

**CITY OF PEORIA – UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - CHICAGO**

**SUB-RECIPIENT AGREEMENT**

This SUB-RECIPIENT Contract is made and entered into as of January 13, 2017, by and between the CITY OF PEORIA, a Municipal Corporation; herein referred to as “GRANTEE”, and UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS – CHICAGO; herein referred to as “SUB-RECIPIENT”.

**RECITALS:**

1. GRANTEE has been awarded the PARTNERSHIPS TO REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME grant. The Project is described in the Executive Summary and Program Narrative. The Executive Summary and Program Narrative are made a part hereof to the same extent as if the Executive Summary and Program Narrative were fully incorporated in this instrument.
2. SUB-RECIPIENT is the “Research Partner” designated in the Project. SUB-RECIPIENT has reviewed the Executive Summary, Program Narrative and Statement of Work (SOW) provided. SUB-RECIPIENT is familiar with the duties, responsibilities and obligations of SUB-RECIPIENT under the Executive Summary, Program Narrative and SOW; and is prepared to carry out those duties, responsibilities and obligations.
3. The purpose and goal of the Project is to conduct the Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment (SARA) Model described in the Executive Summary, Program Narrative, and SOW intended to enhance procedural justice, improve community-police relations and reduce violent crime.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained and intending to be legally bound, the parties agree as follows:

1. SERVICES OF SUB-RECIPIENT. SUB-RECIPIENT agrees to provide the services and at the times designated for SUB-RECIPIENT in the Executive Summary, Program Narrative, and SOW. In addition, the Addendum required by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is attached hereto and hereby incorporated herein as the “Addendum” to this agreement. SUB-RECIPIENT expressly agrees to the terms and duties and responsibilities required of “CONTRACTOR” in the Addendum.
  
2. TERM. The term for this Contract will commence on \_\_\_\_\_, 2017, and will terminate on \_\_\_\_\_, 2017.
  
3. COMPENSATION. As compensation for SUB-RECIPIENT’s services, GRANTEE agrees to pay SUB-RECIPIENT up to the sum of \$171,570.44 in budget during the term of this Contract. On or before the tenth (10<sup>th</sup>) day of each month, SUB-RECIPIENT will submit a claim or invoice with reasonable documentation to support the amount claimed for services rendered during the prior quarter. GRANTEE will pay proper claims/invoices within a reasonable time after GRANTEE’s receipt of the claim/invoice. *In no event will GRANTEE be obligated to pay SUB-RECIPIENT more than the above amount during the term of this Contract for ALL SERVICES FURNISHED by SUB-RECIPIENT.*
  
4. NO WARRANTY. SUB-RECIPIENT will use its best efforts in good faith to perform the services and achieve the results designated in the Executive Summary, Program Narrative and SOW. However, SUB-RECIPIENT makes no representations or warranties that its services will result in the desired outcomes.
  
5. INDEMNIFICATION. To the fullest extent permitted by law, SUB-RECIPIENT agrees to and shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the GRANTEE, its officers, employees, agents, boards and commissions from and against any and all claims, suits, judgments, costs, attorney’s fees, damages or other relief, including but not limited to workers’ compensation claims, in any way resulting from or arising out of negligent actions or omissions of the SUB-RECIPIENT in connection herewith, including negligence or omissions of employees or agents of the SUB-RECIPIENT arising out of the performance of this Agreement. In the event of any action against the GRANTEE, its officers, employees, agents, boards or

commissions, covered by the foregoing duty to indemnify, defend and hold harmless such action shall be defended by legal counsel of the GRANTEE'S choosing.

6. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY. No official, director, officer, agent or employee of either party shall be charged personally or held contractually liable under any term or provision of this Agreement or because of their execution, approval or attempted execution of this Agreement.
  
7. TERMINATION. This Contract may be terminated by either party with thirty (30) days' written notice. Upon such termination, GRANTEE agrees to pay SUB-RECIPIENT for services actually provided to date of termination.
  
8. HIRING POLICIES. GRANTEE and the SUB-RECIPIENT agree that student safety is a top priority. By entering into this Contract, the SUB-RECIPIENT certifies that it will cause appropriate and lawful background checks to be performed prior to hiring any individual or allowing any individual to work with or around a student. The SUB-RECIPIENT agrees that it will supply GRANTEE with copies of background check reports on each individual that is hired by the SUB-RECIPIENT.
  
9. NON-DISCRIMINATION. In all hiring or employment made possible or resulting from this Agreement, there shall be no discrimination against any employee or applicant for employment because of sex, age, race, color, creed, national origin, marital status, sexual orientation or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical handicap, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification, and this requirement shall apply to, but not be limited to, the following: employment advertising, layoff or termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation and selection for training, including apprenticeship.  
  
No person shall be denied or subjected to discrimination in receipt of the benefit of any services or activities made possible by or resulting from this Agreement on the grounds of sex, race, color, creed, national origin, age except minimum age and retirement provisions, marital status, sexual orientation or the presence of any sensory, mental or physical handicap. Any violation of this provision shall be considered a

violation of a material provision of this Agreement and shall be grounds for cancellation, termination or suspension, in whole or in part, of the Agreement by the GRANTEE.

10. INSURANCE. The SUB-RECIPIENT agrees that the SUB-RECIPIENT is self-insured through the Risk Management Division. Further the SUB-RECIPIENT affirms that its employees and any subcontractor who will be on GRANTEE'S property and acting on the SUB-RECIPIENT'S behalf in performance of this Contract are covered by Workers' Compensation Insurance and shall in no event be entitled to any such coverage from GRANTEE. However, if any employee of the SUB-RECIPIENT is employed directly by GRANTEE and provides services to GRANTEE directly and not part of employment with SUB-RECIPIENT, then SUB-RECIPIENT shall not be required to cover Workmen's Compensation for the worker directly employed by GRANTEE.
  
11. GENERAL PROVISIONS.
  - a. Binder Effect; Assignment. This Contract and all of the terms, provisions, and conditions hereof shall be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns. SUB-RECIPIENT may not assign this Contract, or any of its rights or obligations hereunder, without the prior written consent of GRANTEE. Any attempted assignment in violation of this Section by SUB-RECIPIENT of its rights or obligations under this Contract, whether by operation of law or otherwise, shall have no force and effect.
  - b. Entirety. The provisions contained in this Agreement, Proposal Abstract and Proposal Narrative and SOW set forth the entire understanding and agreement between the parties and supersede all prior Agreements with respect to the subject matter thereof.
  - c. Modification. This Contract may not be modified or amended except by written agreement.
  - d. Governing Law. This Contract shall be interpreted and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois.
  - e. Time. Time is of the essence of the obligations of the parties to this Contract.
  - f. Notice. All notices, requests and other communications required or permitted under the terms of this Contract shall be in writing and sent by: (i) certified U.S. Mail, return receipt requested; or

(ii) private overnight express courier (for example, Federal Express); or (iii) *confirmed* facsimile, to the parties at the following addresses:

**SUB-RECIPIENT:**

University of Illinois – Chicago  
1200 West Harrison St  
Chicago, Illinois 60607

**GRANTEE:**

Patrick Urich  
City of Peoria, Illinois  
419 Fulton Street, Room 200  
Peoria, IL 61602

Notices shall be deemed effective upon receipt or three (3) days after mailing in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Either party wishing to change its address for notice purposes may do so by giving the other party written notice of the new address in the manner set forth above.

- g. Severability. Should any term or provision of this Agreement be found to be invalid or unenforceable, such finding shall in no way affect the validity or enforceability of the other terms and conditions thereof.
- h. Waiver. Failure of either party to enforce the provisions of this Agreement or the failure to require the performance by the other party of any provision hereof shall not constitute or be construed as a present or future waiver of such provisions, nor in any way affect the ability of either party to enforce each and every provision at any time thereafter.
- i. Survival. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, all representations and warranties made by either party shall survive the termination of this Agreement for any reason.
- j. Consent to Jurisdiction, Venue and Service. SUB-RECIPIENT consents and agrees that all legal proceedings relating to the subject matter of this Agreement shall be maintained in state or federal courts sitting within Peoria County, State of Illinois. SUB-RECIPIENT consents and agrees that jurisdiction and venue for such proceedings shall lie exclusively with such courts. Service of process in any such proceeding may be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, directed to the respective party at the address at which it is to receive notice as provided herein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

**SUB-RECIPIENT**

BY: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

**GRANTEE**

BY: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDENDUM I**

**ADDENDUM TO AGREEMENT**

The City of Peoria, hereafter referred to as the “Implementing Agency” and the University of Illinois at Chicago, hereafter referred to as the “CONTRACTOR”, agree to adhere to and comply with the following terms and conditions, as an addendum to, and in the performance of, the agreement to which these provisions are attached.

### **SECTION 1. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR**

The CONTRACTOR, in the performance of this agreement, shall act as an independent contractor and not as an agent or employee of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) or the Implementing Agency. The Authority shall not be responsible for the performance, acts or omissions of the CONTRACTOR. The CONTRACTOR shall be liable, and agrees to be liable for, and shall indemnify, defend and hold the Authority harmless for all claims, suits, judgments and damages arising from the performance of this agreement, to the extent permitted by law.

### **SECTION 2. TRANSPARENCY ACT COMPLIANCE**

The CONTRACTOR agrees to comply with any and all requirements of 2 C.F.R. §33.200 that are imposed on recipients of federal funds by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006. The CONTRACTOR agrees to comply with the following:

a) To acquire and use a DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) number. The DUNS number shall be procured from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc online at [www.dunandbradstreet.com](http://www.dunandbradstreet.com) or by calling 1-866-705-5711.

CONTRACTOR’S DUNS Number: 098987217

b) To maintain a current registration in the System for Award Management (SAM) database. The CONTRACTOR must update or renew their SAM registration at least once per year to maintain an active status. Information about registration procedures can be accessed at [www.sam.gov](http://www.sam.gov).

CONTRACTOR’S SAM registration is valid until: 09/07/2017

c) The CONTRACTOR shall provide their Commercial And Government Entity (CAGE) Code. The CAGE Code request process is incorporated into the CCR registration.

CONTRACTOR’S CAGE Code: 1YGW1

d) The CONTRACTOR further agrees that all agreements entered into with subcontractors, shall require compliance by the subgrantee or contractor with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 and all requirements of 2 C.F.R. §33.200 including obtaining a DUNS number and maintaining registration with the CCR.

e) The acquisition of a DUNS number and registration with the CCR database is not required of contractors and subcontractors who are individuals.

### **SECTION 3. RECORD RETENTION:**

CONTRACTOR agrees to retain financial and program records for a minimum of 3 years after the expiration date of this agreement, or 3 years after closure of CONTRACTOR’s most recent audit report, whichever is later. CONTRACTOR shall maintain, for this 3-year period, adequate books, records, and

supporting documents to verify the amounts, recipients, and uses of all disbursements of funds passing in conjunction with this agreement; the agreement and all books, records, and supporting documents related to the agreement shall be available for review and audit by the Auditor General, federal awarding agency personnel, the Authority, or any person duly authorized by the Authority; and CONTRACTOR agrees to cooperate fully with any audit conducted by the Auditor General, the federal awarding agency, the Authority or any person duly authorized by the Authority, and to provide full access to all relevant materials. Failure to maintain the books, records, and supporting documents required by this Section shall establish a presumption in favor of the State for the recovery of any funds paid by the State under the agreement for which adequate books, records, and supporting documentation are not available to support their purported disbursement.

Records shall be maintained beyond the 3-year period if any litigation, claim, audit, fiscal review, negotiation, or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the above three-year period; in such cases, these records must be retained until completion of the action and resolution of all issues which arise from it, or until the end of the regular three-year period, whichever is later. In addition, the CONTRACTOR understands and agrees that the Department of Justice (DOJ), including the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and its representatives, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) are authorized to interview any officer or employee of the CONTRACTOR regarding transactions related to the Recovery Act Award. Furthermore, DOJ and GAO are authorized to interview subgrantees, contractors and subcontractors regarding transactions related to this award.

#### **SECTION 4. CERTIFICATION:**

CONTRACTOR certifies that it has not been barred from contracting with a unit of state or local government as a result of a violation of Section 33E-3 or 33E-4 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

#### **SECTION 5. CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS**

The CONTRACTOR certifies that its board members, executive officers, directors, administrators, supervisors, managers, and financial officers and anyone holding such a position of authority have not been convicted of theft, fraud, or any other crime involving dishonesty within the past ten (10) years.

The CONTRACTOR shall notify the Implementing Agency if any of its board members, executive officers, directors, administrators, supervisors, managers, or financial officers or anyone holding such a position of authority have been convicted of theft, fraud, or any other crime involving dishonesty within the past ten (10) years or become convicted of theft, fraud, or any other crime involving dishonesty. The Implementing Agency may terminate this agreement at the Implementing Agency's discretion, if any of the CONTRACTOR's board members, executive officers, directors, administrators, supervisors, managers, or financial officers or anyone holding such a position of authority have been convicted of theft, fraud, or other crime of dishonesty within the past ten (10) years or become convicted of theft, fraud, or any crime involving dishonesty.

#### **SECTION 6. ELIGIBILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES:**

CONTRACTOR shall complete and keep on file, as appropriate, the Immigration and Naturalization Service Employment Eligibility Form (I-9). This form shall be used by CONTRACTOR to verify that persons employed by CONTRACTOR are eligible to work in the United States.

#### **SECTION 7. NONDISCRIMINATION:**



The CONTRACTOR certifies that no person shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in connection with any activity funded under this agreement on the basis of race, color, age, religion, national origin, disability, or sex. The CONTRACTOR agrees to have written sexual harassment policies which satisfy the requirements set forth in the Illinois Human Rights Act. (775 ILCS 5).

National origin discrimination includes discrimination on the basis of limited English proficiency (LEP). To ensure compliance with Title VI and the Safe Streets Act, recipients are required to take reasonable steps to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to programs. Meaningful access may entail providing language assistance services, including oral and written translation when necessary.

Faith-Based and Community Organizations that statutorily qualify as eligible applicants under OJP programs are invited and encouraged to apply for assistance awards and will be considered for awards on the same basis as any other eligible applicants and, if they receive assistance awards, will be treated on an equal basis with all other grantees in the administration of such awards. No eligible applicant will be discriminated against on the basis of its religious character or affiliation, religious name, or the religious composition of its board of directors or persons working in the organization.

The CONTRACTOR assures compliance with the following laws, and all associated rules and regulations:

- Non-Discrimination requirements of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3789d(c);
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2000d;
- Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons (Federal Register, June 18, 2002, Volume 67, Number 117, Page 41455-41472); and Executive Order 13166 *Limited English Proficiency Resource Document: Tips and Tools from the Field*;
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794;
- The Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12132 et seq.;
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. 1681;
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. 6102;
- The Department of Justice Non-Discrimination Regulations, 28 CFR Part 42, subparts C, D, E, G; and I
- The Department of Justice regulations on disability discrimination, 28 CFR Part 35;
- The Department of Justice regulations on sex discrimination in education programs, 28 C.F.R. 54;
- The Illinois Human Rights Act, 775 ILCS 5;
- The Public Works Employment Discrimination Act, 775 ILCS 10;
- The Illinois Environmental Barriers Act, 410 ILCS 25.
- The Equal Treatment for Faith-Based Organizations, 28 C.F.R. Part 38.

All applicable provisions, rules and regulations of these Acts are made a part of this agreement by reference as though set forth fully herein.

In the event that a Federal or State court or administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination after a due process hearing on the grounds of race, color, age, religion, national origin, disability, or sex against the CONTRACTOR, or any subgrantee or contractor of the CONTRACTOR, the CONTRACTOR will forward a copy of the finding to Implementing Agency and the Implementing Agency will forward the findings to the Authority. The Authority will forward a copy of the finding to the Office for Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs.

## **SECTION 8. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION:**

To the extent permitted by Illinois state law, including the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, 5 ILCS 140/1 *et seq.*, CONTRACTOR agrees not to use or reveal any research or statistical information furnished under this program by any person and identifiable to any specific private person for any purpose other than the purpose for which such information was obtained in accordance with applicable federal legislation, regulations and guidelines. Such information shall be immune from legal process and shall not, without the consent of the person furnishing the information, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit or other judicial, legislative or administrative proceeding.

## **SECTION 9. PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS/CONFLICT OF INTEREST:**

All procurement transactions shall be conducted by the CONTRACTOR in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition. The CONTRACTOR must use procurement procedures that minimally adhere to all applicable laws, executive orders and federal guidelines. The CONTRACTOR shall also adhere, and assure that its contractors and subcontractors adhere, to all applicable certification and disclosure requirements of the Illinois Procurement Code.

The CONTRACTOR shall follow its established procurement process if it minimally adheres to applicable federal guidelines, and the following requirements. If the CONTRACTOR's established procurement process is less competitive than the following requirements, the following more competitive requirements must be adhered to in lieu of the CONTRACTOR's procurement process.

- For procurements of \$100,000 or less, the CONTRACTOR must solicit quotes or bids from at least three sources.
- For procurements over \$100,000, the CONTRACTOR must formally advertise the proposed procurement through an Invitation for Bids (IFB), or a Request for Proposals (RFP) process.

All procurements over \$100,000, that involve the use of federal or matching funds, must be submitted by the CONTRACTOR to the Authority for review and written approval prior to their issuance. In addition, the Authority reserves the right to request that any RFP or IFB, regardless of its dollar amount, be submitted to the Authority for review and approval prior to its issuance. In addition, the CONTRACTOR shall notify and submit for approval to the Authority any other relevant procurement documents including but not limited to Request For Information (RFI).

As required by the Authority, the CONTRACTOR shall submit documentation regarding its procurement procedures and grant-funded purchases for Authority review and approval, to assure adherence to applicable federal guidelines.

## **SECTION 10. APPLICABLE LAW:**

CONTRACTOR shall operate in conformance with the following State and federal laws and guidelines, currently in effect and hereafter amended, when applicable: federal legislation, regulations and guidelines regarding the applicable federal grant program; the Office of Justice Programs' Financial Guide; Office of Management and Budget Circulars A-21, A-87, A-102, A-110, A-122, and A-133; the Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act (30 ILCS 705); Illinois Procurement Code (30 ILCS 500); the State Comptroller Act (15 ILCS 405); the U.S. Department of Justice Regulations Governing Criminal History Record Information Systems (28 CFR Part 20.1 *et seq.*); the U.S. Department of Justice Regulations Governing Confidentiality of Identifiable Research and Statistical Information (28 CFR Part 22.1 *et seq.*); the U.S.

Department of Justice Regulations Governing Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (28 CFR Part 67.100 et seq.) and the rules of the Authority (20 Ill. Adm. Code 1520 et seq.).

CONTRACTOR shall comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines of the State of Illinois, the Federal Government and the Authority in the performance of this agreement, currently in effect and hereafter amended, including but not limited to: the provisions of 28 CFR applicable to grants and cooperative agreements including Part 18, Administrative Review Procedures; Part 20, Criminal Justice Information Systems; Part 22, Confidentiality of Identifiable Research and Statistical Information; Part 23, Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies; Part 30, Intergovernmental Review of Department of Justice Programs and Activities; Part 42, Non-Discrimination/Equal Employment Opportunity Policies and Procedures; Part 46, Protection of Human Subjects; Part 61, Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act; Part 63, Floodplain Management and Wetland Protection Procedures; and Part 67, Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement); provisions of 48 CFR regarding federal acquisition principles, including Part 31, Contract Cost Principles and Procedures; Section 8136 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-463, effective October 1, 1988); National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. pars. 4321 et seq.; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. pars. 470 et seq.; Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. pars 4001 et seq.; Clean Air Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. pars. 7401 et seq.; Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. pars. 1368 et seq.; Executive Order 11738; and EPA regulations (40 CFR Part 15); Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948, as amended, 33 U.S.C. pars. 1251 et seq.; Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. pars. 300f et seq.; Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. pars. 1531 et seq.; Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended, 16 U.S.C. pars. 1271 et seq.; Historical and Archeological Data Preservation Act of 1960, as amended, 16 U.S.C. pars. 469 et seq.; Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. pars. 1451 et seq.; Coastal Barrier Resources of 1982, 16 U.S.C. pars. 3501 et seq.; Indian Self Determination Act, 25 U.S.C. par. 450f; Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.; Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. pars. 4601 et seq.; Hatch Political Activity Act of 1940, as amended, 5 U.S.C. pars. 1501 et seq.; Animal Welfare Act of 1970, 7 U.S.C. pars. 2131 et seq.; Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, 42 U.S.C. pars. 3301 et seq.; Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, 29 U.S.C. pars. 201 et seq.; and E.O. 11246 "Equal Employment Opportunity," as amended by E.O. 11375, and supplemented by regulations at 41 CFR Part 60.

Failure of CONTRACTOR to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines may result in the suspension or termination of this agreement, or pursuit of other remedies that may be legally available.

**SECTION 11. CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING DEBARMENT AND A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE:**

As required by the Authority, CONTRACTOR shall complete and submit the federal Certification Regarding A Drug-Free Workplace and shall certify that neither it nor its principals are presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency.

**SECTION 12. CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING:**

CONTRACTOR certifies that no Grant Funds have been paid or will be paid by or on behalf of CONTRACTOR to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any government agency, a member of Congress or Illinois General Assembly, an officer or employee of Congress or Illinois General Assembly, or an employee of a member of Congress or Illinois General Assembly in connection with the awarding of any agreement, the making of any grant, the making of any loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, or the extension, continuation, renewal,

amendment or modification of any agreement, grant, loan or cooperative agreement. 31 USC 1352. Additionally, Contractor certifies that it has filed the required certification under the Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 USC 1352), if applicable.

If receiving more than \$100,000 pursuant to this agreement, CONTRACTOR agrees to provide a Certification Regarding Lobbying to the Authority and, if applicable, a Disclosure of Lobbying Activities form. If a subcontractor will receive more than \$100,000 in federal funds pursuant to this agreement, CONTRACTOR will provide to the Authority a Certification Regarding Lobbying and, if applicable, a Disclosure of Lobbying Activities form signed by the subcontractor. CONTRACTOR must provide these certifications and disclosures as required by the Authority.

If any funds, other than Federally-appropriated funds, were paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence any of the above persons in connection with this Agreement, the undersigned must also complete and submit Federal Form LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities Form, in accordance with its instructions.

CONTRACTOR certifies that it is in compliance with the restrictions on lobbying set forth in 2 CFR Part 200.450. For any Indirect Costs associated with this Agreement, total lobbying costs shall be separately identified in the Program Budget, and thereafter treated as other Unallowable Costs.

CONTRACTOR certifies that it and, to the best of its knowledge, its sub-grantees have complied and will comply with Executive Order No. 1 (2007) (EO 1-2007). EO 1-2007 generally prohibits Grantees and subcontractors from hiring the then-serving Governor's family members to lobby procurement activities of the State, or any other unit of government in Illinois including local governments, if that procurement may result in a contract valued at over \$25,000. This prohibition also applies to hiring for that same purpose any former State employee who had procurement authority at any time during the one-year period preceding the procurement lobbying activity.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed to enter into this transaction and is a prerequisite for this transaction, pursuant to 31 USC 1352. Any person who fails to file the required certifications shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000, and not more than \$100,000, for each such failure.

### **SECTION 13. STATEMENTS, PRESS RELEASES, ETC.:**

When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations, and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with federal money, the CONTRACTOR shall clearly state (1) the percentage of the total cost of the program or project which will be financed with federal money, and (2) the dollar amount of federal funds for the project or program.

### **SECTION 14. COPYRIGHTS, PATENTS:**

If this agreement results in a copyright, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and the federal awarding agency, reserve a royalty-free, nonexclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use, for government purposes, the work or the copyright to any work developed under this agreement and any rights of copyright to which a grantee, subgrantee or a contractor purchases ownership with grant support.

If this agreement results in the production of patentable items, patent rights, processes, or inventions, the CONTRACTOR shall immediately notify the Implementing Agency, and the Implementing Agency shall notify the Authority. The Authority will provide the Implementing Agency and CONTRACTOR with

further instruction on whether protection on the item will be sought and how the rights in the item will be allocated and administered in order to protect the public interest, in accordance with federal guidelines.

#### **SECTION 15. PUBLICATIONS:**

CONTRACTOR shall submit to the Implementing Agency, and the Implementing Agency shall submit to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for review, a draft of any publication that will be issued by CONTRACTOR describing or resulting from programs or projects funded in whole or in part with federal or matching funds, no later than 60 days prior to its printing.

Any such publication shall contain the following statement:

Funding for this publication provided through grant funding from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

These publication requirements pertain to any written, visual or sound publication, but are inapplicable to press releases, newsletters and issue analyses.

#### **SECTION 16. INSPECTION AND AUDIT:**

If required by revised Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133 "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations," CONTRACTOR agrees to provide for an independent audit of its activities in accordance with A-133. Such audits shall be made annually, unless A-133 allows CONTRACTOR to undergo biennial audits. All audits shall be conducted in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities and Functions; the Guidelines for Financial and Compliance Audits of Federally Assisted Programs; any compliance supplements approved by the Office of Management and Budget; and generally accepted auditing standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Copies of all audits must be submitted to the Implementing Agency and the Implementing shall submit to the Authority no later than 9 months after the close of the CONTRACTOR's audit period.

Known or suspected violations of any law encountered during audits, including fraud, theft, embezzlement, forgery, or other serious irregularities, must be immediately communicated to the Authority and appropriate federal, State, and local law enforcement officials.

CONTRACTOR agrees to develop and maintain a record-keeping system to document all agreement related activities and expenditures. These records will act as the original source material for compilation of data and records required by the Authority and all other program activity.

The Authority shall have access for purposes of monitoring, audit and examination to all relevant books, documents, papers, and records of CONTRACTOR, and to relevant books, documents, papers and records of subcontractors.

#### **SECTION 17. REPORTING GRANT IRREGULARITIES**

The CONTRACTOR shall promptly notify the Authority through their Authority Grant Monitor when an allegation is made, or the CONTRACTOR otherwise receives information, reasonably tending to show the possible existence of any irregularities or illegal acts in the administration of grant funds. The Authority, per its agency policy, shall determine the reasonableness of the allegation of the irregularities or illegal action and determine the appropriate course of action. Possible actions would include conducting an internal audit or other investigation or contacting the proper authorities. Illegal acts and

irregularities shall include but are not limited to such matters as conflicts of interest, falsification of records or reports both data, fiscal and programmatic, and the misappropriation of funds or other assets.

A copy of the Authority's policy is available on the web at <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/>.

Failure to report known irregularities can result in suspension of the Addendum to Agreement or other remedial action. In addition, if the CONTRACTOR'S auditor or other staff becomes aware of any possible illegal acts or other irregularities prompt notice shall be given to the CONTRACTOR'S director or similarly situated personnel. The Contractor, in turn, shall promptly notify the Authority as described above of the possible illegal acts or irregularities. If the possible misconduct involves the CONTRACTOR'S director, the CONTRACTOR staff member shall provide prompt notice directly to the Authority.

In addition, the Authority, if in its judgment there is a reasonable allegation of irregularity or illegal act, shall inform the Office of Justice Program's Office of the Comptroller, the Department of Justice's Office of Professional Responsibility and the Office of Inspector General, and state and local law enforcement agencies or prosecuting authorities, as appropriate, of any known violations of the law within their respective area of jurisdiction.

The reporting of any irregularities, illegal acts and the proposed or actual corrective action shall be reported to the Authority at:

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
Attn: Grant Monitor  
300 W. Adams Suite 200  
Chicago, IL 60606

Phone: 312- 793-8550

#### **SECTION 18. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM**

Pursuant to 28 CFR Part 42 (Nondiscrimination; Equal Employment Opportunity; Policies and Procedures), except those recipients specifically exempted by 28 CFR Part 42.302(c), if the CONTRACTOR has 50 or more employees, is receiving more than \$25,000 or more under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, and has a service population with a minority representation of 3 percent or more, the CONTRACTOR shall formulate, implement and maintain an equal employment opportunity program relating to employment practices affecting minority persons and women.

The CONTRACTOR shall complete and submit an EEO Plan Certification to the Authority. This Certification shall indicate if the CONTRACTOR is required to have an EEO Plan or if the CONTRACTOR is exempt from this requirement. If required by this section, the CONTRACTOR certifies that an equal employment opportunity program will be in effect during the period of performance of this agreement. In addition, a CONTRACTOR receiving \$500,000 shall submit a copy of its equal employment opportunity plan to the Implementing Agency and the Implementing Agency shall submit to the Authority.

The CONTRACTOR acknowledges that failure to submit an acceptable EEO Plan, if required by this section, is a violation of this agreement and may result in suspension or termination of funding, until such time the CONTRACTOR is in compliance.

#### **SECTION 19. GRANT FUNDS RECOVERY AND INVOLUNTARY WITHHOLDINGS**

This Addendum to Agreement is subject to the Illinois Grants Recovery Act (30 ILCS 705/1 et. seq). The CONTRACTOR certifies that it is not presently subject to a grant funds recovery action under the Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act (30 ILCS 705/1 et. seq) or an Involuntary Withholding by the State of Illinois or any other state. The CONTRACTOR also certifies that a grant recovery action has not been initiated against it by any grantor, or an Involuntary Withholding action by the State of Illinois or any other state within the past five (5) years.

The CONTRACTOR shall notify the Implementing Agency if it is currently the subject of a grant funds recovery action, has been the party to a grant funds recovery action in the past five (5) years, is currently subject to an Involuntary Withholding by the State of Illinois or by any other state, or has been subject to an Involuntary Withholding by the State of Illinois or by any other state within the past five (5) years. The Implementing Agency may terminate this agreement, at the Implementing Agency's sole discretion, if the CONTRACTOR is a party to a grant funds recovery action, has been a party to a grant funds recovery action within the past five (5) years, becomes a party to a grant funds recovery action, is subject to an Involuntary Withholding, or has been the subject of an Involuntary Withholding within the past five (5) years, or becomes subject to an Involuntary Withholding.

**ACCEPTANCE OF ADDENDUM**

**The Implementing Agency and CONTRACTOR agree to adhere to and comply with the above terms and conditions, as an addendum to, and in the performance of, the agreement to which these provisions are attached.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Authorized representative of the Implementing Agency**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Authorized representative of the CONTRACTOR**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**



## **ADDENDUM II**

### **Executive Summary**

While the City of Peoria has made significant strides in reducing violent crime since 2000, for the already overburdened neighborhoods, this is simply not enough. Continued exposure to violence inhibits the ability of those communities, namely the South Side and East Bluff neighborhoods, to overcome the symptoms of poverty and urban decay that are inextricably linked with crime, such as low educational outcomes, few job opportunities, and few affordable housing options. Efforts like the local focused deterrence Don't Shoot Initiative launched in 2012 are breaking ground for unprecedented cooperation among criminal justice agencies, and advances in technology and information sharing make the deployment of law enforcement resources more effective than ever before. The residents of the affected communities are also stepping up and uniting against the perpetrators of violence in the form of peace walks, local neighborhood revitalization efforts, and opening lines of communication with law enforcement. However, the magnitude and urgency of the problem requires a concerted, holistic approach if we are to make an impact.

The Illinois Partnerships and Strategies to Reduce Violent Crime program offers our community a unique opportunity to take a step back and analyze our violent crime problem from a broader perspective. The Peoria Police Department recognizes that the strategies of other anchor institutions such as the City/County Health Department and Peoria Public Schools are critical to crime reduction, just as our law enforcement efforts are critical to public health and educational attainment. Our proposal is to compile, review, and analyze data from a myriad of sectors represented by our multidisciplinary team, and with the guidance of our research team, develop an implementation plan that is comprehensive and coordinated to alleviate violent crime from all angles. Our intention is to reduce duplications in service, identify and address gaps in service, and enhance existing strategies with our combined support. The Peoria Police Department, with the Don't Shoot team, will continue to operate focused deterrence for Group Violence Intervention, while the planning phase will identify partnership opportunities to enhance and support criminal justice interventions, and hopefully divert and prevent future crime. Through this process, we hope to build trust and lasting relationships that will help us serve our residents for years to come.

## Program Narrative

### Statement of the Problem

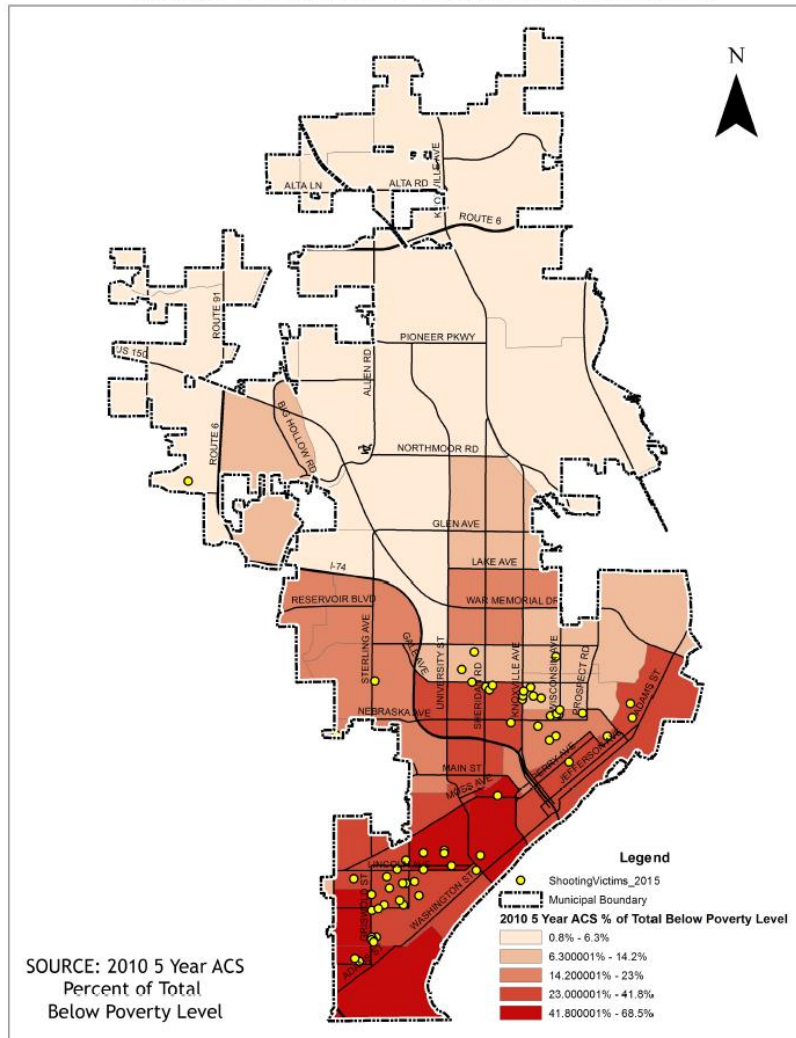
In response to national events as well as community feedback, the Peoria Police Department and the criminal justice community have made concerted efforts to not only reduce crime but increase community trust and support. They have borrowed from best practices across the country in areas of Community Policing, Broken Windows Theory, Problem-Oriented Policing, and focused deterrence strategies to make this a reality. Our efforts are paying off in that the total UCR person and property crimes in 2015 is 49% less than it was in 2000, total arrests are down 50%, and the total number of police responses needed are down 26.6% (City of Peoria Police Department, 2015a).

Despite this positive trend, persistent incidents of group/gang related violence continue to plague already distressed neighborhoods (see Figure 1). Dispatch calls and tools such as Shot Spotter identify where shootings are taking place, and GIS mapping, as shown in Figure 1, help to articulate the geographic density of the problem.

Figure 1 shows the location of shooting victims overlaid with income by block group, clearly illustrating that low-income neighborhoods are disproportionately affected by violence, namely our East Bluff, and South Side neighborhoods, as well as the North End. Figures 2 and 3 further illustrate this burden to the community with hotspot mapping of total UCR person and property crimes in the city in 2015.

Our goal is to bring the number of shooting incidents closer to zero; however, as the saying goes, we cannot arrest our way out of the problem. The criminal justice community is dedicating its resources and energy to the identification of the most violent offenders, and enforcing the law to keep communities safe. Increased complexity of gangs and the use of social media as a platform for gang rivalries have changed the playing field of traditional policing. Increased

FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF 2015 SHOOTING VICTIMS



information sharing between criminal justice agencies is one way the Peoria Police Department is working to overcome the challenge of increasingly complex gangs.

Another approach is to increase the support and coordination of efforts outside criminal justice boundaries. The communities that are suffering from continuing violence need more than the police department alone can provide. Physical environment and social emotional determinants of health are closely linked with crime and violence. Youth growing up in the South Side neighborhood, for example, experience trauma on a nearly daily basis, which can affect their performance in school and their interactions with their peers. Our vision is to bring cross-sector stakeholders to the table alongside our Don't Shoot team to assess the situation together, identify the root causes of violent crime and the repercussions for the community, and develop a comprehensive response to support those residents. Ultimately, this collaborative and holistic approach will reduce instances of violent crime.

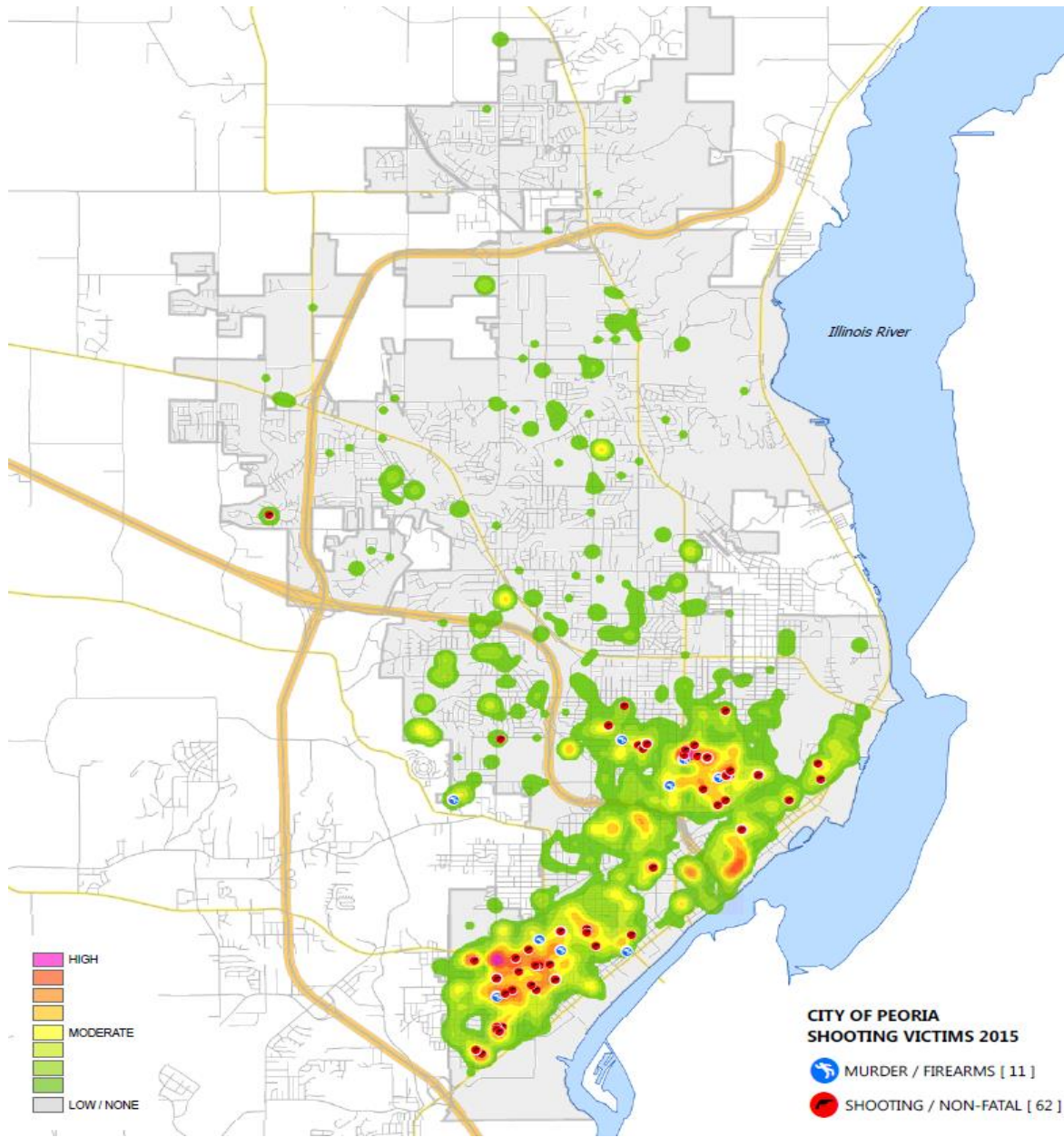
*Local Crime Statistics*

**TABLE 1: Five Year Crime Data**

	<b>Year 2011</b>	<b>Year 2012</b>	<b>Year 2013</b>	<b>Year 2014</b>	<b>Year 2015</b>	<b>2016 Thru Apr</b>
Total number of firearm-related aggravated assault and battery incidents and victims by year for the last five years.	77/89	63/78	56/65	48/54	48/62	20/24
Total number of firearm-related homicide incidents and victims by year for the last five years.	12/12	9/9	12/13	3/3	11/11	1/1
Total number and % of firearm-related homicides and aggravated assault and battery incidents involving gangs or groups by year for the last five years.  <i>Important: Peoria counted only those incidents known, not suspected. Also, did not count non-gang motivated shootings. Personal reasons for a shooting (not business), even if it involved a gang suspect or victim, were not included.**</i>		24/33%	29/43%	17/33%	33/56%	9/43%
Calls for service for shootings by year for the last five available years.	1192	1074	800	591	582	158
<i>(*) Add: total number of firearm-related incidents with shooting victim(s) ONLY, non-fatal (agg battery) or fatal (murder). Does not accidental, self-inflicted, or justifiable homicide.</i>						
<i>Incidents</i>	89	72	68	51	59	21
<i>Total victims</i>	101	87	78	57	73	25
<i>Non-fatal (agg battery) victims</i>	89	78	65	54	62	24
<i>Fatal (murder) victims</i>	12	9	13	3	11	1

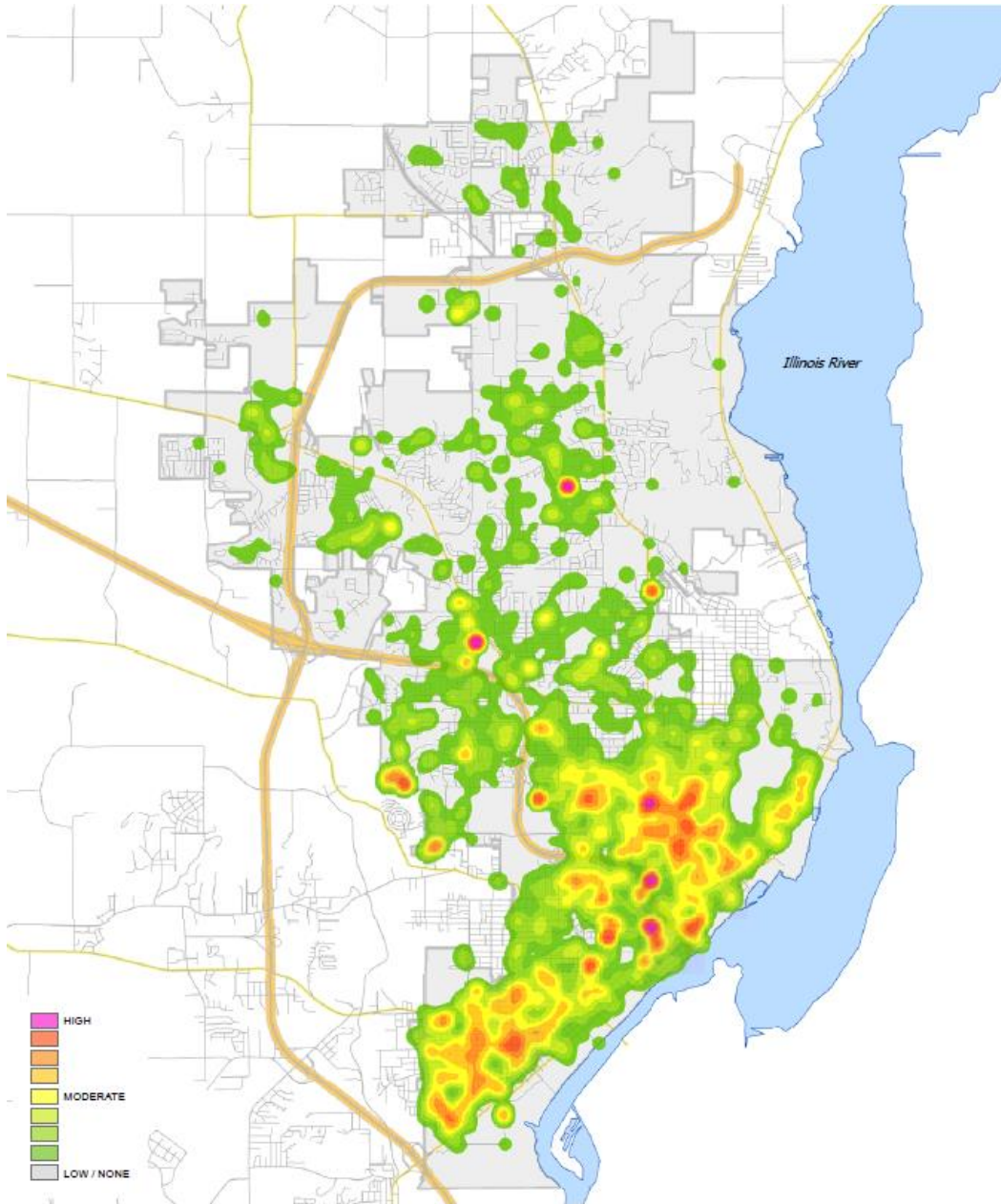
\*\*To reach this number, our Target Offender Unit (TOU) had to go through the shooting reports for the past five years by hand, as the qualifier of gang or group involved was not tracked previously. The team read through each report to decide whether a shooting should be counted as group or gang involved, and it soon became clear that this determination could be subjective—if an individual happened to belong to a certain gang and shot someone, would that be counted as gang involved if the motivation were unknown? While changing dynamics of groups/gangs such as smaller groups and the use of social media have led to an increase in violent interactions between rival gang members, and those incidents might be considered as gang or group involved, the TOU has decided to make the distinction between traditional “business” motivated violence, and “personal” when collecting this data as a way to maintain consistency. Therefore, circumstances such as a shooting because someone disrespected a gang member’s sister on Facebook would not count as gang involved—we may not be sure that this altercation arose because of gang affiliation or if gang affiliation is a coincidence. However, if a gang member is shot because he infringed on another gang’s turf, for example, that would count as gang involved. Our TOU will continue to consider the police reports and other intelligence gathering to make the determination.

**FIGURE 2: HOTSPOT MAP OF UCR VIOLENT PERSON CRIME**  
(Source: Crime View, 2016)



UCR person total in 2015 is 787 incidents.

**FIGURE 3: HOTSPOT MAP OF UCR PROPERTY CRIME**  
(Source: Crime View, 2016)



UCR property total in 2015 is 4,545 incidents.

## *Data Analysis Capabilities*

Officers with the Peoria Police Department are experts in information gathering and sharing. The Peoria Police Department has an experienced Police Administration Manager who has advanced knowledge of data collection methods and law enforcement statistics. In addition, the department is committed to sharing information and combining resources with federal agencies.

Specifically to reduce violent gang and gun related crime, the Peoria Police Department restructured the Vice/Narcotics and Street Crimes Unit to create the Target Offender Unit. This unit has over three years of experience conducting extensive online investigations to further gun violence cases. This unit regularly uses open source intelligence from sources such as utility bills, property transactions, and open circuit clerk records. Officers have attended several courses to hone their expertise, including one taught by SEARCH (National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics) and another taught by Michael Bazzell, an expert in Online Investigations assigned to the FBI's Cyber Task Force. Target Offender Unit officers are also certified in multiple levels of the Cellebrite Mobile Device Forensic Analysis programs.

Partner criminal justice agencies are also specialized within their purview of data collection. The extent of data analysis among and between these agencies, however, is limited by different data storage systems, business hours, and tradition from being as effective as possible. For example, officers can access inmate booking/corrections information from several sources: Peoria County Sheriff's Office Odyssey Inmate Software, Illinois Department of Corrections Inmate Search Database and Bureau of Prisons LENS Program. However, the Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) organizations (County Probation, State Parole and Federal Supervised Release) all have different programs to maintain information on MSR cases, and are restricted by regulations in the amount of information they can share. Information about an individual's MSR, such as a violation of their MSR terms, can be leveraged to deter an offender from returning to his gang/group after release from incarceration. Currently, the MSR status is not readily available to officers on patrol to enforce the conditions of the release of identified violent offenders. Officers also have limited access to judicial/court systems for case management and disposition, which limits their ability to utilize this information for deterrence purposes.

To better leverage the skills of the Target Offender Unit and the Administration Manager for more effective and efficient responses to information, the Peoria Police Department is planning to implement a social network analysis program in conjunction with the establishment of a Global Information Sharing Toolkit (GIST) for a regional data exchange, which will be supported and guided by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA).

## *Current Strategies to Reduce Violent Crime*

The Peoria Police Department is dedicated to our responsibility to the community to address crime and do our part to improve the quality of life in these neighborhoods. In 2012, Peoria launched the Don't Shoot initiative, one of 70 similar efforts in the nation. This initiative is a focused deterrence strategy, modeled after the theories of Dr. David Kennedy at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, to help efficiently and effectively deploy resources to the small percent of residents who are committing the majority of the violent gang and gun

related crimes in the city. This is achieved in a number of innovative ways, often by directly interacting with offenders and communicating clear incentives for compliance and defining consequences for criminal activity. These approaches all focus on high rate offenders, who are usually gang members and/or drug dealers.

In the first phase of the strategy, the Peoria Police Department focuses on Group Violence Intervention (GVI). With GVI, when a gang-involved homicide occurs, or when a gang is identified by law enforcement as being the most violent, law enforcement focuses all of its resources on that specific gang and implements a zero tolerance approach to that specific group called an “enforcement action.” Another component of the initiative are “Call-In’s.” A Call-In is a presentation for select gang members, who, through inter-agency cooperation, are required to attend. In this presentation, they are told directly to stop the violence or face the consequences. They are offered services to assist them to change their lives around if they choose. The participants are also asked to carry the message back to their gang. This way of doing business was a significant departure from traditional law enforcement methods of “arrest and lock up,” which have proven to be ineffective. Since the implementation of this coordinated effort, there has been a 19% average decrease in shooting incidents (City of Peoria Police Department, 2015b).

These efforts are supported by the National Network for Safe Communities, who provides technical assistance and recommendations of best practices including a blueprint of the strategy implementation. With this support, and dedication from criminal justice agencies, the Don’t Shoot initiative is self-sufficient and has been effective. However, to permanently eliminate violent crime in Peoria, we need a coordinated, comprehensive, community-wide approach. It is the goal of the Peoria community to use the funds from Illinois Partnership to Reduce Violent Crime to go back to square one with Don’t Shoot, and work strategically with the community to gather information through the SARA Model assessment and develop holistic initiatives that respond to the data collected in the assessment.

### Community Description

While the Don’t Shoot initiative, and by extension the community-wide effort we hope to build, consists of stakeholders across the county jurisdiction, the majority of the violent crime we are focusing on occurs in the City of Peoria. As we know from Problem-Oriented Policing and strategies from Dr. Kennedy, author of *Don’t Shoot: One Man, a Street Fellowship, and the end of Violence in Inner City America*, the majority of violence crime is perpetrated in relatively known, concentrated areas by a few, known perpetrators. This is critical when describing the selected community for the partnership.



Overall, Peoria is home to one hundred and fifteen thousand residents, 62.4% are white, 26.9% are black, 4.9% are Hispanic, and 5.8% other. Fifty-four percent of the population is aged 19 through 64, and of those over the age of 25, 88.5% have a high school diploma and 33.1% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. The median income is \$46,042, with a 5.8% unemployment rate, and 22.3% of the population lives in poverty (US Census, n.d.; US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016).

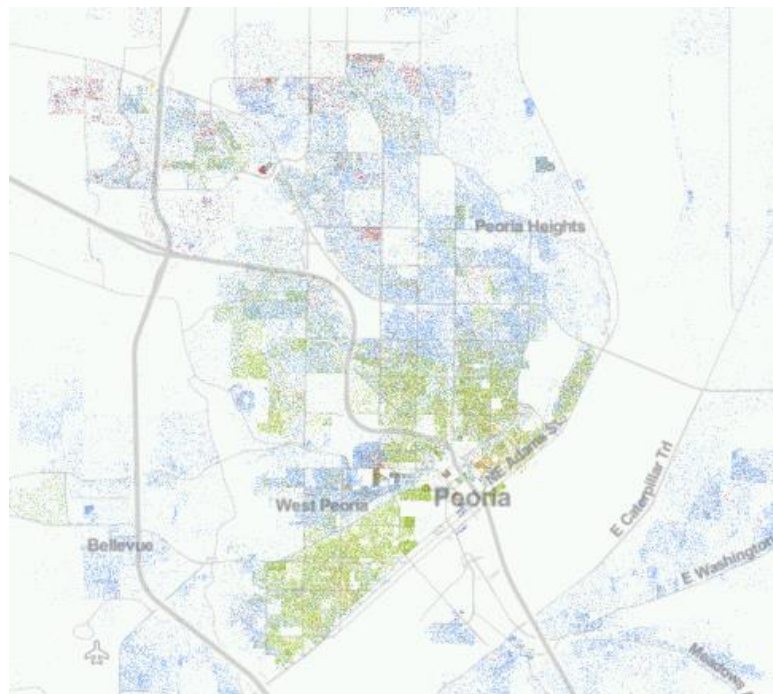
Overall, the city reflects the demographics of the country. However, this data does not paint the picture of the areas in need, or reflect the capability deprivation that is rampant there.

Figure 4 shows the geographic distribution of residents by race within the City of Peoria, and when compared to the crime maps in Figures 1, 2 and 3, reflects disproportionate levels of crime in

minority communities, which are also areas of concentrated poverty in which residents have unequal access to education, housing, and resources in general.

Minorities represent 31.8% of the total city population, but 76.7% of the public school student body. Additionally, 75.4% of the public school district students are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches, indicating lower incomes in minority families (US Census, n.d.; Illinois State Board of Education, 2015). Specifically, the median household income in the most high crime areas is \$34,295 (61603 or the East Bluff), and \$21,527 (61605 or the South Side), compared to \$65,406 (61615 or north Peoria) in the predominantly white, low-crime neighborhoods (American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, 2010-2014). The state tracks the proficiency of schools in Peoria Public Schools District 150, and not surprisingly, the underperforming schools are in the low-income communities (see Figure 5). The schools marked with a square or a dot have more than 40% proficiency, and are located in higher-income areas<sup>1</sup>. Historically, the underperforming schools already suffered from the tendency to be overcrowded,

FIGURE4: RACIAL SEGREGATION PEORIA, IL  
(Source: Kiersz & Lubin, 2014)



White= blue; Black= green; Hispanic= yellow; Asian= red; other= brown

<sup>1</sup> Compare to Appendix 1, a map of schools in Peoria Public Schools District 150 retrieved from <http://www.peoriapublicschools.org/domain/11>

underfunded, and understaffed. It is these same areas that face the highest incidents of violence (see Figure 1). With a 65.10% graduation rate, not only do these youth in poverty have unequal access to quality education, they are less likely to continue their education past high school (ISBE, 2015). Forty-three percent of Peoria residents in poverty have less than a high school diploma (ACS, 2010-2014).

**FIGURE 5: Peoria Public Schools District 150 PERFORMANCE DATA**  
(Source: ISBE, 2014)

Schools in District					
School Name	Grades	% Proficient	School Name	Grades	% Proficient
GLEN OAK COMM LEARNING CNTR	K-5	20.3%	QUEST CHARTER SCHOOL ACADEMY	5-11	43.8%
HARRISON COMM LEARNING CNTR	P-8	12.6%	WHITTIER PRIMARY SCHOOL	P-4	45.7%
LINCOLN SCHOOL	K-8	17.9%	WOODROW WILSON PRIMARY SCHOOL	P-4	35.9%
PEORIA HIGH SCHOOL	9-12	20.9%	HINES PRIMARY SCHOOL	K-4	37.6%
THOMAS JEFFERSON PRIMARY SCHOOL	P-6	37.7%	ROOSEVELT MAGNET SCHOOL	K-8	19.6%
■ KELLAR PRIMARY SCHOOL	K-4	59.8%	■ NORTHMOOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	P-4	71.1%
● CHARTER OAK PRIMARY SCHOOL	K-4	44%	■ ROLLING ACRES MIDDLE SCHOOL	5-12	53.7%
● MARK W BILLS MIDDLE SCHOOL	5-8	47.8%	VON STEUBEN MIDDLE SCHOOL	5-8	36.4%
STERLING MIDDLE SCHOOL	P,5-8	27.9%	TREWYN K-8 SCHOOL	K-8	15.8%
FRANKLIN PRIMARY SCHOOL	P-5	31.7%	■ WASHINGTON GIFTED SCHOOL	5-8	98.9%
■ RICHWOODS HIGH SCHOOL	9-12	51.2%	CALVIN COOLIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL	5-8	32.3%
MANUAL ACADEMY	7-12	20.6%	■ CHARLES A LINDBERGH MIDDLE SCHOOL	5-8	50.7%

Low-income individuals and families are also less able to purchase their own home. With long waiting lists for subsidized and public housing, individuals and families have few options for safe, affordable homes. The short-term nature of many leases, the ease with which landlords can evict, and the scarcity of safe housing alternatives combine to put a strain on an already vulnerable population. Renting may inhibit what little savings capacity a family or individual might have, as all liquid assets go toward moving costs and security deposits. In fact, in 2014, 50.30% of renters were cost burdened, meaning they spent more than 30% of their income on housing, as opposed to only 11.70% of home owners (ACS, 2010-2014).

Overall, the communities that experience the highest incidents of violence are also experiencing the many burdens associated with poverty, and require the concerted effort of their City and its resources to overcome these challenges.

*Current Agencies that Address Violent Crime*

The Don't Shoot initiative operates with full cooperation between the Mayor, the State's Attorney's Office, the Peoria County Sheriff's Office, the courts, probation, agents of federal law enforcement and the Peoria Police Department, all of whom share information to identify violent offenders, and collaborate for swift and certain prosecution.

A complimentary piece of the Don't Shoot initiative is a grassroots, citizen-led group called Peoria Community Against Violence (PCAV), which works to reduce violence by bringing residents together in demonstrations of peace such as peace walks after shooting incidents, community cookouts and other special events.

Beyond Don't Shoot and the criminal justice approach, there are several community stakeholders who view safety from a different perspective and are leveraging their resources to change the physical environment for residents facing high instances of violent crime. Our goal is

to begin to interface and coordinate with these and other stakeholders on the MDT for a coordinated, holistic approach to violent crime reduction.

The Peoria City/County Health Department includes safety and violence as a social determinant of health, and the Community Health Policy and Planning (CHPP) division is working with local public health system stakeholders to recognize the value of, and need for, investing in efforts that address the physical environment to reduce violence.

The City's Innovation Team is leveraging a tremendous infrastructure investment to create greener, more resilient neighborhoods with community-wide complete streets retrofit. The aim of this initiative is to make streets more walkable, bikeable, and accessible for all users. It is intended to create safer routes to schools, provide a boost to neighborhood businesses, spur private investment, and create opportunities for workforce-training and educational programs that build capacity for public and private jobs.

Greater Peoria LISC is partnering with the Community Action Agency PCCEO to address blight and safety by focusing resources and community assets to establish core improvement zones. Their efforts have resulted in fewer property crimes for the residents with renovations. Greater Peoria LISC has implemented Community Core in two high-need neighborhoods to date, and plans to start another this year.

Peoria Public Schools is looking at a national model that aligns community resources in support of public schools. This may include improving the physical environment of neighborhoods so youth can walk to school, and identifying the emotional needs of youth exposed to traumatic incidents.

### *Community Engagement and Community-Police Relationships*

The City of Peoria is a community that has seen many challenges related to poverty, violent crime and strained police-resident relationships within the minority community. The members of the Peoria Police Department have recognized that we have a responsibility to the community to address the root causes of crime in ways that go far beyond the policing philosophies of past policing generations. In order to accomplish this, and in turn earn the trust and support of the community, we have pulled ideas from Community Oriented Policing, Broken Windows Theory, Cease Fire Initiatives, traditional policing, community suggestions, and ideas of our own employees to create a 360 degree approach to quality of life improvement for our residents. The following initiatives and projects are carried out simultaneously by the Peoria Police Department. We intentionally developed these programs to overlap in scope and responsibility in order to build increased accountability and a more unified team approach.

### **Neighborhood Services Unit**

The Neighborhood Services Unit (NSU) is comprised of several commission and civilian employees who work for the Peoria Police Department within the City of Peoria. The sole objective of this unit is to work with several entities, including property owners, tenants, and neighborhood associations from within the city. This unit helps clean up the nuisance properties

that cause blight to our neighborhoods and improves the quality of life of the residents of these formerly blighted areas.

### **Neighborhood Watch**

Neighborhood Services Unit assists neighborhoods with establishing a Neighborhood Watch. Residents have the opportunity to work together to take action to increase vigilance, improve safety, and improve communication with the Police Department. Since 2006 over 75 neighborhood watch groups have been established in Peoria.

### **Peoria Citizen Police Academy**

The Police Department holds a Citizens Police Academy each year to allow residents to become more familiar with the operations of the department. Presentations by police officers enhance communication and relationships between the officers and residents. During the academy, participants and police meet face to face to discuss various aspects of law enforcement. It is a unique opportunity for residents to get to know a police officer in an informal setting.

### **School Resource Officers**

The School Resource Officers (SRO) being placed in the high schools are an important step to the success of our community as a whole. The interaction each SRO has encountered with the students has been encouraging. SRO's have been able to calm students during a hostile situations and build relationships that promote a positive environment within the schools. The SRO's have gained a rapport with students, which have led a free flow of information and ultimately has assisted in current and prior investigations.

### **Community Services Officer**

The Community Services Officer works with the School Resource Officers and the school staff to identify the top ten most at risk students in their schools. The Community Services Officer attempts to make a connection with these individuals. The majority of the identified students are listed gang members. These connections are done in group settings either during lunches or classroom times.

The Community Services Officer also acts as a liaison between the police department and local churches in the high crime areas of the city. The Community Services Officer offers assistance to the churches in order to build a positive working relationship with each other. Many of the pastors from have requested that the Community Services Officer speak at their churches. Another component of the Community Services Officer position is that they act as a liaison between the police department and court system for the community. The Community Services Officer has been contacted by pastors, individuals arrested, or family members of those arrested, who don't understand the criminal process, or need assistance in obtaining information from the court system. At times, the Community Services Officer will attend court hearings with individuals from the community as long as it is not a conflict of interest.

### **Public Information Officer**

At the onset of 2015 the Peoria Police Department assigned Officer Amy Jo Dotson to the new position of Public Information Officer. Since that time, Officer Dotson has been instrumental in establishing rapport with local media outlets who now have a single source contact with the

department. Officer Dotson facilitates the need of the media to collect timely and accurate information. This has allowed the public to be better informed with information regarding activity in which the police department is involved. Officer Dotson also manages the Peoria Police Department Facebook page and plans are in the making for a Peoria Police Twitter account and for utilization of You Tube for video publication. Officer Dotson has been a visible presence at community outreach activities in which the police department participates, including neighborhood picnics, Peoria Police Explorer events and community award presentations.

### **Resident Officer Program**

Within the NSU, there are three Resident Officers currently serving in under-resourced neighborhoods. They serve for two years, living and working out of their home in these neighborhoods. The primary goal is to reduce crime and reestablish a feeling of safety in our neighborhoods. These officers work closely with neighborhood residents to develop a mutual trust to help reduce crime and improve the quality of life.

### **ELITE**

ELITE is a program administered by the Peoria Park District and supports the Don't Shoot Initiative by teaching the concept of respect to youths and young adults. The Peoria Police Department has partnered with ELITE for several years to help resolve youth-involved violence both in and out of school. In the past, several public events were disrupted by violent groups of youth who vandalized, fought, and generally frightened other event attendees. The Police Department sought the assistance of ELITE for ideas, assistance and collaboration to find a way to return the confidence citizens and visitors had towards attending events and festivals in the City of Peoria. The collaboration to reduce violence at public events has and continues to be a success. The Police Department has subsequently worked extensively with ELITE over the last several years to find solutions to other youth related issues. ELITE has also grown and transformed dramatically during this time period. The ELITE program has been taught in grade school, high school, and to individuals who have been recently placed on parole/ probation. ELITE has several components in their program which include; Factory Style, Don't Start, Neighborhood Nights, and Re-Entry.

### *Community Engagement Strengths and Challenges*

Each of these programs and initiatives strengthens our relationship with the community. This list is by no means comprehensive. Within each program, enterprising officers regularly go above and beyond their job description to come up with creative ways to engage in the community. While it is still early in the process of change to be able to quantify the true impact of these efforts, we have seen a reduction in violent crime, and, even more importantly, we have received positive comments and support from citizens for our efforts. These efforts have considerable political support from local policymakers, as well as practical support internally from command leadership. This support allows the success of efforts such as the School Resource Officers and Resident Officers, who, without buy-in from City Hall and Peoria Public School District 150, would face an uphill battle. Additionally, community-police relations are strengthened by the passion and empathy of so many of our officers who make a difference on a person-by-person basis.

Despite these strengths, our efforts at community engagement and improved community-police relations face severe challenges. The primary challenge is money. Even with the support of COPS hiring grants, the personnel turnover rate combined with city budget restrictions prevent the Peoria Police Department from deploying all of the initiatives we would wish. Each community policing effort requires time from an officer, often at the expense of a regular patrol shift. A second challenge is public perception. The continuation of violent crime within the specified neighborhoods undermines the great work being done in the community. Behind the scenes, the Target Offender Unit and the Don't Shoot team work tirelessly to disrupt and stop group violence; however, a great deal of this work is confidential. Therefore, the public does not often see the value of the community policing efforts and strategies to stop violent crime, and the police are perceived in a negative light. Additionally, instances of violence and police involved shootings that occur elsewhere in the nation impact how Peoria views its own police. Years of zero-tolerance policies, urban decay, and institutional racism have left a lasting mark on those communities of highest need.

Peoria is a complex community that must walk a delicate line to provide services to a wide variety of residents. The intense social stratification as shown in Figures 1 and 4 results in a tug of war in resource allocation and priority setting. This is particularly challenging for communities with compounded capability deprivation—lack of access to quality education, housing, employment, and safety. The sheer volume of time and resources that need to be allocated to these neighborhoods, as they have been left behind for decades, often pits the more well-off community against their poorer neighbors. However, despite this dichotomy, or perhaps because of it, Peoria has an extremely large and active network of social service organizations and public services to supplement the needs of the under-resourced communities. This network is very active and tireless in its task. Such a plethora of resources is an undeniable strength for the community, and our goal is to leverage that strength by increasing integration and communication for more effective service to all of our residents.

Multidisciplinary Team

- \*Original Don't Shoot partner agencies
- \*Peoria Police Department
- \*State's Attorney's Office
- \*Peoria County Sheriff's Office
- \*US Attorney's Office
- \*Peoria County Probation
- \*City of Peoria
- Peoria Park District
- Greater Peoria LISC
- Peoria City/County Health Department

- Peoria Citizens Committee for Economic Opportunity, Inc (PCCEO)
- Peoria School District 150
- Peoria Housing Authority
- Peoria Community Against Violence (PCAV)
- Southside Community United for Change (SCUC)

These members of the Multi-Disciplinary Team have signed a Memorandum of Understanding committing a representative with decision-making power to attend at least monthly meetings and share information and data from their specific domain, with the purpose of enhancing working relationships among their agencies and participating in the SARA Model analysis process.

**Peoria Police Department**

Although the Project Manager will be staff of the Police Department and the City of Peoria, the Peoria Police Department will participate as an equal member of the Multi-Disciplinary Team. As the primary law enforcement agency for the target community, there may be many key staff dedicated to this effort, including but not limited to a grant manager, neighborhood services coordinator, data analyst, Don't Shoot investigator, and administrative command staff. These representatives will help provide a full perspective of crime prevention and enforcement efforts being taken within the Police Department, and is committed to openly sharing data.

### **State's Attorney's Office**

The State's Attorney's Office (SAO) is an integral piece of our Don't Shoot initiative as a member of the Executive Team, and therefore will continue to be a committed member with this partnership as well. The SAO brings not only data on prosecutions and cases, but also buy-in for the focused deterrence model. From their perspective as a county agency, SAO representatives will be an asset in the SARA Model analysis.

### **Peoria County Sheriff's Office**

The Peoria County Sheriff's Office is also a member of the Don't Shoot Executive Team, and will bring this perspective, as well as overall awareness of crime in the county, to the table. As the agency responsible for the County Jail, the Sheriff's Office has a plethora of data and statistics regarding our inmate population that will be crucial in our overall analysis of crime, and particularly with the eventual development of prevention and diversion programs. For example, if a certain population is over-represented in the jail it may trigger the need for a training for the community or law enforcement.

### **US Attorney's Office**

The US Attorney's Office (USAO) is one of the founding agencies in the Don't Shoot initiative. A representative regularly participates in meetings and conference calls with the National Network for Safe Communities at John Jay for best practices and strategies in group violence intervention. The perspective of the USAO will keep us up to date on national trends at this level, and can help with policy and legal barriers when we begin the implementation phase.

### **Peoria County Probation**

Peoria County Probation is a very involved agency in the community. Probation officers participate on Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Teams and well as launching other initiatives aimed at reducing recidivism and improving outcomes for individuals involved in the criminal justice system. This expertise and personal contact with offenders is invaluable, and serve as an excellent source of data for our analysis.

### **City of Peoria**

The MDT will have various representatives from the City of Peoria at the table. The City Manager is dedicated to this effort, as well as staff from our Community Development Department which includes code enforcement and neighborhood services. Built environment is a priority of the city, and it acts as a hub of information regarding efforts underway to improve neighborhoods. The City Manager will also provide insight into ordinance restrictions and opportunities that impact the high-need neighborhoods, which will be invaluable at the implementation phase.

### **Peoria Park District**

Our community is blessed with an entity responsible for our city parks and recreation, and one with its own police force. The Peoria Park District patrols its jurisdiction, and often assists the city police in law enforcement. The instances of violent crime in our target communities often restrict the ability of its youth to enjoy outdoor space. The Peoria Park District will regularly attend MDT meetings, providing not only crime statistics for its jurisdiction, but also manpower and policy support for initiatives that will reduce crime and address the physical and emotional wellbeing of the residents.

### **Greater Peoria LISC**

LISC is a community development organization whose primary focus is neighborhood revitalization. This organization has been highly active in two of our target neighborhoods implementing a program called Community Core to provide physical improvements to homes in specified areas. Through these and other projects, LISC has become an expert in housing policy and data for the City of Peoria and brings that expertise to our team. With their data, we will be able to consider socio-economic factors that impact crime for our SARA analysis.

### **Peoria City/County Health Department (PCCHD)**

The Peoria City/County Health Department has taken on responsibilities beyond the traditional (and required) functions of a health department and considers the social and emotional impacts of crime to be a public health issue. As a result, our MDT now has the expertise of highly training data analysts and public health experts at the table to participate in this planning phase. Through its strategic planning process this year, the PCCHD has conducted four community needs assessments and will provide that information for data analysis. This information will help our team to be truly cross-sector, and provide another aspect of the consequences of crime for our review.

### **Peoria Citizens Committee for Economic Opportunity, Inc (PCCEO)**

PCCEO is community action agency, and highly involved in Peoria South Side neighborhood. They are trusted by community members, and coordinate the Head Start program, a food bank, and many other social services. Through a representative from PCCEO, we will have access not only to data regarding the South Side residents, but also access to residents for training, feedback and participation in the implementation phase.

### **Peoria School District 150**

Peoria Public Schools District 150 will be an essential member of our MDT. The superintendent is committed to reducing violent crime as it negatively affects not only the academic performance of her students, but also their social and emotional well-being. Many of the district's underperforming schools are located in areas experiencing high levels of violent crime. Data from the school district will help provide a holistic view of our community during the assessment phase, and through that analysis we hope to develop diversion programs to reach those youth at risk of becoming involved with the justice system.

### **Peoria Housing Authority (PHA)**

Many of Peoria's low-income housing complexes are located in areas that experience high levels of crime. Criminal activity impacts those residents, as perpetrators, victims, or witnesses, so



PHA is dedicated to our MDT. The Peoria Housing Authority is very active in Peoria, going beyond simply providing housing for those in need, but also developing self-sufficiency programs to support their residents. Through PHA, we will access housing data that will help paint a picture of our target communities, and also leverage their programming and policy expertise to create our implementation plan.

### **Peoria Community Against Violence (PCAV)**

PCAV is a grassroots organization born as a reaction to the persistence of violent crime in the city. Members are concerned citizens, relatives of shooting victims, policymakers, and others who want to demonstrate they will no longer tolerate violence. PCAV works closely with the Don't Shoot initiative as a mechanism to defuse tension after a shooting to prevent retaliation, and also to show support for the victims. This organization meets regularly and hosts community engagement events to promote resident engagement. As a member of the MDT, PCAV will participate by providing feedback from residents, connections for survey distribution, and identification of training needs.

### **Southside Community United for Change (SCUC)**

SCUC is a grassroots community organization comprised of neighborhood and homeowner associations, policymakers, residents, businesses and social service organizations who work toward neighborhood revitalization. SCUC works closely with PCCEO and LISC for the Community Core program in the South Side neighborhood, and generally promotes community in the high-need area. SCUC will contribute by bringing resident feedback to the MDT, hosting focus groups, and identifying training needs.

### *Degree and History of Collaboration*

The Don't Shoot initiative was launched in 2012, spearheaded by the Mayor in the interest of reducing violent crime, particularly gang related shootings. Within the initiative, there is an executive team comprised of high-level decision-makers from the criminal justice agencies, and a working group comprised of "street-level" representatives. Since the beginning of the initiative, the executive team has met twice a month to maintain open communication and discuss policy level decisions for the success of Don't Shoot. The working group meets weekly and is a platform for more in-depth "case management," or discussion of ongoing investigations, identification of "most violent offenders," and strategies for "pulling levers" for compelling Call-In attendance and enforcing consequences. Criminal justice agency representation overlaps in these two groups, and the Peoria Police Department is the primary hub for applying intelligence and tracking group members. Partner agencies collaborate by sharing information and coordinating enforcement efforts, but they are limited by technology and sometimes by regulation on the extent and type of data they can share.

Moreover, community organizations are not privy to these discussions as the information discussed is critical to investigations. At this time, there is no formal partnership with community stakeholders for the coordination of violence reductions efforts; however, through the pursuit of this grant, the conversation is beginning. The traditional barriers of silos and competition for funding are only recently being addressed and overcome. This grant presents the opportunity to

bring our anchor institutions and community service organizations together around a single issue that affects the entire community.

There are a few collaborative efforts that exist to address community development or crime, though this is usually done through a narrow perspective. One such group is the Family Justice Center, a multi-disciplinary team funded through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to provide a one-stop-shop for support and resources for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. This group has been operating for several years and has broken down barriers between agencies in order to better serve their clients through information sharing and coordination of services. This group includes the State's Attorney's Office, the Peoria County Sheriff's Office, the Peoria Police Department, the Center for Prevention of Abuse, and Peoria County Probation. Another collaborative endeavor has only recently begun through the Peoria City/County Health Department's Tri-County Community Health Assessment and Improvement Plan. In conjunction with neighboring counties, the PCCHD has spearheaded a cross-sector analysis of the region's health needs and is generating an implementation plan, or a database of existing and/or developed efforts to address the identified priority areas. This initiative has brought together a wide range of stakeholders and identified priorities that are related to criminal justice and crime reduction, such as healthy eating/active living and behavioral health.

While important and related efforts, these partnerships do not completely and specifically address the issue of violent crime, nor do they reach the deep level of partnership we intend to develop through this grant opportunity. These communications and collaborations are conducted as "hubs"—they've broken beyond single agency silos, but issues are still only being considered through a single lens (public health, for example). The deep-rooted challenges our community faces demand a more comprehensive, integrated approach. Violent crime can no longer be viewed as solely a law enforcement issue; every aspect of society is impacted.

With a skilled project manager and innovative research team, our vision of a comprehensive community approach to reduce violent crime is within reach. An essential part of our SARA Model analysis will be the establishment of a common purpose and common language through a formal, collective review of the many citizen survey's, health assessments, and other datasets that have been accumulated in distinct sectors to identify needs and assets. However, historical competition for funding and tight budgets inhibit the ability of these agencies to come together in trust to share that information and discuss its implications openly. The grant allows us to bring in an *independent* mediator in the form of our research partner, who will help the MDT to create a shared vision of our community and our ultimate goal, not only through the accrual of trust but also by increasing the understanding and awareness of each team member's role in the community.

Specifically, our research team consisting of the Center for Public Safety and Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago (CPSJ) and the Great Cities Institute (GCI) will coordinate with the project manager to convene at least monthly meetings of the MDT. They will publish all meeting summary reports and assist with strategic communications (meeting reminders, RSVP's, task follow up). Using their expertise as facilitators, the research team will guide the MDT through the SARA Model analysis, including identifying possible sources of data to review, mapping existing resources/programs and gaps in service, impartially analyzing community perceptions of law enforcement, and performing comprehensive, big-picture data analysis. CPSJ

and GCI will compile a final report to inform the implementation plan, offering best practices recommendations from national trends, and establishing a data collection procedure to facilitate a process and outcome evaluation. CPSJ and GCI will leverage their access to and foundation in academia to write policy memoranda for the implementation plan, bring in experts for MDT or resident training, and guide the MDT in the use of procedural justice principles.

Project Management

<b>Goal:</b> To reduce group-related violent crime through strengthened governmental collaboration and increased trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve.	
<b>Process objectives</b>	
Hire MDT Program Manager by July 1, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date MDT Program Manager hired</li> </ul>
Form Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT) composed of community stakeholders and decision makers from the city Mayor’s office, law enforcement, local and federal prosecution and community corrections by second month of the program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date MDT formed</li> <li>• MDT membership by agency affiliation and assigned staff.</li> </ul>
Hire Research Partner/Team by the first month of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date Research Partner/Team hired</li> </ul>
Convene regular MDT (at minimum monthly) MDT meetings which include at least 80% of all required members in attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of meetings held</li> <li>• Number of meetings with at least 80 % of all assigned staff of required agencies in attendance.</li> </ul>
Identify and convene meetings with 14 community agencies and leaders to discuss procedural justice, planning process and survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of meetings convened</li> <li>• List of community agencies contacted</li> </ul>
Implement survey that assesses community perceptions of law enforcement to at least 15% of community (preferably the most impacted community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of surveys released</li> <li>• Number of completed surveys returned</li> </ul>
Survey results are prepared in report by January 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2017, reviewed by MDT Partners and community leaders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date survey report submitted for MDT review</li> </ul>

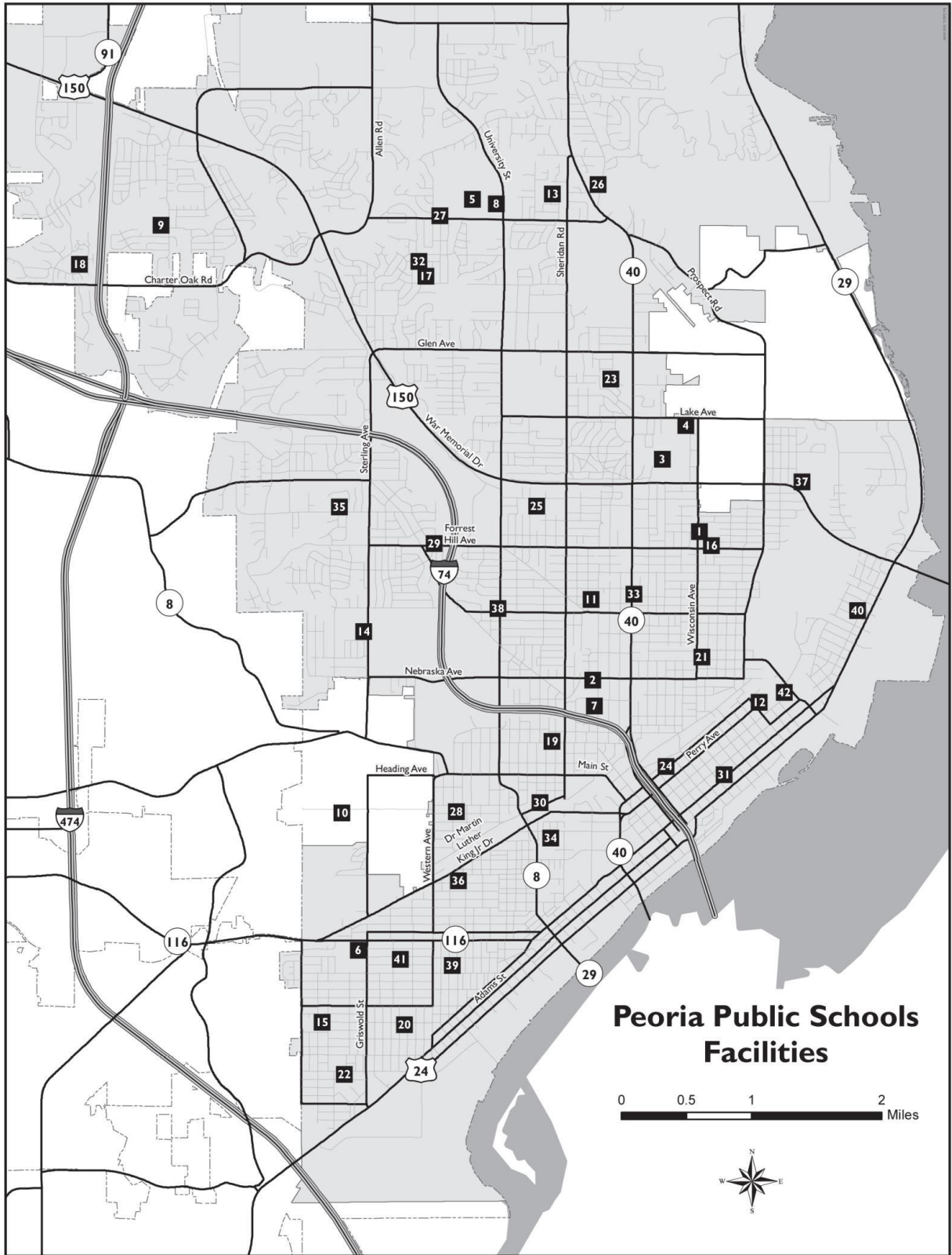
MDT partners and community leaders review survey report by March 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date of survey report review by MDT partners and community leaders</li> </ul>
<p>Submit required crime data to MDT for review. At minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shootings by date/time, suspect(s) and victim(s) involved, group(s) involved, neighborhood, motive, weapon(s) used</li> <li>• Individual and group-specific data for targeted intervention</li> <li>• Total crime guns recovered and submitted to ATF for trace</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 quarters required data reported to MDT for review.</li> <li>• Number of Shootings by date/time, suspect(s) and victim(s) involved, group(s) involved, neighborhood, motive, weapon(s) used</li> <li>• Number of Individual and group-specific data for targeted intervention</li> <li>• Total crime guns recovered and submitted to ATF for trace</li> </ul>
Attend regional MDT information sharing events hosted by the Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Authority information sharing events attended</li> <li>• Number and agency affiliation of attendees</li> </ul>
Initiate SARA analysis by October 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date SARA analysis initiated</li> <li>• Number of MDT meetings in which key tasks are accomplished as reflected in meeting notes.</li> </ul>
Complete SARA analysis by July 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date SARA analysis completed</li> </ul>
MDT reviews and accepts SARA analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date of MDT review/approval of SARA analysis</li> </ul>
Develop draft plan for Year Two by June 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date draft plan developed</li> </ul>

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Month Begun</b>	<b>Month Completed</b>	<b>Personnel Responsible</b>	<b>If ongoing, how often?</b>
Hire a project manager	May 2016	July 2016	HR	
Formalize MDT	June 2016	August 2016	Peoria Police Department, City Manager	Monthly meetings
Identify networking opportunities	August 2016	August 2017	Project Manager	Quarterly
Familiarize Project Manager with the community	July 2016	August 2017	Project Manager, MDT	Daily
Strategize to begin SARA Assessment	August 2016	October 2016	Research Partner, Project Manager	Weekly
Create surveys	October 2016		Research Partner	
Distribute and collect surveys	October 2016	December 2016	Research Partner, MDT	
Strategize initiatives to address results of SARA Assessment	February 2017	June 2017	MDT	
Identify training needs of community/MDT staff	August 2016	August 2017	MDT	Monthly

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# Appendix 1: Map of Peoria Public Schools



## PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### *District Offices/Buildings*

- 1** Administration Building  
3202 N Wisconsin Ave.
- 2** Building and Grounds  
436 W Nebraska Ave.
- 3** Peoria Stadium  
315 E War Memorial Dr.
- 4** Roy S. Ricketts Center  
520 E Lake Ave.
- 5** Transportation Building  
1525 W Northmoor Rd.

### *High Schools*

- 6** Manual Academy  
811 S Griswold St.
- 7** Peoria High School  
1615 N North St.
- 8** Richwoods High School  
6301 N University St.

### *Middle Schools*

- 9** Mark Bills Middle School  
6001 N Frostwood Pkwy.
- 10** Calvin Coolidge Middle School  
2708 W Rohmann Ave.
- 13** Charles A. Lindbergh Middle School  
6327 N Sheridan Rd.
- 14** Sterling Middle School  
2315 N Sterling Ave.
- 16** Von Steuben Middle School  
801 E Forrest Hill Ave.
- 17** Rolling Acres Middle School  
5617 N Merrimac Dr.

### *Primary Schools*

- 18** Charter Oak Primary School  
5221 Timberedge Dr.
- 19** Franklin Primary School  
807 W Columbia Ter.
- 21** Glen Oak Community Learning Center  
2100 N Wisconsin Ave.
- 22** Harrison Community Learning Center  
2727 W Krause Ave.
- 23** Hines Primary School  
4603 N Knoxville Ave.
- 25** Thomas Jefferson Primary School  
918 W Florence Ave.

- 26** Kellar Primary School  
6413 N Mt. Hawley Rd.
- 12** Lincoln K-8 School  
700 Mary St.
- 27** Northmoor Primary School  
1819 W Northmoor Rd.
- 15** Trewyn K-8 School  
1419 S Folkers Ave.
- 28** Whittier Primary School  
1619 W Fredonia Ave.
- 29** Woodrow Wilson Primary School  
1907 W Forrest Hill Ave.

### *Other Schools*

- 32** Peoria Developmental Center  
2018 W Cimarron Dr.
- 33** Knoxville Center for Student Success  
2628 N Knoxville Ave.
- 34** Valeska Hinton Early Childhood Ed. Ctr.  
800 W Romeo B. Garrett Ave.
- 35** Robert A. Jamieson School  
2721 W Richwoods Blvd.
- 36** Roosevelt Magnet School  
1704 W Aiken Ave.
- 37** Washington Gifted School  
3706 N Grand Blvd.
- 42** Woodruff Career & Technical Center  
1800 NE Perry Ave.
- 38** Quest Charter Academy  
2503 N University St.
- 11** Quest Charter Academy  
2612 N Bootz Ave.

### *Closed Facilities*

- 39** Blaine-Sumner Complex (SOLD)  
919 S Matthew St.
- 20** Garfield Primary School  
1507 S Lydia Ave.
- 31** Greeley Alternative School  
919 NE Jefferson Ave.
- 24** Irving Primary School (SOLD)  
519 NE Glendale Ave.
- 40** Kingman Primary School (SOLD)  
3129 NE Madison Ave.
- 30** Peoria Alternative High School  
Peoria Adult Education Center  
839 W Moss Ave.
- 41** Tyng Primary School  
2212 W Ann St.



<b>Statement of Work</b>	
<b>Goal:</b> To reduce group-related violent crime through strengthened governmental collaboration and increased trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve.	
<b>Research Team Deliverables</b>	
Hire Research Partner/Team by the first month of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date Research Partner/Team hired</li> </ul>
Initiate SARA analysis by November 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date SARA analysis initiated</li> <li>• Number of MDT meetings in which key tasks are accomplished as reflected in meeting notes.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Convene regular MDT (at minimum monthly) MDT meetings which include at least 80% of all required members in attendance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of meetings held</li> <li>• Number of meetings with at least 80 % of all assigned staff of required agencies in attendance.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Produce meeting materials including summary reports and agendas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary report from each meeting</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discuss procedural justice, planning process and survey design</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of meetings convened</li> <li>• List of community agencies contacted</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Collect and analyze data provided by the MDT for community assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce report or summary of cross sector data, including descriptive statistics and trends identified</li> </ul>
Implement survey that assesses community perceptions of law enforcement to at least 15% of community (preferably the most impacted community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of surveys released</li> <li>• Number of completed surveys returned</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Survey results are prepared in report by March 1, 2017, reviewed by MDT Partners and community leaders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date survey report submitted for MDT review</li> </ul>
MDT partners and community leaders review survey report by April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date of survey report review by MDT partners and community leaders</li> </ul>
Begin developing implementation plan with MDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly progress reports, may be included in summary reports in appropriate</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Review data to identify targeted individuals for intervention</li> </ul>	
Complete SARA analysis by June 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date SARA analysis completed</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Develop draft plan for Year Two by June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date draft plan developed</li> </ul>
MDT reviews and accepts SARA analysis and draft plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date of MDT review/approval of SARA analysis</li> </ul>
Attend regional MDT information sharing events hosted by the Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Authority information sharing events attended</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number and agency affiliation of attendees</li></ul>
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