DEKALB COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

SHERIFF
ROGER SCOTT

To Serve & Protect

CHIEF DEPUTY
ANDREW SULLIVAN

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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DeKalb County Sheriff's Office

ADMINISTRATION OFFICE • 815-895-7260
CIVIL PROCESS • 815-895-7259
COMMUNICATION CENTER • 815-895-2155
CORRECTIONS/JAIL • 815-895-4177
FAX • 815-895-7235 - SHERIFF
FAX • 815-895-7275 - COMMUNICATIONS
FAX • 815-899-0777 - CORRECTIONS

"TO SERVE AND PROTECT"

ROGER A. SCOTT, SHERIFF
ANDREW SULLIVAN, CHIEF DEPUTY

May 29, 2017

Honorable Dianne Leifheit
Chairperson Law and Justice

Sycamore, Illinois 60178

Dear Chairperson Leifheit and Committee Members:

The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Annual Report is intended to inform the Law and Justice Committee and citizens of DeKalb County of the activity of the Sheriff's Office. The report seeks to provide facts that are of interest and importance. We would like to thank all of those who were instrumental in the development of this report.

Respectfully,

Roger Scott
Sheriff Roger Scott

Chief Deputy Andrew Sullivan

MISSION

Sheriff's Office Seal

– In 1982 the Sheriff's office seal was designed by Sheriff Wilbur B. Scott. The Sheriff's Office seal was designed to represent the people of DeKalb County to whom the Sheriff's Office is ultimately responsible.

The upper left quadrant represents agriculture, and our farmers and ranchers contribution to our nation and county. The stalk of corn represents DeKalb County's leading crop.

The upper right quadrant represents DeKalb County's industries, communities, transportation, and religious values.

The lower left represents DeKalb County's educational tradition.

The lower right represents the numerous recreational facilities in DeKalb County.

At the bottom of the seal is a banner displaying the year 1837, which represents the year DeKalb County was founded.

In the narrow circle surrounding the four quadrants can be found the words, Service, Pride, Integrity and Courage, which are the rules and guide for members of the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office.

Sheriff's Office Primary Objective

– A Community free from crime and disorder remains an unachieved ideal; nevertheless consistent with the values of a free society, it is the primary objective of the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office to as closely as possible approach that ideal. In so doing, the Sheriff's Office recognizes both the statutory and judicial limitations of police authority and the constitutional rights of all persons. It is not the role of the Sheriff's Office to legislate, to render legal judgments, or to punish.

MANDATES

The Sheriff and his Deputies work together to fulfill the statutory and ethical obligation of the Office of Sheriff.

ILLINOIS COMPILED STATUTES

55 ILCS 5/3-6019 "Duties of the Sheriff: Sheriffs shall serve and execute, within their respective counties, and return all warrants, process, orders and judgments of every description that may be legally directed or delivered to them....."

55 ILCS 5/3-6021 Conservator of the peace; each sheriff shall be conservator of the peace of his or her county, and shall prevent crime and maintain order of the citizens of that county and may arrest offenders on view.

55 ILCS 5/3-6035 "Supervisor of Safety; the office of Supervisor of Safety is hereby created for each county to be held by the Sheriff of the County....."

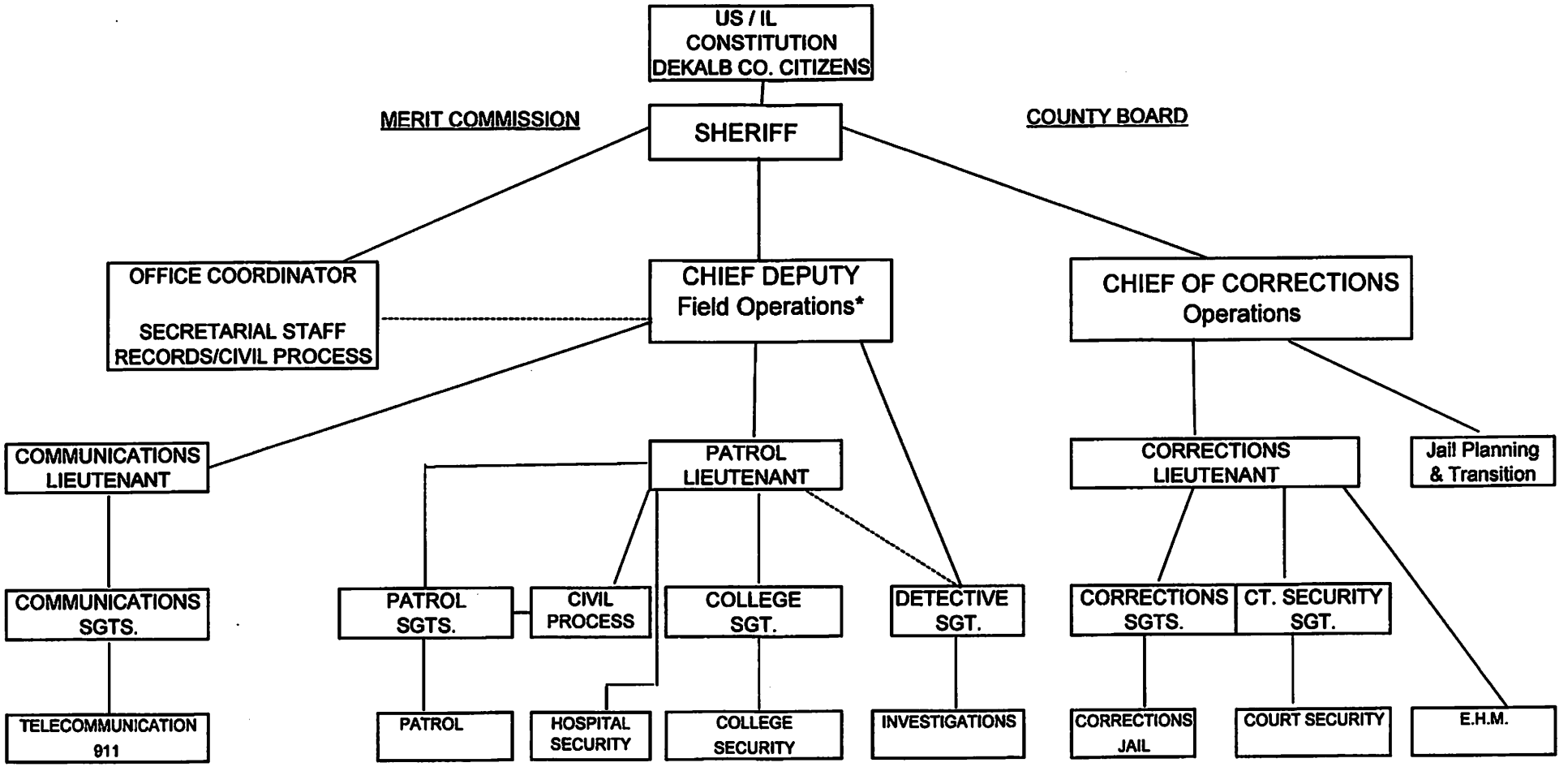
730 ILCS 125/1 Jail Facilities
"There shall be kept and maintained in good in good and sufficient condition and repair, one or more jail facilities for use of each county within this state....."

730 ILCS 125/2 Sheriff as Warden-Custody of Prisoners
"The Sheriff of each county in this State shall be the warden of the jail of the county, and have the custody of all prisoners in the jail."

55 ILCS 5/3-6017 Sheriff shall have "custody and care of the Courthouse and jail ..."

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

DEKALB COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE



ALL PERSONNEL ARE SUBJECT TO LAWFUL ORDERS OF ANY RANKING OFFICER ; OFFICE POLICY 100.609 GENERAL ORDER 10-60 SECTION III; MERIT RULES ARTICLE VI#4

*second in command of Sheriff's Office

LEGEND

——— DIRECT

- - - INDIRECT

Effective January 2016

REVENUE/REIMBURSMENT
EARNED BY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
2017

OFFICE FEES.....	$ 175,000
CONTRACT POLICING/PARTNERSHIP ..	$ 486,500
TOWER RENTAL	$ 74,600
COMMUNICATION CONTRACTS	$1,243,000

BOOKING FEES.....	$ 11,820
ELECTRONIC HOME MONITORING FEES	$ 88,000
WORK RELEASE	$ 10,000
MEDICAL COST FEES.....	$ 23,600

Office Fees – Civil Process fees, Sheriff Sales & variety of other fees

Contract Policing Partnership –
Reimbursement for costs related to Sheriff's designated patrol/assignment for specific events or contracts

Tower Rental – limited rental spaces for cell phone companies on Sheriff's Communication Tower

Police Communication contract –
Cost sharing fees for police agencies in our Communication Center

Booking fees - $30 fee for being processed through jail per inmate

Electronic Home Monitoring reimbursement –
For equipment paid by those who are assigned to Electronic Monitoring

Work Release -
Inmate pays housing expense for being in jail, while being released to earn money at job

Medical Cost fees –
Reimbursement for medical costs where available from insurance/inmates

MERIT COMMISSION

Established 1970

Chairman Gene Lane – Kirkland

Anita Turner - Sycamore Secretary Todd Walker – Genoa

The Sheriff's Office Merit Commission is made up of three citizens, who serve six year staggered terms on the Commission. They are appointed by the Sheriff but must be approved by a majority of the County Board. The Commission is responsible for overseeing the testing and certification of all positions within the Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff may not hire full time Deputy Sheriff's or promote appropriate individuals unless they are certified as eligible by the Merit Commission. The Merit Commission is one of the options regarding disciplinary appeals within the Sheriff's Office.

The Merit Commission is vital in maintaining the integrity and professionalism of the Sheriff's Office. We sincerely appreciate the service of the Merit Commissioners.

SECRETARIAL STAFF

2017

Ashley Carlson

Alice Pahnke Pam Prebil

Karin Strausberger Whitney Marsh

Jen Schneck

The secretarial staff is responsible for a wide variety of vital functions. They are responsible for 99% of all typed police reports, maintaining criminal files, handling Sheriff's Office correspondence, the billing and filing of civil process, Freedom of Information requests and many other vital responsibilities. Secretaries are also the first point of contact for citizens who enter the Public Safety Building during business hours. Their goal is to be responsive to all citizens provide service with as little bureaucracy as possible. It would be very difficult to quantify the work production of the secretarial staff, suffice it to say they are essential to the efficient and effective operation of the Sheriff's Office.

As new technology is introduced to the County and become available for our use, the secretarial staff is able to become increasingly proficient yet maintaining quality work as volume increases with the ever changing of the times.

CIVIL PROCESS

Civil process is the serving and executing of orders and judgments. This is one of the many duties mandated for the Sheriff's Office in the State of Illinois. Example of Civil Process includes small claims, orders, divorce papers, evictions, and a variety of legal documents. Currently, one full time deputy handles Civil Process, with the assistance from the Sheriff's Office secretaries and regular patrol deputies.

Please find below a specific comparison between Civil Process revenue, and workload over the last three years.

YEAR	**FREE PAPERS RECEIVED	PAID PAPERS RECEIVED	TOTAL	AMOUNT
2015	2124	2255	4379	$ 95,598
2016	2384	1975	4359	$102,095
2017	2411	1686	4097	$108,190

* Some payments are still outstanding at the time of data collections.
** Free Papers are those mandated by the law free service. The States Attorney's Office accounts for approximately 75% of those "Free Papers."

2015 SHERIFF SALES # 198
2016 SHERIFF SALES # 124
2017 SHERIFF SALES # 95

2017 CIVIL PROCESS STATS

PAID PAPERS	FREE PAPERS	SA PAPERS
1686	1104	1307

ORDER OF PROTECTIONS (INCLUDING EXTENSIONS/EXPARTE/PLENARY/ETC)	STALKING & NO CONTACT ORDERS (INCLUDING EXTENSIONS/EXPARTE/PLENARY/ETC)
784	106

TOTAL PAPERS RECEIVED = 4097

TOTAL FEES DEPOSITED = $108,190

2015 EVICTIONS	2016 EVICTIONS	2017 EVICTIONS
215	216	219

2017

PATROL DIVISION

Patrol Division

Lieutenant Jim Burgh, Division Commander

The Patrol Division of the Sheriff's Office is responsible for providing all facets of law enforcement to the citizens of DeKalb County. This includes calls for service, responding to accidents and weather-related problems. The Sheriff's Office covers approximately 1100 miles of rural roads within 634 square miles. The Patrol Division provides police service to rural residents throughout the county, as well as those who live in towns and villages.

In 1994, the Sheriff's Office established policing partnerships with two other governmental units to provide specified police services. Those units of government are the Village of Shabbona and Kishwaukee College.

The Patrol Division has deputies and sergeants assigned in the following manner:

Regular Patrol – Sergeants	4
Regular Patrol - Deputies	20
Kishwaukee College - Sergeant	1
Kishwaukee College - Deputies	1
Electronic Home Monitoring	1
Civil Process	1

The assignments mentioned above are under ideal circumstances. However, due to retirement, some turnover and transfers, it is rare that the Division is at full staffing levels.

2017
Average Response Time
By Zone and Category
Sheriff-Patrol

TYPE	North	Central	South	County-wide	
	Emergency Call Examples			2017	2016
Accident with Injuries	8:34	7:09	11:15	9:01	8:36
Domestic Disturbance	12:02	7:28	12:15	9:41	10:28
	Non-Emergency Examples				
Accidents with no Injuries	14:50	11:39	15:19	13:33	13:47
Suspicious Persons/Vehicles	14:59	10:41	16:35	13:26	13:47
	All Calls Average				
All Dispatch Calls	18:50	10:42	14:48	17:58	17:10

Time is shown in minutes and seconds

NORTH ZONE = State Route 64 – North County Line

CENTRAL ZONE = State Route 64 – South to Perry Road

SOUTH ZONE = South of Perry Road-South County Line

2017 FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	%
TOTAL DISPATCHED CALLS	9,595	9,602	8,961	9,153	9,061	-1.01
ACCIDENTS	830	807	783	726	775	+6.75
TRAFFIC ARRESTS	3,974	4,455	3,549	3,621	4,276	+18.09
CIVIL PROCESS	4,771	4,225	4,379	4,359	4,097	-6.01
TRAFFIC STOPS	7,327	7,998	6,864	6,383	7,615	+19.30

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

Patrol Deputies performed over 11,000 functions that are not documented with a traditional reporting format. Some of these functions include: concentrated patrols, extra patrols, house checks, warrant service, school walk through, assist motorists, etc.

Incidents by Officer/Shift
Reported Date: 01/01/2016 – 12/31/2016

Officer	Acc. PD	Acc. PI	Domes-tics	Dom. Batt	Battery	Burg-lary	Theft	Crim. Dmg	Sex Assault	Sex Offense	Misc.	Total	Traffic Citations	Warrant Arrests	Criminal Arrests
First shift	179	96	41	15	12	5	55	61	1	0	1,463	1,928	1,280	103	104
Second Shift	260	85	88	19	17	14	31	46	1	0	1,366	1,927	1,281	110	131
Third Shift	92	47	42	11	9	1	4	15	0	0	712	933	998	37	101
TOTALS	531	228	171	45	38	20	90	122	2	0	3,541	4,788	3,559	250	336

Incidents by Officer/Shift
Reported Date: 01/01/2017 – 12/31/2017

Officer	Acc. PD	Acc. PI	Domes-tics	Dom. Batt	Battery	Burg-lary	Theft	Crim. Dmg	Sex Assault	Sex Offense	Misc.	Total	Traffic Citations	Warrant Arrests	Criminal Arrests
First shift	148	87	42	19	21	10	83	61	0	1	2,068	2,540	1,563	100	121
Second Shift	218	87	64	24	23	5	35	36	1	0	1,961	2,254	1,458	138	111
Third Shift	92	59	44	14	11	1	8	12	0	0	1,262	1,503	1,290	69	100
TOTALS	458	233	150	57	55	16	126	109	1	1	5,291	6,497	4,311	307	332

DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Patrol Training Report

2017

The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office is a member of the Northern Illinois Training Advisory Board, which provides training and education on current and developing trends for deputies in the Sheriff's Office.

Deputies completed 1,261 hrs. of training through the Northern Illinois Training Advisory Board. The training covered a variety of topics to include: Medical Marijuana, Force Science Basics, Legal Update and Review and Leadership Development.

To facilitate required law updates in 2017 the Sheriff's Office entered into a contract with the Police Law Institute. This company provides monthly on-line training for deputies covering new laws and existing case law. The goal of the program is to increase enforcement efficiency and effectiveness of all deputies while reducing civil and criminal liability.

Also, in 2017 the Patrol Division implemented a 3 Phase Use of Force Training Program developed and instructed by deputies within the Sheriff's Office.

Phase I: Deputies attended training utilizing the Sheriff's Office Ti Training Simulator, which was video based scenarios which required decision making and target discrimination.

Phase II: Deputies attended live fire training utilizing realistic armed or unarmed targets. A high level of accuracy was stressed to reinforce that the deputy was responsible and accountable for every shot fired.

Phase III: Deputies attended high-risk traffic enforcement training, which consisted of scenario-based exercises designed to encourage good decision making and target discrimination.

DeKalb County Sheriff's Office
Annual K-9 Report

2017

The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Canine Unit is the second oldest continuing K-9 program in Illinois. The program began in 1974, and during that 43 year period, fourteen handlers, and their partners have participated in this successful program. The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Canine Unit consisted of our senior canine handler Deputy Jason Johnson and his partner Odin along with the newest addition Deputy Justin Moede and his partner Dallas.

DEKALB COUNTY CANINES YEARS IN SERVICE

REX	1974-1985
PRINCE	1976-1986
BARON	1981-1987
DUKE	1985-1996
MAX	1987-1992
RAX	1991-1994
A.J.	1995-2003
JAKE	1996-2001
JAX	2003-2004
MAVERICK	2001-2008
ENJO	2004-2010
KANE	2009-2015
TRITON	2010-2013
ODIN	2014-
DALLAS	2016-

K-9 Statistics 1974-2017

Total Deployments	5128
Apprehensions/Assist	317
Value Evidence Recovered	$3,153,549
Field Searches	406
Demonstrations	1077
Attendance	96,218/parades not included
Tracks	1042
Building Searches	838
Evidence Finds	326

2017 Deployment Totals

Narcotics Sniffs Vehicles-Residential-Schools	**114**
Tracks	**9**
Evidence/Area Searches	**8**
Building Searches	**4**
Demos Attendance 200	**19**
Parades	**2**
Total Deployments	**159**
Training Hours	**421.25**
Apprehension/Arrests/Assist	**48**

2017 NARCOTICS / CURRENCY SEIZED

Cannabis	**4293 grams**	**$85,860**
Cannabis Wax	**61 grams**	**$3,660**
Cocaine	**63.74 grams**	**$6,374**
Crack	**1.5 grams**	**$120**
Fentanyl	**.1 gram**	**$20**
Heroin	**3.2 grams**	**$640**
Xanax	**60 pills**	**$360**
TOTAL STREET VALUE		**$97,034**
Drug Paraphernalia Grinders, pipes, needles		**45 pieces**
Firearms		**4**
Vehicle Seizures		**1**
TOTAL CURRENCY SEIZED		**$13,120**

2017 DEPLOYMENTS BY AGENCY

DCSO	111
CORTLAND	3
DEKALB PD	19
HINCKLEY PD	3
GENOA PD	3
KINGSTON PD	1
SANDWICH PD	1
SYCAMORE PD	7
ILLINOIS STATE POLICE	5
DNR	1
POSTAL SERVICE	1
WATERMAN PD	4
TOTAL	159

Kishwaukee College

2017

DeKalb County Sheriff

Kishwaukee College Incident report

2017

The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office has been a proud partner of Kishwaukee College since 1994. The Sheriff's Office is committed to providing high quality police and public safety services to our Kishwaukee College community.

Our *Mission* is to ensure safety and security of the students, employees and visitors of our campus community, while protecting college assets, and preventing and investigating crime.

In 2017, Kishwaukee College was staffed with two Deputies and one Sergeant, in July staffing levels were changed to one Deputy and one Sergeant. Specific responsibilities included but were not limited to:

- Crime prevention patrols done on foot and in car.
- Traffic and parking enforcement
- Lost and found
- Safety escorts
- Motorist assists
- Crash investigations
- Security at special events
- First aid response
- Monitoring video surveillance system

Criminal Incidents and Service Related Incidents *

Incidents	Total	Incidents	Total
911 hang-up investigations	6	Domestic Disturbance	2
Abandoned vehicle	1	Disorderly conduct	7
Aggravated battery		Drugs	
Alarms	5	Driving complaint	4
Animal	1	Escorts	2
Assault		Fight call	3
Assist Citizen	27	Fraud	10
Assist Faculty	12	Harassment	1
Assist Fire (medical and fire calls)	7	Intoxicated student/staff	
Assist motorist	48	Lost and found	32
Assist other agency	11	Motor vehicle accident	10

Criminal Incidents and Service Related Incidents cont....*

Incidents	Total	Incidents	Total
Assist Sheriff's Office	**19**	Parking complaints	**6**
Battery		Parking citations	**7**
Bomb threat		Public presentation	**2**
Burglary		Sex offender	
Burglary to motor vehicle	**2**	Stalking	
Check status	**2**	Suspicious activity	**6**
Child custody		Suspicious person	**1**
Criminal arrests	**2**	Theft	**11**
Criminal damage to property	**2**	Threat	
Criminal damage to vehicle		Threat assessment	**1**
Civil problems	**1**	Traffic arrests	**1**
Civil process	**1**	Trespass	**1**
Disorderly conduct	**2**	Violation of student code of conduct	**2**

The Sheriff's Office will continue to be a valuable resource for students and staff, whether answering law enforcement related inquires or unlocking car doors, we take pride in serving our college community. The Sheriff's Office regularly assists the Dean of Students with discipline matter at the College, and is a participating member of the Threat Assessment Team.

*Data is compiled from Sheriff's Office databases and the daily activity log.

The DCSO Care Trak Program is an organized group of local law enforcement and fire department agencies that have joined forces using special tracking equipment to help those that have a diagnosed medical condition, have tendency to wander, and problems with communication.

In 2017, the DCSO had at one point 8 Care Trak clients spread throughout the County from Genoa to Sandwich. Currently the DCSO has 6 clients ranging in age from 6 – 34.

In October of 2017, the DCSO had a client go missing. Utilizing the Care Trak equipment, the client was successfully located and they returned home safely.

2017

TRAFFIC CRASH

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

2017 TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT AND SUMMARY

	2016	2017	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL # OF CRASHES	726	775	+6.75
PERSONAL INJURY CRASHES	147	243	+65.31
NON-INJURY CRASHES	575	498	-13.39
PERSONS INJURED	213	169	
FATALITIES*	5	11	+120
FATAL CRASHES	5	10	+100

Reflects all fatal crashes in DeKalb County regardless of jurisdiction

TYPE OF RURAL HIGHWAY

	2015	2016	PERCENT CHANGE
COUNTY/TOWNSHIP	485	454	-6.39
STATE HIGHWAY	209	227	+8.61
GRAVEL ROADWAY	12	11	-8.33
PRIVATE PROPERTY	70	73	+4.29
VILLIAGE LIMITS	30	18	-40.00

PRIMARY CAUSE TOP INTERSECTION
2017

STATE RTE 64 / PEACE ROAD	17 FAILED TO REDUCE SPEED
	11 FOLLOWED TOO CLOSLY
	4 FAILED TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY
	1 IMPROPER OVERTAKING
PEACE ROAD / BARBER GREENE ROAD	4 FAILED TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY
	1 DISTRACTED DRIVERS
	4 FAILURE TO REDUCE SPEED
	1 IMPROPER TURN
PEACE ROAD/FAIRVIEW ROAD	2 FAILED TO REDUCE SPEED
	2 FAILED TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY
	2 FOLLOWED TOO CLOSLY
	2 EXCEEDING SAFE SPEED FOR CONDITIONS
PLANK ROAD/MOOSERANGE ROAD	3 WEATHER
	1 ANIMALS
	1 IMPROPER LANE USAGE
	1 FAILURE TO REDUCE SPEED

INTERSECTION RELATED CRASHES

2017

STATE RTE 64 / PEACE ROAD	38
PEACE ROAD / BARBER GREENE ROAD	13
PLANK ROAD / MOOSERANGE ROAD	9
PEACE ROAD/FAIRVIEW ROAD	12

2016

STATE RTE 64 / PEACE ROAD	45
PEACE ROAD / BARBER GREENE ROAD	16
PLANK ROAD / MOOSERANGE ROAD	12
PEACE ROAD/FAIRVIEW ROAD	10

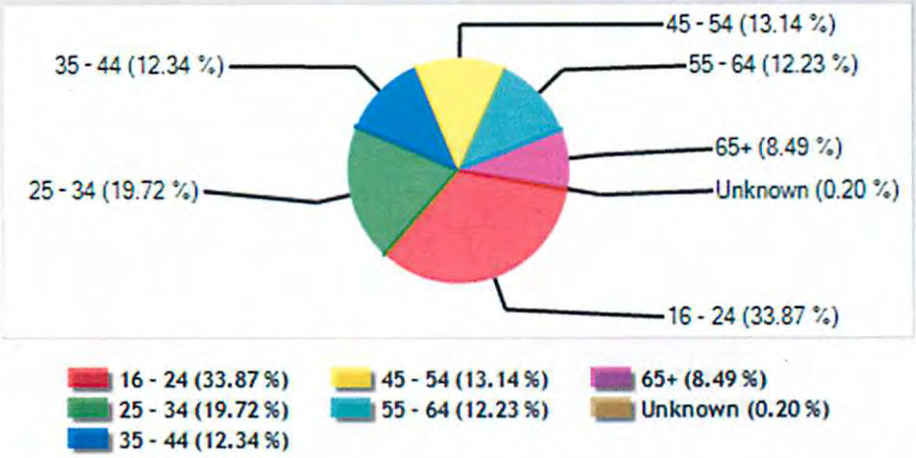
TOWNSHIP	TOTAL	PERCENT
1- FRANKLIN	37	5.05
2- KINGSTON	52	7.10
3- GENOA	43	5.74
4- SOUTH GROVE	15	2.73
5- MAYFIELD	59	8.06
6- SYCAMORE	105*	14.34
7- MALTA	43	5.87
8- DEKALB	100	13.66
9- CORTLAND	70	9.56
10- MILAN	13	1.78
11- AFTON	25	3.42
12- PIERCE	24	3.28
13- SHABBONA	24	3.28
14- CLINTON	16	2.19
15- SQUAW GROVE	18	2.46
16- PAW PAW	10**	1.37
17- VICTOR	19	2.60
18- SOMONAUK	28	3.83
19- SANDWICH	31	4.23

***HIGHEST TRAFFIC CRASH TOTAL FOR TOWNSHIP**

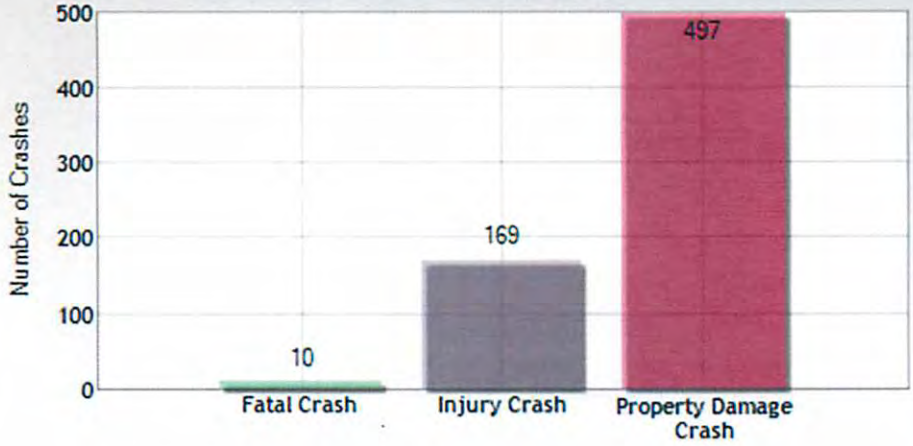
****LOWEST TRAFFIC CRASH TOTAL FOR TOWNSHIP**

TRAFFIC CRASH BY SHIFT	TOTAL	PERCENT
0600 HRS –1800 HRS =	498	64.26
1800 HRS – 0600 HRS =	277	35.74

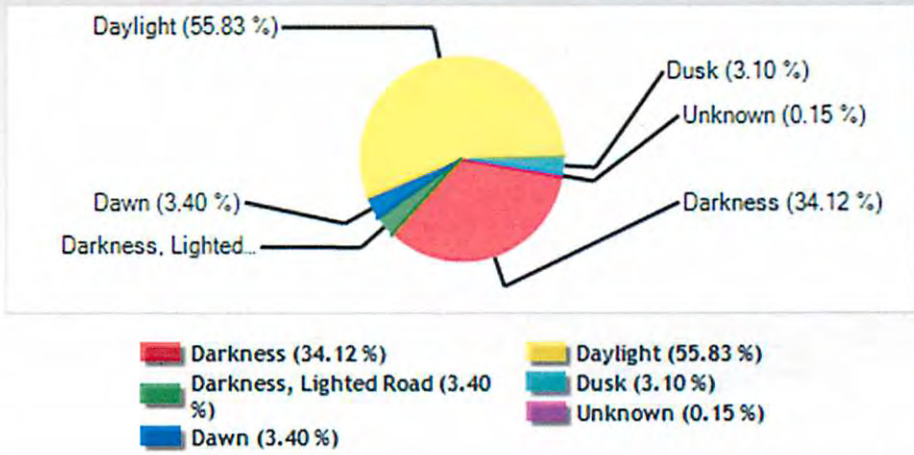
Age of Driver



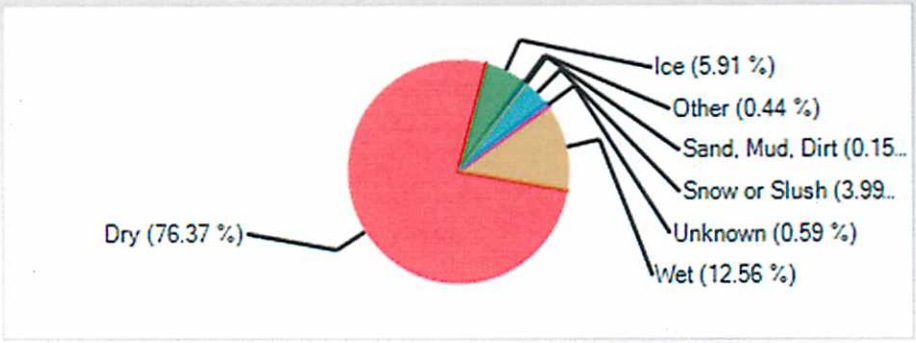
Reports by Type



Light Condition



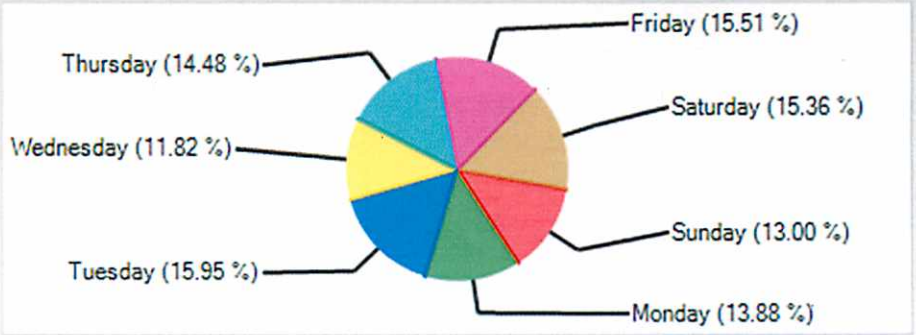
Road Surface Condition



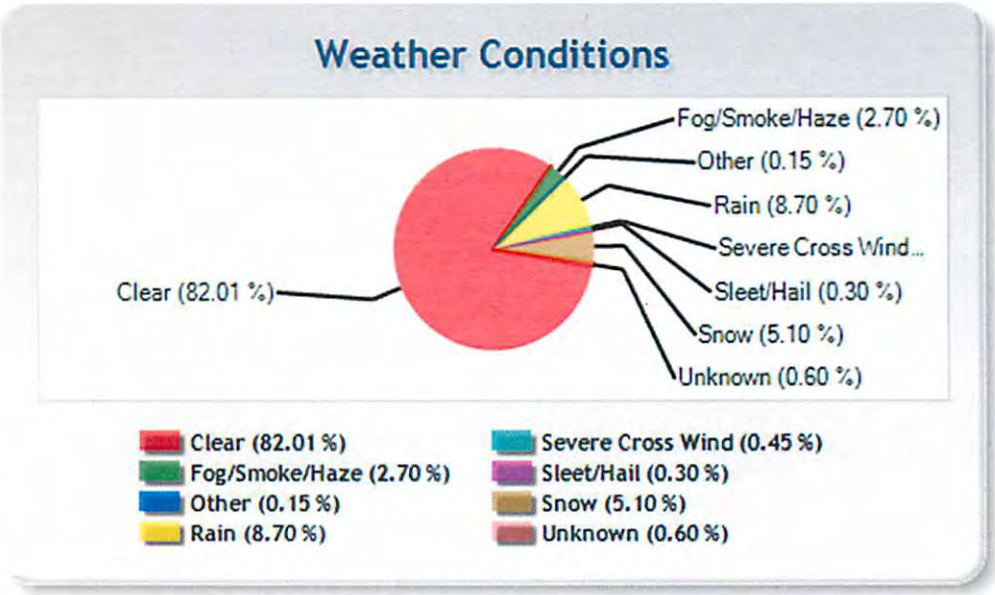
Dry (76.37 %) | Sand, Mud, Dirt (0.15 %) | Unknown (0.59 %)
Ice (5.91 %) | Snow or Slush (3.99 %) | Wet (12.56 %)
Other (0.44 %)

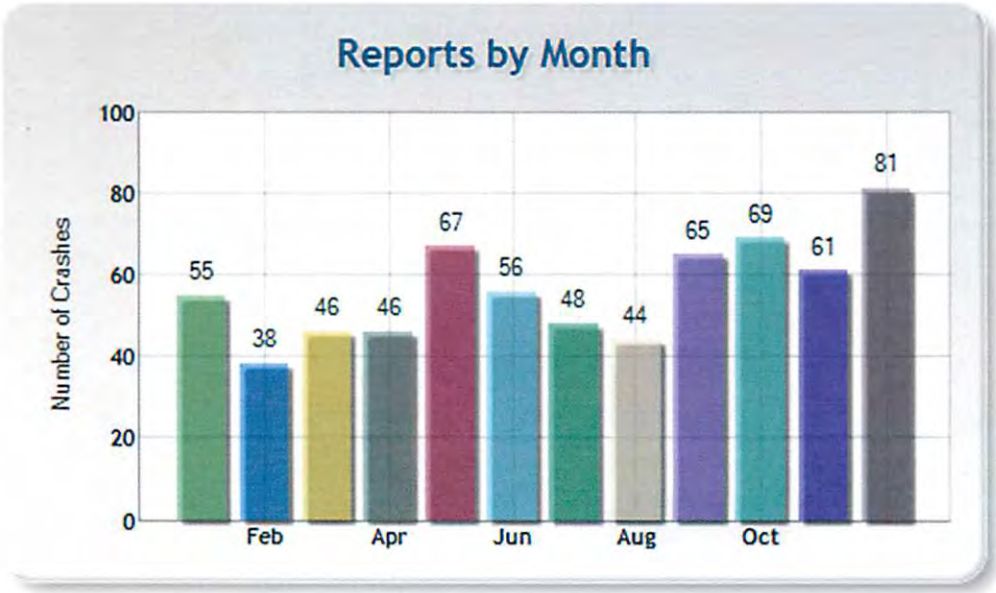
Time of Day

Days of Week



Sunday (13.00 %) | Wednesday (11.82 %) | Friday (15.51 %)
Monday (13.88 %) | Thursday (14.48 %) | Saturday (15.36 %)
Tuesday (15.95 %)


Weather Conditions
Fog/Smoke/Haze (2.70 %)
Other (0.15 %)
Rain (8.70 %)
Severe Cross Wind...
Sleet/Hail (0.30 %)
Snow (5.10 %)
Unknown (0.60 %)
Clear (82.01 %)
Clear (82.01 %)
Fog/Smoke/Haze (2.70 %)
Other (0.15 %)
Rain (8.70 %)
Severe Cross Wind (0.45 %)
Sleet/Hail (0.30 %)
Snow (5.10 %)
Unknown (0.60 %)


Reports by Month
Number of Crashes
100
80
60
40
20
0
55
38
46
46
67
56
48
44
65
69
61
81
Feb
Apr
Jun
Aug
Oct

2017
DEATH & ALCOHOL ON DEKALB COUNTY HIGHWAYS

FATAL ACCIDENTS

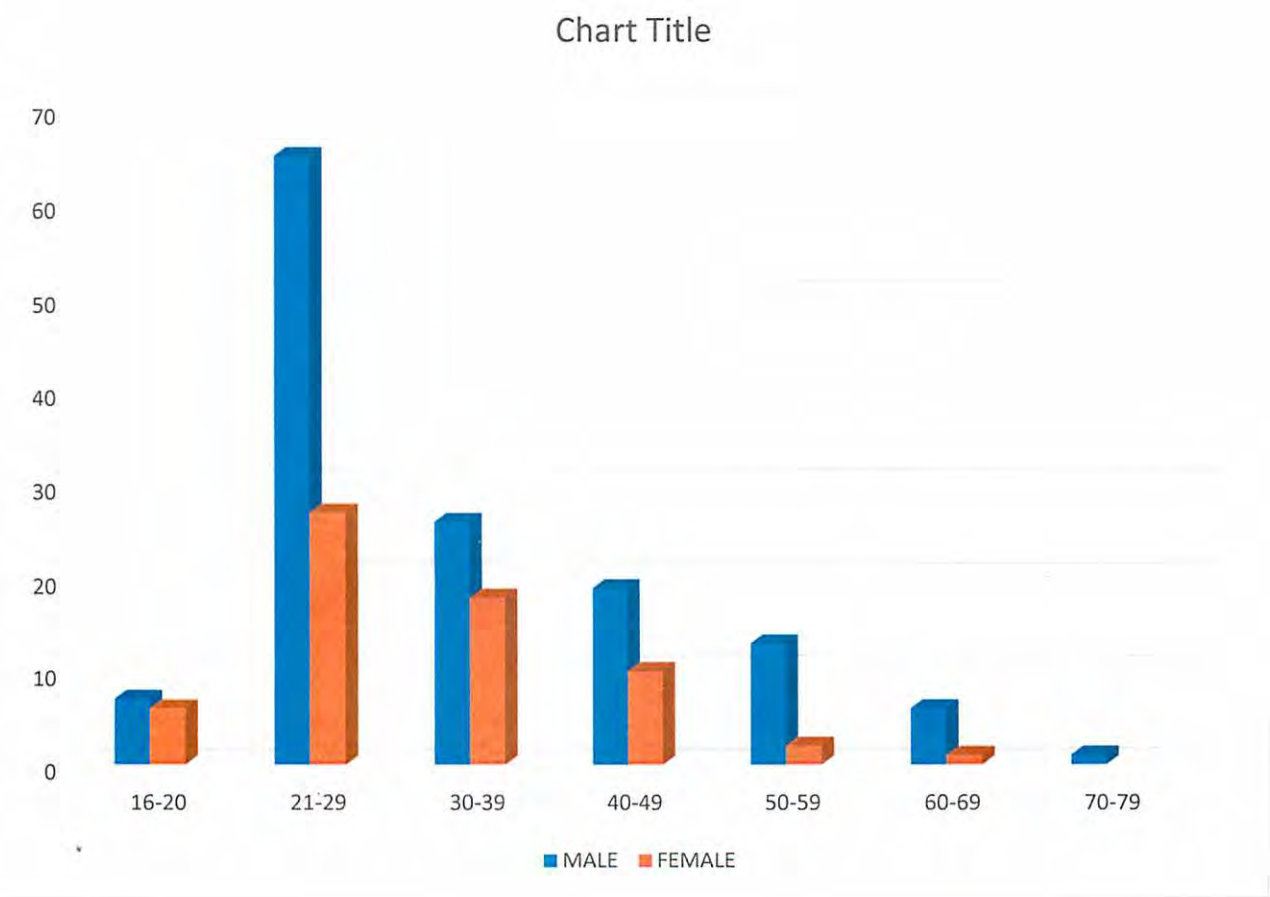
DATE	LOCATION	INVESTIGATING	NUMBER	CAUSE
01/17/17	Rt. 38/Peace Rd	Sheriff	1	Alcohol Related
02/17/17	South Co./Rt. 23	Sheriff	1	Stop Sign Violation
02/11/17	4783 Cherry Valley	Sheriff	2	Improper Lighting
02/26/17	592 Somonauk Rd.	Sheriff	1	Improper Lane
03/07/17	Somonauk/Gurler	Sheriff	1	Improper Lane Usage
05/14/17	Rt. 38/Nelson Rd.	Sheriff	1	Alcohol Related
05/16/17	Nelson/Twombly	Sheriff	1	Failure to Yield
06/11/17	Hinckley/McGirr	Sheriff	1	Stop Sign Violation
08/07/17	I-88 Mile 92	ISP	1	Hit and Run
09/01/17	Rt. 72/Irene	Sheriff	1	Alcohol Related
09/06/17	Nelson/Twombly	Sheriff	1	Stop Sign Violation

The following is a compilation of fatalities and alcohol relationships since 2007 in all jurisdictions of DeKalb County:

YEAR	FATAL ACCIDENTS	%ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED	FATALITIES	% ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED
2017	10	30%	12	25%
2016	5	20%	5	20%
2015	12	41%	13	41%
2014	10	30%	10	30%
2013	9	11%	11	9%
2012	6	16%	6	16%
2011	4	50%	6	50%
2010	6	50%	6	50%
2009	12	25%	12	25%
2008	16	2%	19	2%
2007	12	2%	13	2%

2017 DUI and Zero Tolerance
201 Total Arrests

	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79
MALE	7	65	26	19	13	6	1
FEMALE	6	27	18	10	2	1	



Illinois Department of Transportation
Division of Traffic Safety

CLICK IT OR TICKET

DRIVE SOBER OR GET PULLED OVER

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BUREAU OF SAFETY PROGRAMS AND ENGINEERING SUSTAINED TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

In 2017 the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office participated in the Illinois Department of Transporation (IDOT) Sustained Traffic Enforcemnt Progam, or STEP. This program, administered by IDOT, allocates federal National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) dollars to local, county, and state police agencies to increase patrols focusing on impaired and distracted driving. In 2017, the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office was awarded $31,200 in grant funds which allowed us to supplement our normal patrols with additional deputies whose sole focus was on arresting drunk drivers, and citing those not wearing seat belts or using cellular phones without hands free devices.

In 2017 the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office participated in 9 campaigns throughout the year; St. Patrick's Day, Memorial Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas/New Years. We also supplemented our patrol during NIU homecoming, Corn Fest, and NIU move in weekend, providing additional deputies on the street for these busy weekends. During the above campaigns, sheriff's deputies worked:

256.5 **total hours of impaired driving (DUI) enforcement**

253 **total hours of seat belt and distracted driving enforcement**

Writing a total of 455 citations broken down into the following major categories:

DUI Arrests:	**27**
Seat Belt:	**94**
Driving with Suspended/Revoked License:	**37**
No Insurance:	**57**
Speeding:	**69**
Cell Phone Use:	**26**
Other:	**145**

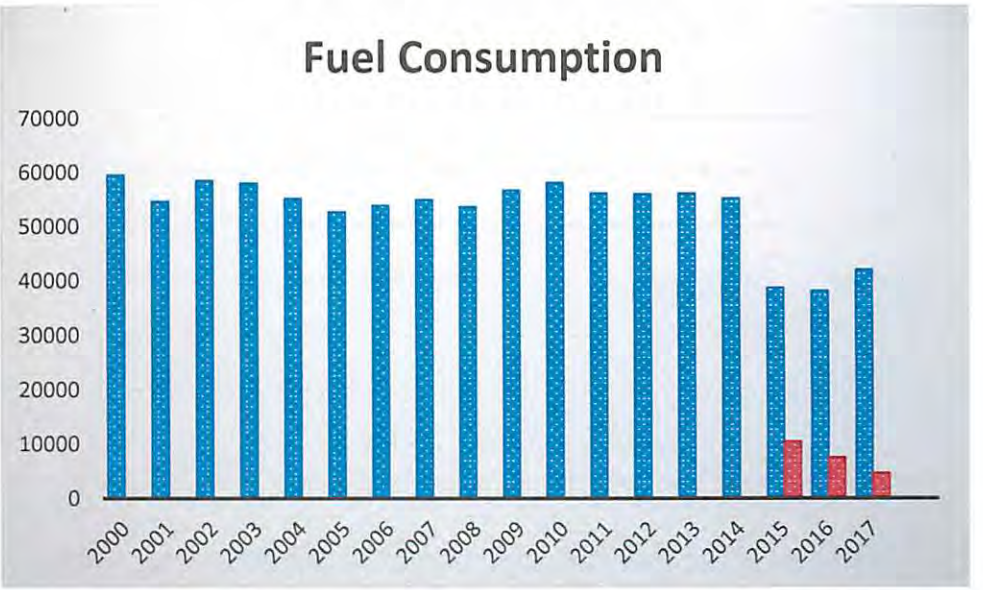
2017 VEHICLE DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM

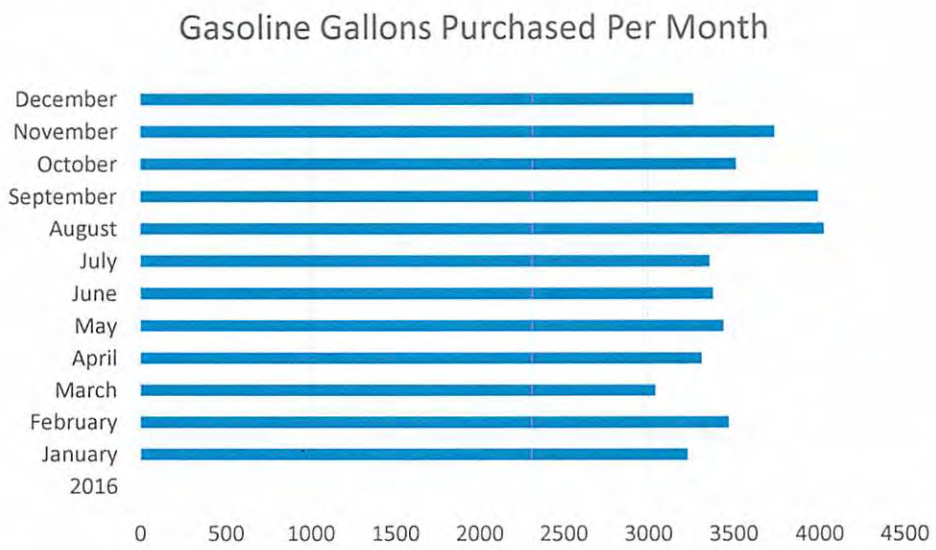
The Sheriff's Office Vehicle Deployment Program continues to be one of our most successful programs to date. The program has entered into its third decade since the initial inception of 1990. Many other Sheriff's Offices from around the state continue to model their own programs after ours. Once again, we must thank our veteran DeKalb County Board members who had the vision, and who placed their trust in this program many years ago.

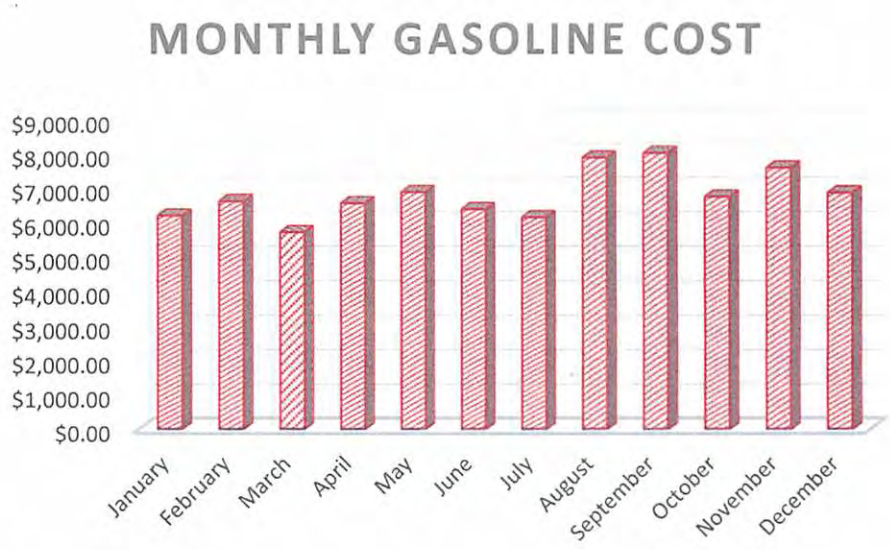
During the 2014 squad replacement cycle, the Sheriff's Office introduced a pilot project aimed at reducing our fuel budget with the introduction of an alternative fuel in 6 new vehicles. After researching alternative fuels in 2013, the Sheriff's Office selected Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as the most cost-effective alternative for our fleet. This program continues to be analyzed for effectiveness and struggles continue to occur such as poor engine performance, and rough idling and occasional stalling of vehicles.

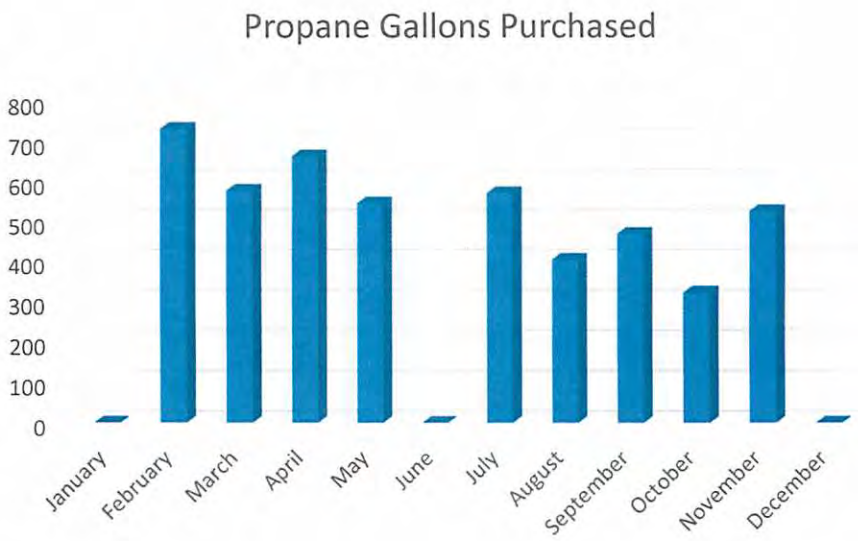
During the fiscal year 2017, the Sheriff's Office fleet logged a total of 786,218 miles compared to 836,791 miles logged in 2016. The total gasoline fuel consumption in 2017 was 41,910 gallons with an average cost of $1.95 per gallon; in 2016 the fleet consumed 38,078 gallons of gasoline. The total amount of LPG that was purchased in 2017 was 4,701.4 gallons delivered at a total cost of $5,333.00 with an average price of $1.15 per gallon. The total combined fuel consumption (gasoline and propane) was 46,611 gallons.

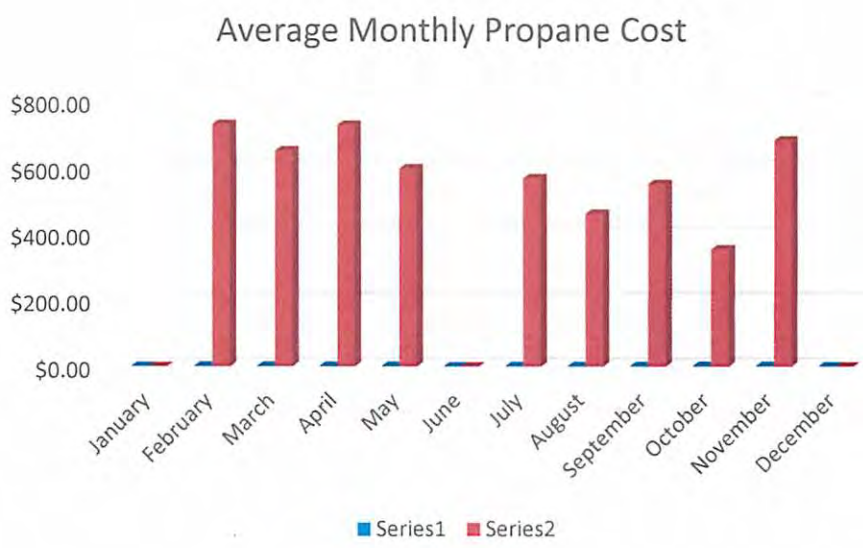
With past increases in fuel costs not only for the public but also for government agencies such as the Sheriff's Office, we will continue exploring ways to cut our fuel consumption costs and still provide the same level of service to the stakeholders of DeKalb County.




Gasoline Gallons Purchased Per Month
December
November
October
September
August
July
June
May
April
March
February
January
2016
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
4000
4500


MONTHLY GASOLINE COST
$9,000.00
$8,000.00
$7,000.00
$6,000.00
$5,000.00
$4,000.00
$3,000.00
$2,000.00
$1,000.00
$0.00
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December


Propane Gallons Purchased
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December


Average Monthly Propane Cost
$800.00
$600.00
$400.00
$200.00
$0.00
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Series1
Series2

2017

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

"THE FIRST OF THE FIRST RESPONDERS"

9-1-1 CENTER

LIEUTENANT VAN B. BOMAR, DIVISION COMMANDER

DEKALB COUNTY SHERIFF'S

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The citizens of DeKalb County depend on our Telecommunicators to answer both emergency as well as non-emergency calls for help and to dispatch the appropriate police, fire, or medical personnel 24-hours a day, 7 days a week. Although seldom seen by the average citizen, these Deputies are the first line of defense in Public Safety and a vital link in getting emergency help quickly and where it's needed most. They are not only responsible for the Sheriff's Office and rural areas of the county, but also answer phones and dispatch police, fire, and medical units for twenty-two additional agencies throughout this county and into parts of Kane, LaSalle, and Lee Counties.

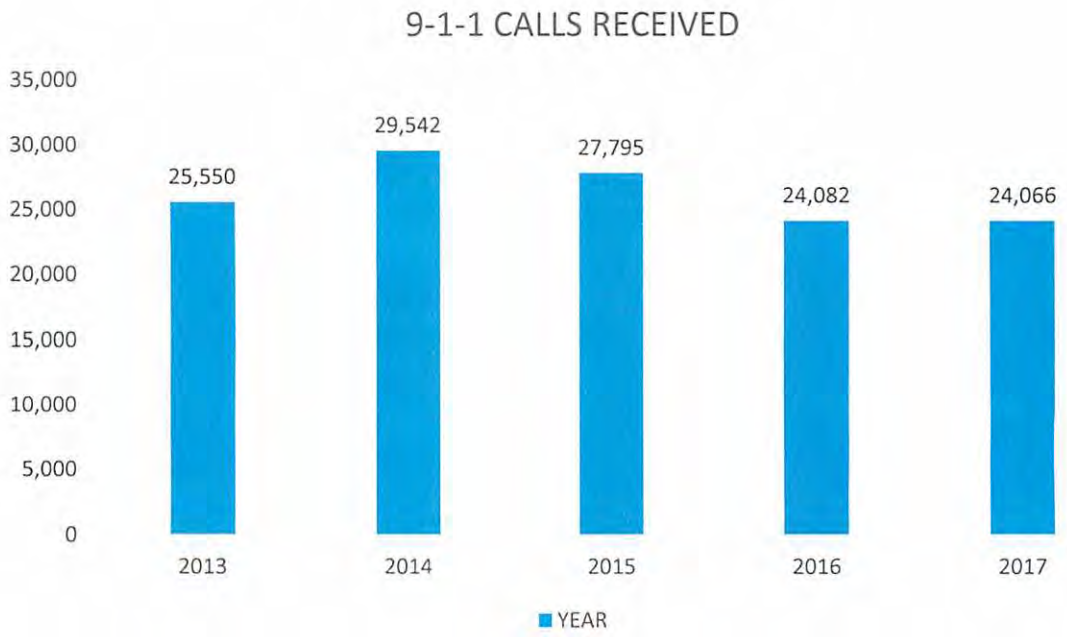
In 2017, the division was staffed on average, with seventeen to eighteen full time Telecommunicators, four working Telecommunications Sergeants and one Lieutenant. No matter what the staffing levels are, a minimum of five are on-duty during peak hours, with only four during the normally slower periods. At a minimum, every shift is comprised of at least one Telecommunicator assigned as a call-taker to answer the phones, three Telecommunicators to handle the dispatching and associated radio traffic of the police, fire and medical units. The answering of emergency, non-emergency, and administrative telephone calls, coming into the division, is shared by everyone and is not just the responsibility of the one call-taker. This ensures that each and every telephone call, made to this Communications Center is answered promptly and handled personally by one of our Telecommunicators. Answering the phone is probably the most important and time consuming jobs they have, in addition to the time they spend handling and maintaining the county warrants and other court paperwork. It is impossible to know exactly how many telephone calls are handled yearly within the division, but the estimate is approximately 300,000.

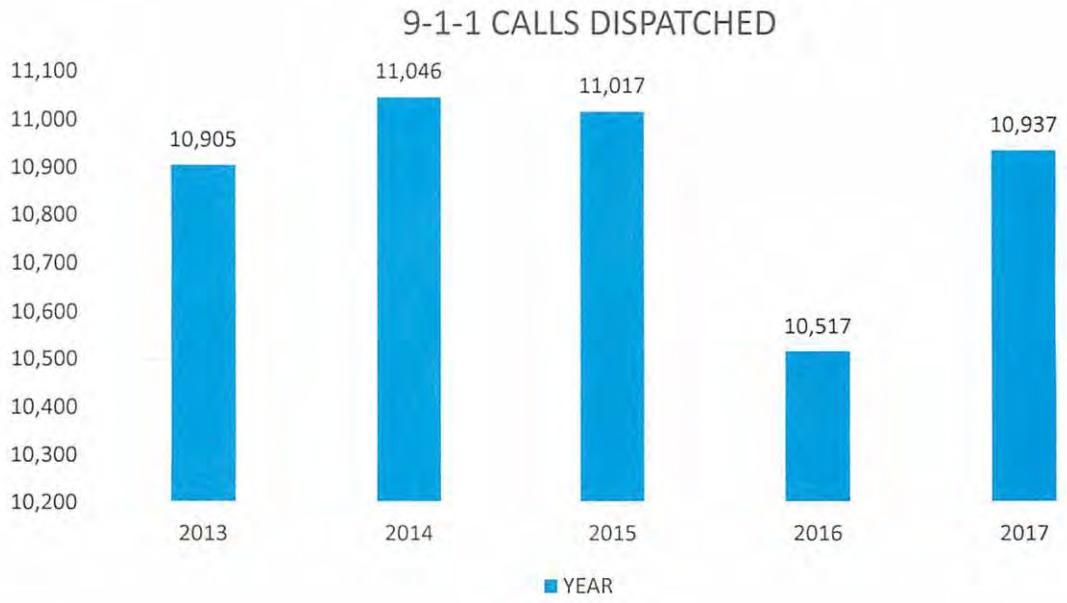
Telecommunicators are dedicated professionals that often work under extremely stressful conditions. Few jobs require as many emergency decisions during an 12-hour shift, and yet few jobs are as personally rewarding.

The following charts and graphs only represent portion of the job they do, 24-hours a day 365 days a year.

9-1-1 CALL-TAKING

The Sheriff's Office Communications Division is the largest of four 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPS) within DeKalb County. During 2017, the Sheriff's Office received an estimated 24,066 Enhanced 911 calls. The first chart shows the number of estimated 911 calls received at the Sheriff's Office over the last five years. The 2nd chart shows the number of estimated calls received that resulted in the dispatch of a police, fire, and/or EMS agency by the Sheriff 'Office

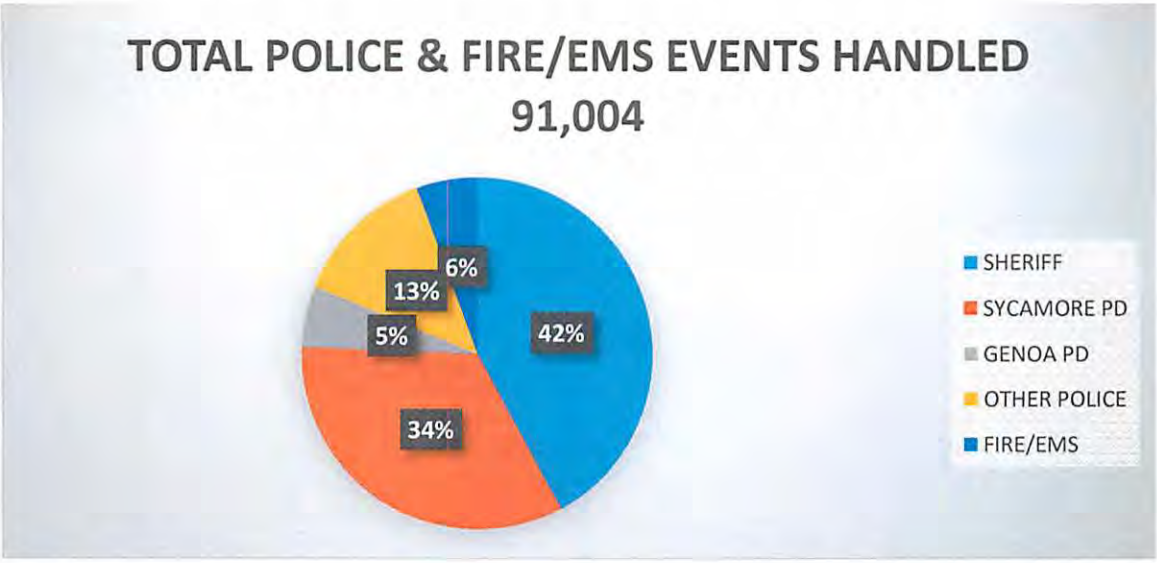




EVENTS HANDLED

The Sheriff's Office, nine additional police agencies and twelve fire/EMS agencies are all dispatched from one of three consoles within the Division. The Sheriff's Office and seven part-time police agencies all share one radio frequency and are handled at one console. The Sycamore and Genoa Police Departments are handled at a second radio console. In April 2016, we started our Radio Merging Program which consist of merging the Sycamore and Genoa Police Departments radios to the Sheriff's Office radio consoles during the hours of 11:00pm to 7:00am Sunday night through Monday mornings. During this time, all law enforcement agencies are dispatched by one operator on the Sheriff's Office console. In June of 2016, we expanded the program to seven days a week, and in late 2016, we expanded the times from 8 hours to 12 hours (6:30pm-6:30am) seven days a week.

All twelve fire/EMS agencies, we dispatch for, are handled together at the third console. Though they made up only 6% of the total number of events handled last year, it's important to keep in mind that their individual events (both fire and medical emergencies) require much more time and radio traffic and puts more stress on the individual Telecommunicator than the typical police event does.

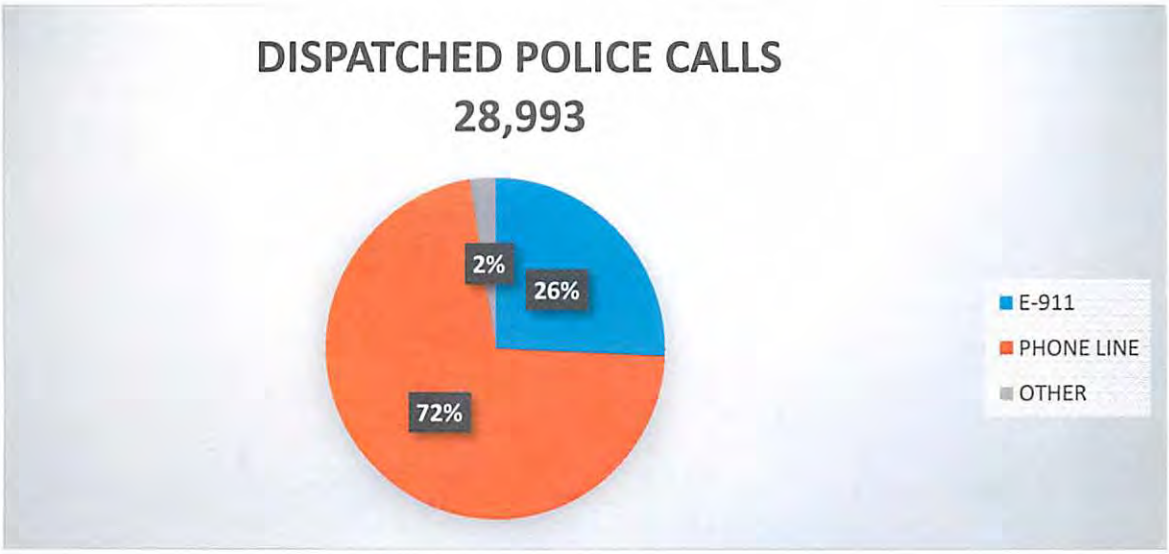


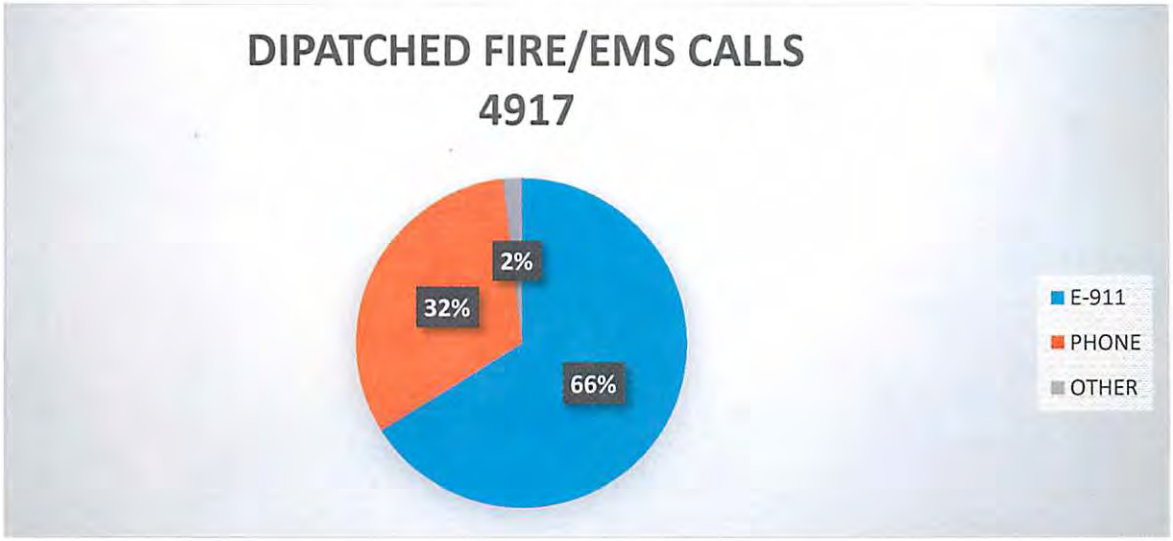
The content and nature of all communications back and forth between the Dispatch Center and officer, firemen, EMS personnel, etc. needs to be manually entered into either one of the CAD Event Reports shown above or into a separate log file within the same CAD system.

DISPATCHED CALLS

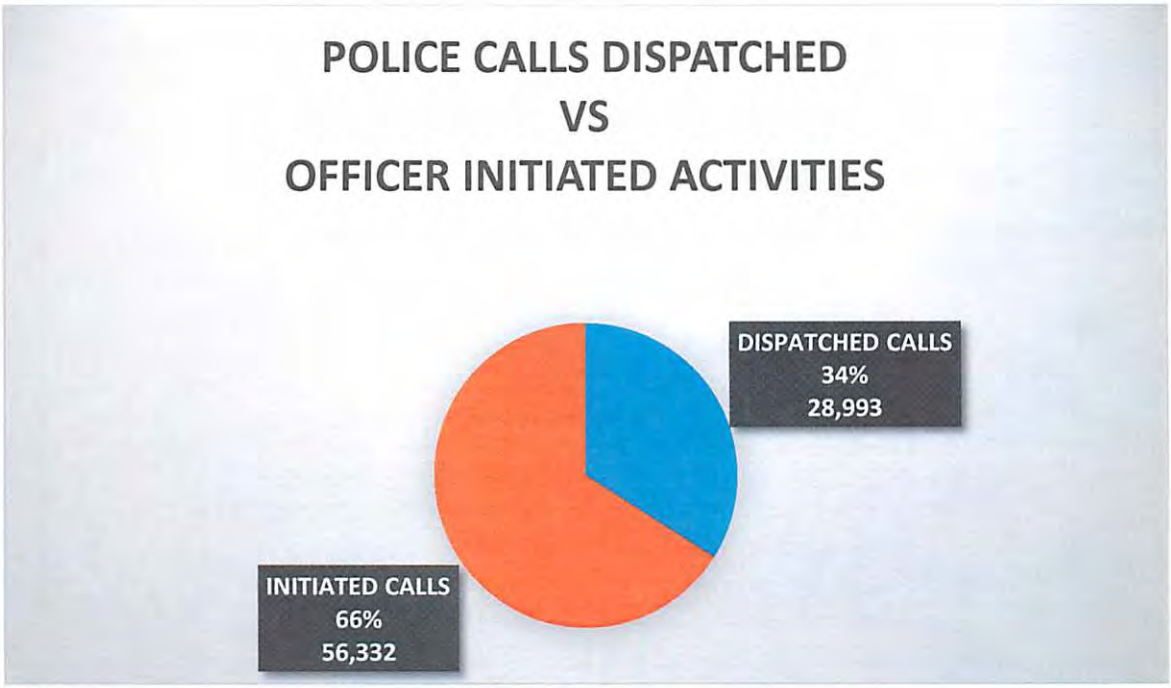
This office still receives may emergency calls via traditional 11-digit phone lines. Approximately 26% of all calls dispatched to police are generated by a call to 9-1-1. It is important to know that the 9-1-1 calls are approximate number. This is due to the fact that some transferred 9-1-1 calls, comes in on our dedicated 9-1-1 line which is an 11-digit phone line even though these calls are actually 9-1-1 calls. Currently, we do not have a way to separate these calls which would make the percentages of our 9-1-1 calls higher. A small number was generated by some means other than a phone call. Examples of this would be someone that walks into a Police or Fire Department to report something in person, or something that is reported over one of the many radio frequencies we monitor.

Fire and medical calls historically are just the opposite and have a higher percentage that comes in via 9-1-1 vs the 11-digit phone lines. The vast majority of these types of calls are true emergencies requiring an immediate response.





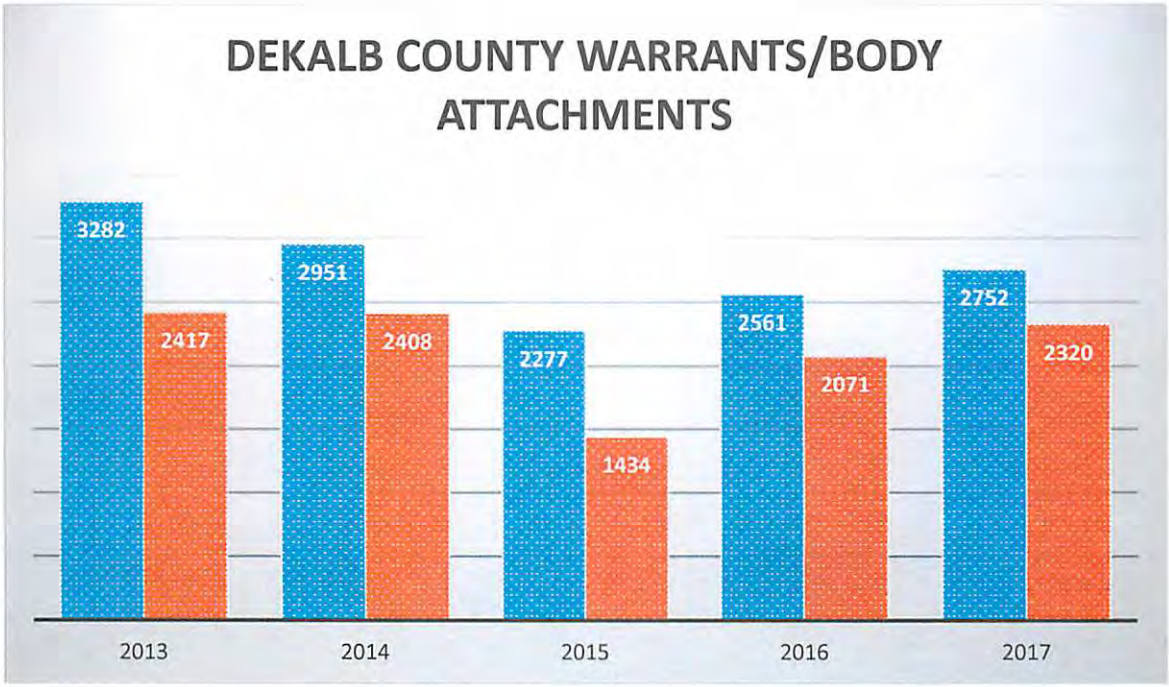
The types of events of events police handle are generally broken down into two distinct categories: calls that are dispatched to them and events initiated by the officers themselves. Examples of self-initiated events include traffic stops, business checks, motorist assists or anything else the officer would come across during the normal course of the day or as part of a routine patrol.



ADDITIONAL DUTIES

The Telecommunicators at the Sheriff's Office are not only responsible for call-taking and dispatching, but need to squeeze in many other duties as well. One of the most time consuming is the maintenance and storage of all Warrants and Body Attachments issued by the courts in DeKalb County, as well as other counties that may be sent to us for service. These legal documents first have to be proof read for any mistakes, entered into the State's Law Enforcement Agency Data System (LEADS), and then a second time into our in-house records system. The Division stores and maintains these records, keeping them updated in both systems from the time they were issued by the courts, until the time they are served or recalled by the courts.

The time spent maintaining a single warrant over its life span averages 45 minutes to an hour. This may not sound like a lot until you realize there were 2,752 new warrants received in the Communications Center last year and that we currently hold and maintain over 4,788 active Warrants and Body Attachments. The entry and maintenance of these documents require many dedicated hours and attention to ensure accuracy. The chart below shows how may warrants were received (first column) and how many were served (second column).



TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

In addition to initial training, Telecommunicators are now required by the State of Illinois to be licensed in emergency dispatch, and to maintain that license with 48 hours of continuing education every four years (broken down into 12-hours each of the four years). This training may consist of recertifying every two years in emergency medical dispatch, police dispatch and fire dispatch, along with CPR, doing a ride along with police/fire agencies, or attending any class relating to 9-1-1 dispatching. The liability of a 9-1-1 Telecommunicator has increased tremendously over the years, placing an even heavier, stressful burden on them. Besides the training necessary for 9-1-1 dispatching, the Telecommunicators are also required to be certified in using the statewide-computer utilized as a part of police dispatching and entry of computerized hot files (e.g. warrants, orders of protection, stolen vehicles, etc.). They are also required to be recertified in this area every two years.

Dispatching is like reading a best-selling suspense novel with the last chapter torn out. "We are the ears until the eyes arrive"

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

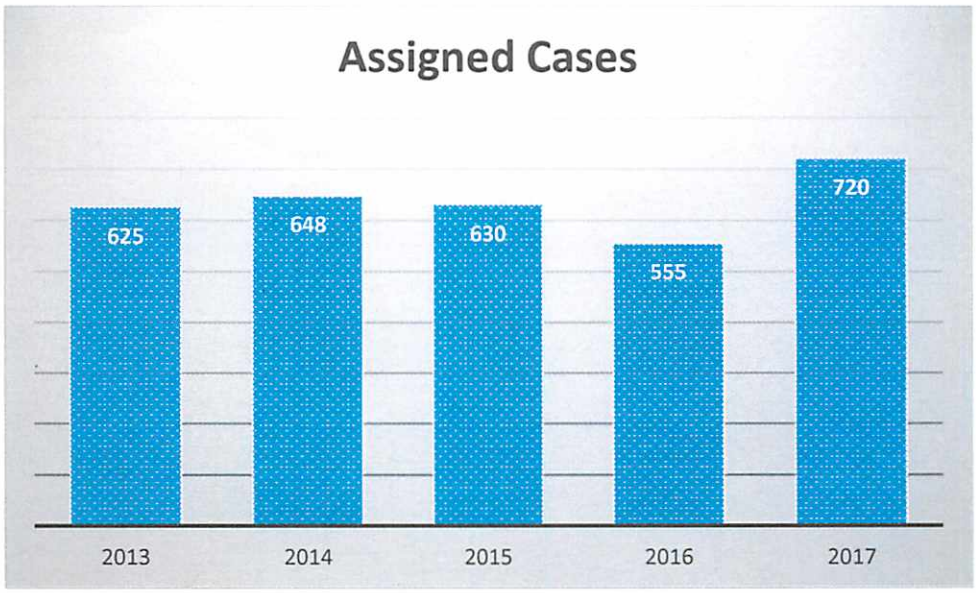
2017 Investigations Division

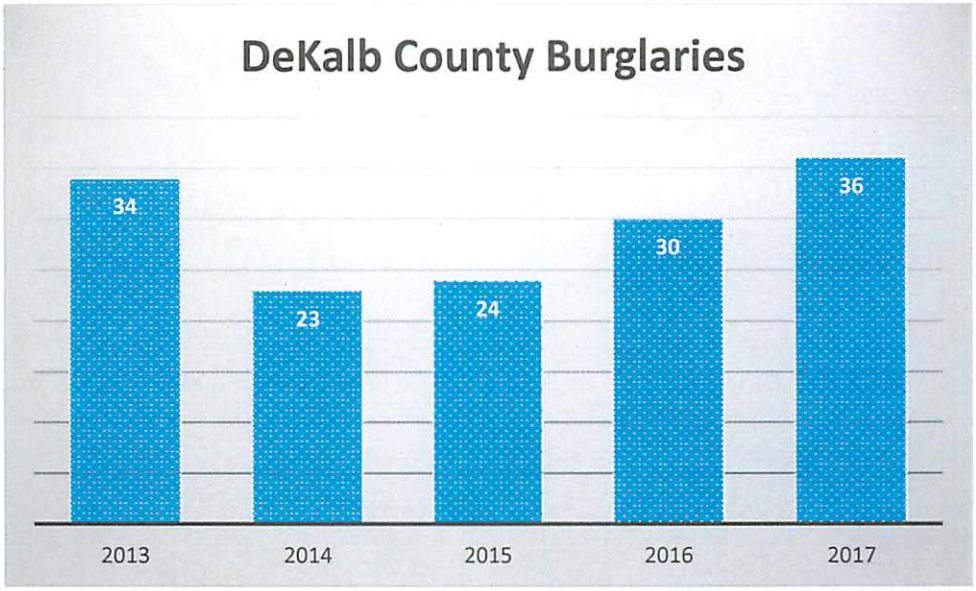
General Assignment

The Investigations Division is comprised of a sergeant and five detectives who investigate property crimes and crimes against persons. These detectives seek advanced training to facilitate the investigation of crimes such as theft, battery/assault, robbery, and murder. A general assignment detective receives daily case assignments to investigate. The cases come from crime reports submitted primarily by members of the Patrol Division, or sometimes outside criminal justice agencies. Cases are investigated by reviewing and developing leads to each criminal offense report. Case development relies on an investigator's skills in crime scene processing, interviewing victims and witnesses, surveillance and questioning of criminal suspects. General assignment detectives frequently work in teams and are encouraged to involve officers in the Patrol Division to assist in criminal investigations. While all of the detectives are cross-trained, each specializes in certain aspects of investigations such as sex offenses, financial crimes, computer-related crimes, and crime scene investigations.

The Investigations Division investigates reported felony and serious misdemeanor offenses occurring within the jurisdiction of DeKalb County. It is the responsibility of the division to identify, arrest, and present offenders to the judicial system. This is accomplished through cooperative efforts and partnerships with officers and investigators from other divisions, personnel from other city departments, other local, state and federal agencies, and the citizens of DeKalb County.

Last year, the Investigations Division was assigned 720 cases, a 30% increase from 2016, and are depicted in the attached graph.


Assigned Cases
625
648
630
555
720
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017


DeKalb County Burglaries
34
23
24
30
36
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Investigator (DVI) assignment was established in 2005. The DVI serves to promote healthiness within our community by reducing the incidence of domestic violence, better coordinating the efforts of domestic violence service providers and by improving victim cooperation with the criminal justice system. One detective is assigned to handle domestic violence cases and when requested, to assist other agencies in their investigations.

Last year, the Domestic Violence Investigator was assigned 97 cases through the Sheriff's Office, 11 Violation of Order of Protection cases, and 14 assists to other agencies.

Narcotics Investigation

Narcotic enforcement for the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office is conducted by two full-time detectives. These detectives are specially trained in the enforcement of narcotic laws and work cooperatively with other agencies (local, state and federal) to combat the illegal drug trade. They also work closely with the public to obtain information on locations and individuals selling illegal narcotics.

Last year, the narcotics investigators opened 62 cases, including 18 civil citations less than 10 grams of marijuana and drug paraphernalia. The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office maintains a strong working relationship with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and other state, local, and federal agencies.

2017 DCSO Drug Statistics

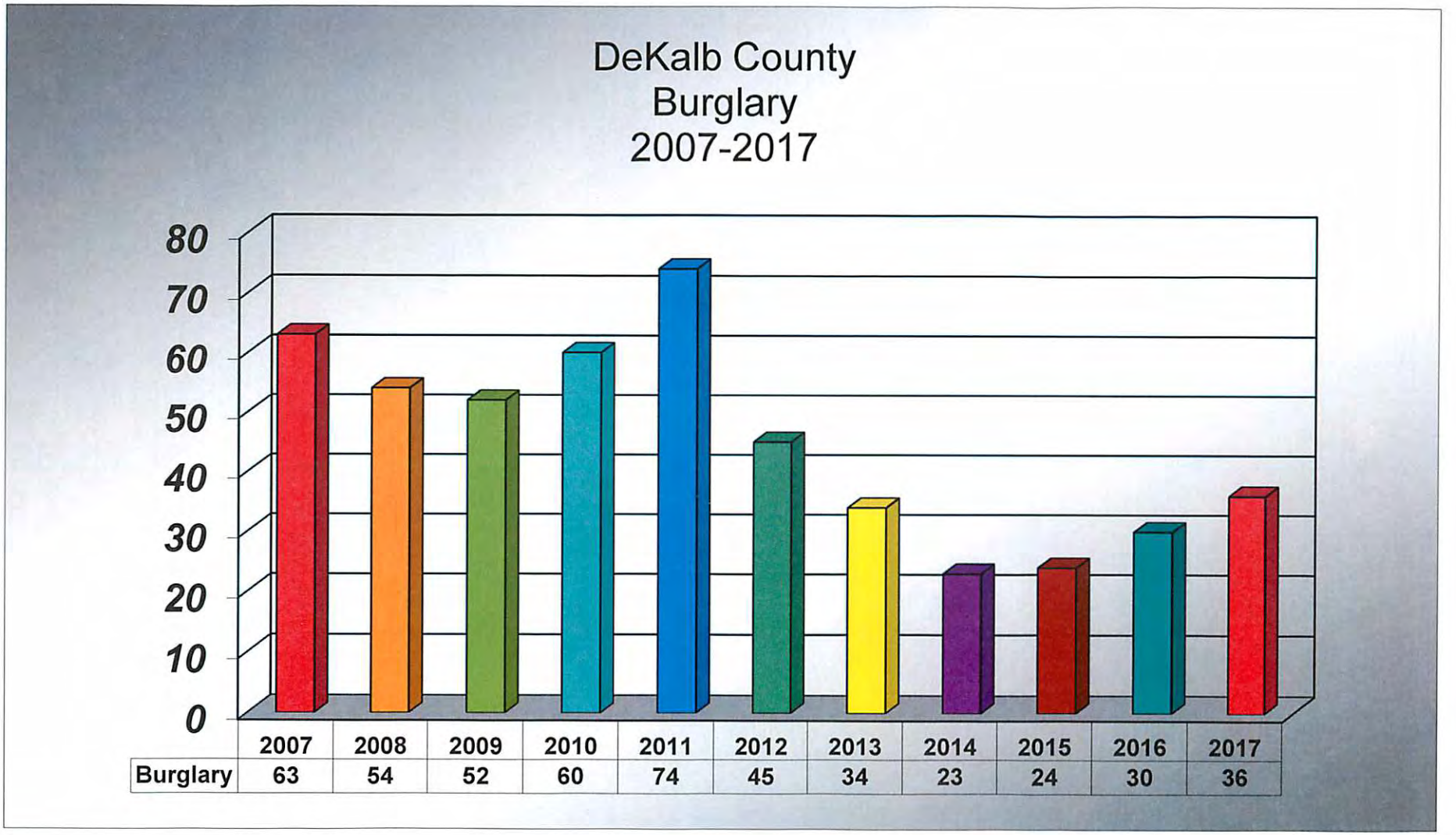
Type of Drug	Amount	Street Value
Cannabis	4035 grams	$80,700
Cocaine	49.33grams	$3,445
Heroin	4 grams	$400
Crack Cocaine	0.2 grams	$40
MDMA	136 Pills	$1,360
Prescription Medication	128 Pills	$515

Cash Seized	Guns Seized	Vehicles Seized
$7,359.67 DCSO	4	4
$10,776 (Assist Others)	7	0

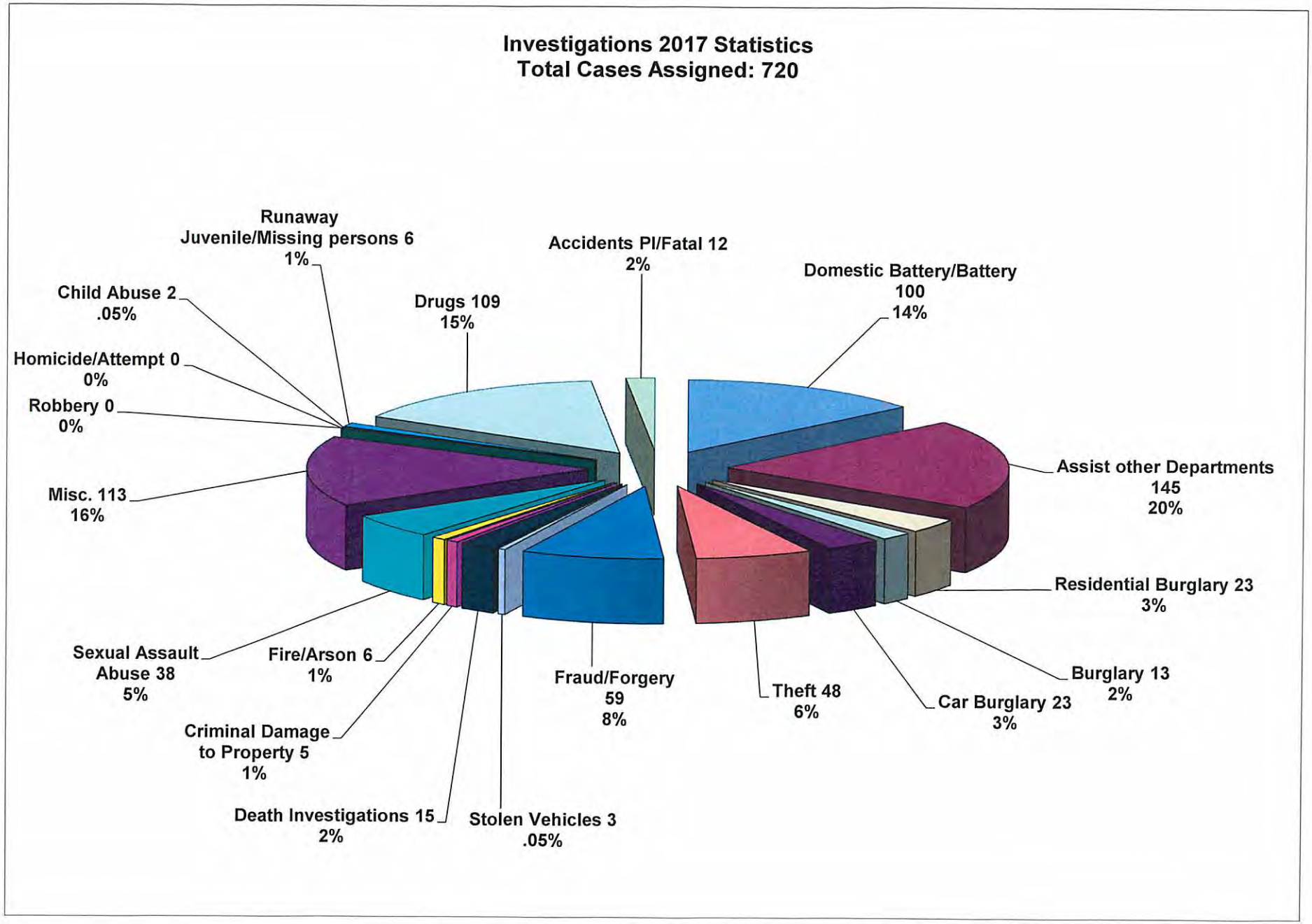
Training

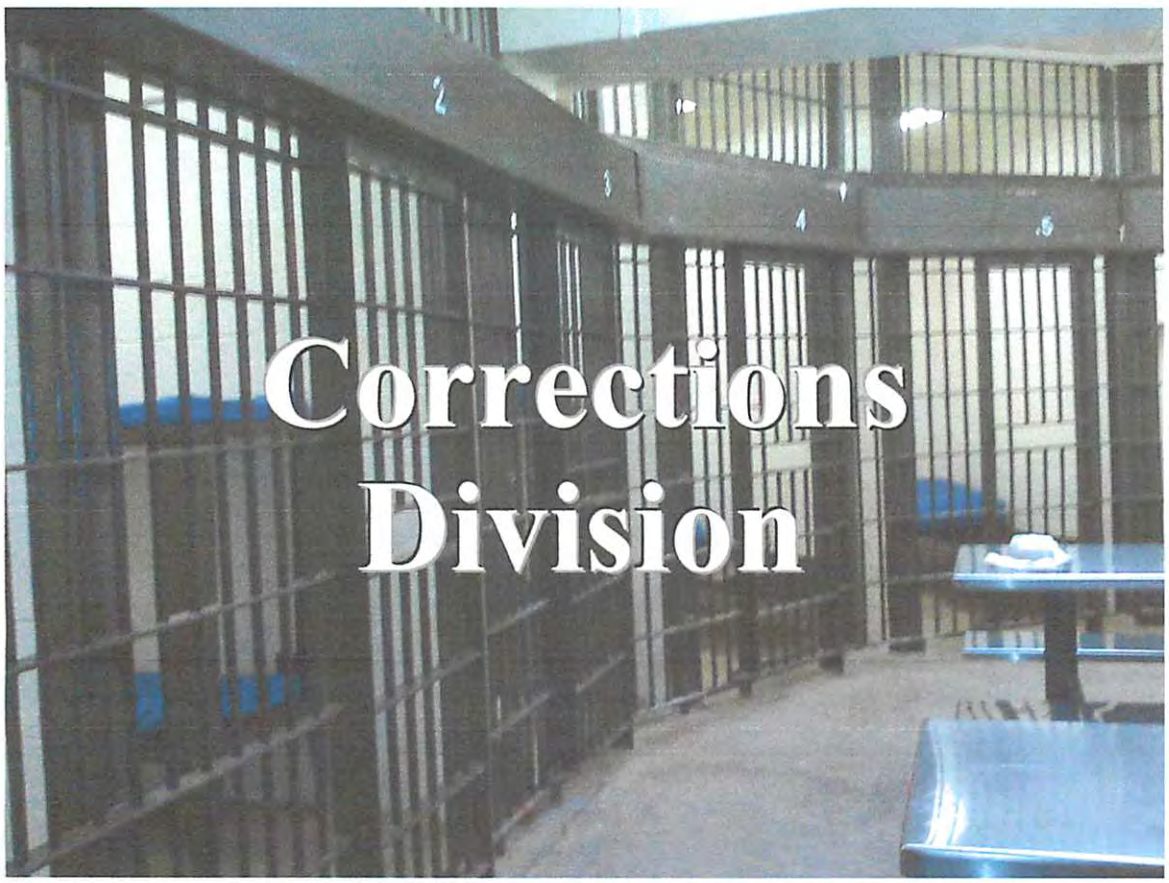
All detectives attend training to improve their current skill set and learn new skills. These classes include interview techniques, cell phone tracking and analysis, evidence collection and analysis, mental health awareness, and homicide investigations.

Last year, the detectives attended over 600 hours of training to improve their skills.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Burglary	63	54	52	60	74	45	34	23	24	30	36


Investigations 2017 Statistics
Total Cases Assigned: 720
Runaway Juvenile/Missing persons 6 1%
Accidents PI/Fatal 12 2%
Domestic Battery/Battery 100 14%
Child Abuse 2 .05%
Drugs 109 15%
Homicide/Attempt 0 0%
Robbery 0 0%
Assist other Departments 145 20%
Misc. 113 16%
Residential Burglary 23 3%
Sexual Assault Abuse 38 5%
Fire/Arson 6 1%
Fraud/Forgery 59 8%
Theft 48 6%
Burglary 13 2%
Car Burglary 23 3%
Criminal Damage to Property 5 1%
Death Investigations 15 2%
Stolen Vehicles 3 .05%



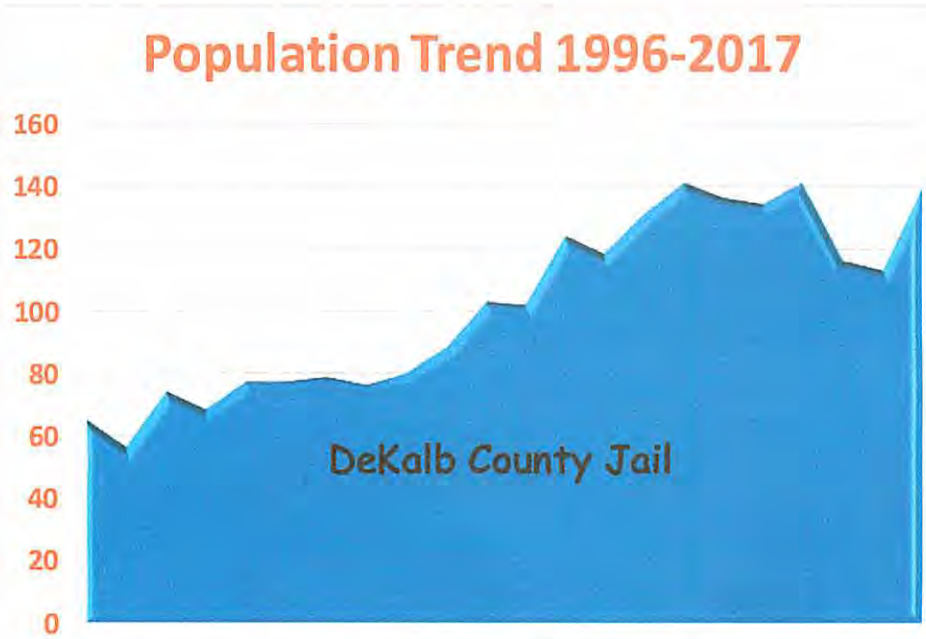
Jail Operations
Courthouse Security
Electronic Home Monitoring

Chief Joyce Klein
Lieutenant Carolyn Parnow

Jail Operations

Average Daily Population (ADP)

In 2017 the DeKalb County Jail averaged one hundred thirty nine (139) inmates per day. This is an increase of twenty three percent (23%) over 2016 when the jail population was one hundred thirteen (113).



The highest annual Average Daily Population (ADP) for the DeKalb County Jail is one hundred forty one (141) inmates per day in the Jail which occurred in 2011 and 2014.

Technical Capacity

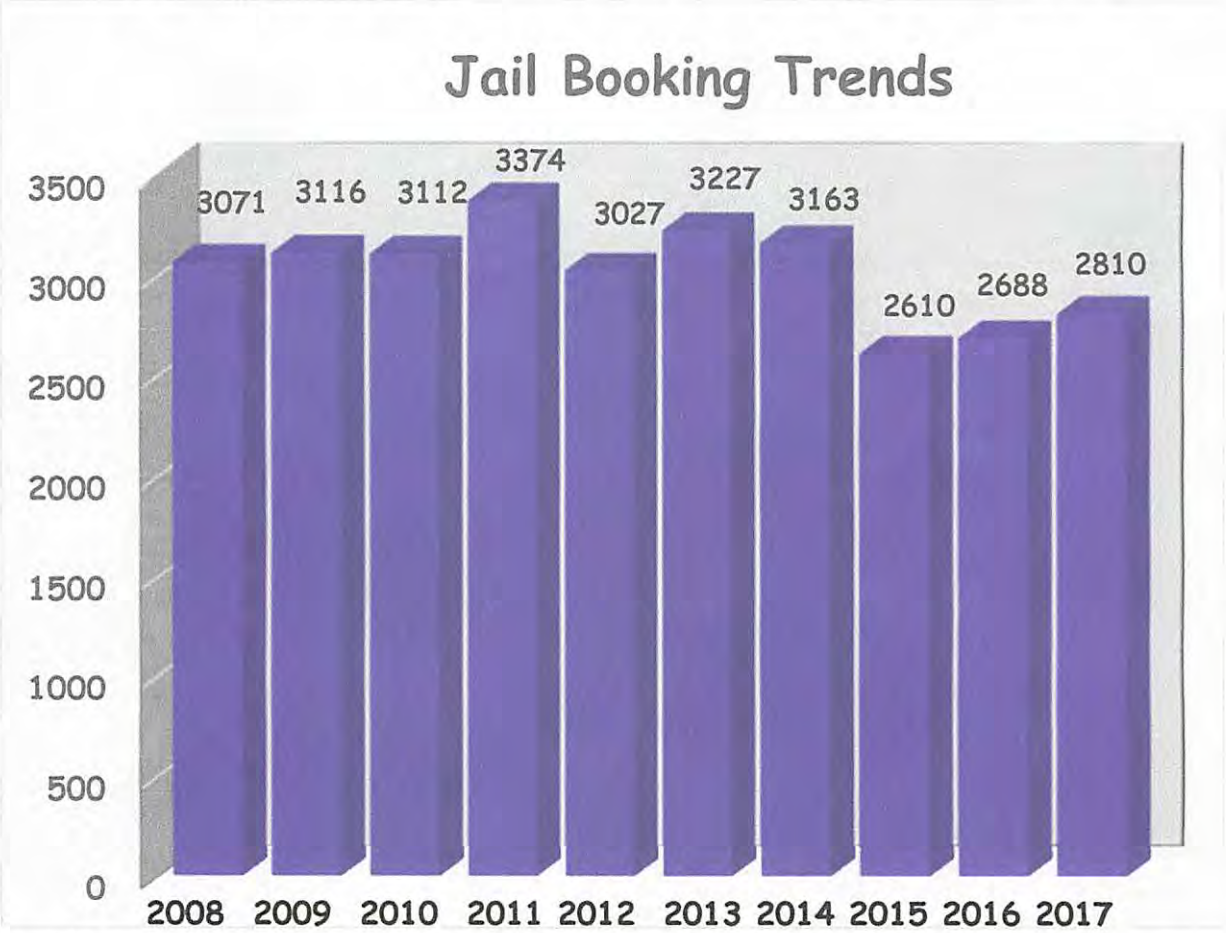
The jail's capacity of eighty-nine (89) beds accounts for every bunk in the jail including holding cells and work release beds. It is the technical capacity.

Functional capacity is a manageable level at which jail space can still provide for programs, services, proper classification and housing of inmates. Jail industry guidelines base a jail's functional capacity at eighty (80%) percent of the technical capacity. Therefore, based on a ***technical*** capacity of eighty-nine (89) the jail's ***functional*** capacity is seventy-two (72).

The chart above demonstrates the fluctuating ADP over the few years. Since 2006 when the jail's ADP was one hundred three (103) the ADP has been over technical and functional capacity.

Bookings

In 2017 there were 2810 inmates booked into the Jail, which is a slight increase over last year's bookings. This still an unusually lower number of



bookings. Bookings have not been at this level since before 2000. It is more typical to have slight variations from year to year and see an elevated trend form over many years.

Everyone who enters the jail with charges must be booked and searched. All property is logged and taken from the new arrestee.

Booking is time consuming computer entry of information about the arrested person, their medical and mental health history, and their possessions. A digital picture and fingerprints are taken. It can take up to forty minutes or longer depending upon the person and the amount of information being supplied. Second shift booked in about thirty-nine percent (39%), day shift booked in thirty four percent (34%) and third shift booked in about twenty-seven percent (27%) of the total inmates processed in 2016.

Population Range

For 2017 the highest jail population day of one hundred sixty (160) inmates occurred on August 26th. The lowest jail population day of one hundred five (105) inmates occurred on January 2nd. Previous to this unusual statistical year, the lowest population was occurring during the spring and summer months.

Population	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Highest Day	160	162	153	139	129	160
Lowest Day	109	99	115	84	88	105

Housing Costs

Over $9 million has been spent since 2004 for housing inmates in other county jails because of jail overcrowding. Other monetary costs associated with sending inmates to other counties for housing are the costs of transportation and deputies' time.

Jail Overcrowding Housing Costs
(Calendar Years)

Year	Number of Inmates	Number of Days	Annual Cost	Accrued Costs
2004	18	736	$37,226	$37,226
2005	79	2349	$120,060	$157,286
2006	302	5722	$294,629	$451,915
2007	303	5359	$269,047	$720,962
2008	635	11,732	$630,809	$1,351,771
2009	576	10,203	$612,094	$1,962,684
2010	726	15,061	$903,785	$2,866,469
2011	794	16,868	$1,032,260	$3,898,729
2012	789	16,935	$1,010,100	$4,908,829
2013	872	16,895	$1,013,700	$5,922,529
2014	869	19,025	$1,021,500	$6,944,529
2015	869	19,025	$1,021,500	$7,599,869
2016	528	10,897	$ 653,820	$8,253,689
2017	846	19,872	$1,192,320	$9,446,009

During 2017 Corrections Deputies made seven hundred eighty nine (789) transports to move the inmates back and forth to other counties, which took one thousand five hundred twenty two hours (1522) hours of deputy time. The cost for preparation and transporting is estimated at over $170,000 in 2017. This includes basic vehicle expense, the deputy's time for transport and preparing inmates for transport.

When transferring inmates to another jail the preparation time for transfer entails: searching their property and them, transferring their money to the other jail, gathering medical reports and medication, making copies of other

pertinent paperwork, and checking for separations from other inmates who may be co-defendants or from opposing gangs. Frequently there are problems that are caused by inmates refusing to go to another county which results in additional time spent to accomplish the transfer.

Inmate Types and Gender

Felony arrests entering the jail in 2017 increased slightly from fifty six (56%) to fifty nine percent (59%). This maintains the higher trend of felony arrests coming into the jail for over the last ten years.

On average, the inmates staying in the jail was comprised of over ninety percent (90%) felons charged with crimes such as Murder, Drug Induced Homicide, Home Invasion, Aggravated Battery, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Armed Robbery, Armed Violence, Drug charges, Unlawful Restraint, Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault, and Child Pornography.

The percentage of inmates sentenced to serving time decreased by one percent (1%) in 2017. An all time low of sentenced inmates was in 2011 with only fifteen percent serving sentenced time.

Jail Population Breakdown	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Felony	47%	47%	55%	56%	59%
Misdemeanor	53%	53%	45%	44%	41%
Sentenced	16%	18%	20%	15%	14%
Pre-Sentenced	84%	82%	80%	85%	86%
Female	20%	23%	19%	20%	19%
Male	82%	80%	77%	81%	81%

The Average Daily Population of women housed in the jail was fourteen (14) per day for 2017. There has been a steady increase in the jail's female population beginning in about 2012 when it was twelve (12) women per day.

Type of days	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	**2017**
Sentenced Days	9,212	9,782	11,255	8,663	6,052	**6,157**
Pre-Sentenced Days	40,360	39,280	40,143	33,699	34,777	**44,205**

Types of Sentences

Inmates can be sentenced to serve time in the jail as straight time, work release or weekends. They can be sentenced to serve time on Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) which means they are outside the jail and living at home. Finally, inmates can be sentenced to serve time in a state prison.

If those sentenced and on pretrial EHM spent their time in the jail, it would have equated to sixty-six (66) more inmates in the jail per day, and brought the Average Daily Population to two hundred five (205) for 2017.

Periodic Imprisonment

There were forty seven new inmates sentenced to work release in 2017. In 2016 there were thirty five (35) newly sentenced work release inmates. In 2017 there were seventy nine (79) new weekend sentences. In 2016 there were forty (40) new weekend.

Periodic Imprisonment	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Work Release sentences	8	9	12	17	35	47
Weekend sentences	1	3	4	18	40	79

The number of weekend sentences more than doubled in 2017.

Corrections Transports

Corrections transports inmates for a variety of reasons. One of the categories in the graphs that follow is "Warrant/DOC/CT" which includes transports for the following reasons:

- To Medical Facilities for treatment
- To Mental Health Facilities for committal
- To other Counties throughout the State for warrants pick-ups

- For Court Ordered Hearings in other Counties
- To deliver Inmates to the Department of Corrections (Prison)

Transports referred to as "Juvenile" occur for the following reasons:

- To the Youth Home to detain on a warrant or new charge
- To escort the juvenile from the Youth Home to Court
- To deliver to the Juvenile Department of Corrections (Prison)

Transports referred to as "Overcrowding" include all transports related to jail overcrowding such as:

- Transporting inmates to another county jail for housing
- Picking them up to return to our jail for housing or release
- Picking them up for court/medical treatment and returning them

In 2017 there was an almost twenty three percent (23%) increase in transports over 2016. Juvenile transports more than doubled in 2016, but in 2017 the number of juvenile transports decreased by sixty-five (65) for a total number of at one hundred eight (108).

Warrants, DOC, court and medical transports increased to four hundred seventy-seven (77) transports and one thousand four hundred twenty two (1422) hours were spent doing these transports.

Jail overcrowding transports increased as well to seven hundred eighty nine (789) for 2017.

In 2017 juvenile transports decreased to three hundred fifty (350) hours spent transporting and escorting to court. Time spent on juvenile transports can vary from year to year due to the nature of charges and how fast the case gets called before the Judge in court.

The number of hours spent on jail overcrowding transports increased to fifteen hundred twenty one (1521) hours.

Jail Programs & Activities

The jail provides activities and special programs that serve a two-fold purpose. They help to keep inmates occupied and less apt to cause problems in the jail. Plus, these activities hopefully have a positive effect in altering behavior after release from jail.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)

Dedicated volunteers from Alcoholics Anonymous come to the jail weekly to provide services to inmates. The volunteers are from our community and many are affiliated with the Alano Club in DeKalb. This has been an on-going, well-attended program for many years. There are separate programs held for the men and women. The men's group averaged about twenty two (22) participants for each session. The women's group had an average of five (5) to six (6) inmates attend their meetings.

Mary's Story Book

Aunt Mary's Story book is a program coordinated by Companions Journeying Together. Staff and volunteers bring a selection of books and recording equipment into the Jail. They assist the inmates in choosing an age appropriate book for the age of their child. The inmate is given the opportunity to record him or herself reading the book for their child. They allow the inmate to put a message to their child at the end of the recording and they may write something in the book for the child.

About thirty-five (35) inmates participated in this program in 2017. This program has replaced the STAR program started by the Jail approximately fifteen years ago.

Religious Providers

Local churches provide religious services on Sunday on a rotational basis. Pastor Steve Persson coordinates the volunteers from our local churches for these services. There are about thirty local community people who volunteer their time to provide church service on Sunday.

Pictured are volunteers for men's and women's church services. Usually there are three Church services every Sunday due to the large number of inmates who want to attend church. Twenty-five to thirty men (25-30) attend church services in two separate services. Women attend a separate third service and generally there are one to five (1-5) women that attend services every Sunday.

Bible Study for women often is held in our video arraignment room due to our space shortage problems. Typically three to five women attend Bible Study that is held once a week.

Chaplain Bill Lee and his assistants provide religious services, Individual counseling and bible study to any interested male inmate. Bible Study for men is held once a week and every other week there is a second session held.

In addition, when requested by Catholic inmates, the Church of St. Mary in Sycamore provides ministry services to the Jail. A Rabbi through Prison Ministries has provided services to inmates of Jewish faith when requested. Bibles are provided to inmates at their request. The jail receives multiple copies of a religious newsletter for inmates of all faiths produced by jail volunteers.

Medical Program

Guardian Correctional Care Inc. provides medical services for the jail. Through a comprehensive medical program the jail benefits by receiving improved liability protection for the County, closer monitoring and control of inmate medical costs, medical professionals making the medical

decisions, and an efficient use of manpower by keeping Corrections Deputies on-site at the jail rather than transporting inmates to outside facilities or waiting for prescriptions to be filled at a pharmacy.

Medical staff ensures that the medical history of all inmates is reviewed within 72 hours to make sure any medical needs are being addressed. However, inmates taking medications or with urgent problems are immediately referred from booking deputies to medical staff. This insures continuity of care and continuation of necessary prescriptions.

2017	Total Nurse Call	Medical Screening	Sick Call
Jan	195	45	150
Feb	152	34	118
Mar	240	60	180
Apr	154	38	116
May	178	42	136
Jun	182	48	134
Jul	190	35	155
Aug	174	38	136
Sep	158	32	126
Oct	175	48	127
Nov	182	51	131
Dec	163	44	119
Totals	2143	515	1628

To comply with Illinois Jail Standards, all detainees confined are given a medical screening within 14 days after confinement. A tuberculosis (T.B.) screening is offered at this time as well. Illinois Jail Standards also mandate a scheduled sick call for all inmates. Our medical staff conducts sick call four times a week.

Mental and Behavioral Health Counseling

Since 2007, the Sheriff's Office has received grant money from the DeKalb County Community Mental Health Board for the jail mental health services. It provides critical services to those inmates in crisis, it provides many opportunities for mental health services to inmates on a voluntary basis including individual counseling and continues the group counseling sessions started almost thirty years ago.

Mental Health Counselors provide an array of services to inmates: crisis intervention, assessments, individual and group psycho education. Psycho education includes: anger management techniques, motivational enhancement therapy, substance abuse treatment, and solution focused therapy, mentoring, conflict resolution and post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD).

The counselors identify those inmates who may be experiencing mental illness, developmental disabilities or substance abuse issues. An evaluation is conducted with service recommendations. The goals of services are to provide stability to the inmate in custody and to establish a plan for referrals upon their release.

Individual counseling is available for those inmates in need and as requested by jail staff for emergencies. Our medical staff integrates mental health and medical care through this program.

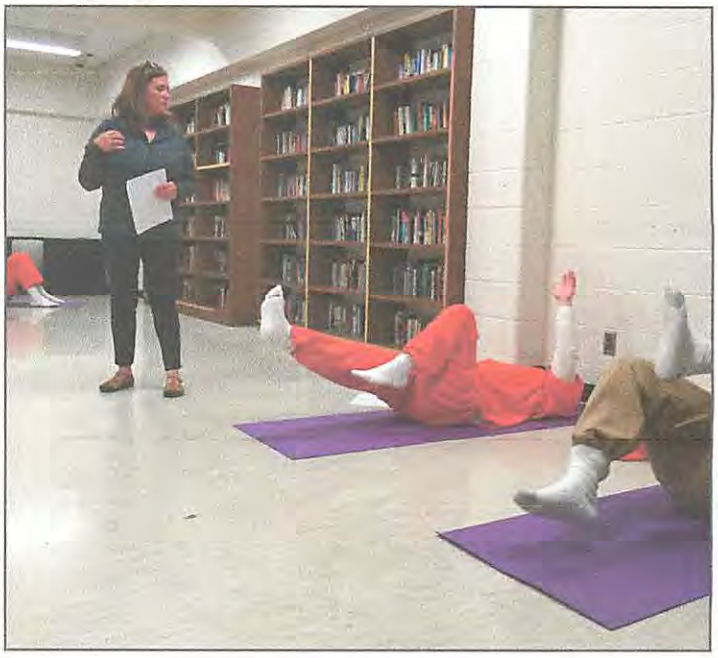
One new counselor joined our staff in 2017 to do a group once a week and individual counseling.

Life Skills Program 2017

Starting in 2013 we initiated and have been providing a Life Skills Program annually. With continued funding from the Mental Health Board we are now continuing this special programming for inmates without interfering in our regular group and counseling programs. The Life Skills Program has a variety of topics.

Some of the topics are:

- Exercise for stress reduction & other stress reductions methods
- Communication Skills
- Job application
- Job Interviews & Role Playing
- Resumes
- Checking accounts & and financial information
- Affordable Health Care Act
- Nutrition & Health
- Wellness & Disease Prevention



The Life Skills program has short and long term goals. Short Term Goals of the Life Skill Program assist staff with inmate management and build attitudes for long term goals to be achieved. Short term goals include:

- Better behavior by inmates while in Jail.
- Decrease Disruptions in housing areas.
- Decrease negative behavior toward jail staff.
- Increase utilization of other jail services and programs intended to prepare them for long term goals.

Some of the Long Term Goals the program strives to meet are to:

- Decrease and learn to manage stress and negative thinking
- Learn and experience team building
- Learn Life Skills
- Learn how to effectively and appropriately communicate with others
- Address anxiety, anger or symptoms of depression
- Encourage and reward positive behavior and thinking
- Identifying work skills and job paths
- Forming and maintaining skills related to applying and successfully acquiring a job.

This program was available to inmates who applied and were accepted to participate in this kind of group program. There were fourteen (14) male participants and five (5) female participants.

Mental Health Committals

Unfit for Trial

Sometimes inmates are found "Unfit for Trial" through the court. In this instance the inmate is remanded into the custody of the Illinois Department of Human Services. In 2017, seven (7) inmates were found unfit for trial. The length of time for those inmates to be transferred to a State Mental Health Facility can be lengthy at times. In the meantime, jail staff deal with inmates suffering from extreme mental illness and most times refusing medication. These inmates may be violent and have unsanitary psychotic behaviors. They must be kept in a holding cell away from other inmates which causes more space problems for the jail.

Committals

Mental health committals may be requested by jail staff for those who are a danger to themselves or others. They used to be sent to Singer Mental Health Center in Rockford until Singer closed its doors in October 2012. Today, "mental health" beds are in community hospitals in our region and are assigned by availability. Even though the inmate may be assessed in need of a committal to a mental health center, there may be no place for the person to go or it may be hours away from our community. More often today we are housing the mentally ill for longer periods of time in our jail.

Commissary

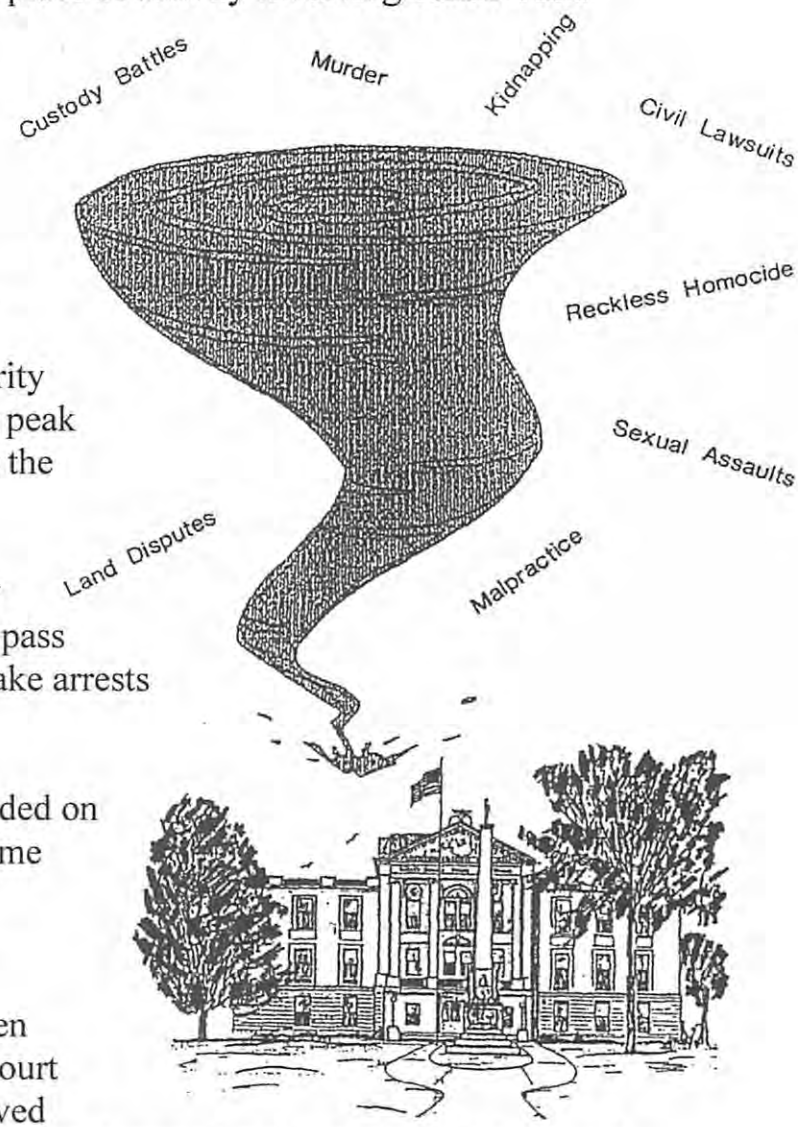
The State of Illinois County Jail Standards requires jails to maintain commissary systems. Commissary provides inmates the opportunity to purchase approved items such as hygiene and grooming aids, food, clothing and other miscellaneous commodities. The jail standards require that all profits from commissary be used for inmate welfare.

It provided funds for:

- Supplies for Group Counseling Class
- Haircuts and Hygiene items for indigent inmates
- Magazines, newspapers, TV guides, games, playing cards
- Televisions and television speakers, cable costs for basic service
- Library books including educational books, Fiction and non-fiction books
- Subscription for Criminal Law Updates for Law Library
- Trustee pay and rewards for special difficult cleaning details

Courthouse Security

In 2017 about one hundred sixteen thousand (115,000) people entered the courthouse through the court security station. The presence of the Sheriff's personnel at the courthouse provides the criminal justice system, its employees and the public a safer and more secure environment. The courthouse can be a tumultuous place of activity involving conflict and emotional turmoil, not only in criminal cases, but also civil and domestic disputes as well.



Two deputies and a sergeant are assigned to the courthouse. There are part-time Security Officers who assists at the security station with the deputies during peak hours. The deputies working at the security station monitor items brought in by scanning them through an x-ray machine, insure those entering pass through a metal detector and make arrests as needed.

Frequently people are apprehended on outstanding warrants as they come into the courthouse for a court appearance or other business.

In 2017, two hundred forty-seven (247) people were arrested by court security deputies. Deputies served four (4) orders of protection and seized over nine hundred (900) items of contraband.

Court Security Deputies managed movement of over fifteen hundred (1500) inmates brought to our courthouse by Illinois Department of Corrections, other County Sheriff Offices and our Jail.

The Deputies provide:

- A quick and safe response in emergency situations that range from medical emergencies to physical altercations in or out of the courtrooms.
- Assist in securing jurors, witnesses and other trial participants.
- Escort citizens to their vehicles when they are concerned for their safety outside the courthouse as needed or requested.
- Assist in escorting inmates to different courtrooms or to the jail.
- Provide protection and monitor threats in the courthouse.
- Respond when courthouse employees call for assistance because someone becomes unruly or threatening in their office.

Courthouse Security Entry Screening

Court Security screening moved to a new area of the courthouse in September 2012. The security screening station is on the south east side of the first floor. There are two x-ray machines and two metal detectors in place. This provides for an immediate back up if equipment fails.

Additionally, it is ready for times when extra screening capability may be needed in the future with more court rooms in use at one time. However, it would require more staff to open a second lane for security screening.

The operation of courthouse security improved with the 2012 expansion. It allows people entry into the courthouse and gets them out of the weather more quickly. It allows for a less congested and more organized flow of people through security and into the main area of the courthouse.

Cameras throughout the courthouse are viewed from the security station that faces into the main public lobby. This provides the opportunity to monitor people leaving the courthouse and to answer questions if necessary.

The courthouse expansion provides a sally port garage as a secured entry point, a secured elevator and secured hallways in which to move inmates from a holding area to the courtroom. There are holding areas on the first and second floors for inmates to be secured while waiting for their turn to go before the Judge. This makes it safer for the public, employees, deputies and inmates.

Court Security Deputies are responsible for the movement of outside agencies and their detainees while in the Courthouse. Assisting outside agencies includes:

- Escorting between garage and the holding area
- Allowing attorney's access to the detainee in holding areas
- Escorting the agency and their detainee in and out of the courtroom
- Escorting the agency and their detainee out of the Courthouse

Court Security Deputies can be occupied for extended periods of time when there are several outside agencies at the Courthouse at once. This occurs on a regular basis.

Inmates are only in these holding cells during the day when court is in session. They are not there overnight.

Statistics showing the activity of the courthouse deputies are shown in the following table.

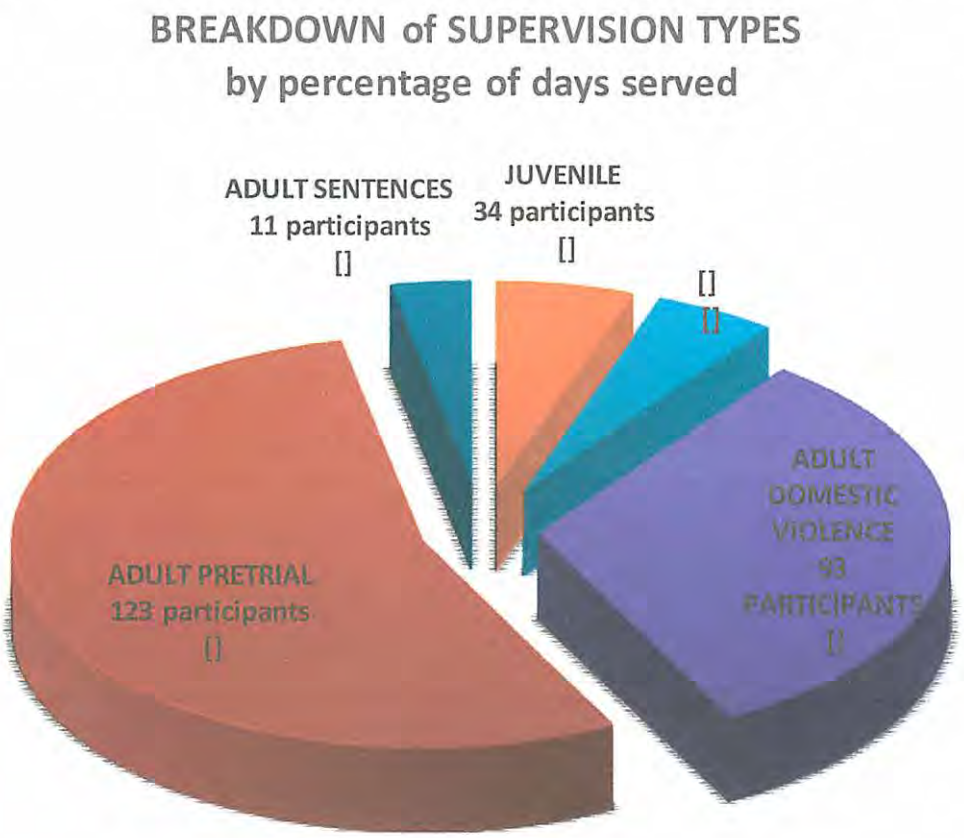
2017 MONTHLY COURTHOUSE STATISTICS

Month	Entries	AM - Ct DeKalb Co Inmates	AM – CT Other Inmates	PM – CT DeKalb Co Inmates	PM – CT Other Inmates	Arrests	Orders of Protection Served	Contraband seized
January	9503	49	23	65	12	18	1	109
February	8270	41	13	28	15	27	0	72
March	10175	46	22	35	4	21	1	35
April	9049	67	19	34	2	16	0	33
May	10262	78	21	38	12	21	1	105
June	9942	61	30	69	12	21	0	69
July	9435	49	21	30	4	23	0	70
August	10978	53	18	91	6	20	0	65
September	9855	51	22	46	5	24	0	81
October	10105	41	21	62	8	15	1	97
November	9230	52	14	38	5	21	0	89
December	8580	42	16	34	8	20	0	91
Y.T.D. Total	**115,384**	**630**	**240**	**570**	**93**	**247**	**4**	**916**

DeKalb County Electronic Home Monitoring
2017 Statistics

Electronic Home Monitoring offers an alternative to incarceration by monitoring the degree of compliance to house confinement. Electronic monitoring supervision requires a participant to wear a global positioning satellite receiver, which sends an encoded signal to a monitoring center. This allows the Sheriff's Office to continually monitor the participant's location, and also sends an alert to the supervising deputies if they leave their home at an unauthorized time. This monitoring is supported by the periodic unannounced face-to-face home and work visits by Sheriff's Deputies. E.H.M. in no way prevents an individual from leaving the residence if they choose to do so. However, with G.P.S; it allows E.H.M. deputies to see where participants are, and where they have been through the use of computerized maps. We are currently using this equipment on all of our participants.

This year our participants were made up of a combination of Sentenced Adult



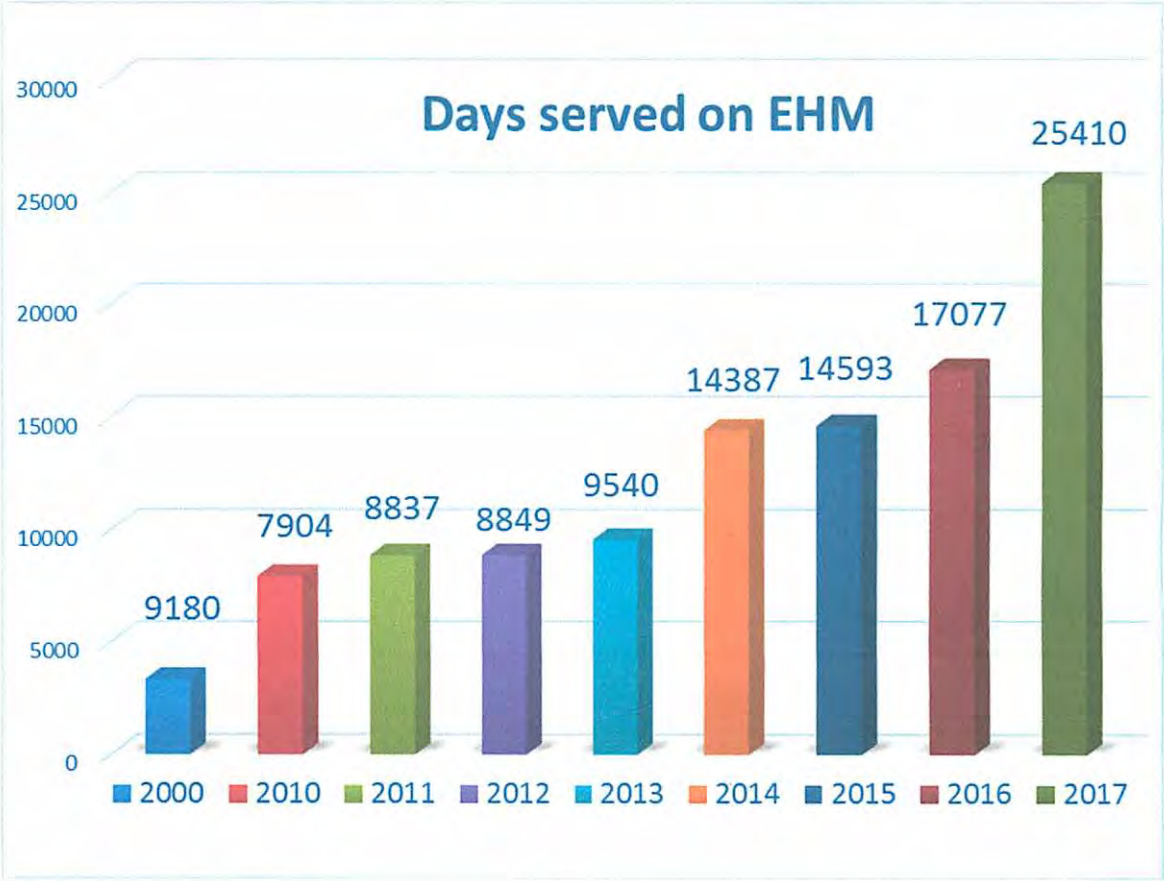
Offenders, Pre-Trial Adult Offenders, Specialty Court Offenders, Domestic Violence Offenders, as well as Juvenile Offenders.

Total Defendants ordered to EHM

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Juvenile	17	67	57	22	35
Adult	35	89	80	159	269
Total Participants	52	156	137	181	304

Days Defendants Served on EHM

Juvenile	1,955	3,294	3,106	1463	1387
Adult	6,894	7576	4798	13130	24023
Total Days	8,849	10870	7904	14593	25410



Pretrial EHM

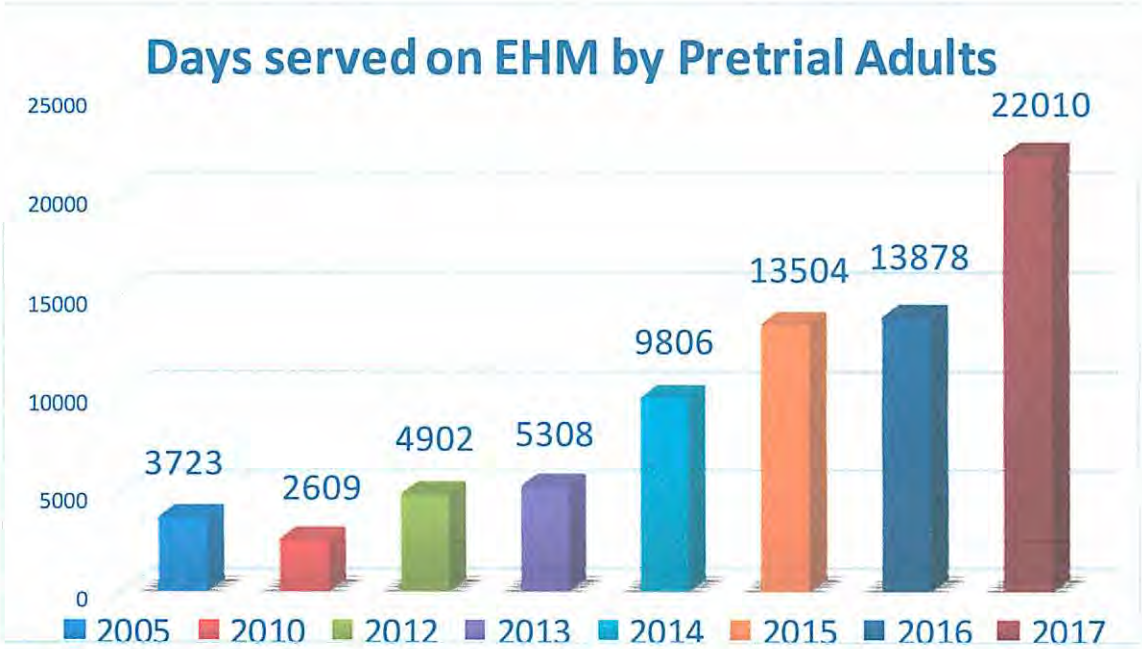
In 2004, we tested using electronic home monitoring for some defendants in jail awaiting trial as a tool to help reduce jail overcrowding. We expanded the use of E.H.M. for pre-trial defendants in 2005. The following bar graph represents the number of E.H.M. days that were used for pre-trial adult participants in 2005, 2010, thru 2017. In 2017, eighty-seven, (87%) percent of our total adult days served on E.H.M. were pre-trial participants (domestic violence defendants are included as pretrial participants in the following bar graph because they too are awaiting trial.)

Since 2016, there has been a 59% increase in days served on EHM by adult pretrial participants as a result of the Public Act 100-0001, Bail Reform.

725 ILCS 5/110-5 (a-5):

> *There shall be a presumption that any conditions of release (from jail) imposed shall be non-monetary in nature and the court shall impose the least restrictive conditions or combination of conditions necessary to reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant for further court proceedings and protect the integrity of the judicial proceedings from a specific threat to a witness or participant. Conditions of release may include, but not be limited to, electronic home monitoring, curfews, drug counseling, stay-away orders, and in-person reporting. The court shall consider the defendant's socio-economic circumstance when setting conditions of release or imposing monetary bail.*

Adult Court Services Officers, assigned to pretrial services, compile an assessment called a pretrial bond report to assist the Judge in ordering the most appropriate conditions for pretrial release from jail. Every criminal defendant awaiting trial in jail is evaluated for their risk to re-offend. As a result, a larger number of criminal defendants have been ordered to participate in the Electronic Home Monitoring Program.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVEILLANCE

In 2009, the Illinois Legislature passed a new Domestic Violence Law commonly referred to at the Cindy Bischoff Law 725 ILCS 5/110-5 (f), which allows the court, where appropriate, to order defendants who are charged with the offense of Violation of an Order of Protection undergo an evaluation to determine their risk of re-offending. If the evaluation shows a significant risk for the defendant to re-offend then the court may require the defendant to wear a GPS Monitoring Bracelet as a condition of bond.

In 2016, the program expanded to include defendants of domestic battery and several other domestic related offenses.

In 2009, we monitored seventeen (17) participants who served 1482 days on EHM.

In 2017, we monitored ninety-three (93) participants who served 8173 days on EHM.

EHM Costs

When a person is ordered to participate in the electronic monitoring program by a judge, they are also often ordered to pay a fee to DeKalb County for the cost of the equipment. We have had some difficulty in collecting these fees from some defendants. Those defendants that have not paid their fees in a timely manner have all been referred to the court to address their failure. The court in some cases has given the defendants additional time to pay the fees, entered a judgement against the defendant for the amount of the fees or, in some cases, waived the fees. The Sheriff's Office continues to attempt to collect these fees until they are either paid in full or disposed of by the court.

2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
$15,293.88	$34,174.99	$51,376.00	$94,854.50	$85,133.25	$121,633.50
(Cost of Leasing the Monitoring Equipment)					
$15,268.81	$36,433.53	$41,529.57	$$85,122.00	$60,611.84	$81,481.28
(EHM Fees Collected)					

EHM Violations

Electronic home monitoring is an alternative to incarceration, and the same one-piece G.P.S. device is used for everyone enrolled in the program. However, even though the same equipment is used for everyone; everyone's circumstances are different. The enrollees are of different ages, have committed different crimes and are in different stages of the court process. Below are four supervision groups and the rate of violations for each this year. Violations for failure to pay EHM fees are not included in the below calculations.

Defendants who violated E.H.M.

Juvenile Violence	Adult Sentenced	Adult Pre-Trial	Adult Domestic
8 out of 34 24%	1 out of 11 9%	34 out of 123 28%	17 out of 93 18%

Juveniles
Juveniles typically have the highest percentage of violations because they on a whole are the most impulsive group. Combine that with poor judgment and excessive risk-taking behaviors that can lead to a larger percentage of violations.

Adult Sentenced
In general, sentenced participants are the most cooperative group because they have been made aware of the E.H.M. rules and chose to participate in the program. Plus, they know the exact number of days they will serve. Thus, they can look forward to a specific end date and the return of their freedom.

Adult Pre-trial and Domestic Violence
These participants are released from the jail to participate in the E.H.M. program as an alternative to jail while awaiting trial. The amount of time they will serve is unknown to the participant. Their motivation is different than sentenced adults. They wish to be released from jail, and that is not always the same as deciding to participate in the E.H.M. program. The mindset of the participant is often that E.H.M. is better than jail. Not enough thought is given to what will be expected of them. The participants who violate EHM could face a new criminal charge of Escape; failure to comply with the conditions of the electronic monitoring program 730 ILCS 5/5-8A-4.1. The participant's circumstances and violation determined whether or not criminal charges for Escape were filed, or if a second chance on EHM would be granted by the Judge. Some participants were required to post additional bond money to be released again to the EHM program.

2017 POPULATION SUMMARY

	Number of Inmates	Number of Non-Sentenced	Days Held Sentenced	Crime Type Misd	Crime Type Felon	Sex M	Sex F	Inmate Transport No	Inmate Transport Hr	Average Daily Population	# of WR	# of WE
JAN	376	3258	552	168	208	304	72	122	271	123	3	5
FEB	321	2992	677	129	192	268	53	88	231	131	3	7
MAR	358	3709	518	133	225	290	68	114	259	136	2	10
APR	344	3792	429	129	215	280	64	105	238	141	2	8
MAY	404	4124	612	170	234	314	90	151	326	153	3	10
JUN	372	3880	553	140	232	290	82	134	365	148	5	9
JULY	372	4008	531	148	224	305	67	96	261	146	11	11
AUG	423	4092	632	174	249	354	69	136	407	152	6	5
SEPT	391	3839	408	159	232	313	78	107	237.5	142	6	8
OCT	376	3588	502	173	203	299	77	115	271.5	132	2	5
NOV	344	3483	383	167	177	273	71	113	295	129	3	0
DEC	323	3440	368	136	187	266	57	93	232	123	1	1
* TOTAL		*44,205	*6165					*1374 / 3394				
** AVERAGE										**138	**4	**7

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION

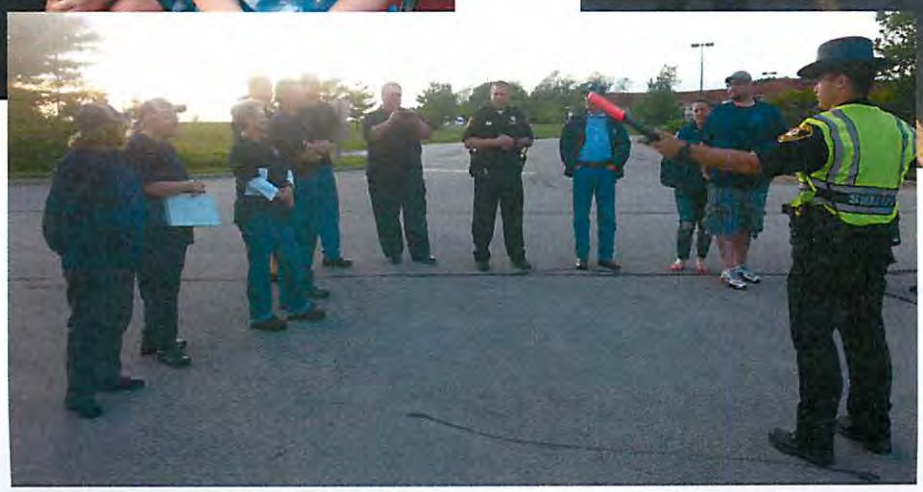
SHERIFF'S AUXILIARY

Director Duane Rapp

The DeKalb County Sheriff's Auxiliary was formed under Sheriff Mel Shaw in 1966. These volunteers assist all of the DeKalb County citizens. The Auxiliary's responsibilities include storm watch during tornado season, traffic control at special events, accidents, road closing, and situations where full time deputies need extra help. Members are DeKalb County Citizens, majority of them with full-time jobs, which volunteer their time. The following is a breakdown of man-hours the Auxiliary completed for the year 2017. The current roster has 18 active members.

EVENT	HOURS
Call Outs	205
Scheduled Details	892
Sandwich Fair	696
TOTAL VOLUNTARY	1,793

The Auxiliary not only supplies personnel support for the Sheriff's Office but shares equipment such as a Mobil Command Post, Kawasaki Mule, an enclosed pull trailer used for office, and evidence holding, and tents. The equipment primarily obtained through donations and grants.



CITIZENS ACADEMY

Since 1996 approximately 500 citizens have graduated from the Academy program. The academy has resulted in citizens who have an improved understanding of the criminal justice system, as well as keeping Sheriff's personnel in tune with citizen's ideas and perspectives. The Citizens Academy is a 10-week course, totaling 30 hours and is taught by members of the Sheriff's Office, other police agencies and individuals.

The Sheriff's Office in 2015, took time to reflect on the success of the 18 year history to determine the value of the academy, and whether or not it should be continued. After determining that the Academy was still of significant value to citizens as well as the Sheriff's Office, the planning for the revamped and updated 2016 Academy began, and recruitment and implementation for the January 2016 class, under coordination of Deputy Sarah Frazier assisted by Detective John Holiday.

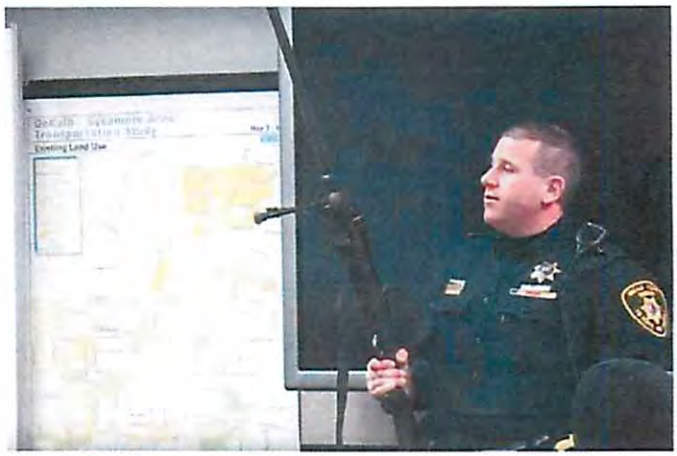
The 2018 class of 38 individuals graduated March 15, 2018.

Citizens Academy educates public on criminal justice system

Law enforcement and public meet outside of stressful situations

By KEVIN SOLARI

Dec. 12, 2017



SYCAMORE – DeKalb County residents wanting an up-close look at law enforcement in the county will have a chance beginning in January.

Since 1996, the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office has hosted an annual Sheriff's Citizens Academy, which teaches citizen cadets about arrest procedures, criminal law and other law enforcement topics.

"The goal of the program is to meet with citizens in a friendly atmosphere," DeKalb County Sheriff Roger Scott said.

Most of the time, he said, when a member of the public meets a member of law enforcement, it is in a high-stress situation. The academy is supposed to be the opposite.

"It's an open forum" Scott said. "It's for teaching, and we'll take questions from everyone."

He said he got the idea for the program when he read about a similar class put on by the Port St. Lucie Police Department in Florida. The concept has since spread to other agencies across the country, he said.

The academy is a mix of classroom instruction and hands-on experiences. Scott said participants will tour the county jail and also have guest presenters come in from law enforcement agencies across the county.

"We're very proud of it," he said.

People can apply to be in the program, which is free for those who are accepted. The sheriff's office website said applicants are subject to a background check.

Classes are 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. Thursdays from Jan. 4 to March 15. After completion, a graduation ceremony is held at the DeKalb County Farm Bureau, which is also a sponsor of the course.

"It's a really fun event," Scott said.

You can sign up by first downloading an application from the sheriff's office website at dekalbcounty.org/sheriff/sheriff_citizens_academy.html.

Space is limited.

Citizens Academy's hands-on CSI experience

By KEVIN SOLARI *ksolari@shawmedia.com*
Jan. 29, 2018

SYCAMORE – Nothing good ever happens after 2 a.m. So when a 911 call came in from a Genoa man who said he'd let his ex-girlfriend into his apartment and she subsequently stabbed him in the stomach, the fact that he was alive meant it was not the worst possible outcome. But police still needed to find out what happened.

"They didn't count on me being as tough as I am," the caller said.

Students at the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Citizens Academy got to experience a little of what crime scene investigators do in real life. And it does not involve indiscriminately spraying luminol across every surface in the room to reveal traces of blood, as some TV shows might suggest.

Instead, it requires precise attention to details – even the ones that end up being insignificant.

In the basement of the Public Safety Building, class organizers had re-created the apartment and scene in Genoa: blood-soaked towels and clothes, plastic bags of marijuana and a bloody knife. Breaking into teams, students took pictures, noted evidence and debated which items were significant and which weren't. (As cool as that milk crate of Johnny Cash vinyl was, it ended up having no bearing on the crime.)

It came out that the woman who stabbed the Genoa man wasn't his girlfriend, but a woman posing as a girlfriend-for-hire on the internet. The victim called her for her services, but she showed up with another man, stabbed the victim, and tried to rob him.

Elgin police found the couple in a van, and they were brought back to DeKalb County for questioning. It's often here, combined with evidence the CSI team collected, that the full story takes shape.

"We identify why they did what they did," detective Brad Carls said, "People aren't born criminals."

Students watched the video of the interrogation. The couple, split into separate rooms, first denied anything happened. Then they admitted they beat the victim up, but that was it. Then the man volunteered, "I didn't stab him."

In the other room, a detective asked the woman "How many times did you stab him?"

"I think only once," she replied.

Detectives were able to interrogate the attackers in part because of the evidence they had from the crime scene. Police had known the victim was stabbed from the initial phone call, but finding drugs about the apartment – as the students had done in their re-creation – helped them understand maybe it wasn't a scorned ex-girlfriend coming for a visit, but an illicit business transaction gone awry.

The collection of evidence was detailed and involved safeguards to preserve its integrity. Photos taken of the space before and after, number cones placed at each item to be collected, photographed again, and then the items – bloody rags, cigarette butts, a pizza box – were taken to evidence.

Technology has changed many aspects of police investigations, but some things still have to be done the old-fashioned way. Students grabbed what looked like a miniature feather duster and some fine black powder, then dusted every surface of a van while looking for fingerprints. They still lifted the prints by hand, with a piece of tape and then affixed to the back of an index card.

In the evidence room, students saw what goes into the collection and maintenance of the scores of bags and containers containing items that may have been involved in or were peripheral to a crime scene.

Everything is tagged, numbered and logged and a record kept anytime something is moved. If it was important enough, it would be brought by hand to a lab in Rockford, or Chicago or even the FBI lab in Quantico, Virginia.

The evidence is important not just in solving the case, but also in getting the conviction in court. Between the evidence and the interrogations, the couple that stabbed a Genoa man ended up going to prison. The man is still in there – having a prior record that included homicide garnered him a longer sentence.

DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Citizens Academy gets schooled in field sobriety tests

By KEVIN SOLARI *ksolari@shawmedia.com*
Feb. 6, 2018

SYCAMORE – Although it was planned, and I knew I'd not broken any laws, having a deputy perform field sobriety tests on me while I was on the clock for work was an unnerving experience. Failing them – miserably, I should add – was even worse.

At Thursday's meeting of the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Citizens Academy, students saw and experienced what law enforcement has to go through during a traffic stop. Watching dash cam footage, students saw drivers who were so under the influence they didn't realize they weren't walking a straight line and were proud they didn't fall over. We saw crashes of all types, an SUV attempting to run over fraternity brothers and a brief standoff after a shooting at a DeKalb 7-Eleven.

To simulate a traffic stop as an impaired driver, students wore special goggles that mimic impairment. The deputies said they take the same ones to assemblies at area high schools during prom season to educate teenagers about the dangers of drunken driving.

So I volunteered, and had to struggle with a simulated 0.25 blood-alcohol content.

Reach out and touch a deputy's finger? Missed, wide left.

Stand on one foot and count? At the same time? Only for the briefest of moments.

I wasn't fit to walk unescorted down a carpeted hallway, let alone drive a vehicle. But that's where the simulation falls apart a bit – because I hadn't been drinking at a steady clip for the previous four hours, I could still recognize I was impaired. I'm not sure I'd have the same presence of mind after drinking for an evening.

The sheriff's office dealt with about 7.3 DUIs a deputy in 2016, the highest ratio in the state for a law enforcement agency. The next agency on the list is in Carol Stream at 5.17 DUIs an officer.

In 2017, deputies responded to 674 total crashes, 164 of which involved personal injury. Across the county, there were 12 fatal accidents.

Even on routine traffic stops, law enforcement has to be vigilant. Our presenter, Deputy Dave Christiansen, showed dash cam videos of his parked patrol car being struck by passing vehicles.

Christiansen is one of the traffic experts in the department, something he said he has a passion for. He and fellow presenter Lt. Jim Burgh described the process of investigating traffic accidents. By measuring the length of skidmarks, they can determine the speed of the car, and by looking for gouges in the asphalt they can determine where the crash happened, even if the vehicles have spun off in various directions.

They'll probably have plenty of work this year. Statewide, vehicle deaths are on the rise, a trend that's been seen for the past few years.

NEW HORIZON

JAIL EXPANSION PROJECT CONTINUING THROUGHOUT 2017

E.M.S. RESPONSE ADVANCE

Jail Expansion Almost Complete

By the end of 2017 jail expansion construction was well on its way to completion. The last panel of the outer building was put into place on

December 21, 2017. This is the precast panel made for removal in the future to allow for completion of the shelled housing area.

The inside of the building was progressing to completion as well. The Booking Area's floor was being laid in December.

The new Jail Lobby was quickly taking form by the end of the year. Flooring and cabinetry were installed.

The employee meeting room called "Roll Call" was painted and about to have carpet laid.

Booking Area

E.M.S. RESPONSE ADVANCE

First AID Bag

AED

In May, the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office joined the Mercyhealth EMS System out of Rockford for the patrol and corrections division. Mercyhealth has been onsite several times since May providing many services to the Sheriff's Office. In August and December, Mercyhealth instructors were on site and provided Naloxone and tourniquet training. Naloxone is a medication that is designed to rapidly reverse and block the effects of opioids. During training each deputy was issued two doses of Naloxone and one tourniquet, which is approximately worth $125 per deputy. These supplies were provided for free to the county. Mercyhealth also contributed additional first aid supplies to our department to revamp the first aid kits in each squad.

In 2001 the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office started an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) program. The goal of the program was to have an AED in all patrol squads. Over the years the program had been expanded but the Sheriff's Office was nine AEDs short. In October, the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office was notified that we had been awarded two grants: a $4,500 grant from the Canadian Pacific Railroad and a $10,000 grant from the DeKalb County Foundation. This money was used to purchase nine new Phillips AED and we were able to accomplish the goal of having an AED in every patrol vehicle.

During 2017 over $20,000 was invested in the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office EMS program at no cost to the county budget. We look forward to expanding the program in the future.

Tourniquet

Naloxone

PREVIOUS NEW HORIZON PROGRAMS

2016 DeKalb County Cares/Ground Breaking Jail Expansion

2015 Jail Expansion Resolution

2014 Powered by Propane

2014 Mobile Patrol

2013 On-line Collision reporting

2013 Challenge Coins

2012 Use of Force Training Simulator

2011 Formalized Jail Planning

2010 Care Trak

2008 Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce

2007 Corrections Control Center

2006 Mobil Command Post

2005 Domestic Violence Grant – S.A./ Sheriff

2004 Character First

2004 Star Program – Corrections

2004 Evidence Room/Storage

2003 Combined Communications Expansion

2003 Public Safety Sales Tax

Sent to the Voters

2002 Adhock Jail Study Committee

2002 Interim Genoa Chief

2001 Live Scan (upgraded 2015)

2001 Recruitment Team

2000 Telecommunication Center

Relocated/Updated

1999 Computer Aided Dispatch

1998 Rural Fire Department Dispatch

1998 Sheriff's Work Alternative Program

1997 Video Bond Call

1997 Electronic Home Monitoring

1996 Citizen Police Academy

1995 In-House Medical Program

1995 Jail Food Service Privatization

1994 Contract Policing Kishwaukee College

1994 Contract Policing Village of Shabbona

DEKALB COUNTY JAIL

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

1837	DeKalb County Founded
1856	Our First County Jail was built in 1856, on the south east side of Sycamore and Main Street. $5,000.00 was allocated to the project. Prior to the construction of the jail prisoners were held and guarded by sheriffs and deputies at their residences.
1879	Lumber was purchased in 1879 to build a scaffold to hang a man who had been found guilty of murder. The following was filed in an early supervisors papers "Having inspected the jail and surroundings would recommend ... an extension of the east side of the jail of 32 feet by 22 feet ... and scaffold erected therein..." The individual, George Alexander who was scheduled to be hung, was granted a second trial by the Illinois Supreme Court, final sentence was 25 years in The State Penitentiary.
1904	On September 24th The Sycamore True Republican reports "things are good in DeKalb County, no prisoners in the County Jail over the last 3 months."
1912	The second county jail was built / reconstructed on the same site as first jail. This site is now the location of the County Administration Building.
1929	County Jail used to hold Federal prisoners, including many gangsters from Chicago.
1929	In February after the addition of 11 federal inmates the jail population reached 105 breaking all records for last 2 years.
1964	Sheriff Field Utter oversaw the transformation of the huge old barn like second floor of the jail into a modern maximum security prison. It replaced and area known as the "bird cage" The new quarters has cells and a bull pen for 12 men, four to a cell: six women and two girls. All are separated ..."Total cost $41,101.62. The new quarters makes the jail in Sycamore the most modern maximum security county jail in Illinois." Daily Chronicle 3/7/64
1980	In 1980-the old jail was replaced by the Public Safety Building and Jail at the north west corner of Main/Exchange in Sycamore with a total capacity of 61. Total cost for the project was $3,144,207.
1984-86	Jail space was rented to State of Illinois to house state prisoners preparing to finish sentences.
1988	The jail population was climbing to capacity. In 1989 -90 all housing units were double bunked to legal capacity. The new capacity was 89.
1990	The first of several Jail Studies were completed by the National Institute of Correction regarding the DeKalb County Jail and overcrowding.

1997 Electronic Home Monitoring instituted by Sheriff and County Board.

2002 Sheriff began housing overflow inmates in other facilities on regular basis.

2010 Average Daily Population in Custody 131.

2010 County Board formed an Ad Hoc Jail Planning Committee and funding for Jail Planning Process to move forward in 2011.

2011 Formalize Jail Planning in progress.

2012 Average daily population in custody, 141.

2013 Jail on hold pending landfill lawsuit. Average daily population 134.

2014 Lawsuit completed.

2014 Jail on hold: average daily population 141.

2015 County Board Final Vote – triggering jail expansion project.

2016 June 15, 2016 ground breaking Jail Expansion

2017 Work on Jail Expansion Continues

Sources for Historical Facts

"From the Archives" by Phyllis Kelly 1987

Portrait and Biographical Album of DeKalb County (1885)

Sheriff Office Annual Reports

State of the Jail Report 2002

DeKalb Daily Chronicle

The Sycamore True Republican