After gun violence claimed the life of a Cedar Rapids teen in 2015, community members came together to form the Creating Safe, Equitable and Thriving Communities (SET) Task Force.

For two years, the task force engaged community partners, including the City of Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Cedar Rapids Community School District, local nonprofit organizations and neighborhood groups. The goal of the task force was to address systemic causes of youth violence in Linn County to move toward safer, more equitable and thriving communities.

In a February 2017 in the SET TASKFORCE REPORT the task force made recommendations that target improved economic opportunity, educational success, safe and affordable access to youth programming and other health and human services. In 2018 the task force asked the Greater Cedar Rapids Community Foundation to help facilitate a competitive grantmaking process focused on working toward those recommendations.
The Creating Safe, Equitable & Thriving Communities Fund was established at the Greater Cedar Rapids Community Foundation in 2018 through a partnership with the City of Cedar Rapids, Linn County, and the Cedar Rapids Community School District to address inter-relational factors that lead to youth violence in Cedar Rapids.

There is currently a SET Policy Committee made up of representatives from funding partners, and community members and a SET Grant Committee who review and score grant applications and make funding recommendations.

In February of 2019, the Foundation appointed Rachel Rockwell as SET program officer to facilitate awarding grants from the Creating Safe, Equitable and Thriving Communities Fund, or SET Fund. The Foundation almost immediately announced $40,000 would be available through an initial grant cycle for summer programs.
Summer 2019 Grants

The summer 2019 grants sought programming that cultivates, engages and connects with youth and young adults who are disproportionately exposed to violence in their homes, neighborhoods and schools and who might not otherwise participate in summer programming. This grant opportunity was designed to be innovative, test new models, and explore what works and what doesn’t.

THE NUMBERS

- 8 Organizations received funding, totaling $40,000
- 235 youth engaged with SET funded programs
- 73 youth participated in episodic programming ranging from 3-10 weeks
- 70 adults received training on implicit bias and/or restorative practices
- 3 youth obtained employment

“Initial grants include $6,600 to the African American Museum of Iowa for the Humanize My Hoodie project, $5,130 to the Boys and Girls Club of Cedar Rapids for the Junior Staff Academy, $4,000 to Eastern Iowa African Diaspora for its Youth Development Program, $2,643 to Eastern Iowa Arts Academy for It Takes a Village Mural Project, $6,547 to Jane Boyd Community House for Challenge Camp, $4,814 to Kids First Law Center for Youth Restorative Justice, $5,000 to LBA Foundation for Professional Customer Service Workshop, and $5,266 to Tanager Place for Glenbrook Apartments Drop-In Program.” Brian Morelli, May 01, 2019
Summer 2019 Grants

WHAT WE LEARNED

- Marketing is important for youth engagement
- Youth are interested in entrepreneurship
- Youth desire mentor engagement and 1:1 interaction with adults and peers
- When younger and older youth show up, the older youth can be encouraged to act as leaders/volunteers
- Youth engage with and enjoy academic learning
- Motivational speakers and community leaders are well-received
- Conflict resolution skill development is a commonly identified need
- New programming takes time to develop quality partnerships and work out challenges
- Food and field trips draw youth
- Transportation is an obstacle for consistent engagement
- Programs must be flexible and able to adjust curriculum and activities for a wider range of ages than targeted
The Junior Staff Career Academy helped local teens learn how to enter the workforce by working on skills such as resume building, job applications, interviewing and professionalism. Grant funding to the Boys & Girls Clubs of Cedar Rapids allowed students the opportunity to gain a wide range of experiences, including several job shadows. Participants visited the University of Iowa, the VA hospital and other employers.

A grant to the Eastern Iowa Arts Academy helped children produce a summer mural project at Hoover Elementary School. The goal of the project was to give kids a sense of community connectedness through art and movement. The Mural Project—a joint effort between Hoover and the Eastern Iowa Arts Academy—used art to develop emotional awareness, empathy, self-control and conflict resolution skills in Hoover students and alumni. Besides drawing and painting, the students also participated in movement games and group discussions. “Improvisational movement games give students a concrete way to see collaboration and teamwork in action,” said Suzanne Palmer of Turning the Wheel, a national nonprofit that uses movement and creativity to build confidence.
After four years of building the program and relationships with the community, Jane Boyd Community House recognized an opportunity to expand its services. A grant from the SET Fund helped start the Youth Challenge Camp as an extension of You Do Matter-CR. The Youth Challenge Camp added academic programming to address summer learning loss, but also social-emotional-behavioral programming to help build conflict resolution skills and a sense of security among the students.
Forty youth participated in the Humanize my Hoodie programming through a grant to the African American Museum of Iowa. Facilitators integrated racial justice, fashion and entrepreneurship into sessions that culminated with an art exhibit at the museum.

All Metro High School youth will be impacted as Metro HS educators participated in a Humanize My Hoodie Ally Workshop that focused on identifying implicit bias, developing cultural competency and recognizing generational trauma.

The Eastern Iowa African Diaspora utilized a SET Fund grant to engage youth ages 14-18 in activities to promote bridge building, leadership development and positive peer-to-peer interaction. Youth were extremely engaged and enjoyed the opportunity to network amongst themselves, mentors, and other professionals. Participants requested that programming continue year-round.
Leaders, Believers and Achievers Foundation received a grant to deliver summer programming focused on exposing youth to tools and skills to help them become more effective communicators, learn to diffuse challenging situations and navigate interpersonal relationships. Three students found work through the program. One student got a job as a leader in part because he impressed during his job interview by quoting information on confrontation diffusing skills he learned during class.
In June 2019, eight community members attended the National Network for Safe Communities Conference at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. The National Network for Safe Communities (NNSC), an internationally recognized action research center at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, provides proven, evidence-based, life-saving violence reduction strategies to dozens of communities across America and beyond. The NNSC’s mission is to create safer communities.

NNSC’s violence reduction work has demonstrated conclusively that within communities most residents are not dangerous; rather, the small number of chronic violent offenders are also at the most risk of being victimized themselves.
“The homicide and gun violence that fundamentally affects the fabric of communities is acted out by a very, very small number of high-risk people,” Kennedy said. “We can tell who they are and we can give them a special kind of care and attention.” David Kennedy, NNSC Director

Check out this video that shows the origins of the Group Violence Intervention (GVI) model: Operation Ceasefire
We held three planning sessions between July and Sept to help foster learning and collaborative efforts between public, private, grassroots and nonprofit organizations.

In the planning sessions we examined current conditions and needs in the community through data presented by multiple organizations, evidence-based interventions and components of effective youth violence prevention and community crime reduction and learned how summer programs impacted youth participants. In all three sessions, community members and potential applicants had the chance to explore opportunities for collaboration by linking community assets with needs and conditions in new ways.
Youth violence is common. Nearly 1 in 5 high school students reported being bullied on school property in the last year, and about 1 in 7 were electronically bullied (texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media).

Youth violence kills and injures. Homicide is the 3rd leading cause of death for young people ages 10-24. Each day, about 14 young people are victims of homicide and about 1,300 are treated in emergency departments for nonfatal assault-related injuries.

Youth violence is costly. Youth homicides and nonfatal physical assault-related injuries result in more than $21 billion annually in combined medical and lost productivity costs alone, not including costs associated with the criminal justice system, psychological and social consequences for victims, perpetrators and their families, or costs incurred by communities.
Youth violence can be prevented

- A strong and growing research base demonstrates that there are multiple prevention strategies that are scientifically proven to reduce youth violence victimization and perpetration and associated risk.
- Because youth violence results from multiple individual, family, and environmental factors that can accumulate over a child’s development, the use of one strategy will have limited effects on an entire community’s level of violence and its ability to sustain initial program benefits.
- A comprehensive approach that simultaneously targets multiple risk and protective factors is critical to having a broad and continued impact on youth violence.
- Stopping youth violence before it occurs and sustaining this proactive approach throughout childhood and adolescence can be done with available programs, practices, and policies.
### Preventing Youth Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Promote family environments that support healthy development | • Early childhood home visitation  
• Parenting skill and family relationship programs |
| Provide quality education early in life       | • Preschool enrichment with family engagement                             |
| Strengthen youth’s skills                    | • Universal school-based programs                                         |
| Connect youth to caring adults and activities | • Mentoring programs  
• After-school programs                                                    |
| Create protective community environments    | • Modify the physical and social environment  
• Reduce exposure to community-level risks  
• Street outreach and community norm change |
| Intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk | • Treatment to lessen the harms of violence exposures  
• Treatment to prevent problem behavior and further involvement in violence  
• Hospital-community partnerships |
The Research Shows

Sector Involvement

Public health can play an important and unique role in preventing youth violence. Public health agencies, which typically place prevention at the forefront of efforts and work to create broad population-level impact, can bring critical leadership and resources to bear on this problem.\textsuperscript{1,2,53} For example, these agencies can serve as a convener, bringing together partners and stakeholders to plan, prioritize, and coordinate youth violence prevention activities. Public health agencies are also well positioned to collect and disseminate data, implement preventive measures, evaluate programs and policies, and track progress. Although public health can play a leadership role in preventing youth violence, the strategies and approaches outlined in this technical package cannot be accomplished by the public health sector alone.

Other sectors vital to implementing this package include, but are not limited to, education, health care (mental, behavioral, medical), justice, government (local, state, and federal), social services, business, housing, media, and organizations that comprise the civil society sector, such as faith-based organizations, youth-serving organizations, foundations, and other non-governmental organizations. Collectively, these sectors can make a difference by collaborating to prevent youth violence by impacting the various contexts and underlying risks that contribute to youth violence.\textsuperscript{254,255} The selection and implementation of prevention strategies and approaches by these sectors can also be informed and strengthened by youth, families, and other community adults all of whom have important roles in preventing youth violence.\textsuperscript{1,15}
Community violence, particularly homicide, occurs primarily in public settings. It is interpersonal, taking place between individuals and small groups that may or may not know one another. It is generally unplanned and impulsive in nature, but its impact is nevertheless severe, often resulting in death or disabling injury. Its perpetrators and victims are generally, but not exclusively, young men from disadvantaged backgrounds and communities. It may result from disputes or from conventional forms of street crime, e.g. robberies. Community violence implicates both the public health and public safety fields and multi-disciplinary, multi-sector responses.

Violence generally clusters around a small number of places, people, and behaviors, and that violence is not displaced from those clusters when they are targeted, we reach the simple yet powerful conclusion that it is advisable to concentrate and coordinate anti-violence efforts where they matter most.

A key conclusion of this report is that the “available empirical and theoretical evidence suggests that crime is concentrated at a small number of high-risk places during high-risk times and generated by a small number of very risky people”
Primary prevention interventions reduce risk behaviors associated with violence in the general population. Secondary and tertiary prevention reduces violent behavior in those at risk for or already engaging in violence, respectively.
"modest" is a touch weaker than "moderate,"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Based Approaches</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot spots policing</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Crime; violence</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
<td>Braga et al., 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorder (broken windows) policing</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Crime; violence</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
<td>Braga et al., 2015; Distler, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-oriented policing</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Crime; violence</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
<td>Gill et al., 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban renewal</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Crime; violence</td>
<td>Primary prevention</td>
<td>Cassidy et al., 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPTED</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Crime; violence</td>
<td>Primary prevention</td>
<td>Cassidy et al., 2014; Farrington et al., 2007; Farrington &amp; Walsh, 2002; Walsh &amp; Farrington, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood watch</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Crime; violence</td>
<td>Primary prevention</td>
<td>Bennett et al., 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty deconcentration</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Crime; violence</td>
<td>Primary prevention</td>
<td>Cassidy et al., 2014; Fagan &amp; Catalano (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Research Shows

WHAT WORKS IN REDUCING COMMUNITY VIOLENCE: A META-REVIEW AND FIELD STUDY FOR THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE
Research found that a few interventions, such as focused deterrence and cognitive behavioral therapy, exhibited moderate to strong effects on crime and violence and were supported by substantial evidence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People-Based Approaches</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Problem-oriented policing</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Crime; violence</td>
<td>Suppression</td>
<td>Weisburd et al, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focused deterrence</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Crime; violence</td>
<td>Suppression; tertiary prevention</td>
<td>Braga &amp; Weisburd, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational training</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Recidivism</td>
<td>Secondary prevention; primary prevention; rehabilitation</td>
<td>Aos et al, 2006; Visher et al, 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A few others, such as scared straight and gun buyback programs, clearly demonstrated no or negative effects.
COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (CBT)

CBT focuses on changing the distorted thinking and behavior of criminal and juvenile offenders, including self-justificatory thinking, misinterpretation of social cues, displacement of blame, deficient moral reasoning, and schemas of dominance and entitlement, among others (Lipsey et al., 2007).

Anger control and interpersonal problem-solving components were associated with stronger effects, while victim impact and behavior modification components were associated with weaker effects.

To learn more about CBT, the CDC visited the well-known Becoming a Man (BAM) program in Chicago, Illinois. The first study included 2,740 males in 7th through 10th grade across 18 public schools. Over the course of one academic year, participants received BAM group counseling once a week, along with one session of after-school sports programming that incorporated BAM principles.

During the span of the program, BAM participants were 44% less likely to be arrested for a violent crime than the control group and 36% less likely to be arrested for any other crime. In addition, participants were more engaged in school, which the authors forecasted could lead to a 7-22% improvement in graduation rates.
Communities are not inherently “dangerous,” but instead are ordinary places with a small number of extremely high-risk people residing in them.

The vast majority of residents can become valuable partners in preventing violence when mutual respect is present.

Violence is significantly less likely to occur when social services fill community needs and service providers use presented opportunities to spread a message of peaceful conflict resolution.

Young people living in marginalized communities of color often endure more adverse childhood experiences, including not having basic needs met. Community leaders help create an environment where young people feel their lives are worth living safely and with healthy goals.

The experience of law enforcement in various contexts teaches that public safety is best served when all socio-cultural groups are able to trust police as protectors. The code of the streets is that violence must be met by further violence. Group violence prevention practices work to disrupt this cycle by stabilizing victims, their families, and close associates, while reinforcing norms against violence.

The ultimate goal of violence prevention is to convince high-risk community groups to not go out with guns as a method of conflict resolution. This requires successfully changing the narrative from one accepting of violence as an option to one where violence is simply not tolerated.
The Research Shows

Comprehensive Gun Violence Reduction Strategies

The community recognizes its gun violence problems. A broad range of community residents and law enforcement representatives the gun violence problem and participates in planning and implementing appropriate suppression, intervention, and prevention strategies.

Law enforcement and other key institutional administrators are enlisted as key partners. The active participation of administrators of key agencies that have primary responsibility for the program's participants is instrumental for accessing agency staff resources and identifying other agencies that can provide services to the targeted participants.

The collaborative has access to resources. Developing a community partnership requires access to certain resources, including professional staff who are experienced and knowledgeable about delivery of social services to the target populations, volunteers who can maintain the prevention and intervention strategies, and funding from sources within and outside the community.

The collaborative develops a comprehensive vision and plan. The partnership must have a core group of members who engage in strategic planning that will produce a comprehensive plan of action. A shared community vision can provide the foundation for a comprehensive grounded in an understanding of the risk and protective factors associated with gun violence.

The collaborative mobilizes and sustains gun violence reduction activities. Productive capacity includes the energy of a core group of partnership members to plan and implement effective strategies. It is important to involve those persons who have a direct stake in the well-being of the community prior to mobilizing residents who live in the affected neighborhoods.

The collaborative develops a leadership structure. A productive partnership does not depend on personal charisma but relies on quality leadership and management to build a productive team. This team is the vision-setting, standard-setting core of the partnership and combines talents to help the partnership meet the challenges of structure, strategy, growth, and innovation.
Priorities: We are looking for applications that address one or more of the following:
1. Youth (up to age 25) development of skills and resilience to avoid, reduce, or stop high risk behaviors that can lead to involvement with the criminal justice system
2. Systemic causes of economic, racial, and academic disparities
3. Community-based supports to reduce violence in schools & neighborhoods
4. Academic achievement by reducing rates of school suspension, expulsion, and referrals to law enforcement, with an emphasis on students of color
5. Adults and youth who are or have been involved in the criminal justice system in order to reduce recidivism or incidence of reoffending

Program/Project Areas:
1. Public Safety/Violence prevention
2. Neighborhood/Community Relationships & Leadership Development
3. Economic Opportunities
4. Educational Opportunities & Supports
5. Housing Access & Policy
African American Museum of Iowa - AAMI The Voice Project-
The African American Museum of Iowa (AAMI), in conjunction with the Voice Project, will work with Washington High School African American students to combat the normalcy of violence in their lives and communities.

Boys and Girls Club of Cedar Rapids - The Street SMART program was developed by Boys and Girls Club of America with the assistance of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency and incorporates five components of social-emotional learning found in academic research: self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills and responsible decision-making.

Big Bang Foundation - Cedar Rapids Lights On- The Cedar Rapids "Lights On" Program was started by the Big Bang Foundation to create a safe place for youth living in the high-risk neighborhood of Wellington Heights.

Jane Boyd Community House/DREEAM Sports - Project My City- This mentoring program is intended to connect marginalized youth in our community to people and organizations who will offer hope and optimism for the youths’ futures.

LBA Foundation - Professional Skills Class- The goal of this program is to develop the knowledge and skills that will help youth be successful in professional environments. Youth will develop an awareness and understanding of the many opportunities this community holds for them.

Washington High School - Washington High School Mentors Program- Students who have demonstrated behaviors that have led decreased the likelihood of high school graduation will be matched with mentors who will conduct weekly, in-person check-in meetings and a presence in the building during school hours.

Willis Dady Emergency Shelter Inc. - Youth Ambassador Program- Willis Dady Emergency Shelter will launch an employment and career development program for young adults 18-24 who have lived experience with homelessness or other traumas. These Youth Ambassadors will seek out and engage youth in different communities who are struggling with various forms of trauma and will provide them with peer support and direct assistance in obtaining resources in order to build resiliency.
The most recent SET Communities Fund grants sought applicants who would: build bridges that connect programs, people, policies and/or and ideas in new or enhanced ways; innovate to improve existing or develop new systems, programs, policies and/or partnerships; engage and learn from directly-affected community members in application design & implementation; be informed by research and evidence-based practices; and address disparities experienced by communities of color. Twenty-one applications were submitted, requesting $454,109 for one year of programming beginning January 1, 2020. Seven applications were funded with a total of $123,730.
In March of 2020, our community began to realize the tragic impact Covid-19 will have on the lives of Americans. Early data suggests that African Americans are disproportionately contracting and dying from COVID-19, no doubt because of preexisting economic, health, and social conditions. These are some of the same underlying conditions that leave communities and individuals at higher risk of being impacted by community violence. Watching the local news makes it evident these crises coincide. In the first half of 2020, Cedar Rapids has reported more shots fired and homicides than in all of 2015.
While there was some thought there might be a decrease in community violence as a result of COVID-19 – that theory has not panned out. Across the nation, the programs that generally engage young people are being cancelled, and the models that usually work to reduce violence are being disrupted by the need for social distancing.

The ReSET 2020 Youth & Family Challenge provides outreach to individuals and families who are most likely to be impacted by violence, connecting youth and family to programming, and connecting programs to each other to work together to reduce the violence.

Key programming elements follow research-based violence intervention methods and include programming that targets households with elevated risk of violence, anti-violence messaging from credible community leaders, engagement through a street outreach team for regular check-ins, care packages and porch talks, incentives and awards for participation, and reliable intervention methods.
While there was some thought there might be a decrease in community violence as a result of COVID-19 – that theory has not panned out. Across the nation, the programs that generally engage young people are being cancelled, and the models that usually work to reduce violence are being disrupted by the need for social distancing.

The ReSET 2020 Youth & Family Challenge provides outreach to individuals and families who are most likely to be impacted by violence, connecting youth and family to programing, and connecting programs to each other to work together to reduce the violence.

Key programming elements follow research-based violence intervention methods and include programming that targets households with elevated risk of violence, anti-violence messaging from credible community leaders, engagement through a street outreach team for regular check-ins, care packages and porch talks, incentives and awards for participation, and reliable intervention methods.
Efforts to curb youth violence in Cedar Rapids pivot in pandemic
Care packages and porch outreach now among the approaches

Brandon Jackson, founder of the Cedar Rapids nonprofit Dream Sports and an outreach leader for the Creating Equitable and Thriving Communities Fund, holds care packages Friday at the Boys and Girls Club in Cedar Rapids. The Fund has identified about 60 families throughout Cedar Rapids to receive the weekly care packages, as well as check-in outreach teams to make sure they have everything they need this summer during the pandemic. (Rebecca F. Mills, Gazette)

SAFE EQUITABLE & THRIVING (SET) FUND

“What we ultimately want to see is a community level response, and this is a start, but it’s disconnected at this point from the full, comprehensive response that I think is needed to really see a significant reduction in community violence,” she said. “But it’s the beginning of preparing nonprofit organizations, and community-level leaders to be able to do that work, because what we need is a multi-sector approach where community leaders, law enforcement, social services, and community members are all on the same page and that we are working with one voice to one common goal and that’s to keep our community safe, and to keep our youth safe and out of prison, and alive.”

Visit the ReSET Youth and Family Challenge Website: www.reset2020challenge.com

https://youtu.be/i3XCwSpr3yA

@Reset2020Challenge #ReSET2020Challenge
Priorities: We are looking for applications that address one or more of the following:

1. Youth (up to age 25) and adult development of skills, resilience, and resources to avoid, reduce, or stop high risk behaviors that can lead to involvement with the criminal justice system
2. Community capacity to prevent violence
3. Systemic causes of economic, racial, and academic disparities

Program/Project Areas:

1. Youth (up to age 25) focused Crisis Response, Mediation, and Conflict De-escalation and Resolution
2. Supports and Street Outreach to youth and families at highest risk for violent victimization and offending
3. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy /Trauma Informed Care (Individual youth, youth groups, or family)
4. Neighborhood/Community/Law Enforcement Relationships, Partnerships & Leadership Development
Upcoming Planning Sessions & Survey

Friday, August 7, 11:00 a.m. – 1 p.m. on Zoom
Facilitators: Rachel Rockwell, SET Program Officer, Greater Cedar Rapids Community Foundation and Paul Smith, Director of Reconciliation, National Network for Safe Communities (NNSC)
- Introduction to Group Violence Intervention Strategy (GVI)
- GVI Support & Street Outreach/Moral voice of the Community
- Overcoming obstacles to collaboration- Engagement for grantees: Collaborative, SET Network, Learning, NNSC conference etc., GVI technical assistance

Friday, August 14, 11:00 a.m. – 1 p.m. on Zoom
Facilitators: Rachel Rockwell, SET Program Officer, Greater Cedar Rapids Community Foundation and Emily Nydle, PSN Coordinator, Northern District US Attorney's Office
- Project Safe Neighborhoods Presentation
- Program/Project Areas
  1. Youth (up to age 25) focused Crisis Response, Mediation, and Conflict De-escalation and Resolution
  2. Supports and Street Outreach to youth and families at highest risk for violent victimization and offending
  3. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy /Trauma Informed Care (Individual youth, youth groups, or family)
  4. Neighborhood/Community/Law Enforcement Relationships, Partnerships & Leadership Development
- Program Officer Q&A