

MICROFICHE

945-5000

Village of

DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS

850 WAUKEGAN ROAD • DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS 60015

NCJRS

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JUL 15 1977

Mayor
BERNARD FORREST

Manager
NORRIS W. STILPHEN

Clerk
CATHERINE B. PRICE

Trustees

D. J. BLUMENTHAL
NORMA GAVIN
JEROLD L. HEISLER
CYNTHIA MARTY
EDWIN B. SEIDMAN
VERNON E. SWANSON

ACQUISITIONS

We appreciate your interest in the Village of Deerfield's several programs in regard to youth and vandalism. The following information should provide the background and explain how we arrived at the various components of our plan.

In August of 1974, we created an Ad Hoc Committee to Study Vandalism. This Committee was composed of a cross section of residents, professional people and businessmen, and was chaired by The Reverend John Usry. After studying all facets of the problem, the Committee recommended that (1) every member of the community be educated to the seriousness of the problem; (2) a Youth Jury be established; (3) Police surveillance and patrol be increased whenever possible; and (4) a local ordinance be passed making parents aware of their responsibility for acts of vandalism.

We have implemented these recommendations and added other tools to the program. Some of the more effective measures are as follows:

We asked all local newspapers to publish a weekly box score showing the vandalism for the preceding week and the cost to the taxpayers.

We reinstituted the Youth Jury, which heard its first case on October 27, 1975. Offenders are judged by their peers and, if found guilty, are assigned work projects.

We now have two Officers assigned to juvenile matters. In addition, we have a full time Youth Director and a Youth Center Worker. We bought a Vespa to facilitate patrolling in parks and hard-to-reach areas.

We adopted the parental responsibility ordinance on November 17, 1975.

One of the main ingredients for a successful vandalism program is a concerned community, coupled with the parental responsibility ordinance, and a Police Department which is oriented toward prevention of juvenile crime. Deerfield is fortunate in this respect and while there is still much to be done, the steps we have taken so far are proving effective.

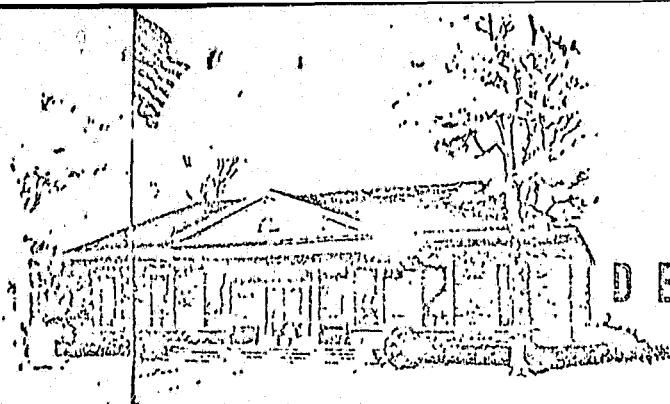
I am attaching a few items which may further clarify our program for you.

Sincerely,

Bernard Forrest

BERNARD FORREST, Mayor

42373

*Village of***DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS**

850 WAUKEGAN ROAD DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS 60015

BERNARD FORREST, MAYOR

January 31, 1977

An open letter to the Youth of Deerfield:

I am certain that the young adults of Deerfield are aware of the fact that our Village has received national attention because of our vandalism program. While the program certainly is unique and worthy of this publicity, the real credit belongs to the young people who are directly responsible for its success.

As Mayor of the Village of Deerfield, and on behalf of the officials and the residents of the community, I wish to express our appreciation to you. You show remarkable maturity and a positive approach to the reduction of crime in your Village.

I want you to know that the Village officials are most appreciative, for without your cooperation, no program of this kind could be effective. With your continued efforts, Deerfield will be able to maintain its steady progress toward eliminating vandalism and related crimes.

Most sincerely,

Bernard Forrest
BERNARD FORREST
Mayor

107-127

To: Board of Trustees
From: Mayor Forrest
Date: August 1, 1974
Subject: AD HOC COMMITTEE to discover means for coping more
adequately with the vandalism problem.

THE NEED: The level of acts of vandalism has shown a dramatic increase in Deerfield and in other suburban communities during recent months. New approaches must be taken to combat this problem. Not only is the economic loss far too great, but of greater importance is the attitude of our young people toward society and how they relate to it. Antisocial acts today that are not remedied may lead to serious behavior problems when the offending individual becomes an adult.

THE GOAL: The purpose of this Ad Hoc Committee is to examine all facets of the vandalism problem with the goal of recommending to the Mayor and Board of Trustees an approach - or combination of approaches - that have reduced or offer the promise of reducing the incidence of acts of vandalism committed in the community.

Possible areas of investigation are:

1. A review of the efforts of other communities to cope with the vandalism problem.
2. Study of writings and research reports on this subject.
3. Investigation of the effectiveness of the court system in determining further acts of vandalism once an offender has been apprehended.
4. Review of the techniques utilized by the Deerfield Police Department to deter and apprehend vandals.
5. Coordinate inquiries and efforts of the committee with the efforts of other communities, to find solutions to this problem to maximize the possibilities of success.
6. Study other avenues of inquiry which are deemed to be desirable.

REQUEST FOR BOARD ACTION

SUBJECT: Final Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Vandalism Agenda Item 76-63-8

Action Requested: To implement recommendations of Vandalism Committee

Originated by: Ad Hoc Committee Date: _____

Referred To: Mayor & Board of Trustees By: ☐ Board
☐ Administration

Summary of Background and Reason for Request:

Attached is the Final Report from the Ad Hoc Committee including the "Observations" and "Recommendations" of the committee. Also attached is a supplemental report from the Village Attorney pertaining to the possibility of passing a local ordinance which would assist the Village in dealing more effectively with the problems of repeated acts of vandalism.

Recommendation of:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Plan Commission	<input type="checkbox"/>	Village Clerk
<input type="checkbox"/>	Board of Zoning Appeals	<input type="checkbox"/>	Treasurer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Safety Council	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manpower Commission	<input type="checkbox"/>	Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Building Commissioner
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Chief of Police

Other: _____

Reports and Documents Attached:

Final Report - Vandalism Committee; Report from Village Attorney
(sample of possible Ordinance)

Manager's Recommendation:

Mayor's Recommendation:

Date referred to Board: 10/6/75

Action taken:

LAW OFFICES
PEDERSEN & HOUP

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

PETER PEDERSEN
RICHARD V. HOUP
GEORGE L. PLUM
JAMES K. STUCKO
PETER O'CONNELL KELLY
THOMAS J. KELLY
SHELDON DAVIDSON
GREGORY J. PERRY
DAVID G. NEWMAN
HERBERT J. LINN
ALICE GOULD
PAUL S. ALTMAN
MATT P. GUSNER
BARRY YAVITZ
KENNETH J. GUMBNER
MARYDI B. SCHAEER
JAMES J. GLAZER II

SUITE B400
180 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601

AREA CODE 312

641-6888

September 29, 1975

Mayor and Board of Trustees
Village of Deerfield
850 Waukegan Road
Deerfield, Illinois 60015

RE: Vandalism Ordinance

Gentlemen:

Following the presentation of the preliminary report of the AdHoc Committee on Vandalism, the Board of Trustees asked us to investigate the possibility of adopting an ordinance which would provide the Village with a means of effectively dealing with the vandalism problem. The AdHoc Committee had reported that the existing Illinois Parental Responsibility Law had not proved to be an effective deterrent and they suggested that adoption by the Village of an ordinance which contained parallel provisions would expand its usefulness.

At that time I advised the Board that the rights of civil recovery contained in the Illinois Parental Responsibility Law were available only to the party whose property was damaged and thus the municipality could not, on behalf of one of its residents, bring an action thereunder. The result is that few, if any, individual property owners undertake the time and expense of such a proceeding.

At the same time I indicated that other municipalities had considered ordinances making parents liable to the municipality for an ordinance violation if their child or ward was found guilty of repeated acts of vandalism or similar offenses. I enclose herewith for your consideration a proposed ordinance which creates a rebuttable presumption that the acts of vandalism performed by a child or ward were done with the knowledge and consent of the parents in a situation where the parents were on notice that the offender had previously been found guilty of similar acts.

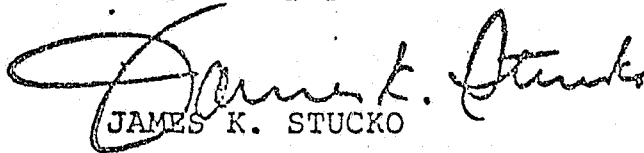
PEDERSEN & HOUP

Mayor and Board of Trustees
Page 2
September 29, 1975

As you can see, the ordinance allows the parent to show in court that the acts performed were without his consent or knowledge. The notice provision provided in the ordinance is included to make certain that the parent is aware of the initial offense committed by his child or ward.

At a minimum, this ordinance should have the effect of alerting parents when their child has been involved in an act of vandalism and to enable the Village to act in repeated offender situations. By enabling the Village to issue citations for violations of this ordinance, I believe that the Village will also have an effective tool for increasing community awareness of this problem.

Very truly yours,


JAMES K. STUCKO

JKS:vlt
Enc.

FINAL REPORT OF THE MAYOR'S AD HOC COMMITTEE
TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF VANDALISM

Introduction

In a letter to the Board of Trustees of the Village of Deerfield dated August 1, 1974, Mayor Bernard Forrest stated reasons for appointing an ad hoc committee "to discover means for coping more adequately with the vandalism problem."

First, the Mayor set forth the need for this action. "The level of acts of vandalism has shown a dramatic increase in Deerfield and in other suburban communities during recent months. New approaches must be taken to combat this problem. Not only is the economic loss far too great, but of greater importance is the attitude of our young people toward society and how they relate to it. Antisocial acts today that are not remedied may lead to serious behavior problems when the offending individual becomes an adult."

Following this statement of need, Mayor Forrest defined the goal the committee should endeavor to achieve. "The purpose of this ad hoc committee is to examine all facets of the vandalism problem with the goal of recommending to the Mayor and Board of Trustees an approach - or combination of approaches - that have reduced or offer the promise of reducing the incidence of acts of vandalism committed in the community."

In response to this commission, the Mayor's Ad Hoc Committee submits this report.

The Problem

Vandalism is related to criminal destruction of property. The Illinois Uniform Crime Reports defines criminal damage to property and states the penalties for it as follows:

"Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be fined not to exceed \$500.00 or imprisoned in a penal institution other than the penitentiary not to exceed one year, or both or for the commission of any act enumerated in subsection (a) or (f) when the damage to property exceeds \$150 may be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not more than five years or both fined and imprisoned:

- a) Knowingly damages any property of another without any consent; or
- b) Recklessly by means of fire or explosive damages property of another; or
- c) Knowingly starts a fire on the land of another without his consent; or
- d) Knowingly injures a domestic animal of another without his consent; or
- e) Knowingly deposits on the land or in the building of another, without his consent, any stink bomb or any offensive smelling compound and thereby intends to interfere with the use by another of the land or building.
- f) Damages any property, other than property described in Subsection 20-1 (3), with intent to defraud an insurer."

For the purposes of this report, vandalism is considered to be the commission of acts by an individual or a group of individuals in which the property of another person is willfully destroyed or damaged.

It is not possible to accurately ascertain the magnitude of the vandalism problem in our community, for many acts of vandalism are not reported to the police. Consequently, the following statistics merely indicate the degree of such activity. The statistics contained in this report were provided by the Deerfield Police Department, the Park District, school districts, etc.

In 1974 the reported dollar value of property destroyed or damaged in the Village of Deerfield totaled \$81,000.

A very disturbing factor is that vandalism is on the rise. Reported incidents of vandalism in Deerfield reflect a 33% increase in 1974 over those reported in 1973.

Last year (1974) the Deerfield police apprehended persons responsible for 25% of the vandalism. Of course no one is satisfied with this 25% figure, but the apprehension rate in Deerfield compares favorably with the 3% rate in Northbrook and the national average of 10%.

It is the opinion of the members of the committee that enforcement efforts haven't been successful in reducing the incidence of acts of vandalism.

Where and When Acts of Vandalism Occur

The geographical area in which acts of vandalism occur is indeed broad. It includes virtually the entire Village.

Of the various types of vandalism reported, acts against private residences is the most prevalent. Sign vandalism qualifies for second place on the list. This is followed by acts of vandalism directed at school property which in turn is closely followed by damage to automobiles located in parking lots. Vandalism in places of business and in parks rate fifth and sixth. Construction sites, chain stores and churches tie for seventh place.

An interesting fact that came to light in the study is that most of the acts of vandalism directed at private residences are committed by youths who live within an area of a few blocks of the place where the act is committed. Also, it is generally true that the vandal's peers know who committed the act. Part of the "fun" is derived from peer recognition.

It seems that acts of vandalism are, for the most part, spontaneous. Due to its spontaneous nature, such an act may occur anytime. However, most acts are committed during the evening hours. Generally the person committing the act is in the presence of one or more companions.

Profile of a Vandal

The findings of the committee indicate that it is impossible to identify the potential vandal. However, it does appear that certain characteristics are shared by many vandals apprehended by the Deerfield police.

- a) The vandal is between 11 and 17 years of age. Ninety-five percent of the vandals apprehended were less than 16 years of age.

- b) He, or she, is usually part of a group when an act of vandalism is committed.
- c) The vandal is often an average student.
- d) The vandal is usually a cigarette smoker.
- e) The vandal seldom is a person who is known as a "rah"--one who enthusiastically participates in school extracurricular activities.
- f) The vandal is sometimes under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- g) The vandal usually lives in close proximity to the place where the vandalism occurred.

What Motivates Acts of Vandalism

Officer Larry Kick, of the Deerfield Police Department, spoke to approximately 1200 fourth, fifth and sixth graders in Deerfield elementary schools. Officer Kick asked the youngsters why acts of vandalism are committed. The reasons given are listed below.

- a) They like the sound of breaking glass.
- b) They are mad at someone or something.
- c) They are showing off or trying to impress their friends.
- d) In response to a dare by their peers.
- e) They are bored and have nothing else to do.
- f) They are jealous of their friends' or neighbor's possessions.
- g) They like to hurt or destroy things.
- h) They would vandalize a person who was mean or who disliked youths, or someone who was unfriendly to them.

(The most common answers were a) through e).

Former Youth Officer Downar and Youth Director Creighton also compiled a list of reasons why acts of vandalism occur. This list is based on extensive interviews with various male and female vandals--both recent and prior offenders.

A. Vandalism of public property

1. Anger due to a recent dispute in school.
2. Attention - "showing off" to peer group.
3. Revenge - overt action against "establishment".

(When school property is involved, the vandal may or may not attend the particular school that is vandalized.)

B. Vandalism of private property

1. Revenge - overt act against "establishment".
2. Revenge - dislike of neighbors (neighborhood disputes).
3. Jealousy of another's personal property. (Usually directed towards another juvenile.)
4. Anger at parents.
5. Attention - showing off to peer group.

Vandalism as a Police Matter

When a vandalism occurs and the vandal is found guilty in a court of law, if the dollar loss is \$150 or less, the maximum penalty is one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. If the dollar loss is greater than \$150, the penalty is 1 to 3 years in a penitentiary and a fine up to \$10,000.

These penalties apply to persons over 16 years of age. Violators 16 and under are usually handled through the juvenile system. In this community, most vandals are juveniles and are

handled by "station adjustment" in which the offender is released to his parents without a court appearance.

A parent responsibility act was enacted in 1969 which makes a parent liable for damage up to \$500 that is caused by his child. A new bill is pending that would increase this to \$1,000.

The penalty prescribed by the Parent Responsibility Act is seldom imposed. This is because it must be established in court that the parent knew the tortious act of his child "was willful and wanton."

Lake Forest is attempting to make it easier to enforce the provisions of the law. An ordinance was recently under consideration which specifies that "no parent or guardian of a minor under the age of 18 shall knowingly permit the minor to violate any provisions of this chapter." When a minor is convicted of a misdemeanor under the city code the parents are to be given written notification. Then, if within 60 days the minor commits the same misdemeanor, "it shall be presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the minor did so with the knowledge and permission of his parent or guardian." The parent therefore could be charged and fined for knowingly permitting the child's misdemeanor.

It is difficult for a victim of an act of vandalism perpetrated by a juvenile to recover incurred losses. This is because the name of the offender is not released. When the vandal has been declared guilty in juvenile court, the victim

must petition the juvenile judge for the release of the vandal's name. When a "station adjustment" occurs the victim has no recourse.

In regards to vandalism, the primary role of the police is to protect property and to apprehend the vandal, or vandals, when such property is damaged or destroyed. In order to combat vandalism, the Deerfield Police Department is currently employing general preventive patrol, a special motorcycle patrol, bicycle patrol, vehicle and foot patrol, selected surveillance and aggressive follow-up investigation.

As has already been stated in this report, the Deerfield police have apprehended persons responsible for 25% of the reported vandalism. This apprehension rate is very high when compared to that of other communities.

It is generally felt by members of the committee that the Deerfield police have been sensitive to the problems and needs of the youngsters apprehended. Whenever possible, station adjustments are made, and disturbed youngsters are referred to various agencies which provide counseling and social services. The courts are utilized only when a serious felony is involved or in cases where no other resources are available.

OBSERVATIONS

The Village must endeavor to develop a stronger sense of responsibility among all citizens.

It is the opinion of the members of the Vandalism Committee that youngsters are not held responsible to a sufficient degree for their anti-social acts. The citizenry must communicate the idea that "it has had it" with vandals, and that acts of vandalism will no longer be tolerated. There must be some demonstration of the fact that the community means business. Youngsters who vandalize must accept responsibility for their acts.

Often it appears that parents are punished for their children's misdeeds. The only penalty imposed (often there is no penalty) consists of the parents of the vandal making financial restitution for damages incurred. There are occasions when "angry" youngsters who vandalize enjoy seeing their parents punished for his anti-social behavior. The vandal himself needs to suffer the consequences of his act.

The members of the committee are also of the opinion that a major factor in the problem of vandalism is a combination of parental indifference and parental overprotectiveness. The indifference is manifested before the act, and the overprotectiveness comes to the fore after the act is committed. Actual cases have demonstrated the fact that when parents are genuinely concerned over an act of vandalism committed by his child, and then refuses to excuse such behavior, the child seldom commits a second offense.

Observations - Continued

There is a need for the community at large to accept a greater degree of responsibility. Often a person will witness an act of vandalism and do nothing about it because he doesn't wish to become involved. In many instances, adults seem very hesitant to report suspicious behavior to the police. In order to produce a social climate which discourages acts of vandalism, the citizens must take steps which deter such acts.

An effective response to Deerfield's vandalism problem has been police surveillance and patrol. Such surveillance and patrol should be increased whenever feasible. Bicycle and foot patrol are often far more effective than the use of squad cars. Other types of surveillance by home owners, organized for this purpose, has reduced the incidence of vandalism in some communities. When the home owners see something suspicious, they call the police who in turn take appropriate action. Because of the extremely low recidivism rate of apprehended vandals, the enforcement approach has considerable merit.

The Vandalism Committee recognizes that situations exist in which parents can't cope with their child's delinquent behavior. We are fortunate to live in a community where help and support for disturbed youngsters and troubled families exist. The committee has been pleased to discover that the village youth worker and the police utilize the resources provided by the many social service agencies.

The goal in combating vandalism must include helping the youngster who vandalizes to live a normal, happy life. Utilimately, the approach to this problem must be corrective rather than punitive. Punitive

Observations - Continued

measures should be taken as a last resort, and even then they must be viewed as part of the effort to rehabilitate the offender.

The reported dollar value of property destroyed or damaged in the Village of Deerfield in 1974 totaled \$81,000. Since many acts of vandalism are not reported, we may conservatively assume that dollar loss is in excess of \$100,000. This amount of money, if channeled constructively, could purchase many services that would benefit our town.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. EDUCATION

It is the opinion of the committee members that a community - wide education program may be the most effective way of combating the rising rate of vandalism. In Wauwatosa, Wis., such a program proved extremely effective in reducing the amount of vandalism. Enclosed with this report is information about that effort.

∴ The goal of an educational program would be to make the citizenry more aware of the problem, and to create a climate in our community which would contribute to the discouragement of such destructive acts. Hopefully, concerned parents would supervise their children more closely, citizens would cease being uninvolved spectators when vandalism is suspected, and children and young people would come to realize the senseless waste created by acts of vandalism.

Perhaps persons involved in professions such as advertising and public relations, and who reside in Deerfield, would contribute their skills to developing a program. Various civic groups and clubs could be approached about helping fund such an effort. Also, the committee felt that it would be advisable to secure the services of a professional social scientist who would assist in the definition of goals and provide insight into how human behavior is modified.

Somehow, every person who resides in Deerfield should be made aware of the seriousness of the problem. Furthermore, every person must be made to realize his own responsibility to do whatever he can to eliminate this problem.

II. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A YOUTH JURY

The members of the committee recommend that a youth jury be created. Prior to taking this step, however, it would be advisable to evaluate the effectiveness of the youth jury that existed in Deerfield several years ago. The committee had very little information about that earlier effort.

III. INCREASE POLICE SURVEILLANCE AND PATROL WHENEVER POSSIBLE

Police surveillance and patrol has been an effective tool for combating vandalism in the past (see the "observations" section of this report), and it was felt that we can't have too much of a good thing.

In regards to police activity, the individual members of the police department must be educated to take citizens' complaints and reports of vandalism seriously. When citizens, acting out of a sense of responsibility, attempt to be helpful by reporting acts by which property is destroyed, indifference by the police destroys the kind of community spirit that is needed to combat the problem.

IV. PASS A LOCAL ORDINANCE

The committee also recommends that a local ordinance be passed that will duplicate the state statutes that apply to this form of antisocial behavior. The committee members feel that the enactment of such an ordinance will help make parents aware of their responsibility for acts committed by their children, and it would further demonstrate that the Village will not tolerate the senseless destruction of property.

INFORMATION
74-63-11

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM
VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD

TO: Newspapers
FROM: Village Manager's Office
DATE: November 6, 1975
SUBJECT: DESTRUCTION AT SCHOOLS

After our discussion regarding the printing of dollar amounts of vandalism costs in a box score type presentation, Chief Brandt (who agrees that this might be helpful in resolving this problem) suggested that you might use the following material:

Since January 1st, through October 31st of this year, vandalism to schools in District #110 has amounted to \$3,727.00. ALL of this comes directly from the taxpayer's pocket. It costs \$1,456.75 to educate one child for one year in District #110. SO, the taxpayer's of District #110 could have educated 2.56 students for one year had they not had to pay for broken windows and the like.

Note: As you will see from the attached report, this figure of \$3,727.00 does not include burglaries....the one on October 10th cost the taxpayer's \$2,219.81. So now the total vandalism and burglary costs would have educated a little over 4 children for a year.

NOW FOR DISTRICT #109: Total vandalism was \$2,457.00. Cost per child is \$1,467.22.....this is just a little less than 2 students education for one year. Now we add the \$354 shown for burglaries to taxpayer's property only, and we are up to \$2,811.00....and that is about 2 students' yearly cost.

ERGO: Had we not had the vandalism and school burglaries, we could have educated an additional SIX children for a whole year, at no increased cost to the taxpayers.....better to spend it this way than on replacing windows, and so forth!!!!

You will notice that we haven't included District #113 in this report. This is only grammar schools....supported by the residents of the Village.

SCHOOL DISTRICT #110: TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE

Cost per pupil annual education: \$1,456.75 x 4 = \$5,827.00
Vandalism and burglary costs: 5,946.81

SCHOOL DISTRICT #109: TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE

Cost per pupil annual education \$1,467.22 x 2 = \$2,934.44
Vandalism and burglary costs: 2,811.00

TOTAL VANDALISM AND BURGLARY (for 10 months of 1975) = \$8,757.81

TOTAL COST TO EDUCATE SIX STUDENTS for one year = \$8,761.44

11/5/75

DESTRUCTION DURING WEEK OF 10/27/75 to 11/2/75
Prepared by the Deerfield Police Department

Window at Jewett Park Fieldhouse	\$ 20.00
Damage to new construction	900.00
Street signs stolen throughout Village	205.00
Window broken by BB gun	100.00
Damage to new construction	100.00
Battery stolen from parked car	25.00*
Window damaged by unknown object	50.00
Home invaded, eggs thrown around inside the home	25.00*
Front yard driveway light broken	25.00*
Fence broken	50.00
Windows broken at construction site	50.00*
Damage to railroad property, using hammer	25.00

THIS WEEK'S TOTAL ESTIMATED* COST
TO TAXPAYERS AND HOMEOWNERS\$1,575.00

Village fed up with increasing action by vandals

Hammers and matches, pellet guns and eggs are the weapons of Deerfield vandals these days, and the village leadership, residents and police are fed up with it.

In an effort to curb vandalism, Vill. Mgr. Norris Stilphen has decided to publish a weekly "destruction list," prepared by the Deerfield police department. This week's total estimated cost to taxpayers and homeowners is over \$1,500. Halloween, although noted for vandalism and pranks, merely added to a high weekly vandalism count.

Deerfield vandals committed the following acts, between Oct. 27 and Nov. 2:

—Broke windows at the Jewett Park fieldhouse, worth \$20;

—Used hammers and matches to destroy \$900 worth of building materials at a new construction site;

—Stole street signs valued at \$205 within the community;

—Smashed a \$100 window with a BB gun;

—Stole one car battery;

—Invaded a home, threw eggs around inside the residence and fled;

—Broke miscellaneous lights, windows and fences; and smashed five railroad switch locks south of the Deerfield depot, locks that are used to keep trains on the right tracks.

Deerfield's police blotter this week looks like a vandal's manual. Another window was

smashed Nov. 3, valued at \$70 on Wood Vale road. On Nov. 1 a wrought iron chair, valued at \$60 was smashed in front of the chair owners home and a love-seat valued at \$100 was stolen. \$202 worth of windows were vandalized at Kipling school. On Oct. 30 an ignition switch was pried off a vehicle in the 100 block of Somerset on Oct. 28, in what appeared to be an attempted theft.

The \$900 construction site vandalism sounds almost like sabotage. Chesterfield builders owner Herbert Katzman's house at 805 Brand Ln. Vandals entered the residence and broke a sump pump, snapped several copper connecting tubes, turned on the water and left it running, and burned the plastic covers of a number of pipes. A neighbor woman heard all the noise, but thought the carpenters were working on the house.

Police officers explain that the best defense against the growing vandalism offense is public awareness and cooperation. If you spot a suspicious action taking place, call the police, get a license number and see if you can identify the individuals. A second suggestion is to keep your own house in order; lock the garage, put the cars and bikes away, keep outside lights on.

Village property is also vandalized. Police suggest that if a resident sees kids playing with village equipment, signs, barricades, etc. they should quickly call police.

ORDINANCE NO. 0-75-55

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 28 OF
THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities have become aware of increased incidence of acts of vandalism and similar offenses by juveniles; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities recognize the need to provide the means of eliminating this problem in order to insure the safety of the property and residents of the Village of Deerfield; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities believe that increased parental responsibility for actions of their children is essential for the effective control and elimination of the juvenile offenses referenced above,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD, LAKE AND COOK COUNTIES, ILLINOIS, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION That Chapter 28 of the Municipal Code of the Village
ONE: of Deerfield of 1963, as amended, be and is hereby
further amended by adding a new Section 28.135, as

follows:

"28.135 Parental Responsibility.)

- (1) Definitions. As used in this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms specified have the meanings ascribed to them.
 - (a) "Legal Guardian" means a person appointed guardian, or given custody, of a minor by a Circuit Court of the State, but does not include a person appointed guardian, or given custody of a minor under the Juvenile Court Act.
 - (b) "Minor" means a person who is above the age of 11 years, but not yet 19 years of age.
- (2) The parent or legal guardian of an unemancipated minor residing with such parent or legal guardian shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to have failed to exercise proper parental responsibility and said minor shall be deemed to have committed the acts described below with the knowledge and permission of the parent or guardian, in violation of this Ordinance, upon the occurrence of the events described in (a), (b) and (c) below:
 - (a) an unemancipated minor residing with said parent or legal guardian shall either be adjudicated to be in violation of any ordinance, law or statute prohibiting wilful and malicious acts causing injury

to a person or property, or shall have incurred non-judicial sanctions from another official agency resulting from an admission of guilt of violation of any ordinance, law or statute prohibiting wilful and malicious acts causing injury to a person or property; and

(b) said parent or legal guardian shall have received a written notice thereof, either by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service, with a certificate of personal service returned, from the Police Department of the Village of Deerfield following said adjudication or non-judicial sanction; and

(c) if at any time within one (1) year following receipt of the notice set forth in (b) above, said minor is either adjudicated to be in violation of any ordinance, law or statute as described in (a) above, or shall have incurred non-judicial sanctions from another official agency resulting from an admission of guilt of violation of any ordinance, law or statute as described in (a) above.

(3) Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars for each offense.

SECTION TWO: That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed.

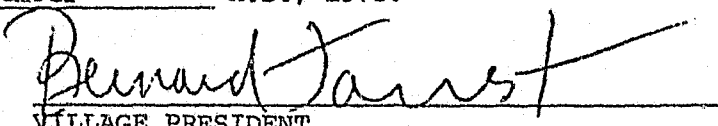
SECTION THREE: That the Village Clerk is hereby directed to publish this Ordinance in pamphlet form.

SECTION FOUR: That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication as provided by law.

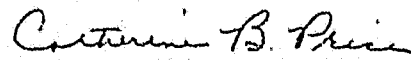
AYES: Gavin, Marty, Seidman, Stiehr, Swanson (5)
NAYS: None (0)
ABSENT: Blumenthal (1)

PASSED this 17th day of November A.D., 1975.

APPROVED this 17th day of November A.D., 1975.


VILLAGE PRESIDENT

ATTEST:


VILLAGE CLERK

ORDINANCE NO. 0-75-58

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 28 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE
OF DEERFIELD

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD, LAKE AND COOK COUNTIES, ILLINOIS, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION That Chapter 28 of the Municipal Code of the Village of
ONE: Deerfield of 1963, as amended, be and the same is hereby
further amended by adding a new Section 28.13⁶ as follows:

"28.13.6 Injuring or Destroying Property.)

It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully, maliciously or negligently break, deface, injure or destroy any property within the Village of Deerfield, whether such property is owned by the state, county, village or any other governmental body, or owned by any private person."

SECTION That the Village Clerk is hereby directed to publish this
TWO: Ordinance in pamphlet form.

SECTION That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from
THREE: and after its passage, and approval/as provided by law.
and publication

AYES: Blumenthal, Gavin, Marty, Seidman, Stiehr (5)

NAYS: None (0)

ABSENT: Swanson (1)

PASSED this 1st day of December A.D., 1975.

APPROVED this 1st day of December A.D., 1975.

Norma Gavin
VILLAGE PRESIDENT, pro tem

ATTEST:

Catherine B. Price
VILLAGE CLERK

ORDINANCE NO. 0-76-14

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 28 OF
THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities have become aware of the widespread illegal use of cannabis within the Village of Deerfield; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities recognize the need to provide an effective means of controlling said illegal use of cannabis within the Village of Deerfield; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities believe that the adoption of a local regulation governing said illegal use of cannabis is essential for the effective control and elimination of the said offense,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD, LAKE AND COOK COUNTIES, ILLINOIS, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION That Chapter 28 of the Municipal Code of the Village
ONE: of Deerfield of 1963, as amended, be and is hereby
further amended by adding a new Section 28.137, as

follows:

"28.137 Possession of Cannabis.)

(1) Cannabis Defined: "Cannabis" includes marihuana, hashish and other substances which are identified as including any part of the plant Cannabis Sativa, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resin, including tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and all other cannabinol derivatives, including its naturally occurring or synthetically produced ingredients, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction, or independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis; but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination.

(2) Violation: It shall be a violation of this ordinance for any person knowingly to possess any quantity of any substance containing cannabis, except that the effect of this ordinance shall be limited to persons knowingly possessing less than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis.

(3) Penalty: Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not more than five hundred (\$500) dollars for each offense."

SECTION That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict
TWO: herewith are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby
repealed.

SECTION That the Village Clerk is hereby directed to publish
THREE: this ordinance in pamphlet form.

SECTION That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect
FOUR: from and after its passage, approval and publication as
provided by law.

AYES: Marty, Seidman, Stiehr, Swanson (4)
NAYS: Blumenthal, Gavin (2)
ABSENT: None (0)

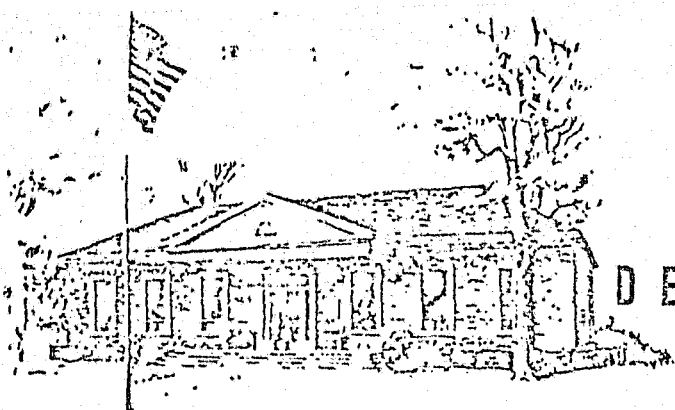
PASSED this 1st day of March A.D., 1976.

APPROVED this 5th day of March A.D., 1976.

Edward Janet
VILLAGE PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

Catherine B. Price
VILLAGE CLERK

*Village of***DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS**

850 WAUKEGAN ROAD DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS 60015

BERNARD FORREST, MAYOR

June 17, 1976

From the interest generated by the adoption of Deerfield's vandalism ordinance, it is quite evident that we have a common problem to which we all seek a solution. Our staff has received many requests for copies of our vandalism and marijuana ordinances and these have been sent out. While the adoption of this ordinance is proving somewhat effective in reducing the incidence of vandalism, it is my opinion that we must approach this problem in other ways if we are to achieve the goal of eliminating vandalism.

Vandalism knows no boundaries. We believe that if all communities become totally involved in a concerted effort, we can dramatically reduce vandalism. For that reason, I am enclosing a copy of our recommendations in this respect. We find that the neighborhood meetings, for example, are a great tool in educational efforts.

The Village of Deerfield would welcome your suggestions, also, as we feel strongly that our communities must work together to find answers to this serious problem which confronts all of us.

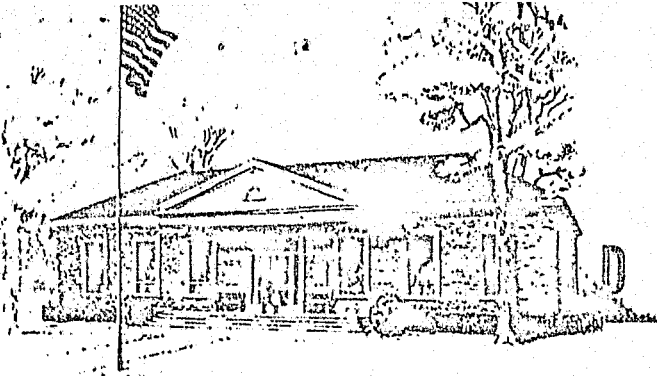
Sincerely,

Bernard Forrest

BERNARD FORREST

Mayor

Sent to 14 surrounding communities.

*Village of*

DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS

850 WAUKEGAN ROAD • DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS 60015 • WI 5-2131

We would like to thank you for your inquiry about the Deerfield Plan. The material enclosed should give you a clear idea of the components of our program. Although we feel that our success in reducing youth crime is related to our program, no study has been made to make a positive correlation. However, the following statistics show that a great deal of progress has been made.

<u>Reported Incidents</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>% Decline</u>
Theft Under \$150.00	756	484	36%
Vandalism	623	382	39%
Bicycle Theft	408	211	49%

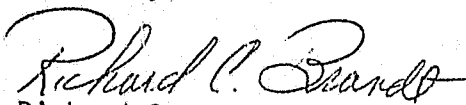
The following programs are included in the Deerfield Plan:

- A. Youthbound - This is an outdoor stress challenge youth diversion program including canoeing, rock climbing, and rappelling. Police officers participate in the program so as to provide better understanding between the youth and the police officers.
- B. Youth Jury - This program is designed to have high school students sit on a jury to sentence first time offenders of minor crimes to community cleanup details. It is voluntary for the jurors and offenders.
- C. Local Ordinances - We have established local ordinances which deal specifically with vandalism, marijuana, theft and parental responsibility. These ordinances cut down on paper work, and because the case is heard in a local court, it allows the judge to deal more effectively with the individual's needs by providing more disciplinary options.

- D. Drop-In-Center - This program provides a place for the disenfranchised youth to meet, plan, and participate in their own activities at the same time, working with positive adult models.
- E. School Liaison - The Police, Center Workers and Youth Director have established excellent give and take communication with school social workers, counselors, teachers and disciplinarians.
- F. Officer Friendly - This program was developed to generate a positive relationship between police and students in elementary schools. Areas that receive attention through the year include:
 - 1. Bicycle safety
 - 2. Shoplifting
 - 3. Drug abuse
 - 4. Vandalism
 - 5. Criminal Justice System
- G. Police Reform - The Police Department's structure has been modified to place emphasis on youth problems. Police officers are more involved in individual cases from beginning to conclusion, receiving assistance when required, from the youth and detective bureaus. Because 80% of our crime is youth related, the size of the youth and detective bureaus were increased. This action has facilitated immediate followup and disposition of cases.

In our opinion, the success of the above programs can be attributed to an attitude of total cooperation between all the program components and their staff in trying to solve an individual problem. We have developed and are continuing to refine a comprehensive response to all youth problems in our community. This has allowed us to tailor our response to the individual need.

Sincerely,



Richard C. Brandt
Chief of Police

RCB:jp

PROGRAM RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

Essentially, the purpose of the Youth Bound is three-fold:

1. Create more positive relations between police and youth of the community.
2. Provide opportunities wherein youth of the community can develop a positive self-image.
3. Provide an outlet for physical energy that is not now available to many youth of the community.

These objectives are addressed through a program of challenge and adventure in the outdoors where students are forced to cope with an unfamiliar environment, test self-imposed limits, develop confidence through success in dealing with challenge and stress, and improve their interpersonal skills through group living, decision-making and problem solving. By including officers from the Deerfield Police Department on trips and other activities, stereotypes are challenged and roles are explored in depth. The result is greater understanding between officers and youth because mutual perceptions are based on real, concrete, and positive experiences with each other in an environment where force of personality and character are the determining factors, rather than false assumptions and perceptions gained from quick and often antagonistic exchanges across a city street. The benefits to both cops and kids, and therefore the community are real and impressive.

The level of commitment of the staff of Youth Bound (including police officers) is impressive, and represents the greatest resource of the program. There is no question that the Police Department is convinced of the value of the program, and even many officers not directly involved in it have realized its benefits. Given the structure of the program and its reliance on volunteer support from police officers, it is surprising that the program has not suffered from the clash of egos and the recriminations of hurt feelings. The perspective that Youth Bound is a tool used by some and not others and that its use is not a reflection of level of interest or value is a healthy one that should be encouraged.

Youthbound operates year round with a heavy emphasis on preparation and completion of seven extensive wilderness experiences. These trips last from ten days to two weeks; five of the trips are during the summer and one each at Christmas and Spring vacations.

In addition to the longer trips, and the cornerstone of the program, are bi-monthly trips to Devil's Lake, Wisconsin, for instruction in technical rock climbing, canoeing, skiing, camping and other outdoor skills.

YOUTH JURY

At the present time, Deerfield has a functional Youth Jury consisting of twenty-eight high school age youths and two volunteer judges - Harold Winer, the Village Prosecutor and Robert Polovin, a Village resident and practicing attorney.

Prior to formalizing the guidelines for the Youth Jury, Judge Hartel, the juvenile court judge and Robert Smith, State's Attorney for Juvenile Affairs were contacted. Neither saw any problem with the program as long as it remained voluntary in nature and as long as the built in legal safeguard was followed.

The initial program for recruiting volunteers began at the High School. Tom Creighton and the Youth Officer spoke to counselors, the student council, and a student assembly, explaining the concept and requesting their assistance. A second meeting was held at the Village Hall explaining the Youth Jury and all of its legal implications, clarifying all questions and making decisions on potential problems.

A third meeting was held at the Village Hall acting as a dress rehearsal. Robert Polovin acted as judge and explained in full, the legal and moral problems facing the jurors. On October 27, 1975 the Youth Jury heard the first case.

Work projects have been solicited from the High School, the Park District, the Youth Center worker and the Village Hall. The work tasks are physical in nature and all are designed to benefit the entire community.

DEERFIELD YOUTH JURY
GUIDELINES FOR WORK HOURS

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>HOURS</u>	
	Minimum	Maximum
Curfew	5	15
Hitchhiking	5	15
Drinking	15	30
Disorderly Conduct	15	35
Vandalism	15	50
Theft from Building	20	40
Shoplifting	10	20
Driving without a License	15	35
Malicious Mischief	5	10

Substitution for or in addition to work hours:

- A. Write a paper on the reported offense.
- B. Spend a day in court and write a report on it.

YOUTH JURY'S FUNCTION

The Youth Jury will hear cases concerning minor misdemeanors, including offenses such as minor theft, curfew violations, and minor vandalism.

ROLE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

All youth offenders are under the jurisdiction of the Youth Officer. Once a youth has been charged with committing an offense, it is the Youth Officer who interviews the youth and his parents and decides on the appropriate course of action to be taken.

His decision will be based on the seriousness of the offense, the attitude of the youth, the individual's past record and a recommendation by the arresting officer.

If the case is eligible for the Youth Jury, then the parents and the offender are offered the opportunity to participate in the program. The Youth Jury will deal only with first time offenders unless otherwise decided by the Youth Officer.

HOW THE YOUTH JURY WORKS

The Jury is an educational tool. It is a visible reminder that the offender's actions have been destructive in nature, hurting both the community and himself. This reminder or warning is strengthened by an appearance in the Courtroom before a Judge and a Jury consisting of the offender's peers. This Jury determines the penalty to be imposed on the offender.

Once an offender and his parents have decided that they will participate in the program, a court date will be established.

On that date the Youth Officer will present the facts of the case to the Judge and the Jury. The offender is then given the opportunity to present extenuating or mitigating evidence. The Jury will then retire to the Jury chambers with the offender. In closed session, the Jury questions the offender concerning his reasons for his actions.

After the offender returns to the Courtroom, the Jury makes a decision on a suitable work project. The Jury returns to the Courtroom and makes its recommendation to the Judge. The Judge then makes any necessary recommendations or changes.

After the offender completes his work project, the adult in charge of the offender writes an evaluation of the offender's work and attitude. The offender is called back before the jury, then the evaluation is reviewed. The Judge asks the Jury to give a recommendation concerning the disposition of the case. The Judge makes the final decisions as to release or more work.

SERVING ON THE JURY

Membership in the Deerfield Youth Jury is open to all youth of high school age in the Village of Deerfield. Any individual who is interested in becoming a juror must go through a brief training session involving Court procedure and juvenile law.

Each Jury will consist of at least six to eight jurors and three alternates. The alternates shall replace any of the jurors in case of absence or if the juror wishes to be removed from a specific case for personal reasons.

Note: This Jury system is not a juvenile court; it does not pass judgment on youth offenders. It serves as counsel and merely makes recommendations to the Judge. The Judge may accept, alter or reject the jury's recommendation.

The Jury's purpose is to serve the area by reducing juvenile delinquency; by acquainting youth with law and judicial procedure; and by rehabilitating youth offenders. The Jury under no circumstances is to shame or ridicule an offender or discuss a case after leaving the court room.

Recommendations of punishment are in terms of work hours at one of the following agencies: Police and Fire Departments, Community House, Chamber of Commerce, Village Offices, Park Systems, Schools and other cooperating agencies. Also, monetary restitution and/or a period of probation or dismissal may be recommended.

SUGGESTED COURT PROCEDURE: (Cases for Youth Jury are held in the Village board room. Jury members are to be in the court by 7:00 p.m. for briefing by the Juvenile Officer. Court sessions start at 7:30 p.m. Such cases are never to become part of public record.)

1. Juvenile Officer opens court with following statement:
"Everybody Rise. Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye! This Youth Court is now called into session with the Honorable Judge _____ presiding. Everybody be seated. No smoking or talking, please."
2. Juvenile Officer then calls first case (Name of Defendent or Defendents.)
3. Judge ascertains identity of defendent.
4. Judge asks parents if they understand that the Youth Jury is not a legally constituted court and that this is not a trial to determine guilt but merely to determine punishment. (Guilt has already been established.)
5. Judge asks Juvenile Officer to read out loud the complaint which charges the defendent with the offense.
6. Judge asks defendent if he understands the charge.
7. Judge then reads the penalty for the offense from Statute or ordinance.
8. Judge impresses severity of offense on defendent.
9. Judge asks defendent if there are any mitigating factors.
10. Judge then turns to Jury and says as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury you have heard the offense with which the defendent is charged and the mitigating statements of the defendent (if any). I again read to you what the law has set as the maximum penalty for this offense -- a fine not to exceed _____ and commitment to penal institution other than a penitentiary for a term not to exceed one year.

Keeping these things in mind, I now charge you with the duty of determining what punishment should be assigned to the defendant. Please retire to the jury room with the defendant to make your deliberations and when you have finished your deliberation, notify the Juvenile Officer so that you may return to the Court with your recommendation."

11. After jury questioning, the offender returns to court and is seated with parents while the jury deliberates briefly in private. The recommendation is determined and form recommending specific punishment completed. (No adult, police or court official may be present during questioning or deliberation period.)
12. Jury returns to Jury Box and offender and Juvenile Officer return to the Bench.
13. Judge requests jury's recommendations.
14. Jury Foreman answers and gives Judge completed set of forms.
15. Judge reacts to recommendations; and, if he desires, makes any necessary changes, signs form, gives original to offender and returns other copies to Jury Foreman.
16. Offender and parents are reminded of their responsibility to the court in carrying out work project and return date for court release is established.
17. Offender leaves court.
18. Jury continues process until all cases are disposed of.

COURT PROCEDURE FOR RELEASES:

1. Juvenile Officer presents the offender(s) and parents and reviews the evaluation of offenders work and attitude which was received from community agency.
2. Judge reviews the evaluation and questions offender concerning work project.
3. At Judge's discretion, offender is completely released or reassigned.
4. Offender leaves court.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. _____:

In an effort to curb the rate of vandalism within the Village of Deerfield, the Village of Deerfield has enacted the attached Ordinance (Ordinance No. 0-75-55). This Ordinance subjects parents of children who have either been adjudicated guilty of an act of vandalism, or have incurred non-judicial sanctions resulting from such acts, to prosecution for violation of the Ordinance should that child commit a second act of vandalism within the following year.

On _____, 19____, _____
was charged with violation of Ordinances _____ as a result of
vandalous acts committed at property located at _____

_____. Following said arrest, _____
_____ received _____

as a result of this charge. Pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance No. 0-75- noted above, the Village of Deerfield Police Department is required to notify you of this matter. In the event that _____ is either adjudicated guilty of a future act of vandalism or receives non-judicial sanctions resulting from commission of a further act of vandalism within one year from the date hereof, then a citation will be issued to you for violation of this ordinance.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to make parents aware of the problems that have arisen with respect to the conduct of their children. We trust that you will take measures to avoid any necessity of the Village proceeding under this Ordinance.

Kindly indicate your receipt of this letter and the attached Ordinance No. 0-75-55 by signing the copy hereof.

Very truly yours,

I. Basic Purpose

The Center Worker will function within the Village of Deerfield for the basic purpose of strengthening, extending, and stimulating participation of adolescent youth in wholesome programs and activities according to the individual needs of the youth. The focus of the Center Worker's efforts shall be those youth who are unreceptive to or excluded from established community programs and available agency services. The Center Worker shall combine awareness of youth needs with creativity of approach such that the Worker provides a caliber and type of service related to that of a counselor, advisor, consultant, coach, and friend.

II. Description of Duties

- A. To be available to listen to and communicate with young people, particularly those who cannot or will not go to the available structured programs or agencies, and to guide them toward a better understanding of themselves and their problems.
- B. To initiate and help with special programs or groups which might arise from the needs or desires of these young people, and which would be outside programs presently offered by the park district, or the schools or other agencies. It is understood that some of these special programs or groups might be staffed directly by the Center Worker. For other specific programs, in cooperation with the Village Youth Director, he/she will bring in outside persons or agencies for leadership.
- C. To provide crisis support and referral to young people and to parents who may need it.
- D. To work with existing Deerfield youth serving agencies (police, schools, youth director, churches, etc.) and to act as a referral resource for these other agencies.
- E. To direct youth to existing structured programs that might be appropriate.
- F. Visit and spend time with families of youth in order to learn about family attitudes and concerns.
- G. In the initial phase of the Center Worker's time on the job he/she will become familiar with the resources of the community which provide services relevant to the needs of youth and will establish contact with civil agencies, civic organizations, churches, and related services.
- H. Prepare and maintain records and reports as deemed necessary by the Village Youth Director to assist in the evaluation and interpretation of the program.

- I. Meet regularly with the Village Youth Director and with the Professional Consultant.
- J. Meet regularly with the Advisory Committee and periodically assist in interpreting the program to various community groups.

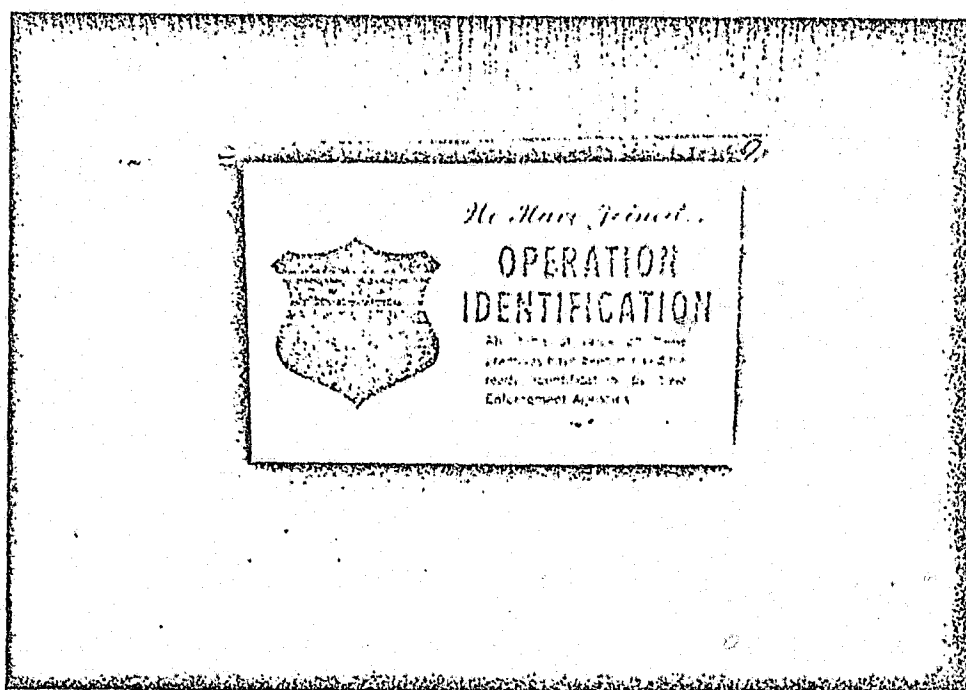
III. Examples of Duties

- A. Counsel youth on a one to one basis.
- B. Contact and work with parents of troubled youth when necessary.
- C. Speak to community and civic organizations about your work as it relates to the youth problems in the area.
- D. Become aware of job opportunities for youth in and around Deerfield so as to provide work for youth who need this type of outlet.
- E. Set up and lead such groups as Transactional Analysis groups if appropriate and timely.
- F. Establish special interest groups (camping, photography, ecology, etc.) using volunteers or low paid college students to advise them. He/she will run some also.
- G. Be available to youth on a drop in basis. Establish your office as a place to come for a friend.
- H. Direct those youth who hang on the fringes into existing programs and activities.
- I. During the summer months, spend much of his time being available during evening hours and on weekends.

Crime Prevention

Operation Identification is an anti-burglary program utilizing the preventive value of making property identifiable through engraved marking and notification stickers. The owners driver's license is used to permit rapid identification of property. The program is widely publicized to make the potential burglar aware of the increased risk of prosecution. This technique is called "target hardening."

Operation Identification was initiated in Deerfield when the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission awarded a grant-in-aid for the purchase of engravers, labels, and other materials needed to operate the program. The materials were delivered in 1972, and the Jaycees and Optimists aided the police department in getting the program underway. Many homeowners have taken advantage of this service and the program has aided in solving several burglaries. Many bike thefts in Deerfield have been cleared through the engraved number and numerous stolen bikes have been recovered through this technique.



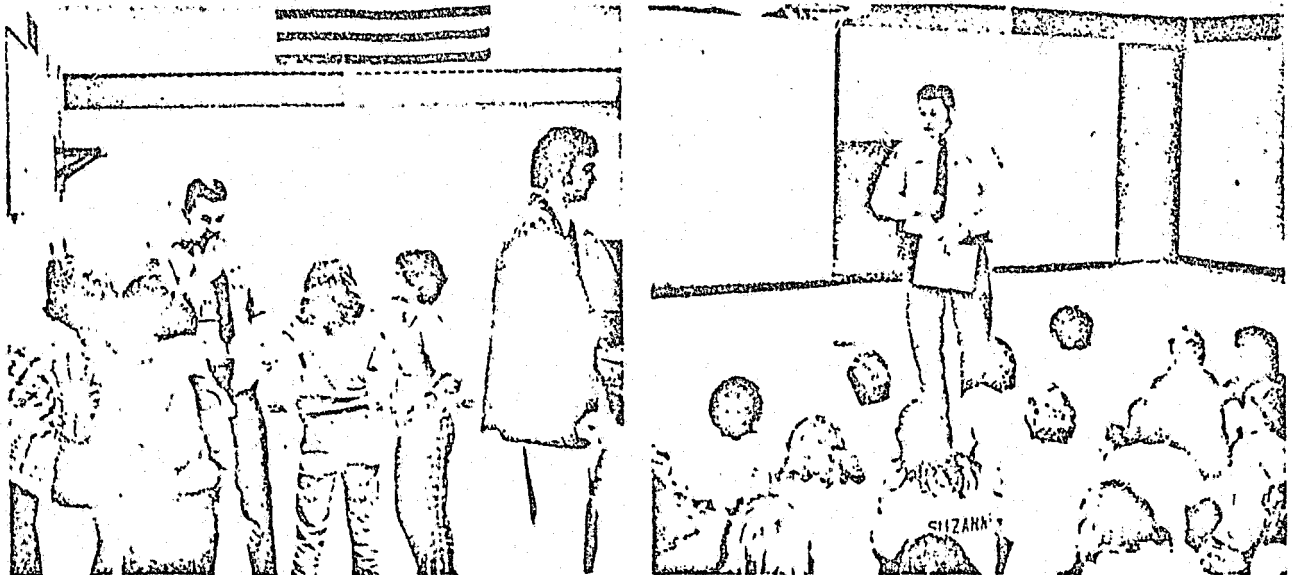
Police-Community Relations

The Police Community Relations program was established by the Department in 1972. The initial broad objective of the program was to generate a positive relationship between the police and the students. While this is still the broad program objective, more specific objectives are teaching grammar school age youths how to protect their property and themselves from the potential dangers they will encounter.

During the school year, Larry Kick, the police community relations officer, contacted the 3,006 grammar school aged children four times in the classroom setting. Classroom instructions deal with a specific topic, each of which is a portion of the overall program. Program topics presented during the year were vandalism, bicycle safety, dealing with strangers, laws and railroad safety.

In the spring and fall, bicycle registration drives are held at each school. Members of the school PTO/PTA's working in conjunction with Officer Kick, inspect all bicycles for proper equipment, register and engrave unlicensed bicycles. In 1975, 906 bicycles were registered at the schools and an additional 1,232 were engraved with registration numbers. The spring bicycle safety and registration drives culminated in a bicycle rodeo on May 17, where approximately 350 youngsters demonstrated their riding skills. Each participant was awarded a certificate of achievement.

In order to maintain program interest and relevancy community businesses sponsor portions of this program. Each spring questionnaires are distributed to the educators in each school asking their evaluation of the program and requesting suggestions for change. Program support has been unanimous.



END