

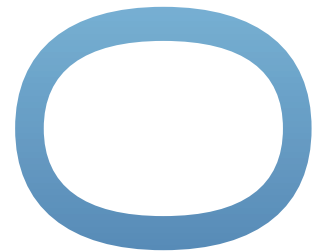
# CHICAGO COMMUNITY BOND FUND



YEAR-END REPORT  
2017

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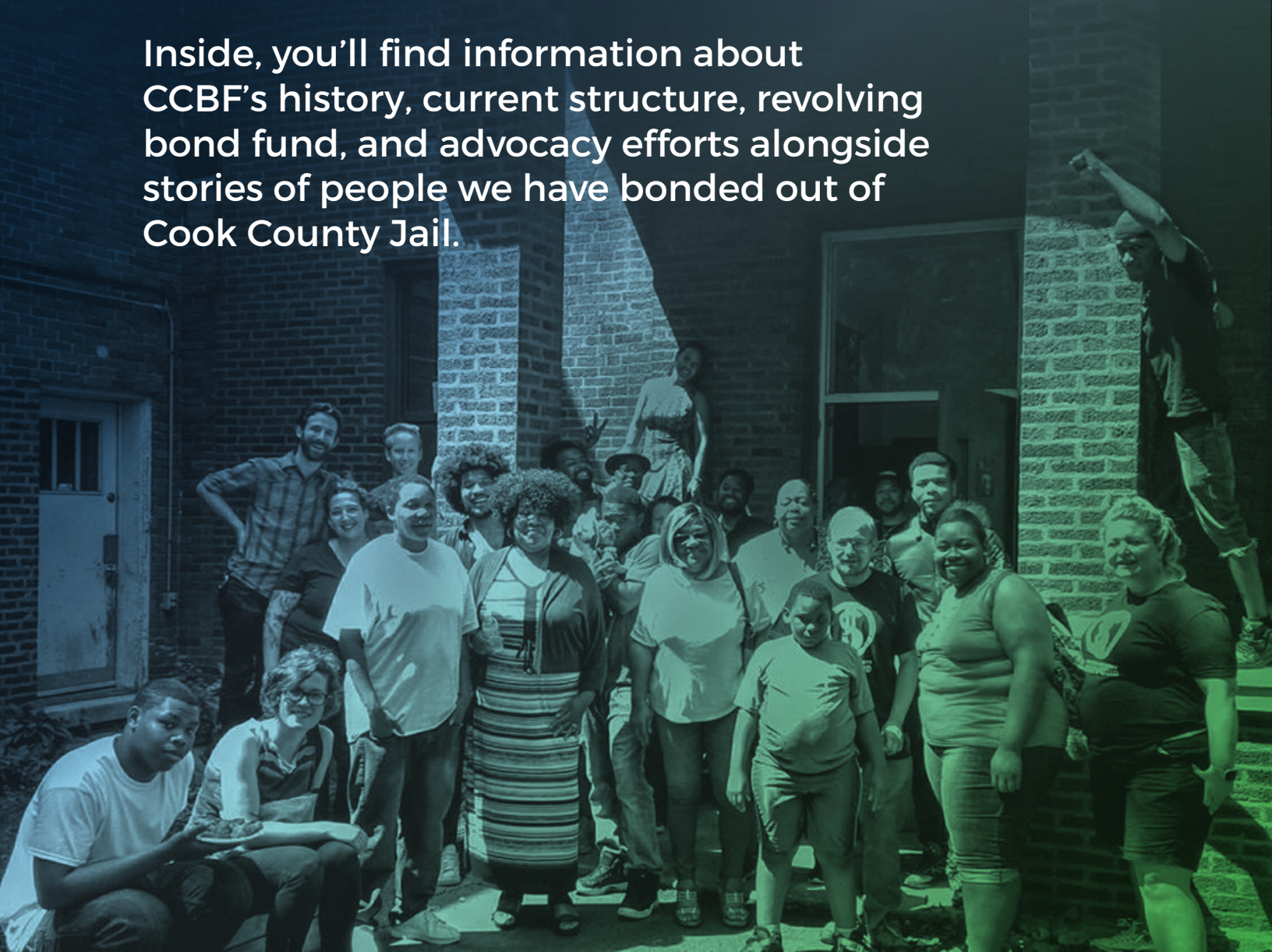
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# INTRODUCTION

In our second year, the Chicago Community Bond Fund (CCBF) **significantly expanded our advocacy work and transformed** as an organization.

Inside, you'll find information about CCBF's history, current structure, revolving bond fund, and advocacy efforts alongside stories of people we have bonded out of Cook County Jail.



# OUR MISSION

**The Chicago Community Bond Fund pays bond for people charged with crimes in Cook County, Illinois.** Through a revolving fund, CCBF supports individuals whose communities cannot afford to pay the bonds themselves and who have been impacted by structural violence.

Inability to pay bond results in higher rates of conviction, longer sentences, loss of housing and jobs, separation of families, and lost custody of children. By paying bond, **CCBF restores the presumption of innocence** before trial and enables recipients to remain free while fighting their cases.

CCBF also engages in public education about the role of bond in the criminal legal system and **advocates for the abolition of money bond.**

**CCBF is committed to long-term relationship building and organizing with people most directly impacted by criminalization and policing.**



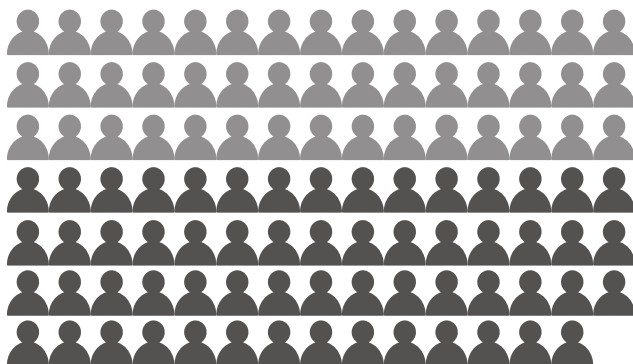
# CCBF'S HISTORY

Two weeks after Michael Brown was killed by police in Ferguson, Missouri, Chicago police shot and killed DeSean Pittman, a Black 17-year-old. A few days after DeSean's death, family and friends gathered for a vigil in his memory. Chicago police officers aggressively disrupted the vigil by shouting racial slurs, threatening attendees, and knocking over candles that had been lit for DeSean. The vigil ended with the arrest of eight of DeSean's friends and family members, including his mother. Five people were sent to bond court and subsequently incarcerated in Cook County Jail because they could not afford to pay their bonds.



Future CCBF co-founders worked with DeSean's family to raise nearly \$30,000 to free everyone arrested at the vigil—but it took four months to get the last person out. After everyone had been released, DeSean's family was adamant that no one should have to experience what they went through: months of incarceration solely because they lacked the money to secure their freedom.

DeSean's family worked with activists from across the city to start the Chicago Community Bond Fund in December 2014, and we were officially incorporated in the fall of 2015. CCBF posted bond for our first person on December 3, 2015.



In our first year of operation, Chicago Community Bond Fund posted **more than \$300,000** to **free 45 people** from Cook County Jail and house arrest.

In our second year, CCBF posted **\$257,650** to free **59 people**.

# HOW CCBF WORKS



Police make an arrest. Some people charged with misdemeanors and all people charged with felonies go to bond court.



Bail decisions are made in mere minutes. This determines whether someone is released or detained while their case is pending.



People who can pay bond are released. People who cannot pay bond are incarcerated at Cook County Jail or in their homes—often for months or even years.



Chicago Community Bond Fund helps family members and friends pay bond when they can't afford it themselves.



After their bond is paid, the person is released from jail. People free on bond have better case outcomes than people who are locked up.



At the conclusion of the case, the bond money is returned to CCBF's revolving fund and can be used to free more people from Cook County Jail or house arrest.

# CRITERIA FOR POSTING BOND

**CCBF strives to eliminate the use of monetary bond in Cook County entirely, but we are currently unable to assist everyone who needs help paying bond. CCBF uses a variety of factors to determine whether to pay bond for someone who asks for our assistance.**

The following interactive factors guide CCBF's evaluations of requests for assistance paying bond:

- Inability to pay bond required, including lack of access to family or community resources;
- Amount of bond to be paid;
- Existing support system, such as a family member or case manager who has committed to providing assistance making court dates and/or other forms of support;
- Risk of victimization in the jail, including but not limited to: gender identity and expression (namely transgender, gender non-binary, gender-fluid or LGBTQI people), people with disabilities, and youth or elder status;
- Special health needs such as pregnancy, chronic medical conditions, or ongoing mental health treatment;
- Dependents or other family members who may be harmed by applicant's detention, including risk of custody loss or Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) involvement;
- Immigration status and potential immigration consequences of a criminal conviction;
- Referral through or connection to established partner organization;
- Anticipated impact of detention on applicant's employment, housing, educational attainment, and/or custodial rights;
- Position in relation to structural violence, community disinvestment, systemic racism, survival, and resistance; and
- Willingness to assist with raising money to cover any anticipated court costs, fines, or fees that will not be refunded to CCBF.

# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Chicago Community Bond Fund operates as a consensus-based collective with four committees: the bond squad, which follows through with intakes and posts bond; post-bond support, which provides individualized support for people when they get out; fund-raising; and education and advocacy. Each committee meets monthly and has at least one CCBF collective member coordinating the committee's activities. CCBF also has an operations and infrastructure working group, and at least one representative from each committee participates in this working group to ensure information sharing and collaboration across committees. CCBF holds a general organizational meeting open to all volunteers on the second Sunday of every month. CCBF's seven collective members support a wider network of more than 70 active volunteers.

As the impact of each committee's work grew in 2016, it became clear that staff were needed to manage the growing responsibilities associated with seeking an end to monetary bond in Cook County. As a result, CCBF created two paid staff positions in 2017. Max Suchan, co-founder and Director of Operations, oversees CCBF's administrative and financial activities. As CCBF's revolving fund has grown, so has the sophistication of the organization's financial management, record-keeping, and reporting. Max also works on the bond squad committee, helping to manage the intake process and the volunteers who go to Cook County Jail and post each person's bond. Max also ensures that each bond posted is successfully returned to the revolving fund. Matt McLoughlin, co-founder and Director of Programs, oversees the bond squad and post-bond support committees, and also creates materials for our Education and Advocacy efforts. Matt ensures that the intake process runs smoothly and coordinates both internal organizational planning and volunteer training. Both Max and Matt also troubleshoot general issues that arise on a day-to-day basis.







## **POSTING BOND IN OUR SECOND YEAR**

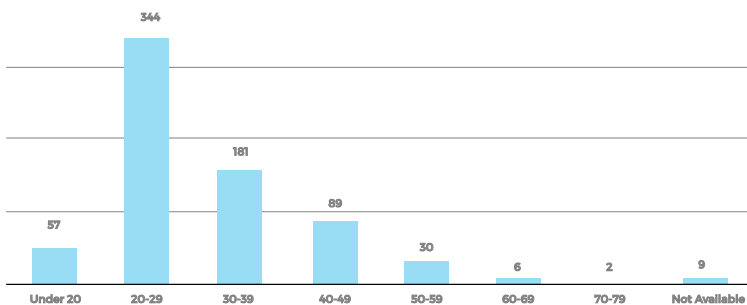
# REQUESTS FOR BOND ASSISTANCE



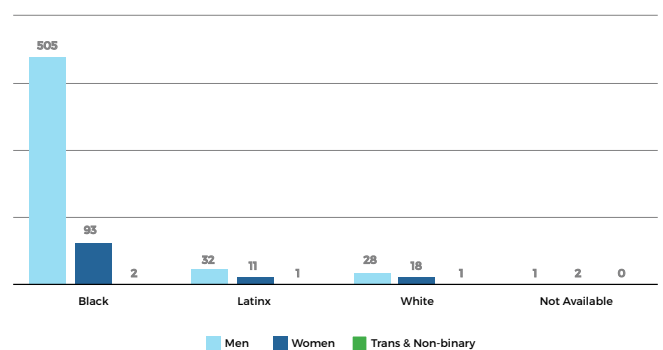
Over the past year, approximately 700 people contacted CCBF asking for our assistance paying their bonds. Using the criteria described on page 6, CCBF was able to post bonds for 59 of those people. The race/ethnicity and gender demographics of people we posted bond for roughly approximate the demographics of people who contacted us and people incarcerated in Cook County Jail. Women and gender non-conforming/gender fluid people are overrepresented in the people we posted bond for, which reflects our prioritization of individuals with an increased risk of experiencing violence in the jail and people who are primary caregivers to children.

On average, people who contacted us had already spent 88 days in jail or on electronic monitoring, although the majority (59%) had been incarcerated for 30 days or less. The amounts of the bonds people asked for help paying ranged from \$200 to \$500,000. More than half (56%) of the requests we received were for help paying bonds of \$5,000 or less.

**Age of People who Requested Assistance with Bond**



**Race/Ethnicity of People who Requested Assistance with Bond**



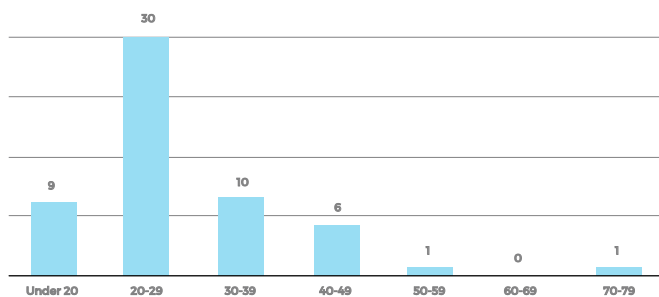
# PEOPLE FREED (BONDS POSTED)



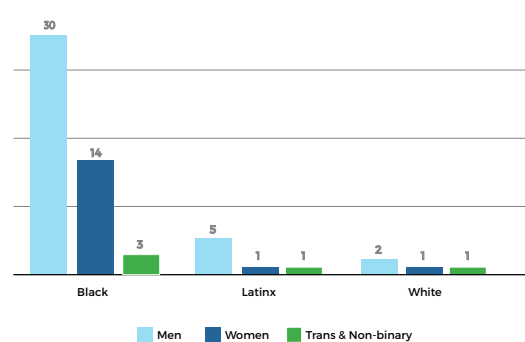
Of the 59 people for whom we posted bond, five were arrested during protests or while engaged in other political action. CCBF posts bond for people engaged in direct action as part of our commitment to supporting movements for systemic change in Chicago. The other 54 people for whom we posted bond each met several of the criteria listed above, including facing severe risks to their health, or risk of losing jobs, housing, benefits, or custody of their children.

CCBF works hard to respond to requests for assistance quickly. In most cases (81%), we were able to post people’s bonds within 30 days of when they contacted us, and in several cases (19%) we were able to post bonds in 3 days or less. To free these 59 people, CCBF posted over \$250,000 in bonds. 71% of those people had bonds of \$5,000 or less. The average amount of bond we posted was \$3,792.

**Age of People Freed (Bonds Posted)**



**Race/Ethnicity of People Freed (Bonds Posted)**



## CASE OUTCOMES

Once people are bonded out, CCBF continues to support them until their cases are resolved. Volunteers check in with each person, remind people of upcoming court dates, provide requested support such as rides to court, and accompany people to their court dates. **With this support, ninety-six percent of people we bonded out this year have appeared at their court dates.**

**Since posting our first bond in 2015, bonds have been returned in every case that has fully resolved.** Fifty-eight cases have resolved since CCBF started posting bond, returning \$176,683 to the revolving fund. A total of \$9,582 (5% of the total money posted) was not returned because it was deducted by the Clerk's Office for the Clerk's own processing fee (capped at \$100 per bond) or to pay fines, fees, and costs assessed against the person by the court. CCBF is expecting to see an additional \$61,000 return to our revolving fund in the next several months as the county continues to pay back outstanding bonds.

# SUPPORT FOR PROTESTS



This year, CCBF provided support for four protests that took place throughout Chicago. These actions included protests on the night of Trump's inauguration, community organizers with New Era Detroit and New Era Chicago who were attacked by Chicago police during a neighborhood clean-up initiative on the South Side, Slutwalk Chicago's annual march against rape culture, and an anti-fascist activist arrested while protesting a Nazi on Chicago's Northwest Side.

**Chicago Community Bond Fund remains committed to supporting grassroots liberation movements.**

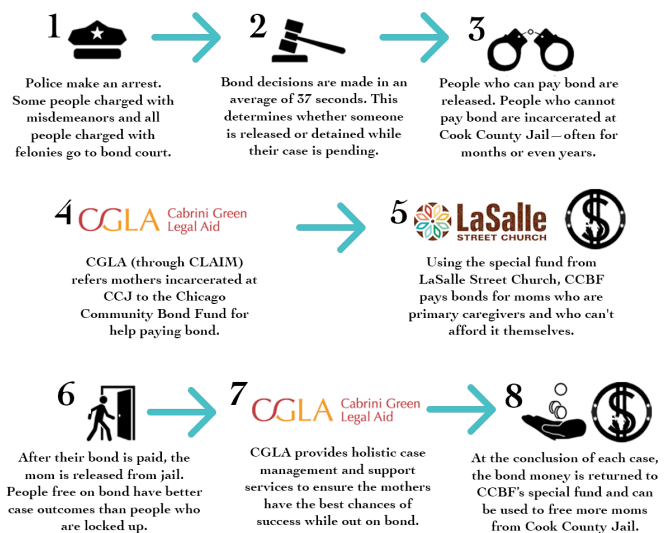
# PARTNERSHIPS

In addition to taking requests over our hotline and website, CCBF takes referrals from partner organizations in the legal aid and social service sectors. CCBF has supported clients of Lawndale Christian Legal Center, Cabrini Green Legal Aid, Westside Justice Center, Growing Home (an urban farm and job training program), and assistant public defenders. By working with partner organizations, CCBF is able help ensure people remain connected to their communities and vital social services.

We also work with other community-based organizations by taking referrals for young people who are involved in their programming and/or leadership. We are proud to have worked with Youth Empowerment Performance Project (YEPP), Young Chicago Authors, Circles & Ciphers, and Workers Center for Racial Justice to help free young people working with them from Cook County Jail. In addition, we continue to partner with Black Lives Matter Chicago's Justice for Families program to support families impacted by police violence.

This year, Chicago Community Bond Fund partnered with Cabrini Green Legal Aid, Chicago Legal Advocacy for Incarcerated Mothers, and LaSalle Street Church to start the Mother's Justice Fund. The fund was established to pay bond and provide support for women (cis & trans) who are primary caregivers. The graphic at right shows hows the Mother's Justice Fund operates.

## How LaSalle Street Church, CGLA, & CCBF Are Working To Free Moms From CCJ



# ADVOCACY EFFORTS



While continuing to post bond to free people from Cook County Jail and house arrest, CCBF has dramatically increased our advocacy work to end money bond in Cook County over the past year. In 2017, we participated in 25 educational events, speaking with more than 1,000 organizers, advocates, service providers, students, and members of faith communities about the harms of pretrial incarceration and how we can organize together to end it. We were featured in 35 local and national media reports, discussing our organization and the movement to abolish money bond. These media reports featured CCBF co-founders and people we posted bond for sharing their stories about their experiences in Cook County Jail or on electronic monitoring.

We also partnered with local policy and community-based organizations in the Coalition to End Money Bond, where we advocated for policy changes and supported efforts to reform the bail system in Cook County and across Illinois. From August to October 2017, we participated in the Coalition's Community Courtwatching Initiative and sent volunteers to observe and document bail hearings in Cook County's Central Bond Court.

We continued to support the groundbreaking lawsuit challenging money bond in Cook County filed in October 2016. The lawsuit, filed by Civil Rights Corps, MacArthur Justice Center, and Hughes Socol Piers Resnick & Dym, seeks a declaration from the court that it is unconstitutional to incarcerate legally innocent people only because they cannot come up with money for bond. In addition to identifying and referring both named plaintiffs to the litigation team, we helped pack the courtroom for the lawsuit's first major hearing in September 2017.

As a result of that lawsuit and community pressure, the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County issued General Order 18.8A in July 2017. The order requires that judges no longer set bonds in amounts higher than people can afford and provides for automatic review hearings for anyone incarcerated more than seven days solely due to an unpaid bond. When the order went into effect on September 18, 2017, CCBF volunteers were at

# ADVOCACY EFFORTS

Central Bond Court with our partners in the Coalition to End Money Bond to monitor implementation of the order. We collected data every day throughout the first month under the new order and provided weekly updates as part of our effort to hold judges accountable to the order's stated goal that no one be incarcerated solely for inability to pay bond. We continue to monitor whether judges in Central Bond Court are setting unpayable money bonds and whether judges in other courtrooms are conducting the required reviews for people who were not able to post bond within seven days.

As of November 20, 2017, there were 6,413 people in Cook County Jail and 2,169 people on house arrest through the Sheriff's electronic monitoring program. That is 1,000 fewer people jailed in Cook County since the order went into effect on September 18, 2017. While there is a long way to go and more than 3,000 people are still incarcerated in Cook County Jail only because they cannot pay bond, we are encouraged by the success of the rule so far. CCBF and our partners are currently calling for adoption of an Illinois Supreme Court rule that would expand the mandate for affordable money bonds to include the entire state and make Cook County's reforms more permanent.



In September, we joined more than forty other community groups to launch the No Cop Academy campaign. Together, we

have organized to oppose Rahm Emanuel's plan to spend \$95 million to build a new police training complex in West Garfield Park. The coalition wants the \$95 million redirected to benefit Chicago's most marginalized communities instead of further investing in the police. We believe real community safety comes from fully-funded schools and mental health centers, robust after-school and job-training programs, and social and economic justice.

Finally, we have challenged the punitive pretrial conditions that are frequently set when people are released from Cook County Jail. Our report, Punishment is not a "Service": The Injustice of Pretrial Conditions in Cook County, was released in October 2017. It details how punitive pretrial conditions such as house arrest through electronic monitoring, overnight or 24-hour curfews, and other restrictions on legally innocent people's liberty operate in Cook County. The report and an accompanying video feature testimony from individuals who experienced these conditions about the severe and unnecessary hardship they endured. We published the report on our website at [chicagobond.org/pretrial](http://chicagobond.org/pretrial), provided it to Cook County Commissioners, and testified before the Cook County Board and the Justice Advisory Council on the impacts of punitive pretrial conditions.



# STORIES OF PEOPLE FREED



# GEORGE

“Worn down by the criminal legal system, George almost took a plea deal. Instead, he was found not guilty at trial.”

On July 26, 2017, after four months of incarceration and another four months on house arrest, a jury found George “not guilty” in a gun possession case. CCBF is thrilled that George, a 19-year-old father, was able to return to his family and life. We are outraged, however, that he had to endure eight months of devastating pretrial punishment for charges that he was ultimately exonerated of.

Before he was arrested in November 2016, George was a senior in high school, working a regular job, and had just found out that he was going to be a father. Police accused him of possessing a gun and, even with no prior criminal background, George was locked up in Cook County Jail with a \$50,000 bond. Unable to afford the \$5,000 required for his release, George was incarcerated for four months under terrible conditions. During his pretrial incarceration, he considered taking a plea deal just to escape the situation. George says he wants everyone to know that jail is hell.



George and one of his lawyers from the Cook County Public Defender's Office, who won the jury trial.

On March 28, 2017, CCBF posted bond to secure George's freedom. A pretrial services officer told his judge that George hadn't contacted the office quickly enough after his release, so George was put on electronic monitoring. A form of house arrest, electronic monitoring made it impossible for George to go to school, work, or financially support his daughter and girlfriend. Frustrated by restrictions on his movement and worn down by the criminal legal system, George—again—almost took a plea deal. Nevertheless, when he finally went to trial, George prevailed!

With his case over, George is now spending time with his daughter and family, but he lost eight months of his life to pretrial incarceration and house arrest—time that he can never get back. These conditions amounted to punishment meted out before trial and highlight the problems of pretrial “services,” or incarceration based on allegations such as gun possession. George's case exposes the brutality of a system that punishes people before they have faced trial and reminds us that when the system doesn't succeed in forcing a plea, more people are likely to be found to be innocent of the charges against them. It further highlights how the criminalization of guns is not a real solution to social harms; Instead only gives prosecutors and police more ammunition for imposing punishment—even before individuals have been convicted.

George wants people reading his story to understand that this could happen to anyone in the wrong place at the wrong time.

# SHERRIF

“Since his release, Sherrif has been able to continue to be involved in his community as a youth leader.”

On April 12, 2017, CCBF posted \$3,000 to free Sherrif from Cook County Jail. Sherrif is a 22-year-old community leader and father of two. He was arrested on April 7, 2017, and a judge set his bond at \$30,000 (meaning he would have to pay \$3,000 to leave jail). Sherrif and his family could not afford the \$3,000 required to free him, but contributed \$100 to the bond CCBF ultimately posted. On May 23, Sherrif’s case resolved. He received 18 months conditional discharge for a misdemeanor and avoided a felony conviction. For \$3,000, Sherrif was spared 42 days in jail.



With assistance from CCBF, Sherrif was able to return home to his family and his fiancée, Jackie, who was eight months pregnant. Since Sherrif has been released, he was able to accompany Jackie to all her prenatal doctor visits and support her during her pregnancy. When Jackie gave birth to a beautiful and healthy daughter, Sherrif was able to be present at the hospital for the birth. In addition, because Sherrif was bonded out quickly, he was able return to his job as a dishwasher at a local restaurant.

After he was released, Sherrif has been able to continue to be involved in his community as a youth leader. Sherrif graduated from Sullivan High School in 2013 and has worked with Circles and Ciphers (a restorative justice leadership development program in Rogers Park) doing violence prevention work with young people since 2010. As part of his work with Circles and Ciphers, Sherrif gives presentations around the country and works directly with youth from his neighborhood to promote healthy conflict resolution.

When Sherrif is not working or volunteering, he provides childcare for his nieces and stepson. Sherrif is now busy being an active father for his daughter and continuing his work with Circles and Ciphers.

# GIGI

“Punitive pretrial conditions severely impede people’s ability to support themselves and their loved ones while their case is pending.”

In August 2017, CCBF posted \$6,000 to free Gigi, a 26-year-old Chicagoan who had spent a month and a half in Cook County Jail because she could not afford bond. Posting bond for Gigi allowed her to keep her full-time job.

Unfortunately, even after her substantial bond was posted, Gigi was required to report to Pretrial Services and submit to a 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. curfew. Gigi was assigned pretrial conditions even though she had never been arrested prior to her current case. Pretrial Services put a GPS band on Gigi’s leg to monitor whether she was complying with the curfew. Being on a curfew negatively impacts Gigi’s life; She cannot work all of the hours of her work schedule, which has decreased her income, and is unable to spend evenings with friends, family, or her partner, all of whom live on the other side of Cook County.

When her sister got married a few days after Gigi was released from jail, despite the fact that she was in the bridal party, Gigi’s curfew meant that she had to return home before dinner. Although she asked for permission to extend her curfew that night, pretrial services never picked up the phone when she called. In fact, they have never picked up the phone on the dozens of other occasions that Gigi has tried to get in touch with them.

As the use of monetary bonds decreases in Cook County, CCBF is committed to challenging additional punitive pretrial conditions that severely impede people’s ability to support themselves and their loved ones while their case is pending. **In October 2017, CCBF released a report and video entitled Punishment is Not A “Service”: The Injustice of Pretrial Conditions in Cook County, featuring Gigi’s story and others. Instead of subjecting people who have previously missed court or are repeatedly targeted for arrest to myriad pretrial conditions, our court system should provide supports and services that help individuals succeed.** By punishing people instead of working to meet the underlying causes of their supposed “risk factors,” Cook County is contributing to the criminalization of vulnerable communities and further compounding racial inequity in the criminal legal system. It is our hope that this report will improve public understanding of pretrial conditions and help move us away from



# ANDREA

“Andrea was separated from her 5, 11, and 14-year-old children because she couldn’t pay \$10,000 to get out of jail.”

Wednesday night before Thanksgiving, CCBF posted bond for Andrea so that she could celebrate at home with her family. Andrea is a 33 year old mother of three who was incarcerated in Cook County Jail for 36 days because she could not pay a \$10,000 bond.

Andrea had only one previous dismissed case and no prior convictions. She is the primary caretaker for her 5, 11, and 14-year-old children, and was working as a home healthcare provider at the time of her arrest. Despite all these factors in her favor, a judge ordered her held in jail unless she could post 10% of her \$100,000 bond. Andrea’s mother Gloria was arrested at the same time and also held on a \$100,000 bond. Their family had already maxed out their resources and even borrowed money



to get Gloria out first because of her health needs, so Andrea was not sure how she would get out other than by pleading guilty.

Unfortunately, being incarcerated for over a month caused Andrea to lose her job. Because she works in health care, it is extra important to Andrea’s future that she is now free and able to fight her case. **Though Andrea was feeling a lot of pressure to plead guilty in order to get out of jail, having a conviction on her record would have made it much harder for her to work in the future. Once Andrea was freed, she and her mother were able to strategize together and participate in their own defense.** Andrea has been reunited with her kids and has found a new job at a hotel so that she can continue supporting herself and her family while her case proceeds.

# CODY & RON

“As the clean-up program was drawing to a close, Chicago police physically attacked the organizers.”

On April 4, 2017, CCBF posted bond to free Cody and Ron from Cook County Jail. They were both arrested on Saturday, April 1 at a Hood2Hood community engagement program and neighborhood cleanup in Englewood organized by New Era Detroit (NED) and New Era Chicago (NEC). Both New Era chapters organize for Black unity and empowerment. During the event, organizers knocked on neighborhood doors to inform Englewood residents of local resources in their community and picked up trash to help clean up the neighborhood.



As the program was drawing to a close, Chicago police physically attacked the organizers and arrested nine people, including two minors. Four people, including Cody and Ron, were charged with felony aggravated battery to police officers and misdemeanor resisting arrest. All four were given significant bonds at bond court on Monday, April 3. The New Era Detroit and Chicago chapters were able to post \$6,000 in bond for two of their members charged with felonies, but Ron’s bond was set at \$50,000 and Cody’s was set at \$30,000. On Tuesday, CCBF posted the 10% of their bonds required to free both from Cook County Jail.

CCBF proudly stands in support of liberation movements facing police repression for organizing against community disinvestment and white supremacy.

# MIGUEL

“More than 3,000 people in Cook County Jail are similarly locked up because they have unpaid bonds.”

On September 21, 2017, CCBF posted \$5,000 to free Miguel from Cook County Jail. Miguel was arrested in early August and charged with robbery and aggravated battery. After General Order 18.8A went into effect on September 18 for felony cases, **Miguel was entitled to have his bond reviewed within seven days and reduced to an amount he could afford to pay. Despite the new order, Miguel never received a bond review. He continued to sit in jail simply because he did not have the money to post his bond.**



Currently, more than 3,000 people in Cook County Jail are similarly locked up only because they have unpaid bonds that have not been reviewed since the order took effect. CCBF is pushing judges, public defenders, and private attorneys to follow General Order 18.8A and provide every person who wants one with a bond review hearing, following the new framework that unpayable money bond cannot be used to incarcerate our friends and neighbors. Since the order went into effect on September 18, there has been no systematic review of everyone held in jail on unpaid money bonds, and there is no plan to conduct such a review.

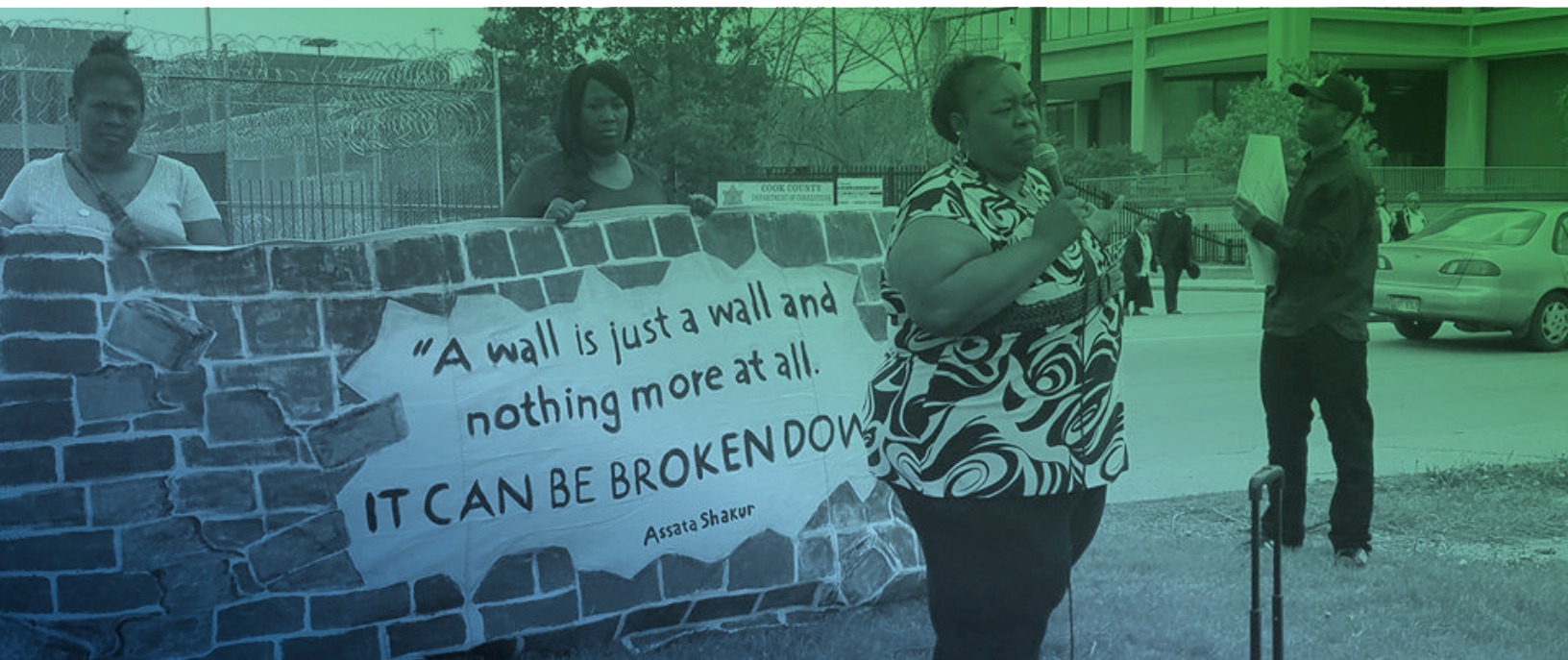
Over the month and a half that he was incarcerated, Miguel was separated from his 3-year-old daughter, to whom he is devoted. Miguel’s family also lost their apartment because they could not make rent without his income. As a result, they were forced to move in with relatives. During the first three weeks he was locked inside Cook County Jail, Miguel was not given the medication he has taken all his life for a disease he was born with. Not having his medication caused Miguel to go into shock, and he had to be hospitalized for multiple days. After CCBF posted his bond, Miguel was able to restart his full-time job, prevent his family’s car from being repossessed, and save money to rent an apartment and get back on his feet. Of course, Miguel and his family wouldn’t be in this situation at all if Cook County judges were following General Order 18.8A and no longer caging people simply because they are too poor to afford bond.

# CONCLUSION

**In just two short years, CCBF has helped to dramatically shift the conversation around money bond and pretrial incarceration in Cook County.**

General Order 18.8A was issued in direct response to community organizing efforts and the historic lawsuit filed with our assistance. Within two months of the order going into effect, Cook County Jail's population dropped by more than a thousand people.

We are dedicated to continuing to organize within a solidarity framework, including paying bond for and advocating alongside people who were incarcerated in Cook County Jail and their loved ones. Working in tandem with the broader movement against criminalization and mass incarceration, we believe we can meet our goal of ending money bond in Cook County and dramatically reducing the number of people incarcerated in Cook County Jail.





# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**Chicago Community Bond Fund would like to thank the following:**

**Our Advisory Board members:** Alan Mills, Mony Ruiz-Velasco, Rosi Carrasco, Eliza Solowiej, Mariame Kaba, Jennifer Vollen-Katz, Beth Johnson, José López, and Sarah Staudt.

**The Coalition to End Money Bond:** A Just Harvest; Hughes Socol Piers Resnick & Dym, Ltd.; Chicago Appleseed Fund for Justice; Illinois Justice Project; Justice and Witness Ministry of the Chicago Metropolitan Association, Illinois Conference, United Church of Christ; Nehemiah Trinity Rising; The Next Movement; The Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law; Southsiders Organized for Unity and Liberation; and The People's Lobby.

**Our fellow travelers and partner organizations that inspire us:** AirGo, Assata's Daughters, Black & Pink Chicago, Black Lives Matter Chicago, Brooklyn Community Bail Fund, BYP 100, Cabrini Green Legal Aid, Challenging E-Carceration Project & James Kilgore, Chicago Freedom School, Circles & Ciphers, Civil Rights Corps, Color of Change, Cook County Public Defender's Office, Critical Resistance, Free Write Arts & Literacy, Growing Home, Just Practice Collaborative, LaSalle Street Church, Lawndale Christian Legal Center, The Let Us Breathe Collective, Love & Protect, Moms United Against Violence and Incarceration, National Bail Fund Network, National Lawyers Guild of Chicago & the NLG National Office, Northside Transformative Law Center, Organized Communities Against Deportations, People's Law Office, People's Response Team, Project NIA, Roderick & Solange MacArthur Justice Center, Showing Up For Racial Justice Chicago, Southside Together Organizing for Power, Uptown People's Law Center, Transformative Justice Law Project, Trinity United Church of Christ, Westside Justice Center, Youth Empowerment Performance Project.

**Our funders:** Chicago Foundation for Women, Crossroads Fund, the Robert R. McCormick Foundation, Polk Bros. Foundation, Woods Fund Chicago, and the thousands of individuals who have donated, organized parties, shared our work online or in-person, and otherwise supported CCBF.

**And all of the more than 100 volunteers who make CCBF's work possible.**



**CHICAGO COMMUNITY BOND FUND**

601 South California Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60612

[www.chicagobond.org](http://www.chicagobond.org)  
[info@chicagobond.org](mailto:info@chicagobond.org)

1-844-END-BOND