# Request for Proposals Professional Firm to Conduct Cost Benefit Analysis on Policing Alternatives in the City of Atlanta

## **BACKGROUND**

\$WODQWD¶V 3ROLFLQJ \$OWHUQDWLYHV 'LYHUVLRQ 3\$', arrest and incarceration of individuals experiencing needs related to mental health, substance use, and extreme poverty, and to increase the availability of supportive services in Atlanta and Fulton County. PAD provides once response to address quadfty fe concerns within 30 minutes or less, with the goal of resolving the immediate concern and connecting individuals to resources and supports that address their underlying needs. Although initially only available to law enforcement, in 2021 PAD expanded citywanted began responding to public calls for service WKURXJK WKH FLW\¶V OLQH,Q &LW\RI\$WODQWD (call types to 311 for PAD response.

If utilized, the alternative response that PAD providers decreasealls to 911 prevent unnecessarpolice dispatch, and reduce costly and ineffective incarceration for people with behavioral health needs. Beyond the direct benefite City of Atlanta and Fulton County, 3 \$ '¶V SDUWQHUVKLS ZLWK \$7/ VHUYHV DV D that RaceHO IRU F developing more holistic approaches to public safety and public health.

Today, PAD receives an average of 200 calls/month, with approximatelyeftes (Palsthrough WUDQVIHUUHG IURP DQG GLUHFW UH-9741HVWV IU call center is overburdened, with recent analysis identifying as much as 60% of the one million calls made to 911 as nonmergency in naturelt is

An analysis of the DenverTAR program found that the program reduced reports of targeted, less serious crimes (e.g., trespassing, public disorder, and resisting arrest) by 34% and had no detectable effect on more serious crimes, while the cost of sending alternative responders was founds less than sending police.

In Eugene, the deployment <u>6fAHOOTS</u> teams saved the city an estimated \$14 million in emergency medical services in one year.

In Wisconsin, a costenefit analysis of the reatment Alternatives and Diversion Program(TAD) found that every \$1 the state invested in diversion programs saved the state \$8.68.9

San Diego found similar results with an estimated savings of \$2 million annually due to decreased incarcerations and reduced police contact, with a cost savings totaling as much as \$2,200 per contact.

An evaluation of the ommunity Assistance and Life Liaison (CAL p) ogram in St. Petersburg found that it substantially reduced unnecessary contact between residents and law enforcement and had a high degree of support from emergency communications staff and police officers?

As more communities adopt alternative responsedels leading national research institutions and policy think tanks have produced resources to support the effective planning, implementation, and evaluation of policing alternative bese include xpanding First Response: A toolkit for community responder progreto uncil of State Governments Justice Center), Civilian Crisis Response: A toolkit for equitable alternatives to policy and Institute of Justice) and Sesential Metrics for Alternative Emergency Response Progreto Response Progreto

#### REQUESTED ANALYSIS

The Carter Center is seeking a firm or individual to conductmparison of direct and indirect costs associated with excene dispatch of relevant response agencies, identification of any cost savings, and recommendations regarding the utilization of policing alternatives in Atlanta. The analysis should include veriew of the relevant literature dagency specific and publicly available data; a determination of total direct and marginal; causts

ATL311 calls for service, including time of call, time spent on calls associated with time spent on calls and agency to which call was referred (e.g. PAD, police, warmlines);

Atlanta Police Department-£11 calls for service including time of call, assigned priority level, response time, call outcome (disposition), time spent on calls equested assistance if any (e.g. mobile crisis, PAD diversion) costs associated with requested assistance; if

PAD response including assigned priority level, response time, call outcome, time spent on call, costs associated with time spent on call-quested assistance if any (e.g. mobile crisis or police) and costs associated with requested assistance is and y

Customer satisfaction surveys or other relevant surveys or polling related to evaluating the degree of satisfaction with response services.

#### REQUESTED DELIVERABLES

The minimum expected deliverables include internal written report of findings with summary metrics and full documentation of analysis; public-facing Cost Benefit Analysis report; presentation of the Cost Benefit Analysis report to The Carter Center and stakeholders identified; the preparation of the deliverables for potential submission to provide wed journals and/or to a professional conference with the final determination about submission to be determined in consultation between the provider and The Carter Center at the latertime.

#### TIMELINE

The proposed timeline for data collection, analyzing the production of deliverables is an uary 2025 to April 2025. The final Cost Benefit Analysis report must be completed to 15, 2025. Cost proposals should include the cost of all personnel, travel, supplies, production of digital and printed reportand indirect cost required to to 10 to 10

# How to Apply:

Proposals are due no later that 00 pmEST on January 10, 2025. Proposals received after the deadline will not be accepted. All proposals will be -mailed to policingalternatives@cartercenter.clogfore the deadline The subject line of the emails hall read, 3 3 U R S &BAD The Carter Center will not be liable for any expenses incurred by lors responding to this solicitation.

## Proposal Format:

Proposals should include the following:

Written proposable no more than pages that includes:

- Vendor Background
- Vendor Qualifications, Expertise, and Experience