6. **Drug Market Initiative Group**

7. Notice along the left hand screen of your page is a column with an option for **Guide**.
   a. Click on **Guide** to collapse the entire left column. Click on the collapsed **Guide** icon to bring back the expanded left column.
8. Click on **What's New** at the bottom of the column to see if there are any Messages, Discussion Forum Postings, or web pages that you have not yet visited.

9. Click on **Group Roster** to view all group members.
10. Click on the **Communicate** tab along the top under the *Drug Market Intervention* header. Click on **Group Roster**.

11. There are two ways to view who else is part of this ANGEL course/project. The first is by a list of **Members** – with Faculty listed first. The second is by **Teams**.
12. Go back to the Communicate page by clicking on the Communicate tab. From the Communicate page, click on View Inbox or Quick Message.

12. Communicate
12. View Inbox (to get to course mail)
12. Quick Message

13. From the Course Mail screen, click on Compose New Message.

13. Compose New Message
14. Click on **To:** to add recipients to your email. Scroll up and down the To: list to show the options and then scroll down the page (beyond what is shown on the handout page) to show further instructions available. There are multiple pages. Be sure to click on the **Send** button to send the message.

14. To:

14. Choose recipients from User list
15. If you send an email, the screen will go back to the Course Mail page. If you do not send an email, click on Cancel and Cancel again. This will take you back to the Course Mail page. Click on Preferences.

16. You can forward your ANGEL email to another email address in this window. Enter the email address that you would like your email forwarded to and choose the "Forward mail and mark as read" option. This is especially useful because you will be automatically notified of any email sent thru ANGEL i.e. you will not have to log into ANGEL each time you want to retrieve your ANGEL email. Click Save.

If you do not forward your ANGEL email, you will need to logon to read it.
16. Select Forward to Internet Email from drop menu

16. Email Address

16. Save

17. Last thing to point out are the three icons in the very top left hand column - Home, Log Off and ANGEL Help. Finally, Log Off.

17. Home

17. Log Off

16. ANGEL Help
Bureau of Justice Assistance
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUEST FORM

*BJA Grantees: Submit forms via e-mail to your assigned State Policy Advisor
*Non-BJA Grantees: Submit forms to the BJA TTA Coordinator at BJATrainingTA@usdoj.gov

1. CONTACT INFORMATION:

NAME OF REQUESTOR:
ORGANIZATION:
GRANT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE):
ADDRESS:
CITY:
STATE: ZIP:
TELEPHONE: E-MAIL:

2. SECONDARY CONTACT: If you are requesting TTA on behalf of another jurisdiction, or partner please provide the point of contact for discussion of this request (Required for PSN or SVORI Grantees).

NAME:
AGENCY:
ADDRESS:
LOCATION(s):
TELEPHONE: E-MAIL:

3. NEED: Describe critical public safety need or problem in your agency or jurisdiction

4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTED: Do you have ideas about how BJA may be able to assist you in meeting this need or solving this problem to enhance your community's public safety? If so, please describe.

5. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OBJECTIVES: What do you hope will happen as a result of TTA?

6. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TIMELINE: What is the proposed time frame for receiving these services? Provide dates, along with special circumstances (e.g. time constraints due to local agency work/availability schedules):

FOR BJA STAFF AND PROVIDER USE ONLY

REQUEST REFERRED TO: DATE:
TTA PROVIDED:

DATE OF TTA:
# BJA Drug Market Intervention Training Initiative

**<Insert Location>**  
**<Insert Date>**

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PARTICIPATING PANELISTS

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CITY, STATE

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CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3

Pre-Conference Faculty Meeting

Pre-Training Session:
Catch-Up/Review Session for New Participants
CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3
DAY 1:
‘Peer to Peer Interchange and Discussion of Special Issues’

Appendix 1:
Welcome and Overview of the Third Training
CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3
DAY 1:
‘Peer to Peer Interchange and Discussion of Special Issues’

Appendix 2:
Reports from Each of the Participating Sites

Site Introductions Questions
PowerPoint
Drug Market Intervention

Training Initiative

Insert Location

Insert Date
What questions/Information on DMI would you like this session to address?

What are unanticipated issues that have emerged?

What is the status of the following tasks?

Introduce the team members.

Introductions
CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3
DAY 1:
‘Peer to Peer Interchange and Discussion of Special Issues’

Appendix 3:
Breakout by Discipline:
Continuing the Discussion of Roles

Facilitators Guide Handout
BJA Drug Market Intervention Training Initiative

<Insert Location>
<Insert Date>
Third Training Workshop

Breakout by Discipline: Guidelines for Facilitators

The primary goal of the breakouts is to allow peer-to-peer exchange. They are also an opportunity for participants to ask questions of the resource faculty. The following are a few tips about being a facilitator and “starter” questions that can help keep the conversation moving.

Facilitation tips

- **Begin with introductions.** Even in the team where everyone may have met each other, the facilitator may not know them and the team members may not be that familiar with each other.
- **Ensure that everyone in the group is engaged.** Include opportunities for each member to ask a question or provide a response.
- **Allow equal speaking time for all participants.** Some people are more comfortable speaking in a group. Be sure to use facilitation as a means to divert anyone monopolizing the conversation and encourage the participation of quieter participants.
- **Allow for peer-to-peer collaboration.** Part of the benefit of breakout groups is to let the participants work out problems and offer each other suggestions. Encourage this exchange before offering responses.
- **Ask follow-up questions.** Some issues are not fully explained in the initial question; follow-up questions can help draw out additional issues.
- **Summarize responses.** When possible and appropriate, briefly restate the key issues and responses at the end of a lengthy conversation to highlight the
- **Physical space and positioning is important.** The breakout is an exchange. All participants should be in equal positions around the table. Someone sitting behind the table or who is physically cut off from the conversation is less likely to participate.

Breakout Group Specific Prompting Questions

- On the **services** side, the questions we receive are typically along the lines of:
  - How do you get the various service providers to participate? Will they work with what are often perceived to be "difficult" clients?
  - How do you coordinate the services?
  - How do you link the offenders to the services?
  - Are you able to track offender’s participation in services?

- On the **community** side, we receive questions along the lines of:
  - Will the community participate?
  - How did you initially engage local neighborhood leaders and residents?
  - What about fear of retaliation?
  - How did you get influentials to attend the call-in meeting?
○ What is the role of the community in maintaining the neighborhood following the intervention?

- From a law enforcement perspective, some of the questions include:
  ○ Are you concerned about gang retaliation? Will offenders given a second chance be perceived as snitches?
  ○ What criteria did you use to distinguish those who are prosecuted from those who are given a second chance?
  ○ How do you maintain the area without a massive investment of officers?
CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3
DAY 1:
‘Peer to Peer Interchange and Discussion of Special Issues’

Appendix 4:
Maintaining the Shutdown and the Law Enforcement and Community Partnership

Section A:
Suggested Maintaining the Shutdown and the Law Enforcement-Community Partnership Panel Discussion Questions PowerPoint

Section B:
High Point - Post Initiative Elements Handout
Maintaining the Shutdown and the Law Enforcement-Community Partnership Discussion Questions

- **Community representatives**
  - What actions have been taken to maintain the shutdown?
  - What actions has the community taken to maintain the community partnership?

- **Law enforcement**
  - What actions have been taken to maintain the shut down?
  - What actions has law enforcement taken to maintain the community partnership?

- How is the “no tolerance” message maintained?
- What are other strategies that promote community revitalization?
- How are periodic problems in the partnership addressed?
- Has periodic open-air drug activity reappeared in the target community? If so, how was it addressed?
KEY ELEMENTS OF POST STREET DRUG INITIATIVE STRATEGY

I. Communication with Community Members and Leaders
   Maintaining the hyper sensitive lines of communication.
   A. Published contact number for police to report activity
   B. Newsletter for continued updates
   C. Flyers
   D. Neighborhood Watches attended by beat officers
   E. Community Association Meetings
   F. Community Phone Tree

II. Contact/Communication with Offenders Called-In
    Helping to keep the pressure on, reminding them what we will not tolerate, they
    know they are not forgotten.
    A. Through Resource Coordinators
    B. Community Outreach Officers
    C. Probation Officers
    D. Follow-up Meetings with Offenders (Driven by Community Members)

III. Communication with Officers in the Beat
    A. Assembly Room Bulletin Board
    B. MDT Messages, (SR DCI message)
    C. Network Drive File
    D. Weekly Meetings with Lieutenant
    E. Direct contact with mirror shift officers

IV. Coordination of Patrol Activity
    A. Routine Patrol
       1. High visibility
       2. Consistent pressure
    B. Immediate Response to Threats
       1. Major case review of every Part 1 violent offense.
       2. Immediate response to drug complaints (It is important that something
          is done every day until the complaint is resolved)
          a. Personal notification to the residents of the complaint location by
             delivering the flyers and a strong message.
          b. Knock and Talk consent search
          c. High visible disruption of business (posting a police officer in front
             of the house)
          d. UC buy and search warrant
       3. Response to prostitution
a. Document field contacts, many are on probation with curfews. Probation officers can use the field sheets to revoke probation. Prostitutes in possession of crack pipes could be charged with possession of cocaine based on the residue in the pipe.

b. Use UC officers to make solicitation cases.

c. Referrals to Caring Services.

4. Non traditional police response

V. Monitoring/Reporting of Physical Conditions of the Neighborhood
   A. Vacant / boards up houses
   B. Insufficient Street lighting
   C. Trash / litter
   D. Unkept yards

VI. Coordination of Resources for Neighborhood
CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3
DAY 1:
‘Peer to Peer Interchange and Discussion of Special Issues’

Appendix 5:
Comments from Community Representative on the Impact of the DMI for the community
*Working lunch*

(no materials: see curriculum/instructor’s manual)
CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3

DAY 1:

‘Peer to Peer Interchange and Discussion of Special Issues’

Appendix 6:
Multi-team Breakout Sessions

Section A:
Facilitators Guide Handout

Section B:
Team Breakout – Action Plan and Task Timeline Handout
BJA Drug Market Intervention Training Initiative
<Insert Location>
<Insert Date>
Third Training Workshop

Multi-Team Breakout: Guidelines for Facilitators

The primary goal of the breakouts is to allow peer-to-peer exchange. They are also an opportunity for participants to ask questions of the resource faculty. The following are a few tips about being a facilitator and “starter” questions that can help keep the conversation moving.

Facilitation tips

- **Begin with introductions.** Even in the team where everyone may have met each other, the facilitator may not know them and the team members may not be that familiar with each other.
- **Ensure that everyone in the group is engaged.** Include opportunities for each member to ask a question or provide a response.
- **Allow equal speaking time for all participants.** Some people are more comfortable speaking in a group. Be sure to use facilitation as a means to divert anyone monopolizing the conversation and encourage the participation of quieter participants.
- **Allow for peer-to-peer collaboration.** Part of the benefit of breakout groups is to let the participants work out problems and offer each other suggestions. Encourage this exchange before offering responses.
- **Ask follow-up questions.** Some issues are not fully explained in the initial question; follow-up questions can help draw out additional issues.
- **Summarize responses.** When possible and appropriate, briefly restate the key issues and responses at the end of a lengthy conversation to highlight the
- **Physical space and positioning is important.** The breakout is an exchange. All participants should be in equal positions around the table. Someone sitting behind the table or who is physically cut off from the conversation is less likely to participate.

Breakout Group Specific Prompting Questions

- What has been your experience developing the DMI strategy in your jurisdiction?
- What unanticipated issues have emerged?
- What strategies have you used to address them?
- What has gone well from the beginning or in what has your jurisdiction been particularly successful?
- Why do you think it has been so successful?
BJA Drug Market Intervention Training Initiative

<Insert Location>

<Insert Date>

Third Training Workshop

ACTION PLAN

With your jurisdiction team, please outline in the attached chart the next three to four goals your team plans to accomplish during the next six months in order to implement the DMI and/or monitor its implementation. Please include: What specific activities need to be performed to achieve these goals, who will be responsible for performing these activities, and when the expected completion date is. Please refer to the Nine Basic Steps in your folders for guidance.

Please leave one copy of the Action Plan your team has developed with a DMI staff member so that we can follow-up with you to provide technical assistance and/or training, as appropriate.
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CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3

DAY 1:

‘Peer to Peer Interchange and Discussion of Special Issues’

Appendix 7:
Special Issues of Interest to the Participating Teams
(NOT CREATED)
CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3
DAY 1:
'Peer to Peer Interchange and Discussion of Special Issues'

Appendix 8:
Closing Q and A:
Summing up Day One/
Focus of Day Two

(no materials: see curriculum/instructor's manual)
CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3
DAY 2:
‘Peer to Peer
Support and Discussion’

Appendix 1:
Summing up Day One/Focus
of Day Two

(no materials: see
curriculum/instructor’s manual)
CHAPTER 3

TRAINING SESSION #3
DAY 2:
‘Peer to Peer
Support and Discussion’

Appendix 2:
Impact of DMI
on a Community:
Hempstead – Long Island

Hempstead:
New Program Reforms Drug-Torn Neighborhood and Video Link Handout/Video
New Program Reforms Drug-Torn Neighborhood

High Point Initiative Bridges the Gap Between Police and Civilians, Gives Criminals Another Chance

By KE'YUANDA EVANS and K. MICHELLE SMAWLEY

Aug. 20, 2008—

Since the 1960s, the infamous intersection of Terrace Avenue and Bedell Street and the surrounding six blocks in Hempstead, N.Y., have been home to more arrests, shootings and deaths than just about anywhere else in the state. At times, Terrace and Bedell resembled an open air convenience store for narcotics: merchandise was cheap, plentiful and always on display.

Nassau County District Attorney Kathleen Rice had tried just about everything to curb drug trafficking in Hempstead, even launching an investigation that traced a local dealer back to a Colombian drug cartel.

Police arrested the dealer and, with federal assistance, took down the cartel. But weeks later, he was back on the streets. Rice knew it was time to try something different.

"The answer is not building more jails and keeping the revolving door system of criminal justice going," Rice said. "That's not having the effect of sustained crime reduction."

Thinking Outside the Box

In an effort to rid the neighborhood of drugs, Rice and her office decided to try a radical, but simple, program called the High Point Initiative.

Developed by renowned criminologist David Kennedy, the High Point Initiative was named after the North Carolina city that was the first to try it.

By eradicating open air drug markets and, thereby, eliminating drug-related crime, the program attempts to heal old wounds between urban communities and law enforcement. Kennedy, who directs the Center for Crime Prevention at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City, cites the entrenched distrust of law enforcement, dating back to slavery and the Jim Crowe south, as one reason why dealers and community members are less likely to cooperate with police and traditional drug enforcement tactics.
"So much of this revolves around race, it's our original sin. We've all bitten from that apple. Our country was founded on racial violence," he said.

The High Point Initiative first identifies local drug markets and then builds evidence for criminal cases against drug dealers caught on video surveillance. Next, law enforcement enlists the entire community to participate in the program. A key component of the High Point initiative is community involvement, the theory being that the disapproval of those who matter most to the dealers is a greater deterrent than squadrons of police.

Kennedy says that, unless the community itself commits to addressing the problem, there won't be a significant impact on the drug trade.

Once the community is on board, the initiative holds a large gathering where the community confronts the dealers, reprimands them for their destructive behavior and demands change.

**Tracking Down Drug Dealers**

The Nassau County district attorney's office launched the program with a 10-month undercover investigation. They sent in confidential informants to buy drugs and to learn the identities of the dealers on Terrace and Bedell.

Throughout the course of the investigation, 50 dealers were identified, and the DA's office conducted background checks to see who would be eligible to participate in the program. The vast majority were disqualified because of their violent pasts, but 13 demonstrated potential to change and were offered a second chance.

In a unique collaboration, prosecutors, police and the community teamed up and went door-to-door to seek out the 13 criminals, inviting them to show up at a community meeting. As incentive, the dealers were given freedom and an opportunity to turn their lives around. The round-the-clock mission wasn't easy. Mistrust is common, and many people wouldn't even open up their doors.

Sixty-three-year-old Everett Hairston, who has lived in Hempstead for more than two decades, was one of the first dealers to participate. He was once a successful musician who appeared on the "Dinah Shore Show" as a member of the hit band The Platters in 1976, and played with music greats like Melba Moore, Roberta Flack and Smokey Robinson.

But after retiring from life on the road to raise his children, Hairston's life took a few rough turns. He ended up selling crack out of his apartment, according to Rice.

Hannah Tindall, another dealer from the neighborhood, also agreed to participate in the initiative. Her mother died when she was 10 years old, leaving her to be raised by an abusive aunt, the foster care system, and, eventually, the streets.
(The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel Online)

How to let people do heroes' work

Posted: July 12, 2007

Cordelia Taylor must be one of the most heroic people I've ever met.

The inner city nursing home founder told me a few years ago about the hurdles she overcame. One was crime. Young troublemakers daily were being brazenly criminal on the street out front.

Patrick McIlheran

So she scolded them - got in their face, told them to knock it off. Taylor, physically unimposing, said this without a hint of boast. She seemed to imply that this is what ordinary people do.

It is not what ordinary people do. They are prudent. Taylor was heroic.

To end the mayhem in central Milwaukee requires not only superb policing but also neighbors who will brook no crime. Everyone says this. But alone, that demands heroism, which one can admire but not expect. People will march on the crack house? And do what, exactly?

This is why something Milwaukee is trying in two police districts sounds promising. It's a kind of community policing, but the more you learn, any idea that it's about going easy on misunderstood youth evaporates. It's more like granny wielding the feds as she lays down the law.

David Kennedy, a crime prevention guru from John Jay College of Law in New York, outlined it for pastors and social service types this week. The really toxic kinds of crime, such as open-air drug markets, really involve few young men - only 3% to 5% of inner city young men, police are finding. Of these, maybe a third are truly dangerous. The others will be, if they keep listening to the tough talk of their self-contained circle.

It's "pluralistic ignorance," Kennedy says: Everyone in the little gang believes everyone else believes something none of them actually believes - that prison's not that bad; that they have no
choice but to sell drugs. Get them alone in the right circumstances, and many such young men will admit they want out, since thug life has a higher death rate than warfare and doesn't pay as well as minimum-wage jobs.

So police pick out the 3% to 5%, focusing as they would in high-level gang cases. The truly dangerous men are arrested, prosecuted, imprisoned. The rest, the go-alongs, are invited to a meeting. In other cities so far, says Kennedy, "almost everybody who's asked shows up." They are given not a deal but an ultimatum. They see the evidence cops already have and are told, credibly, they could be put away at any moment. Their only escape is to change their lives immediately. Social service groups are standing by.

The critical part, says Kennedy, is it's not just police saying this. It's a room full of outraged relatives, pastors and neighbors. Where the approach has been tried, in High Point and Raleigh, N.C., for instance, "they are much rougher with these guys than law enforcement can be."

This doesn't take more resources, says Kennedy, just coordination of what we're doing. Police and most people in bad neighborhoods really seek the same thing. Police, however, must be more empathetic, particularly toward the decent majority. Poor communities need to stop imagining that outsiders - the CIA, the Klan - are the problem. Work together, and police will find neighbors treating them as allies while neighbors find that they, not thugs, can set the moral boundaries.

It's not easy, says police Capt. Tony Smith. When he and other Milwaukee lawmen saw Kennedy explain this, they first figured it was hippie idealism - Kennedy's haircut makes him look like a low-mileage Willie Nelson. Then, says Smith, he talked to police in North Carolina. The numbers are real: a 40% long-term drop in homicides. Residents are writing thank-you notes to police.

In the longer term, says Kennedy, by enabling neighbors to lay down the law on open-air crime, it re-establishes moral order. It dethrones thug culture. It lets the community set up other norms: finish school, value work. It allows other things - schooling, commerce, neighbors talking - that remedy deeper social problems, none of which happens until the bullets stop flying.

We'll see. At least to start, the signs are good. The roomful of ministers seemed open, the federal prosecutor optimistic. Something's got to be tried. An approach that enables ordinary people to do the work of heroes seems worth a go.

Patrick McIlheran is a Journal Sentinel editorial columnist. His e-mail address is pmcilheran@journalsentinel.com
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From the July 13, 2007 editions of the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel
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Press Release

Winston-Salem Police Department
“New Hope Initiative”

The Winston-Salem Police Department, in conjunction with community partners, has implemented a new initiative to address “open-air drug markets” and the crimes associated with those markets. The partnership has been working to identify strategic locations where street drug dealing is prevalent. The goal of this initiative is to stop the “open-air drug markets” and reduce crime associated with street level drug sales, as well as develop partnerships with the community and citizens most affected by these crimes.

The “New Hope Initiative” is designed to arrest chronic offenders, offer alternatives to non-chronic offenders, and to coordinate the resources available to the non-chronic offenders through the partnerships.

The area selected for this initiative was determined by crime statistics and arrest data from July 2003 thru June 2004. This data defined the area as Fourteenth Street north to Twenty-fifth Street and Liberty Street east to Dunleith Avenue. An extensive undercover narcotics operation has been ongoing since July 2004 and is continuing. The focus of this operation has been on narcotic sellers, buyers, and the individuals who openly facilitate these crimes.

Thus far, this initiative has been successful due to overwhelming community involvement and support. Community partners include Center for Community Safety at WSSU, NAACP, City of Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Sheriff’s Office, Housing Authority of Winston-Salem, Northwest Piedmont Council of Governments, Urban League, Partnership for a Drug-Free NC (formerly Step One), Forsyth County District Attorney's Office, North Carolina Department of Community Corrections, United States Attorney's Office, Cleveland Avenue Residents Council, New Hope Baptist Church, New Jerusalem Baptist Church and other local churches in the Cleveland Avenue Community.

On March 29, 2005 a notification for qualified offenders was held at the Winston-Salem Public Safety Center. The community partners met with these offenders and demanded that their drug related activity cease. The partners then provided them with legitimate alternatives to sustain themselves and their families.

The partnership recognizes that this is the first step in eliminating “open-air drug markets” in Winston-Salem and is committed to doing what it takes to make it happen.

Questions regarding this initiative should be directed to Captain David Clayton @ 728-3911.
CLOSING THE DRUG MARKET FOR GOOD

By: authors

Last week, OUR CITY shut down the neighborhood drug market in [target neighborhood], thus becoming the most recent in a growing list of cities to use an unusual approach to permanently eliminating these markets. We were skeptical of the approach ourselves when we first heard about it. But our peers in other jurisdictions, who we have questioned closely, are profoundly enthusiastic; the approach has been endorsed by groups as disparate as the US Department of Justice and the National Urban League; it won a 2007 Harvard University Innovations in Government award. The impact so far here has been everything we could have hoped for. We are convinced that this is an important step for OUR CITY.

Public drug markets – street-corner dealing, drug houses, and the like – are a disaster for the poor, minority communities in which they are invariably located. We need to face the difficult fact that the heaviest law enforcement does not solve this problem. Decades into the “war on drugs,” such markets thrive, and drugs are cheaper and stronger. In OUR CITY, law enforcement makes constant drug arrests, without affecting markets such as that in [target neighborhood] at all. We also need to face that relentless drug enforcement, intended to protect the community, instead alienates many. Today in the United States, one in three African-American men will go to prison: a prescription for disaster in their communities of origin. Young people with felony records often find legitimate employment impossible and the street the only real option. Forced to choose between condemning their own and condemning law enforcement, communities often condemn law enforcement.

The result has been what we now see to be a terribly destructive and unnecessary polarization. Law enforcement and street-level dealers have come to see communities as tolerant of drug dealing, which they are not. Communities have come to see law enforcement as deliberately destructive, which it is not. The real common ground – that we all want the community to be safe, for even offenders to have help turning their lives around, for law enforcement to be minimal, but for effective sanctions to be clear and certain – has been hidden from us all.

The strategy we have begun to use in OUR CITY was first developed three years ago in High Point, North Carolina, a city much like ours. It is designed to close open drug markets for good. First, and most important, law enforcement and community figures talk honestly with each other about the anger, animosity, and thinly-disguised racial conflict that have come to infuse the drug problem. All come to see that legal consequences are important but should be a last resort; that a healthy community sets and enforces its own clear standards about right and wrong; that help is preferable, all else being equal, to incarceration. When that process is far enough along, the families and other “influentials” of non-violent offenders in a particular drug market are identified, and they and the dealers are invited to a meeting with law enforcement, city officials,
community residents and organizations, and service providers. In the meeting, dealers are told that they are out of the drug business; that the community has no tolerance for their behavior; that further drug activity will be met with immediate legal sanction; but that all would like them to succeed and will offer any help they need and will accept. Our colleagues around the country have described electrifying and transformative community events, with dealers’ parents cheering law enforcement, offenders bringing other offenders in for services, and residents issuing calls for the reclamation of their own communities. The drug markets in question have collapsed, with minimal police attention required to address subsequent drug activity. New dealers, or returned old ones, stand out and are easy to address. When enforcement attention has been required, it has met with full community support. Attendant problems – drive-through buyers, prostitutes, gunfire – have been all but eliminated. Whether the individual drug dealers turn their lives around or not, the drug market stays closed and the community benefits. The lasting impact makes it possible to repeat the intervention elsewhere in the jurisdiction: with, in the opinion of law enforcement, steadily increasing credibility on the streets as the authorities and the community demonstrate their capacity to act effectively.

In High Point, successive operations have shut down almost all visible drug activity, with a 20% reduction in serious crime city-wide (and a 10-fold increase in drug seizures, as narcotics officers freed from pointless street enforcement have gone after major traffickers). Similar results have obtained in a number of other cities.

We admit that this sounded too good to be true: but so far, we have seen it in OUR CITY as well. We found only twelve street-level dealers in the entire [target neighborhood]. We arrested and are prosecuting seven; the remaining five were invited, with their families, to a meeting last week. All of them appeared. We showed them surveillance video of their drug sales and told them any further dealing would result in serious consequences (not the revolving door of their previous experience). Their own community and their own families told them how they had damaged the neighborhood; and that if they were arrested for continuing criminality, that that was their own fault. We all told them that we would help them, if they were serious about changing their lives, and [many of them?] signed up for services. All of us – law enforcement, city officials, community members, clergy, family members, even drug dealers – stood together. It was an extraordinary, even a profound, moment.

As we had been told it would, the drug market had vanished the next day. We will make sure it stays this way. If the notified dealers start again, we will arrest and prosecute them. If new ones move in, we will stop them. The community, in its own words, is organized to “support and report.” We will make sure that our promises of assistance are delivered upon. And if this first try is successful, we will continue in other drug markets until OU CITY no longer has this problem.

We recognize that there are elements in this effort that are strange, and even disconcerting. But we are committed to making OUR CITY’s communities safe, and we are acutely aware that more of what has never worked will not suddenly start working. We could have put all of these dealers in jail: but the market would have returned overnight, and we would not now have the community, families, and even drug dealers
standing squarely with law enforcement for a different future. We could have offered all the dealers services, but facing no real consequences, and unaware that their own communities desperately needed them to change, few would have cared. We could, each of us, have continued to act as if this was all somebody else’s fault, but we cannot honestly do that any longer. We know this has worked elsewhere, we are seeing it work in OUR CITY, and we believe that it is a way out of a situation that has become intolerable for all of us.
Police & Community Celebrate Successful Lockwood Crime Fighting Initiative With Cookout

Law enforcement officials from several cities throughout the country including Chicago and Dallas, who were Providence for a conference, joined Tuesday night's celebration of a drug-free community.

Providence Police Colonel Dean M. Esserman and the
men and women of the Providence Police Department joined neighborhood residents for the Lockwood Community Celebration Cookout and Block Party Tuesday, July 8 from 5:15pm - 6:30pm between Prairie Avenue and Lockwood Street.

The cookout was in celebration of the 2nd summer of a drug-free community as result of an innovative program that led to the arrest of dozens of drug dealers and caused a few criminals to change their ways.

The community celebration followed day one of a two-day training program at the Renaissance Hotel sponsored by the U.S. Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance. The conference focused on the Drug Market Intervention Initiative (DMI), the same approach used in Lockwood Plaza to reduce drug trafficking in that neighborhood. The purpose of the two-day training was to provide technical assistance to communities newly participating in the DMI initiative, a strategic, problem-solving approach that targets street dealers, open air drug trafficking and drug-related crime and violence. The initiative acts as a deterrent by leaving offenders with little choice but to modify their behavior by participating in drug rehabilitation, job and educational training, and job placement.

At the conference the Providence Police Command Staff in partnership with Tony Gross, Executive Director of the Institute for the Study & Practice of Nonviolence, discussed how the DMI initiative has improved the quality of life in the Lockwood neighborhood.

Participants in the conference included representatives from the following cities: Baltimore, Chicago, Cooks County, Dallas, High Point, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Nashville, New Haven, Ocala, and Rockford. Also participating in the conference were representatives from the National Urban League, the Urban League of Rhode Island, and Professor David Kennedy from John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Professor Kennedy was a facilitator and was assisted by colleagues from American University and Michigan State University.

Providence Youth Prepare For Their Own "Carnival in the City" as part of Sound Session Festivities
Youth Parade Jumps Off Tonight at 5:30 p.m. at Black Rep

Youth from Black Rep's Education Programs rehearse this afternoon at Burnside Park in preparation for their youth parade for Sound Session this evening.

The parade is part of a three-week educational program called "Carnival in the City," which teaches participants ages 10-14 the art of mask-and-costume making. The parade kicks off at 5:30 p.m. today, July 10, at Black Rep, 276 Westminster Street, and will end at Burnside Park in Kennedy Plaza.

The public is welcome to jump on the parade route, which...
Dealer invited to community anti-drug meeting arrested the next day

Just one day after 16 drug dealers were told by Seattle police to go straight or go to prison, one was arrested for an alleged drug crime Friday night in a section of the Central Area police are trying to clean up.

By Keith Ervin
Seattle Times staff reporter

Just one day after 16 drug dealers were told by Seattle police to go straight or go to prison, one was arrested for an alleged drug crime Friday night in a section of the Central Area that police are trying to clean up.

The accused dealer had participated in a Thursday night "intervention" at which police, prosecutors, family members, friends and neighbors told the dealers they would no longer tolerate their open-air drug sales.

But Friday the dealer was back on the street and was arrested, along with another suspect, on suspicion of a felony drug offense about 8:40 p.m. at 25th Avenue East and East Cherry Street, police spokesman Mark Jamieson said.

"By no means should this be seen as a setback," Jamieson said Saturday. "We came into this project fully understanding that several individuals would be arrested or would opt out or would not follow through."

Jamieson said he didn't know the details of the allegations.

Interim Police Chief John Diaz reported the arrest following a meeting Saturday in Shoreline to discuss drug policy with U.S. Rep. Jay Inslee, D-Bainbridge Island; and about two dozen state and local officials.

Borrowing a tactic pioneered in High Point, N.C., Diaz gave 16 drug dealers — male and female — an ultimatum: They could come to a Thursday meeting at Langston Hughes Performing Arts Center, where they would get support to turn their lives around, or they would be arrested and prosecuted for felony drug charges.

The 16 who attended the meeting were offered drug treatment, education, job training and housing assistance — but only if they stopped selling drugs along the 23rd Avenue East corridor between Jackson and Madison streets.

One accused drug dealer missed the meeting because he was arrested in a separate case. The only other no-show now faces arrest for allegedly dealing in the Central Area.

The promise of arrest and prosecution was backed up by video clips, drug buys and other evidence collected during a yearlong investigation. "These are rock-solid cases. We wanted to make sure they understood," Diaz said.

Although several big cities recently adopted the Drug Market Intervention initiative introduced in North Carolina, Kerlikowske said it's still unclear how well it will work in larger urban settings.
Sept. 10, 2009

A Community Intervention

Drug Market Initiative

Dan Satterberg, along with Seattle City Attorney Tom Carr, Interim Seattle Police Chief John Diaz, the U.S. Attorney's Office, and scores of community leaders and concerned Central District residents, confronted more than a dozen known Central District drug dealers and presented them an ultimatum: "stop selling drugs or go to prison."

This intervention program, known as the "Drug Market Initiative" or "DMI," is based on a model developed and implemented by criminologist David Kennedy and police in High Point, North Carolina in 2004. The effort was undertaken to combat open air drug markets and to reclaim neighborhoods. Kennedy's model is being replicated in cities throughout the country.

Seattle's DMI intervention was an invitation-only event, where small-time street-level drug dealers were confronted with photos, video clips, and binders full of evidence that had already been collected against them. The dealers were promised that they would not be arrested or prosecuted if they stopped selling drugs and took advantage of the job training, educational opportunities, housing and other social services that would be offered to them. The dealers were also promised that if they continued to sell drugs, the photos, video clips, and binders full of evidence would be used against them, they would be charged with drug crimes, and they would go to prison.

For the neighborhood, it was a chance to reclaim their community. For the drug dealers, it was a chance to avoid prison and reclaim their lives. As Dan Satterberg told the group, "For whatever reason you started selling drugs, now you get a chance to rework your life, and we will help you. You get to decide how your life turns out, with redemption, or with prison."

Central District neighbors report that the DMI program has had a positive impact on the neighborhood. While six of the 16 dealers have been re-arrested since August 6th, organizers see that as a good sign that their illegal conduct is no longer tolerated by the residents of the community.

Return to the News

Updated: Nov. 12, 2009
"Trying to do it in a large city the size of Seattle is a challenge, but I applaud John [Diaz] and others who have taken it on," Kerlikowske said.

Kerlikowske, who was hired by President Obama as director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy — a post better known as drug czar — met with Diaz, Inslee and other officials Saturday in the first of eight regional meetings to discuss drug policy.

Inslee said more attention needs to be paid to the abuse of prescription drugs, which he said accounts for 31,000 annual emergency-room visits. He also promoted his proposed Safe Drug Disposal Act 2009, which would allow unused prescription drugs, including opiods, to be collected so they aren't acquired by addicts or flushed down toilets, resulting in pollution.

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The information in this article, originally published August 9, 2009, was corrected August 12, 2009. An accused drug dealer was arrested Friday night at 25th Avenue East and East Cherry Street. An article Sunday on a Seattle police initiative to shut down outdoor drug dealing in the Central Area incorrectly reported the address as 25th Avenue South and South Cherry Street. The article also made a reference to 23rd Avenue South; it should have read 23rd Avenue East.

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Comments (127)

Even if all sixteen dealers have a group epiphany and move on, sixteen new dealers will replace them tomorrow. As long as there is the demand there... Posted on August 9, 2009 at 7:17 AM by victimization.

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Article suggests that idioms don't get the message, but still worth doing. No word on what the other 15 are going to do or have agreed to do... Posted on August 9, 2009 at 8:06 AM by SouthWest.

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Blue eyed you got it right we should "line them up" but not for a job! Posted on August 9, 2009 at 1:09 AM by mld. Jump to comment

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Residents Confront Local Drug Dealers Over Community Impact

November 13, 2009

Residents in Peoria, Ill., recently got the chance to confront alleged drug dealers about how they are negatively impacting the community, the Peoria Journal Star reported Nov. 4.

As part of the Drug Market Intervention program, police and prosecutors reviewed crime statistics to identify which parts of the city are a hotbed for drug activity and violence. Police then tracked alleged local drug dealers for months and arrested more than two dozen ahead of a special community meeting.

Offenders with extensive criminal backgrounds were charged with felonies, but a handful of offenders who didn’t have long records were required to go to the special meeting to hear from neighborhood residents, in the hope that the feedback or shaming would prevent them from continuing down the path of crime.

The offenders who participated in the meetings were told their cases were on hold and were allowed to walk away without being charged as long as they don’t get in trouble over the next three years.

The Drug Market Interventions concept was first used in North Carolina and has been replicated in other states across the country over the last five years.

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Gauging drug sweep success will take time - Peoria, IL - pjstar.com

Gauging drug sweep success will take time
29 alleged offenders off city streets, but commitment, funds needed to keep it going

By KAREN MCDONALD (kmcdonald@pjstar.com)
OF THE JOURNAL STAR
Posted Nov 09, 2009 @ 08:35 PM
Last update Nov 09, 2009 @ 08:45 PM

PEORIA — It cost the Peoria Police Department roughly between $30,000 and $35,000 to sweep South Peoria streets of 29 alleged drug dealers during the Drug Market Intervention program, an effort to clean up neighborhoods and reduce crime.

As a short-term measure of success, six of them - all nonviolent, nonrepeat offenders - accepted the offer for a second chance, and 23 are in jail. In the long run, officials say success is dependent upon commitment to charge by both the individuals and community and money to continue the program.

"The targets individuals have been given the opportunity and the tools to succeed, now it will be up to them to carry through," Chief Steve Settinggaard said in an e-mail.

"The community has been the beneficiary of having nearly 30 drug dealers taken off their streets, either by arrest or by intervention. Now it will be important that they take this opportunity and draw a line in the sand and refuse to let other dealers move in and continue to peddle drugs in their community."

Publicly launched last week, Peoria's Drug Market intervention is aimed at eliminating the open-air drug markets that bring violence and neighborhood blight. Undercover operations conducted by the Police Department in the past three months identified more than two dozen alleged marijuana, heroin and crack dealers: 23 were arrested and faced felony prosecution.

Six were offered a deal: stay out of trouble, keep a clean record from now on and charges will not be filed against them. They were faced last week by more than 100 members of the community, shown the evidence against
them and offered a choice.

"All six suspects that were invited actually showed up, and they had family and friends with them for support and to help hold them accountable," Settlesgaard said. "I think that some of them were trying to play the tough guy role and act cool and disinterested, but I believe they were listening. I don't know that all six will succeed, but they all heard the message and they have all agreed to participate."

State's Attorney Kevin Lyons said the effort has been labor intensive. He also sent an assistant to three training sessions in different states to learn about the program, which began in North Carolina about five years ago.

Police, already strapped by budget constraints, hope to obtain grant money to make future missions more feasible. The program involvement began before budget woes surfaced, but Settlesgaard said he still would have committed to it, given successes elsewhere.

"The undercover field work by narcotics officers was extensive. To be fair though, it is not time away from narcotics work. It is more of a shifting of emphasis to doing an increased amount of narcotics work in a small target area," Settlesgaard said, adding money for the operation came from the department's overtime budget.

Peoria County Sheriff Mike McCoy said the cost to his department was minimal. The focus largely was in the city.

"The review of the success of the program is going to be important. If these six people are productive and keep their agreements, then it's a huge success. If they don't, then it's time to re-evaluate," McCoy said. "But Peoria City and Peoria County are not going to stop our drug arrests and wait for the success of this program. Our investigations are going to continue."

Karen McDonald can be reached at 686-3285 or kmcdonald@pjstar.com.

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Drug Dealer Intervention

Reported by: Gail Lerman - WJBC/WWIZ TV
Wednesday, Nov 4, 2009 6:09:21 am CST

PEORIA - Fighting drugs in Peoria neighborhoods is getting confrontational. A new, unconventional initiative is taking drug dealers off the street, and putting them face to face with members of the community. It’s called the Drug Market Intervention (DMI) program. It’s already proven successful in 11 other cities across the country.

During the last few months, police honed in on target areas. They identified 29 drug dealers. 23 of them were arrested and face prosecution. The remaining 6 - the non-violent offenders - have been offered the opportunity to participate in the DMI program. They’ll avoid prosecution by showing up to the intervention. They’re asked to speak with neighborhood leaders and residents about their activity and its affect on the community. They also have to agree to change their ways. Otherwise, the State’s Attorney’s Office will prosecute them.