

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED  
RESOLUTIONSSENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
52—EXPRESSING THE  
SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT REDUCING  
CRIME IN PUBLIC HOUSING SHOULD BE  
A PRIORITY, AND THAT THE SUCCESSFUL  
PUBLIC HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION  
PROGRAM SHOULD BE FULLY FUNDED

Mr. CORZINE (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. REED, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DODD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BAYH, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. CLELAND, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 52

Whereas while various public housing developments suffer from serious crime problems, many have made significant progress in reducing crime through initiatives funded by the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP);

Whereas PHDEP was first established in 1988 under former President George Bush and the former Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Jack Kemp, and has enjoyed strong bipartisan support since its inception;

Whereas PHDEP funds a wide variety of anticrime initiatives, that include—

- (1) the employment of security personnel and investigators;
- (2) the reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies for additional security;
- (3) drug education and prevention, intervention, and treatment programs;
- (4) voluntary resident patrols; and
- (5) physical improvements designed to enhance security, including fences and cameras;

Whereas PHDEP has successfully enabled housing authorities to work cooperatively with residents, local officials, police departments, community groups, Boys and Girls Clubs, drug counseling centers, and other community-based organizations to develop locally-supported anticrime initiatives;

Whereas the Internet web site of the Department of Housing and Urban Development has stated that the program's "success is rooted in the fact that the people respond better and become more involved in something they have helped to build";

Whereas in addition to providing direct funding for anticrime initiatives, PHDEP has helped housing authorities leverage funding from other sources that might otherwise be unavailable, such as funding from local banks, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and private foundations;

Whereas a portion of funding allocated to the PHDEP is also used to reduce crime in privately-owned, publicly assisted housing, and assisted housing on Indian reservations, which also can suffer from serious crime problems;

Whereas the Internet web site of the Department of Housing and Urban Development has pointed out that "in several of the Nation's largest public housing authorities—largest in terms of unit size—the rate of crime has fallen since the mid-1990's, even though the crime rate in the respective surrounding communities increased. And we

know that crime levels in many housing authorities are dropping, in both absolute and percentage terms. These are merely the successes that we can measure. There are many more that are simply immeasurable.";

Whereas Congress has recognized the success of the PHDEP by increasing program funding from \$8,200,000 in fiscal year 1989 to \$310,000,000 in fiscal year 2001;

Whereas evicting residents who engage in unlawful activity can help reduce crime, but much of the crime in public housing is perpetrated by nonresidents, and evictions must be supplemented by the more comprehensive anticrime approach supported by the PHDEP;

Whereas public housing authorities could use operating subsidies to fund some anticrime initiatives under applicable law, but those subsidies are based on a formula that does not account for PHDEP eligible activities and are inadequate to fund most of the anticrime initiatives supported by the program, and PHDEP has the added advantage of requiring public housing authorities to develop and implement anticrime plans with the support and participation of residents and local communities, which has proved critical in ensuring the effectiveness of such plans;

Whereas while, as with any program of its size, there have been reports of isolated problems, PHDEP generally has been well run and free of the widespread abuses that have plagued other housing programs in the past, in part because of the broad participation of residents and local communities, and because the program has required housing authorities to provide comprehensive plans before receiving funds, and complete reports on their progress;

Whereas during the process leading to his confirmation, the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Mel Martinez, stated in a written response to a question posed by Senator Jon S. Corzine that, "HUD's Public Housing Drug Elimination Program, PHDEP, supports a wide variety of efforts by public and Indian housing authorities to reduce or eliminate drug-related crime in public housing developments. Based on this core purpose, I certainly support the program.";

Whereas PHDEP is critical not only to millions of public and assisted housing residents, most of whom are hard working, law abiding citizens, but also to surrounding communities, residents of which also suffer if neighboring housing developments are plagued with high rates of crime; and

Whereas continued funding of PHDEP would demonstrate that the Nation is serious about maintaining its commitment to reducing the problem of crime in public housing; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

- (1) reducing crime in public housing should be a priority; and
- (2) the successful Public Housing Drug Elimination Program should be fully funded.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
53—ENCOURAGING THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF STRATEGIES TO REDUCE HUNGER  
AND POVERTY, AND TO PROMOTE FREE  
MARKET ECONOMIES AND DEMOCRATIC  
INSTITUTIONS, IN SUB-SAHARAN  
AFRICA

Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 53

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This concurrent resolution may be cited as the "Hunger to Harvest: Decade of Support for Sub-Saharan Africa Resolution".

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Despite some progress in recent years, sub-Saharan Africa enters the new millennium with many of the world's poorest countries and is the one region of the world where hunger is both pervasive and increasing.

(2) Thirty-three of the world's 41 poorest debtor countries are in sub-Saharan Africa and an estimated 291,000,000 people, nearly one-half of sub-Saharan Africa's total population, currently live in extreme poverty on less than \$1 a day.

(3) One in three people in sub-Saharan Africa is chronically undernourished, double the number of three decades ago. One child out of seven dies before the age of five, and one-half of these deaths are due to malnutrition.

(4) Sub-Saharan Africa is the region in the world most affected by infectious disease, accounting for one-half of the deaths worldwide from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, and several other diseases.

(5) Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 70 percent of adults, and 80 percent of children, living with the HIV virus, and 75 percent of the people worldwide who have died of AIDS lived in Africa.

(6) The HIV/AIDS pandemic has erased many of the development gains of the past generation in sub-Saharan Africa and now threatens to undermine economic and social progress for the next generation, with life expectancy in parts of sub-Saharan Africa having already decreased by 10-20 years as a result of AIDS.

(7) Despite these immense challenges, the number of sub-Saharan African countries that are moving toward open economies and more accountable governments has increased, and these countries are beginning to achieve local solutions to their common problems.

(8) To make lasting improvements in the lives of their people, sub-Saharan Africa governments need support as they act to solve conflicts, make critical investments in human capacity and infrastructure, combat corruption, reform their economies, stimulate trade and equitable economic growth, and build democracy.

(9) Despite sub-Saharan Africa's enormous development challenges, United States companies hold approximately \$12,800,000,000 in investments in sub-Saharan Africa, greater than United States investments in either the Middle East or Eastern Europe, and total United States trade with sub-Saharan Africa currently exceeds that with all of the independent states of the former Soviet Union, including the Russian Federation. This economic relationship could be put at risk unless additional public and private resources are provided to combat poverty and promote equitable economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

(10) Bread for the World Institute calculates that the goal of reducing world hunger by one-half by 2015 is achievable through an increase of \$4,000,000,000 in annual funding from all donors for poverty-focused development. If the United States were to shoulder one-fourth of this aid burden—approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year—the cost to each United States citizen would be one penny per day.