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VICE-CHAIRPERSON
CAROL KOENIG

VICE-CHAIRPERSON PRO-TEM
ROBIN NAEYAERT

LAW & COURTS COMMITTEE
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MARK POLSDOFER
VICTOR CELENTINO
BRYAN CRENSHAW
RYAN SEBOLT
CHRIS TRUBAC
RANDY SCHAFER

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
P.O. Box 319, Mason, Michigan 48854 Telephone (517) 676-7200 Fax (517) 676-7264

THE LAW & COURTS COMMITTEE WILL MEET ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2020 AT 6:00 P.M. THE MEETING WILL BE HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM A OF THE HUMAN SERVICES BUILDING, 5303 S. CEDAR, LANSING.

Agenda

Call to Order

Approval of the [October 1, 2020](#) Minutes

Additions to the Agenda

Limited Public Comment

1. [Advance Peace](#) – Presentation by DeVone Boggan, Founder and Chief Executive Officer
2. [Sheriff's Office](#) – Resolution to Authorize the Renewal of a Contract with the Michigan Department of Corrections to Rent up to [50 Beds](#) to the Michigan Department of Corrections
3. [Circuit Court – Family Division](#)
 - a. Resolution to Accept the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program for the Ingham County [Family Recovery Court](#)
 - b. Resolution to Authorize a Three-Year Contract with Various [Residential Placements](#)
 - c. Resolution to Authorize Funds to Purchase a New [Transport Vehicle](#) for the Ingham County Family Center
 - d. Resolution to Authorize the Purchase of a New Secure [Transport Vehicle](#) for the Juvenile Division
4. [Prosecuting Attorney](#)
 - a. Resolution to Authorize the Ingham County Prosecutor's Office to Obtain Additional [LEAP Subscriptions](#) and Fund Initial Added Cost to Ingham County Innovation and Technology Department
 - b. Resolution to Authorize an Agreement between the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and the Ingham County Prosecutor's Office under the 2021 [Stop Violence Against Women Grant](#)
5. [Public Defenders Office](#)
 - a. Resolution to Approve an Agreement with the [City of East Lansing](#) for its Local Share Contribution under the County's Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC) 2020-2021 Compliance Plan
 - b. Resolution to Approve an Agreement with the [City of Lansing](#) for its Local Share Contribution under the County's Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC) 2020-2021 Compliance Plan

6. Animal Control – Resolution to Approve the Purchase of [Software/Hardware](#) for Ingham County Animal Control and Shelter
7. Law & Courts Committee
 - a. Resolution to Authorize Positions, Contracts and Other Expenses to Increase [Treatment Programming](#) for 2021 as Authorized by the Justice Millage
 - b. New Requests for [Justice Millage Funding](#) (*Discussion*)
 - c. Resolution Designating October as “[Youth Justice Action Month](#)” in Ingham County

Announcements

Public Comment

Adjournment

**PLEASE TURN OFF CELL PHONES OR OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES
OR SET TO MUTE OR VIBRATE TO AVOID DISRUPTION DURING THE MEETING**

The County of Ingham will provide necessary reasonable auxiliary aids and services, such as interpreters for the hearing impaired and audio tapes of printed materials being considered at the meeting for the visually impaired, for individuals with disabilities at the meeting upon five (5) working days notice to the County of Ingham. Individuals with disabilities requiring auxiliary aids or services should contact the County of Ingham in writing or by calling the following: Ingham County Board of Commissioners, P.O. Box 319, Mason, MI 48854 Phone: (517) 676-7200. A quorum of the Board of Commissioners may be in attendance at this meeting. Meeting information is also available on line at www.ingham.org.

LAW & COURTS COMMITTEE

October 1, 2020

Draft Minutes

Members Present: Slaughter, Celentino (left at 6:11 p.m.), Crenshaw, Polsdofer, Schafer, Sebolt, Trubac.

Members Absent: None.

Others Present: Sheriff Scott Wriggelsworth, Undersheriff Andrew Bouck, Chief Deputy Jason Ferguson, Gregg Todd, Teri Morton, Terri Thornberry, Tom Shanley, Sidney Bishop, Russel Church, Helen Walker, Lindsey Leech, Keith Ivkovich, Lisa Bonney, Robert Hotchkiss, Alex Brace, Andrea Calabrese, Henry Pittner, and Michael Tanis.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Slaughter at 6:00 p.m. virtually via Zoom in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order 2020-154 regarding the Open Meetings Act.

Approval of the September 10, 2020 Minutes

MOVED BY COMM. CRENSHAW, SUPPORTED BY COMM. SCHAFFER, TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER 10, 2020 LAW & COURTS COMMITTEE MEETING.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Additions to the Agenda

Late –

7. Public Defenders Office – Resolution to Authorize a Grant Between the State of Michigan, Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC), Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) and Ingham County to Provide Funding to Assist the County in Complying with the Compliance Plan and Cost Analysis Approved by MIDC and Resolution #17-445 and Creating Three New Grant Funded Positions

Limited Public Comment

Sheriff Scott Wriggelsworth, Ingham County Sheriff, stated that at the October 14, 2020 meeting of the Finance Committee, the Controller's Office would recommend what to do with \$3.1 million of additional revenue sharing for the County. He further stated that in preparing for the FY2021 budget, \$3.2 million was used as a conservative revenue sharing projection.

Sheriff Wriggelsworth stated that the County had recently found out that they would be receiving the entire \$6.3 million in revenue sharing from the State of Michigan. He further stated that the Controller's Office's recommendations for next week's meeting of the Finance Committee did not replace the one Law Enforcement County Patrol Deputy eliminated from the FY2021 budget.

Sheriff Wriggelsworth stated that per usual during the budget process, the Ingham County Sheriff's Office gave concessions when others did not. He further stated that yet again, the Ingham County Sheriff's Office took the biggest budget hit.

Sheriff Wriggelsworth stated that three of the four eliminated positions in the FY2021 budget were Ingham County Sheriff's Office positions. He further stated that there had been discussions at a previous meeting of the Law & Courts Committee that if the State of Michigan came through with the additional revenue sharing, and after the employee concessions hole had been filled, the Law Enforcement County Patrol Deputy would be next on the list to be saved.

Sheriff Wriggelsworth stated that it appeared as though either that it had been ignored or something had changed. He further stated that the Ingham County Sheriff's Office had lost more positions in the last thirteen years than any other County agency.

Sheriff Wriggelsworth stated that the Ingham County Sheriff's Office's 24/7 operations was the County lifeline when other departments needed assistance. He further stated that eliminating this position would mean that the Ingham County Sheriff's Office would be closer to not being able to be a 24/7 operation.

Sheriff Wriggelsworth stated that \$79,388 of the \$3.1 million surplus was all he was asking to fill the proposed five percent reduction to an understaffed County Road Patrol in the Law Enforcement Division. He further stated that members of the Law & Courts Committee might not care about the loss of the position, and there might be members who welcomed it, but it was his job as Ingham County Sheriff to protect the community.

MOVED BY COMM. SCHAFER, SUPPORTED BY COMM. CELENTINO, TO APPROVE A CONSENT AGENDA CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

2. Sheriff's Office – Resolution to Authorize a Contract with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services for Transport Services of Specific Juveniles by Sheriff's Deputies
3. Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management – Resolution to Accept the Michigan State Police FY2018 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant to Update the Tri-County Hazard Mitigation Plan
4. Friend of the Court – Resolution to Authorize a Contract with Child and Family Charities for the Access and Visitation Grant Program
5. 9-1-1 Dispatch Center – Resolution to Authorize a Staff Services Manager/Night Shift at the 9-1-1 Center

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

THE MOTION TO APPROVE THE ITEMS ON THE CONSENT AGENDA CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

6. Law & Courts Committee – Resolution Authorizing 2021 Agreements for Juvenile Justice Community Agencies

MOVED BY COMM. CRENSHAW, SUPPORTED BY COMM. SCHAFFER, TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION.

Commissioner Crenshaw stated that as normal, the Board of Commissioners received applications and they exceeded the amount budgeted. He further stated that during this time of COVID-19, he thought the juveniles in the community needed the services that these providers had proposed.

MOVED BY COMM. CRENSHAW, SUPPORTED BY COMM. POLSDOFER, TO FUND THE PROPOSED PROGRAMS AT THE FULL AMOUNT REQUESTED AND TO AMEND THE RESOLUTION TO ADD THE FOLLOWING CLAUSE:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Law & Courts Committee recommends to the Finance Committee and the full Board of Commissioners the additional \$24, 571 to fund these grant requests be allocated from the Juvenile Justice Millage to cover the additional funding for the grant applications in addition to the \$125,000 which was allocated in Resolution #20-316,

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Please note that later in the meeting, the Law & Courts Committee unanimously voted to approve the resolution as amended.

THE MOTION TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION, AS AMENDED, CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

7. Public Defenders Office – Resolution to Authorize a Grant Between the State of Michigan, Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC), Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) and Ingham County to Provide Funding to Assist the County in Complying with the Compliance Plan and Cost Analysis Approved by MIDC and Resolution #17-445 and Creating Three New Grant Funded Positions

MOVED BY COMM. CRENSHAW, SUPPORTED BY COMM. CELENTINO, TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION.

Commissioner Schaffer asked how the local share was determined.

Teri Morton, Deputy Controller, stated that it was determined based on a formula of the caseloads. She further stated that it took into consideration that Ingham County had the 30th Circuit Court and the 55th District Court, while the City of East Lansing only had the 54B District Court and the City of Lansing only had the 54A District Court.

Ms. Morton stated that the study was done by the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC) before the whole plan was put into place. She further stated the formula was set and would increase by inflation each year.

Commissioner Schafer asked if this was all grant money used.

Ms. Morton stated that it was grant money except for the local share.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Commissioner Sebolt stated that the Commissioners had voted on the amendment to Agenda Item No. 6, but not on the amended resolution.

MOVED BY COMM. SEBOLT, SUPPORTED BY COMM. SCHAFFER, TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION, AS AMENDED, AUTHORIZING 2021 AGREEMENTS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMUNITY AGENCIES.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Commissioner Celentino left at 6:11 p.m.

1. Building Authority – Justice Complex Update (*Presentation*)

Tom Shanley, Kramer Management Group Project Director, and Henry Pittner, BKV Group Partner & Design Lead, presented the Justice Complex Update to the Law & Courts Committee.

Commissioner Crenshaw asked if there would be secured parking for the Sheriff's Office and Court staff.

Mr. Pittner stated yes.

Commissioner Crenshaw asked if there would be a staff entrance for the Court.

Mr. Pittner stated yes. He further stated that there would be a ramp for people with disabilities and stairs.

Commissioner Crenshaw stated that he appreciated that because staff was currently out in the open and if there was an angry individual, it could be a situation that the County did not want to have.

Mr. Shanley and Mr. Pittner continued to present the Justice Complex Update to the Law & Courts Committee.

Chairperson Slaughter stated that then-Judge Thomas P. Boyd, 55th District Court, had expressed concern about public access to Capital Area Transportation Authority (CATA). He asked if that concern had been thought about.

Mr. Pittner stated that after that meeting, he had a meeting with CATA to develop ideas of where public access would be.

Mr. Shanley and Mr. Pittner continued to present the Justice Complex Update to the Law & Courts Committee.

Commissioner Polsdofer asked where the electric vehicle charging stations would be.

Mr. Pittner stated that multiple public stations would be near the entrance of the Justice Complex.

Commissioner Polsdofer asked if it would be set up to where additional stations could be added in the future.

Mr. Pittner stated that there would be conduits to accommodate additional stations in the future.

Mr. Shanley and Mr. Pittner continued to present the Justice Complex Update to the Law & Courts Committee.

Commissioner Schafer asked where the Emergency Operations would be located.

Mr. Pittner stated that the operations would be located on the second floor of the Sheriff's Office. He further stated that because it was a second piece, they did not need to be in the basement and preferred not to be.

Commissioner Schafer asked if the operations was secure if a weather event disrupted the County.

Mr. Pittner stated that with their agreements with other agencies, the operations would be moved in the case of imminent dangerous weather. He further stated that due to their budget constraints, that was another reason for their location.

Mr. Pittner stated that it would not be Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-rated.

Commissioner Schafer asked Ms. Morton what would happen to the Emergency Operations in the event of a severe storm.

Discussion.

Sheriff Wriggelsworth stated that it depended on the type of event. He further stated that if Mason experienced a tornado, and the Emergency Operations was in the basement, the Sheriff's Office would move the operations to another location.

Mr. Shanley and Mr. Pittner continued to present the Justice Complex Update to the Law & Courts Committee.

Commissioner Schafer stated that he had documentation from 1987 where a discussion occurred between the Board of Commissioners about a Justice Complex and the need for a new Jail. He further stated that he looked forward to the proposed Justice Complex and what was being done.

Chairperson Slaughter thanked Mr. Shanley and Mr. Pittner for their detailed presentation to the Law & Courts Committee.

Announcements

Commissioner Sebolt stated that in his earlier public comment, Sheriff Wriggelsworth had referred to the State of Michigan revenue sharing as additional money, and at least once referred to it as a surplus. He further stated that he wanted to remind people that was not the way to think about this money.

Commissioner Sebolt stated that the Board of Commissioners put together a conservative budget because of an expected large cut to revenue sharing. He further stated that compared to the FY2020 budget, the County's revenue was flat, and considering inflation, it was a decrease.

Commissioner Sebolt stated that in addition, Governor Whitmer's budget recommendation at the start of 2020 included an additional two and a half percent increase in county funding. He further stated that it was not that he did not think that the Sheriff's request had merit, but it belonged in a larger context of the complete budget.

Commissioner Sebolt stated that the current projections for the State of Michigan were not good. He further stated that the County's budget was being upheld by the funds employees received from Unemployment Benefits earlier in the year, which had run out.

Commissioner Sebolt stated that the County was looking for the FY2022 budget to be worse and could be in a situation to prepare for a fifty percent cut in revenue sharing. He further stated that it was not additional or surplus money, and the Board of Commissioners had to look at the finances of the County as a whole.

Public Comment

Alex Brace, Small Talk Children's Assessment Center, stated that he wanted to thank the Law & Courts Committee for approving their submission. He further stated that the Small Talk Children's Assessment Center was looking to expand their programming to provide services for children who had problematic sexual behaviors to help decrease involvement in the criminal justice system.

Sidney Bishop, Child & Family Teen Court, stated that he wanted to thank the Law & Courts Committee for approving their submission. He further stated that this would give them the ability to continue to service young people in the community.

Andrea Calabrese, Child & Family Nexus, stated that she wanted to thank the Law & Courts Committee for approving their submission. She further stated that it was currently a difficult time for their youth so this was appreciated.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 6:54 p.m.

**OCTOBER 15, 2020 LAW & COURTS AGENDA
STAFF REVIEW SUMMARY**

RESOLUTION ACTION ITEMS:

The Deputy Controller recommends approval of the following resolutions:

2. *Sheriff's Office* – *Resolution to Authorize the Renewal of a Contract with the Michigan Department of Corrections to Rent Up to 50 Beds to the Michigan Department of Corrections*

This resolution will authorize the renewal of an agreement with the Michigan Department of Corrections to rent up to 50 jail beds as needed, at a cost of \$35.00 per day per bed, effective October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021. Estimated revenue is \$319,325, and is anticipated in the 2021 budget. This revenue projection is based on an average daily rental rate of 25 beds.

- 3a. *Circuit Court Family Division* – *Resolution for Acceptance of the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program for the Ingham County Family Recovery Court*

This resolution will authorize the acceptance of a grant award from the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program to the Ingham County Circuit Court's Family Recovery Court (FRC) for \$121,000.00 for the period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021. This includes continued funding of a three-quarter time FRC Coordinator and a Special Part-Time FRC Program Assistant position.

The following subcontracts are also funded by the grant:

- Mid-Michigan Recovery Services (MMRS) for up to \$9,000.00
- House Arrest Services (HAS) for up to \$7,679.75

See memo for details.

- 3b. *Circuit Court Family Division* – *Resolution to Authorize to a Three-Year Contract with Various Residential Placements*

This resolution will authorize agreements with the attached list of residential treatment facilities for the care and treatment services of Court adjudicated youth not to exceed the per diems listed for the time period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2023 (three years). The agreements will be with Abraxas Academy, Abraxas 1, Boys Town, Highfields, Ottawa County-Lighthouse, Sequel/Mingus, Sequel/Mountain Home, Sequel/Normative, Sequel/Woodward and Wolverine, and the per diem rates vary from \$175 to \$592. The facilities are used after the Court has heard testimony and made findings that result in an order of placement to an appropriate treatment facility. Entering into three-year contracts allows the County to better forecast residential costs for the coming budget years. Costs for these placements are included in the 2021 budget.

See memo for details.

- 3c. *Circuit Court Family Division* – *Resolution Authorizing the Purchase of a New Vehicle for Use at the Ingham County Family Center*

This resolution will authorize the purchase of a new 2020 Ford Transit XLT Passenger Wagon Caravan at a cost not to exceed \$35,000 utilizing the State of Michigan's MiDEAL Extended Purchasing Program. The Ingham County Family Center has a fleet of vans used to transport students to and from the Ingham Academy and Pride

evening reporting program. All vehicles are in a lease agreement with Highfields, Inc. This resolution will authorize the replacement of a 2011 Dodge Grand Caravan that has over 160,000 miles. This particular vehicle has been pulled out of rotation due to chronic mechanical issues.

At the end of 2019, the reserve fund for van replacement had accumulated approximately \$120,000. These funds are accumulated as the County is able to receive 50% reimbursement from the State's Child Care Fund for mileage accrued by transporting juveniles to and from programs when the program is part of the juvenile's treatment plan.

See memo for details.

3d. Circuit Court Family Division – Resolution Authorizing the Purchase of a New Secure Transport Vehicle for the Juvenile Division

This resolution will authorize the purchase of a new 2020 Dodge Caravan and protective screen at a cost not to exceed \$28,000 utilizing the State of Michigan's MiDEAL Extended Purchasing Program. The Circuit Court Juvenile Division uses two vans for securely transporting youth. The primary vehicle is a 2013 Dodge Grand Caravan with over 127,000 miles. The secondary vehicle is a 2007 Dodge Grand Caravan with over 110,000 miles. The latter of the two vehicles is in need of significant mechanical repairs. This resolution will authorize the replacement of the primary secure transport vehicle with a new 2020 Dodge Grand Caravan. The current primary vehicle will replace the 2007 Dodge Grand Caravan and become the secondary vehicle. This will ensure the Juvenile Division has two secure transport vehicles in good working condition.

At the end of 2019, the reserve fund for van replacement had accumulated approximately \$120,000. These funds are accumulated as the County is able to receive 50% reimbursement from the State's Child Care Fund for mileage accrued by transporting juveniles to and from programs when the program is part of the juvenile's treatment plan.

See memo for details.

4a. Prosecuting Attorney's Office – Resolution Authorizing the Ingham County Prosecutor's Office to Obtain Additional LEAP Subscriptions and Fund Initial Added Cost to Ingham County Innovation and Technology Department

This resolution will authorize an increase of \$7,000 to the Innovation and Technology Department's contract with Imagesoft for the purposes of adding multiple law enforcement agencies to the Law Enforcement Agency Portal (LEAP). The Ingham County Prosecutor's Office (ICPO) receives requests for criminal charges from local law enforcement agencies on a daily basis, primarily through submission of paper packets called warrant requests. However, the Ingham County Sheriff's Office and the Michigan State University Police Department both submit warrant requests electronically through LEAP. The LEAP portal is a cloud-based website that allows police departments to scan, upload, and submit warrant packets to ICPO electronically. LEAP is a product of Imagesoft and is now offering multiple additional LEAP subscriptions to the portal. Given the substantial benefits to both ICPO and local police agencies, ICPO is offering to pay the initial increased contract cost in order to add several more agencies to the portal.

Funding for this increase will be transferred from Ingham County Prosecutor's Office contractual services line item to the Innovation and Technology Department's Network Maintenance Fund.

See memo for details.

4b. Prosecuting Attorney's Office – Resolution to Authorize an Agreement between the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and the Ingham County Prosecutor's Office under the 2021 STOP Violence Against Women Grant

This resolution will accept an award from the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Grant program in the amount of \$138,953 for the time period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021. This grant is awarded to county prosecutors to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women. The STOP grant award is for a total of \$138,953. Funding in the amount of \$104,215 will be used for the salary and benefits for a full time assistant prosecuting attorney for 2021 to work solely on domestic violence cases and intimate partner violence. The remaining \$34,738 is an in kind contribution requirement of the Prosecutor's Office that will be achieved by matching salaries and fringes of supervising attorneys for the project.

See memo for details.

5a. Public Defenders Office – Resolution to Approve an Agreement with the City of East Lansing for its Local Share Contribution under the County's Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC) 2020-2021 Compliance Plan

5b. Public Defenders Office – Resolution to Approve an Agreement with the City of Lansing for its Local Share Contribution under the County's Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC) 2020-2021 Compliance Plan

These resolutions will authorize agreements whereby the Cities of East Lansing and Lansing will pay their 2020-2021 local shares of the MIDC grant to Ingham County.

A grant from the State of Michigan was accepted for the approved Compliance Plan by Ingham County for the time period October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, and the budget was approved for an amount of up to \$6,068,854.75, including a local share of \$920,963.44. The local share will be split among Ingham County (\$882,569.44), the City of Lansing (\$21,963), and the City of East Lansing (\$16,431). The local share payments are increased 2.1% over the initial local share calculation, as required by the Michigan Indigent Defense Act.

See memo for details.

6. Animal Control – Resolution to Approve the Purchase of Software/Hardware for Ingham County Animal Control and Shelter

This resolution will approve the purchase of new shelter software from PetPoint, along with associated hardware. The current shelter software (Multi-Ops) is outdated, requires a high level of Information Technology support and no longer meets the needs of the shelter. The current software does not allow for use on devices such as tablets, or remote locations like the Outreach Center or at mobile adoption events or vaccination clinics.

The new software (PetPoint) will correct these issues at an affordable cost. The cost of PetPoint's microchips is roughly half of the cost of our current microchips potentially saving \$8,000 per year. The Ingham County Animal Shelter Fund has agreed to fund the setup and first year's cost, as well as the purchase of new tablets for remote use. The total requested amount is \$11,800.

See memo for details.

7a. Law & Courts Committee – Resolution to Authorize Positions, Contracts and Other Expenses to Increase Treatment Programming for 2021 as Authorized by the Justice Millage

This resolution will approve continuation funding of programs funded by the Justice Millage as follows:

- \$582,505 to Community Mental Health Correctional Assessment and Treatment Services (CATS) for three mental health therapists, one nurse case manager, one full time mental health secretary, and a full time Program Manager.
- \$145,600 to Community Corrections for Community Based Programs including electronic monitoring, substance abuse assessment and psychological evaluation, day reporting, and MRT – Cognitive Behavioral Change.
- \$77,449 to the Ingham County Health Department Pathways to Care Program for a Community Health Worker and 0.25 FTE of a Program Specialist.
- \$113,400 to the Ingham County Sheriff's Office for Jail Programming, including Break Out, trauma centered yoga, restorative justice, parenting education, seeking safety and inmate initiatives.
- \$161,457 to Circuit Court/Pretrial Services for a Pretrial Services Clerk and a Pretrial Services Investigator.

The total of these requests exceeds the 2021 programming allocation of \$1,043,456 by \$36,955. It is recommended that 2019 unspent programming funds be used to fully fund the total requested amount of \$1,080,411.

The allocated funds for programming from the millage are subject to approval and appropriation by the Board of Commissioners each year. Programs created this year will not necessarily be continued in upcoming years.

See memo for details.

7c. Law & Courts Committee – Resolution Declaring October 2020 as Youth Justice Action Month

PRESENTATION/DISCUSSION:

1. Advance Peace – DeVone Boggan, Founder and Chief Executive Officer

7b. Law & Courts Committee – New Funding Requests for Justice Millage Programming

New requests for Justice Millage programming were received by Community Mental Health and Advance Peace. Community Mental Health requested \$29,118 to continue a Peer Recovery Coach position previously funded by the Bureau of Justice Building Bridges Grant. The grant expires in August 2021. The Health Department requested \$58,500 for Phase II of a project contracting with Advance Peace to utilize evidence-based public health approaches to reduce cyclical and interpersonal gun violence.

Direction is being sought from the Law and Courts Committee in regard to funding these requests from the unspent Justice Millage programming funds from 2019. Both of these requests are currently being evaluated by the attorney's office for eligibility for millage funding.

Advance Peace

TRANSFORM LIVES

Building Healthy, Safer and More Just Communities

Twitter: @WeAdvancePeace

Instagram: @advancepeace



Advance Peace is dedicated to ending cyclical and retaliatory gun violence in urban neighborhoods by providing developmental and healing centered resources to those at the center lethal firearm offenses (violent actors and most likely victims, often one and the same).

In urban communities where gun violence is prevalent, **there is a gap** between "anti-violence" programming and those most affected by gun violence: victims, perpetrators, and potential perpetrators. As a result, **gun violence rates persist at unacceptable levels.**

Advance Peace effectively bridges this gap and breaks the cycle of firearm-driven hostilities by altering the trajectory of the lives of those at the center of the crisis.



Evidence Based Practices include:



Street Outreach



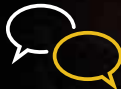
Mentoring



Intensive Case Management



Life Skills Training



Cognitive Behavioral Therapy



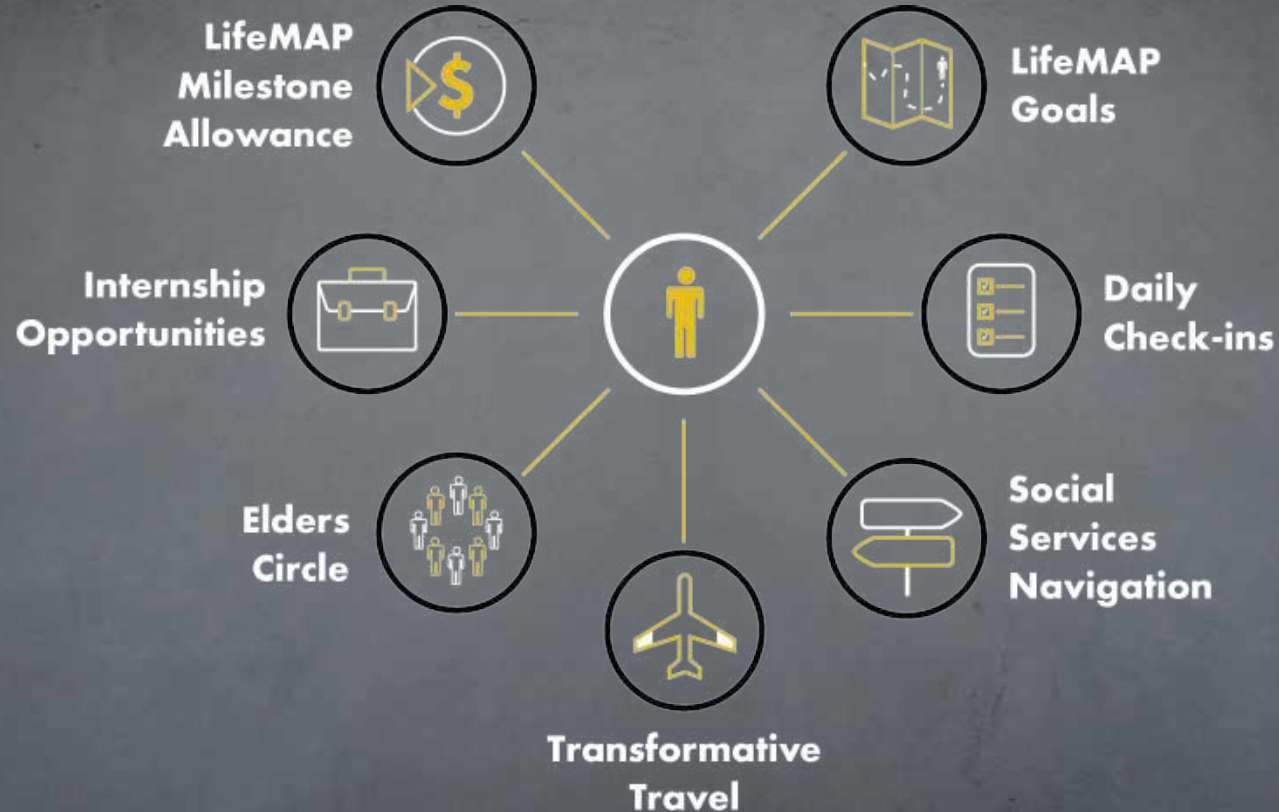
Subsidized Employment



Advance Peace provides the high-touch and personalized 18-month Peacemaker Fellowship®. **This fellowship is grounded in evidence-based practice** and includes the provision of seven intensive daily touch-points between program staff, volunteers, and participating Fellows.

SEVEN DAILY TOUCH-POINTS

www.advancepeace.org



CASE STUDY: RICHMOND, CA

www.advancepeace.org

The Fellowship launched
in June 2010 in Richmond, CA.
Between 2012 and 2019,
we saw a

 **85%**
REDUCTION
in firearm assaults

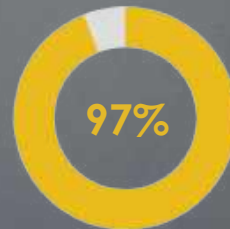
 **65%**
REDUCTION
in related homicides

compared to eight years prior
to the Fellowship launch.

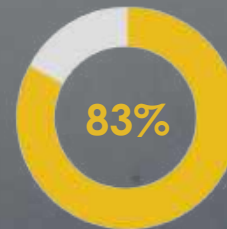
Between 2007, when the Office of Neighborhood Safety
(ONS) was launched, and 2019, the City of Richmond, CA,
experienced a

- **82% reduction** in firearm assaults causing injury or death

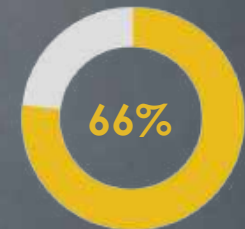
Of the 127 Fellows enrolled over six cohorts:



remain alive



have had no gun-related
injuries or hospitalization
since becoming a Fellow



have had no new
gun charges since
becoming a Fellow

CASE STUDY: Sacramento California

www.advancepeace.org

Advance Peace launched
in Sacramento, CA in 2018.
Between this period and the
end of 2019,
we saw a

 **27%**
REDUCTION

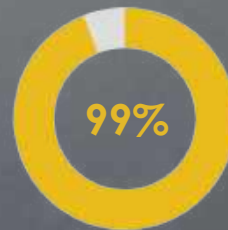
in firearm assaults
causing injury and
death in all AP
Zones

 **21%**
REDUCTION

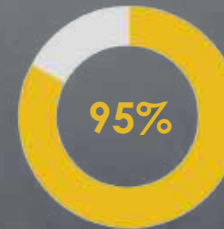
in firearm assaults
causing injury and
death citywide

Between 2018, when the Advance Peace Peacemaker Fellowship® was launched, and the end of 2019, the City of Sacramento, CA, experienced 24 months with no youth homicides, after experiencing their highest youth homicides rate in 2017. **BCR:** For every dollar the city spent on Advance Peace, they received between \$18-\$41 dollars in return.

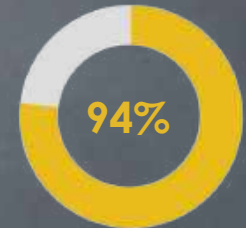
Of the 120 Fellows enrolled over two cohorts:



remain alive



have had no gun-related
injuries or hospitalization
since becoming a Fellow



have had no new
gun charges since
becoming a Fellow

CASE STUDY: Stockton California

www.advancepeace.org

Advance Peace launched
in Stockton, CA in 2018.
Between this period and the
end of 2019,
Stockton experienced a



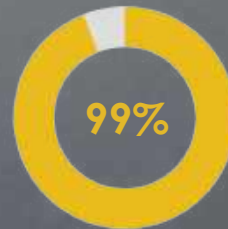
**40%
REDUCTION**

in firearm related
homicides citywide

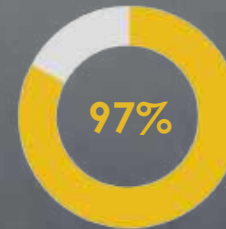
*It is estimated that each
firearm related homicide
cost the City of Stockton
\$2.5M, each nonfatal
shooting \$962K

Between 2018, when the Advance Peace Peacemaker Fellowship® was launched, and the end of 2019, the City of Stockton, CA, experienced 2 consecutive years where there were no more than 35 homicides. In 2019, Stockton experienced 25 firearm related homicides.

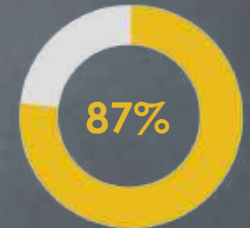
Of the 40 Fellows enrolled over one cohort:



remain alive



have had no gun-related
injuries or hospitalization
since becoming a Fellow



have had no new
gun charges since
becoming a Fellow

WE IDENTIFY, ATTRACT AND ENROLL ONLY THOSE AT THE CENTER OF GUN VIOLENCE INTO OUR PEACEMAKER FELLOWSHIP® PORTFOLIO

WE ARE SOLELY FOCUSED ON OUR MISSION – Reduce cyclical & Retaliatory gun violence

WE IDENTIFY, HIRE, TRAIN, DEVELOP, AND RETAIN THOSE WITH CLOSE PROXIMITY TO VIOLENT ACTORS

WE BELIEVE THAT THOSE CLOSEST TO THE PROBLEM ARE CLOSEST TO THE SOLUTIONS

WE DELIVER PERSISTENT FOCUSED ENGAGEMENT AND PROTECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH OUR PRIMARY CONSTITUENTS

WE DON'T VAUE INTERMITTENT ENGAGEMENT WITH OUR CONSTITENTS, NOR DO THEY

WE DELIVER ATTRACTIVE RESPONSIVE AND CREDIBLE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SERVICES, SUPPORTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

EACH OF OUR CONSTITUENTS IS UNIQUE AND THEREFORE THEY RECEIVE A PERSONALIZED OPPORTUNITY PLATFORM

WE DELIVER COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO SUSTAIN REDUCTIONS IN GUN VIOLENCE

OUR INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEADERS ARE FROM THE IMPACTED COMMUNITY AND THEY REMAIN THERE

BY 2030 ADVANCE PEACE WILL

REDUCE BY 50%

FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDES IN 20 OF THE MOST VIOLENT CITIES IN AMERICA

Each year 11,000 people are murdered with a firearm and 70,000 suffer from nonfatal firearm injuries. More than half of all firearm deaths occur in urban neighborhoods.

REDUCE BY \$1.1B

THE ANNUAL COST ASSOCIATED WITH FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDES

Each firearm related homicide cost cities/counties between \$1M-\$10M.

Advance Peace costs a city \$1.2M over 2-years (40-50 Fellows). If AP helps a city prevent one homicide over two years, the Fellowship pays for itself.

DISMANTLE

URBAN WAR ZONES

We help communities most impacted by gun violence develop, heal and sustain the emotional intelligence to thrive in peace. We help build healthier, safer and more just communities.

WE UNDERSTAND THE NATURE OF GUN VIOLENCE:

Our approach is rooted in the reality that a small percentage of a city's population drives a significant portion of that city's firearm assaults.

WE SAVE LIVES: Since launching the Fellowship in Richmond, CA, in 2010, today 94% of our Fellows remain alive and 79% have had no new gun charges since becoming a Fellow (Sacramento & Stockton CA_2018).

WE FILL A CRITICAL GAP: Most gun crimes remain unsolved, leaving open the door to future violence. We reach those that law enforcement can't, bringing critical resources to a high-need, high-risk population.

WE BUILD TRUST: We treat our Fellows like they are our own children. The relationship is the intervention and the

intervention is the relationship. Our long-term, persistent, holistic delivery fosters trust.

WE FOCUS: Other approaches address broad violence prevention and gang violence. We focus only on the people at the core of gun hostilities.

WE ARE COST-EFFECTIVE: Our annual program costs \$30K per Fellow vs \$698K - \$1.2M+ in government costs if that Fellow were shot and/or killed.

WE ARE INDEPENDENT AND NIMBLE: As a nonprofit, we have the flexibility to iterate and innovate in a sector that is in dire need of new approaches.

WE ENSURE QUALITY AND CONSISTENCY: By directly working with implementers of the program, we ensure the integrity of the approach.

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Economic Impacts of Gun Violence

The psychological, social, and financial burdens gun violence places on individuals and society are well-researched. This project explores a different perspective on gun violence: its impact on community-level economic health, about which [comparatively little](#) is known.

This series of publications shares research based on newly available business establishment and credit score data, along with gunshot and sociodemographic data by census tract and gun homicide data in six cities. While the specific economic effects of gun violence differ by city, the results demonstrate that gun violence is detrimental to neighborhood economic health.

“Surges” occur when gun violence increases sharply and suddenly. In the neighborhoods where gun violence surges take place, they significantly reduce the growth of new retail and service businesses, leading fewer local jobs to be available for neighborhood residents and fewer local establishments available for residents to shop at. And, housing values appreciate more slowly.

Across five cities, gun violence surges [slowed](#) neighborhood [home](#)

As part of this project, researchers spoke to residents, business owners and civic organizations in these cities. Interviews confirmed their experience matched what the data showed. Business owners in these

In Washington, DC, [every 10 fewer incidents](#) of gunfire in a census tract are [significantly](#) related to

- one new business opening
- creation of 20 more jobs in new businesses
- \$1.3 million more in sales at new businesses
- one less business closure

Learn more: “[Is Gun Violence Stunting Business Growth?](#)”

value appreciation by ~4 percent. Also decreasing? Average credit score and homeownership rates.

Learn more: "[Gun Violence Affects the Economic Health of Communities](#)"

neighborhoods were forced to take on the cost of enhanced security measures, while suffering because local residents don't feel comfortable shopping after dark. Residents shared the perception that gun violence hurts their housing prices, driving existing community members to relocate and prospective new residents to avoid moving to affected neighborhoods.

Among other things, the project's research has led to the recommendation of increasing public-private community partnerships in gun violence reduction. These partnerships can lead to cycles wherein business development promotes economic well-being, creates jobs, and reduces gun violence, which in turn drives additional business growth.



What we know about gun violence in the United States: Who's affected?



What we know about gun violence in the United States: What are the economic impacts?



The Effect of Gun Violence on Local Economies



Gun Violence Affects the Economic Health of Communities

Yasemin Irvin-Erickson, Mathew Lynch, Annie Gurvis, Edward Mohr, and Bing Bai

June 2017

Despite broad interest in estimating the economic costs of gun violence borne by victims and the nation, these conversations rarely address the impact of gun violence on the health of local economies. Do surges in gun violence slow business growth and lower home values, homeownership rates, and credit scores in communities? How do increases in gun violence shape local economic health over time? To answer these important questions, we assembled and analyzed newly available business establishment and credit score data, along with gunshot and sociodemographic data by census tract and gun homicide data (when available), for Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Oakland, California; Rochester, New York; San Francisco, California; and Washington, DC.

Our findings demonstrate that sharp and sudden increases (or surges) in gun violence can significantly reduce the growth of new retail and service businesses and slow home value appreciation. Further, higher neighborhood gun violence can be associated with fewer retail and service business establishments and new jobs. Higher gun violence also can be associated with lower home values, credit scores, and homeownership rates.

Surges in gun violence reduce the growth rate of new retail and service businesses. Across Minneapolis, Oakland, San Francisco, and Washington, DC, gun homicide surges in neighborhoods reduced the growth rate of new retail and service establishments by 4 percent. City-specific analyses showed the following:

- In Minneapolis, each additional *gun homicide* in a census tract in a given year was related to 80 fewer jobs the next year.
- In Oakland, each additional *gun homicide* in a census tract in a given year was related to 5 fewer job opportunities in shrinking businesses the next year.

- In Washington, DC, each additional *gun homicide* in a census tract in a given year was related to two fewer retail and service establishments the next year. Every 10 additional *gunshots* in a census tract in a given year were related to one less new business opening, one more business closing, and 20 fewer jobs in new establishments the same year.

Surges in gun violence slow home value appreciation. Across Baton Rouge, Minneapolis, Oakland, Rochester, San Francisco, and Washington, DC, gun violence surges in neighborhoods slowed home value appreciation by approximately 4 percent. The analysis of gun homicides in 2014 and home values, homeownership rates, and credit scores in 2015 demonstrated that one more gun homicide in a census tract was associated with the following outcomes:

- a \$22,000 decrease in average home values in Minneapolis and a \$24,621 decrease in Oakland,
- a 20-point decrease in average credit score in Minneapolis and a 9-point decrease in Oakland, and
- a 3 percent decrease in homeownership rates in Washington, DC, and a 1 percent decrease in Baton Rouge.

Conversations with business owners, homeowners, and city stakeholders in these cities gave context to these findings. Interviewees detailed the significant costs business owners incur because of gun violence—costs they believe are necessary to keep their businesses open. These costs include security strategies such as camera systems, Plexiglas, bulletproof windows, motion sensor lights, bars on doors, and extra security staff. Business owners and residents described the coping mechanisms that they incorporated into their daily lives, such as businesses closing early, business owners and managers keeping the doors locked at night during operating hours, business owners increasing investment in security, residents avoiding shopping during night hours, and employees who work night shifts avoiding public transit. Residents, business owners, and stakeholders shared their perception that gun violence hurts housing prices, drives community members to relocate, and causes people to avoid moving to affected neighborhoods.

These results demonstrate that gun violence reduces new business growth and local job opportunities, slows home value appreciation, and can impact community members in many ways. To escape a vicious cycle where gun violence reduces the economic resilience of communities whose members are already at risk of gun violence, public policy and local efforts should promote a virtuous cycle by simultaneously pursuing efforts to promote business development, strengthen economic resilience of communities, and reduce gun violence. Because these positive effects are self-reinforcing, economic development and gun violence reduction efforts should go hand in hand. This requires homeowners and business owners to recognize their strong incentive to collaborate with local governments and other community members in order to outline the issues that need to be addressed and create policies and practical solutions that are connected to the needs of local communities. Based on our findings, we propose the following recommendations to translate these findings into action:

- Publicize the economic impacts of gun violence and promote success stories showing what communities can gain from reducing gun violence.
 - » **Raise awareness of the risks of increased levels of gun violence for diverse geographies, groups, and businesses.** Local campaigns should delve into the economic issues that plague business development and sustainability in their cities.
 - » **Increase media engagement to address the economic issues of gun violence.** Media sources play a key role in establishing perceptions around crime and violence, and they can buttress gun violence prevention strategies and support stakeholders looking to curtail violence. Efforts should be made to promote media coverage that raises awareness of the impact of gun violence and showcases positive efforts to reduce gun crime and support local economic development. Local governments and businesses should collaborate to develop traditional media and social media strategies.
- Engage businesses as advocates for gun violence reduction strategies.
 - » **Support and develop public-private-community partnerships.** A possible model is Detroit's Project Green Light, which mixes crime-fighting and community policing aimed at improving neighborhood safety, promoting the revitalization and growth of local businesses, and strengthening police efforts to deter, identify, and solve crime.
 - » **Incentivize safety measures.** Implement (or continue) incentives to install additional safety features in establishments (e.g., cameras, property lighting, street lighting).
 - » **Prioritize local resources toward supporting complementary efforts to reduce gun violence and promoting local business and community development.** Efforts should target the local business districts most affected by gun violence, while promoting multi-stakeholder conversations about community solutions to local problems and emphasizing opportunities to implement economic incentive programs to bring in new businesses.
 - » **Implement violence reduction strategies at the local and community levels.** A holistic violence reduction model should include economic stakeholders knowledgeable of the economic impact of gun violence in areas with disproportionate levels of or surges in gun violence. Approaches that focus on education of youth and young adults around gun violence prevention should be aligned with education and training to improve economic prospects.

About the Authors

Yasemin Irvin-Erickson is a senior research associate in the Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center, where she directs projects on economic resilience of women and girls, refugees, and geographies disproportionately affected by violent crimes.

Mathew Lynch is a research associate I in the Justice Policy Center, where his research portfolio includes projects on police technology and innovation, program evaluation and implementation, prisoner reentry, and treatment alternatives/ diversion.

Annie Gurvis is a research assistant in the Justice Policy Center, where her work covers a range of topics, focusing on policing and crime statistics.

Edward Mohr is a research assistant in the Justice Policy Center, where his research focuses on new and unique approaches that organizations are taking to alleviate poverty in urban areas across the country.

Bing Bai is a research associate I in the Urban Institute's Housing Finance Policy Center, where he helps build, manage, and explore data to analyze housing finance trends and related policy issues.

Acknowledgments

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The nonprofit Urban Institute is dedicated to elevating the debate on social and economic policy. For nearly five decades, Urban scholars have conducted research and offered evidence-based solutions that improve lives and strengthen communities across a rapidly urbanizing world. Their objective research helps expand opportunities for all, reduce hardship among the most vulnerable, and strengthen the effectiveness of the public sector.

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The Cost Per Shooting

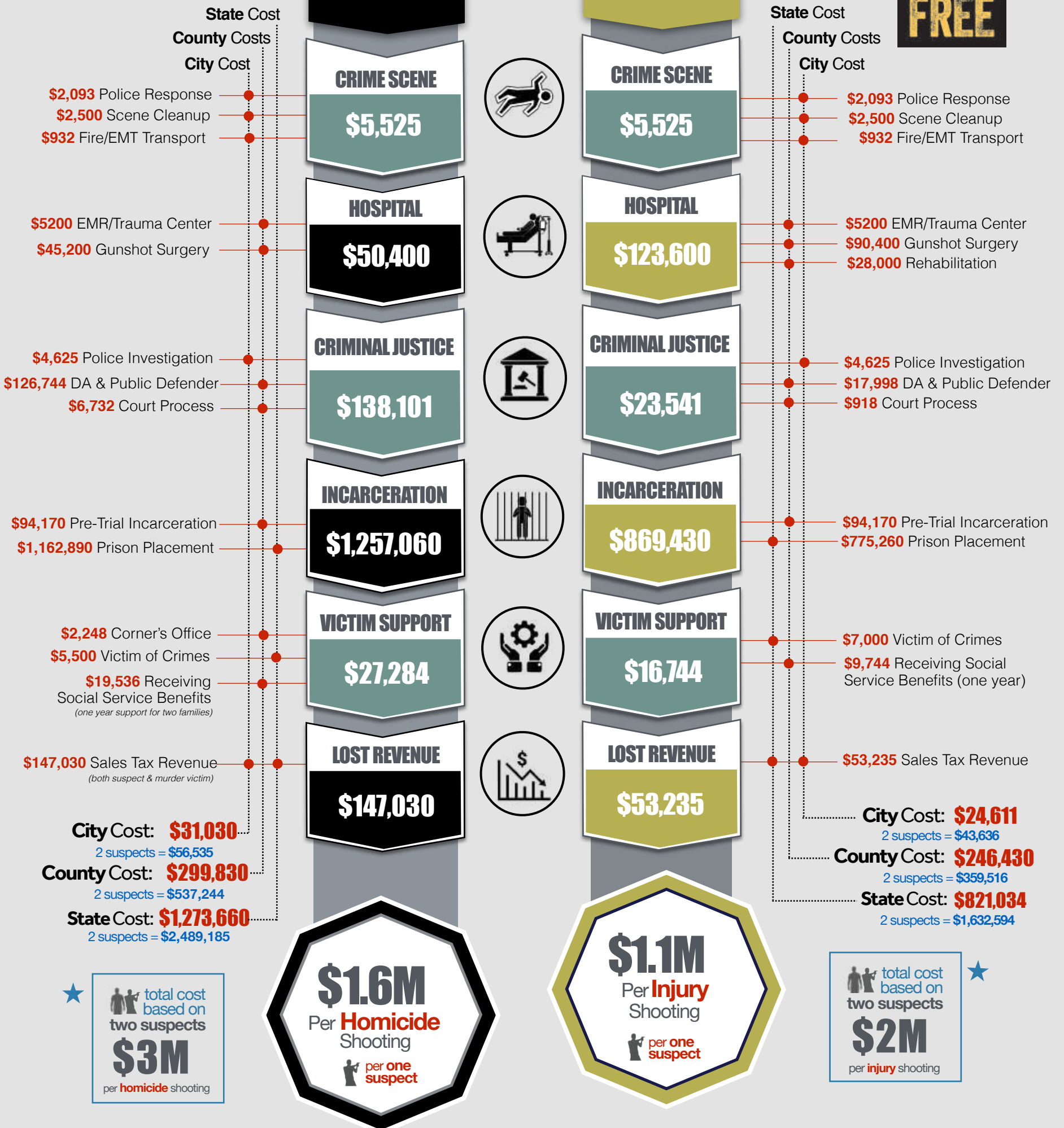
The true governmental cost of gun-violence to the City, County and State.



DETROIT
MICHIGAN

NICJR
National Institute for
Criminal Justice Reform

**LIVE
FREE**





CRIME SCENE	Subject:	Police Response	Fire/EMT Transport	Scene Clean Up
	Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interview with retired Police CaptainWayne County Department of Personal/ Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates January 09, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Detroit Fire Department Website (EMS Responses): (Link)City of Detroit Budget: (Link)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">https://www.bioonedetroitwestmi.comhttp://www.911hazmatcleanup.com/landing-page/?gclid=EAlaQobChMlx5rytMPh4AIVIR6tBh2rngYpEAAYAiAAEgIFLfD_BwE#suicide
	Notes	Each response team to a shooting/homicide scene may consist of the following: Lieutenant & Sergeant (2hr), 3 Detectives (6hrs), 6-8 Patrol responding (2hrs), 2 Patrol locking down scene (4 hrs), 1-2 CSI , 1 Technician	Total Expenditures = \$97,131,134 Fire/EMS call responses = 38,784 Average cost per response = \$2,504	Average cost among competitive vendors to clean up crime scenes involving blood = \$2,500
HOSPITAL	Subject:	ER/ Surgery for Gun-Shot Victim		
	Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interview with Trauma Center employees.National Emergency Room Database:(Record of 30 million emergency department visits in 950 hospitals in the U.S.)Cost of Gun Violence: John Hopkins study of Emergency Room Admissions		
	Notes	Average cost of gun-shot victims treated and release the same day = \$5200 (ER base Cost) Average cost of gun-shot victims requiring surgery and hospital stay = \$95,867 (Surgery Cost) 1/3 of gun-shot victims who required surgery were release to rehabilitation centers where average total medical bill = \$179,000 (ER cost, Surgery & Rehabilitation Cost) <i>Formula for this study:</i> (ER base cost + Surgery Cost + 1/3 Rehabilitation Cost) = \$123,600 per shooting victim requiring surgery. <ul style="list-style-type: none">1/2 of all homicide victims receive surgery before they die, so we use \$45,200 to represent half of all homicide victims.		
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Subject:	Police Investigation	DA & Public Defender	Court Process
	Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interview with retired Police Captain over homicide.Wayne County Department of Personal/ Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates January 09, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Estimates of Time Spent in Capital and Non-Capital Murder Cases (Link)Interview with Public Defenders OfficeWayne County Dept of Personnel/Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Survey of Judicial Salaries (Link)Interview with Court Executive Team member.Wayne County Dept of Personnel/Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates
	Notes	\$28 per hour (base hourly wage) x estimated 125 hours average investigation time= \$3,500 <ul style="list-style-type: none">\$37 per hour (actual cost/hr) x estimated 125 hours (avg. investigation time) = \$4,625	1087 hours to defend & prosecute a murder case x \$106 (DA \$56/hr + PD \$50/hr) = \$115,222 + 10% overhead = \$126,744 . To defend an attempted-murder case requires 1/7 of the time = \$17,998	Combined hourly rates of the following staff: Judge, Bailiff, Court Reporter, Clerk = \$153 per hour . \$153 x 44 hours (murder case) = \$6,732 \$153 x 6 hours (A felony) = \$918
INCARCERATION	Subject:	Pre-Trial Incarceration	State Prison (Attempted Murder)	State Prison (Murder Case)
	Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">VERA Institute of Justice: <i>The Price of Jails: Measuring the Taxpayer Cost of Local Incarceration</i> (LINK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The State House Fiscal Agency (Link)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The State House Fiscal Agency (Link)
	Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Average Daily Cost Per Inmate: \$129 Average 2 year period of pre-trial incarceration in the county upon sentencing and placement into State Prison.\$129/day x 2 years = \$94,170	\$118/day to Incarcerate Adult in State Prison. Attempted murder cases serve an average of 20 years in State Prison, subtracting pre-trial 'time-served' in County Jail. (\$118/day x 18 years) = \$775,260	\$118/day to Incarcerate Adult in State Prison. Average inmate serves 29 years for murder, minus time served. (\$118/day x 27 years = \$1,162,890)
VICTIM SUPPORT	Subject:	Victim of Crimes	Social Service Assistance	Coroner's Office
	Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Office for Victims of Crime Victim (Link)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TANF: Eligibility and Benefit Amounts in State Cash Assistance Programs (Link)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Wayne County Budget (LINK)Wayne County Medical Examiner (LINK)
	Notes	Homicide Victim: \$5000 for burial expenses \$500 for family grief counseling Total = \$5,500 Surviving Victim: \$350/wk loss wages (12 weeks) = \$4200 \$2800 for counseling. (Total = \$7000)	When victim is severely shot, many can't return to work immediately. Since victim may be a major financial contributor to the household, many families may need to apply for social services support. The estimate for this study is for 1 year of Social Service assistance. (\$814/ mo x 12 months) x 2 people = \$19,532	Orange County Medical Examiner annual budget is \$6,744,509. In 2018, their annual workload for autopsy examinations was 3000. This resulted in an average cost of \$2,248 per case.
LOSS REVENUE	Subject:	Loss Tax Revenue (One person going to jail)	Loss Tax Revenue (Murder: Loss Revenue for 2 people)	
	Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2018 Tax-Rates.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2018 Tax-Rates.org	
	Notes	Combined income tax= 6.65% (State 4.25%, City 2.4%). State Sales tax= 6% of purchases . If person earns 30k/year, then total income tax = \$1,995 . If 1/3 of income toward purchases = 6% of \$9,000 per year= \$540/yr Sales Tax (Combined tax = \$2,535) But if person has to serve a <i>20 years</i> sentence for attempted murder, then (\$2,535 x 20 years) = \$50,700 of missed sales tax revenue . If shooting victim doesn't work for one year, then an additional \$2,535 of loss revenue is added. Total Loss Sales Tax Revenue = \$53,235	Combined income tax= 6.65% (State 4.25%, City 2.4%). State Sales tax= 6% of purchases . If person earns 30k/year, then total income tax = \$1,995 . If 1/3 of income goes toward purchases = 6% of \$9,000 per year= \$540/yr Sales Tax (Combined taxes = \$2,535) Average murder sentence is <i>29 years</i> . But if a person has to serve a 29 years sentence and the victims is dead, then (\$2,535 x 29 years x 2 people), for a combined loss revenue of \$147,030 Total Loss Revenue for both suspect & murder victim = \$147,030	

Advance Peace Stockton 2019



Firearm Incidents Causing Injury or Death Prevented

31 Firearm Incidents Prevented

\$30-77.5 M Savings from gun violence interruptions



Gun Violence Reduction Work

6	Neighborhood Change Agents (NCAs)
6,693	Total engagements
5,060	Hours of engagement
569	Service referrals
31	Interrupted imminent gun violence instances
27	Social media conflicts mediated
206	Community conflicts mediated that could have escalated into gun violence
82	Shootings attended to – Advance Peace helped avoid further retaliatory violence

* Cost Estimates from The National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR)

40% reduction in homicides in Stockton since the launch of Advance Peace Stockton (2018)

Advance Peace Fellows 40 Total Fellows

100%
are alive

97%
have no new
firearm injuries

87%
are not a suspect in a
new firearm related
crime



Advance Peace Sacramento **2019**



Gun Violence Reduction Work

7	Neighborhood Change Agents (NCAs)
8,028	Total engagements
12,525	Hours of engagement
659	Service referrals
41	Interrupted imminent gun violence instances
34	Social media conflicts mediated
108	Community conflicts mediated that could have escalated into gun violence
46	Shootings attended to – Advance Peace helped avoid further retaliatory violence

Firearm Incidents Causing Injury or Death Prevented

41 Firearm Incidents Prevented

\$18-41 M Savings from gun violence interruptions



* Cost Estimates from The Public Policy Institute of CA

No juvenile homicides in Sacramento since the launch of Advance Peace Sacramento (2018)

Advance Peace Fellows **53** Junior Fellows **67** Senior Fellows

99%
are alive

95%
have no new
firearm injuries

94%
are not a suspect in a
new firearm related
crime



Produced by the Institute of Urban and Regional Development | UC Berkeley
For more information contact jcorburn@berkeley.edu

The Pandemic Has Hindered Many of the Best Ideas for Reducing Violence

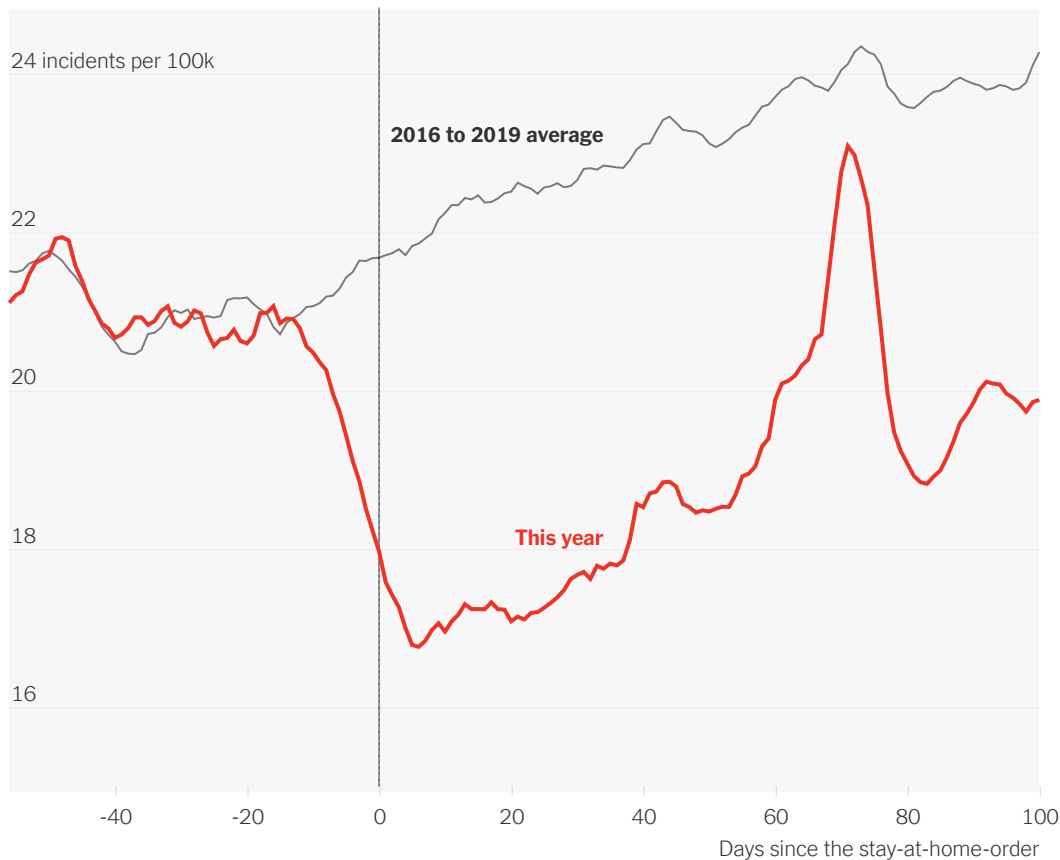
By [Emily Badger](#) and [Quoctrung Bui](#) Oct. 6, 2020

Reported crime of nearly every kind has declined this year amid the pandemic. The exception to that has been stark and puzzling: Shootings and homicides are up in cities around the country, perplexing experts who normally expect these patterns to trend together.

37-City Average

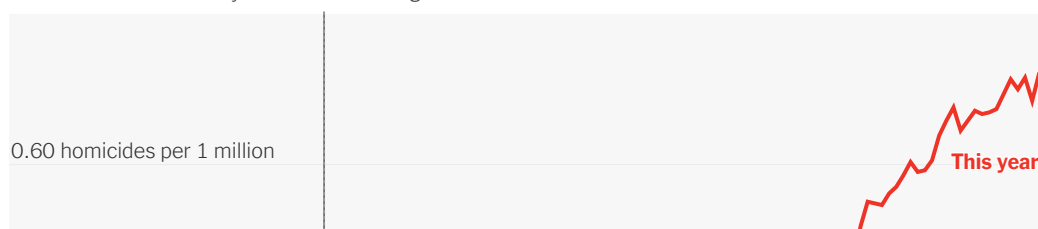
All incidents

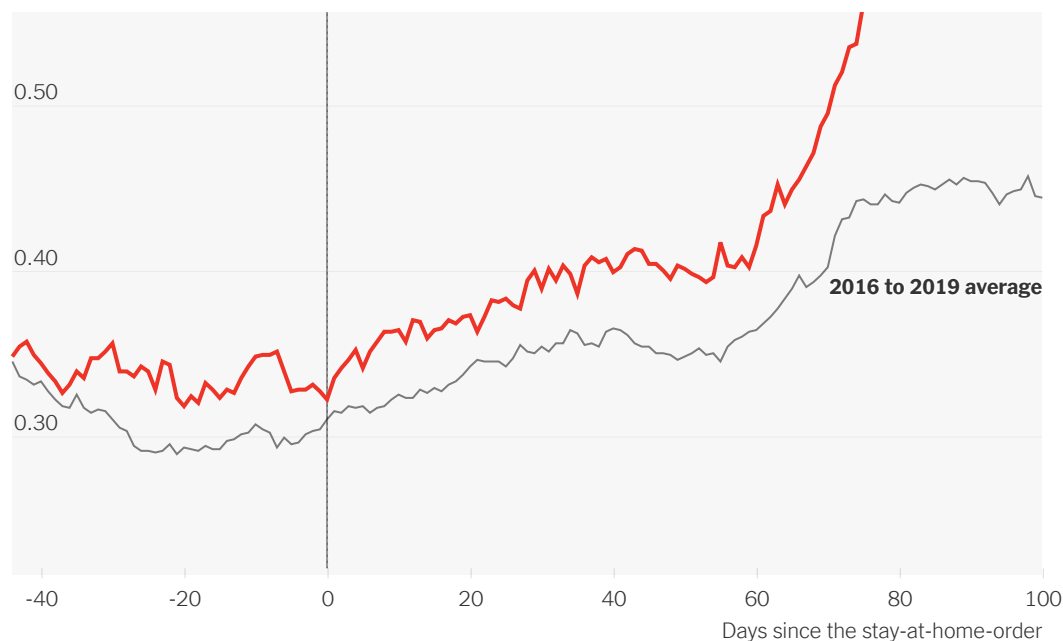
Stay-at-home order begins



Homicides

Stay-at-home order begins





Note: Crime incidents reported by cities are seven-day moving averages. Homicides are four-week moving averages. Source: David Abrams, citycrimestats.com

The president and others have blamed protests and unrest, the changing tactics of police, and even the partisan politics of mayors. But at least part of the puzzle may lie in sources that are harder to see (and politicize): The pandemic has frayed all kinds of institutions and infrastructure that hold communities together, that watch over streets, that mediate conflicts, that simply give young people something to do.

Schools, libraries, recreation centers and public pools have closed. Nonprofits, churches and sports leagues have scaled back. Mentors, social workers and counselors have been hampered by social distancing.

And programs devised to reduce gun violence — and that have proved effective in studies — have been upended by the pandemic. Summer jobs programs were cut this year. Violence intervention workers were barred from hospitals. Group behavioral therapy programs meant to be intimate and in-person have moved, often haltingly, online.

“This work is a pat on the shoulder, a touch on the hand, a handshake,” said Del McFadden, the director of the office of neighborhood safety and engagement for the District of Columbia. “All of those things are different now.”

Mr. McFadden’s office was created after a rise in homicides in Washington in 2015. One yearlong program it runs, called Pathways, provides residents deemed likely to engage in violence with job training, social services and cognitive behavioral therapy that teaches skills for de-escalating conflict.

Groups entering the program used to take a white-water rafting trip on the Potomac. But there's no social distancing in a boat. Mentors would typically take participants shopping for job-interview suits. But that's hard when stores are closed.

Now violence prevention work is masked, in smaller groups, in public parks, or online.

"We're all struggling to figure out where are the evidence-based solutions in this work," said Chasda Martin, the director of programs for an initiative run by the Heartland Alliance called READI Chicago, which combines transitional jobs with behavioral coaching and services for men at risk of involvement in gun violence in Chicago. In early analysis, a team of researchers at the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan and Cornell studying the program has found that it may be reducing the risk that participants become a victim of a shooting or homicide.

Then came the pandemic. The program's partnering employers couldn't quickly shift to online work. So READI Chicago created its own version of unemployment insurance, paying men who kept up with their coaching online. In that virtual world, the program required participants to blur their backgrounds in group sessions, concealing any hint of location or gang affiliation. In some form, Mr. Martin said, the program had to continue.

"We knew that if we had a bunch of guys sitting around, our hypothesis was that those participants were going to lose their safety net, and they'd engage in criminal activity," he said. "This is the highest-risk population. That propensity is still there."

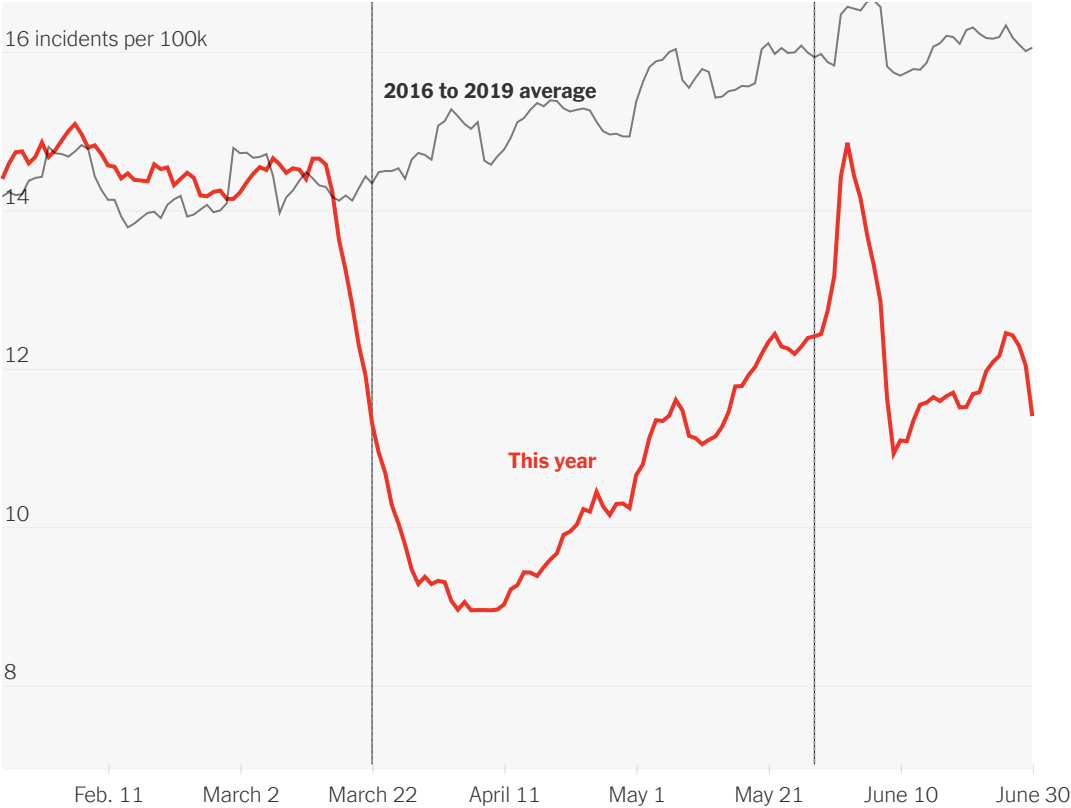
Some version of that fear — students with no school to attend, long summer days with no summer jobs, young people with nowhere to go — may be part of what is happening this year on a wider scale.

New York City

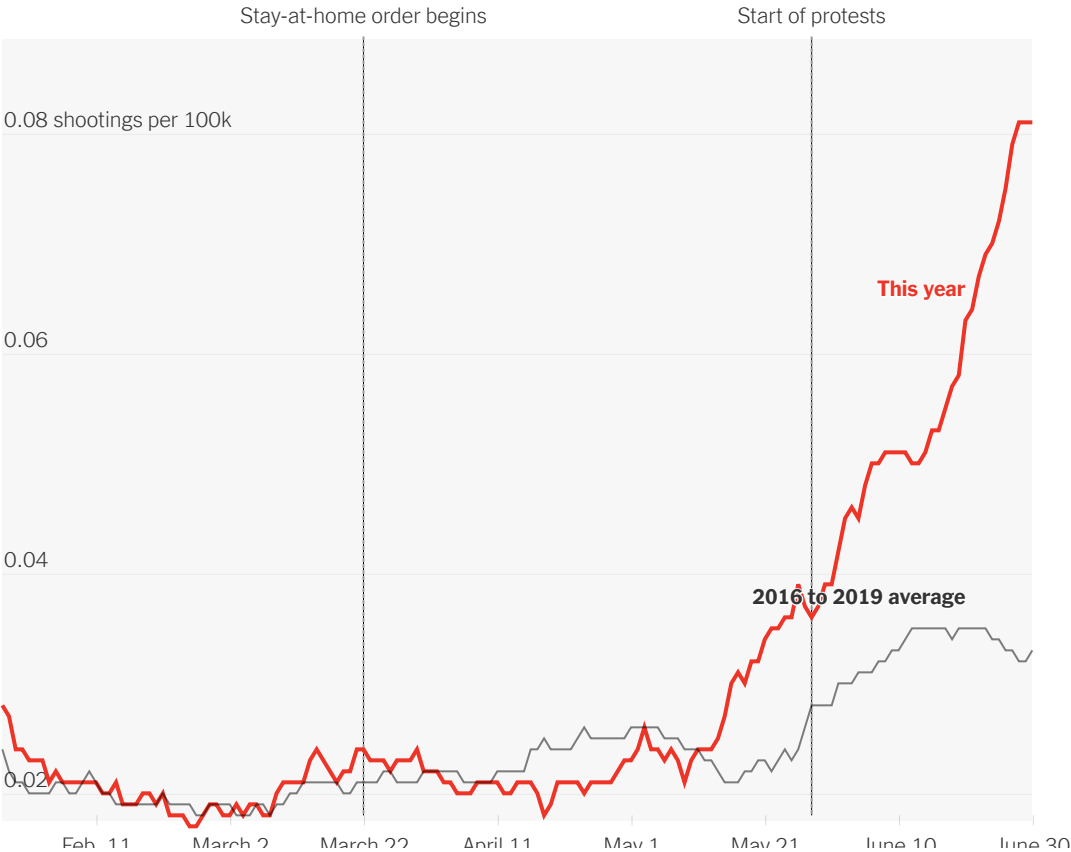
All incidents

Stay-at-home order begins

Start of protests



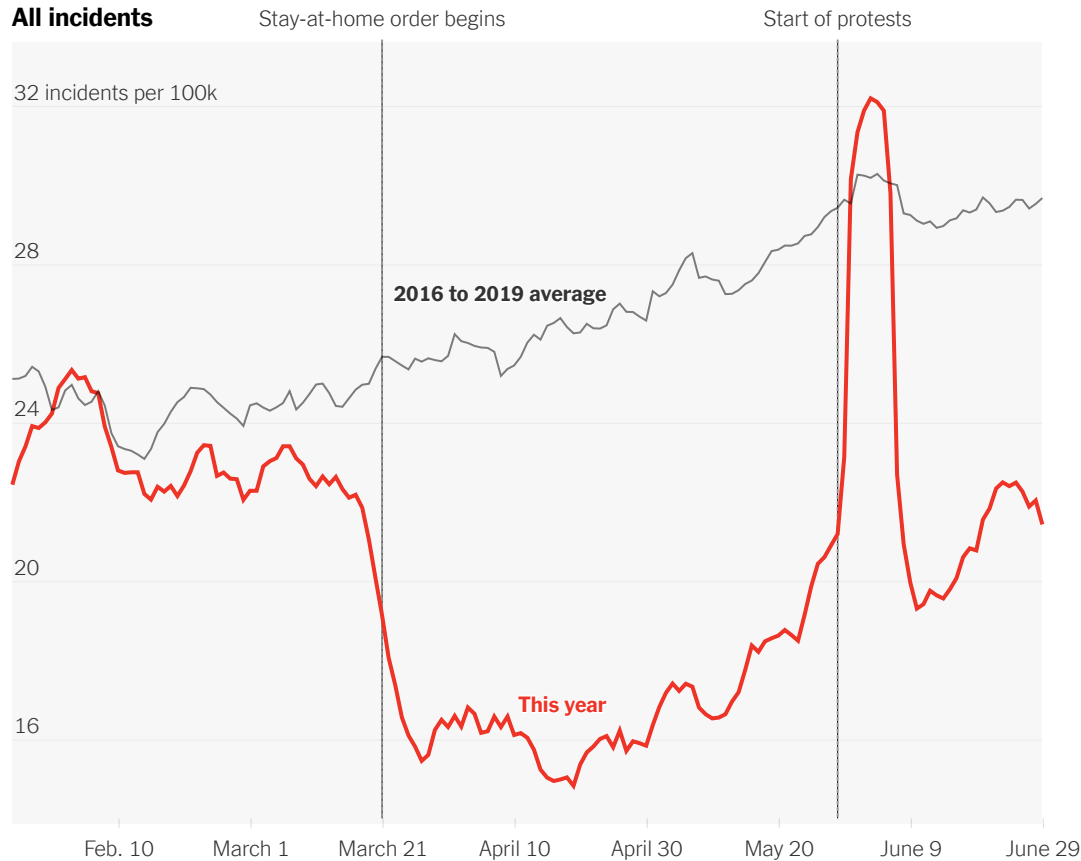
Shootings



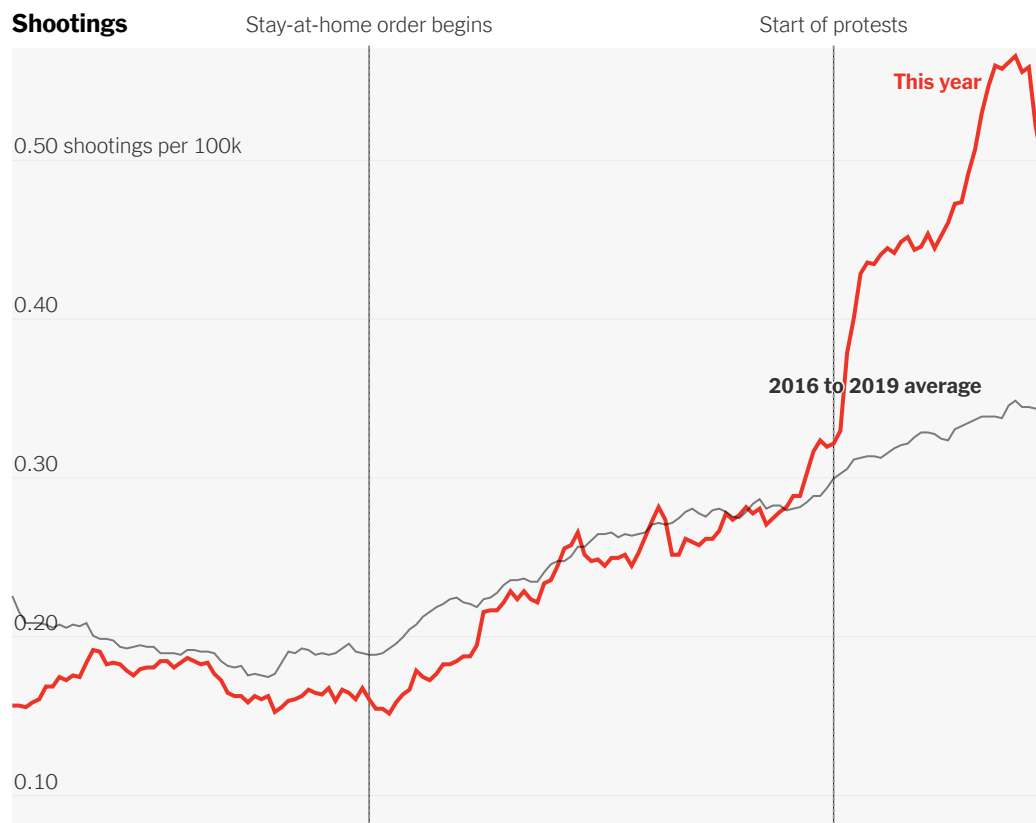
Note: Shootings are four-week moving averages.

Chicago

All incidents



Shootings



Feb. 10 March 1 March 21 April 10 April 30 May 20 June 9 June 29

Without jobs, activities or support, many people have also been stuck at home in neighborhoods with histories of violence and continuing conflicts.

“You couldn’t create a situation that theory would predict to be more volatile,” said John Roman, a senior fellow at NORC at the University of Chicago.

It’s impossible to say how much this dynamic has contributed to violence this year. Crime is hard to explain even in normal times. Some of the trends this year are relatively straightforward: Residential robberies declined with people spending more time at home. Shoplifting declined when businesses closed. Stolen cars increased in some cities as novice delivery drivers started leaving their running cars in the road.

But violence is harder to grapple with. And that is especially true this year because it diverges so drastically from other crime.

“Any theory that’s really going to be convincing has to explain this unusual pattern,” said David Abrams, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania law school who has been tracking crime trends this year.

The behavior of the police has certainly changed. Early in the spring, officers pulled back on their interactions amid social distancing. Later in the spring and summer they faced mass protests — and may have reacted to those protests with slowdowns. But Mr. Abrams said the effect of any policing changes wouldn’t be limited to homicides and shootings.

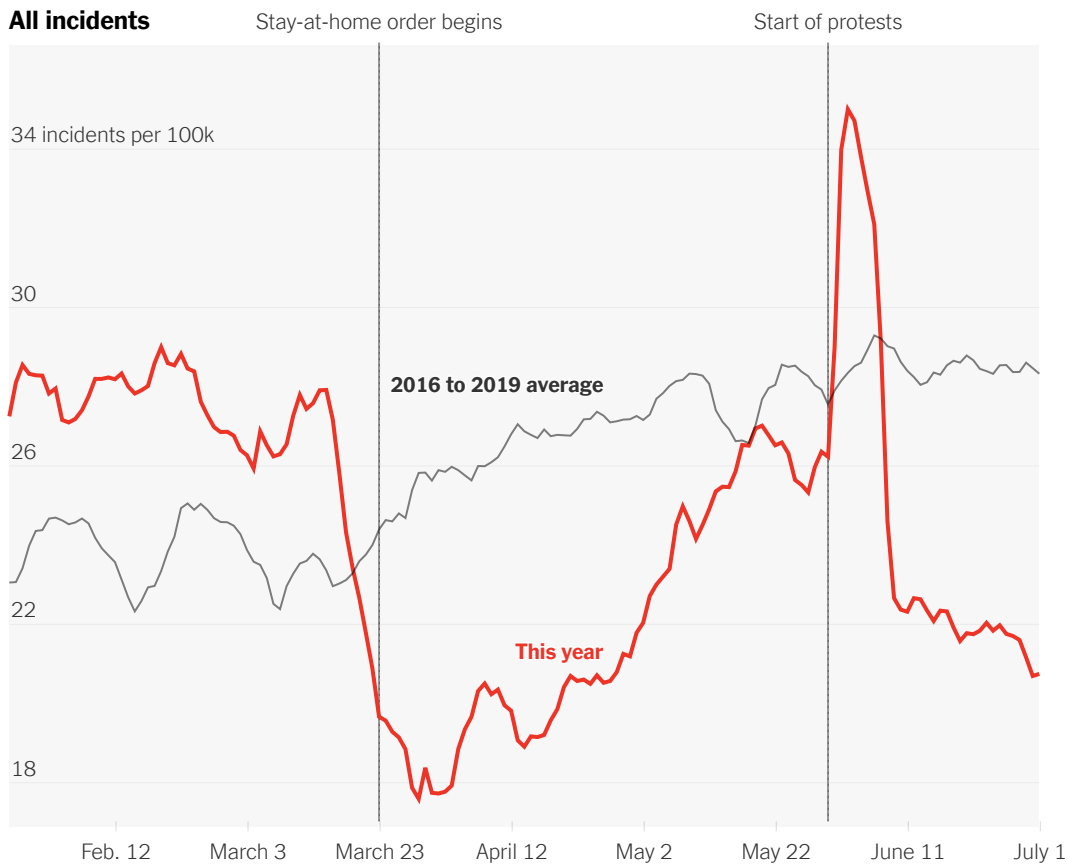
The rise in violence in cities around the country coincided in late May and early June with mass protests after the death of George Floyd in police custody. But that’s not necessarily because of a police pullback, or because the protests themselves led to violence (although looting did create an abrupt spike in nonresidential burglaries), said Richard Rosenfeld, a criminologist at the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

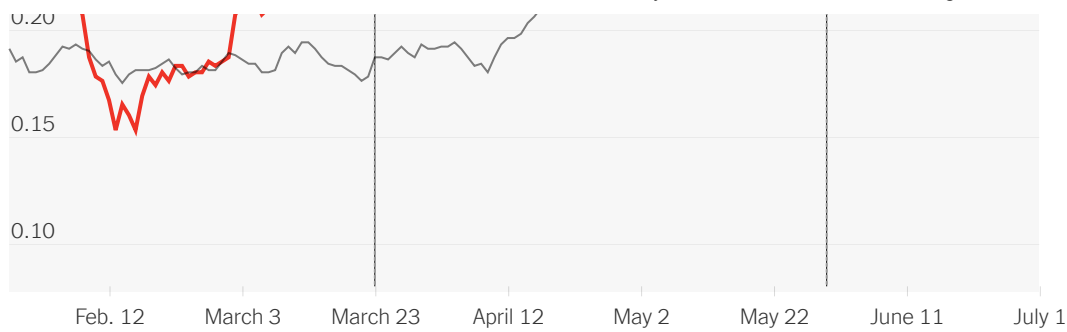
He has looked at a similar rise in violence around the protests against police brutality in 2015. And he suspects that police legitimacy deteriorates in these moments, even in neighborhoods where trust in law enforcement is already low.

“When confidence in the police wanes and drops sufficiently, then one gets a rise in so-called street justice, in people taking matters into their own hands to settle disputes,” Mr. Rosenfeld said. “That contributes to a rise in violence.”

Viewed that way, the police themselves are another institution that’s fraying, at a time when alternative mediators and authority figures are especially absent.

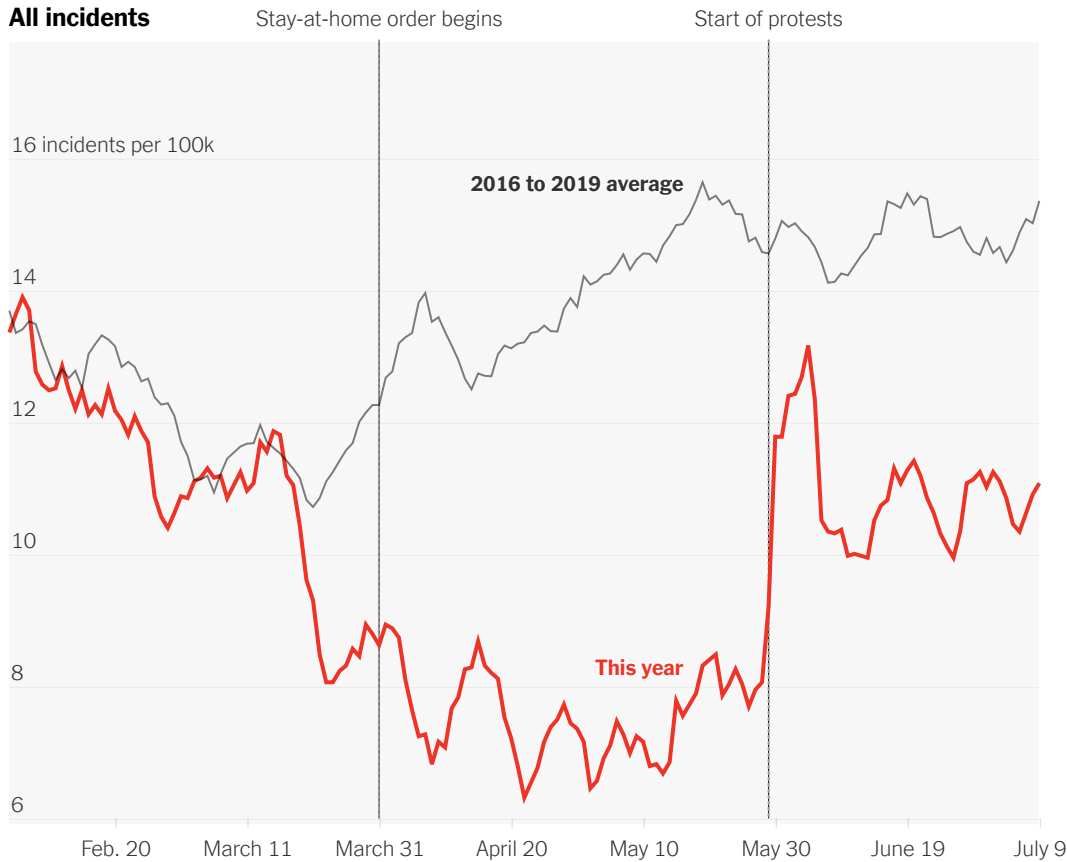
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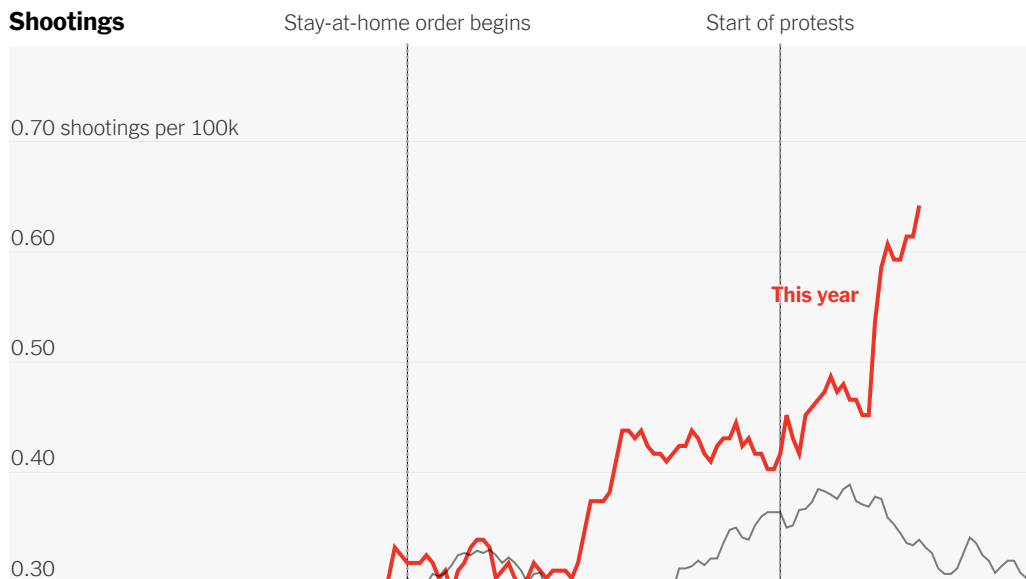


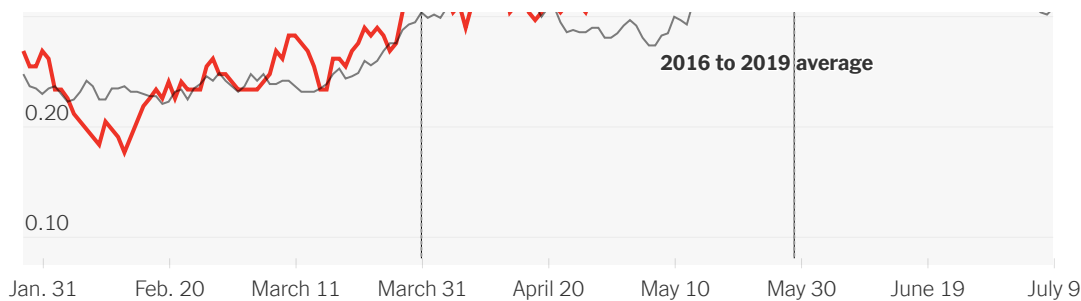
Atlanta

All incidents



Shootings





“The police are the most visible and maybe salient thing that society does to try and achieve public safety,” said Jens Ludwig, who directs the University of Chicago’s Crime Lab, which has been analyzing some of the violence reduction programs in Chicago. “But it’s definitely not the only thing that society does.”

One of the paid jobs in the READI Chicago program involves cleaning up and maintaining vacant lots in city neighborhoods. That work halted over the summer, leaving participants without a job. But there’s also research suggesting a secondary lost benefit: When vacant properties are cared for, gun violence in surrounding areas declines.

Separately, there’s evidence that the presence of nonprofits in a community has helped lower violent crime. There’s evidence that hospitals can play a role in reducing violence, when gunshot victims are identified in trauma centers for follow-up interventions. There are randomized control trials showing that summer youth employment programs reduce violent crime among participants, even well after the programs have ended.

“They’re clearly keeping kids safe,” said Sara Heller, a professor at the University of Michigan who has studied summer jobs programs. “It’s not always consistent, but violence is going down, criminal justice involvement is going down. Where we can measure it in New York, mortality is going down, and it seems to be from homicides.”

Professor Heller and others argue that it’s worth considering the role of these programs right now, even when definitive answers about violence are elusive, because summer jobs, parks departments and mentoring initiatives may seem like line items a city can afford to trim with budget cuts looming. To save money, for example, Detroit has already planned to reduce how often it maintains vacant lots.

“Libraries, parks, rec centers, pools, free internet — those are all crime prevention activities and resources,” said Caterina Roman, a professor of criminal justice at Temple University (who is married to Mr. Roman, the NORC researcher). She suspects that cities that will successfully weather this year’s rise in violence are the ones that invested in these resources for years before the pandemic. And cities that further cut them will increasingly rely on policing strategies alone to reduce violence.

In Chicago, another program aimed at at-risk teens, Choose to Change, has had success reducing violent crime arrests and contact with the criminal justice system. That model relies on mentorship with community advocates and group behavioral therapy designed to address trauma. The program used to hold some of its meetings inside schools, and now that’s not possible either.

“The first thing to go last March when the stay-at-home order was issued here in Chicago for these young people was the stability of school,” said Julia Noobler, the director of metropolitan behavioral health services for Children’s Home & Aid, which runs the program alongside another nonprofit, Youth Advocate Programs, Inc. School attendance for the program’s participants wasn’t great even before the pandemic, Ms. Noobler said. “The rub is that school was there when they needed it.”

Now in virtual meetings, there is a new challenge: finding quiet, private space to get online in homes that may have several generations of family in quarantine.

The Trace

October 9, 2020

Rounds

News and notes on guns in America



A street outreach worker in Brooklyn, New York. [AP/Seth Wenig]

Daily Bulletin

October 7, 2020

Daily Bulletin: Why Is Violence Spiking? Maybe Because the Interrupters Have Been Disrupted.

Receive this daily news briefing by email every morning. [Sign up here.](#)

WHAT TO KNOW TODAY

A theory for this year's rise in violent crime: The pandemic disrupted some of the most promising community-led models. As numerous data analyses have shown, homicide and shootings are up sharply in 2020, even as most other types of crime are down. Some city officials have linked the spike to changes in the criminal justice system or policing, including prisoner releases to avoid virus outbreaks in detention facilities or law enforcement slowdowns amid protests. An article in *The New York Times* considers a different explanation, focusing on proven and promising community models for reducing violence that have faced setbacks this year — either because of budget cuts or social distancing requirements that have derailed work that's most effective when it involves “a pat on the shoulder, a touch on the hand.”

- Summer or transitional jobs programs were canceled or curtailed
- Hospital-based intervention programs were barred from bedside because of restrictions on patient visitors
- Mentorship for students has also gone virtual with the closure of classrooms

Anti-violence leaders lauded the analysis' emphasis on interventions that don't rely on arrest and incarceration.

- “I believe it speaks to the moment we find ourselves in and society's (or at least *The New York Times's* acknowledgement that community-driven and proven non-law enforcement approaches to

successful violence interruption are critically important and that solely relying on law enforcement to create the safety we all deserve may in fact be costing us true safety,” DeVone Boggan, the head of the violence interruption group **Advance Peace**, told us.



- Said Pastor Michael McBride, director of the LIVE FREE campaign: “I think this is a testament to the power of so many of us who have been working for decades at the intersections of both organizing and front-line intervention. In the past decade, I’ve seen the shift in the conversation move beyond policing to public health and community-led solutions.”

Changing the narrative about violence by focusing on the policies that sustain inequality. “The only way we’re going to be able to make communities whole is by massively reinvesting in the kinds of programs that give people hope and dignity, and real material opportunities for upward mobility,” **says** sociologist Forrest Stuart, who was **just named** the recipient of a MacArthur “genius grant.” We’ve highlighted Stuart’s work in this space before — including research quantifying the **news coverage gaps for homicide victims** in Black neighborhoods and interrupting cycles of community violence **with the use of social media**. His book, **Ballad of the Bullet**, explored poverty, violence, and the pursuit of opportunity through an ethnographic study of Chicago’s drill rap scene.

Amnesty International: Governors should ban guns at the polls. Just 11 states, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico have such **explicit restrictions**. While others have laws that regulate firearms in the government buildings and schools that often serve as polling places, the advocacy group **says** states need to do more to protect voters and poll workers. **What are the laws on voter intimidation?** Georgetown University Law Center’s Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection **provided** an overview.

Senate Republicans blocked a domestic terrorism bill citing Department of Justice objections. The legislation, which would bolster federal efforts to fight far-right and white supremacist extremism, passed the House unanimously. Senate Democrats tried to advance the measure through unanimous consent, but Senator Ron Johnson of Wisconsin, a major Trump ally, objected by saying it would impede the DOJ’s “ability to work in the domestic terrorism space.” A DOJ spokesperson **told** HuffPost: “We have technical concerns with the legislation and are reviewing it closely.” Neither Johnson’s office nor the DOJ elaborated on those concerns.

New charges for the St. Louis couple who pointed guns at protesters. A grand jury **indicted** Patricia and Mark McCloskey on felony counts of unlawful use of a weapon and tampering with evidence. The St. Louis city prosecutor had already charged the couple with **unlawful use of a weapon** when they brandished guns at Black Lives Matter demonstrators passing their palatial home in June. The couple’s attorney told The Trace the count of tampering with evidence likely stems from the **handgun Patricia wielded**, which she has said was a prop from a lawsuit against a gun manufacturer and inoperable during the incident. Republican Governor Mike Parson has previously said he would pardon the McCloskeys if they are convicted.

 Watch : Trace’s Alain Stephens participated in Voice of San Diego’s Politifest 2020. Check out his **discussion** with California Attorney General Xavier Becerra about the future of policing and the achievability of law enforcement reforms.

DATA POINT

Texas has roughly twice the imprisonment rate as Washington State, but each saw **nearly identical declines in homicides** from 1978 to 2016, according to a recent study. “We find that a state’s level of imprisonment has little to do with what happens to its rate of murder over time,” the authors note. **[Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation]**

× Close

In Sacramento, trying to stop a killing before it happens

By [Wesley Lowery](#) and [Steven Rich](#) | November 9



Marcus McGhee, right, hangs out with John Huston in the recording studio at Timeless Music Productions in Sacramento on Oct. 20. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

SACRAMENTO — The sun was setting over the Mack Road Valley Hi Community Center as Marcus McGhee, 43, leaned heavily against the building's front handrail, listening intently to the excited young voice on the other end of the phone.

The teenager told McGhee that he had just had a gun pulled on him at the train station. The teen knew these guys; he'd gotten into a fight with them once before. This time, they threatened to shoot him and then walked away.

“So how you want to handle it?” McGhee calmly responded, waiting as the young man thought things through.

“I just want to be cool,” the teen finally replied.

McGhee exhaled as he hung up. Another potential shooting avoided, at least for now. In many American cities, police believe that most homicide and other violent crime is committed by just a handful of people already known to law enforcement: young men, frequently black and Hispanic, who, like the teen McGhee was speaking with, are involved in street gangs.

In Sacramento, gang-related violence accounts for more than a quarter of the city’s 30 to 40 annual homicides, according to police. Because the violence is typically retaliatory and witnesses refuse to cooperate, police often struggle to solve such killings, leading to the next round of retaliation.

So, city officials are flipping the script: intervening directly with young men who are closest to the violence — including known shooters — before they either pull the trigger or become a victim themselves.

The strategy is part of a program called Advance Peace, which offers financial incentives to the young men it targets if they stay out of trouble, a relatively radical approach to reducing gang violence. Police consider such violence a major factor in homicides nationwide and say those killings can be among the most difficult to solve.

Since 2007, more than half of the [52,000 homicides in 55 large cities have led to no arrest](#), according to an ongoing examination by The Washington Post. At least 38 cities have lower homicide arrest rates now than a decade ago. The failure to close cases leaves killers on the streets and fuels a cycle of retaliatory violence.

[\[Explore Sacramento in The Post’s homicide database\]](#)

Police in Sacramento have done a better job at solving murder than many of their major city counterparts — making arrests in nearly 65 percent of homicides since 2007, including 53 percent of killings that were considered gang-related, The Post found.

But even as the city’s arrest rates have remained high, Sacramento saw a rise in gun violence over the past few years, which officials attribute in large part to street gangs. In Sacramento, the normal enforcement and outreach strategies to fight the gang violence did not work: Arresting one shooter seemed to just clear the way for the next one.

So Sacramento contracted with Advance Peace, a program in which mentors like McGhee — themselves previously imprisoned — identify vulnerable young men and help them develop a “life map” of short- and long-term goals while wrapping them in social services. Mentors help the young men, or “fellows,” secure driver’s licenses and jobs, guide them to stable housing or drug treatment as needed, and mediate arguments and conflicts that could otherwise turn deadly.



Marcus McGhee, third from right, checks in with Lou Fino, right, owner of Timeless Music Productions in Sacramento, regarding a follow-up recording session. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

After six months, if a participant has made sufficient progress toward his goals, he becomes eligible for a stipend of up to \$1,000 a month. Officials have enrolled 39 young men in Sacramento so far.

Advocates consider it an innovative program that funnels resources and attention to young men otherwise unlikely to have access to city services. But the financial incentive, which officials note is a relatively small part of their program, has fueled its opposition.

“It’s a hard pill for people to swallow, especially law enforcement,” said Khaalid Muttaqi, director of Sacramento’s Gang Prevention and Intervention Task Force. “Fox News did a story that, in essence, said the city of Sacramento approves a program to ‘bribe’ gangbangers to stop shooting each other. That didn’t go over too good.”

Critics have asked why these young men, who police already believe have probably committed violent crime, deserve the investment. DeVone Boggan, who founded the program in nearby Richmond, Calif., said the cost of not intervening is far greater.

“In most American cities, a homicide costs the city about a million dollars, easily,” Boggan said. “That’s important when you start to think about the cost of this type of interruption approach versus the cost each unprevented shooting has on a city.”

‘None of them had been arrested’

A wave of violence in Richmond, about 75 miles southwest of Sacramento, sparked the creation of Advance Peace.

In 2007, Boggan was hired to run the city’s newly created Office of Neighborhood Safety. At the time, the 100,000-person city on the east side of the San Francisco Bay had one of the highest murder rates in the country.

A small group of people were believed to be behind the violence: In 2010, Richmond police identified 28 young men who they suspected were responsible for 70 percent of the previous year’s gun violence.

“All 28 of them were walking our streets,” Boggan recalls. “None of them had been arrested.

While the city had spent many years and dollars attempting to steer young people away from violence, Boggan said he realized that little was being done to reach the young men already believed to have been involved in shootings.

“These are the most lethal young men, the serial shooters,” Boggan said. “We began to focus intensive developmental attention on those guys.”

The model he came up with built on the ideology of programs such as Operation Ceasefire, the violence-reduction program developed in Boston in the 1990s that has since expanded to other cities. The underlying concept is to treat violence as a public health crisis and to marshal social services and government attention to the handful of violent offenders in a city.

But Operation Ceasefire and similar programs often rely heavily on faith communities and police officials for leadership. Boggan’s plan was to limit police involvement and have former offenders run the program.



From left: Advance Peace team members Marcus McGhee, Freddie Dearborn Jr. and Dedrick Suggs Sr. gather for a meeting Oct. 26 at their office in Sacramento. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

Boggan's office identified the men to focus on and then began to barrage them with services. The program would offer mentoring and job placement and help the men set goals. If one was struggling with a drug addiction, Boggan would help link him with treatment. If he needed a steady job, Boggan's office would set it up.

As an incentive to stick with the program, Boggan decided that anyone who made enough progress with his goals would become eligible for a cash stipend of up to \$1,000 a month. (Most, Boggan noted, ended up with a few hundred dollars.) If they succeeded, fellows would be taken on "enrichment" trips, first out of the city and later abroad.

The proposal raised eyebrows. Some police officials balked at the idea of providing some suspected shooters with social services and counseling, not handcuffs. And some community leaders questioned whether the program's targets were reachable at all.

"The biggest pushback, first and foremost, was: Why aren't these guys in jail?" Boggan recalls.

"I just took it as a practical matter. They're not in jail," he said. "Perhaps they don't deserve all of this investment, but if this strategy is reducing the gun violence in their respective communities, don't the communities deserve that?"

Some of the deepest skepticism came from the program's targets.

Rasheed Shepherd said that he remembers showing up for the program's introductory meeting at Richmond City Hall, sitting down in a conference room overflowing with members of rivaling neighborhood crews. Shepherd, who was then 18, wondered if it was a setup, an attempt by police to lure him and the other men to incriminate themselves.

Shepherd had grown up in a rough neighborhood in South Richmond, which meant he'd spent plenty of time hanging out in streets where drugs and violence were common. He also had his first child on the way.

Seated at the front of the room, Boggan insisted it wasn't a trap. Set goals, he urged Shepherd. Let his assigned mentors check in on him, and see what happens. As Shepherd considered what he wanted for his own son, he said he realized that Boggan was offering a life raft. He had never been directly involved in a shooting, he said, but he knew that it was only a matter of time.

"You can only run around the streets for so long before it catches up to you, right?" Shepherd said.

The program provided Shepherd with two mentors. Among his goals were to get a GED, find steady employment and be financially stable by the time his son was born. The mentors suggested he also work on conflict management and interpersonal skills.

Shepherd started in earnest, quickly finishing the high school courses he needed for a degree and securing a job as a security guard. He took his first-ever airplane flights traveling with other program participants to Washington, D.C., and South Africa.

When violence struck close to home — when friends or neighbors were shot — it seemed the Advance Peace staff found out almost as quickly as Shepherd did and would contact him before he could do anything he would regret, he said.

“I could ignore their calls all I wanted; they knew someone who knew where I was,” Shepherd recalls.

Those were the times he was tempted to let the anger take over and exact revenge.

His mentors would calmly ask how he was feeling, what he was thinking of doing, and if it was worth it. For years, Shepherd hadn’t had anything to lose, but now, having built a life through the program, he did.

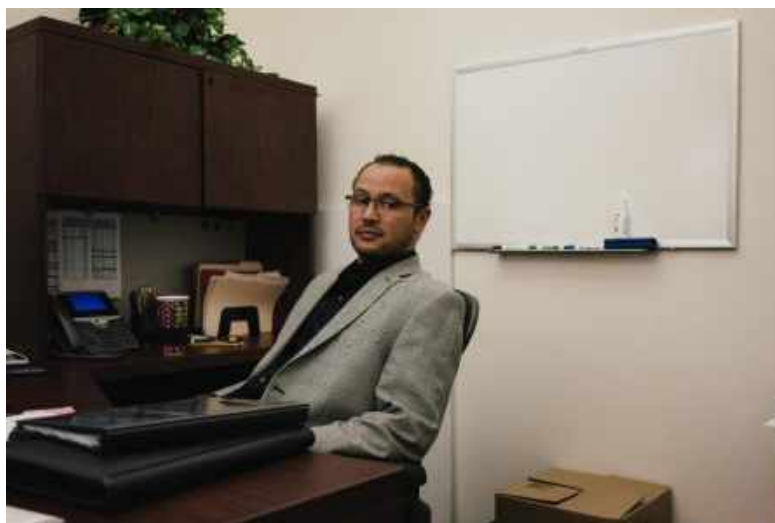
How many times did those conversations stop him from doing something violent?

“I can’t even count,” said Shepherd, now 26.

Shepherd was not the only success: A review conducted in 2015 by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency found that 64 out of 68 program participants in Richmond were still alive, 57 had not suffered a gun-related injury, and 54 had not been arrested or charged for gun-related activity since becoming fellows.

Boggan began to field calls from major philanthropies who wanted to expand the program to other cities. They agreed to pilot an expansion. Now they needed the right place.

A spike in the violence



Khaalid Muttaqi, director of Sacramento’s Gang Prevention and Intervention Task Force, sits in his office in city hall on Oct. 19. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

By 2016, Sacramento was grappling with what local officials considered a crisis: Gun homicides had increased more than 50 percent, year over year. And shootings were up 47 percent. Almost all of the violence, officials believed, was being driven by a handful of young men who they thus far had been unable to stop.

Many of these men belonged to street gangs. In some cases, they were offshoots of the notorious Bloods and Crips, but most often were small neighborhood crews engaged in petty disputes.

Often these crews doubled as rap groups, many inspired by the success of Timothy “Mozzy” Patterson, a Sacramento rapper who found national acclaim in recent years rhyming about the trauma of shootings and street life. The crews taunted one another in music videos posted to YouTube.

“There are these rap groups who make a video and talk about this other rap group, and next thing you know, they’re YouTube sensations rapping against each other, and all of a sudden it leads to a shooting,” said Sgt. Aaron Wallace of the Sacramento Police Department’s gang enforcement unit.

“It’s all through social media.”

In 2016, the city invited Boggan to be the keynote speaker at the annual Violence Reduction Summit. In the audience was Muttaqi, who since 2011 had run Sacramento’s gang prevention and intervention task force.

He listened intently as Boggan described Advance Peace’s success in Richmond. Muttaqi thought: *Why not try the program in Sacramento?*

He anticipated it might be a hard sell. Some officials seemed to be in denial about the gang problems. But more traditional efforts, such as police athletic leagues and school intervention programs, were not working.

“When it comes to working with the younger kids, everyone is on board,” Muttaqi said. “But when it comes to the harder grind, working with the guys already in the gangs, some people have trouble accepting it.”

But with the spike in violence, the gang task force voted to give it a try, setting things in motion. In August 2017, the City Council voted unanimously to contract with Advance Peace. The vote came just days after a shooting in Meadowview Park that left one dead and four injured.

Under the deal, the city would provide about \$1.5 million over three years from its gang task force funding, covering about half of the program’s total cost. The city’s funding would cover the cost of program staff, office space and administration, while participant stipends would come from Advance Peace’s philanthropic funding.

A few days later, a firestorm erupted. An article on the Fox News website inaccurately declared that city officials had approved “\$1.5 million in cash stipends to gang members . . . from the city’s general fund.”

Other critics piled on.

“This program subsidizes criminality,” declared a writer for the website RedState. On the site Infowars, a writer said the program would “Take money from peaceful tax paying citizens and redistribute that money to the gang bangers who are killing them.” The national attention stirred local opposition. While the Sacramento police chief supported the program, other prominent local law enforcement officials did not. Sacramento County District Attorney Anne Marie Schubert said in a statement that she had “serious concerns” about the program, which she described as “apparently based upon the payment of money to high-risk individuals in exchange for a promise not to engage in” violence.

John McGinness, who was the county sheriff from 2006 to 2010, said in a local television interview that the program was a “flawed concept.”

“You can’t continue to pay them forever,” McGinness said. “So what happens when that dynamic changes?”

But eventually, the controversy subsided. After a few landlords balked at housing the program and its fellows, city officials found office space for it downtown. While some officers questioned how it would be implemented, the city’s police chief backed the program. Police and neighborhood leaders helped identify dozens of young men known to be gang-affiliated who would possibly be receptive.

The city hired Julius Thibodeaux, a former drug dealer and gang member who had served 23 years in prison for attempted murder, as its program manager.

Thibodeaux, whose imposing figure is betrayed by his soft, deliberate speaking style, said he first heard of Advance Peace shortly after getting out of prison in 2016 — one of his nephews, Shepherd, had completed the program in Richmond. At Shepherd’s suggestion, Thibodeaux began working as a mentor for the Richmond program and later applied to run the Sacramento pilot.

“You could say it’s paying criminals to stop shooting, which gives off clearly a negative impression,” Thibodeaux said. “Or you can talk about investing in youngsters who have been deemed unreachable . . . and that’s what we’re trying to do.”

Thibodeaux hired a half-dozen mentors, and by July had persuaded 39 young men to join the program. It’s been up and running only a few months, but he hopes it will eventually include 50 young men and 25 fellows younger than 18.

“These [mentors] were all handpicked and hired because of their ties to the community and, particularly, the population we’re targeting,” Thibodeaux said.

Dealer turned mentor

Advance Peace mentor Marcus McGhee is well known in Sacramento's rougher neighborhoods: Before getting arrested in a federal investigation, he was a prominent drug dealer. Now, he's a regular in the community center and at shooting scenes. One recent week, he fielded an early-morning call about a shooting, prompting a 5:30 a.m. trip to the scene. Every morning, McGhee conducted check-ins with his eight or so fellows by phone, quizzing them on the progress they'd made on their life map. Is that housing paperwork finished? Is that job application turned in?

"Because of my past, it's the reason why I'm able to do this work," said McGhee, who took a plea deal and spent more than eight years in prison. "I use that to put myself in the position to get them to listen."

He spends afternoons cruising his gray Lexus up and down the streets of Sacramento's Meadowview neighborhood. He keeps an eye out for any of his fellows hanging out on the corners and takes their calls, often trying to defuse volatile situations. Even now, just after dark on a Saturday, McGhee is working.

McGhee sunk into the black leather couch at Timeless Music Productions, a small music studio north of downtown. His eyes slid closed as the beat began and, in the soundproofed room a few feet away, a young man stepped to the microphone. McGhee had been an aspiring rapper himself before his arrest and still jumps behind the microphone now and then. Primarily, though, McGhee — known as M-A-K — helps manage a small record label, Mack Block Ent, which he said helps him further connect with the young men he monitors, many of whom have musical aspirations.

In the booth tonight is John Huston, 24, who records under the name "John Doe," and who grew up in some of the same neighborhoods as McGhee.

Huston fantasized about getting out of Sacramento by enlisting in the military. But as a teen, after being shot at several times, Huston said he got a gun, illegally, for protection. Later, police caught him with it, leading to a felony conviction that ended his military escape plan.

"Some people, a lot of people, don't want to live this life," Huston said. "But they're stuck in it."

Huston said he didn't have much going for him before meeting McGhee. He didn't have a phone or a car, or even a driver's license. But since childhood he'd kept journals of poems, which soon became rap verses. A friend of a friend introduced him to McGhee, who invited him to the studio and liked what he heard.

Many of his songs draw from his childhood journals, with a focus on the trauma the frequent shootings inflicted on the kids who grow up in neighborhoods.

“I could talk about having hecka money, and I’d be lying,” Huston said with a laugh. “I choose to talk about what I’ve been through, and the struggles, and I feel like a lot of people will relate to that.”

Huston isn’t formally enrolled in Advance Peace, but he is the type of young man whom McGhee and the other mentors have been instructed to build relationships with. The two have put together a life map for Huston, including a plan for writing and releasing music. He had to do the paperwork to get a driver's license and he had to show up for job interviews. Already, Huston said, his life is being transformed.



John Huston sits at Timeless Music Productions in Sacramento on Oct. 20. “I choose to talk about what I’ve been through, and the struggles,” he said of his music. (Mason Trinca for The Washington Post)

“As soon as I’m up in the morning, my whole day is set up,” said Huston, who noted that in the past few months he has released eight songs, as well as his first music video. “He’s basically put me on a program where I don’t have time to be in the streets.”

Link: https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/in-sacramento-trying-to-stop-a-killing-before-it-happens/2018/11/08/482be50e-dadd-11e8-b732-3c72cbf131f2_story.html?utm_term=.4a9b55913b9e

MAKING THE CASE FOR ADVANCE PEACE

A Law Enforcement Perspective

Roy L. Austin • Ron Davis • Carter Stewart

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its core, Advance Peace (AP) is a violence-reduction program that saves both lives and money. It focuses intense resources on the small percentage of individuals who shoot in the community, but whom law enforcement is unable to build a case against. With closure rates of shooting cases under 30% in some cities, there is an immediate need to address the violence that traditional law enforcement practices have had difficulty curbing. AP's response is to use intense, proactive services to change the mindset of the individuals perpetuating the violence. Unless and until police can remove them from the streets, those at the center of firearm hostilities should be pushed toward ending their violent behavior themselves.

After implementing AP's practices, the city of Richmond, CA, saw a 66% drop in gun violence within seven years. While some of the drop-off can be attributed to improved policing practices and the introduction of other anti-violence programs, no other city experienced a similar drop despite the existence of the same improved practices and programs. By addressing violent actors who otherwise avoid law enforcement's reach, AP helps save lives and reduces the life-altering trauma experienced both by people living in these communities and by the service providers who support them (including law enforcement). In each of our partnering communities, AP supports community and law enforcement goals to reduce cyclical gun violence, save lives, and improve the health and wellbeing of impacted neighborhoods.

BACKSTORY

While gun violence nationally has decreased significantly over the last 30 years, the sad fact is that shooting rates remain extremely high in small pockets of communities throughout several major cities in the United States.¹ In certain Chicago zip codes, for example, the shooting rates are similar to those of war-torn countries. Gun violence kills 11,000 people each year and wounds another 70,000, with the associated financial cost reaching over a billion dollars annually. But the damage cannot be measured simply by lives lost or dollars spent. We must also think of it in terms of the resulting trauma felt by everyone—particularly children—who witness and experience it. Doctors have documented cases of post-traumatic stress disorder in multiple communities where gun violence rates remain high, including among paramedics and police officers.² This type of severe stress damages children's development, saps community strength to deal with adversity, and further contributes to the type of chaotic street life that breeds crime.

Rather than treating symptoms of gun violence, AP goes straight to its cause: suspected "firearm offenders." Other anti-violence programs offer some combination of services, community shaming, and threats of prosecution to a broader group of gang affiliates. In contrast, AP deploys its resources more narrowly and to great effect.

AP also goes beyond mentoring to include actual assistance obtaining needed services, multiple other positive intentional contacts with elders and a variety of healthy messengers throughout any given day, and the development of a life plan. Cohorts of young men go through this programming together as Fellows. They are not coerced or required to do it, but rather are offered the opportunity to help themselves and their community by participating.

The AP Fellowship was developed over several years of experimenting with what worked to reduce gun violence. Experience demonstrated that the most effective program included travel outside of the home neighborhoods to expand horizons and build relationships with previously antagonistic rivals. Experience also showed that Fellows who stuck with their respective life plans for six months were much more likely to stay on the road to rehabilitation if they received a monthly stipend as both encouragement to continue to follow their life plan and as a stabilizing factor in what usually are extremely chaotic lives.

¹Pew Social Trends—Cohn, Taylor, Lopez

²www.propublica.org, February 10, 2014; www.policeone.com, April 3, 2017; www.medscape.com, August 8, 2017

WHAT THE ADVANCE PEACE PEACEMAKER FELLOWSHIP IS -----

- Intensely focused program to stop shootings in the most dangerous communities.
- Voluntary. No Fellow is forced or required to be there.
- Mentor-led intervention to stabilize the lives of the Fellows and to incentivize them to stop shooting and move toward productive citizenship. Interventions occur multiple times each day.
- The opportunity to develop a life plan to work towards educational, professional, and other personal goals. Fellows cannot remain in the program if they don't develop a plan and work towards it throughout the fellowship.
- The opportunity for domestic and international travel to open the Fellows' minds to life beyond what they've known and to develop camaraderie among a group of young men who may have been enemies on their home turf. The side benefit is to reduce tensions among individuals who otherwise may engage in violence towards each other.
- Stabilizing. Fellows become eligible to receive the LifeMAP Milestone Allowance ("Stipend") after 6 months of programming. To become eligible for the Allowance, Fellows must have participated in 60% of the activities offered and have achieved no less than three goals associated with their individualized LifeMAP. Once eligible, Fellows can earn up to \$9,000 over the remaining 12 months. Monthly earning amounts (up to \$1,000) range from \$300 to \$750 per month for those Fellows who have become eligible. Monthly earning amounts are based on a Fellows individual effort and work asso-

ciated with LifeMAP Goal achievements over the next 12 months. Fellows who don't perform, do not earn. For those who underperform, they earn accordingly.

- At the end of 18 months, an internship to set AP Fellows on a path towards self-sustainability and a life without gun violence.

WHAT THE ADVANCE PEACE PEACEMAKER FELLOWSHIP IS NOT -----

- Payment to stop shooting. The Stipend is awarded for performance of responsibilities articulated above, period.
- A "get-out-of-jail-free" card. If law enforcement brings a case against any of the Fellows, there is no protection against arrest or prosecution. The AP program is designed to fill the gap where prosecution does not occur. While the suspected "firearm offender" is not in custody, AP will continue to work with him or her.
- An anti-gang program. AP is focused exclusively on those at the center of firearm hostilities, not others who may be affiliated with them. Not all suspected "firearm offenders" are members of gangs, and not all gang members are suspected "firearm offenders."
- An investigative arm for law enforcement. AP cannot retain its credibility with the Fellows if AP relays incriminating information to police. However, if AP learns that violence may occur at any given time or place, it will alert law enforcement.
- Free money for violent individuals. As indicated above, Fellows who do not perform, do not earn.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS -----

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RON DAVIS is former Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) of the U.S. Department of Justice, and Principal Consultant at 21st Century Policing, LLC. Ron served as Chief of Police and City Manager for the city of East Palo Alto, CA prior to becoming Executive Director of President Barack Obama's Task Force for Community Oriented Policing.

CARTER STEWART is former U.S. Attorney for Southern Ohio and Managing Director at the Draper Richards Kaplan Foundation. Carter is a noted expert and leader in alternatives to incarceration, crime prevention, and building trust between communities and law enforcement.



Advance & Focused
Peace Deterrence

What are the
differences?

Advance Peace

Advance Peace (AP) is a non-profit organization that identifies the most lethal individuals at the center of gun violence in a community, provides them with seven-days-a-week mentoring and supportive relationships using street outreach workers and delivers services and supports to these individuals during an eighteen-month

program called the Peacemaker Fellowship. AP builds upon elements of successful focused deterrence and public-health programs, such as Ceasefire and Cure Violence but, as this document highlights, AP has significant differences from these programs that sets it apart and distinguishes its approach and measures of impact.

Background

Research since the 1980s has dispelled the myth that urban gun violence is a community-wide issue. There are few 'violent communities' but rather gun violence is extremely concentrated in very particular places and among very particular people. Yet, it is not the places themselves that are committing gun violence but a very small number of highly influential people in communities (Weisburd, 2015). For example, in Chicago, Papachristos et al (2015), found that 70 percent of all nonfatal gunshot victims were in social networks of co-offending people, which comprised less than 6 percent of the city's total population. [Lurie et al \(2018\)](#) found that in Minneapolis, 0.15% of the population was involved in 54% of the city's shootings. In Oak-

land, the [Giffords Law Center](#) found that just 400 people, or 0.1% of the city's population, were most at risk of and responsible for a majority of the city's homicides. Importantly, the offenders and victims of urban gun violence are young men of color living in communities with long histories of structural racism, divestment and alienation from state institutions, particularly law enforcement, but also social services, education and others. Systematic reviews such as those by Abt and Winship (2016), note that reducing urban gun violence needs to not only deter the small number of likely offenders, but also offer life alternatives for preventing conflict and healing from the trauma of violence using credible messengers. The National

“ **Much research notes that focused deterrence strategies are not reaching the most high-risk and dangerous individuals in communities and additional tools to combat community violence would be valuable.** ”

Network for Safe Communities at John Jay College found that after a study of over twenty cities, the most effective urban gun violence reduction efforts engage the “high-risk people,” acknowledge that they too are victims, and creates meaningful alternatives to violence for this same population. The implications are that sweeping programs focused on entire communities using aggressive law enforcement strategies – such as stop-and-frisk – not only do not stop gun violence but exacerbate trauma and mistrust of law enforcement in communities of color that can contribute to gun violence in the first place.

Public health approaches to reducing gun violence are increasingly recognized as an effective model for this more focused intervention. A public health approach recognizes gun violence as a disease that affects the structure and function of the brain, causes morbidity and mortality, and that prevention demands stopping the ‘trans-

mission’ and spread through a combination of behavioral and structural interventions, meaning a focus on legal, policy and social norm

change. Focused deterrence strategies such as Ceasefire and Cure Violence, which attempt to stop the transmission of violence in a manner similar to that of public health interventions designed to curtail epidemics, have shown some success in reducing urban gun crime (Braga et al 2018; Corsaro & Engel 2015; Delgado et al 2017). These focused deterrence strategies typically involve community mobilization, street outreach, and partnerships among frontline staff in police, probation, corrections, and social services sectors. Focused deterrence includes a greater focus by law enforcement on those committing gun crime but an even greater emphasis on and resources for street-outreach workers to reach the target population and the social services and programs needed to provide them life alternatives. The evidence supporting the effectiveness of focused deterrence is mixed. Butts et al. (2015), in a review of multiple Cure Violence interventions, notes that interrupted time series and quasi-experimental studies were the analytic methods most often used, and that most sites did not find strong statistical associations with the programs and declines in shootings and gun homicides. Braga et al (2018) found that



1

What sets Advance Peace Apart?

AP does not work alongside law enforcement to communicate its messages

focused deterrence strategies, were effective in reducing urban gun violence, but not in reaching the most high-risk and dangerous individuals in communities.

2

AP focuses on changing highly influential individuals

As noted, much research notes that focused deterrence strategies are not reaching the most high-risk and dangerous individuals in communities and additional tools to combat community violence would be valuable. Identifying other effective interventions to address firearm violence is a top priority for public health and public policy researchers and practitioners (Weinberger et al 2015).

3

AP focuses on building trust and healing by recognizing trauma

Key differences

Advance Peace builds upon the successful elements of focused deterrence and the public health and community-driven programs noted by Abt and Winship (2016). However, AP differs significantly from focused deterrence (sometimes called Group Violence Reduction Strategy (GVRS) or Ceasefire), and the public health, Cure Violence, approach (Braga et al., 2018; Butts et al., 2015). First, AP does not work alongside law enforcement to communicate its messages against gun violence, as is the case with Ceasefire. Second, AP does

not focus on gangs or changing group behaviors, but rather on individuals that are highly influential in local gun crime. These individuals might be affiliated with street organizations, but this is not a prerequisite for entering into the AP Peacemaker Fellowship. Third, AP focuses on building trusting and healing relationships with those at the center of urban gun hostilities, recognizing the traumas they have experienced are often contributing to their use of firearms. This is slightly but significantly different from focused deterrence, which includes messaging about and delivery of enhanced punitive law enforcement strategies. Focused deterrence also aims to improve the groups (i.e., gang) view of police legitimacy in the intervention community, while AP does not have this goal (Braga et al 2018). Fourth, AP tailors their street outreach to the individual's needs for change through what is called a LifeMAP (Management Action Plan), and rarely uses group, pro-social behavioral change techniques, or group 'call-ins' where offenders are put on formal notice that their next offense will bring extraordinary legal attention. Fifth, while AP works with and may partner with other community-based organizations (CBOs), they do not collaborate on instilling antiviolence norms throughout the community as is

4

AP tailors street outreach to individuals through a LifeMAP (Management Action Plan)

5

AP does not focus on instilling antiviolence norms throughout the community

6

AP violence interrupters also perform outreach and service referrals

7

AP street outreach and Peacemaker Fellowship are organized around positive mental health and emotional regulation supports

the case in many GVRs. Sixth, AP violence interrupters, what they call Neighborhood Change Agents (NCAs), also perform the outreach and service referrals, while in Cure Violence there are separate violence interrupters, outreach staff, and group 'call-in' facilitators. Seventh, AP street outreach work and the Peacemaker Fellowship are organized around positive mental health and emotional regulation supports that aim to heal the traumas experience by urban youth and to support healthy human development. AP is focused on healing those at the center of gun violence that have experienced traumas and recognizes that unacknowledged and unaddressed traumas are often behind violent behaviors, especially those of young people whose brains and other systems are not fully developed.

A common challenge Advance Peace and focused deterrence programs face is implementation and sustainability. These programs typically need the support of a number of governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to operate in a city, from the police chief, mayor and city manager, to social service agencies, faith-based groups, community organizations to community

members themselves. Gaining all this 'buy-in' can take time and limit implementation success. These programs also rely on trusting relationships between outreach staff and community members, which takes time to cultivate, and doesn't fit neatly into typical city budgetary or foundation grant cycle timelines. Another major barrier to sustainability and success is white racism and apathy toward the humanity of black and brown bodies. White dominant institutions continue to devalue the lives of black and brown citizens, often claiming they are 'unworthy' of social investment and resources, all the while ignoring the structural racism, including but not limited to Jim Crow laws, economic redlining, and school segregation, that helped create today's gun violence epidemic in our urban communities.

A summary of the similarities and differences between AP and other focused deterrence programs appears in Table 1.

Focused Deterrence

V.

Advance Peace

Table 1

Change the violent behavior of gangs by implementing a blended strategy of law enforcement, community mobilization, and social service actions all with the underlying threat of increased enforcement risks to offenders.

Individuals in gangs or street groups

Groups (gangs) and/or neighborhood 'hot-spot' change; gang norm change

Increase certainty, swiftness & severity of sanctions associated with gun violence; new knowledge & peer pressure will change behaviors

Individuals receive violence interrupters (conflict mediation) and separate outreach workers (service navigators); groups are engaged by law enforcement, which uses increased presence & threats of punishment; CBOs make services contingent on 'rules of engagement.'

Theory of change

Clients

Goals

Deterrence theory

Engagement

End cyclical & retaliatory urban gun violence by investing in the development, health, and healing of highly influential individuals at the center of urban gun violence.

Highly influential individuals at the center of gun violence, who become fellows

Healthy human development and healing from unaddressed traumas that contribute to violence for the individuals in the Peacemaker Fellowship.

Everyday engagement, mentoring and love can support traumatized, high risk people to heal and be more healthy functioning people and this supports alternatives to gun violence

Through the Peacemaker Fellowships, which includes daily, one-on-one engagements by credible messengers to client for 18-months; conflict mediation & service navigation; strategy is developed with, not for, client and codified in an individualized LifeMAP, a life management action plan. Positive incentives include travel and milestone allowance. Life skill classes are held with groups of fellows communicate positive alternatives.

Focused Deterrence

V.

Advance Peace

Table 1 cont'd.

Partnership with police, parole and other law enforcement; includes increasing police presence around groups/neighborhoods	Police Participation	Separate from & not affiliated with police
General social services, job training, education, substance abuse treatment, housing assistance, and others.	Alternatives	Specifically tailored to each individual and formalized in LifeMAP, but often includes many of the same as focused deterrence.
Programs average 2-4 years, only a few have long-term presence in city/community; rarely institutionalized into local government; short-term grant funding, high staff turnover/burnout.	Sustainability	Over 12 year presence in Richmond; combines city budget allocation with private funds; institutionalized in Richmond as local gov't dept.; most staff become city employees
Measures: gun homicide & assaults, as well as other violent crimes; changes in gang/group violence norms; community norm change; clients access to employment & education; community & client perceptions of policing.	Impact Evaluation	Measures: community & city-wide gun homicide and assaults; client progress on LifeMap; are clients alive, not incarcerated, not injured by firearm, reduced client involvement in firearm conflict; ethnographic accounts of impacts on outreach workers, fellows and community members.

Much of Advance's Peace's work cannot fit into one category and staff have described the work of AP as creating an ecosystem of love, healing, affirmation, and harm reduction that invests time, attention, care and services, tailored to the needs, experiences

and realities of fellows, which result in new life opportunities, personal and leadership development and healing for those too often ignored or marginalized in communities of color. The product of this work is a reduction in gun violence.

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Violence Prevention in Ingham County:

Evidence-based strategies for boosting economic opportunity & improving health outcomes among Ingham County residents



Violence in Ingham County

Violent crime rates in Ingham County are far higher than in peer counties.¹ Violent crime arrest rates in Ingham County disproportionately affect: young people of color² (who are also twice as likely to live in poverty in Ingham County³), members of the LGBTQIA community⁴ and residents of the city of Lansing⁵. The violent crime rate in Lansing is more than twice the rate in the county as a whole.⁵

Violence Prevention & Economic Mobility

In communities with low economic mobility and high rates of violent crime, violence prevention is one of the most impactful ways to increase the odds that someone born in poverty can improve their financial situation.^{6,7}

Alternatives to Mass Incarceration

As communities experience the collateral damage and drain on public resources caused by mass incarceration⁸, many leaders are employing restorative approaches to keeping cities safe, such as city-wide violence prevention partnerships.

Community Health Priorities

The 2017 Community Health Improvement Plan for Ingham County focuses on the five most pressing health needs in the county. "Financial Stability and Economic Mobility" was identified as one of the top five needs, and within that priority area, members of the community identified several potential strategies related to violence prevention.⁹

Q: How likely is it that residents of Ingham County born in poverty will improve their economic status?

A: Not very likely. Only 6 in 100 people born in poverty in our community will make to the top income tier at any point during their lifetime.¹⁰

Q: Are Ingham residents more or less likely to improve their economic situation than people in other places?

A: Far less likely. Learn more at: <https://nyti.ms/2jRoeh5>^{10,11}

Q: What does violence have to do with economic mobility?

A: Exposure to violence has lifelong consequences for young people, often robbing them of academic success, future earnings and good health.

High crime rates can also be a deterrent to private sector investments that lead to good-paying jobs.^{12, 13, 14}

Trends in Ingham County

While violent crime rates over the past decade trend downward overall in Ingham County, there has been a steady uptick over the past five years.⁵

Racial Inequities

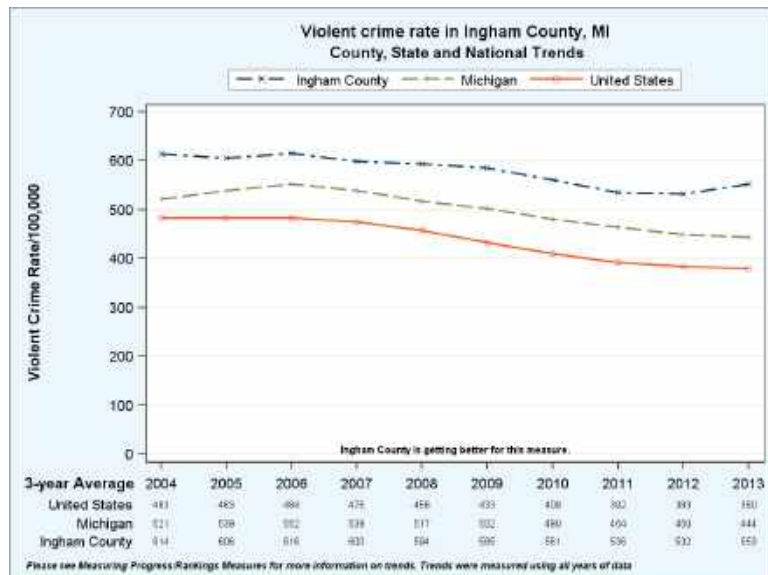
Black residents of Ingham County experience pre-trial jail incarceration rates that are roughly six times greater than those experienced by white residents⁶. Latino residents of Ingham County are roughly twice as likely to experience jail incarceration as white residents⁶.

The health impacts of involvement in the criminal justice system are typically lifelong and intergenerational, stemming from trauma and lost wages experienced during incarceration and barriers to employment following incarceration.⁹

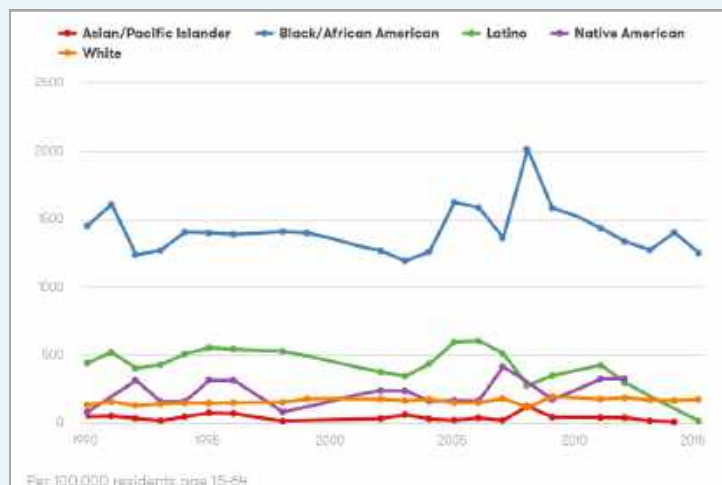
Proven Strategies for Violence Prevention

There are a number of evidence-based approaches for preventing violence and reducing violent crime rates and resulting incarcerations, including:

- **Striving to Reduce Youth Violence Everywhere (STRYVE)** is the Centers for Disease Control National Initiative to Prevent Youth Violence. While the last round of STRYVE grants were awarded in 2011, the CDC continues to publish STRYVE toolkits and other online resources for communities. <https://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/stryve>
- **Cure Violence** is a teaching, training, research and assessment NGO (non-governmental organization) focused on a health approach to violence prevention. Cure Violence provides community assessments and stakeholder and resident convening and facilitation to explore and establish citywide partnerships. <http://cureviolence.org>
- **The Community Guide for Violence Prevention** was developed by the Task Force for Community Preventive Services, a non-federal group of experts in public health and prevention. The Guide includes recommendations for preventing youth violence based on systematic reviews of evidence-based strategies. www.thecommunityguide.org/topic/violence

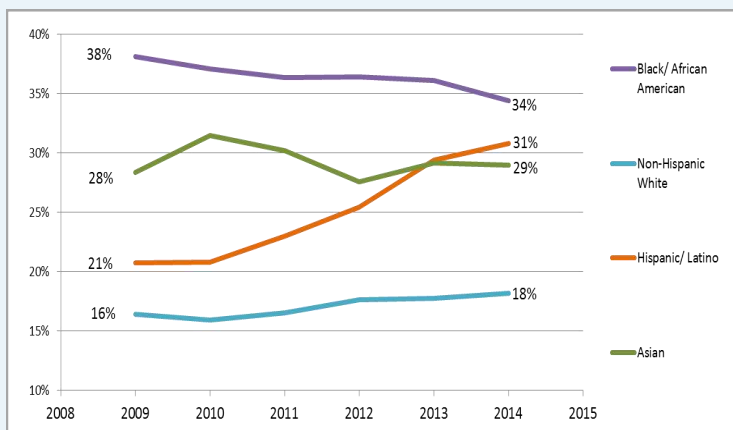


Pre-trial jail incarceration rates by race in Ingham County, MI



Data source: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) and Census of Jails (COJ). Mapping and charts provided by The Vera Institute, <http://trends.vera.org>

Percent of population living in poverty, by race in Ingham County, MI



Date source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2009-2014



CHSI

INFORMATION FOR IMPROVING COMMUNITY HEALTH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Social Factors

Violent crime (rate per 100,000 persons)

The rate of violent crime for Ingham County, MI is:



535.8 (per 100,000)

Order	County	Estimate	95% CI
1	Lackawanna, PA	227.6	NA
2	Erie, PA	254.8	NA
3	Allen, IN	257.9	NA
4	Lane, OR	262.6	NA
5	Lehigh, PA	268.7	NA
6	Stark, OH	297.1	NA
7	Berks, PA	323.4	NA
8	Mahoning, OH	346.5	NA
9	Spokane, WA	352.6	NA
10	Onondaga, NY	357.2	NA
11	St. Joseph, IN	370.5	NA
12	Vanderburgh, IN	386.1	NA
13	Polk, FL	389.0	NA
14	Kalamazoo, MI	399.6	NA
15	Summit, OH	405.6	NA
16	Kent, MI	408.8	NA
17	Montgomery, OH	420.7	NA
18	Spartanburg, SC	483.7	NA
19	Dauphin, PA	509.9	NA
20	Ingham, MI	535.8	NA
21	Knox, TN	541.8	NA
22	Mobile, AL	597.1	NA
23	Peoria, IL	598.6	NA
24	Roanoke City, VA	618.1	NA
25	Hampden, MA	640.8	NA
26	Sedgwick, KS	647.9	NA
27	Lucas, OH	781.7	NA
28	Genesee, MI	853.9	NA
29	Winnebago, IL	889.9	NA



Health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible.

This requires removing obstacles to health such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments and health care.



Connections Between Health and Wealth

People living below the poverty level are three times more likely to experience heart attacks, diabetes, and/or depression than people with higher incomes⁷, making a person's ability to improve their financial situation critical to their long term health and well-being.

Economic Mobility: a National Priority

The idea that any person who wants to improve their financial situation can live well if they work hard and make good choices is an underlying belief of most Americans.

The idea of the "American Dream" is a core value in our country. And yet, this dream is not equally available to all Americans. The odds of making it out of poverty vary greatly from one community to the next.

"The broader lesson of our analysis, is that social mobility should be tackled at a local level," write Raj Chetty and Nathaniel Hendren, economists at Harvard University who study intergenerational mobility.¹¹

Across the country, researchers have found five causal factors associated with strong upward mobility¹¹:

- lower rates of violent crime
- less segregation by income and race
- lower levels of income inequality
- better schools
- larger share of two-parent households

In general, the effects of place are sharper for boys than for girls, and for lower-income children than for rich.¹¹

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Agenda Item 2

TO: Law & Courts Committee
and Finance Committee

FROM: Undersheriff Andrew R. Bouck

DATE: September 30, 2020

**RE: RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE RENEWAL OF A CONTRACT
WITH THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TO
RENT UP TO 50 BEDS TO THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS**

This is a resolution requesting the Ingham County Sheriff's Office be allowed to renew a contract with the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) at the sum of \$35.00 per day, per Violator to house up to fifty (50) MDOC Violators for the period of October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021.

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE RENEWAL OF A CONTRACT WITH THE
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TO RENT UP TO 50 BEDS TO THE
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Sheriff's Office Jail has an established design, which includes 394 County beds and 50 contractual beds; and

WHEREAS, the funds received by the County for leasing the contractual beds would be used to offset the general fund cost of operating the Jail; and

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Sheriff's Office is requesting the agreement with the Michigan Department of Corrections be renewed for one additional one-year period to rent up to 50 beds as needed at a cost of \$35.00 per day, per bed, effective October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, for Michigan Department of Corrections Violators; and

WHEREAS, the revenue to be received from the renting of up to 50 beds, which is anticipated to be \$319,375.00, would be recognized in the 2020-2021 Budget.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners authorizes the renewal of one additional one-year agreement with the Michigan Department of Corrections to rent up to 50 of the jail beds as needed, at a cost of \$35.00 per day per bed, effective October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021 for the Michigan Department of Corrections Violators.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairperson of the Ingham County Board of Commissioners is authorized to sign any contract documents consistent with this resolution and approved as to form by the County Attorney.

TO: Law and Courts and Finance Committees

FROM: Scott LeRoy, Deputy Court Administrator
Mary Ferranti, Family Services Director

DATE: 10/6/2020

SUBJECT: Resolution to Accept the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program for the Ingham County Family Recovery Court

For the meeting agendas of October 15 and October 21, 2020

BACKGROUND

The Circuit Court Juvenile Division has successfully applied for grant funds from the State Court Administrator's Office and the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program. These funds are used to provide enhanced services to participants who are petitioned to the Ingham County Circuit Court for child abuse and neglect with their primary barrier being substance use. This grant provides the funding for a Family Recovery Court Program Coordinator as well as a Family Recovery Court Program Assistant. Securing this grant will allow for the continuation of employment for these two positions as well as enhanced treatment, substance use testing, and other incentive programs which will allow for a better outcome for the participants and their families.

ALTERNATIVES

This programming allows for at least a 50% higher rate of success for this high-risk population and their families.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The Juvenile Division does not have a budget for these positions or enhanced services. The grant funds awarded in the amount of \$121,000.00 provide for the continuation of two positions as well as enhanced treatment services.

STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACT

Acceptance and continuation of grant funds enhances the strategic plan by supporting public safety. Family Recovery Court provides increased supervision of the families involved.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

None

RECOMMENDATION

That the resolution be authorized.

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO ACCEPT THE MICHIGAN DRUG COURT GRANT PROGRAM
FOR THE INGHAM COUNTY FAMILY RECOVERY COURT**

WHEREAS, on September 30, 2020, the Michigan Supreme Court, State Court Administrator's Office awarded the 30th Judicial Circuit Court-Family Recovery Court \$121,000 through the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program (MDCGP) for Fiscal Year 2021 (October 2020 through September 2021); and

WHEREAS, the Family Recovery Court handles cases involving parents of children petitioned to the Court for abuse and neglect and the parent's primary barrier is substance use; and

WHEREAS, the barriers affected with this grant will include supervision, transportation, rewards and incentives, assessments and treatment, emotional regulation, substance use testing, cognitive behavioral therapy, relapse prevention intervention, substance abuse services, peer recovery coaches, and education and employment assistance; and

WHEREAS, the grant award includes maintaining funding of a ¾ time Family Recovery Court Coordinator (FRC) to complete screenings and intake of new participants, implement program processes, and coordinate services; and

WHEREAS, the Family Recovery Court Coordinator position has been determined by the Ingham County's Human Resource Department to be a ¾ time position with benefits and is a member of the OPEIU and funded for the duration of the grant ending September 30, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the grant award includes maintaining funding for a Special Part-Time Program Assistant to provide supervision, random substance use testing, and assisting in delivering incentives and certificates; and

WHEREAS, this is a decrease in one Special Part-Time Program Assistant position due to a decrease in the FY 2021 SCAO MDCGP award; and

WHEREAS, the Family Recovery Court Program Assistant position has been determined by Ingham County's Human Resource Department to be a Special Part-Time position without benefits at a UAW B pay grade and will be funded for the duration of the grant ending September 30, 2021; and

WHEREAS, there are several service providers who work in collaboration with the Family Recovery Court team to provide for the families who have been effected by substance use disorders; and

WHEREAS, the acceptance of this award is recommended to the Ingham County Board of Commissioners in order to enhance the work of the Family Recovery Court.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners hereby authorizes accepting a grant award from the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program to the Ingham County Circuit Court's Family Recovery Court for the sum of \$121,000.00 which includes continued employment of a ¾ FRC Coordinator that would be part of the OPEIU, with benefits, and continued employment of grant funded Special

Part-Time FRC Program Assistant position, at a UAW B pay grade, without benefits, for the period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a grant subcontract with Mid-Michigan Recovery Services (MMRS) is authorized to provide substance abuse assessments, cognitive behavioral therapy and groups, Trauma Recovery groups, individual sessions, peer recovery coach encounters, and clinical staff at team meetings; total costs are not to exceed \$9,000.00 for the duration of this grant period.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a grant subcontract with House Arrest Services (HAS), is authorized to provide substance use monitoring; total costs are not to exceed \$7,679.75 for the duration of this grant period.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Controller/Administrator is directed to make the necessary adjustments to the 2020 and 2021 Circuit Court Family Division budget and Position Allocation List.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners is hereby authorized to sign any necessary contract documents on behalf of the County after approval as to form by the County Attorney.

TO: Law and Courts and Finance Committees
FROM: Scott LeRoy, Deputy Court Administrator
DATE: 09/29/2020
SUBJECT: Resolution Authorizing to a Three-Year Contract with Various Residential Placements
For the meeting agendas of October 15 and October 21, 2020

BACKGROUND

The Juvenile Division, after hearing testimony and making findings, may issue an order placing juveniles in an appropriate treatment facility.

For the past 6 years, the Juvenile Division has continued a downward trajectory of youth requiring placement in residential treatment facilities. This has been achieved by working with youth and families in the community, and utilizing innovative and evidence-based practices. Although the Juvenile Division has worked extremely hard to keep youth from entering treatment facilities, at times, these services are required to protect the community.

Entering into three-year contracts with various residential treatment facilities allows the Juvenile Division to forecast costs. The Juvenile Division has thoroughly examined and investigated all treatment facilities on the list attached to this memo.

ALTERNATIVES

The Juvenile Division place youth in residential treatment facilities without a contract.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The Juvenile Division has a line item allocated to cover the cost of residential placements. For the past three years, the Juvenile Division has underspent this line item due to the ongoing efforts of treating youth in the community by using innovative and evidence-based practices.

STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACT

Provide appropriate evidence-based treatment and sanctions for at-risk youth and juveniles.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

None

RECOMMENDATION

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE A THREE-YEAR CONTRACT WITH
VARIOUS RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS**

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Circuit Court Juvenile Division, after hearing testimony and making findings, may issue an order placing juveniles in an appropriate treatment facility; and

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Circuit Court Juvenile Division would like to enter into three-year contracts with various residential treatment facilities for the purpose of providing treatment intervention to adjudicated delinquent youth; and

WHEREAS, entering into three-year contracts allow for the County to better forecast residential costs for the coming budget years; and

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Circuit Court Juvenile Division conducts ongoing examination of the treatment facilities to ensure services are being delivered appropriately and effectively; and

WHEREAS, a list of residential placement facilities and per diem's can be found attached to this resolution

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners hereby authorizes an agreement with the attached list of residential treatment facilities for the care and treatment services of Court adjudicated youth not to exceed the per diems listed in the same attachment for the time period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2023.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the funds for these placements will come from the Family Division's Private Institution line item within the Child Care Fund.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairperson of the Ingham County Board of Commissioners is hereby authorized to sign any contract documents on behalf of the County after approval as to form by the County Attorney.

Ingham County Circuit Court – Juvenile Division
Residential Placements

PLACEMENT NAME	PER DIEM RATES
Abraxas Academy	Range from \$477.10 to \$499.97
Abraxas 1	Range from \$387.92 to \$473.78
Boys Town	Range from \$142.00 to \$592.00
Highfields	\$230.00 not to exceed state rate
Ottawa County-Lighthouse	Range from \$175.00 to \$195.00
Sequel/Mingus	\$265.00
Sequel/Mountain Home	\$330.00
Sequel/Normative	\$250.00
Sequel/Woodward	Range from \$220.00 to \$275.00
Wolverine	Range not to exceed \$329.86

TO: Law and Courts and Finance Committees
FROM: Scott LeRoy, Deputy Court Administrator
DATE: 09/29/2020
SUBJECT: Resolution Authorizing the Purchase of a New Vehicle for use at the Ingham County Family Center
For the meeting agendas of October 15 and October 21, 2020

BACKGROUND

The Ingham County Family Center has a fleet of vans used to transport students to and from the Ingham Academy and Pride evening reporting program. All vehicles are in a lease agreement with Highfields, Inc. The attached resolution requests authorization to purchase a new vehicle to replace a 2011 Dodge Grand Caravan that has over 160,000 miles. This particular vehicle has been pulled out of rotation due to chronic mechanical issues.

The Family Center has historically purchased six passenger Dodge Grand Caravans; however, recently started replacing these vehicles with 10 passenger Ford Transits XLT Passenger Wagons. This method allows the Family Center to use fewer vans to pick up students. This equates to significant capital and operational savings related to transportation.

ALTERNATIVES

If the resolution is not approved, the Family Center would not be able to transport all students to and from programming.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The Juvenile Division's budget includes a line item for van replacement. Funds deposited in this reserve come from the Child Care Fund's reimbursement for usage of each van, transporting youth to and from community programs. The 2019 year-end fund balance for this account was roughly \$119,939.12.

STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACT

Provide appropriate evidence-based treatment and sanctions for at-risk youth and juveniles. The Ingham Academy and Pride evening reporting program utilized evidence based treatment.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

None

RECOMMENDATION

That the resolution be authorized and the new van be purchased.

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE FUNDS TO PURCHASE A NEW TRANSPORT VEHICLE
FOR THE INGHAM COUNTY FAMILY CENTER**

WHEREAS, the Juvenile Division has a fleet of vehicles used to transport juveniles to and from the Ingham Academy as well as the Pride evening reporting program; and

WHEREAS, all vans are in a lease agreement with Highfields Inc.; and

WHEREAS, one of the vehicles is a 2011 Dodge Grand Caravan with over 160,000 miles; and

WHEREAS, the Juvenile Division is requesting authorization to replace the 2011 Dodge Grand Caravan as it has chronic mechanical issues; and

WHEREAS, the Juvenile Division's budget includes a line item for van replacement; and

WHEREAS, the funds deposited in this reserve come from the Child Care Fund's reimbursement for usage of each van, transporting youth to and from community programs; and

WHEREAS, the 2019 year end fund balance for this account was roughly \$119,939.12; and

WHEREAS, a request is made to purchase a new 2020 Ford Transit XLT Passenger Wagon at a cost not to exceed \$35,000.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners hereby authorizes the purchase of a new 2020 Ford Transit XLT Passenger Wagon at a cost not to exceed \$35,000 utilizing the State of Michigan's MiDEAL Extended Purchasing Program Contract #071B7700180.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Controller/Administrator is directed to make the necessary budget transfers from the van replacement reserve in the 2020 Juvenile Division budget.

TO: Law and Courts and Finance Committees
FROM: Scott LeRoy, Deputy Court Administrator
DATE: 09/29/2020
SUBJECT: Resolution Authorizing the Purchase of a New Secure Transport Vehicle for the Juvenile Division
For the meeting agendas of October 15 and October 21, 2020

BACKGROUND

The Circuit Court Juvenile Division uses two vans with retrofitted protective screens for purposes of securely transporting youth. These vehicles are used to transport court involved youth all over the State of Michigan, and at times, the Great Lakes Region. The primary vehicle, parked at the Grady Porter Building, is a 2013 Dodge Grand Caravan with over 127,000 miles. The secondary vehicle, parked at the Youth Center, is a 2007 Dodge Grand Caravan with over 110,000 miles. The latter of the two vehicles is in need of significant mechanical repairs. The attached resolution requests authorization to replace the primary secure transport vehicle with a new 2020 Dodge Grand Caravan. This current primary vehicle will be moved to the Youth Center where it will replace the 2007 Dodge Grand Caravan. This will ensure the Juvenile Division has two secure transport vehicles in good working condition.

ALTERNATIVES

Both transport vehicles are important for the safety and security of staff, youth and the public.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The Juvenile Division's budget includes a line item for van replacement. Funds deposited in this reserve come from the Child Care Fund's reimbursement for usage of each van. The 2019 year-end fund balance for this account was roughly \$119,939.12.

STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACT

Purchasing a new transport vehicle enhances the strategic plan by supporting public safety. It is important for staff, youth and the public to have a secure transport vehicle in good working condition.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

None

RECOMMENDATION

That the resolution be authorized and the new van be purchased.

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE PURCHASE OF A NEW SECURE TRANSPORT VEHICLE
FOR THE JUVENILE DIVISION**

WHEREAS, the Juvenile Division uses two secure transport vehicle retrofitted with a protective screens to transport court involved youth; and

WHEREAS, one of the vehicles is a 2007 Dodge Grand Caravan with over 110,000 miles and is in need of significant mechanical repairs; and

WHEREAS, the Juvenile Division's budget includes a line item for van replacement;

WHEREAS, the funds deposited in this reserve come from the Child Care Fund's reimbursement for usage of each van; and

WHEREAS, the 2019 year end fund balance for this account was roughly \$119,939.12; and

WHEREAS, the Juvenile Division is requesting authorization to replace the 2007 Dodge Grand Caravan with the purchase a new 2020 Dodge Grand Caravan and protective screen at a cost not to exceed \$28,000.00.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners hereby authorizes the purchase of a new 2020 Dodge Grand Caravan and protective screen at a cost not to exceed \$28,000.00 utilizing the State of Michigan's MiDEAL Extended Purchasing Program Contract #071B7700183.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Controller/Administrator is directed to make the necessary budget transfers from the van replacement reserve in the 2020 Juvenile Division budget.

TO: Board of Commissioners Law & Courts and Finance Committees

FROM: Mike Cheltenham, Chief Assistant Prosecuting Attorney

DATE: October 5, 2020

SUBJECT: Resolution Authorizing the Ingham County Prosecutor's Office to Obtain LEAP 2.0 Subscriptions for Local Law Enforcement Agencies and to Fund Initial Subscription Costs for the Ingham County Innovation and Technologies Department

BACKGROUND

The Ingham County Prosecutor's Office (ICPO) receives requests for criminal charges from local law enforcement agencies on a daily basis. The majority of these requests are made through the submission of a paper packet call a warrant request. However, the Ingham County Sherriff's Office and the Michigan State University Police Department both submit warrant requests electronically through the Law Enforcement Agency Portal (LEAP). The portal is a cloud-based website that allows police departments to scan, upload, and submit warrant packets to our office electronically. LEAP is a product of Imagesoft. The county already has multiple contracts with Imagesoft for various document management systems. Recently, our office learned that Imagesoft is now offering multiple additional LEAP subscriptions to the portal. The cost to add new agencies is a \$7,000 increase to the current contract with Imagesoft and the Ingham County Innovation and Technology Department (IT). Given the substantial benefits to both our office and local police agencies, ICPO is offering to pay the initial increased contract cost in order to add several more agencies to the portal. Ingham County Chief Information Officer Deb Fett is in agreement with this proposed resolution.

ALTERNATIVES

Maintaining the current submission method, which requires officers to hand deliver warrant requests on a daily basis to our office.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

IT obtained a quote from Imagesoft for the additional cost on September 15, 2020. The relevant portion is listed below (see attachment A for the entire quote):

IS-IJLA-LEAP	TrueFiling for Law Enforcement One Year Sub Large Agency	2		12/31/2021	\$3,500.00	\$7,000.00
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ICPO would agree to the transfer of the required amount from a controllable ICPO budget line to the IT-Network Imaging Maintenance Fund to cover the additional expense.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

ICPO, local law enforcement, and the district courts are collaboratively working toward a paperless criminal arraignment system. The goal is to reduce the amount of law enforcement personnel hours needed for arraignments, streamline the exchange of paperwork between all three entities, and lessen the amount of time a defendant spends in custody before seeing a judge or magistrate. Expansion of the electronic warrant submission process would be a substantial step toward that goal.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the information provided, I respectfully request approval of the attached resolution.

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE INGHAM COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE TO
OBTAIN ADDITIONAL LEAP SUBSCRIPTIONS AND FUND INITIAL ADDED COST TO
INGHAM COUNTY INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Prosecutors' Office (ICPO) currently receives requests for criminal charges or warrants from local law enforcement agencies on a daily basis and, the majority of these requests are made through the physical submission of a paper packet of documents called a warrant request; and

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Sheriff's Office (ICSO) and the Michigan State University Police Department (MSUPD) both make warrant request submissions electronically through the Law Enforcement Agency Portal (LEAP); and

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Innovation and Technology Department (IT) currently maintains a contract with Imagesoft for various document management platforms including LEAP; and

WHEREAS, Imagesoft now offers the option of adding multiple additional law enforcement subscribers to the LEAP portal for an additional cost of \$7,000; and

WHEREAS, the ICPO desires to add more law enforcement agencies to the LEAP portal in order to reduce the overall costs and staff hours needed by law enforcement, the area district courts, and ICPO to process criminal arraignments; and

WHEREAS, ICPO has agreed to transfer \$7,000 from a controllable ICPO line item to the IT Network Maintenance Fund for the initial cost to add multiple subscriptions.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners authorizes the \$7,000 increase to the Innovation and Technology Department's contract with Imagesoft for the purposes of adding multiple law enforcement agencies to the LEAP portal.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the additional \$7,000 will be transferred from Ingham County Prosecutor's Office line item number 101 22910 818000 to the Innovation and Technology Department's Network Maintenance Fund.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Controller/Administrator is authorized to make the any necessary budget adjustments.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chairperson of the Ingham County Board of Commissioners is authorized to sign any contract documents consistent with this resolution and approved as to from by the County Attorney.

TO: Board of Commissioners Law & Courts and Finance Committees

FROM: Mike Cheltenham, Chief Assistant Prosecuting Attorney

DATE: September 30, 2020

SUBJECT: Resolution to Authorize an Agreement between the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and the Ingham County Prosecutor's Office under the 2021 STOP Violence Against Women Grant

BACKGROUND

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) has awarded the Ingham County Prosecutor's Office (ICPO) a grant for up to \$104,215 under the STOP Violence Against Women Act of 1994. This the second year that ICPO has received the grant. The STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Grant is awarded to county prosecutors to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women. This particular grant is for a focused, coordinated, and multidisciplinary approach to holding domestic violence offenders accountable. To that end, ICPO has collaborated with the Lansing Police Department (LPD) and the 54-A District Court to accomplish the goals of this grant. The 54-A District Court uses the award to fund a domestic violence specialty court. LPD uses the award to fund a domestic violence detective. Under this grant, ICPO currently employs a full time assistant prosecuting attorney assigned solely to the prosecution of domestic violence and intimate partner violence.

ALTERNATIVES

None

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The STOP grant award is for a total of \$138,953. However, actual funding is for \$104,215 for the salary and benefits for full time assistant prosecuting attorney for 2021 to work solely on domestic violence cases and intimate partner violence. There is an "in kind" contribution requirement of ICPO for \$34,738 that will be accomplished by matching salaries and fringes of supervising attorneys for the project. Hence, the total value of the agreement is \$138,953. There is no monetary contribution required of the county.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The grant requires meaningful coordination and collaboration with other criminal justice agencies. To accomplish this goal, the 54-A District Court, LPD, and ICPO have engaged in a "focused deterrence" approach for domestic violence offenders in the city of Lansing. Focused deterrence aims to deter acts of intimate partner violence by imposing specific sanctions for engaging in criminal acts and specific benefits for not offending.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the information provided, I respectfully request approval of the attached resolution.

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND THE INGHAM COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE UNDER THE 2021 STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GRANT

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Prosecutor's Office (ICPO) has been approved to receive grant funds up to an amount of \$104,215 from the STOP Violence Against Women Grant program administered by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) for the period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the primary goal of the STOP Grant is to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to enhance victim services; and

WHEREAS, the total grant award of \$138,953 will be broken down as follows: \$104,215 of the grant award will fund the salary and fringe benefits for a full time assistant prosecuting attorney dedicated to the prosecution of domestic violence and intimate partner violence; there is a \$34,738 in kind contribution requirement of ICPO which will be fulfilled by matching salary and fringe benefits from supervising attorneys for the grant; and

WHEREAS, in achieving the goals and objectives of the grant program the ICPO will work in collaboration with the 54-A District Court for the city of Lansing, and the Lansing Police Department, both of whom also received grant awards under this program, to utilize a focused deterrence approach to the issue of domestic violence and intimate partner violence within the city of Lansing.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners has accepted \$138,953 awarded by the STOP Grant program which begins on October 1, 2020 and ends on September 30, 2021.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Controller/Administrator is authorized to make any necessary adjustments to the 2021 budget and position allocation lists consistent with this resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board Chairperson is authorized to sign any necessary contracts/subcontracts consistent with this resolution subject to approval as to form by the County Attorney.

Agenda Item 5a and 5b

TO: Law & Courts and Finance Committees

FROM: Teri Morton, Deputy Controller

DATE: October 5, 2020

SUBJECT: Resolutions to Approve Agreements with the City of East Lansing and the City of Lansing for their Local Share Contributions under the County's Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC) 2020-2021 Compliance Plan

For the meeting agendas of October 15 and 21

BACKGROUND

The Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC) approved Ingham County's 2020-2021 Compliance Plan and Cost Analysis, which continues the Public Defenders Office administered by Ingham County to provide indigent defense and related services at the 30th Circuit Court, 54A District Court, 54B District Court, and the 55th District Court.

A grant from the State of Michigan was accepted for the approved Compliance Plan by Ingham County for the time period October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, and the budget was approved for an amount of up to \$6,068,854.75, including a local share of \$920,963.44. The local share will be split among Ingham County (\$882,569.44), the City of Lansing (\$21,963), and the City of East Lansing (\$16,431).

The Michigan Indigent Defense Act (Public Act 93 of 2013) defines local share as, "an indigent criminal defense system's average annual expenditure for indigent criminal defense services in the 3 fiscal years immediately preceding the creation of the MIDC under this act, excluding money reimbursed to the system by individuals determined to be partially indigent." Beginning on November 1, 2018, if the Consumer Price Index has increased since November 1 of the prior state fiscal year, the local share must be adjusted by that number or by 3%, whichever is less. The consumer price index since November 1 of the prior state fiscal year has increased 2.1%, so the local share is increased by that amount for the 2020-2021 grant year.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

These resolutions would authorize agreements for the Cities of East Lansing and Lansing to pay their 2020-2021 local share of the MIDC grant to Ingham County for amounts of \$16,431 and \$21,963, respectively. These payments will cover the time period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021 and are to be billed and paid in one payment.

STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACT

This resolution supports the overarching long-term objective of assuring fair and efficient judicial processing, specifically section A 2. (c) of the Action Plan – Develop an indigent defense services plan following guidelines issued by the State through the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC).

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the information presented, I respectfully recommend approval of the attached resolutions.

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY OF EAST LANSING
FOR ITS LOCAL SHARE CONTRIBUTION UNDER THE COUNTY'S
MICHIGAN INDIGENT DEFENSE COMMISSION (MIDC) 2020-2021 COMPLIANCE PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC) approved Ingham County's 2020-2021 Compliance Plan, which continues funding of a Public Defenders Office administered by Ingham County to provide indigent defense and related services at the 30th Circuit Court, 54A District Court, 54B District Court, and the 55th District Court; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Indigent Defense Act (Public Act 93 of 2013) defines local share as, "an indigent criminal defense system's average annual expenditure for indigent criminal defense services in the 3 fiscal years immediately preceding the creation of the MIDC under this act, excluding money reimbursed to the system by individuals determined to be partially indigent"; and

WHEREAS, beginning on November 1, 2018, if the Consumer Price Index has increased since November 1 of the prior state fiscal year, the local share must be adjusted by that number or by 3%, whichever is less; and

WHEREAS, the consumer price index since November 1 of the prior state fiscal year has increased 2.1%; and

WHEREAS, a grant from the State of Michigan was accepted for the approved Compliance Plan by Ingham County for the time period October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, and the budget was approved for an amount of up to \$6,068,854.75, including a local share of \$920,963.44; and

WHEREAS, the City of East Lansing's portion of the local share for the 2020/2021 grant year is \$16,431; and

WHEREAS, the City of East Lansing and Ingham County wish to enter into an agreement whereby the City pays its local share of the grant to the County.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners authorizes an agreement whereby the City of East Lansing will pay its 2020-2021 local share of the MIDC grant to Ingham County for an amount of \$16,431, covering the time period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, to be paid in one payment.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners is hereby authorized to sign any necessary contract documents on behalf of the County after approval as to form by the County Attorney.

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY OF LANSING
FOR ITS LOCAL SHARE CONTRIBUTION UNDER THE COUNTY'S
MICHIGAN INDIGENT DEFENSE COMMISSION (MIDC) 2020-2021 COMPLIANCE PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC) approved Ingham County's 2020-2021 Compliance Plan, which continues funding of a Public Defenders Office administered by Ingham County to provide indigent defense and related services at the 30th Circuit Court, 54A District Court, 54B District Court, and the 55th District Court; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Indigent Defense Act (Public Act 93 of 2013) defines local share as, "an indigent criminal defense system's average annual expenditure for indigent criminal defense services in the 3 fiscal years immediately preceding the creation of the MIDC under this act, excluding money reimbursed to the system by individuals determined to be partially indigent"; and

WHEREAS, beginning on November 1, 2018, if the Consumer Price Index has increased since November 1 of the prior state fiscal year, the local share must be adjusted by that number or by 3%, whichever is less; and

WHEREAS, the consumer price index since November 1 of the prior state fiscal year has increased 2.1%; and

WHEREAS, a grant from the State of Michigan was accepted for the approved Compliance Plan by Ingham County for the time period October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, and the budget was approved for an amount of up to \$6,068,854.75, including a local share of \$920,963.44; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lansing's portion of the local share for the 2020/2021 grant year is \$21,963; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lansing and Ingham County wish to enter into an agreement whereby the City pays its local share of the grant to the County.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners authorizes an agreement whereby the City of Lansing will pay its 2020-2021 local share of the MIDC grant to Ingham County for an amount of \$21,963, covering the time period of October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, to be paid in one payment.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners is hereby authorized to sign any necessary contract documents on behalf of the County after approval as to form by the County Attorney.

TO: Board of Commissioners Finance and Law & Courts Committees
FROM: Heidi Williams, Director, Ingham County Animal Control & Shelter
DATE: October 8, 2020
SUBJECT: Shelter software

For the meeting agendas of October 15, 19 and 21, 2020

BACKGROUND

ICACS has been utilizing shelter software called Multi-Ops for the last ten years. The software is outdated, requires a high level of Information Technology support and no longer meets the needs of the shelter. The vendor is an owner/operator, single entity who operates out of Hawaii, thus is not readily available to us when needed. Any change to software forms is billed per item, as are any changes or customizations to the software. Additionally, the software does not allow for use on devices such as tablets, or remote locations like the Outreach Center or at mobile adoption events or vaccination clinics. The current microchips we use are approximately \$10 per chip. For these reasons, I am requesting to purchase software from a vendor called PetPoint that will fix all of these issues at an affordable cost to the county. The cost of PetPoint's microchips is roughly half of the cost of our current microchips potentially saving us \$8000.00 per year. The Ingham County Animal Shelter Fund has agreed to fund the setup, first year's cost as well as the purchase of new tablets for remote use. The total requested amount is \$11,800.00.

ALTERNATIVES

If we continue with MultiOps, we will continue to pay fees to make necessary changes to forms, we will have challenges getting in touch with the vendor and accurate and timely record keeping will continue to be an issue for the shelter staff. We will continue to pay more for our microchips.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The Ingham County Animal Shelter Fund has agreed to fund the purchase of the first year's software, the setup of the new system and the cost of any tablets needed. After this initial investment, the cost to the county is \$2500.00 per year on an annual basis. The cost savings for microchips is approximately \$8000.00 per year.

STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACT

This resolution supports the Ingham County Strategic Plan by providing quality and efficient services to all while practicing fiscal responsibility.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the information presented, I respectfully recommend approval of the attached resolution to support the purchase of PetPoint software for the Ingham County Animal Control & Shelter.

Agenda Item 6

TO: Heidi Williams, Animal Control Director

FROM: James Hudgins, Director of Purchasing

DATE: October 5, 2020

RE: Memorandum of Performance for Packet # 145-20 Records Management System for the Animal Control Shelter

The Purchasing Department can confirm that three (3) written proposals were sought and received from vendors for the purpose of providing a new animal control shelter records management system for the Ingham County Animal Control Shelter. The system contains modules for law enforcement case management, medical, foster placement and tracking, behavior assessments, community outreach, and adoptions.

The Purchasing Department can confirm the following:

Function	Overall Number of Vendors	Number of Local Vendors
Vendors invited to propose	3	0
Vendors responding	3	0

Summary of the vendors' costs:

Company Name	Local Preference	1st Year Setup/Recurring Costs
Pet Point	No, Rolling Weadows, IL	\$4,000 / \$2,500
Shelter Luv	No, Menlo Park, CA	\$5,000 / \$5,000
Shelter Pro Software	No, Buena Vista, CO	\$18,995 / \$15,100

You are now ready to complete the final steps in the process: 1) evaluate the submissions based on the criteria established in the RFP; 2) confirm funds are available; 3) submit your recommendation of award along with your evaluation to the Purchasing Department; 4) write a memo of explanation; and, 5) prepare and submit a resolution for Board approval.

This Memorandum is to be included with your memo and resolution submission to the Resolutions Group as acknowledgement of the Purchasing Department's participation in the purchasing process.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me by e-mail at jhudgins@ingham.org or by phone at 676-7309.

Introduced by the Law & Courts and Finance Committee of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE PURCHASE OF SOFTWARE/HARDWARE FOR
INGHAM COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL AND SHELTER**

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Animal Control and Shelter (ICACS) is in need of new shelter management software; and

WHEREAS, the current software system, Multi Ops, is outdated, does not meet the needs of the ICACS and requires a high level of Information Technology support; and

WHEREAS, ICACS seeks to purchase a new software system called PetPoint on an annual contract basis in the amount of \$2,500.00; and

WHEREAS, the addition of this software would allow easier access remotely (web-based program) and the purchase of tablets will allow staff to utilize the software as they are making their rounds, updating information immediately, thus facilitating better record keeping; and

WHEREAS, the microchips that this software utilizes are roughly half the cost of our current microchips saving the shelter approximately \$8,000.00 per year, which will help fund this software in subsequent years; and

WHEREAS, PetPoint also provides a public facing online dog license service that could be utilized in the future; and

WHEREAS, the Ingham County Animal Shelter Fund has agreed to pay for the first year's fees, set up and the hardware needed not to exceed \$11,800.00.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners authorizes the purchase of this software from PetPoint, along with necessary hardware with the Shelter Fund donation not to exceed \$11,800.00.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners authorizes the Controller/Administrator to make the necessary budget transfers authorized by this resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners authorizes the Board Chairperson to sign any necessary contract documents, which are consistent with this resolution and approved as to form by the County Attorney.

Agenda Item 7a

TO: Board of Commissioners Law & Courts, Human Services and Finance Committees
FROM: Teri Morton, Deputy Controller
DATE: October 8, 2020
SUBJECT: Resolution to Authorize Positions, Contracts and Other Expenses to Increase Treatment Programming for 2021 as Authorized by the Justice Millage
For the meeting agendas of October 15 and 21

BACKGROUND

On August 7, 2018, Ingham County voters approved the Justice Millage. In addition to providing funding for a new Justice Complex, the millage language authorized funding for “programming for the treatment of substance addictions, treatment of mental illness, and reduction of re-incarceration among arrested persons.”

In 2019, \$1 million was allocated for this purpose, and in 2020, the amount was adjusted for inflation, and \$1,024,000 was allocated.

At the July 16 Law and Courts Committee meeting, the Committee directed that 2020 programs be continued in 2021, and the 2021 allocation was set at \$1,043,456.

ALTERNATIVES

There are many beneficial services and programs that could qualify under the millage language to treat substance addictions, mental illness, and reduce recidivism. After much consideration, the programs presented here address the priorities developed by the Law and Courts Committee and the work group at this time.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The cost to continue of current programs will total \$1,080,411, with all costs to be paid from proceeds of the Justice Millage.

The 2021 costs are as follows:

- Community Mental Health Correctional Assessment and Treatment Services (CATS): \$582,505 to fund three full time mental health therapists to provide mental health therapy and case management services and to coordinate care and increase collaboration at the Ingham County Jail, one full time nurse case manager to work directly in partnership with the Ingham County Health Department/Jail Medical to integrate behavioral health and physical health care, and one full time mental health secretary to provide clerical support for these services. Also funded is a full time Program Manager to assist in the direct management of Jail Re-entry; inclusion in the Ingham County Health Department Medication Assisted Treatment initiative; and to manage Jail Diversion activities, both of which include community liaison and development of the services necessary for re-entry purposes. (ATTACHMENTS #1a and #1b)
- Community Based Programs: \$145,600 to fund electronic monitoring, substance abuse assessment and psychological evaluation, day reporting, and MRT – Cognitive Behavioral Change. The 2021 request for electronic monitoring is increased by \$50,000, from \$20,000 to \$70,000, in order to account for all non-grant funded electronic monitoring in one account. In previous years, the general fund has allocated \$50,000 to Community Corrections for this purpose. (ATTACHMENT #2)

- Ingham County Health Department Pathways to Care Program: \$77,449 to continue previously grant funded services in a client-centered approach to inmates who have a current or past history of opioid use. Specifically, this funds a Community Health Worker and 0.25 FTE of a Program Specialist.
- Ingham County Sheriff's Office/Jail Programming: \$113,400 to fund inmate initiatives, seeking safety, break out, trauma centered yoga, restorative justice, and parenting. (ATTACHMENT #3)
- Circuit Court/Pretrial Services: \$161,457 to fund a Pretrial Services Clerk and a Pretrial Services Investigator. (ATTACHMENTS #4a and #4b)

The cost of continuing current programs is \$1,080,411. This is \$36,955 in excess of the allocated amount. Unspent and unallocated funds from 2019 in the amount of \$302,538 remain in the Justice Millage fund. A budget surplus is also expected in 2020, due to a reduction in some services as a result of the pandemic. These unspent funds can be used to fully fund the current requests.

STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACT

This resolution supports the overarching long-term objective of providing user friendly, accessible facilities and quality infrastructure, specifically section E 1. (b) of the Action Plan – Develop strategies to finance with new revenue a modern new Ingham County Jail this is more humane, efficient and cost effective with appropriate security levels, programming and staffing.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

A future Law and Courts committee agenda will include a discussion item to contemplate future millage allocations for programming. The bond for the Justice Complex construction has recent been sold at a very favorable interest rate (1.8%). Since the millage was calculated at a conservative rate of 3.75%, the millage fund is now projected to accumulate a significant fund balance. Based on this, the Board of Commissioners may want to decrease the millage levy and/or increase the programming allocation. When making that decision, the Board may also want to consider maintaining some amount of excess funds for construction contingency and future repairs and maintenance on the Justice Complex.

The allocated funds for programming from the millage are subject to approval and appropriation by the Board of Commissioners each year. Programs approved in this year will not necessarily be continued in upcoming years.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the information presented, I respectfully recommend approval of the attached resolution.

Introduced by the Law & Courts, Human Services, and Finance Committees of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE POSITIONS, CONTRACTS AND OTHER EXPENSES
TO INCREASE TREATMENT PROGRAMMING FOR 2021 AS AUTHORIZED
BY THE JUSTICE MILLAGE**

WHEREAS, on August 7, 2018 the electorate of Ingham County approved the Justice Millage; and

WHEREAS, in addition to providing funding for a new Justice Complex, the millage language authorized funding for “programming for the treatment of substance addictions, treatment of mental illness, and reduction of re-incarceration among arrested persons”; and

WHEREAS, the 2021 budget allocates \$1,043,456 in programming funding from the Justice Millage; and

WHEREAS, a surplus of \$302,538 remains in unspent funds from the 2019 programming allocation; and

WHEREAS, the Law and Courts Committee directed that current programs be continued for 2021.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners hereby authorizes a 2021 budget of up to \$1,080,411 from the Justice Millage to continue the following treatment programs:

- Community Mental Health Correctional Assessment and Treatment Services (CATS): \$582,505 to fund three full time mental health therapists to provide mental health therapy and case management services and to coordinate care and increase collaboration at the Ingham County Jail, one full time nurse case manager to work directly in partnership with the Ingham County Health Department/Jail Medical to integrate behavioral health and physical health care, and one full time mental health secretary to provide clerical support for these services. Also funded is a full time Program Manager to assist in the direct management of Jail Re-entry; inclusion in the Ingham County Health Department Medication Assisted Treatment initiative; and to manage Jail Diversion activities, both of which include community liaison and development of the services necessary for re-entry purposes.
- Community Based Programs: \$145,600 to fund electronic monitoring, substance abuse assessment and psychological evaluation, day reporting, and MRT – Cognitive Behavioral Change.
- Ingham County Health Department Pathways to Care Program: \$77,449 to continue previously grant funded services in a client-centered approach to inmates who have a current or past history of opioid use.
- Ingham County Sheriff’s Office/Jail Programming: \$113,400 to fund inmate initiatives, seeking safety, break out, trauma centered yoga, restorative justice, and parenting.
- Circuit Court/Pretrial Services: \$161,457 to fund a Pretrial Services Clerk and a Pretrial Services Investigator.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners authorizes a contract not to exceed \$582,505 with the Community Mental Health Authority of Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham Counties (CMH) for services as described in Attachment #1b for the period of January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that funds for this contract with CMH will come from the Justice Millage.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the \$36,955 excess over the 2021 allocation of \$1,043,456 will be funded from the 2019 programming remaining balance in the Justice Millage Fund.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that staff will provide reports in July 2021 providing information about achievements and effectiveness.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Controller/Administrator is authorized to make the necessary adjustments to the 2021 budget consistent with this resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board Chairperson is hereby authorized to sign any necessary documents consistent with this resolution and upon approval as to form by the County Attorney.

Community Mental Health Millage Report June 2019 – June 2020

Correctional Assessment & Treatment Services (CATS)

Justice Behavioral Health (JBH)

Currently approximately 45% of the jail's population is being served by general CATS programming, of that **21% are receiving direct behavioral health services with JBH staff**. From June 2019 to June 2020, **JBH has independently served 345 unique clients**.

- Upon the hiring process, JBH was fully staff with three mental health therapists (MHT), one nurse care manager (NCM) and one secretary from May 2019 through December 2019. JBH did have a three month staffing gap for one of the therapist positions which has been filled however, new hire training has been limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - JBH MHT provides weekly therapy both in individual and group modalities. Overall, **JBH has provided 1,347 individual therapy sessions**. JBH considers individuals under the 18 years of age as a high priority population so they are served as soon as possible. **JBH has provided 138 services to this specific population over the last year**.
 - JBH MHT has been facilitating routine weekly Anger Management Groups, Coping Skills group and Dialectical Behavioral Groups until Mid-March 2020 (COVID -19 pandemic has prevented all current group work). The majority of these groups are on weekends and during evening hours which allows clients to attend more daytime programming. In the future there are plans to add a Co-Occurring Group to address substance use issues as well. **JBH has provided 2,623 group encounters**.
 - JBH NCM continues to play a vital role in integrated healthcare between the ICHD/Jail Medical and behavioral health needs. The NCM also serves as a liaison for the MSU Psychiatric Residency Program at the jail. The NCM creates transitional healthcare plans by linking clients with community providers upon release. **JBH has had over 200 direct care contacts**.
 - JBH secretary continues to provide clerical support and processes all of the needed paperwork for the program.

PROGRAM BUDGET - COST DETAIL SCHEDULE

ATTACHMENT #1b

Use WHOLE DOLLARS Only

PROGRAM		BUDGET PERIOD		DATE PREPARED
CATS Jails Mileage		From: 1/1/2021	To: 12/31/2021	10/8/2020
CONTRACTOR NAME CMHA of Clinton-Eaton-Ingham Counties		BUDGET AGREEMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT		AMENDMENT #
				GRANT COVERED COST
1. SALARY & WAGES:				
POSITION DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	POSITIONS REQUIRED	TOTAL SALARY	
MENTAL HLTH THERAPIST -5516 -step 2	26105-6046-9	\$ 46,873	1,000	\$ 46,873
MENTAL HLTH THERAPIST -1728 - step 3	26105-6046-8	\$ 48,971	1,000	\$ 48,971
MENTAL HLTH THERAPIST-5480 - step 3	26105-6046-7	\$ 48,971	1,000	\$ 48,971
NURSE CARE MANAGER-5144 Step 7	26105-6059-1	\$ 68,575	1,000	\$ 68,575
SECRETARY-3889 -Step 6	26105-4062-2	\$ 41,658	1,000	\$ 41,658
COORDINATOR 2A -4325 step 7	26105-3015-2	\$ 74,598	1,000	\$ 74,598
1. TOTAL SALARY & WAGES:		6,000	\$	329,646
2. FRINGE BENEFITS: (Specify)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FICA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIFE INS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DENTAL INS	Composite Rate %	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEMPLOY INS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VISION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK COMP	44.00%	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RETIREMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HEARING INS		7.65%	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL INS	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:specify-			
2. TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS:		\$	145,044	
3. TRAVEL: (Specify if category exceeds 10% of Total Expenditures)				
Travel				\$981
Conferences				\$5,250
3. TOTAL TRAVEL:		\$	6,231	
4. SUPPLIES & MATERIALS: (Specify if category exceeds 10% of Total Expenditures)				
Supplies				\$ 700
4. TOTAL SUPPLIES & MATERIALS:		\$	700	
5. CONTRACTUAL: (Subcontracts/Subrecipients)				
Name	Address	Amount		
			\$0	
5. TOTAL CONTRACTUAL:		\$	-	
6. EQUIPMENT: (Specify)		Amount		
				\$ -
6. TOTAL EQUIPMENT:		\$	-	
7. OTHER EXPENSES: (Specify if category exceeds 10% of Total Expenditures)		Amount		
Communication:	JAIL PHONES	\$ 2,200	\$	2,200
			\$	-
			\$	-
			\$	-
SPACE:			\$	-
Licensing	LICENSING FEES	\$ 600	\$	600
OTHER:	PROGRAM STAFF TRAINING	\$ 1,000	\$	1,000
			\$	-
			\$	-
			\$	-
7. TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES:		\$	3,800	

8. TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES: (Sum of Totals 1-7)				8. TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES:		\$	485,421
9. INDIRECT COST CALCULATIONS:							
Rate #1	Base \$	10.00%	x Rate	\$	485,421	=	\$ 48,542
Rate #2	Base \$	10.00%	x Rate	\$	485,421	=	\$ 48,542
				9. TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURES:		\$	97,084
10. TOTAL ALL EXPENDITURES: (Sum of lines 8-9)						\$	582,505

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS - COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS

2021 JUSTICE COMPLEX MILLAGE PROPOSAL

According to the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, over the last two decades, a critical mass of evidence has accumulated challenging the prior prevailing belief that nothing works to rehabilitate offenders. (BJA, 2014). To the contrary, research findings show that evidence-based interventions can significantly reduce recidivism. It is clear that sanctions alone do not result in positive behavior change or reduce recidivism (R. Warren, CJI/NIC, 2007). The leading researcher in what works and what does not in reducing recidivism, Edward J. Latessa, Ph.D., states that, “Not a single review of studies of the effects of official punishment alone has found consistent evidence of reduced recidivism.” While up to 60% of treatment services studies reported reduce recidivism rates (E. Latessa, 2002).

Electronic Monitoring: **\$70,000**

Electronic monitoring (EM) is an effective and cost-efficient resource, capable of directly reducing the jail population while maintaining public safety.

In addition to monitoring and tracking, a large National Institute of Justice study showed significant decreases (31%) in the probation failure rate for all groups of offenders and age groups who are supervised on electronic monitoring (NIJ, 2011). Use of alcohol monitoring devices deters recidivism during use; and, when combined with treatment, provides the user an opportunity to change negative behavior (Court Review, V. Flango & F. Cheesman).

Judicial Services Group, Ltd. (JSG) utilizes a variety of monitoring devices that can provide a broad range of supervision parameters based on the individual user. Locally, EM is used in pretrial and probation supervision, as an alternative to incarceration under the Sheriff’s jurisdiction, and saves jail staff that would otherwise be used for hospitalized inmates. In 2020, EM utilization increased significantly, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. EM has proven to be an important resource to assist with reducing the jail population by providing county funded services to users diverted from the jail and to self-pay clients who lost employment or had their hours reduced due to COVID-19.

Substance Abuse Assessments and Psychological Evaluations **\$5,000**

Conducting a clinical assessment is essential to understanding the nature and severity of the patient’s health and social problems that may have led to or resulted from the substance use. This assessment is critical in determining the intensity of care that will be recommended and the composition of the treatment plan. Tailoring the treatment to specific needs increases the likelihood of successful treatment engagement and retention. Research shows that those who are matched with the appropriate level of treatment using ASAM (American Society of Addiction Medicine) criteria participate more fully in treatment and typically have better outcomes. (3X improvement in addiction severity outcomes at 3 months/30% reduction in dropout from treatment/25% - 300% reduction in no shows to next stage of treatment) (ASAM, D. Gastfriend, MD).

Psychological Evaluations determine the severity of a specific mental health concern or to determine an individual’s capacity for adequate functioning. Assessments and evaluations may be required to develop a sentence that includes appropriate treatment placements and programming.

Day Reporting: **\$52,000**

This program provides an additional layer of monitoring and supervision, structure, accountability and programming in the community. Based on individual need, it addresses a wide array of fundamental needs such as food, clothing, housing and housing. All critical to successful integration into the community and being able to focus on treatment. Also based on assessed need, on-site evidence-based groups are Cognitive Behavioral

Therapy, Dialectical Behavior Therapy, Seeking Safety, Anger Management, and Conflict Resolution. AA and NA groups meet onsite.

Community Corrections funded Day Reporting has a highly successful completion rate that ranges from 65% - 70%. This demonstrates its effectiveness at assisting participants achieve their Individual Plan goals with no rearrests while engaged in the 120-day program. While, Day Reporting programs across the country are not standardized, there are a number of studies of similar programs that demonstrate significant recidivism reduction (30% - 60%) (*PA 2013, Utah & Oregon 2010*).

Expanding this State funded Community Corrections program will increase the number of offenders served, including those not be eligible under State MDOC approved criteria (e.g. District Court misdemeanants).

MRT – Cognitive Behavioral Change **\$18,600**

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a systematic treatment strategy to decrease recidivism among adult criminal offenders by using 16 objectively defined steps focusing on seven basic treatment issues to promote positive change. MRT is a cognitive-behavioral treatment approach that is probably the most widely researched offender treatment modality (*Meta-Analysis, G. Little, 2005*). 200 outcome studies have been conducted up to 20 years after treatment and release of over 100,000 individuals. Overall, finding lower recidivism rates, improved personality variables, and enhanced treatment compliance. (S. Swan, 2013)

Expanding this State funded Community Corrections program will increase the number of offenders served, including those who are not eligible under State MDOC approved criteria.

TOTAL **\$145,600** Submitted by

Community Corrections: September 21, 2020

Jail Programming - Justice Millage Budget – 2021		
Program Provider/Expense Title	Budget	Program Description
Program Coordinator - Supplies and Discretionary Expenses	\$5,000	Inmate Initiatives - Garden, Employment assistance, Training/Educational DVDs, and other program facilitation discretionary funds
Cognitive Consultants, LLC	\$17,600	Seeking Safety (26-week program)- helps people attain safety from trauma and/or substance abuse through teaching reflective thinking and coping skills. Sessions are conducted in group settings as well as one-on-one. This program is complimented by Trauma Centered Yoga.
Body Connection Yoga	\$15,600	Trauma Centered Yoga - is provided to male and female felony offenders, on a voluntary basis, by a certified trauma informed yoga instructor.
Cognitive Consultants, LLC	\$35,200	Break Out (10-week program) - is based on Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) which is a form of cognitive-behavioral programming designed for male and female criminal justice offenders. Jail Re-Entry Planning and Life Skills offers clients the opportunity to establish short term achievable goals, identify personal strengths and overcome projected barriers to success.
TBD, currently: "It Takes A Village Educational Consulting, LLC"	\$20,000	Restorative Justice (15-30-week program) - Offers participants a chance to take accountability and repair the harm done by their crimes, while teaching mediation, conflict resolution, and problem solving. Participants can earn certificates for being trained in mediation.
TBD, currently: Wellness INX	\$20,000	Parenting -This program includes instructions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote children's development, • Improve child/parent attachment, • Improve child/parent communication skills, • Enhance self-esteem of participants, • Improve child/parent social control, and • Reduce aggressive behaviors by children and their caregivers.
TOTAL:	\$113,400	

JUSTICE MILLAGE
30TH CIRCUIT COURT PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM

0

PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM REQUESTS:	<u>ANNUAL COST</u>
Funding for Pretrial Services Clerk and Investigator	\$148,840
Funding for the Professional Development & Training:	\$2,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual NAPSA Conference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1,500 [Travel / Lodging / Meals] per Employee Miscellaneous Pretrial Training – regional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$500 	
CATA – Bus Tokens / Indigent Client Assistance:	\$1,250
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1,250 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tokens – One Way Fare = \$1.25 per Token <i>1,000 Tokens x \$1.25 = \$1,250</i> 	
ADAM – Alcohol & Drug Testing / Indigent Client Assistance:	\$4,000 (\$4,032)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average Referrals per Year = 140 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% Indigent Clients / Financial Need = 14 Clients 1X per Week Testing = \$12 (3) Month Testing Period = 12 Weeks <i>140 x .20 = 28 (Indigent Clients) 28 x 12 (12 Weeks Testing) x \$12 (Cost per Test) = \$4,032</i> 	
Automated Text Notification System:	
MATTERHORN PLATFORM - Text message for court dates/reporting	\$4000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial program setup =\$1000 Monthly subscription = \$250.00/mo 	
CLEAR SUBSCRIPTION	\$1694.52
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLEAR is an online investigation solution designed to assist in locating and identifying individuals, phone numbers, licenses, assets, addresses, etc. Circuit Court has a contract with CLEAR. We are requesting an additional subscription for Pretrial Services to assist in connecting with our clients. 	

PRETRIAL SERVICES CLERK

The creation of the Pretrial Services Clerk position, made possible by funding from the Justice Millage, has improved the ability of the Circuit Court to provide services to our clients, and to collect and assess data that indicates and supports the effectiveness of our agency in achieving our mission and purpose.

Our Pretrial Clerk explains: In general, I have aided the court, the public and defendants in ways which are both routine and complex. I help people find court rooms/court dates. Many times, people confuse 3R with floor 3 in our building. People often stop into our office (before Covid-19) trying to find courtrooms or are just generally confused where to go in the building. I've directed many people who were unsure of where to go in the VMC/GPB. It may seem like a minuscule task, but it happens often.

In addition, I serve as the face of Pretrial. Defendants are not always sure of what Pretrial Services entails. Typically, I am the first person they talk to in the office and I am able to provide any initial information such as upcoming court dates or attorney information. Being arrested and/or arraigned can be a daunting, overwhelming process. Many defendants do not absorb the bond or court information they are given during that time. Thus, it's imperative they contact Pretrial Services so our office can fill in any pieces of information they are missing as well as gather any information the courts may not have about defendants such as accurate addresses or telephone numbers.

One of the largest aspects of my job is collecting data for our Pretrial Services office. I track the start and close of all felony cases in Ingham County--even if a defendant is not required to report to Pretrial Services. We keep track of a defendant's successful appearances, bond conditions, failures to appear in court, re-arrests, and revocations of bond. Before my employment at Pretrial Services in April of 2019 this type of data was not collected or recorded. From this data we are better able to grasp our total impact on defendants as well as improve our processes and practice.

PRETRIAL SERVICES INVESTIGATORS

The addition of a Pretrial Services Investigator position, made possible by the Justice Millage, has allowed the team to effectively and timely meet with and manage a growing client list which is largely due to the Covid-19 pandemic. At the same time, we are able to remain responsive to the Court. In February 2020, Pretrial Services managed 436 cases, while in September 2020 it manages 590 cases, an increase of 26%.

In regard to the efficacy of the Pretrial Services Program, our investigators share the following experiences.

1. This summer, 2020, one of my defendants had not reported and it was unlike him to do so. I had a contact number for his sister and she advised she had not heard from him in a few weeks. This was unusual behavior for the defendant, to not have checked in with his sister. I had suggested to the sister that she might contact the police department and have them take a missing person report. In doing so, if the defendant was located, his welfare would be checked. The defendant would have been advised to contact his family or the family would have been notified of his location.
The sister contacted me a day later, advising she had filed the report and felt better knowing that someone was looking for her brother. The sister called again, the following week, and notified me the defendant had been located and taken to the hospital. The defendant was being treated for potential life-threatening medical issues that had altered his mental health and ability to understand the need for medical treatment. The sister was very thankful for the help.
2. In February 2020, during enrollment, it was evident that one of my defendants had some cognition issues and hygiene concerns. The defendant's guardian/mother, via telephone a few weeks later, confirmed these concerns. The defendant was a candidate for Mental Health Court. Our Mental Health Court Case Manager and I had spoken with the defendant's mother on several occasions in regard to her, and her son's, living situation.

I have the experience to recognize when there is a need for mental health care. I presented options to the defendant's mother, as she did not know what her options were. After a few weeks, defendant's mother

decided to petition the court for an order to have the defendant evaluated by CMH. According to her, the defendant is considerably better. I can discern a difference when speaking with the defendant. The defendant's guardian/mother was very thankful for the help.

3. Since July 2019, I have been supervising a defendant who is charged with a violent felony offense. She had been incarcerated from March 2019 – July 2020 due to not being able to post bond. Due to the pandemic, her bond was amended by the judge of record and she was placed on pretrial release with a condition that she was to be supervised by Pretrial Services.

As the defendant's case manager, I have been her "go to" person. Because she has been incarcerated for over a year, she lost her housing and employment. Additionally, this defendant has minimal family support and no current transportation. Upon her release, she had to make a fresh start, which was made even more difficult due the pandemic. To date, she has been compliant with her reporting requirements and other conditions of release. As a Pretrial Services Investigator, I am able to help her navigate through the court process. She has recently been able to obtain employment. Although she currently resides at a local shelter, she is in the process of finding housing that is more permanent. Even when things don't always go her way, she always appreciates my help and ends our telephone conversations with a, "thank you."

4. Not all my clients are as happy to report to me and the experience can start off on a negative note. I recently had one client who called for enrollment and immediately he responded with a negative attitude. He was angry. He was upfront with me and indicated to me that he was innocent and that he didn't know why he had to report to me, because he wasn't guilty. As I do with all my clients, I start by telling them that this is a court order and as an officer of the court, my job is to help them get through the process and help them comply with the conditions set forth by the court, so they don't end up incarcerated. I told my client that I did not know the circumstances surrounding his arrest, but at this point in the process, he was considered innocent.

By giving him respect and understanding, his attitude with me changed. He apologized and said the he has been under much stress. About two weeks ago, his case was dismissed. He called me immediately and told me that he appreciated that I didn't judge him, but he doesn't plan on being on my caseload ever again.

5. This defendant has been under the supervision of the Pretrial Services Division since her completion of inpatient recovery for substance use issues and initial enrollment in June 2019. She had initially been charged with two counts of Assault with Intent to Do Great Bodily Harm Less Than Murder. Upon her second reporting contact with Pretrial Services, the defendant provided completion paperwork for substance use and anger management classes. She also indicated that she had been taking alcohol /drug screenings while previously at inpatient treatment, which were negative, as the client had stated that she had been sober.

She was arraigned in 2020 for a new felony case involving two charges and reported to Pretrial Services soon after to be enrolled for this new case. The defendant was readmitted to inpatient treatment in Lansing to begin another substance use program. Eventually, she was accepted into a recovery program and moved to a residential facility to begin a recovery and empowerment program. This specific program is nine to twelve months in length and is designed to help women overcome their addictions, while identifying self-defeating behaviors and maximizing their potential to live and work in the community. This program is a comprehensive therapeutic

process that encompasses emotional, physical, intellectual, and spiritual factors, and assists women in becoming responsible and independent. The participant resident's days are structured by a staff of licensed professionals, specialists, and volunteers who supervise planned activities. The participant resident is provided with individual therapy, group therapy, spiritual counseling, case management, referrals to community resources, physical fitness opportunities, and access to the local library.

The defendant has been very consistent in reporting every Tuesday, to Pretrial Services since March 2020 and has been continuing her "*journey of sobriety*" and gaining "*life skills*" throughout the pretrial period of the pending cases. She recently indicated that she is also working on her G.E.D. She has been very gracious in recognizing the opportunity she has been given to participate in such an empowering recovery program and credits Judge Aquilina for guiding her into this program.

Pretrial Services has attempted to provide assistance and support to this client by establishing a professional relationship in the weekly contacts to assure that the defendant is fully aware of any upcoming court proceedings, as well as assuring that the defendant has been compliant with all court ordered terms and conditions of bond release. This particular person has been compliant with all orders of the Court, has maintained communication with defense counsel, and has reported to Pretrial Services as directed.

It has been rewarding to this Pretrial Services Investigator to see an individual gain and maintain sobriety, deal with her pending cases in a very responsible manner, and grow as a person throughout the pretrial supervision period.

6. During a work day, I enrolled a defendant and provided the defendant with my contact information and my business card. When I returned to work the next morning, I received multiple voicemails from the defendant stating that he was "getting help" and that he was going to be admitted into an inpatient mental hospital. The defendant stated that he could not find his Defense Attorney's contact information and since I just gave him my contact information earlier that day, it was the only contact number he had on him at the time.

When I received the voicemail messages, I contacted the hospital that the client stated that he was staying at to verify the information. I asked the medical staff to have the defendant contact me when he was available to make phone calls.

After the information was confirmed, I submitted an Informational Report to the Judge, the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, and the defendant's Defense Attorney because the defendant was scheduled for a Probable Cause Conference hearing the following week. At the time, I was the only person that the defendant had contacted regarding his inpatient treatment and his outdate at the clinic was undetermined. I was able to forward the information to the court so that the Probable Cause Conference Hearing could be adjourned and so that the court was informed of the incident that occurred.

Once the defendant was cleared from the inpatient treatment, I was contacted by the defendant and I submitted a Supplemental Report to the Judge advising that the defendant was out of the hospital. This assisted all parties within the court system because of the communication that the defendant had with Pretrial Services. I was able to provide accurate information to the court prior to the scheduled court proceeding. This reduced the chance of the defendant failing to appear for his court proceeding and it reduced the chance of the defendant receiving a Bench Warrant for his arrest.

7. We provide defendants with local resources to assist them while they're in the Community (shelter, food, mental health, AA meetings, indigent, etc.) as well as provide them with their court proceeding information. On the other spectrum, we are able to provide updated contact and supervision information to all the Judicial Courts within Ingham County regarding each Defendant. An example of this scenario is that I had a defendant who was required to report to Pretrial Services and he was required to conduct random testing for drugs and alcohol per his bond conditions. Since the defendant was failing to do both and multiple attempts were made to contact the defendant, I submitted the information to the Judge as a Bond Violation Report. I received a response from the Judge on the Bond Violation Report with a request to schedule a Summons Regarding Bond Violation court proceeding.

I received a date for the Summons Regarding Bond Violation from the Judge's Judicial Assistant and I completed and mailed the document reflecting the purpose of the court proceeding to the defendant, Assistant Prosecutor, and the Defense Attorney.

As requested by the Judge, I appeared at the Bond Violation Hearing and I provided the information of the alleged Bond Violation on record to the court. During this court proceeding, the defendant stated that the reason he was not reporting to Pretrial Services and conducting his random drug screenings was because he had been at the hospital receiving medical treatment. The Judge responded to the defendant's statement requiring that the defendant submit medical documentation to Pretrial Services for proof of the treatment.

Once I received the medical documentation from the defendant, I thoroughly investigated the information, which includes but is not limited to: contacting the hospital where the defendant allegedly received treatment and compared the defendant's story to the medical documentation that the defendant provided.

I contacted the hospital to authenticate the documentation received from the defendant. I was advised that the documentation that the defendant provided to Pretrial Services was not authentic. The manager at the hospital stated that there were multiple issues with the documentation provided and that she strongly suggested that the documentation was not authentic and that it did not come from one of their staff. From the information gathered regarding the documentation, it appeared that the defendant had falsified the medical documentation to the court. All of the information gathered was then submitted to the Judge, the Judge's staff, the Assistant Prosecutor, and the defendant's Defense Attorney.

TO: Law & Courts Committees
FROM: Teri Morton, Deputy Controller
DATE: October 8, 2020
SUBJECT: New Funding Requests for Justice Millage Programming
For the meeting agenda of October 15

While collecting current service requests for Justice Millage programming, two new requests were also received.

- Community Mental Health requested \$29,118 to continue a Peer Recovery Coach position previously funded by the Bureau of Justice Building Bridges Grant. The grant expires in August 2021, so this represents four months of costs. A full year would cost \$116,474. Representatives from CMH will be present to discuss the request.
- The Health Department requested \$58,500 for Phase II of a project contracting with Advance Peace to utilize evidence-based public health approaches to reduce cyclical and interpersonal gun violence. A presentation from Advance Peace is scheduled at the October 15 Law and Courts Committee meeting.

Detailed requests are included in this packet.

The proposed resolution to continue current Justice Millage programming allocates the entire 2021 Justice Millage programming budget of \$1,043,456, as well as an additional \$36,955 from unspent 2019 programming funds. This leaves a balance of \$265,583 in unspent funds from 2019. A budget surplus is also expected in 2020, as some services were reduced due to the pandemic.

Both of these requests are currently being evaluated by the attorney's office for eligibility for millage funding. If eligible, and the committee chooses, a resolution can be brought to a future meeting to fund these items from the 2019 unspent programming funds.

As mentioned in the cover letter for the proposed resolution to continue funding for the current Justice Millage programming, a future Law and Courts Committee meeting will also have a discussion item to contemplate future millage allocations for programming. Due to the favorable interest rate (1.8%) for the Justice Complex bonds, the millage fund is projected to accumulate a significant fund balance. Based on this, the Board of Commissioners may want to decrease the millage levy and/or increase the programming allocation. Before adding additional programs to be funded by the Justice Millage, it will be important to establish what amount of funding will be available in the future.

Please let me know if you have any questions or if you would like any additional information.

PROGRAM BUDGET - COST DETAIL SCHEDULE

Use **WHOLE DOLLARS Only**

PROGRAM		BUDGET PERIOD		DATE PREPARED
CATS Jails Mileage		From:	To:	10/8/2020
		1/1/2021	12/31/2021	
CONTRACTOR NAME		BUDGET AGREEMENT		AMENDMENT #
CMHA of Clinton-Eaton-Ingham Counties		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT		
				GRANT COVERED COST
1. SALARY & WAGES:				
POSITION DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	POSITIONS REQUIRED	TOTAL SALARY	
SECRETARY-3889 -Step 6	26105-4062-2	\$ 41,658	0.250	\$ 10,415
RECOVERY COACH	26105-4088-1	\$ 41,867	1.000	\$ 41,867
Supervisor 2A - 2238 step 6	26105-3037-1	\$ 78,193	0.250	\$ 19,548
		1. TOTAL SALARY & WAGES:	1.500	\$ 71,830
2. FRINGE BENEFITS: (Specify)		Composite Rate %		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ICA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIFE INS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DENTAL INS	44.00%	\$ 31,605
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEMPLOY INS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VISION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK COMP	7.65%	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RETIREMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HEARING INS			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL INS	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:specify-			
		2. TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS:		\$ 31,605
3. TRAVEL: (Specify if category exceeds 10% of Total Expenditures)				
Travel				\$500
Conferences				\$250
		3. TOTAL TRAVEL:		\$ 750
4. SUPPLIES & MATERIALS: (Specify if category exceeds 10% of Total Expenditures)				
Supplies				\$ 100
		4. TOTAL SUPPLIES & MATERIALS:		\$ 100
5. CONTRACTUAL: (Subcontracts/Subrecipients)				
<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Amount</u>		
			\$0	
		5. TOTAL CONTRACTUAL:		\$ -
6. EQUIPMENT: (Specify)		<u>Amount</u>		
				\$ -
		6. TOTAL EQUIPMENT:		\$ -
7. OTHER EXPENSES: (Specify if category exceeds 10% of Total Expenditures)		<u>Amount</u>		
Communication:	JAIL PHONES	\$ -		\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
SPACE:				\$ -
Licensing	LICENSING FEES	\$ 600		\$ 600
OTHER:	PROGRAM STAFF TRAINING	\$ 1,000		\$ 1,000
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
		7. TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES:		\$ 1,600
8. TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES: (Sum of Totals 1-7)		8. TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES:		\$ 105,885
9. INDIRECT COST CALCULATIONS:				
Rate #1 Base \$	10.00%	x Rate	\$ 105,885	= \$ 10,589
Rate #2 Base \$	10.00%	x Rate	\$ -	= \$ -
		9. TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURES:		\$ 10,589

10. TOTAL ALL EXPENDITURES: (Sum of lines 8-9)	\$ 116,474
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Request for Additional Funding Post Bureau of Justice Building Bridges Grant Ending (August 31, 2021)

The Ingham County Health Department wrote for and received funding from the Bureau of Justice Building Bridges endeavor to add one full time Peer Recovery Coach in the Ingham County Jail. The Building Bridges Workgroup felt this was the best use of the extra funding. The funding was subcontracted to CMHA-CEI/CATS program. This funding is available March 1, 2020 – August 31, 2021.

The Recovery Coach will work with inmates involved in the Medication Assisted Management program (managed by ICHD) and inmates identified as high risk by the CATS therapists. Currently CATS has one Full time Recovery Coach. That employee's caseload is consistently at 45 plus individuals. Because of this CATS is only able to work with the high priority population upon release from jail. The addition of the BJA Recovery Coach (RC) will allow CATS to focus on providing intensive community support for MAT as well as other clients who would benefit from RC services.

Per the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), a Recovery Coach focused on Medication Assisted Treatment focuses on:

1. Holistic wellness. A PRSS program within an OTP promotes holistic wellness and offers recovery and life skills support.
2. Guidance. PRSS provide venues to advocacy, role modeling, and peer coaching, and provides direction and assistance in practical problem solving.
3. Stigma reduction. PRSS programs serve to reduce the stigma of medication-assisted treatment and recovery. Through education and advocacy, peer leaders raise awareness and understanding of addiction, treatment and recovery, not only individuals enrolled in an OTP but also for the client's family and the community. Engagement and empowerment. MAR PRSS providers demonstrate the authenticity of lived experience, and often have greater credibility with individuals in treatment and recovery. This can result in greater engagement and empowerment, as individuals relate through shared experiences and become confident in making good and informed decisions for themselves.
4. Hope. Being in contact with a successful peer role model is helpful to individuals enrolled in an OTP in seeing that they, too, are capable of achieving recovery. Peer providers are role models and provide living examples and hope that recovery can and does happen within a MAT environment.
5. Buy-in. More targeted research is needed in order to move PRSS from practice-based evidence to evidence-based practice. The ability to measure positive individual and program outcomes will result in increased buy-in from treatment professionals, policymakers, funders, and other stakeholders.
6. Workforce Expansion. PRSS providers can improve the client to staff ratio and allow clinicians to provide greater attention to MAT patients. Peer providers can also offer services outside of clinical settings, in various recovery community locations. Over time, individuals accessing MAR PRSS.

This position is currently funded by the BJA grant. Upon the contract's end (August, 2021), CMHA-CEI is requesting the position be continued with the Justice Complex Millage.

Advance Peace Technical Assistance / Proposed Scope of Work for Lansing/ Ingham County

August 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021

Where Ingham County/Lansing stakeholders wish to arrive:

Reimagined public safety that is community-driven and utilizes evidence-based public health approaches that are proven to reduce cyclical and interpersonal gun violence. Local stakeholders wish to build and sustain local community capacity to reduce/end interpersonal community violence (gun violence) and produce an ecosystem that advances a healthier, safer, and more just city/county overall and specifically in neighborhoods most impacted by gun violence.

Phased approach/ tiered methodology - *Street Outreach > Peacemaker Fellowship > Office of Neighborhood Safety/Office of Violence Prevention*

Objectives: Create roadmap to where the city/county ultimately wishes to arrive - reimagined public safety implemented inside government utilizing evidence-based public health approaches that reduce/end interpersonal community violence.

- #1 Develop and Implement a local evidence-based street outreach gun violence interruption strategy;
- #2 Develop and incorporate the Advance Peace Peacemaker Fellowship® strategy; and
- #3 Develop and implement an Office of Violence Prevention/Office of Neighborhood Safety model within a local government infrastructure.

PROJECT #1

Develop and Implement Local Street Outreach Community Violence Interruption Program [firearm violence primary focus]

Phase I: Assess Local Landscape/Provide Key Stakeholders with in-depth understanding of Public Health/Community-Driven [Gun] Violence Intervention Opportunities *DB/ICB Inc.*

Phase I Timetable: August 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

- Initial Site Visit to Implementing City
- Learn & Assess Local Landscape
- Meetings with local stakeholders and community groups
- Educate/Inform on effective evidence-based gun violence/community violence models to be explored within implementing city
- Review policies, programs and practices of current and former [gun] violence prevention and intervention efforts
- Review available data of local firearm assaults, homicides, hot-spot neighborhoods and contributing factors
- Conduct a series of calls, interviews and review of available information

Phase I Cost: \$6,500

Funding Sources: \$3,000 Reinvestment Fund Grant; \$3,500 ICHD HESJ

PROJECT #1 con'td

Phase I Deliverable: Produce a summary examining the city/county current capacity, readiness, and efforts to implement an effective health-centered street outreach gun violence interruption approach and provide a series of recommendations that will form the basis of the remaining Technical Support provided to the Contracting Agency.

Phase II: Strategy Development and Implementation/Technical Support *DB/ICB Inc.*

- Program Development & Staffing
- Personnel Development & Training
- Operations Management
- Data, Learning & Evaluation Development
- Local Collaborations/Services/Opportunity Linkages (client based & focused)

Phase II Deliverable: Launch and Deploy a high-performing street outreach interruption strategy and team within neighborhoods most impacted by gun violence in Lansing Michigan.

Phase II Cost: \$58,500

Funding Sources: Ingham County Jail Millage, Project Safe Neighborhood Grant, and/or other funds identified by Ingham County and/or City of Lansing

Phase II Timetable: January 1, 2021 – September 30, 2021

PROJECT #2

Develop and Implement Advance Peace Peacemaker Fellowship® Strategy Model

Advance Peace

The scope of what will be entailed within the elements of Project #2 will be based on earlier deliberations/assessments

PROJECT #3

Develop and Implement City/County Office of Violence/Office of Neighborhood Safety Prevention Model

Advance Peace/National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform

The scope of what will be entailed within the elements of Project #3 will be based on earlier deliberations/assessments

Introduced by the Law & Courts Committee of the:

INGHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

**RESOLUTION DESIGNATING OCTOBER AS
“YOUTH JUSTICE ACTION MONTH” IN INGHAM COUNTY**

WHEREAS, the role of the juvenile court system is to rehabilitate and treat youthful offenders while holding them accountable and maintaining public safety, as a result, the juvenile court system is better equipped to work with youth than the punitive nature of the adult criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, youth who are placed under the commitment of the juvenile court system are able to access age appropriate services, education, and remain closer to their families, all of which reduces the likelihood of future offending; and

WHEREAS, an estimated 200,000 youth are tried, sentenced, or incarcerated as adults every year in the United States and most of the youth are prosecuted for non-violent offenses; and

WHEREAS, it is harmful to public safety and to young offenders to confine youth in adult jails or prisons, placing them at a higher risk of self-harm and suicide, or physical or sexual victimization; and

WHEREAS, youth behaviors that would not be criminal if they were adults result in more court referrals from schools and mental health and child welfare services, disproportionately impact girls of color, and increase involvement in the juvenile justice system; and

WHEREAS, due to the lack of state funding for juvenile defense, attorneys take on extreme caseloads, which can lead youth to waive their right to counsel and to make poor decisions during the case; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that shackling during sentencing – a painful, embarrassing, and potentially traumatic event – violates the due process of adult defendants, but this ruling was not extended to juvenile defendants; and

WHEREAS, the imposition of fines and fees can extend the duration of a young person’s court involvement, impact their ability to find employment, and cause tremendous hardship for low-income families; and

WHEREAS, Michigan ranks 37th in the nation for record confidentiality and expungement, impacting a young person’s opportunity for future employment and education; and

WHEREAS, it is important to increase awareness about the negative impact of prosecuting youth in the adult criminal justice system as well as incarcerating youth in adult jails and prisons.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners hereby designates the month of October as “Youth Justice Action Month” in Ingham County.