



AGENDA
Committee on Equity, Diversity & Inclusion
Wednesday, March 17, 2021 @ 6:00 p.m.

Access the meeting via: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88223124424> ; ID:882 2312 4424; Dial In: (301) 715-8592

Email comments prior to the meeting to sherrie.boak@lansingmi.gov

All Councilmembers will participate virtually & may be contacted prior to the meeting at city.council@lansingmi.gov 483-4177

***UPDATED 3/17/2021**

Councilmember Spitzley, Chair
Councilmember Jackson, Vice Chair
Councilmember Dunbar, Member

1. Call to Order

2. Roll Call

3. Minutes

- February 24, 2021

4. Discussion/Process on the following Ordinance Amendments:

- A. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 622, Section 622.01, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate drug paraphernalia.
- B. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 630, Section 630.12, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate loitering in places where controlled substances or drug paraphernalia is sold, used, etc.
- C. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 630, Section 630.14, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate loitering in places where prostitution or solicitation for lewd conduct occurs.
- D. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 650, Section 650.04, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate playing in streets.
- E. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 650, Section 650.05, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate parental responsibility.
- F. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 656, Section 656.04, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate prohibition of bicycles on riverfront park during an organized event.

- G. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 656, Section 656.05, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate prohibition of persons in closed park
- H. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 658, Section 658.03, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate annoying persons.
- I. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 658, Section 658.06, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall beg in any public place or go door-to-door requesting donations for personal gain.
- J. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 664, Section 664.01(b), a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall disturb the public peace and quiet by loud or boisterous conduct.
- K. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 664, Section 664.01(c), a civil infraction under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate profane, obscene or offensive language directed at or in the presence of another person, which language causes or would tend to cause an immediate breach of the peace.
- L. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 664, Section 664.02, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall disturb, without lawful authority, any public assembly or meeting of persons.
- M. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 680, Section 680.03, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate using profane language in a building or on any property adjacent to any building in the city occupied as public, private or parochial school.
- N. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 680, Section 680.06, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate borrowing money or a thing of value from a student at any school.
- O. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 688, Section 688.05, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall climb, peel, cut, deface, remove, injure or destroy any tree, in any street, highway, park or grassplot of the city.
- P. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 688, Section 688.07, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall bring animals, vehicles or bicycles onto any park or onto any grassplot in any street or deface the grounds of vegetation therein.

Q. RESOLUTION – Introduce & Set Public Hearing; Repeal Chapter 696, Section 696.02, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall carry any firearm, air rifle, bow and arrow, slingshot, crossbow or other dangerous weapon in any public place.

R. *DISCUSSION – RESOLUTION Equity & Anti-Racism Fund

5. Discussion:

A. FY 2021/2022 Budget Priorities – Resolution 2020-182

B. RESOLUTION – Advanced Peace

6. Public Comments/Listening Session:

Limited to 3 minutes; sign up to speak will end 15 minutes after the first speaker starts

7. Other

8. Adjourn

To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and to provide essential protections to vulnerable Michiganders and this State's health care system and other critical infrastructure, it is crucial that all Michiganders take steps to-limit in-person contact, particularly in the context of large groups. Therefore, the above meetings will be conducted via audio/video conference.

The meetings are being held virtually in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, as amended in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number above, and meeting ID provided. To provide input or ask questions on any item that is listed on the agenda, members of the public may contact the email address listed above under the meeting link.

Persons with disabilities who need an accommodation to fully participate in these meetings should contact the City Council Office at 517-483-4177 (TTY 711) 24 hour notice may be needed for certain accommodations. An attempt will be made to grant all reasonable accommodation requests.

DRAFT



Minutes

Committee on Equity, Diversity & Inclusion

Wednesday, February 24, 2021 @ 6:00 p.m.

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88223124424> ; ID: 882 2312 4424; Dial In: (301) 715-8592

Held virtually in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public & to mitigate the spread of COVID 19

CALL TO ORDER

Council Member Spitzley called the meeting to order at 6:01 p.m.

PRESENT via audio/video

Council Member Spitzley, Chair remotely from Lansing, Michigan

Council Member Jackson, Vice-Chair remotely from Lansing, Michigan

Council Member Dunbar, Member remotely from Lansing, Michigan

OTHERS PRESENT via audio/video

Sherrie Boak, Council Staff

Jim Smiertka, City Attorney

Lisa Hagen, OCA

Linda Vail, Ingham County Health Official

Kim Coleman, HRCS

Guadalupe Ayala, HRCS

Jason Wilkes, RSVP

DeLisa Fountain, Neighborhood & Citizen Engagement

Carol Wood, RSVP

MINUTES

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER DUNBAR TO APPROVE THE MINUTES FROM OCTOBER 28, 2020 AS PRESENTED. ROLL CALL VOTE, MOTION CARRIED 2-0. (Council Member Jackson was not a member in 2020).

DISCUSSION

Council Member Spitzley noted the meeting topics is about vaccine rollout, the vaccine distrust, and vaccine dis-proportionate distribution in the black and brown community. Council Member Jackson spoke briefly on the historical events of vaccines and perceptions of the vaccine.

Vaccine Distrust in the African American Community –Ingham County Health Official

Ms. Vail provide the process thus far on when the vaccine came out and the overlapping of processes. Ms. Vail supported the vaccine as safe and effective, and the need for mass vaccine clinics. The presentation then addressed how to deploy the vaccination based on vulnerability. Council Member Spitzley noted that speaking to the Clergy and having them reach out to their communities because some of the population do not use or struggle with email. Mr. Wilkes spoke on the process of calling in for appointments, and the issues they ran into when trying to schedule.

He noted the concerns they are hearing are, if there is a concern on getting people vaccinated, why can't they come to the people instead of scheduling. Council Member Spitzley noted they have some satellite locations also, and the discussion today could be other ways. Ms. Vail stated to the Committee that when the State announced it was going to go out to 65+, and some County health departments were not ready. At this time, she confirmed, they are up to 3,000 a week, but there is 30% that are saying they will get the vaccine. So people are not stepping forward to get the vaccine. There still needs to be outreach to get people in to get vaccinated. Council Member Spitzley it appears it is the education and the mistrust that needs to be addressed. The Committee spoke on the location for the vaccinations and better outreach.

COVID Outreach Efforts for Seniors

Ms. Wood and Mr. Wilkes spoke on the outreach for seniors they are addressing. Ms. Wood highlighted what is occurring in the community, and what they have done with their volunteers, they have sent information out early and as they get information on vaccines they are reaching out. They have initiated phone calls asking if they wanted a vaccine, if they had appointments, and if they had transportation. With creating this list, it provided them with details on how to facilitate what is needed. Ms. Wood continued that they experienced the seniors were afraid to sign up, so RSVP worked with the health department to sign seniors up. Through networking, once a person got a vaccine, those people told or displayed to other volunteers and other residents in their housing that it is okay. Ms. Wood asked Council Member Spitzley to encourage the clergy to announce those that have gotten vaccinated at their services. Ms. Wood continued noting in their findings, there are not a lot of people getting the vaccine because they are unsure, so there needs to be an approach to get education out to residents. Mr. Wilkes added the discussion needs to be how can people be notified, reaching out to the churches, and work with the residential complexes, referencing the health department tools to provide people information. The discussion of the group encouraged the discussion amongst people who have already been vaccinated.

Ms. Vail shared her screen on and event 2/25/2021 with the vaccine and a focus on communities of color.

City of Lansing COVID Outreach Efforts

Ms. Coleman the City has been working with the health department and the school district to open a site at Dwight Rich, and will be open 2-3 days a week. The LFD has done a video to show residents on the vaccine. The City of Lansing Neighborhood News provides vaccine information on contacts, strategies on vaccines and tools to sign up. Lastly she noted the City has applied for grants to assist, and are also working a campaign on better safe ways to get the vaccine to help the shelters, churches and communities. The inter-faith Council will be working with the churches, and the City is working with a partnership to work with the hard hit communities, agencies, shelters and offer assistance and support. Council Member Spitzley asked for any specific link on City website, where people can get all the information. Ms. Coleman stated there is information on the website but not sure where. Council Member Spitzley suggested providing all the information tonight from HRCS on what the City is doing on the City website. Ms. Vail spoke briefly on how important the census track is, and the life expectancy in certain areas. Council Member Jackson asked Ms. Coleman and Ms. Vail, if there was one thing the City could do, what would that be. Ms. Vail would be encouraged with more outreach, outreach with the clergy consortium. Council Member Spitzley noted it is the Clergy Forum, and there may be an opportunity to find out who has or has not been vaccinated. Ms. Vail admitted there has been discussions on pop up clinics at churches, but also supported the messaging around the trust of the vaccine. Ms. Fountain spoke on the City website, and she stated she just spoke to City Information contact and they will work together to have links on the City home page. Ms. Coleman confirmed their office has gotten calls where they have not gotten the call for the vaccine so they are working with them to get them on the list. She was encouraged with the potential of a centralized location with information and resources. Council Member Jackson asked the staff

present, if the Council could provide the Health Department a list. Ms. Vail said the list making does not work, the best help is to help them get registered. Council Member Spitzley stated it is in the education and example. If they say they cannot sign up or do not know how then Council can refer them to the people who can assist them. Ms. Wood stated if anyone hears from people that they cannot get registered, forward them to RSVP and they will help. Ms. Coleman noted there is also misinformation out there on when getting the vaccine and how soon. Council Member Dunbar, asked outside of black and brown communities, what about for people who are HIV positive, and what is being done in that realm for outreach. Ms. Vail stated there has to be vaccinations of 65+, high risk, not vaccinating under 64 because still in that area of that direction. There needs to be discussions on how safe the vaccine is and the communities need to speak to their communities on how safe the vaccine is. Mr. Wilkes suggested a single point of contact to make sure messaging is the same and get all information. Ms. Vail encouraged Council to knock on doors in their Wards.

Committee Priorities for 2021

No discussion

Public Comment/Listening Session- Limited to 3 minutes; sign up to speak will end 15 minutes after the first speaker starts

No public present.

The next meeting date was not set at this time.

Adjourn

Adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Submitted by, Sherrie Boak

Recording Secretary, Lansing City Council

Approved by the Committee

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An Ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 622, Section 622.01, a criminal misdemeanor under the General Offenses Code of the Codified Ordinances to eliminate drug paraphernalia.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 622, Section 622.01, a criminal misdemeanor under the General Offenses Code of the codified ordinances to eliminate drug paraphernalia.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID-19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL
CHAPTER 622, SECTION 622.01, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE DRUG
PARAPHERNALIA.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 622, Section 622.01, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be
invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof
other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An Ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 630, Section 630.12, a criminal misdemeanor under the General Offenses Code of the Codified Ordinances to eliminate loitering in places where controlled substances or drug paraphernalia is sold, used, etc.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 630, Section 630.12, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate loitering in places where controlled substances or drug paraphernalia is sold, used, etc.

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CHAPTER 630, SECTION 630.12, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE LOITERING IN
PLACES WHERE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES OR DRUG PARAPHERNALIA IS SOLD,
USED, ETC.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 630, Section 630.12, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
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Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 630, Section 630.14, a criminal misdemeanor under the General Offenses Code of the Codified Ordinances to eliminate loitering in places where prostitution or solicitation for lewd conduct occurs.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

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CHAPTER 630, SECTION 630.14, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE LOITERING IN
PLACES WHERE PROSTITUTION OR SOLICITATION FOR LEWD CONDUCT OCCURS.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 630, Section 630.14, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be
invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof
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Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 650, Section 650.04, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the Codified Ordinances to eliminate playing in streets.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 650, Section 650.04, a criminal misdemeanor under the General Offenses Code of the Codified Ordinances to eliminate playing in streets.

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AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL
CHAPTER 650, SECTION 650.04, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE PLAYING IN
STREETS.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 650, Section 650.04, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be
invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof
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Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An Ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 650, Section 650.05, a criminal misdemeanor under the General Offenses Code of the Codified Ordinances to eliminate parental responsibility.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

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ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL
CHAPTER 650, SECTION 650.05, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE PARENTAL
RESPONSIBILITY.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 650, Section 650.05, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
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Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An Ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 656, Section 656.04, a criminal misdemeanor under the General Offenses Code of the Codified Ordinances to eliminate prohibition of bicycles on Riverfront Park during an organized event.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 656, Section 656.04, a criminal misdemeanor under the General Offenses Code of the Codified Ordinances to eliminate prohibition of bicycles on Riverfront Park during an organized event.

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AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL
CHAPTER 656, SECTION 656.04, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE PROHIBITION OF
BICYCLES ON RIVERFRONT PARK DURING AN ORGANIZED EVENT.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 656, Section 656.04, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
and of no effect.

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invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof
other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An Ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 656, Section 656.05, a criminal misdemeanor under the General Offenses Code of the Codified Ordinances to eliminate prohibition of persons in closed park.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

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ORDINANCE NO. [REDACTED]

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL
CHAPTER 656, SECTION 656.05, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE PROHIBITION OF
PERSONS IN CLOSED PARK.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 656, Section 656.05, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be
invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof
other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 658, Section 658.03, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate annoying persons.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 658, Section 658.03, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate annoying persons.

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Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO. [REDACTED]

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL
CHAPTER 658, SECTION 658.03, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE ANNOYING
PERSONS.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 658, Section 658.03, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

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Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 658, Section 658.06, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall beg in any public place or go door-to-door requesting donations for personal gain.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 658, Section 658.06, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall beg in any public place or go door-to-door requesting donations for personal gain.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID -19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL CHAPTER 658, SECTION 658.06, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE THAT NO PERSON SHALL BEG IN ANY PUBLIC PLACE OR GO DOOR-TO-DOOR REQUESTING DONATIONS FOR PERSONAL GAIN.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 658, Section 658.06, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 664, Section 664.01(b), a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall disturb the public peace and quiet by loud or boiserous conduct.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 664, Section 664.01(b), a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall disturb the public peace and quiet by loud or boiserous conduct.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID -19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL CHAPTER 664, SECTION 664.01(b), A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE THAT NO PERSON SHALL DISTURB THE PUBLIC PEACE AND QUIET BY LOUD OR BOISEROUS CONDUCT.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 664, Section 664.01(b), of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 664, Section 664.01(c), a civil infraction under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate profane, obscene or offensive language directed at or in the presence of another person, which language causes or would tend to cause an immediate breach of the peace.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 664, Section 664.01(c), a civil infraction under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate profane, obscene or offensive language directed at or in the presence of another person, which language causes or would tend to cause an immediate breach of the peace.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID -19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO. [REDACTED]

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL CHAPTER 664, SECTION 664.01(c), A CIVIL INFRACTION UNDER THE GENERAL OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE PROFANE, OBSCENE OR OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE DIRECTED AT OR IN THE PRESENCE OF ANOTHER PERSON, WHICH LANGUAGE CAUSES OR WOULD TEND TO CAUSE AN IMMEDIATE BREACH OF THE PEACE.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 664, Section 664.01(c), of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 664, Section 664.02, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall disturb, without lawful authority, any public assembly or meeting of persons.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 664, Section 664.02, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall disturb, without lawful authority, any public assembly or meeting of persons.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID -19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL
CHAPTER 664, SECTION 664.02, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE THAT NO
PERSON SHALL DISTURB, WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY, ANY PUBLIC
ASSEMBLY OR MEETING OF PERSONS.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 664, Section 664.02, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be
invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof
other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 680, Section 680.03, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate using profane language in a building or on any property adjacent to any building in the city occupied as public, private or parochial school.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 680, Section 680.03, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate using profane language in a building or on any property adjacent to any building in the city occupied as public, private or parochial school.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID -19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL
CHAPTER 680, SECTION 680.03, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE USING PROFANE
LANGUAGE IN A BUILDING OR ON ANY PROPERTY ADJACENT TO ANY BUILDING
IN THE CITY OCCUPIED AS PUBLIC, PRIVATE OR PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 680, Section 680.03, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be
invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof
other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 680, Section 680.06, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate borrowing money or a thing of value from a student at any school.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 680, Section 680.06, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate borrowing money or a thing of value from a student at any school.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID -19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL
CHAPTER 680, SECTION 680.06, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL
OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE BORROWING
MONEY OR A THING OF VALUE FROM A STUDENT AT ANY SCHOOL.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 680, Section 680.06, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of
Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no
effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules
inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void
and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be
invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof
other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless
given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 688, Section 688.05, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall climb, peel, cut, deface, remove, injure or destroy any tree, in any street, highway, park or grassplot of the City.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 688, Section 688.05, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall climb, peel, cut, deface, remove, injure or destroy any tree, in any street, highway, park or grassplot of the City.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID -19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL CHAPTER 688, SECTION 688.05, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE THAT NO PERSON SHALL CLIMB, PEEL, CUT, DEFACE, REMOVE, INJURE OR DESTROY ANY TREE, IN ANY STREET, HIGHWAY, PARK OR GRASSPLOT OF THE CITY.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 688, Section 688.05, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 688, Section 688.07, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall bring animals, vehicles or bicycles onto any park or onto any glassplot in any street or deface the grounds of vegetation therein.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 688, Section 688.07, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall bring animals, vehicles or bicycles onto any park or onto any glassplot in any street or deface the grounds of vegetation therein.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID -19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL CHAPTER 688, SECTION 688.07, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE THAT NO PERSON SHALL BRING ANIMALS, VEHICLES OR BICYCLES ONTO ANY PARK OR ONTO ANY GRASSPLOT IN ANY STREET OR DEFACE THE GROUNDS OF VEGETATION THEREIN.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 688, Section 688.07, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

Council Member _____ introduced:

An ordinance of the City of Lansing, Michigan, to repeal Chapter 696, Section 696.02, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall carry any firearm, air rifle, bow and arrow, slingshot, crossbow or other dangerous weapon in any public place.

The Ordinance is referred to the Committee _____

RESOLUTION SETTING PUBLIC HEARING BY CITY COUNCIL

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for _____, 2021 at 7 p.m. in Tony Benavides Lansing City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose to repeal Chapter 696, Section 696.02, a criminal misdemeanor under the general offenses code of the codified ordinances to eliminate that no person shall carry any firearm, air rifle, bow and arrow, slingshot, crossbow or other dangerous weapon in any public place.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, due to COVID -19, the public hearing may be held electronically in accordance with the amended Open Meetings Act in an effort to protect the health and safety of the public. Members of the public wishing to participate in the meeting may do so by logging into or calling into the meetings using the website or phone number and Meeting ID provided on the _____, 2021 meeting agenda.

Interested Persons are invited to attend this Public Hearing

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO REPEAL CHAPTER 696, SECTION 696.02, A CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE GENERAL OFFENSES CODE OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES TO ELIMINATE THAT NO PERSON SHALL CARRY ANY FIREARM, AIR RIFLE, BOW AND ARROW, SLINGSHOT, CROSSBOW OR OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON IN ANY PUBLIC PLACE.

THE CITY OF LANSING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Chapter 696, Section 696.02, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Lansing, Michigan be and is hereby repealed in their entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 2. All ordinances, resolutions or rules, parts of ordinances, resolutions or rules inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed in its entirety and shall be null and void and of no effect.

Section 3. Should any section, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be invalid.

Section 4. This ordinance repeal shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment unless given immediate effect by City Council.

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Date: _____

BY COMMITTEE ON EQUITY DIVERSITY & INCLUSION
RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANSING

WHEREAS, the City desires to create a fund for the sole mission of equity and anti-racism; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to commit \$170,000 to provide funding for supporting this mission drawing from the Police Department, Mayor's Office, and Basic Human Services budget.

WHEREAS, the the proposed changes are in addition to the proposed FY 2019/2020 June Budget Amendment being considered.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Equity and Anti-Racism Fund be established with the following changes to the fiscal year 2019-2020 budget:

General Fund

Appropriations	<u>FY 2020</u> <u>Amended</u> <u>3/16/2020</u>	<u>FY 2020</u> <u>Proposed</u> <u>5/22/2020</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Changes</u>	<u>Revised</u> <u>Budget</u>
Mayor's Office				
Operating	226,699	226,699	(20,000)	206,699
Police				
Operating	7,057,235	7,057,235	(100,000)	6,957,235
Human Services				
Operating	1,725,000	1,725,000	(50,000)	1,675,000
Non-Departmental				
Net Transfers	5,858,145	5,858,145	170,000	6,028,145

Special Revenue Funds

Equity and Anti-Racism Fund

Revenues				
Transfer from General Fund	-	-	170,000	170,000
Use of/(Contribution to) Fund Balance	-	-	(170,000)	(170,000)
Total	-	-	-	-
Expenditures				
Personnel	-	-		-
Operating	-	-		-
Total	-	-	-	-

RESOLUTION #2020-182

BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANSING

WHEREAS, the Charter of the City of Lansing requires the Council to adopt an annual statement of Budget Policies and Priorities serving to guide the Administration in developing and presenting the Fiscal Year 2021–2022 Budget; and

WHEREAS, the City Council established the following Mission;

The City of Lansing’s mission is to ensure quality of life by:

- I. Promoting a vibrant, safe, healthy and inclusive community that provides opportunity for personal and economic growth for residents, businesses and visitors,
- II. Securing short- and long-term financial stability through prudent management of city resources,
- III. Providing reliable, efficient and quality services that are responsive to the needs of residents and businesses,
- IV. Adopting sustainable practices that protect and enhance our cultural, natural and historical resources,
- V. Facilitating regional collaboration and connecting communities; and

WHEREAS, the standing committees of the City Council have met to evaluate the budget and recommend an annual statement of budget policies and priorities to guide the Administration in developing and presenting the Fiscal Year 2021–2022 budget.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lansing City Council has established the following as its Fiscal Year 2021–2022 Budget Policies and Priorities and requests that the Administration review them and encourages that they, to the extent practical, be included in the Administration’s budget presented due to the City Council by the fourth Monday in March 2021.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Committee of the Whole has established the following priorities:

1. \$100,000: (1) FTE focus specifically on housing legal assistance for tenants and homeowners in the City.
2. Fund sidewalk repair by \$200,000 for a total of \$500,000, with a priority placed on underserved areas.
3. Fund local street repair funding by \$1.7 million for a total of \$5 million, with a priority placed on underserved areas.
4. Funding for GED prep and passage program.
5. Funding to disseminate information on how to file a Complaint against the police.
 - a. Printing costs to add text to reverse side of of LDP business cards.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Committee on Development and Planning has established the following priorities:

1. \$80,000: (1) FTE Financial Empowerment Employee; RE: Focus on Small Business, Minority Businesses; Female Owned Businesses
2. \$215,000: Reactivation of the Façade Improvement Grant Program
3. \$50,000: Analysis of Facade Improvement Grant Program to include Return on Equity Report on Previous Façade Grants provided to small businesses
4. \$40,000: Initiate an RFP for Engagement of Stakeholders and Completion of Community Facilities Plan, including school and county buildings, complete with inventory of assets and goals/objectives for facilities, that will serve as the basis for community facility decisions into the future.
5. End the LEAP subsidy of \$500,000 taking those funds to:
 - \$400,000: (5) FTE Economic Development for Economic Role previously done by LEDC/LEAP
 - \$50,000: Façade Improvement Grant Program
 - \$50,000: Analysis of Façade Improvement Grant Program

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Committee on Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion has established the following priorities:

1. \$500,000: (4) FTE Social Workers-(1) FTE Administrative Assistant (LFD)
2. \$125,000: (1) FTE Grant Writer (Neighborhood Citizen Engagement OR HRCS); RE: Assist Local Groups and organizations in grant research, grant writing and monitoring.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Committee on General Services has established the following priorities:

1. \$5,000: Training Modules on Ethics Ordinance and Related Policies, Conflicts of Interest Policies, and the Open Meetings Act, among others, for Boards and Commissions (Dept. OCA)
2. \$10,000: Printing Costs to Provide Written Materials to Residents who do not have access to computers, internet or cell phones with document capability

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Committee on Public Safety has established the following priorities:

1. \$11,000: Traffic Speed Wagons (Public Service Department)
2. \$10,000: Portable Speed Bumps (Public Service Department)
3. \$140,000: Reinstate the LFD apprenticeship/cadet program (Lansing Fire Department)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Committee on Ways and Means has established the following priorities:

1. Encourage the Administration to focus in on budget allocations and centralize the fees and costs associated with items such as Information Technology, utilities, etc.
2. Encourage the Chief Strategy Officer to perform an audit report on short and long term resolutions for the current forecast of the City's revenues and expenditures within all departments.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the City Council would like to continue its commitment, if funding is available, to:

- Maintain and improve the City's infrastructure;
- Preserve and ensure clean, safe, well-maintained housing and neighborhoods;
- Provide comprehensive and affordable recreational programs and youth and family services;
- Explore alternatives for improved efficiency in service and delivery.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the City Council has accepted the following recommendations from the Board of Public Service:

- Increase general fund support for implementation of the City's Street System Asset Management Plan, with a priority placed on reconstructing and preserving neighborhood streets, especially in those areas of the city which have been historically underserved. We encourage the Department to continue utilizing new and innovative ways to extend the life of our existing streets.
- Maintain and expand funding for sidewalk repairs and right-of-way maintenance and improvement, with a priority placed on underserved areas; this should all be done while keeping safety a priority for Lansing residents and visitors, and meeting or exceeding the compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Maintain and expand funding to update and improve the fleet of city vehicles, with specific priority for the Department.
- Establish Lansing as a leader in PFAS regulation, testing, monitoring and enforcement through maintaining and increasing funding for educational and training purposes, and working with relevant federal, state, county and local governments, and non-government organizations.
- Expand opportunities for multi-family residential and business recycling.
- Follow recommendations (to the greatest extent feasible) of the energy audit of all facilities and properties to save on energy and cut costs by replacing wasteful devices with ones that are energy efficient and reduce the carbon footprint of the City of Lansing.

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



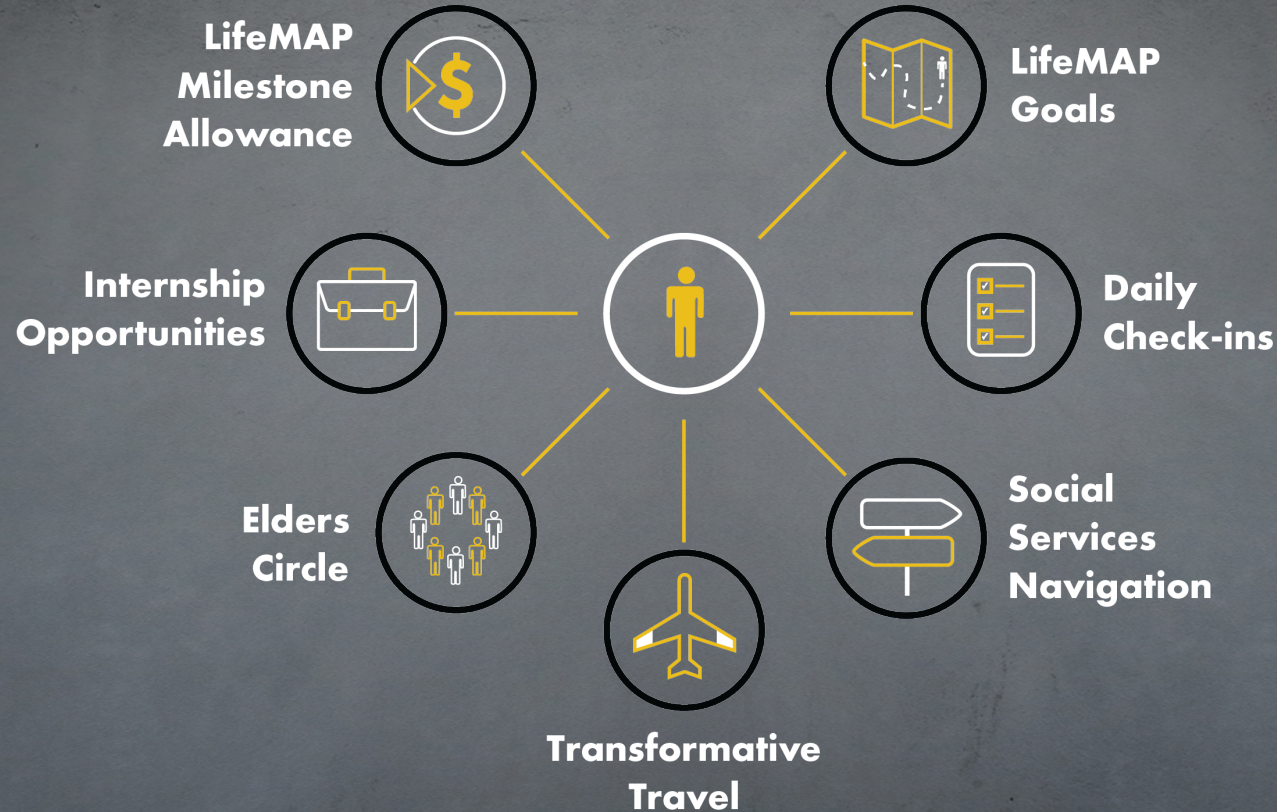
Subsidized Employment



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

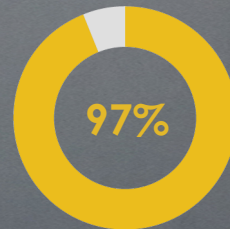
 **65%**
REDUCTION
in related homicides

compared to eight years prior
to the Fellowship launch.

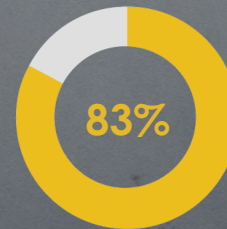
Between 2007, when the Office of Neighborhood Safety (ONS) was launched, and 2019, the City of Richmond, CA, experienced a

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

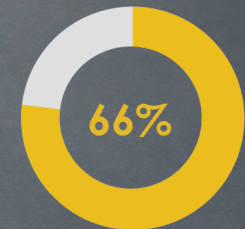
Of the 127 Fellows enrolled over six cohorts:



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

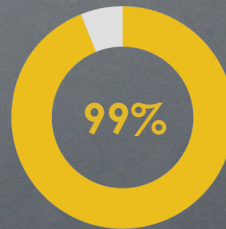


21%
REDUCTION

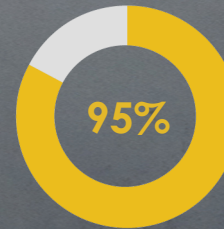
in firearm assaults
causing injury and
death citywide

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.

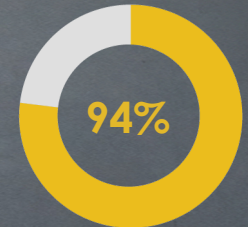
Of the 120 Fellows enrolled over two cohorts:



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



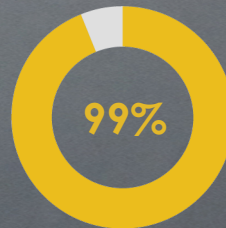
**40%
REDUCTION**

in firearm related
homicides citywide

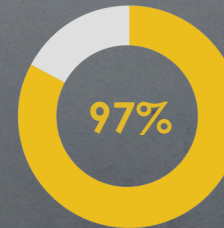
*It is estimated that each
firearm related homicide
cost the City of Stockton
\$2.5M, each nonfatal
shooting \$962K

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.

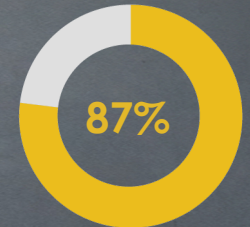
Of the 40 Fellows enrolled over one cohort:



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.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

www.advancepeace.org

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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



The Cost Per Shooting

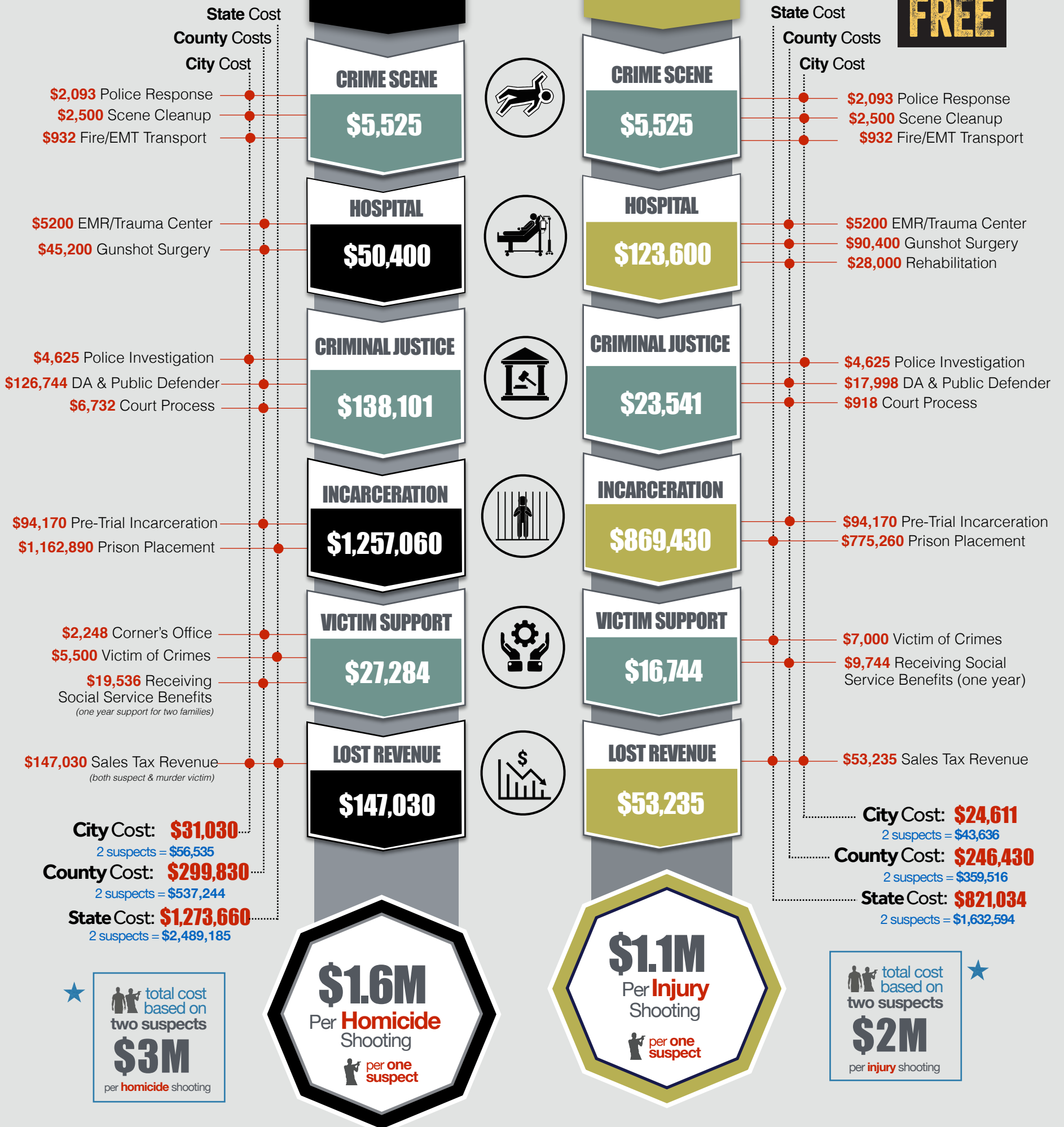
The true governmental cost of gun-violence to the City, County and State.



DETROIT
MICHIGAN

NICJR
National Institute for
Criminal Justice Reform

**LIVE
FREE**





CRIME SCENE	Subject:	Police Response	Fire/EMT Transport	Scene Clean Up
	Source	- Interview with retired Police Captain - Wayne County Department of Personal/ Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates January 09, 2019	- Detroit Fire Department Website (EMS Responses): (Link) - City of Detroit Budget: (Link)	https://www.bioonedetroitwestmi.com http://www.911hazmatcleanup.com/landing-page/?gclid=EAlaIqobChMlx5rytMPh4AIVIR6tBh2rngYpEAAYAiAAEgIFLfD_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	- 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) <u>Formula for this study:</u> (ER base cost + Surgery Cost + 1/3 Rehabilitation Cost) = \$123,600 per shooting victim requiring surgery. 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	- Interview with retired Police Captain over homicide. - Wayne County Department of Personal/ Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates January 09, 2019	- Estimates of Time Spent in Capital and Non-Capital Murder Cases (Link) - Interview with Public Defenders Office - Wayne County Dept of Personnel/Human General Schedule of Approved Pay Rates	- 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 \$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	VERA Institute of Justice: <i>The Price of Jails: Measuring the Taxpayer Cost of Local Incarceration</i> (LINK)	The State House Fiscal Agency (Link)	The State House Fiscal Agency (Link)
	Notes	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	Office for Victims of Crime Victim (Link)	TANF: Eligibility and Benefit Amounts in State Cash Assistance Programs (Link)	- 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	2018 Tax-Rates.org	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



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

Firearm Incidents Causing Injury or Death Prevented

31 Firearm Incidents Prevented

\$30-77.5 M Savings from gun violence interruptions



* 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

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.

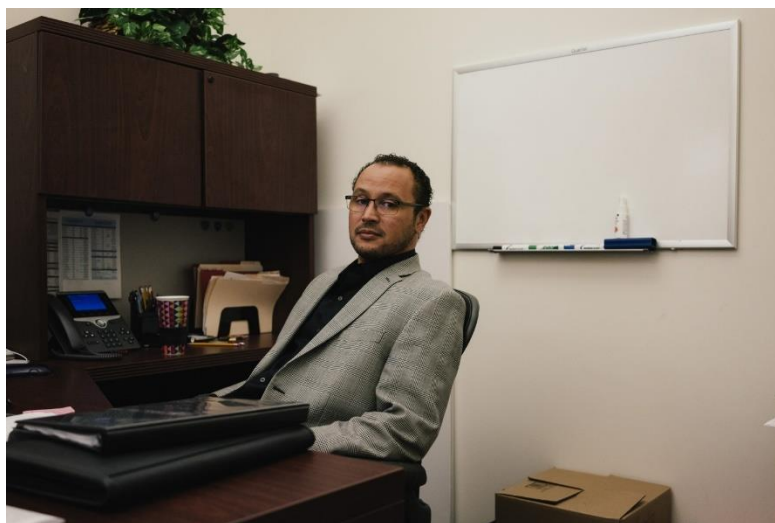
How many times did those conversations stop him from doing something violent?

“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.

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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.

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).

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

2

AP focuses on changing highly influential individuals

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

3

AP focuses on building trust and healing by recognizing trauma

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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Phased Approach: Dedicated Street Outreach, Interruption and Intervention > ADVANCE PEACE/The Peacemaker Fellowship® - REVISE SKETCH for CITY OF LANSING MICHIGAN

Cost Estimates/Budget for Lansing, MI Implementation of Advance Peace Street Outreach & Peacemaker Fellowship® Gun Violence Prevention

	Street Outreach [Year 1]	Fellowship [Year 2]	Fellowship [Year 3]
1. Cost allocations for program administration and evaluation by Michigan Public Health Institute	<u>\$446,410</u>	<u>\$625,720</u>	<u>\$671,610</u>
1a. Subcontract for local grassroots non-profit host/operator of Lansing Advance Peace approach	\$265,000	\$276,000	\$293,000
Staffing Costs - Salary & Fringe	\$225,000	\$231,751	\$243,339
Local Program Manager;	\$56,250	\$57,938	\$60,835
Neighborhood Change Agents [2FTE];	\$87,500	\$90,125	\$94,632
Peacekeepers (2PTE)	\$50,000	\$51,500	\$54,075
Administrative Support (1FTE)	\$31,250	\$32,188	\$33,797
<i>*Fringe calculated @25%</i>			
Rent/building costs, utilities, insurance, computers/equipment, phones, printing, accounting/payroll services and other supplies for program implementation	\$40,000	\$45,000	\$50,000
1b. Program evaluation design, data collection, analysis and reporting	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
1c. Emergency client supportive services (contingency/emergency/crisis/supportive)	\$14,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
1d. Travel and registrations for staff conferences and trainings	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
1e. Peacemaker Fellowship® LifeMAP Allowances and Horizon-Building Journeys	\$30,000	\$150,000	\$175,000
1f. Administrative fee for contract administration for 1a (17%) and 1c-e (4%)	\$47,410	\$54,720	\$58,610
2. Cost allocations to Advance Peace/Safe Passages national partner training and implementation advisement, including Fellowship/Outreach Staff Training Bootcamps (contract to be administered by Ingham County Health Department)	<u>\$61,500</u>	<u>\$86,000</u>	<u>\$63,000</u>
Grand Totals	<u>\$507,910</u>	<u>\$711,720</u>	<u>\$734,610</u>

Potential Funding Partners for Lansing, MI Implementation of Advance Peace Street Outreach & Peacemaker Fellowship® Gun Violence Prevention

	Street Outreach [Year 1]	Fellowship [Year 2]	Fellowship [Year 3]
Ingham County	\$160,000	\$210,000	\$220,000
City of Lansing	\$240,000	\$300,000	\$350,000
Department of Justice Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant	\$21,905	\$22,500	\$23,000
Private Foundation Funders, Additional Grants and Individual Donors	\$86,005	\$179,220	\$141,610
Grand Totals	\$507,910	\$711,720	\$734,610

Local platforming of the Peacemaker Fellowship® - it is recommended that each city commit to work to develop and secure resources that allows for a 4-5-year minimum commitment to the strategy. This allows for a year of local planning, infrastructure building, street outreach platforming, two uninterrupted 18-month Fellowship cohorts, and adequate learning & evaluation systems to be developed and delivered to the local community. These are baseline thoughts as to strategy budget considerations based on Lansing/Ingham County area operations and assuming that we need to provide dedicated and intense focused engagement to between 15-25 high-risk individuals at the center of gun violence in the Lansing area. Through street outreach, this means that between within the first 18 months, 60-100+ individuals will be engaged annually to ensure the proper focus and engagement on the 15-25 presumptive Fellows through the Peacemaker Fellowship®. Year one establishes the foundational infrastructure for developing, implementing and deploying a high functioning street outreach gun violence interruption, intervention and prevention strategy. Please Note: Program related costs would increase in years 2 and 3, as a proposed Peacemaker Fellowship® strategy would be incorporated into the street outreach strategy.

BUDGET NARRATIVE (based on Lansing Area non-profit salaries, fringe, and overhead costs):

GRASSROOTS NON-PROFIT PERSONNEL

1 FTE Local Program Manager @ \$56,250 annually (fringe costs added @25%) + 3% increase after year 1 and 5% after year 2;
 2 FTE NCA/Street Outreach Worker @ \$43,750/annually (fringe costs added @25%) + 3% increase after year 1 and 5% after year 2;
 2 PTE NCA/Street Outreach Worker @ \$25,000/ annually + 3% increase after year 1 and 5% after year 2;
 Administrative Assistant/Clerical @\$31,250/annually (fringe costs added @25%) + 3% increase after year 1 and 5% after year 2;

GRASSROOTS NON-PROFIT OPERATIONS AND OVERHEAD

Office Space/Rent, Utilities, Office Supplies, Printing, Furniture, Technology – (iPhones, computers, printer, website/internet), Uniforms, Auto Allowances, Misc. (parking, meals/meetings, legal, insurance, etc.,)

OTHER PROGRAM COSTS

Client Supportive/crisis Services Fund (\$14,000-\$25,000) – year 1-3
 Client Fellowship Services (\$355,500 over two years)
 Technical Support (\$210,500 over three years)
 Learning and Evaluation/Street Outreach Data AP (\$275,000 over three years)

Total @ three years: \$1,954,240

Although our goal is to prevent and reduce firearm assaults by 50+ percent over three years, if Advance Peace Lansing prevents just 2 firearm related incidents causing injury or death over the course of this 3-year budget the strategy would pay for itself (based on 'Costs of Gun Violence_Detroit' source: NICJR.org).

Project Design & Partner Roles for launching & deploying a high-performing street outreach interruption strategy team within neighborhoods most impacted by gun violence in Lansing, Michigan

