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March 17, 2008

Honorable Rich Osborne  
Chairperson Law and Justice  
Sycamore, Illinois 60178

Dear Chairperson Osborne 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,

Sheriff Roger Scott

Chief Deputy Kevin Hickey

RS/jw



## MISSION

Mission of the Sheriff's Office – The motto, “To Serve and Protect” states the essential mission of the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office protects the right of all person within its jurisdiction to be free from criminal attack, to be secure in their possession, and to live in peace. The Sheriff's Office serves the citizens of DeKalb County, and the State of Illinois, by performing the law enforcement and corrections function in a professional manner, and it is to these people that the Sheriff's Office is directly and ultimately responsible.

# 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 ...”

730 ILCS 150 - and Public Act #90-193 Child Sex Offender Community Notification Act.....Sheriff's Office Responsibility.

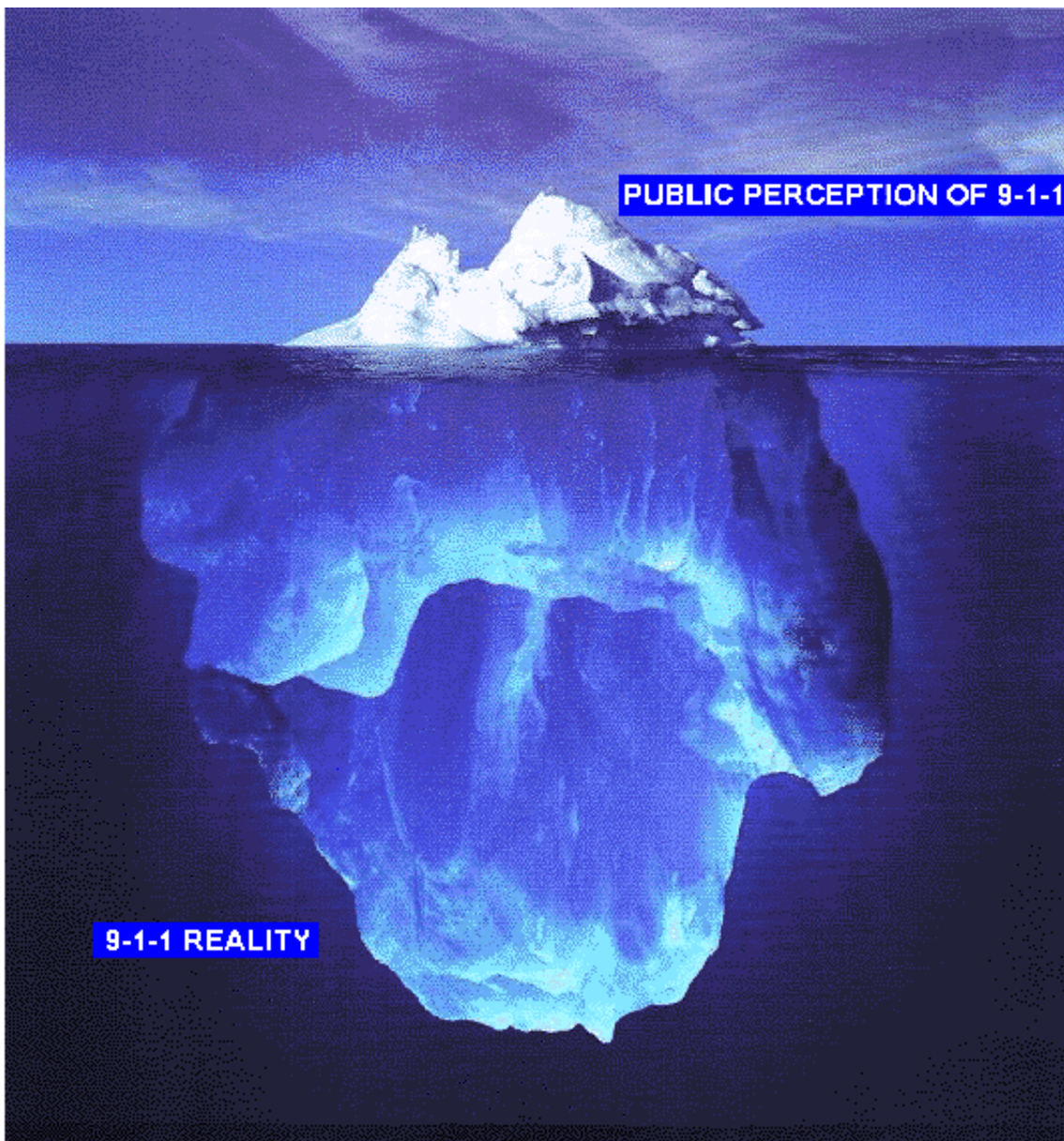
- a. Quarterly notification D.C.F.S.,  
Schools, child care facilities
- b. Point of contact for liaison with above agencies
- c. Provide public access for list and maintain log

Public Act 92-688

(625 ILCS 5/6-303

720 ILCS 5/32-1) Sheriff is the office of forfeiture of vehicles involved in Driving While License Suspended or Revoked in relationship to Driving Under the Influence case.

2007  
DE KALB COUNTY SHERIFF'S  
**9-1-1 CENTER**  
**&**  
**TELECOMMUNICATIONS**  
**DIVISION**



## DE KALB COUNTY SHERIFF'S COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The citizens of De Kalb 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 this county, but also answer phones and dispatch Police, Fire and Medical units for twenty-one additional agencies throughout this county and into parts of Kane, LaSalle and Lee Counties.

2007 was a difficult year for staffing within the Division with five new Telecommunicators hired and trained during the year. Because training a new Telecommunicator takes four months, the Division was under staffed and below minimum staffing levels for most of the year requiring a substantial amount of overtime to maintain our minimum staffing levels and to cover the open shifts. When at full strength, the Division is staffed by twenty-one 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. Each eight-hour shift has three of those Telecommunicators assigned the primary responsibilities of handling the Dispatch and associated radio traffic for Police, Fire & Medical units. A fourth Telecommunicator is assigned as our Primary Call-Taker, however 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 one person.

Each and every telephone call made to this Communications Center is still answered promptly and handled personally by one of our Telecommunicators. Answering the phone is probably the most important and definitely the most time consuming job they have. It is impossible to know exactly how many telephone calls were handled last year within the division, but it has been estimated somewhere between 200,000 & 300,000.

Our Telecommunicators are dedicated professionals that often work long hours, and many times under extremely stressful conditions. Few jobs require as many emergency decisions during an eight-hour shift, and few jobs are as personally rewarding. The following charts and graphs only represent a portion of the job they do, 24 hours a day 365 days a year.

## 9-1-1 CALL-TAKING

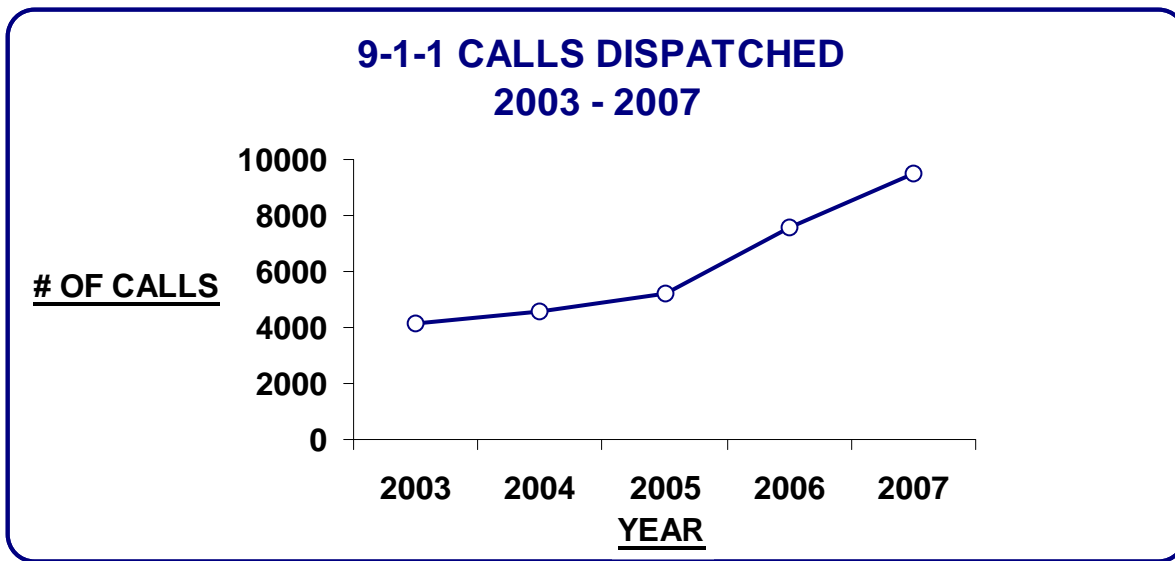


The Sheriff's Office Communications Division is the largest of the four 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPS) within De Kalb County.

Approximately 70% of all 9-1-1 calls received at these four PSAPS are handled here at the Sheriff's Office.

The chart below shows the annual increase in 911 calls received at the Sheriff's Office over the past five years that resulted in the dispatch of Police, Fire or EMS units.

Unfortunately, the total number of all 911 calls received here during 2007 are not available, but are estimated in the area of 23-25,000.



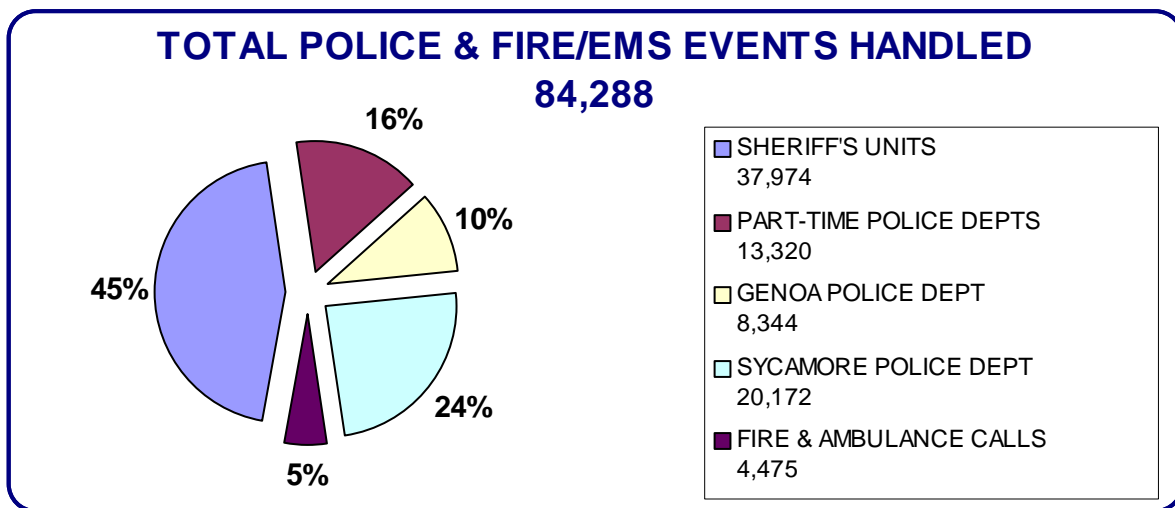
Every year, due to the increase in population and the increased availability and use of cellular telephones, the percentage of 9-1-1 calls made from cell phones vs. traditional telephones also increases. The Sheriff's Office answers over 95% of all 9-1-1 calls made from cell phones within this county. If the call is for an emergency within the jurisdiction of another Dispatch Agency, the call is then transferred to them for dispatch.

## EVENTS HANDLED

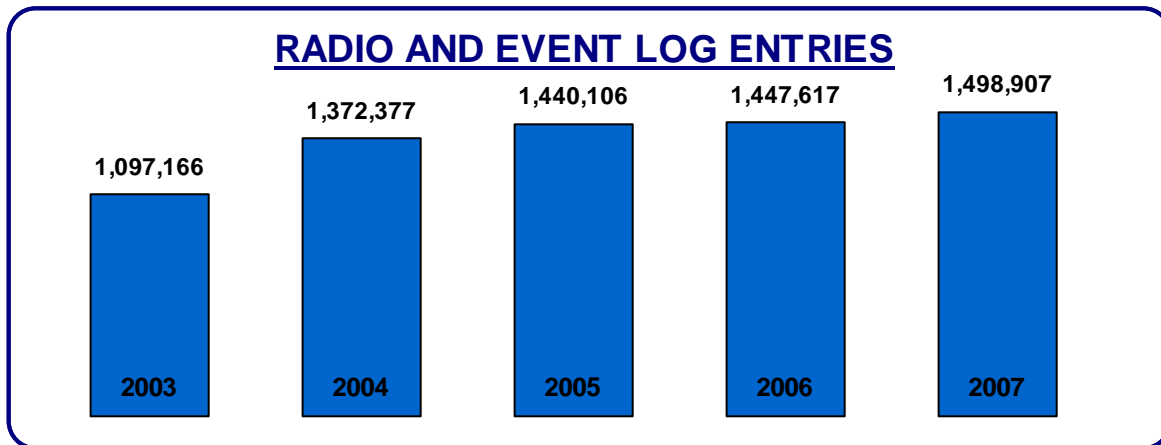
The Sheriff's Office, nine additional Police agencies and twelve Fire/EMS agencies are all dispatched from one of three consoles within the Division. The Sheriff's Office and seven Part-Time Police agencies are handled at one of the consoles and share one radio frequency. This one console was responsible for 61% of the total number of Events handled during 2007.

The Sycamore and Genoa Police departments are handled at a second radio console and accounted for 34% of the events.

All twelve Fire/EMS agencies we dispatch are handled together at the third console. Though they made up only 5% of the total number of events handled last year, it's important to keep in mind that their individual events (both Fire & Medical emergencies) require much more time and radio traffic, and puts more stress on the individual Telecommunicator than the typical police event does.



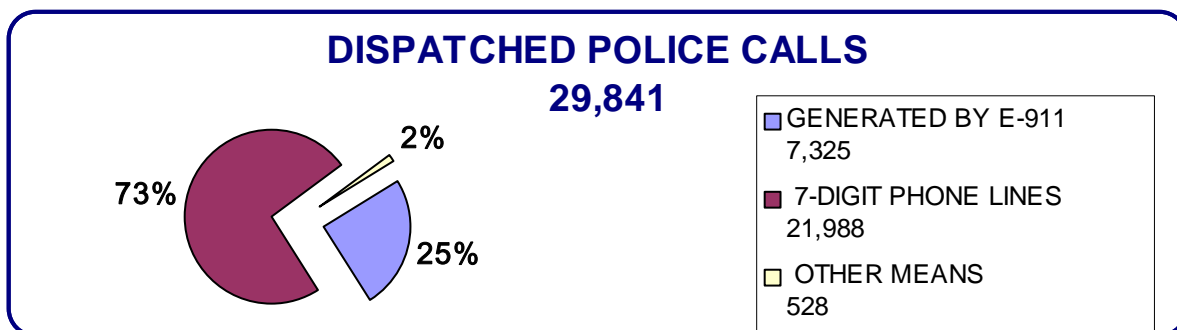
The content and nature of all communications back and forth between the Dispatch Center and Officers, Firemen, EMS Personnel, etc needs to be manually entered into either one of the CAD Event Reports shown above or into a separate log file within the same CAD system. The following shows just how many times that occurred in each of the past five years. This number of these entries increased by over 50,000 during 2007.

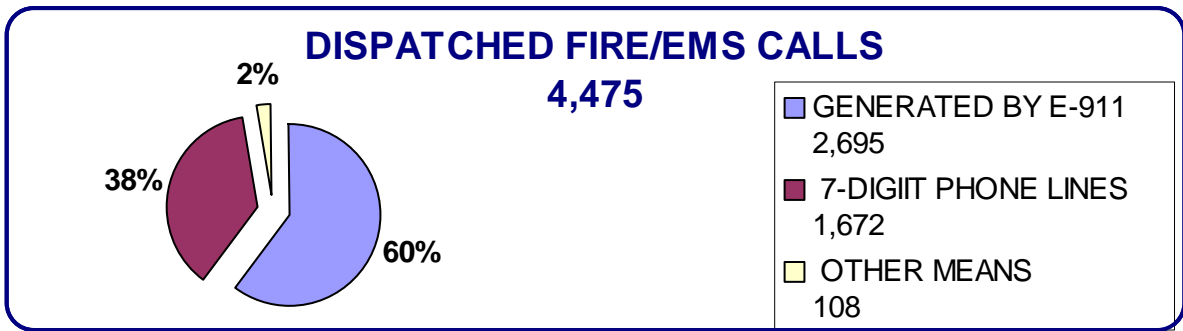


**DISPATCHED CALLS**

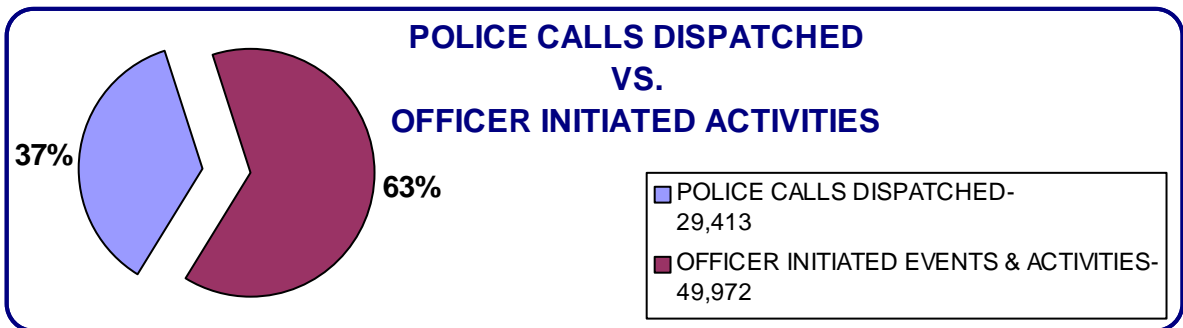
This office still receives many emergency calls via traditional 7-digit phone lines. As indicated below, only 25% of all calls dispatched to police are generated by a call to 9-1-1 (up 4% from last year). 2% are generated by some means other than a phone call. Examples of this would be someone that walks in to 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 7-digit phone lines. The vast majority of these types of calls are true emergencies requiring an immediate response.





The types 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 his day or as part of a routine patrol.

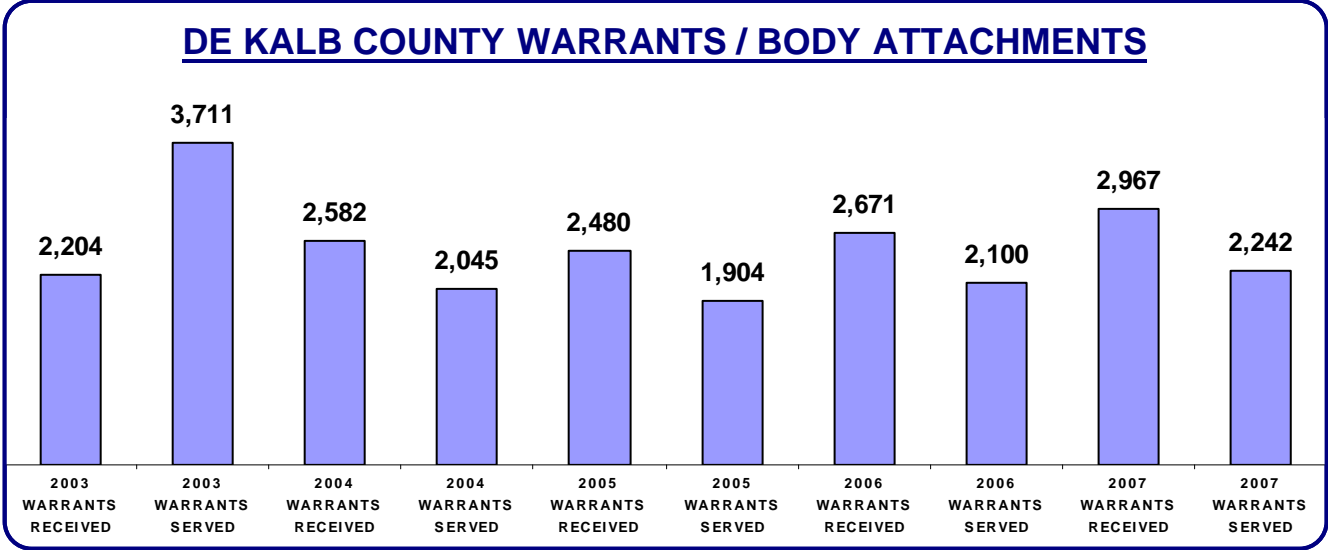


## ADDITIONAL DUTIES



The Telecommunicators here at the Sheriff's Office are not only responsible for Call-Taking and Dispatching, but need to squeeze in many other administrative, clerical and secretarial duties as well. One of the most time consuming is the maintenance and storage of all Warrants, and Body Attachments issued by the Courts here in De Kalb County. These legal documents first have to be proof read for any mistakes, entered into our in-house records system, and then entered a second time into the States "Law Enforcement Agency Data System" (L.E.A.D.S.). 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 it's life span averages 45 minutes to an hour. This may not sound like a lot until you realize there were over 2,900 new warrants received in the Communications Center last year, and that we currently hold and

maintain over 4,500 active Warrants and Body Attachments. The entry and maintenance of these documents required over 2,500 hours of time.



2007

PATROL

DIVISION

## 2007 FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	
TOTAL DISPATCH CALLS	10015	10218	10304	9758	9929	+2%
ACCIDENTS	1138	1085	1010	906	1028	+12%
TRAFFIC ARRESTS	9271	7323	6015	7570	6262	-21%
CIVIL PROCESS	6553	5731	6214	6241	5807	-7%

# ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

Patrol Deputies perform many other functions that are not documented in traditional reporting format. These functions include traffic stops; warrant arrests, civil process, and house checks, etc.

## Incidents by Officer/Shift

Reported Date: 01/01/2007 – 12/31/2007

OFFICER	ACC PD	ACC PI	DOM-ESTICS	DOM BATT	BAT-TERY	BURG-LARY	THEFT	CRIM-DMG	SEX ASLT	SEX ABUSE	MISC	TOTAL	TR CIT	WAR ARR	CRIM ARR
1 <sup>ST</sup> SHIFT	348	115	55	10	10	30	110	117	1	2	1128	1926	1947	73	78
2 <sup>ND</sup> SHIFT	318	97	93	23	27	9	76	57	0	1	1265	1966	2273	93	137
3 <sup>RD</sup> SHIFT	144	62	53	17	19	7	18	41	1	0	1313	1675	2045	42	208

2007 TOTALS	810	274	201	50	56	46	204	215	2	3	3706	5567	6265	208	<b>423</b>
2006 TOTALS	653	270	214	64	47	40	189	320	1	2	3816	5616	7168	205	<b>566</b>
2005 TOTALS	783	273	265	63	54	53	197	221	1	3	3548	5461	6004	176	<b>490</b>

**Average Response Time  
Examples  
By Zone and Category  
Sheriff - Patrol**

*Emergency Call Examples*

<b>TYPE</b>	<b>North</b>		<b>Central</b>		<b>South</b>		<b>County-wide</b>	
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Accident with injuries</b>	08:21 (07)	08:06 08:23	06:21 (07)	05:53 06:49	09:34 (07)	09:04 11:54	07:54 (07)	07:32 08:48
<b>Domestic Disturbance</b>	08:55 (07)	08:58 07:39	07:35 (07)	06:57 08:28	12:13 (07)	10:30 10:05	09:04 (07)	08:33 08:45

*Non-Emergency Examples*

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Accident with no injuries</b>	11:20 (07)	11:55 12:49	09:29 (07)	10:35 10:23	15:11 (07)	15:52 13:46	11:35 (07)	12:27 12:15
<b>Suspicious Persons/vehicle</b>	11:40 (07)	11:29 14:19	10:12 (07)	10:10 10:42	13:25 (07)	14:58 12:01	11:34 (07)	11:36 12:21

*All Calls Average*

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>All Dispatch Calls</b>	17:44 (07)	17:35 15:03	10:35 (07)	10:39 10:23	13:52 (07)	14:57 13:40	13:77 (07)	14:34 12:55

**NORTH ZONE = State Route 64 – North County Line**  
**CENTRAL ZONE = Route 64 – South to Perry Road**  
**SOUTH ZONE = South of Perry Road – South County Line**

Time is shown in minutes and seconds

## 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.*

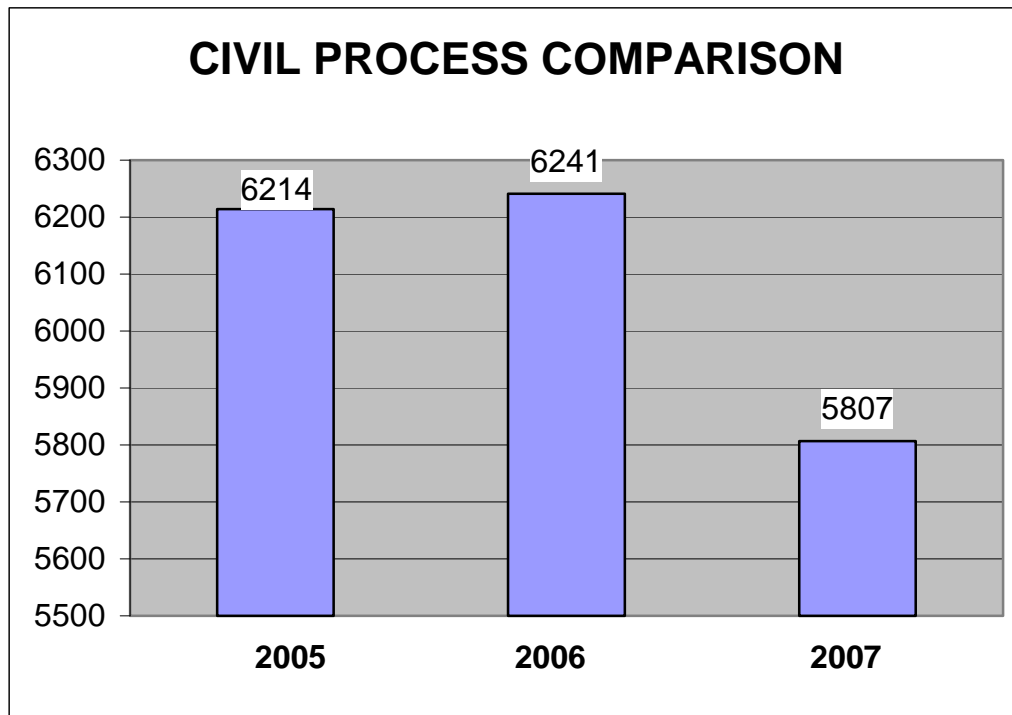
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<b>YEAR</b>	<b>**FREE PAPERS</b>	<b>PAID PAPERS RECEIVED</b>	<b>TOTAL RECEIVED</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
2007	3126	2681	5807	\$116,814
2006	3598	2643	6241	\$92,267
2005	3265	2949	6214	\$115,183

*\*Some payments still outstanding at the time of data collection.*

**\*\* Free Papers** are those mandated by law for free service. The States Attorney's Office accounts for approximately 75% of those "Free Papers".

SHERIFF SALES #76 REVENUE \$45,600



## VEHICLE DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM

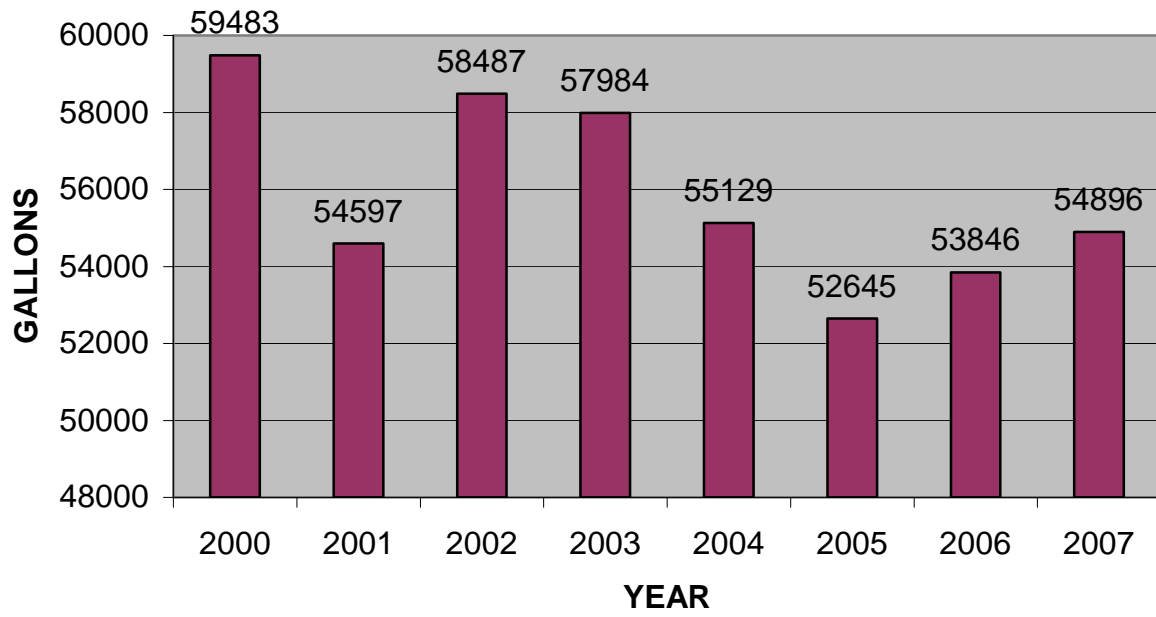
The Sheriffs Office Vehicle Deployment Program continues to be one of our most successful programs to date. We have just completed our 18<sup>th</sup> year of this program since its inception in 1990. Many other Sheriffs Offices from around the state and the nation continue to model their own programs 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 fiscal year FY 2007 the Sheriffs Office fleet logged a total of 927,806 miles. This figure is up 5,521 miles over last year's total of 922,285. The reasons for this are two-fold. First, our Patrol Division finally achieved full manpower for the bulk of the year. As you may recall from last years annual report, we were still short staffed due to officer injury and several family leave vacancies. Secondly, our Corrections Division is traveling significantly more miles due to the housing of inmates outside DeKalb County. Often times both Corrections vans are deployed for transports, and utility vehicles must be allocated for additional jail related trips.

Total fuel consumption in 2007 was 54,896 gallons. This represents an increase of 1,050 gallons over the 2006 total of 53,846. It is noteworthy, however, the 2007 total is still down 4,587 gallons from the 2000 total of 59,483 gallons. This calculates to a 8.35% decrease in fuel consumption from FY2000 through FY2007.

Cumulatively from FY2000 through FY2007, we saved 28,797 gallons of fuel for a total savings of over \$66,000. We attribute this significant decrease in fuel consumption to the introduction and continual expansion of Chevrolet Impalas into our fleet beginning in the FY2000 model year. These vehicles have proven to be much more fuel efficient vehicles for all facets of Law Enforcement use.

## FUEL CONSUMPTION



FORFEITURE AUCTION  
FINANCES

<b><i>Revenue Generated</i></b>		<b><i>\$23,233.00</i></b>
(13) Sheriff's Office (10) other agencies forfeiture related expenses	<u>-7,605.00</u>	
balance		\$15,628.00
Revenue shared with agencies		
DeKalb Police	\$1,250.00	
Cortland Police	\$1,350.00	
Sycamore Police	<u>\$2,775.00</u>	
<b><i>Total</i></b>		<b><i>\$5,375.00</i></b>
		<u>-5,375.00</u>
Forfeiture Revenue		<u>\$10,253.00</u>

This year's auction was combined with the sale of used office vehicles, as well as with a vehicle from the Coroner's Office and Planning & Zoning that generated an additional \$40,750. All of which was returned to Vehicle deployment program, except for \$3,400.00 that went directly to Planning & Zoning.

**2007**

**TRAFFIC CRASH**

**COMMENTARY**

**AND**

**STATISTICAL SUMMARY**

## 2007 TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT AND SUMMARY

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
<b>TOTAL # OF CRASHES</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1028</b>	<b>+12%</b>
<b>PERSONAL INJURY CRASHES</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>- 1%</b>
<b>NON-INJURY CRASHES</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>+ 17%</b>
<b>PERSONS INJURED</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>- 11%</b>
<b>FATALITIES</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>+ 33%</b>
<b>FATAL CRASHES</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>+ 29%</b>

*\* Reflects all Fatal Crashes in DeKalb County regardless of jurisdiction.*

<b>TYPE OF RURAL HIGHWAYS</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
<b>COUNTY/TOWNSHIP</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>+ 8%</b>
<b>STATE HIGHWAY</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>+21%</b>
<b>GRAVEL ROADWAY</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-11%</b>
<b>PRIVATE PROPERTY</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>+18%</b>
<b>VILLAGE LIMITS</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0%</b>

<u>TOWNSHIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<i>1-FRANKLIN</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>4.8%</i>
<i>2-KINGSTON</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>6.8%</i>
<i>3-GENOA</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>7.1%</i>
<i>4-SOUTH GROVE</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>2.6%</i>
<i>5-MAYFIELD</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>8.6%</i>
<i>6-SYCAMORE</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>11%</i>
<i>7-MALTA</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>7.9%</i>
<i>8-DEKALB</i>	<i>131*</i>	<i>12.8%</i>
<i>9-CORTLAND</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>9.5%</i>
<i>10-MILAN</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1%</i>
<i>11-AFTON</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>3.1%</i>
<i>12-PIERCE</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>3.3%</i>
<i>13-SHABBONA</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>4.5%</i>
<i>14-CLINTON</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>3.9%</i>
<i>15-SQUAW GROVE</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>3.9%</i>
<i>16-PAW PAW</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1.7%</i>
<i>17-VICTOR</i>	<i>15**</i>	<i>1.5%</i>
<i>18-SOMONAUK</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>3.3%</i>
<i>19-SANDWICH</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>3.3%</i>

*\* HIGHEST TRAFFIC CRASH TOTAL FOR TOWNSHIP*

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

#### **TRAFFIC CRASH BY SHIFT**

*0700 HRS – 1500 HRS = 35% OF ALL CRASHES (425)*

*1500 HRS – 2300 HRS = 43% OF ALL CRASHES (407)*

*2300 HRS – 0700 HRS = 21% OF ALL CRASHES (196)*

**TOTAL TRAFFIC CRASHES FOR 2007**

**1028**

**TYPE OF TRAFFIC CRASHES  
(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CRASHES)**

	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>PERCENT</i>
<i>VEHICLE VS VEHICLE</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>39.3%</i>
<i>VEHICLE VS ANIMAL</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>12%</i>
<i>VEHICLE VS FIXED OBJECT</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>21.4%</i>
<i>VEHICLE VS PEDESTRIAN/BICYCLE</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>.8%</i>
<i>VEHICLE VS GROUND (ROLL OVER)</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>19%</i>
<i>HIT AND RUN</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>.5%</i>
<i>VEHICLE VS MOTORCYCLE</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>.5%</i>
<i>VEHICLE VS TRAIN</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>.2%</i>
<i>OTHER</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>6.3%</i>

**PRIMARY (ISOLATED) CAUSE**

Traffic Crashes are usually caused by combination of circumstances, speed/weather, inattention/stop sign violations, alcohol/any other factors. However, in an effort to supply information, we try to isolate single primary cause of traffic crashes. They are as follows:

	TOTAL	PERCENT
1. SPEED/TOO FAST FOR CONDITIONS	235	23%
2. ANIMAL	136	13%
3. WEATHER	118	12%
4. ANIMAL	136	13%
5. INATTENTION/FELL ASLEEP*	84	8%
6. FAILURE TO YIELD	65	6%
7. IMPROPER TURN	32	3%

Alcohol is the primary cause in about 5% of all traffic crashes over all

\* Inattention – includes falling asleep, use of cell phones, and distractions within the vehicle, etc.

## INTERSECTION TRAFFIC CRASHES

### 2007

<i>PEACE RD/ STATE RT 64</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>GLIDDEN RD/BETHANY RD</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>PEACE RD/FAIRVIEW DR</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>PEACE RD/I-88</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>STATE RT 64/GLIDDEN RD</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>STATE RT 72/STATE RT 23</i>	<i>4</i>

### 2006

<i>PEACE RD/FAIRVIEW DR</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>PEACE RD/I-88</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>STATE RT 23/CHICAGO RD</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>GLIDDEN RD/BETHANY RD</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>GLIDDEN RD/OLD STATE RD</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>STATE RT 23/BASELINE RD</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>STATE RT 64/GLIDDEN RD</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>STATE RT 64/PEACE RD</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>STATE RT 72/STATE RT 23</i>	<i>4</i>

### 2005

<i>PEACE RD/I-88</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>PEACE RD/BARBER GREENE RD</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>PEACE RD/FAIRVIEW DR</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>PEACE RD/STATE RT 64</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>STATE RT 64/PEACE RD</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>STATE RT 23/STATE RT 72</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>STATE RT 72/STATE RT 23</i>	<i>4</i>

## PRIMARY CAUSE TOP INTERSECTIONS

**PEACE RD/STATE RTE 64**

**4 - Following too close  
3 - Weather  
2 - Other  
2 - Failure to yield  
2 - Driver distraction (inattention)  
2 - Failure to stop/stop intersection  
1 - Speed  
1 - Improper parking/backing**

**GLIDDEN RD/BETHANY RD**

**5 - Failed to yield stop intersection  
1 - Failed to yield turning**

**PEACE RD/FAIRVIEW DR**

**3 - Failure to stop/stop intersection  
1 - Speed  
1 - Right of way**

**PEACE RD/I-88**

**2 - Driver Distraction  
1 - Failure to yield turning  
1 - Right of way  
1 - Speed (includes too fast for conditions)**

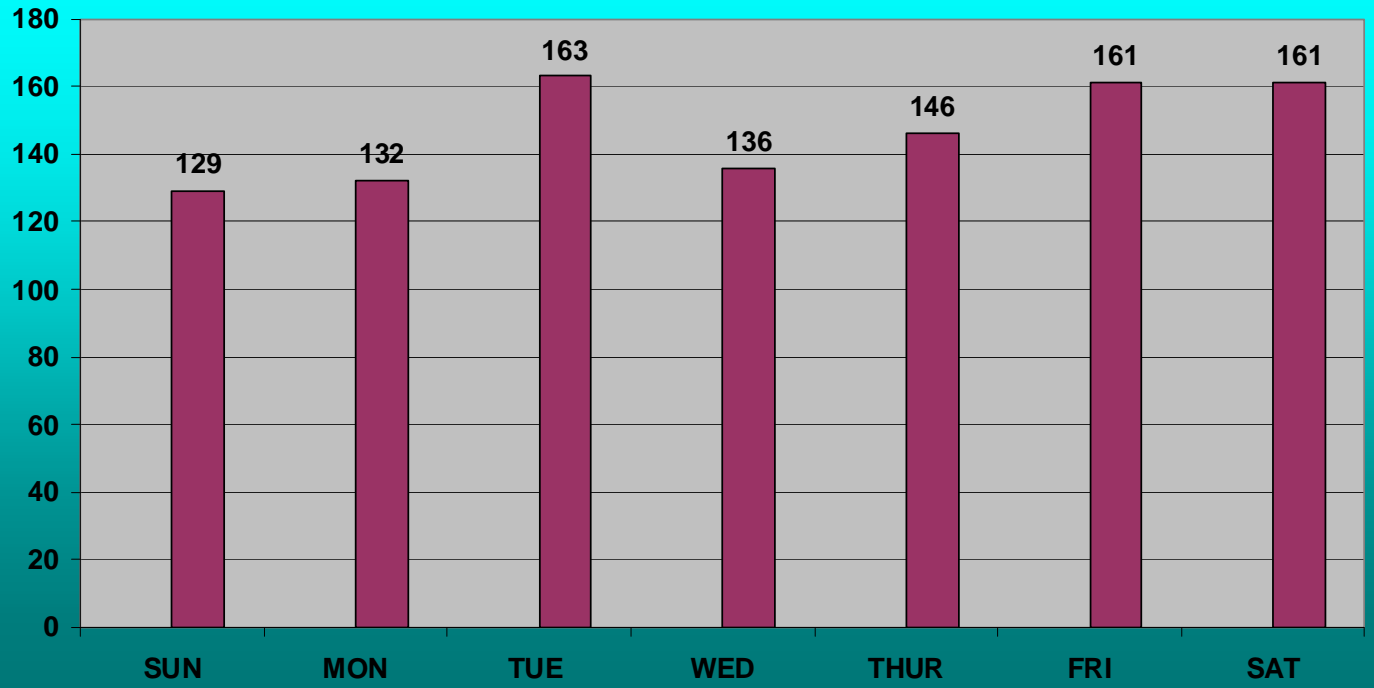
**STATE RTE 64/GLIDDEN RD**

**2 - Weather related  
1 - Driver asleep  
1 - Following too close**

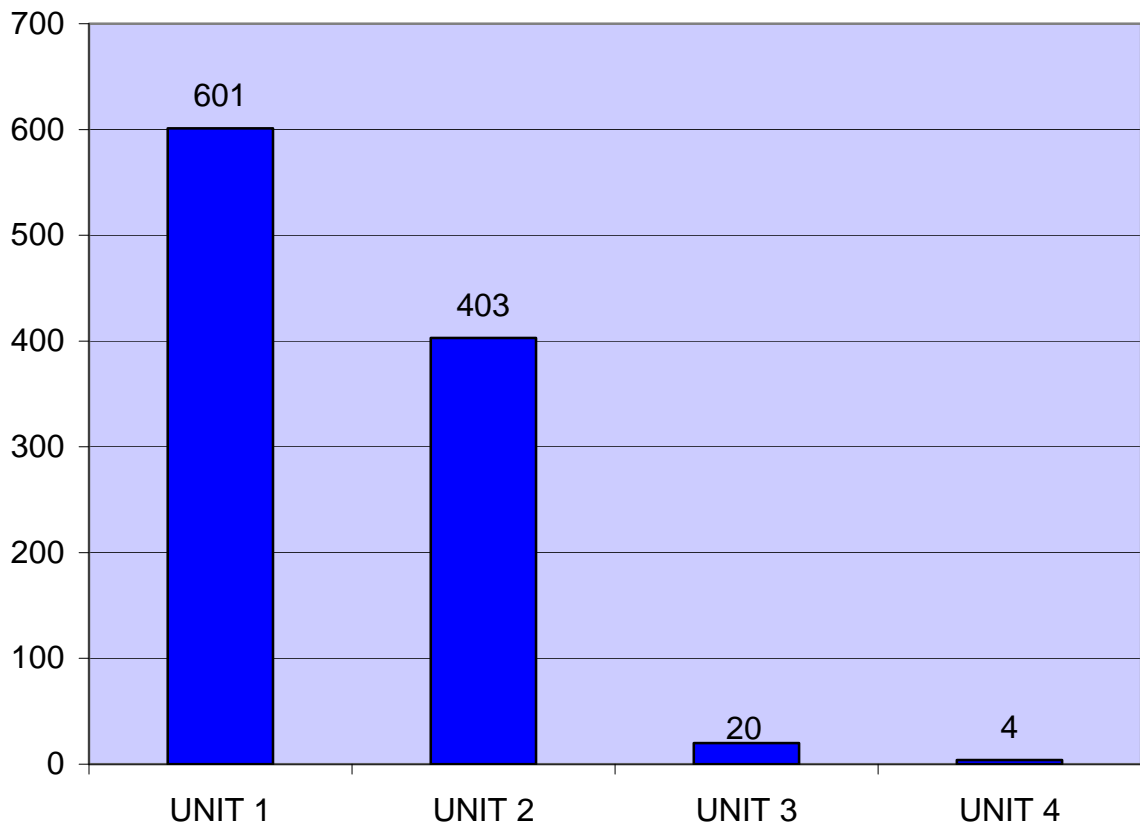
**STATE RTE 72/STATE RTE 23**

**2 - Speed  
1 - DUI  
1 - Failure to stop/stop intersection**

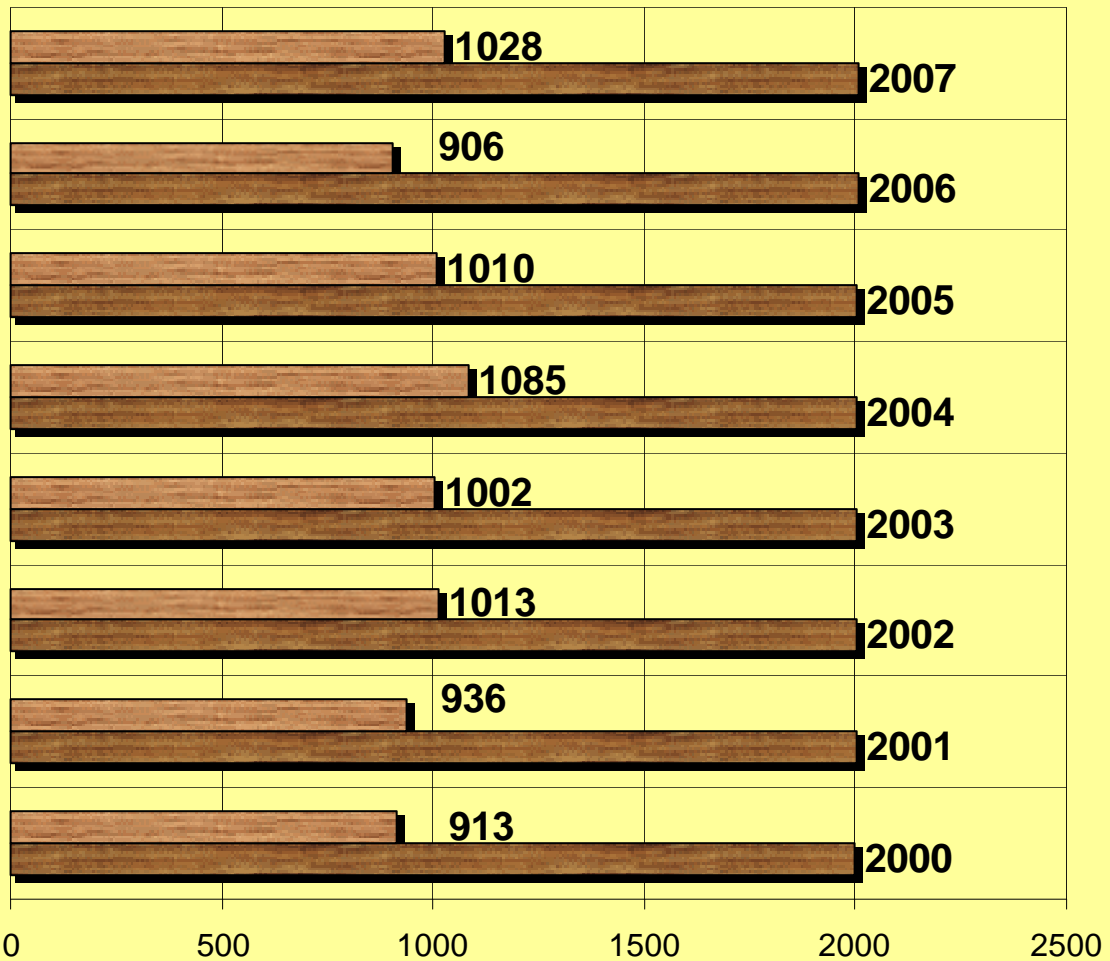
### DEKALB COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE 2007 TOTAL TRAFFIC CRASHES BY DAY



### 2007 TRAFFIC CRASHES BY NUMBER OF UNITS INVOLVED



## DEKALB COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE 2007 TRAFFIC CRASH COMPARISON



**2007**

**DEATH & ALCOHOL  
ON DEKALB COUNTY  
HIGHWAYS**

**Death & Alcohol on the Highway**

**The year of 2007 on the roads throughout DeKalb County was disheartening. In 2007 we recorded 18 fatalities as a result of 17 fatal crashes. This followed on the heels of 2006 when we had only 7 fatalities.**

**The total of 18 fatalities is the highest since 1993 when there were also 18. Of the 17 fatal crashes five occurred in City jurisdictions and 1 on Interstate 88, all the remaining in County jurisdiction.**

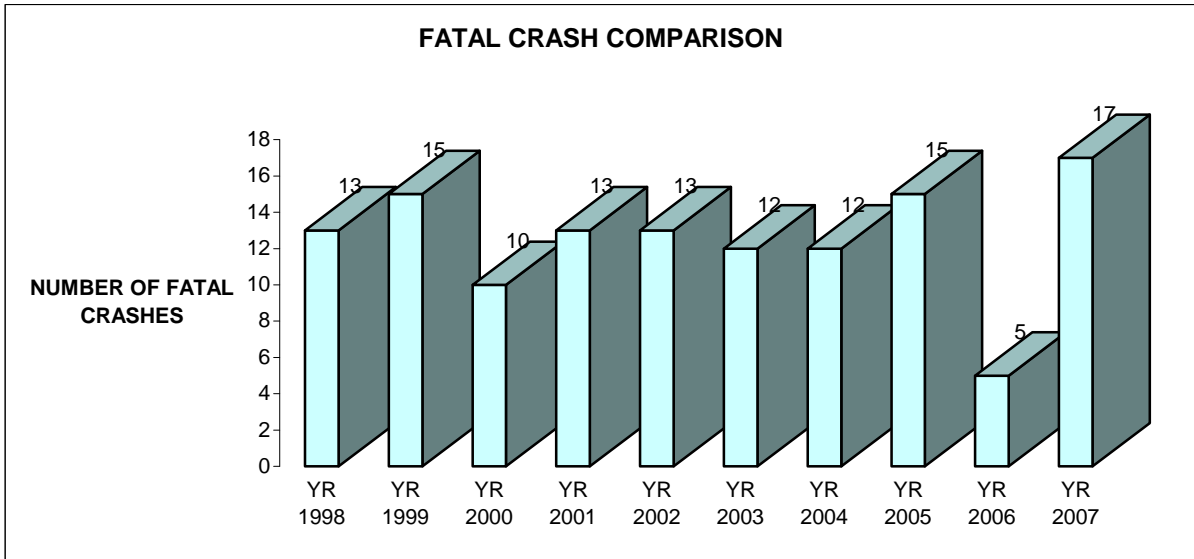
**The 11 fatal crashes in County jurisdiction as usual followed no pattern regarding intersection or road segment. However of the 11 fatal accidents in County jurisdiction 5 of them or (45%) showed alcohol as cause or contributing cause of the fatal accident.**

**The Sheriff's Office will continue to strictly enforce alcohol related traffic offenses in an effort to reduce the number of alcohol related fatalities.**

## FATAL ACCIDENTS \*

<b>DATE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>INVEST. AGENCY</b>	<b># FATALS</b>	<b>CAUSE</b>
01/19/07	STATE RTE 64 E OF MALTA RD	SHERIFF	1	OTHER
01/28/07	RT 72 W OF GENOA	GENOA PD	1	ALCOHOL
03/02/07	ANNIE GLIDDEN & DRESSER RD	DEKALB PD	1	IMPROPER PASSING
3/19/07	600 NORMAL RD	DEKALB PD	1	IMPROPER LANE USAGE
03/23/07	STATE RTE 72 E OF HUNTER RD	SHERIFF	1	ALCOHOL
4/11/07	STATE RTE 64 W OF WEST MOTEL	SHERIFF	1	ALCOHOL
04/17/07	NORTHERN LN & GARDEN RD	DEKALB PD	1	MEDICAL
07/12/07	NELSON RD/STATE RTE 38	SHERIFF	1	IMPROPER LANE USAGE
7/15/07	PEACE RD/BRICKVILLE RD	SHERIFF	1	FAILURE TO YIELD TURNING/SIGNAL INTENTION
08/22/07	I-88 NEAR MILE MARKER 84	ISP	1	LOST CONTROL OF VEHICLE
9/14/07	GLIDDEN RD/BETHANY RD	SHERIFF	1	FAILURE TO YIELD TURNING/SIGNAL INTENTION
10/04/07	STATE RTE 72 E OF AULT RD	SHERIFF	1	IMPROPER LANE USAGE
10/07/07	GLIDDEN RD S OF SOUTH MAYFIELD	SHERIFF	1	SPEED/ALCOHOL
10/07/07	EAST SANDWICH RD S OF JERICHO	SHERIFF	1	IMPROPER LANE USAGE
12/04/07	RIMSNIDER RD N OF DUFFY RD	SHERIFF	2	OTHER
12/22/07	SOMONAUK RD & CORTLAND CTR	CORTLAND	1	FAILURE TO YIELD WEATHER
12/31/07	GLETTY RD N OF SO COUNTY LINE	SHERIFF	1	SPEED

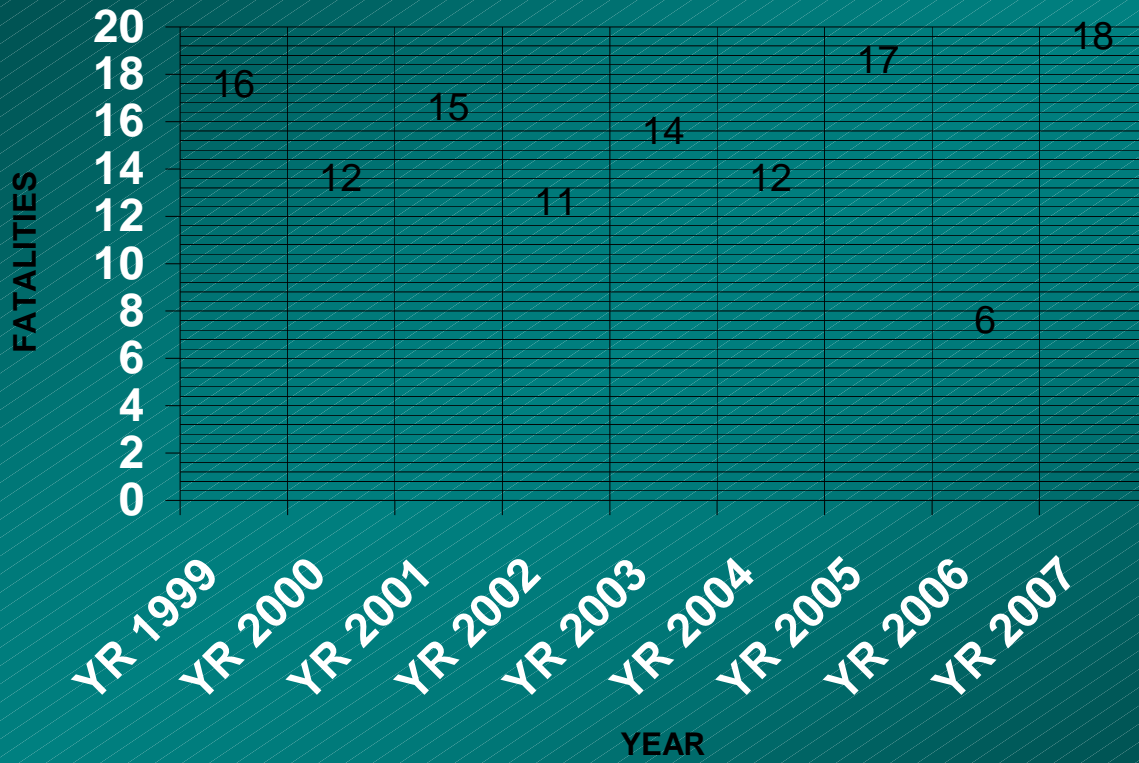
TOTAL 18 FATALITIES



The following is a compilation of fatalities and alcohol relationship since 1998 in all jurisdictions of DeKalb County.

YEAR	FATAL ACCIDENTS	% ALCOHOL RELATED	FATALITIES	% ALCOHOL RELATED
2007	17	24%	18	22%
2006	6	60%	7	43%
2005	15	23%	17	29%
2004	12	50%	12	50%
2003	12	58%	14	50%
2002	13	27%	11	27%
2001	13	30%	15	40%
2000	10	30%	12	25%
1999	15	25%	16	31%
1998	13	30%	13	30%

## FATALITIES BY YEAR





# CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

## DIVISION

Investigative cases assigned were once again at an all time high of 381. This was a slight increase over last years total of 359, but a significant increase (32%) over FY 2005 total of 257. The bulk of last years increase is directly attributable to several rashes of car burglaries, which increased from 34 cases in 2006 to 76 cases in 2007. Arrests were made of individuals who were responsible for approximately fifteen car burglaries in and around the Kirkland area. Additionally, two suspects were arrested for approximately twelve car burglaries in and around the communities of Waterman and Shabbona.

Once again, the good news is that our "Crimes Against Persons" category has remained low in comparison to the national average. A total of 30 cases which represents only 8% of all incidents can be classified as "Crimes Against Persons." The remaining 92% of cases are classified as property or paper crimes. This favorable ratio continues to be indicative of a safe community that offers a good quality of life for its citizens.

We did investigate 15 death cases in 2007, however, all but one resulted in findings of accidental, natural or suicide. Fortunately we experienced only one case of homicide last year, which was the result of a burglary in progress where one of the defendants was shot. Eight aggravated assaults/batteries, two robberies, one home invasion, and two child abuse cases were investigated in 2007. Reported sexual assault/abuse cases dropped from 20 in 2006 to 17 in 2007. This continues a downward trend from a high of 24 reported cases in 2003.

Burglaries overall remained steady from the previous year at 63 cases, however, residential burglaries dropped substantially from 24 to only 8 cases in 2007. Commercial (non-residential) burglaries climbed significantly from 39 to 55 cases. This category includes businesses, garages, shops and mini-storage facilities.

There were only five stolen vehicles reported last year as opposed to 10 in 2006, 9 in 2005, 10 in 2004 and a record high of 23 cases in 2003. The vast majority of these cases can be attributed to opportunistic "joy rides" where the vehicle is later located and abandoned in another area.

The number of theft cases was down slightly from 52 cases in 2006 to 48 reported in 2007. There is no clear trend in this category as 41 cases were reported in 2005 and 65 cases in 2004. There also is not consistency in the category of suspicious fires and arsons. There were 15 fire investigations

opened in 2007 as compared to 7 in 2006, 15 in 2005 and only 4 in both 2003 and 2002.

The investigative category that continues to command additional time and resources is Frauds and Financial Scams. This includes identity theft, forgery, deceptive practice, credit card fraud, and contractor fraud. We investigated 54 cases in 2007, 52 cases in 2006, 58 in 2005, and 57 in 2004. Prior to 2004 we only opened 36 cases in 2003, and a mere 15 cases in 2002. This represents a dramatic increase of 277% from 2002 to 2007. We continue to have good success in resolving those incidents related to credit cards, contractor fraud, and deceptive practices. However, stolen identities are the fastest growing area within this category. These cases are problematic since the vast majority is perpetuated in other states or foreign countries. This creates serious jurisdictional and prosecutorial problems, which often are impossible to overcome. Our role in such cases is often limited to advising and assisting victims in regaining control of their identities and stopping the fraudulent business practices being perpetrated with their name. Unfortunately, this type of crime will continue to grow and subsequently will require more of our investigative time and resources.

We at the Sheriff's Office have continued our ongoing, aggressive approach to burglary investigation and prevention. This management philosophy transcends throughout our organization, but is most notable in the investigations division. Our philosophy is that by pursuing burglary investigations aggressively, we will be successful in holding many other crimes down to a manageable level. We know from experience that the majority of our burglaries are related to drug money. We also know that weapons, jewelry and cash are the preferred targets of most burglars. Therefore, we believe if we are successful in solving burglaries we will also reduce the probability of further "copy-cat" crimes. In addition we will have an impact on drug trafficking, reduce appeal for gang activity, and subsequently reduce the number of weapons related incidents.

Furthermore in this County, we still consider burglary a major crime, which takes a heavy emotional toll on our citizens. Victims of burglary often tell us they feel violated, that a stranger has actually been in their homes where they, and their children sleep. This is both alarming and emotionally devastating to victims. There are many Police and Sheriffs Departments around urban and suburban areas that no longer utilize detectives to investigate burglaries. Many, due to resource shortages, do not send officers to the scene, but only take a telephone report for insurance purposes. We are committed to maintain our aggressive philosophy in this area for the long-term well being of DeKalb County. We believe that DeKalb County residents can continue to have confidence that our community is a safe and secure place to live and raise families.

## Other cases investigated during FY2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bomb Threat	1	0	0	0	1
Home Invasion	1	3	3	1	1
Unlawful Use of Weapons	1	2	1	0	2
Kidnapping	1	1	0	2	0
Aggravated Assault	2	2	2	4	8
Child Abuse	1	1	1	1	2
Missing Person	1	1	1	2	6
Robbery	1	0	2	1	1
Murder	0	1	2	1	1
Death Investigation	4	2	7	6	15

# CORRECTIONS DIVISION



## STATE OF THE JAIL

2007 – 2008

The Corrections section of this Annual Report deserves the close reading of every County Board member. In addition to that I believe it is important to write this State of the Jail Report.

The number of inmates that the Sheriff's Office continues to be responsible for on a daily basis continues to be well beyond our functional capacity, as well as the actual bed capacity in the jail.

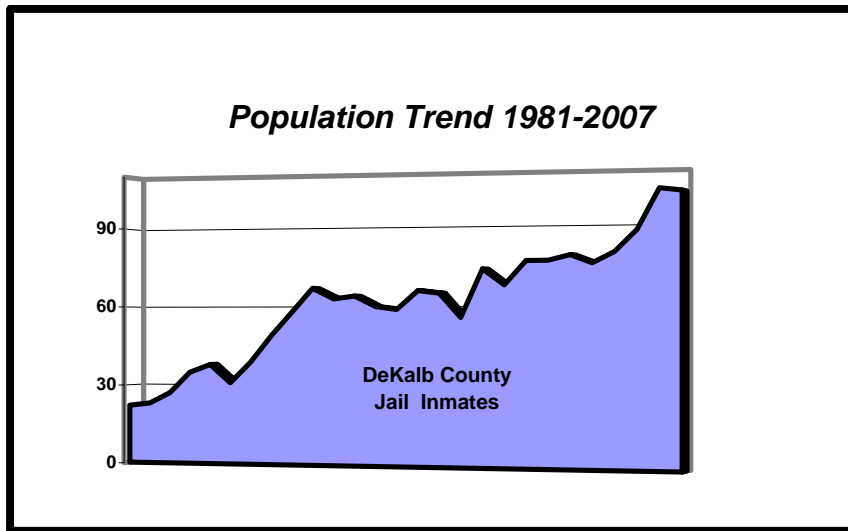
Despite housing inmates at other correctional facilities at a rate of 15 - 25 inmates per day and a continuing cost of \$250,000 - \$300,000 a year, our corrections staff deals with many dangerous situations because of the overcrowding. Just one example of this is deputies often have to place inmates in hallways and other areas other than normal jail cells. Recently on two different occasions inmates had to be housed in rooms designed for attorney visitation, and general visitation. While in those locations inmates became angry and were able to crack large windows in both those locations.

The investment to upgrade and maintain the current jail facility is significant and is a positive effort on the part of the County Board to deal with the jail infrastructure and safety issues. However even with the best efforts of the Board, and the diligent work of the Corrections Staff the problem of jail overcrowding will not be resolved without a new jail or quality expansion of our current jail.

I appreciate the action plan set forth by the County Board in the 2008 budget, however the jail issues are immediate as well as long term.

## Jail Operations

DeKalb County Jail averaged one hundred two (102) inmates a day in the Jail in 2007. This is similar to the one hundred three (103) average daily population (ADP) in 2006. Though there is no increase this year, it does represent a population plateau similar to what we have seen in the past.



In 2006 there was a seventeen percent increase over the average daily jail population in 2005, which was eighty-eight (88). Only three years earlier in 2004 the average daily population was only eighty (80) per day.

The capacity of the jail is eighty-nine (89). That number accounts for every bunk in the jail including holding cells and work release beds. It is often referred to as the technical capacity.

Jail industry guidelines base a jail's functional capacity at eighty (80%) percent of 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.

Therefore, based on a *technical* capacity of eighty-nine (89) the jail's *functional* capacity is seventy-two (72). Using those numbers, in 2007 one hundred percent (100%) of the time the jail population was over *functional* capacity and one hundred percent (100%) of the time it was over or at technical capacity.

As in 2006, for about two thirds of the year the jail population in 2007 was over its capacity. As shown in the table below, there were two hundred thirty five (235) days that the jail's population was at ninety (90) or above. In comparison to 2006 there were two hundred and fifty two (252) days that the jail's population was at ninety (90) or above.

<i>Population Range</i>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
70-79	120 days	24 days	31 days
80-89	148 days	89 days	95 days
90-99	70 days	106 days	167 days
100-109	0 days	102 days	47 days
110+	0 days	44 days	21 days

This continues the shift from 2005 when over two thirds of the time our jail population was under the jail's capacity. Though there were fewer days that the

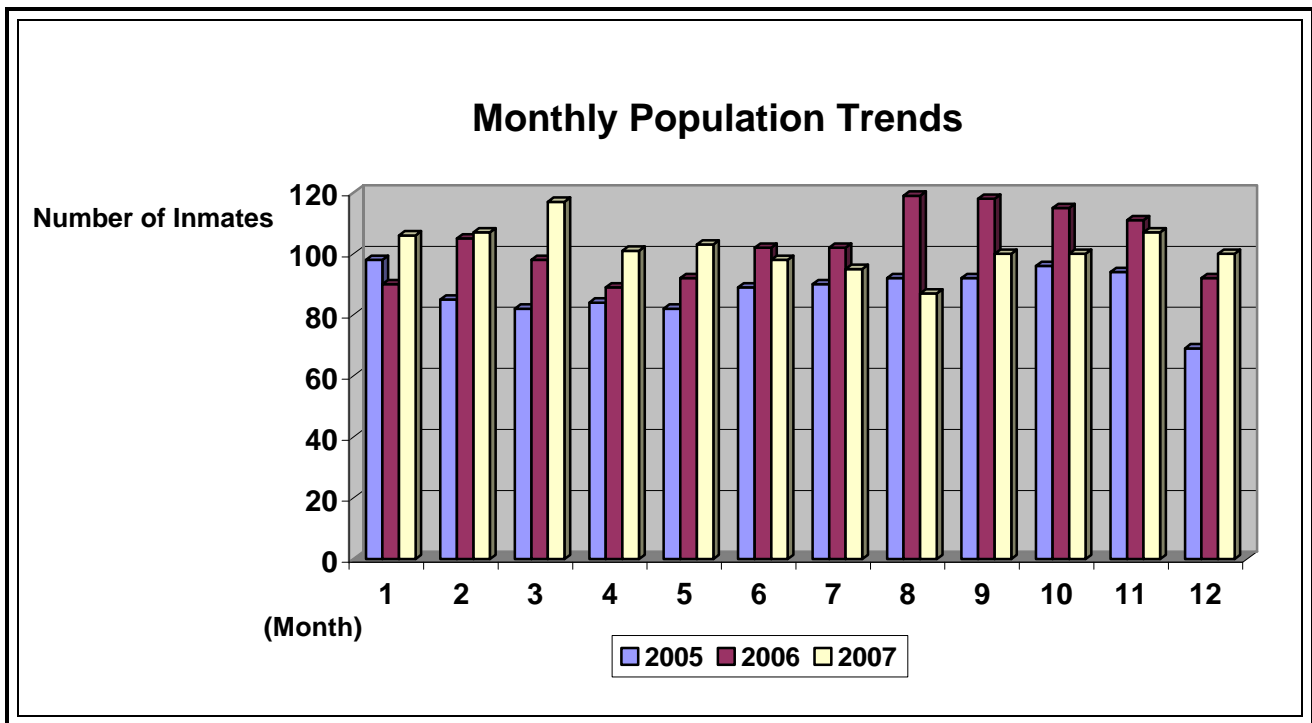
population was over 100, it only translated into minimal savings spent in housing inmates in other facilities as noted below.

In 2007, due to lack of space, we housed three hundred three (303) inmates in surrounding counties. It cost almost \$270,000 for calendar year 2007, plus the cost of transports. Correctional Deputies made two hundred fourteen (214) transports to move the inmates back and forth to other counties. Those transports took four hundred forty two (242) hours at a cost of about \$20,000. However the amount of time spent preparing paperwork and getting the inmates prepared for the move is not accounted for in these numbers.

<b>Jail Overcrowding Housing Costs</b> (Calendar Years)				
<b>Housing in other County Jails</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<i>Number of Inmates</i>	<b>18</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>303</b>
Number of Days	<b>736</b>	<b>2349</b>	<b>5722</b>	<b>5359</b>
<b>Cost</b>	<b>\$37, 226</b>	<b>\$120, 060</b>	<b>\$294,629</b>	<b>\$269,047</b>

A noteworthy statistic is that we have now spent more than \$720,000 in housing costs because of jail overcrowding.

The monthly population trends in 2007 show peak months in the early and later part of the year. The summer months, June through August were the lowest populated months of the year, but still at or over technical capacity (89). This is a more typical pattern than what we saw in 2006.



March had the highest daily population average for the year at one hundred seventeen (117) inmates. February and November were second in highest population for the year at one hundred seven (107) inmates. August had the lowest population for 2007 at a daily average of eighty-seven (87) inmates per day. In contrast to last August 2006, which was the single highest monthly population ever.

Other jail population statistics for 2007 changed only slightly from last year. There was a one percent decrease in the percentage of people entering the jail with felony charges bringing this year's percentage of felons booked into the jail to forty-one percent (41%).

But on average, the inmates staying in the jail was comprised of about eighty to ninety percent felons charged with crimes such as Murder, Home Invasion, Aggravated Battery, Burglary, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Armed Robbery, Delivery of Controlled Substance, Unlawful Restraint, Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault, and Child Pornography.

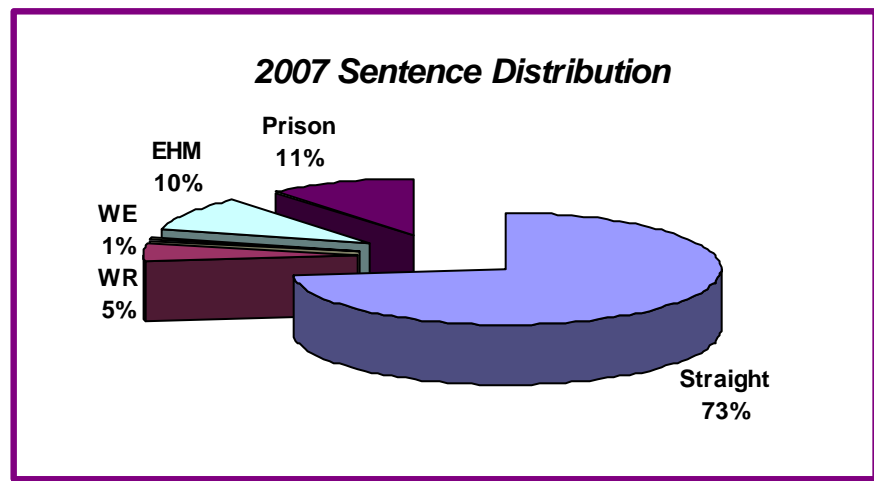
The percentage of women increased a percent in 2007. This translates into an average number of women housed in the jail daily to ten (10) per day.

The percentage of sentenced inmates in 2007 remained the same as 2006. However, the number of days served decreased from 11,760 in 2006 to 10,332 days served in 2007, which is more consistent with prior years.

Jail Population Breakdown	2004	2005	2006	2007
<u>Felony</u>				
<u>Misdemeanor</u>				
<u>Sentenced</u>	18%	19%	22%	22%
<u>Pre-Sentenced</u>	82%	81%	78%	78%
Female	17%	15%	14%	15%
Male	83%	85%	86%	85%

Seventy-eight percent of the jail inmates were being housed awaiting trial or sentencing. Pre-sentenced days increased by 1353 days in 2007 to 24,439 total days inmates were in pre-sentenced status.

Of the inmates who were processed through the jail, seventy three percent (73%) were sentenced to serve straight time. This represents an increase of thirty-five more people serving time in the jail in 2007

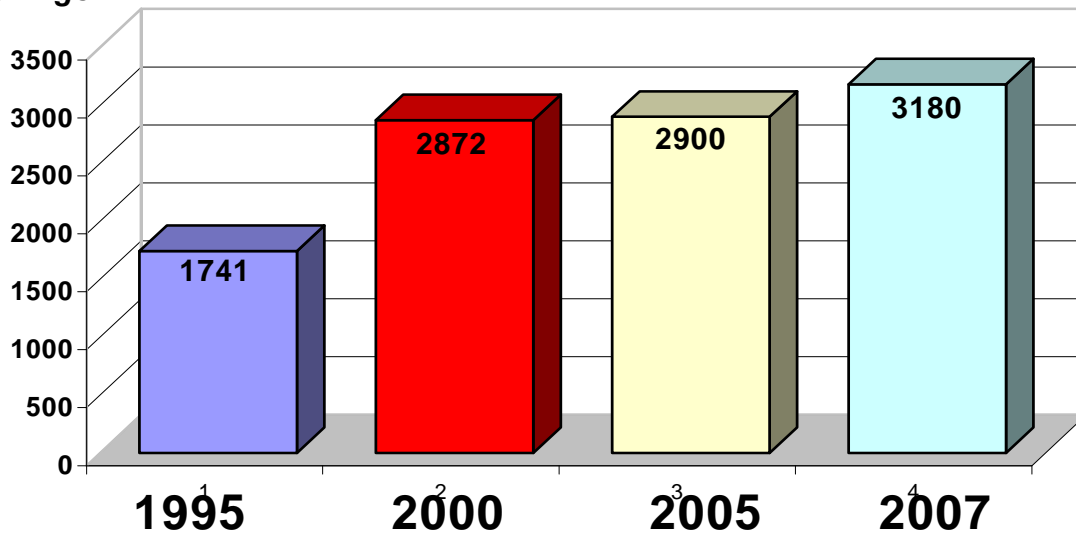


over 2006. This is the fourth consecutive year county sentences have increased.

In addition, sentences to work release and weekends increased slightly. Those sentenced to EHM increased, but length of sentence decreased. If those sentenced to EHM and those on EHM as pre-sentenced spent their time in the jail, it would have equated to fourteen (14) more inmates in the jail per day, which would have brought the ADP to one hundred sixteen (116).

*Number of Bookings*

## **Jail Booking Trends**



In 2007 there were 3,180 inmates booked in the Jail. This is only a slight increase from the 3,158 bookings in 2006. Bookings have increased about eleven percent (11%) since 2000. Thus far, bookings seem to be on a more steady moderate increase for this decade with the only significant increase occurring in 2006 at nine percent.

The booking process is a time consuming process that involves computer entry of information about the arrested person, their medical and mental health history, and their possessions. A digital picture and fingerprints are taken.

The booking process can take up to forty minutes or longer depending upon the person and the amount of information being supplied. Each shift in the jail processes about one-third of the bookings. This particularly impacts day shift because it is during the day when a majority of other activities occur in the jail. For example, inmate visits with family, attorney visits, court call, probation appointments, nurse call, GED and counseling classes, inmate transports for mental health or medical problems, for court appearances here and in other counties, for warrant pick-ups in other counties, and juvenile and adult transports to the Department of Corrections.

## Periodic Imprisonment

### Weekenders

There were ten (10) people newly sentenced to serve weekends in the jail in 2007. This is up slightly from the previous year and the second consecutive year having an increase. This level of weekenders is still manageable in light of overcrowding, though no weekenders at all is most desirable. Even though it is a slight increase in weekend sentences, any increase is of concern.

One of the main objectives of the EHM Program was to greatly reduce or eliminate weekend sentences. By reducing or eliminating weekenders, the jail does not have large fluctuations in the sentenced population on weekends, and has more space for those newly arrested on the weekend.

### Work Release

Forty-three new work release inmates were sentenced in 2007. This is equal to those sentenced in 2006. Those sentenced to work release were split evenly between misdemeanors and felons. The average per month was four for 2007. Almost \$32,000 was collected in room and board fees.

<i>Work Release Statistics</i>				
<u>Year</u>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Population Count:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>
Highest Month Total	<b>8</b> Oct. Nov	<b>10</b> October	<b>16</b> Sept	<b>14</b> Sept
<u>Lowest Month Total</u>	<b>4</b> Jan Feb Mar	<b>3</b> Jan Apr May	<b>4</b> January	<b>6</b> January
Average per Month	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Sentence Length:</b>				
Longest (days)	<b>360</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>
Shortest (days)	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Average Length	<b>128</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>53</b>
Traffic/Misdemeanor	<b>12%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>21</b>
Felony	<b>88%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>22</b>

### Corrections Transports

The Corrections Division is involved in transporting many inmates and juveniles for a variety of reasons.

Inmate transports:

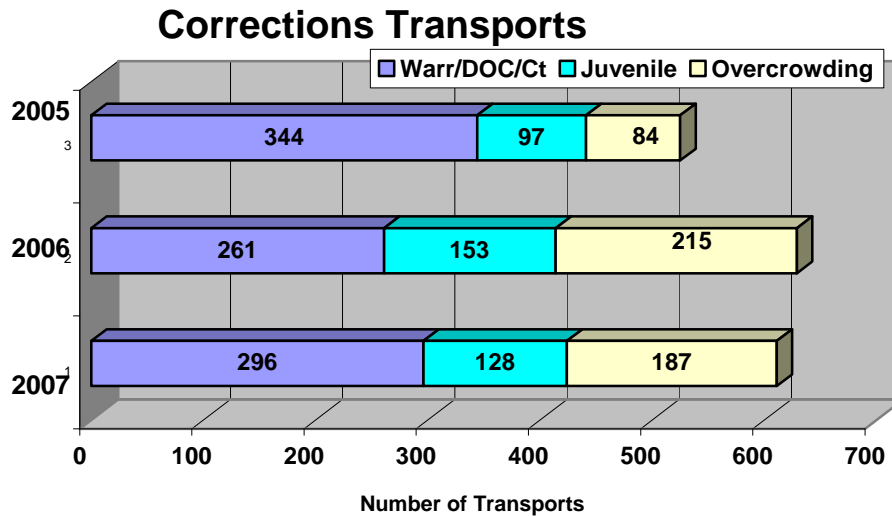
“Warr/DOC/CT” transports of inmates include those transports:

- To Medical Facilities for treatment
- To Mental Health Facilities for committal
- To other Counties throughout the State for warrants pick-ups
- For Court Hearings in other Counties on Writs
- For Psychological Evaluations that are court ordered
- To deliver Inmates to the Department of Corrections (Prison)
- Due to Jail Overcrowding

Juvenile transports 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)

In 2007 Corrections handled six hundred eleven (611) transports involving inmates and juveniles. This is about equal to the number of total transports

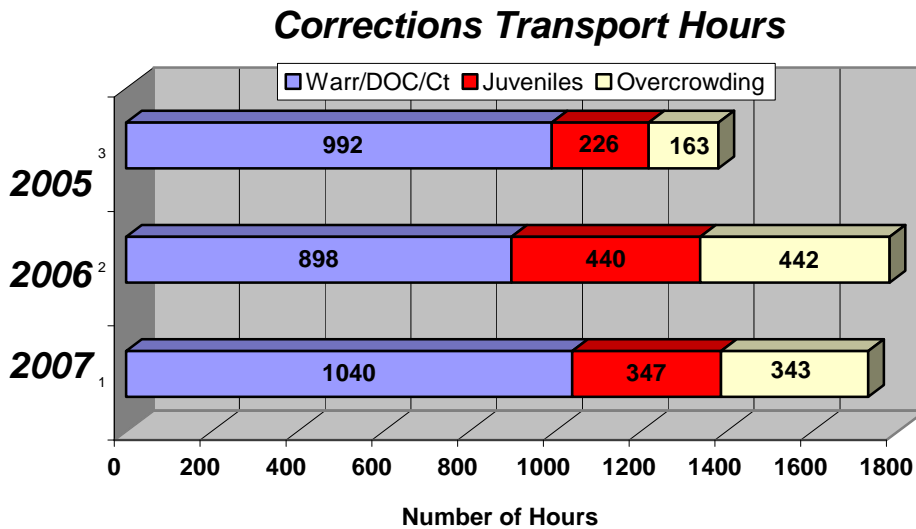


in 2006. This is the second consecutive year when transports were over 600 for one year. Transports for warrants from other counties, taking inmates to prison and court in other counties increased by thirteen percent over last year, while juvenile and adult transports related to overcrowding decreased by nineteen and fifteen percent respectively.

Though juvenile transports decreased, it is not unusual to see a swing in the opposite direction from year to year. Since 2000, the average number of juvenile transports is one hundred forty nine (149) per year.

In 2007 there were 1730 hours spent transporting inmates and juveniles. This is similar to the transport hours in 2006. However, inmates transported for general reasons, Warrants/DOC/Court, increased by sixteen percent (16%) and the average amount of

time spent on these transports increased slightly to 3.5 hours per transport.



As in most years, there were many long distance transports on warrant pick-ups and time spent in court in other counties with our inmates on body writs (court orders to produce the inmate in court).

The number of hours spent on juvenile transports decreased by twenty one percent (21%) in 2007. But this also follows significant increase in 2006 by about ninety-four percent (94%).

The average amount of time spent on the transports stayed about the same at 2.8 hours per transport. In 2006 it was 2.9 hours per transport. The 2007 transport hours are still far ahead of time spent in 2005.

The impact of transports on jail staffing is significant due to the increased number of inmates in the jail and the need for staff to deal with and control them. As in past years, in 2007 we depended to a significant degree on the assistance of Electronic Home Monitoring Deputies to help with transports.

At times people are arrested on our warrants in other states. For these transports that are farther than over the state line in Wisconsin or Iowa, we contract with an inmate transport company to pick up and deliver these people to our jail. In 2007 we had about sixteen of these transports done from some neighboring states, but also as far away as Oklahoma, Nevada, Virginia, Florida, Arizona, California, Kentucky, Missouri, and Washington.

## **Jail Programs & Activities**

The jail provides activities and special programs that serve a two-fold purpose. Activities such as GED classes, Alcoholics Anonymous, Bible Study, religious services, group and individual counseling help keep the inmate occupied and less apt to cause problems in the jail. In addition, these activities hopefully have a positive affect in modifying the inmate's behavior not only during incarceration, but also after release from jail.

### General Education Diploma (GED)

GED has been an on-going successful jail program for many years. Classes are held twice a week in the jail. The jail GED participants have a very high rate of completion of their GED studies and graduate while they are in jail or some graduate after they have left. Occasionally volunteers tutor those in need of extra assistance with reading or other skills.

### Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)

Volunteers from Alcoholics Anonymous come to the jail weekly to provide services to inmates. This has been an on-going, well-attended program for many years.

### Religious Providers

Chaplain Bill Lee and his assistants provide religious services, "One on One" counseling and bible study to any interested inmates. Bible Study is held a couple times a week.

Local churches provide services on Sunday on a rotational basis. Pastor Steve Persson coordinates the churches. Among the churches participating there are about thirty people who volunteer their time.

### Medical Program

Guardian Correctional Care Inc. provides medical services for the jail. This type of medical program provides: 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.

### Mental and Behavioral Health Counseling

Guardian Correctional Care Inc. by contract provided mental health services. These services included mental health screening, on going monitoring when required, and medication when necessary. Recommendations are made to jail staff in regards to

inmates who may present a risk of harm to themselves or others. Assistance is provided in committals to Singer Mental Health Facility. Assessment for committals are often done at the jail and so the process is more time efficient, safer for Jail Deputies and the inmate being committed.

However, in 2007 the jail ran into problems in gaining acceptance for inmates at Singer Mental Health Center in Rockford. In some instances the inmate was required undergo blood and/or other tests at the hospital prior to be accepted by Singer Mental Health Center. This added several hours onto the already lengthy process of committals.

Also late in 2007, the Sheriff's Office qualified for grant money from the Mental Health Board. This grant provides mental health service for inmates on a voluntary basis.

As a result of the grant and as in the past twenty years, group sessions are still being held in the jail. These sessions include programs such as: Straight Thinking Group, Cage Your Rage, and Criminal Thinking Errors. The goals of these services are to help inmates recognize and deal with their responsibilities, reduce violence and recidivism.

The counselor who runs this program also provides one on one counseling services for those inmates in need and as requested by jail staff for emergencies. This one on one counseling was expanded through additional money provided by the Mental Health Board with their grant. Guardian Correctional Care Inc oversees the program.

### STAR Program

The Stay in Touch and Read (STAR) program started in August 2004. The purpose is to provide inmates the opportunity to stay in touch with their children by tape recording a book for their child. The child receives a copy of the book, with a note from the parent written inside, the tape of the parent's voice reading the book, and a tape recorder to play the tape.

Unfortunately, lack of staffing and time to coordinate this program has kept inmates from participating. We will continue it as time permits. Funding is provided through the Jail Commissary Program.

### Commissary

The State of Illinois County Jail Standards requires jails to maintain commissary systems. This 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 provide funds for:

- Registration and Diplomas for GED

- In-Class supplies, books and software for GED students
- Computer related items for the GED students
- Supplies for Group Counseling Class
- Haircuts and Hygiene items for indigent inmates
- Basic television cable service
- Games, playing cards etc
- Magazines, newspapers, TV guides
- Televisions and television speakers
- A Ping-Pong table
- Educational books, Fiction and non-fiction books
- Supplies for the STAR program



**JAIL**  
**MEALS SERVED**  
***Voluntary Action Food Service***  
 January 1, 2007 – December 31, 2007

Since 1995 Jail Meals have been provided by the Voluntary Action Food Service. This has been a great partnership for both entities. Our sincere thanks to Ellen Rogers, the V.A.C. staff, and Board of Directors.

In 2007 it cost \$169,084.00\* to feed inmates.

	<u><b>2000</b></u>	<u><b>2007</b></u>
Total meals served =	82,714	87,557
Breakfast	75 per day	82 per day
Lunch	77 per day	76 per day
Dinner	74 per day	82 per day
	<u><b>2000</b></u>	<u><b>2007</b></u>
Cost per meal		
Breakfast	\$1.42	\$1.46
Lunch	\$2.03	\$2.09
Dinner	\$1.99	\$2.06

\*includes medical related snacks as required

# Courthouse Security

In 2007 over one hundred forty five thousand (145,000) 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.

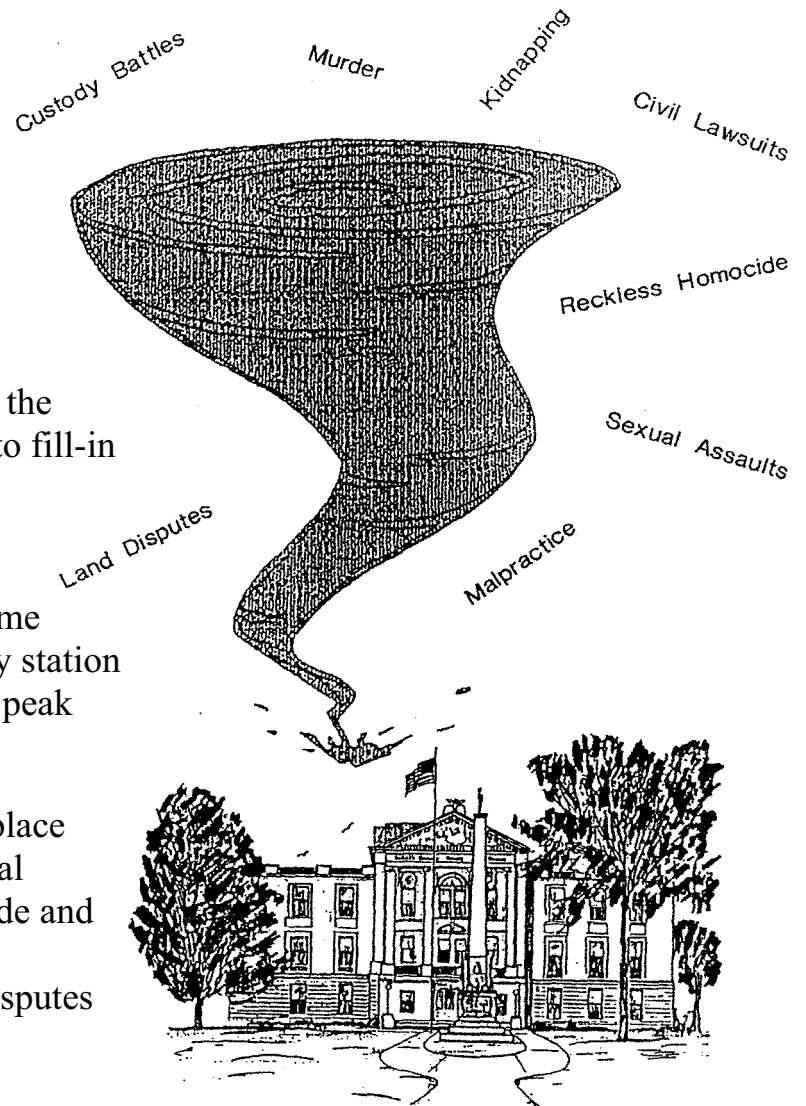
Since February 1994 security has been provided at the courthouse through entry screening by a metal detector and an x-ray machine. Courthouse Security's purpose is to deter and detect contraband or weapons that might otherwise be brought into the courthouse. Security also responds to problems and to courtrooms to take people into custody when needed.

Two deputies are assigned full time to the courthouse. A third deputy is assigned to divide time between the courthouse and jail. This Deputy is used to fill-in when the assigned court security deputies are off, to assist at security during high volume times or to monitor potential problem situations. There is also a part-time Security Officer who assists at the security station with the Deputies most of the day, during peak court hours.

The courthouse can be a tumultuous place of activity involving conflict and emotional turmoil. Deputies assist or intervene, inside and outside courtrooms, when problems arise between parties in civil cases, domestic disputes or criminal matters.

The Deputies who are working at the security station make arrests as needed. Frequently people are apprehended on outstanding warrants as they come into the courthouse for a court appearance or other business. Also deputies will serve Orders of Protection in the courthouse.

There are times when courthouse employees call for assistance from security if someone becomes unruly or threatening in their office. Frequently deputies keep a close watch on individuals who have made threats to cause problems in the courthouse.



Occasionally deputies receive requests from citizens for an escort to their vehicles when concerned for their safety outside the courthouse.

## Electronic Home Monitoring DeKalb County 2007 Statistics

Electronic Home Monitoring offers an alternative to incarceration by monitoring the degree of compliance to house confinement. Under electronic monitoring a client must wear a transmitter, which sends an encoded signal to a receiving and processing unit installed in the client's home. The unit is connected by telephone to the host computer in the monitoring center. When the transmitter being worn by the client leaves the house, the signal from the transmitter is no longer received and the monitoring center computer is notified of the absence. This monitoring is supported by the periodic unannounced face-to-face home and work visits by Sheriffs Deputies. E.H.M. in no way prevents an individual from leaving the residence if they choose to do so. However, that will likely result in revocation of the E.H.M. privilege upon apprehension.

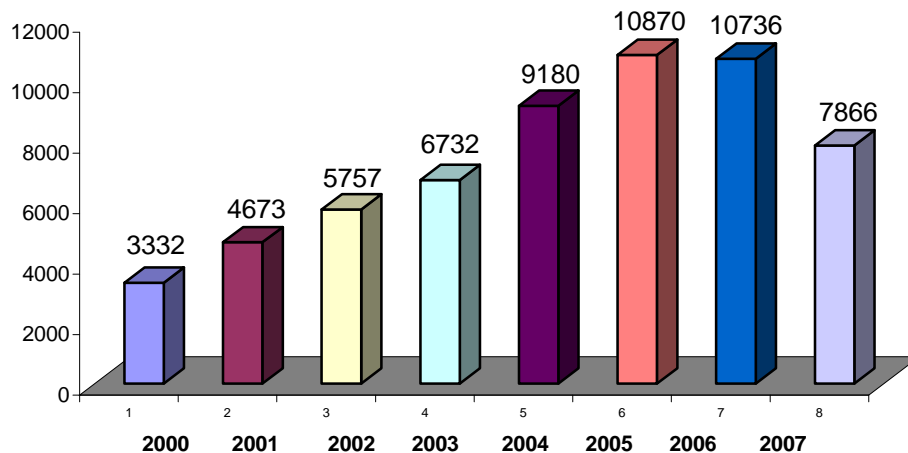
This year we continue to use G.P.S. (Global Position Satellite) equipment to better supervise certain clients. This G.P.S. Equipment allows us to be able to see where a client has been during the time they were away from their residence. We are currently using this on a number of Pre-Trial and Drug Court clients, as well as clients that work outside the county or in jobs that take them from place to place.

Total Defendants on System:	2005	2006	2007
Juvenile	67	76	62
Adult	89	99	94
Total Clients	156	175	156

### Unit Days (Defendants X Sentence):

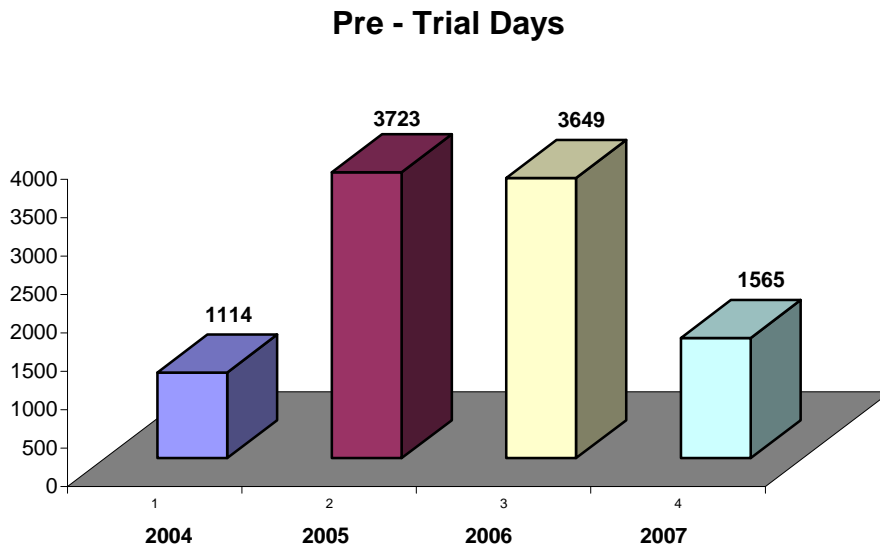
Juvenile	3294	3250	2805
Adult	7576	7486	5061
Total Days	10870	10736	7866

**Total EHM Days**



We experienced a significant decrease in the total number of E.H.M. days as well as the total number of adult days this last year. This is due to the judges using E.H.M. less for Pre-Trial Adult clients as well as a significant increase in the number of short term adult sentences (15 to 60 days) and a reduction in the number of long term adult sentences (90 to 180 days).

In 2004 we began using Pre-Trial Electronic Home Monitoring as a tool to help reduce Jail overcrowding. We expanded the use of E.H.M. for Pre-Trial clients in 2005. The following represents the number of E.H.M. days that were used for Pre-Trial Adult Clients in 2004 thru 2007.



<b>Cost of Leasing the Monitoring Equipment</b>	<b>2005</b> \$34,174.99	<b>2006</b> \$42,257.78	<b>2007</b> \$43,524.38
<b>E.H.M. Fees Collected</b>	\$36,433.53	\$33,678.53	\$34,386.62
<b>Number of Defendants That Violated E.H.M.</b>	<b>*Juvenile</b> 6 out of 62	<b>**Adult</b> 2 out of 80	<b>***Pre-Trial</b> 3 out of 14

\* The six juveniles that were charged with violating their E.H.M. order 2 were sent to the Illinois Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division and four were sent to some form of residential placement.

\*\* The two Adult Sentenced Offenders that violated the terms of their E.H.M. sentence were both re-sentenced to the DeKalb County Jail

\*\*\* The three Pre – Trial Adults that were charged with violating their E.H.M. were all held in the DeKalb County Jail pending a bond hearing in front of the judge. All three of the defendants remained in the DeKalb County Jail pending their trial.

## **SHERIFF'S WORK ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM (S.W.A.P)**

The Sheriff's Work Alternative Program completed its tenth year in 2007. The program assisted several governmental entities with different projects. As in prior years the intent of the S.W.A.P. program was to allow people convicted of relatively minor crimes to serve their sentences thru service to the community. In 2007 we completed ten S.W.A.P. details, accommodating both Juveniles and Adults. All of these details were supervised by Sheriff's Deputies as well as Probation Officers.

Of the ten details that we held, seven were for juveniles. These details consisted of spending two days assisting the Used Motor Oil Recycling Program in collecting and recycling used motor oil. We also spent five days walking the ditches along a number of county and state highways collecting trash and bagging it up for disposal by the DeKalb County Highway Department. Of the 163 juveniles that were ordered by the court to attend these details we had 125 that actually attended. The 38 individuals that did not attend were referred to the DeKalb County States Attorneys Office for further court action.

The other three details that we held were for adults. One of these details consisted of picking up trash along the ditches of several county and state highways. The other two details were spent at the Franklin Township Parks landscaping, and moving and laying sand and mulch. Of the 57 adults that were ordered to attend these details, we had 34 that attended. The 23 individuals that did not attend were also referred to the States Attorneys Office for further court action.

As in past years our transportation to and from the work sites was provided by the Laidlaw Bus Company of DeKalb.

# VOLUNTEER/COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

## VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

### Auxiliary/ Radio Watch

Auxiliary established – 1966  
Radio Watch established – 1982

Two volunteer organizations assist all citizens of DeKalb County through the Sheriff's Office. These organizations have been in existence for quite some time. The oldest of the volunteer groups is the Sheriff's Auxiliary. The Auxiliary's responsibilities include storm watch during tornado season, traffic control at special events, accidents, road closings, and situations where full time officers need extra help. The Sheriff's Radio Watch's primary responsibility is being assigned to regular patrol in private vehicles. They do not take law enforcement action, but act as eyes and ears for the Department. They report any suspicious activity to the Communications Center. Radio Watch also provides traffic control for special events. The areas of activity for the organizations include such things as storm watches, traffic control at accidents, emergencies, special events and other situations.

#### **Sheriff's Auxiliary**

<b>Scheduled Events</b>	<b>681 hours</b>
<b>Storm Call-outs</b>	<b>5 hours</b>
<b>Sandwich Fair</b>	<b>488 hours</b>
<b>Other call-outs</b>	<b><u>150 hours</u></b>
	<b>1324 hours*</b>

**\* does not include monthly meeting hours**

#### **Sheriff's Radio Watch**

**50 hours**

## CITIZENS ACADEMY

Since 1996 over 300 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 graduation of the fourteenth Citizen's Academy class is testament to the Academy's value, and the commitment of citizens and law enforcement together.



"The police are the community and the community are the police." These are words from Sir Robert Peel, founder of the London Metropolitan Police in 1829. These words are etched into the plaques of all graduating classes of DeKalb County's Citizens Police Academy.

# NEW HORIZONS

2007



CORRECTIONS CONTROL  
CENTER

## PREVIOUS NEW HORIZON PROGRAMS

1994 Contract Policing Kishwaukee College

1994 Contract Policing Village of Shabbona

1995 Jail Food Service Privatization

1995 In-House Medical Program

1996 Citizen Police Academy

1997 Electronic Home Monitoring

1997 Video Bond Call

1998 Sheriff's Work Alternative Program

1998 Rural Fire Department Dispatch

1999 Computer Aided Dispatch

2000 Telecommunication Center  
Relocated/Updated

2001 Recruitment Team

2001 Live Scan

2002 Interim Genoa Chief

2002 Adhock Jail Study Committee

2003 Public Safety Sales Tax

## Sent to the Voters

2003 Combined Communications Expansion

2004 Evidence Room/Storage

2004 Star Program – Corrections

2004 Character First

2005 Domestic Violence Grant – S.A./ Sheriff

2006 Mobil Command Post