

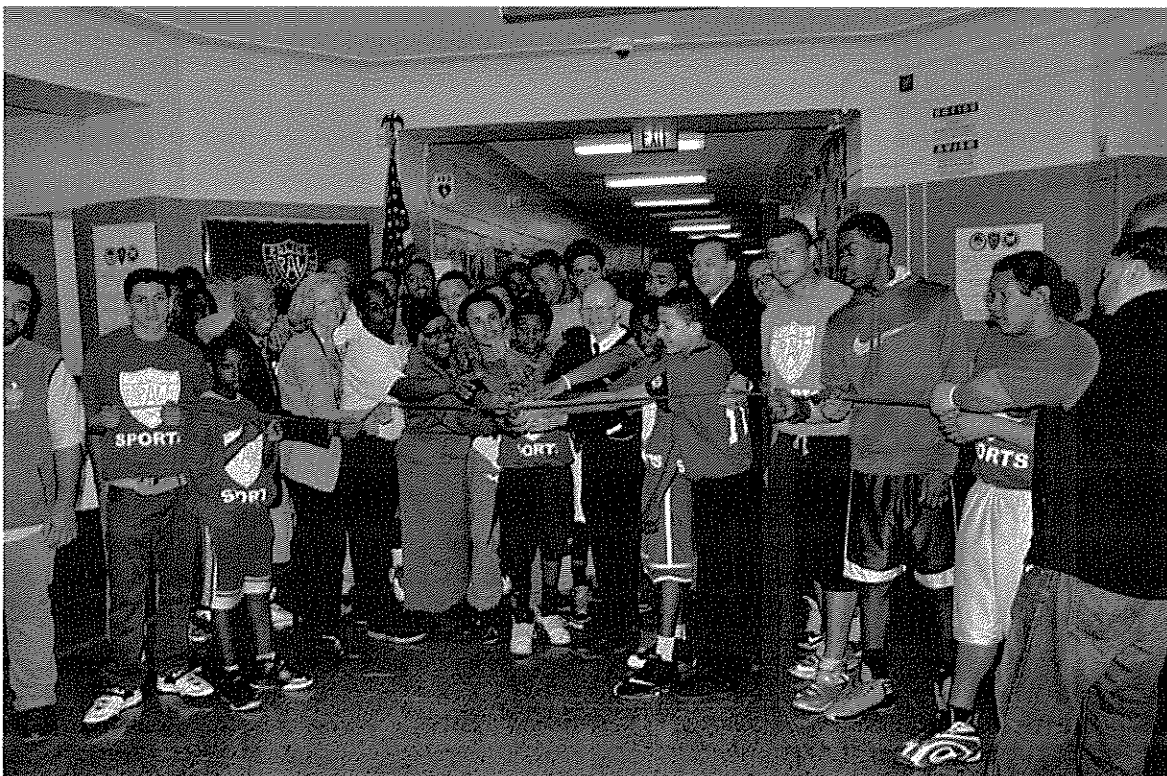


February 24, 2011
PAL Teen Impact Center Opens at Brooklyn's Albany Houses, a New York City Housing Authority Development: Investigation Dismantled Heroin and Crack-Cocaine Trafficking Group



July 24, 2012

New PAL Play Street to Serve Youth at 3333 Broadway: Sponsored by the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor and the Manhattan District Attorney's Office



April 7, 2014

PAL Teen Impact Center at J.H.S. 22 in the Morrisania Section of the Bronx: 50 Members of Four Warring Gangs Charged in Series of Investigations through NYPD's "Operation Crew Cut"

Aixa Torres

President

Jonathan Gardenhire

Vice- President

Monique Harris

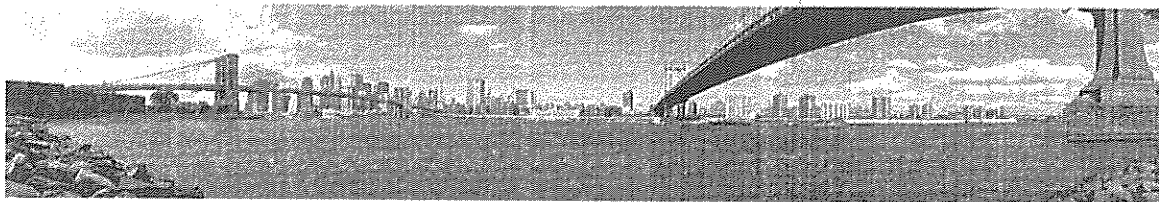
Secretary

Nancy Hecker

Treasurer

Candace Eng,

Sergeant-at-Arms



ALFRED E. SMITH RESIDENT ASSOCIATION

史密斯居民協會通

ASOCIACIÓN DE RESIDENTES DE ALFRED E. SMITH

Monday, April 28, 2014

Oversight: The NYPD's Operation Crew Cut and Crime Reduction Strategies for NYCHA

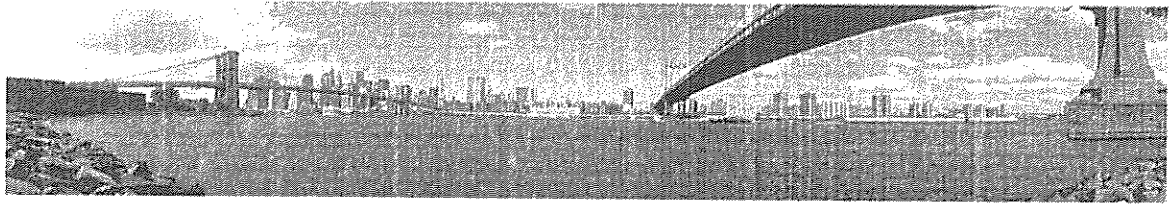
On behalf of Residents of Alfred E. Smith, I am submitting this request of Community COP. What does a Community COP mean for our residents? An honest open people friendly relation, which is based on respect for all people regardless of age, race, or language.

We the residents of Alfred E. Smith as American Citizens and taxpayers have the right to demand and seek, a save and respectful residence. We are not Second Class Citizens and will not allow anyone to treat us as such.

What does this mean?

- Our young men not being searched because of the clothes they wear
- Have Police Present everyday not only in emergencies
- Have a Community COP who works with the residents to maintain a safe and peaceful residence
- Police having a supporting relationship with Resident Watch members
- Police respecting all residents regardless of age, race, or language

Even though Smith Houses is across street from Police Headquarters, we have had two fatal shooting and several shooting with no fatal outcomes. In the past four years of presidency we had, thanks to Councilwomen Chin, security cameras installed which have decreased the crimes in Smith. However, they have not reduced the gunshots being fired at night.



ALFRED E. SMITH RESIDENT ASSOCIATION

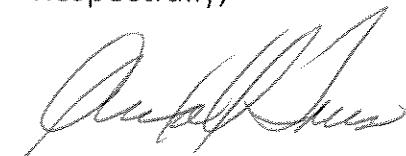
史密斯居民協會通

ASOCIACIÓN DE RESIDENTES DE ALFRED E. SMITH

The NYPD should develop a TASK Force to investigate whom and where are these guns being sold to our youth.

In closing, we cannot stress enough that having a respectful working relationship is what is need to reduce crime and built a safe and peaceful environment for the residents of Smith Houses and all of public housing.

Respectfully,



Aixa Torres President

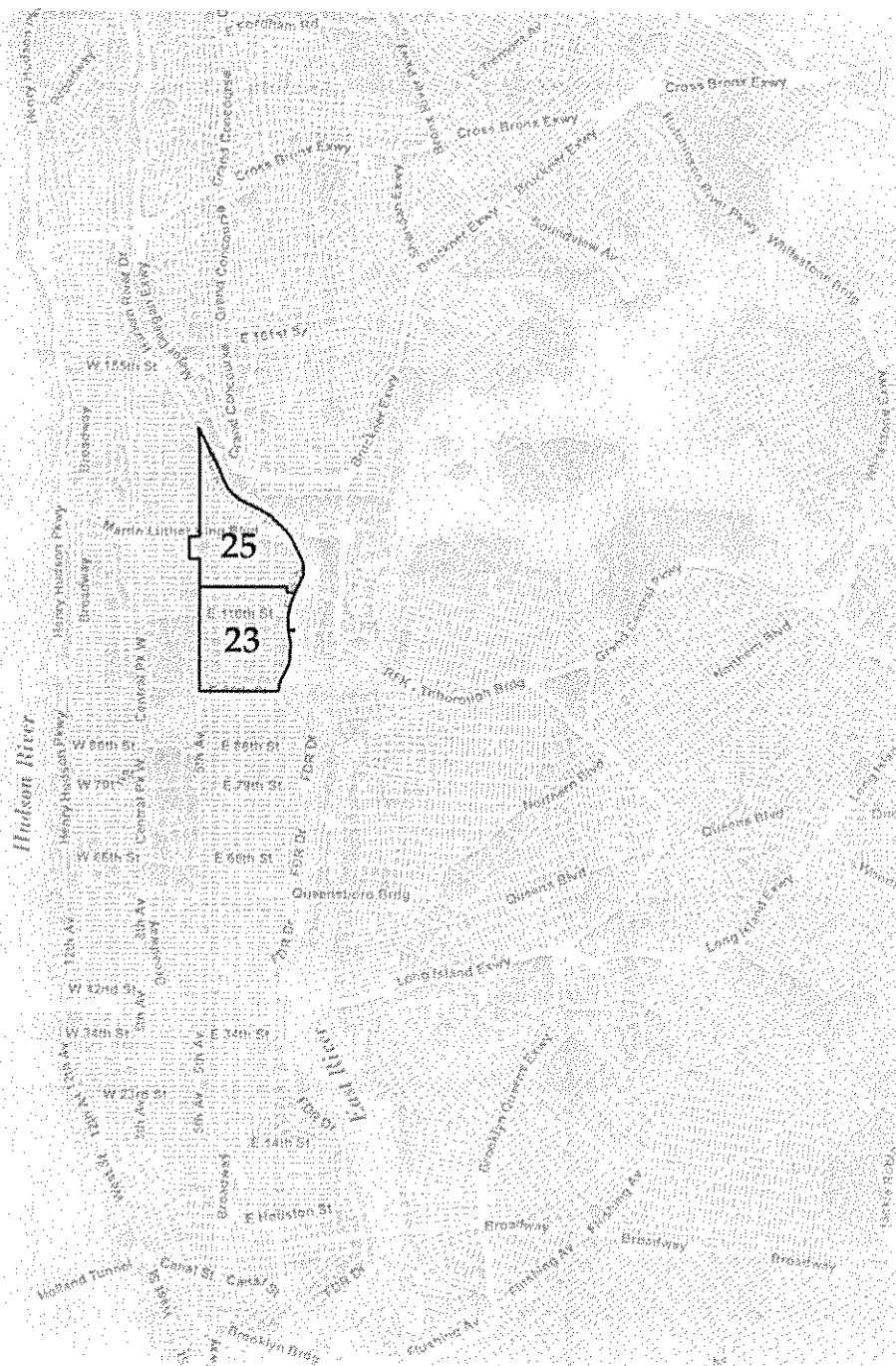
INTELLIGENCE-DRIVEN PROSECUTION:

EAST HARLEM

INTELLIGENCE-DRIVEN PROSECUTION

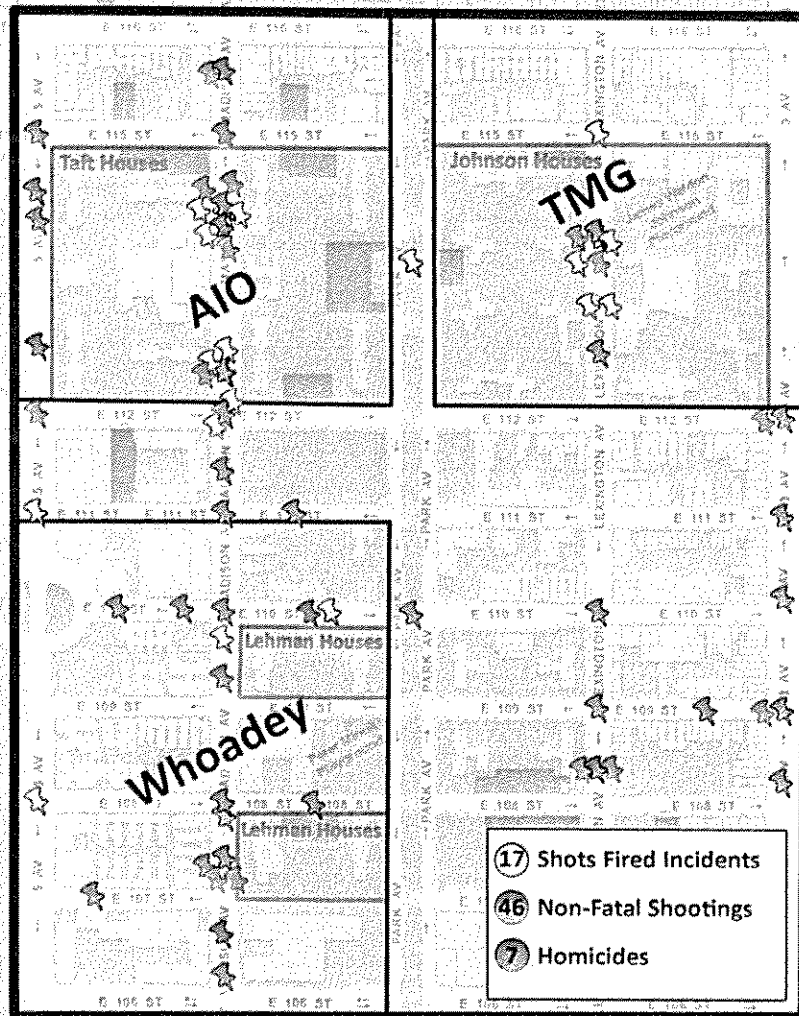
The goal of the Manhattan DA's Office "Intelligence-Driven Prosecution" strategy is to focus the collective resources of the office on one goal: reducing crime, particularly violent crime, through the most effective and innovative law enforcement and community partnerships.

We apply this philosophy of using intelligence to prosecute all areas of crime whether it is human trafficking, domestic violence, cyber crimes, grand larceny or white collar crime.



THE 23RD AND 25TH PRECINCTS

October 2009 - April 3, 2013



23RD PRECINCT HOTSPOT:

Pre-Takedown

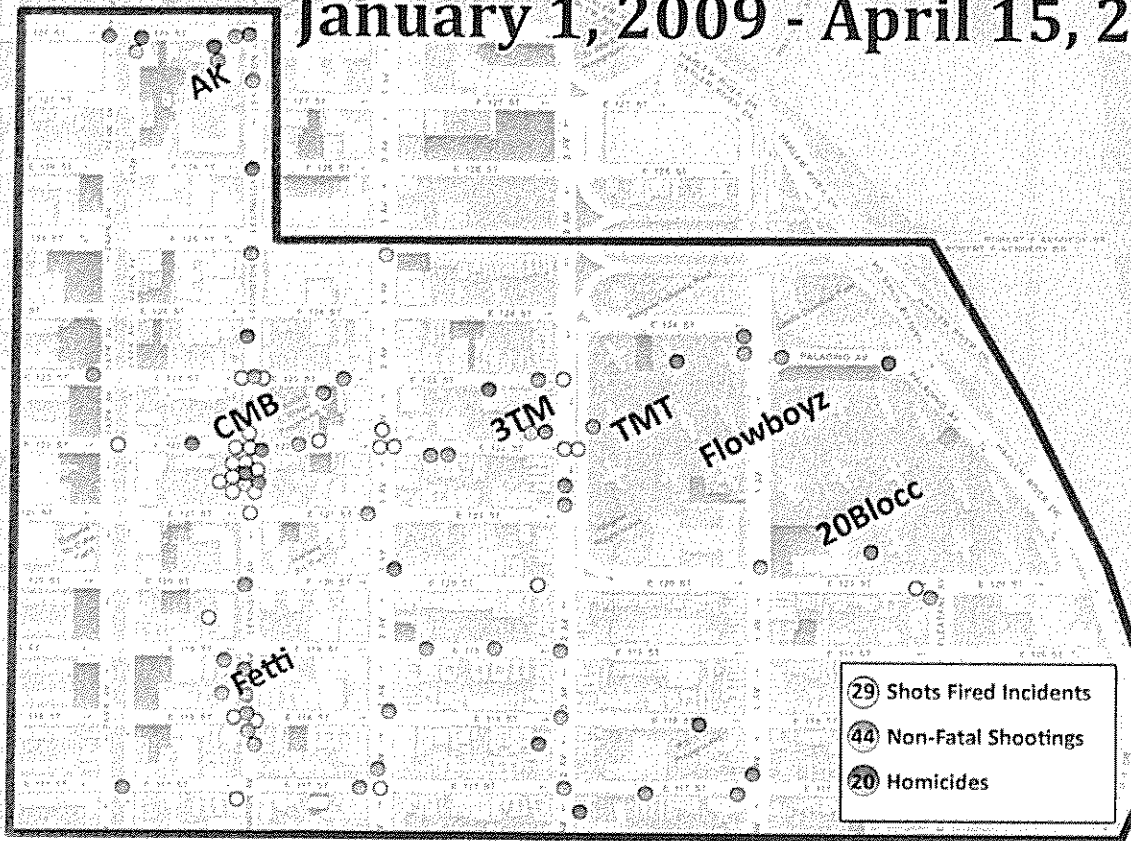
7 Homicides

46 Non-fatal
shootings

17 Shots fired

April 3, 2013:
62 defendant
conspiracy
indictment

January 1, 2009 - April 15, 2013



25TH PRECINCT STAKEHOLDER AREA:

Pre-Takedown

20 Homicides

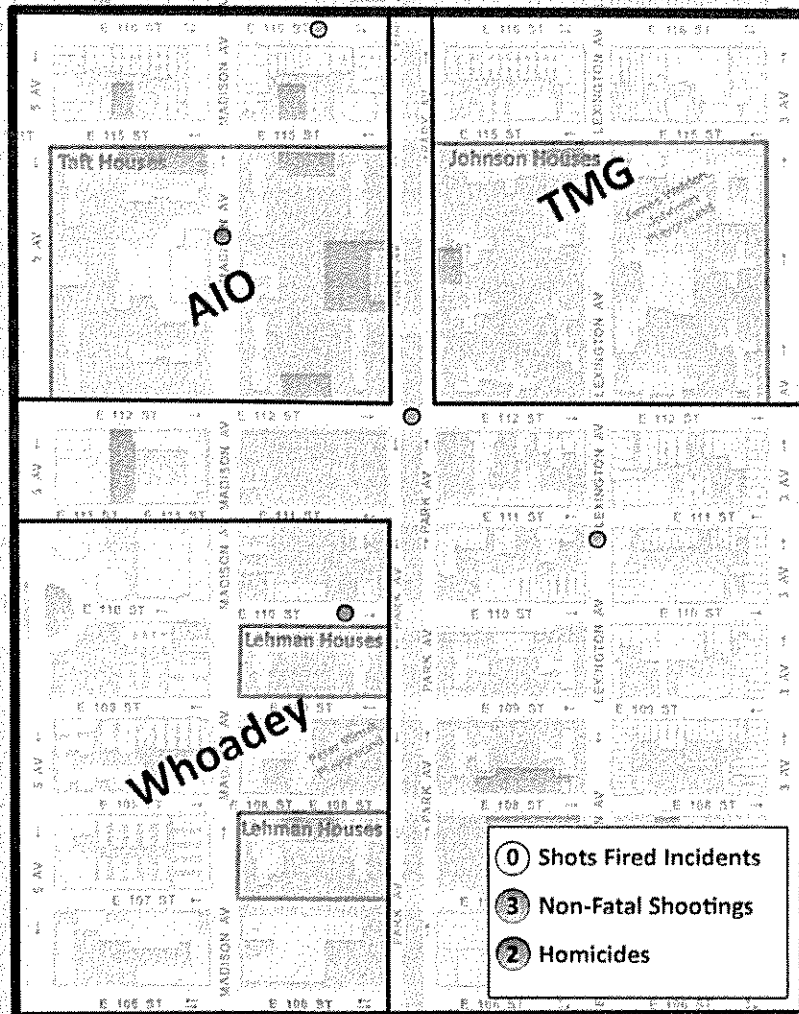
44 Non-fatal
shootings

29 Shots fired

August 2, 2012:
19 defendant
conspiracy
indictment

March 15, 2013:
18 defendant
conspiracy
indictment

April 4, 2013 - April 4, 2014



23RD PRECINCT HOTSPOT:

Post-Takedown

2 Homicides

3 Non-fatal
shootings

0 Shots fired

April 16, 2013 - April 16, 2014

AK

CMB

3TM

TMT

Flowboyz

20Blocc

Fetti

② Shots Fired Incidents

③ Non-Fatal Shootings

① Homicide

25TH PRECINCT
STAKEHOLDER
AREA:

Post-Takedown

1 Homicide

3 Non-fatal
shootings

2 Shots fired



Saturday Night Lights 2013-2014

George Washington High School
 Coordinator:
 Alberto Guerrero
 917-821-2645
 Trainers:
 Collin Henry & J'son Stamper

Polo Grounds Community Center
 Coordinator:
 Jeremy Reyes
 646-280-7904
 Trainer:
 Nate Brown

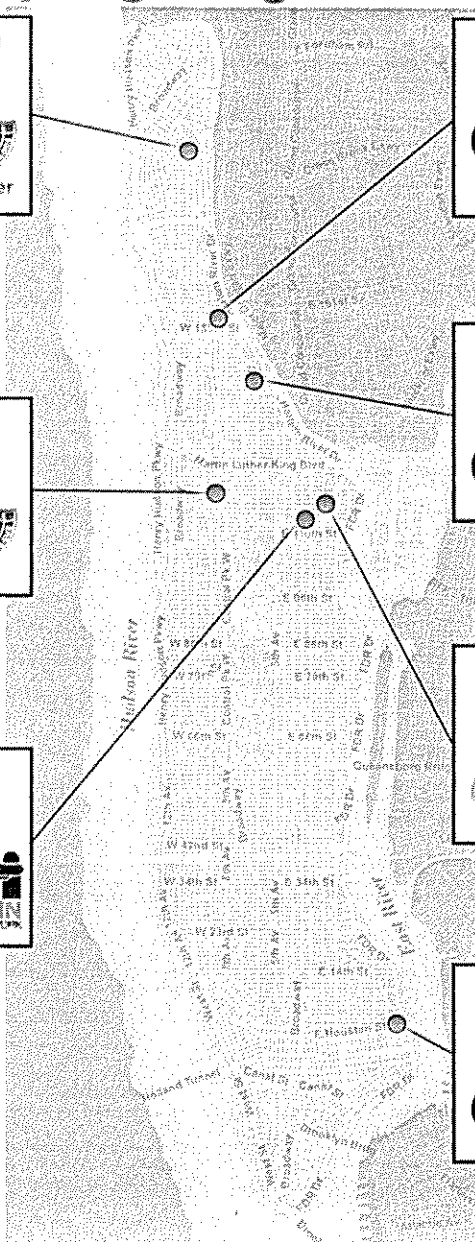
PAL Harlem Center
 Coordinator:
 Darnell Ramsay
 646-429-2703
 Trainer:
 Charlton Clark

Fred Samuels Community Center
 Coordinator:
 Talib Hudson
 646-469-8310
 Trainer:
 Jomo Belfor

Johnson Houses Community Center
 Coordinator:
 Rosaly German
 646-401-2427
 Trainer:
 Jomo Belfor

Corsi Community Center
 Coordinator:
 Josefina Minaya
 347-203-7605
 Trainer:
 Jason Polanco

Boys and Girls Republic (BGR)
 Coordinator:
 Mariely Moronta
 646-721-0676
 Trainer:
 Tim Burns



EAST HARLEM SNL PROGRAMS:

Johnson Houses

Corsi Center

Intelligence-Driven Prosecution Reentry: GunSTOP Forums

Monthly meetings with formerly incarcerated individuals returning from prison and probationers

- Speakers:
 - Manhattan DA's Office
 - NYPD
 - Federal Law Enforcement
 - Formerly Incarcerated Individuals
 - Reentry Services
- Message:
 - Stop the violence
 - Choices & Consequences
 - Resources & Support to successfully reenter the community

2012 –
present

24 Forums

293
participants

Precinct 023	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change ('10-'13)
Homicides	5	5	2	4	-20.0%
Shooting Victims	43	37	26	13	-69.8%
Shooting Incidents	38	36	23	10	-73.7%

Precinct 025	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change ('10-'13)
Homicides	13	9	10	3	-76.9%
Shooting Victims	44	35	19	8	-81.8%
Shooting Incidents	36	30	16	8	-77.8%

23 + 25	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change ('10 - '13)
Homicides	18	14	12	7	-61%
Shooting Victims	87	72	45	21	-76%
Shooting Incidents	74	66	39	18	-76%

STATISTICS

76%
reduction
in shootings
overall in East
Harlem

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Steven Goldstein

Address: Office of Special Narcotics

I represent: 30 Centre St

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: CYRUS VANCE

Address: 1 HOGAN PLACE

I represent: DISTRICT ATTORNEY NY CO.

Address: 1 HOGAN PLACE

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4-28-14

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Kerry Chiron

Address: 85 Macar St. Brooklyn

I represent: NY County DA's Office

Address: 1 Hogan Place, NY, NY 10013

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/28/2014

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Aixa Torres

Address: 7 St James Place #51

I represent: Alfred E Smith House RA

Address: 15 St James Pl #2nd

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: ERICA FORI

Address: 111-12 Sutphin Blvd

I represent: NYC Crisis Management System

Address: Queens Division

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/28/14

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Deputy Chief Michael Harrington - NYPD

Address: 1 Police Plaza Executive Office, Chief of

I represent: Department's Office

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 1197 Res. No. 1102

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/28/14

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: BABE HOWELL
Address: CUNY SCHOOL OF LAW 2 COURT
I represent: Self (academic) 27' SQUARE,
Address: 27-28 Thomson Ave LIC 11101

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/28/14

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: CARLOS LABOY-DIAZ
Address: _____
I represent: NYCHA
Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/28/14

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Chief Carlos Gomez - Chief of Housing - NYPD
Address: 1 Police Plaza
I represent: _____
Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms