



2016 Annual Report Vermillion Police Department



Written by the Vermillion Police
Department

Edited by M. Betzen and C. Brady

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Greetings from the Chief



In 2016, the Vermillion Police Department continued to provide high quality public safety services to the people of Vermillion. 2016 proved to be a tumultuous year nationally. A highly contentious election cycle coupled with unrest and frequent debate have worked to create uncertainty and distrust in government and as an extension in law enforcement on the national stage. The modern 24-hour press cycle coupled with social media can lead us to believe that events occurring hundreds of miles away are representative of our own communities. However, it is important to remember that we are not in New York, or Ferguson, MO, we are our own community. The Vermillion Police Department has worked for years to be a part of the community and to meet the needs of our community. Our training is focused on creating officers who are good communicators and problem solvers. Additionally, we continuously look for opportunities to reach out to our community and to assist in addressing those most at risk in our community. The key to continued success is in selecting the right people to be part of our team, providing the best possible training, and working to meet the evolving needs of our community by seeking and acting on feedback.

This year's annual report includes several articles authored by the officers of our department. The goal of these articles is to give the reader a series of snapshots as our department continues to work to meet our mission of committing resources, in partnership with the community, to provide professional and dependable police services. Additionally, the report includes several different tables of statistics that are intended to assist the public in better understanding the services we provide.

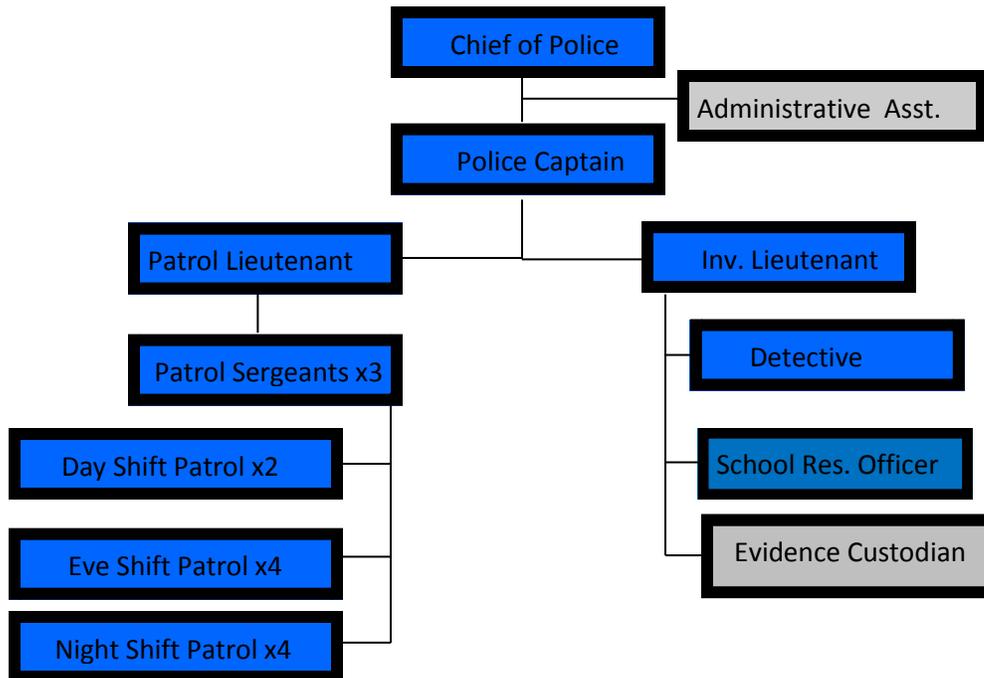
The members of your Police Department are members of our community and choose to take on the rigors of this profession. I am proud of our members and thankful to be working in Vermillion SD.

Matt Betzen
Chief of Police
Vermillion SD

Fast Facts

Total number of sworn officer positions with the Vermillion Police Department	19
Total number of non-sworn employee positions authorized	2 (1 is part-time)
Total Calls for Service (CFS) in 2016	6,230
Average Monthly CFS in 2016	519
Busiest Month of the Year (based on CFS)	October (719 CFS)
Slowest Month of the Year (based on CFS)	December (410 CFS)
Busiest Day of the Week	Saturday (1,047 CFS during 2016)
Slowest Day of the Week	Tuesday (783 CFS during 2016)
Number of Marked Patrol Vehicles	5 (and 3 unmarked)
Number of Patrol Miles Driven	100,629
Total Number of Officer Training Hours	1602
Number of Parking Tickets Written	1,626
Actual Total Cost of Department-2015	\$1,641,242.61

The Organizational Chart for 2016:



Above is the organizational chart for the Vermillion Police Department. In broad terms, the Chief, Administrative Assistant and the Police Captain perform the planning, logistics, financial, and information systems efforts for the department. The patrol side of the chart are the uniformed officers who respond to calls, perform traffic enforcement and do the majority of the day to day work. The investigative side is responsible for major case investigations, coordinating with other agencies, drug investigations, alcohol compliance checks, school safety, and community outreach. The Lieutenants and Sergeants also share responsibility for quality control, resource management, and personnel development.

In addition to these specific assignments, all department members are encouraged to be problem solvers and find innovative, community friendly methods of addressing issues.

Community Engagement

The Vermillion Police Department has had a busy year again with community events. Reaching out to our community and getting to know the people in it is a truly rewarding experience with immeasurable value. Here is a look at some of our 2016 community outreach efforts:

License and Registration Please

In June, the Vermillion Police Department hosted its annual Bike Rodeo, and partnered with Wal-Mart to make this event a hit once again. The bike rodeo is a popular event each year, and includes a safety class with bicycle officers, helmets provided to all who are in need of one, bicycle registration to aid with the prevention of lost and stolen bicycles, and of course, some good food. The participants range in age from about two years old to twelve years old and are even issued their very own bicycle “rider’s license” to keep. Wal-Mart donates much of the needed supplies and prizes for this event. This is an “all hands on deck” event, and all available officers attend to help with registration, the safety class, a bicycle maintenance station, helmet handout, and “license” issuing.



To Protect and SERVE

On the evening of July 1st, the Vermillion Police Department hosted its first Independence Day Public Safety Community Cookout. This event was held in a high call volume neighborhood, where officers wished to focus on strengthening their relationship with those in the area. Although the event took place in this one neighborhood, all Vermillion citizens were invited to join the officers for a meal, a cartful of donated groceries, and some good conversation. The Vermillion Police Department partnered with Wal-Mart, who funded most of the event with a grant, as well as the Vermillion Food Pantry, Feeding Vermillion, and the Backpack Program, who came together to provided multiple tons of food to give away at the event and many volunteers. The officers grilled and served hotdogs while attendees filled their carts with free food. Meal kits that were prepared by the officers were given as gifts to

everyone who attended. Each kit provided a traditional 4th of July barbeque for a family of four.

Witch Way to the Candy?



On October 29th, the Vermillion Police Department hosted its annual open house. The officers served grilled hotdogs, the kids wore their Halloween costumes, community members enjoyed the various activities and information stations, and the kids filled their bags with candy. The open house is hosted and funded by the department annually and is another opportunity for officers to meet members of the community in a positive and fun environment. Children and families can take these few hours to participate in games together, talk about safety and department programs, and meet the people behind each badge at the Vermillion Police Department.



Year-Round Readiness

Throughout the year, officers of the Vermillion Police Department are always ready and willing to speak about a variety of topics to organizations and classrooms. Officers are often requested to talk with children of all ages, from Kindergarten to High School students, to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, to South Dakota Girl's State event participants, and to college students looking for a career in law enforcement. The officers take these opportunities to help shape our community by educating our youth.



Patrol Division by Lt. Luke Trowbridge

The Vermillion Police Department's patrol division consists of the officers in uniform that are out on the streets patrolling 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The patrol division is responsible for responding to all calls for service within our community, including calls for police matters, fire personnel, and medical emergencies. Often times, we are the first responders to most emergencies. The patrol division is made up of one lieutenant, three sergeants, and ten patrol officers.

The patrol lieutenant has general oversight of the patrol division and is a direct supervisor to the patrol sergeants. The patrol sergeants work rotating shifts with the patrol officers. The sergeants supervise and manage the shift they are assigned as well as the daily activities of the patrol officers on their shift.

The patrol officers have a wide array of responsibilities and duties. While officers often do the things commonly associated with police work such as conducting traffic and parking enforcement or investigating vehicle crashes, they also act as their own investigation unit with performing interviews, collecting evidence, dusting for fingerprints, and other activities required to complete investigations. While the aforementioned activities are ones universally thought to be police work, it only covers a small segment of the patrol officers' responsibilities. The officers are also responsible to assist in resolving personal disputes, working with the mentally ill, checking welfare on people for various reasons, and much more.

The patrol division officers work one of three shifts: days, evenings or nights. Our evening and night shift officers and sergeants have a four hour overlap each night which allows us to effectively have double staffing during that time period to better suit the call volume and types of calls for service during those time periods.

The Figure 1 chart below shows the number of calls the patrol division responded to each year for the past eight years. The chart also breaks down how many of those incidents were calls of service versus traffic stops. Similar to previous years, the patrol division remained busy responding to the community's needs in 2016. Traffic stops mostly consist of self-initiated incidents in which the officers observe traffic violations and stop motorists for the violations. These traffic stops result in written warnings, citations, and sometimes arrests. Calls for service consist of non-traffic related incidents. They primarily encompass calls in which a community member needs assistance with a crime or a request for help.

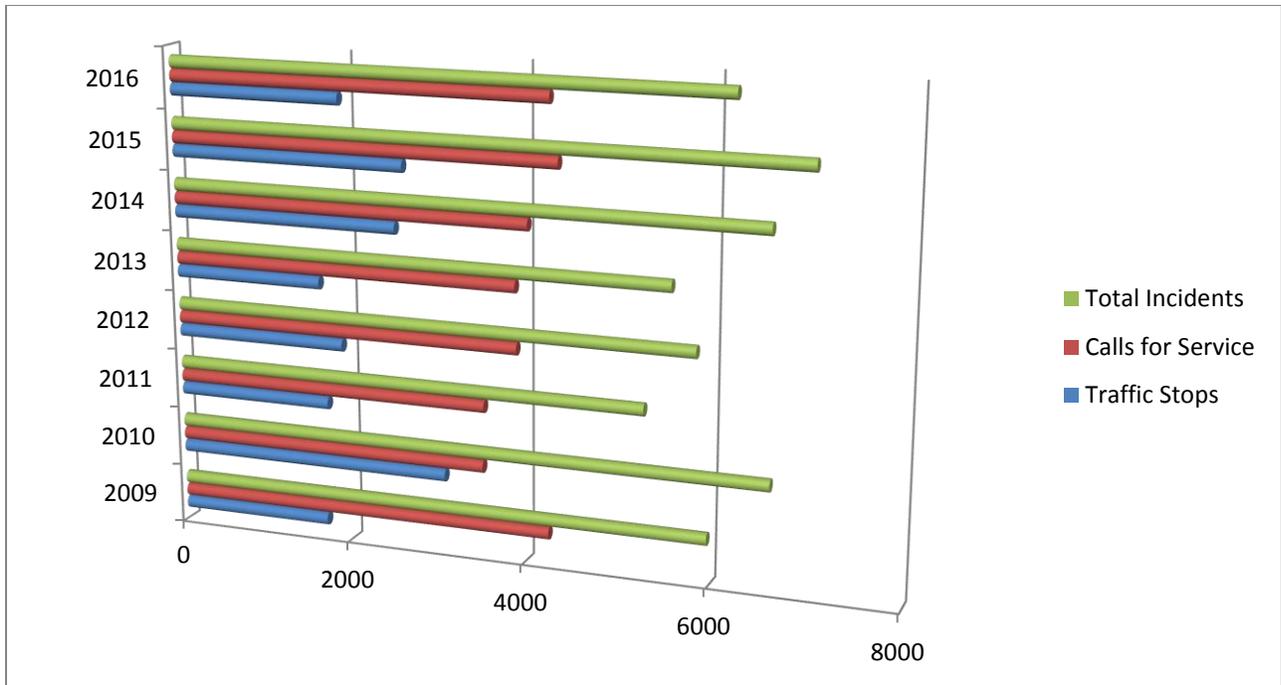


Figure 1: Incident Totals

In 2016, the officers were also busy completing in-service training from in-house or local instructors. The Vermillion Police Department’s DUI instructors developed a series of wet labs that allowed officers to refresh their skills with DUI investigations. The wet labs consist of community volunteers consuming alcohol and submitting to FSTs (Field Sobriety Tests) in a controlled environment. The officers also received in-service training for firearms usage, motorcycle refresher, active assailant response, radar, and CPR.

Several officers were provided with the opportunity to attend courses outside of Vermillion. This included training for interview and interrogation, statement analysis, patrol bicycle instructor, ALICE ([Alert, Lockdown, Inform, Counter, Evacuate](#)) training instructor, and a drug recognition expert conference.

The Vermillion Police Department continued its partnership this year with the Yankton Police Department to co-host the CIT (Crisis Intervention Team) training course. This course was developed and taught utilizing the Vermillion Police Department and the Yankton Police Department’s personnel as instructors, along with several local entities, to better equip officers to help those suffering from mental illness.

The Vermillion Police Department’s PTO (Police Training Officer) program reunited in late 2015 and continued through 2016 to train two new officers. Each of the new officers spent a minimum of 16 weeks with a PTO. Both the new officers were required to attend a 13 week session at LET (the Law Enforcement Training Center) in Pierre in order to become state certified as a law enforcement officer. In 2016, the patrol division sent various instructors to Pierre to help teach LET students in their areas of expertise. Some areas in which our officers assisted with training were firearms, accident investigation, and first responder medical training.

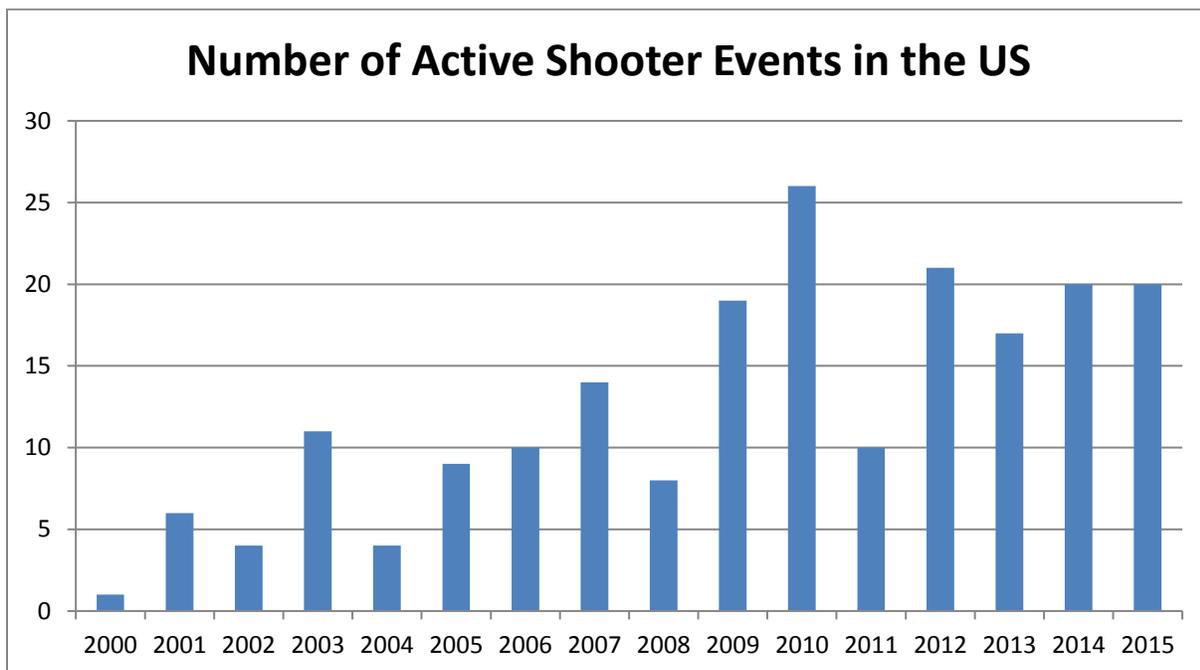
Annual Report on Active Shooter Training

In 2016 the Vermillion Police Department (VPD) in conjunction with the Clay County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) and the University Police Department (UPD) conducted Active Shooter Training for members of the VPD, CCSO, UPD, and South Dakota Highway Patrol (SDHP).

This training helps to prepare officers for the chaotic nature of an active shooter event. Since 1999, when Columbine High School students were attacked by two of their own, law enforcement has changed the way it approaches and deals with active shooter scenarios. Up until Columbine, the standard procedure was to form a perimeter around the area, wait for SWAT to arrive, and then enter the building. Now officers are being trained to enter the building, alone if necessary, and immediately confront the shooter in an attempt to save innocent lives.

The problem of active shooter events has only gotten worse. The graph below shows the number of active shooter events in the United States from 2000 until 2015. This data was compiled by the FBI.

While some years, such as 2011, had a sharp drop, the number of events per year has shown a general increasing trend. This problem is not likely to go away, so training officers on how to respond to these deadly events is critical.



The active shooter training conducted by the VPD, CCSO, and UPD instructors was pieced together from multiple programs such as the National Tactical Officers Association, Strategos, and other similar groups to give officers the best training, tactics, and theories available.

The training helped the officers learn how to work as a team to respond to an active shooter incident. The officers were trained in team formations, movements, and the responsibilities of each team member

while in formation. The officers also learned tactics to approach a building using cover and concealment and how to force entry into a building if needed. The officers were trained in triage techniques to help them learn how to prioritize the evacuation of injured victims, injured officers, and suspects.

The officers learned to work in two different types of teams. While the movements and tactics were similar, each team had a different goal. The first team was the contact team. Their job was to find and confront the suspect actively assaulting or killing victims and prevent the suspect from injuring more victims. The second team was the rescue team. Their primary objective was to go into the building and search for injured citizens or officers in need of rescue. Once an injured person was found, the team either carried or escorted the injured person out of the building to where they received medical treatment.

This year's training was conducted at the old Julian Hall Dormitory on the University of South Dakota campus. The site was excellent because it provided a number of obstacles the students needed to overcome to successfully complete the training. The students practiced clearing rooms, learned how to most efficiently move through hallways, and how to tactically move up and down stairwells. When officers are "clearing a room", they are conducting a search for the suspect or suspects. When they determine the suspect or suspects are not in that particular room, the room is clear.



(from left to right) Officer Sangster, Deputy Armstrong, Sgt Hough, and Officer Foley practicing formations.

The training took place over three days, in three eight-hour sessions. Each officer attended the training for one day. Each morning was spent learning team movements, clearing rooms, response to explosive devices, and triage. Each afternoon was spent running through scenarios where the officers worked through a scene to resolve the situation.

During the scenarios, the officers used special pistols and rifles which fired paint marking rounds. These same guns and rounds were used by the instructors who role played as the active shooter suspects. The Contact Team moved into the building and was tasked with finding the shooter by following sounds of gunfire or screaming. When no sounds of gunfire or screaming were present, the Contact Team had to search the building for the suspect.

The Rescue Team worked at finding injured victims that were prepared ahead of time by the instructors. They had to do triage on the wounded and make sure they took the most seriously wounded out first. The instructors used weighted dummies to simulate wounded victims that the students had to carry out to receive medical help. In the past, we have used other community members to act as the injured victims, however this year we borrowed the weighted dummies from Emergency Management. This made it a little safer for all involved.



A Contact Team searching for the suspect.

In addition to focusing on their separate tasks, officers had to focus on their communication skills, both with the dispatcher and with each other. Friendly fire was a concern because of the two separate teams moving through the building, and communication kept the two teams from shooting at each other.



A Rescue Team moving a wounded person from the scene.

In all, the training was very successful. Twenty-four officers attended the training over the three days. Some of the officers were learning this information for the first time, but for most this was a refresher. Participating in this annual training reminds the officers that they need to focus on their communication skills and be aware of their surroundings, and it tests their firearm skills while under stress. The main goal is for the officers to work together successfully in a real situation if one arises.

Medical Preparedness 2016

Police officers responding to medical calls are unique to smaller communities. Many people are often shocked to see officers arriving when they or their loved ones are in need. These calls allow us to interact with the community on a more personal level while upholding our “*to serve and protect*” motto. Officers responded to 289 medical calls for service in 2016. Our officers’ primary responsibility is the medical well-being of the patient and safety for the EMTs (emergency medical technicians) in the Vermillion Fire & EMS Department. Officers respond to medical calls with basic medical equipment to help preserve life, such as oxygen, first aid supplies, and the automated external defibrillator (AED). Officers received training in late 2015 in medical procedures used to sustain life during a medical emergency. The officers are certified in conducting CPR and using the AED every two years and have an additional refresher training session each year.

The officers have responded to numerous incidents in which this medical training proved to be quite valuable. In one incident, officers used a dressing to cover a stab wound in a victim’s chest. This procedure reduced the risk of infection and potentially stopped a life-threatening injury from becoming worse until

EMTs arrived. Another incident involved officers responding to a 911 call in which a 16-year-old female patient, with no known heart history, was found unresponsive and not breathing adequately. The officers



made a quick assessment of the female's vital signs and provided CPR. The officers also utilized the AED to bring a normal rhythm back to the female's heart, which ultimately saved her life. Some statistics show that a person's chance of survival increases to more than 75% when an AED is used in conjunction with CPR. The 16-year-old female was able to make a full recovery.

Sometimes officers need nothing more than their verbal skills to save a life. The officers responded to medical call at the emergency room of Sanford Hospital. A male in need of immediate medical attention escaped from the emergency room because he was in an altered mental state. The officers were asked to assist the hospital staff in locating the male and bringing him back to the hospital. The male was disoriented and did not have the ability to make informed decisions. The officers were able to locate the male and convince him that he needed to return to the hospital to receive the treatment he desperately needed. The male was transferred to another hospital and made a good recovery.

Due to advanced technology, the AEDs in the patrol cars are being replaced by newer models. The original AEDs were placed in the patrol cars in 2004. They were purchased by a program led by Anthony Burbach, Physician's Assistant (PA). The program used a variety of community funds and grants. One of the original AEDs delivered over **85** shocks to different victims throughout the years that were treated by the Vermillion Police Department. The newer models will be able to effectively keep up with changing guidelines and are programmable for future use. The new AEDs were purchased with funds from the Vermillion Police Department's 2016 budget.



In late 2015 to early 2016, the officers received "Downed Officer Kits" to place in their bags or vehicles. The kits were purchased by the State of South Dakota. The kits include a tourniquet, quick clot bandage, scissors, and tape. The kits are meant for the officer to use on him or herself or on other officers if they are injured.

The department trains the officers in a wide variety of areas throughout each year. The department has built in a medical aspect to many of these training areas to make the officers more readily equipped to perform successfully in stressful situations. The Vermillion Police Department is always looking for new ways to better our level of service to the community by providing the next level of medical training to our officers.

Investigations Division

The Investigations Division is led by Lieutenant Crystal Brady. Lt. Brady began her career with the Vermillion Police Department in 2000 as a patrol officer. She has been in investigations since 2004. The investigations division also includes one detective, one SRO (school resource officer), and one evidence clerk. Det. Robin Hower has been with the Vermillion Police Department since 2002. Officer Isaac Voss was the SRO during the spring semester of 2016. Officer Jonathan Cole was selected as the new SRO in the summer of 2016. Officer Cole attended the D.A.R.E training program in June in Pierre, SD. The training allows him to share in the responsibility of teaching D.A.R.E. to our 5th and 6th graders, along with Det. Hower and Deputy Paul Pederson. Hannah Nethken was hired in 2016 as the new evidence clerk. Hannah is responsible for maintaining all evidence and found property that is collected by the officers. She is also responsible for submitting evidence to the South Dakota Health Lab and the South Dakota Forensic Lab for testing in an effort to solve cases.

The investigations division is responsible for investigating all of the felony cases, serious misdemeanor cases, death investigations, coordinated drug investigations, and alcohol compliance checks. The detectives have attended numerous classes for specialized training over the years to learn how to handle in-depth investigations, such as processing and photographing crime scenes, collecting and analyzing evidence, interviewing suspects, victims, and witnesses, writing and executing search warrants, conducting controlled drug buys, and managing large case files.

In 2016, Det. Hower attended a two-day class in investigating sex crimes. During that class, Det. Hower learned the latest information and techniques on how to handle a variety of sex crimes. These types of cases require an investigator that is skilled at connecting with victims of all ages on a very sensitive matter. Lt. Brady attended a two-day class on solving homicides in 2016. Although Vermillion does not have a large number of homicides, it is important to make sure that the department is ready to handle that type of event if it arises.

The Investigations Division is dedicated to making Vermillion a safer community. In 2016, the Investigations Division received 262 cases for review and investigation. This was an increase of 20 cases from 242 cases in 2015. Those cases included forgeries, thefts, assaults, sex crimes, burglaries, death investigations, drug investigations, and other felony crimes. On average, these cases are much more time consuming than other calls of service that the patrol division handles on a daily basis. Below is a summary of a few of those cases.

On January 1, 2016 at approximately 4:48 am, the Vermillion Police Department responded to the 10 block of W. Cherry Street for a burglary alarm at a local business. Officers arrived on scene shortly after receiving the report and discovered windows to the business had been broken out. Upon further investigation, it was discovered that a suspect had entered the business through a broken window, at which time Detective Hower was notified. While officers were on scene, they viewed video from the store's surveillance system and discovered one suspect had entered the store. The video showed once

the suspect gained entry to the business, he tossed numerous items from inside the store onto the floor. When Detective Hower arrived on scene, he processed the scene and collected several pieces of evidence. During the course of the investigation, Detective Hower developed several leads which were followed up on. One of the leads led to Detective Hower identifying a suspect. Upon further investigation, Detective Hower received corroborating statements, as well as additional evidence, to show this suspect was responsible for the burglary. The case was presented to the Grand Jury at which time a warrant for burglary was issued for the suspect.

On May 1, 2016, officers responded to a report of a gun shot in the 10 block of E Main St. in front of the Charcoal Lounge. There was a large group of people outside of the bar since it was shortly before 2 am. Two witnesses followed the male suspect on foot north on Center St. and through the parking lot of City Hall. The witnesses saw the suspect drop something near City Hall that they believed was the gun. They then saw the suspect pick up the item and run north through an alley where they lost sight of him. The witnesses were able to give a description of what the male looked like. Officers also located a cartridge at the scene. Based on statements from witnesses at the bar, the officers were able to identify the male suspect. The officers responded to an apartment where the suspect was staying and conducted a search. During the search, they found another cartridge. Both were sent to South Dakota Forensic Lab to be tested. The Forensic Lab later determined the cartridge found at the suspects apartment and the cartridge found at the scene were fired by the same gun. Lt. Brady interviewed the suspect. The suspect detailed what he did that night. He denied being in the downtown area and denied owning a gun. The officers did not locate the gun, but they located a bill of sale showing that the suspect purchased the gun. Based on the evidence collected and witness statements, it was determined that the suspect was in a dispute with another male at the bar and shot the gun. The suspect was charged with reckless discharge of a firearm and was convicted.

On June 2, 2016, Detective Robin Hower assisted the Department of Corrections with a parole search. According to the parole agent, he received information that his parolee had consumed several alcoholic beverages, which was a violation of the parolee's conditions of release. The parole agent stated the last time he had contact with this parolee the parolee ran out the back door of his residence. Detective Hower, the two parole agents, and Sgt. Ben Nelsen visited the residence and contact with the parolee's wife who stated the parolee was not home. While talking with the wife, the parolee was spotted riding a bike toward his residence. However, when he spotted law enforcement and the parole agents at his residence he quickly rode away. The parolee eventually returned to his residence. The parole agents were able to determine the parolee was intoxicated and in violation of his condition of release. During the parolee's questioning by the parole agents, he admitted the reason he had rode off was because he had just purchased more alcoholic beverages and did not want to be caught with them. The parolee admitted he hid the alcoholic beverages before returning to his residence. The alcoholic beverages were located and the parolee was taken into custody.

On September 8, 2016, officers responded to several reports of vehicles that had windows broken out near the 200 block of Center St. Some of the vehicles had items that were stolen from them. Sgt. Joe Ostrem noticed some blood that was left behind on the driver's seat in one of the vehicles. It appeared as though the suspect cut himself while breaking the window. Sgt. Ostrem and Lt. Brady collected samples

of the blood from the vehicle. The evidence clerk submitted the swabs of blood to the South Dakota Forensic Lab for testing. The Forensic Lab was able to obtain a DNA profile from the swab and identified the suspect through CODIS (Combined DNA Index System). A DNA sample is taken from every person arrested for a felony crime and their DNA profile is added to CODIS. The suspect in this case had previously been arrested for a felony, so his DNA was in CODIS. A warrant was requested for his arrest.

The weekend of September 9-12, 2016, officers responded to numerous reports of approximately 40 vehicles that were damaged. Some of the vehicles' windows were shot out and some of the vehicles' windows were damaged with objects. On 9/12/16 at 12:39 am, officers responded to a window that was shot out with a BB gun. Lt. Brady obtained video of the suspects that shot out the window at Walmart. Lt. Brady identified the suspects in the surveillance video with help from staff at the high school. Lt. Brady interviewed the suspects and some witnesses. She determined which suspects were present and responsible for damaging the vehicles. Charges were requested for the suspects in these cases.



On September 15, 2016, officers were sent to a residence located in the 200 block of Catalina Avenue for a welfare check. When Sergeant Ryan Hough and Officer Chet Moser arrived on scene, they observed, through one of the windows, a male individual sitting in a chair in the living room. Sergeant Hough attempted to get the individual's attention by tapping on the window, but noticed he was not responding or moving. Sergeant Hough and Officer Moser gained entry into the residence and discovered the male resident was deceased and had been for a period of time. Both Detective Robin Hower and Lt. Crystal Brady arrived on scene and conducted a death investigation. During the investigation, it was discovered the individual had been sick and had other health issues. The detectives spoke with a neighbor who said she last saw and talked to the individual two days prior. Detective Hower examined the body and also walked through the house. Detective Hower observed no obvious injuries on the body. Detective Hower located several medications in the individual's bedroom which confirmed the resident had health issues. Seeing no signs or indication the individual had died of suspicious means; the coroner was contacted. Detective Hower remained on scene with the body until the coroner arrived. Once the coroner arrived on scene, Detective Hower assisted with the removal of the body from the residence.

Alcohol Compliance Checks

The Investigations Division conducted 39 alcohol compliance checks at businesses in Vermillion in 2016. As always, the detectives utilized confidential informants between the ages of 18 and 20 years of age to enter businesses that sell alcohol and attempt to purchase alcohol. The confidential informants had their actual identification to present when asked. Our goal is to get employees at these establishments to request identification from everyone purchasing alcohol and for them to actually read the dates of birth and determine if the person is over the age of 21. Out of the 39 business checks in 2016, seven of those businesses sold alcohol to the confidential informants on eight different occasions. Some of the employees requested to see the identification of the confidential informants and sold the alcohol anyway, while some of the employees did not even ask to see their identification. The Vermillion Police

Department's goal is to reduce the number of businesses that are selling alcohol to people under the age of 21.

2016 SRO Annual Report

The 2016-2017 school year is the 4th year that the Vermillion Police Department has partnered with the Vermillion School District and the Clay County Sheriff's Office to participate in the School Resource Officer Program. VPD Officer Jonathan Cole is currently assigned to the role of SRO (School Resource Officer). Although his office is located in the Middle School, Officer Cole splits his time between the Middle School and Austin Elementary School. The SRO from the Sheriff's Office, Deputy Paul Pederson, mostly handles situations that arise in the Vermillion High School and Jolley Elementary School. The SRO's primary goals are to serve the school district as an educator, a counselor, mentor, and law enforcement problem solver.

The SRO program provides an excellent opportunity for law enforcement officers to interact with young people. Traditionally, such interaction was limited to school related enforcement issues where officers were called to the school to resolve legal issues. Today, SROs are building relationships outside of a traditional law enforcement setting. Through daily interaction with the students, the SROs are providing a positive, preventive approach to juvenile crime within the community. Students who have come to trust SROs often voluntarily provide information that is useful in solving crimes in the community.

As a counselor, SRO frequently provides counseling to students who may be having issues at home and/or school. These issues may or may not be crime related and often times are issues the SRO has identified and addressed before they have the opportunity to result in criminal behavior. The SRO works closely with school staff, such as the principal and the school counselor, to identify the students that are in need of this additional help.

As an educator, the SRO teaches D.A.R.E. to the 5th and 6th grade students. D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) is a substance abuse prevention education program that seeks to prevent the use of controlled drugs, membership in gangs, and violent behavior. D.A.R.E. gives students the skills to make good decisions. The SRO meets with these two grades once a week for ten weeks during the spring semester. The 5th graders conclude their D.A.R.E. program with a graduation that parents are invited to attend. The students participate in skits that demonstrate what they have learned. The SRO also has the option to put on a class for parents so they can better understand the struggles their children face on a daily basis.

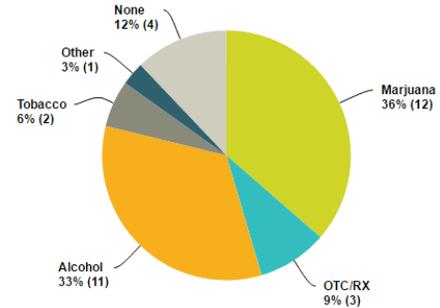
As a law enforcement problem solver, the SRO is readily available to help students and staff with issues that may arise. The SRO is typically able to assist or make the appropriate contacts to assist with issues that would normally not be police matters. These matters could vary from contacting parents for proper clothing attire to assisting with finding affordable resources for families that are less-fortunate.

Safety has never been in greater demand than it is in the school community today. Escalating concern about student violence and highly publicized school shootings, specifically, have clearly demonstrated that today's key school issues are safety issues. The responsibility for the safety and welfare of students and school staff is too big of a burden for the schools alone. Thanks to the SRO program the responsibility is shared between the school and police department.

At the beginning of this school year, the SRO sent out a survey to the Vermillion Middle School staff in regard to school safety, drug related issues, and what they perceive SRO duties and responsibilities to be. The results were as follows:

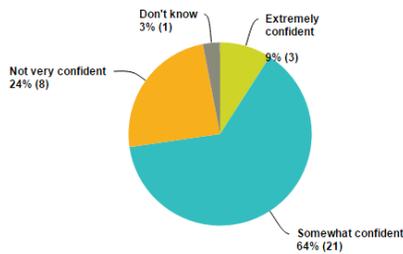
What drug activity is more of a problem with students?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 0



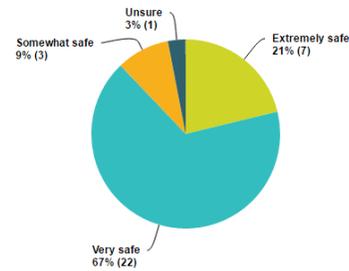
In case of an active assailant, how confident are you that you can keep you and your students safe?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 0



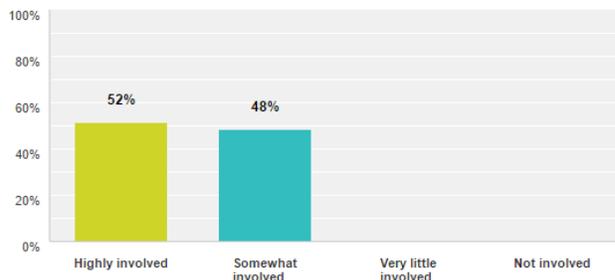
How safe do you feel teaching at the school?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 0



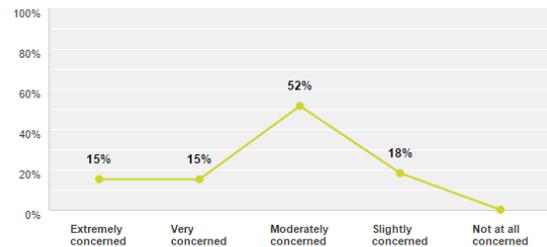
How involved should the SRO be with student/school functions and assemblies?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 0



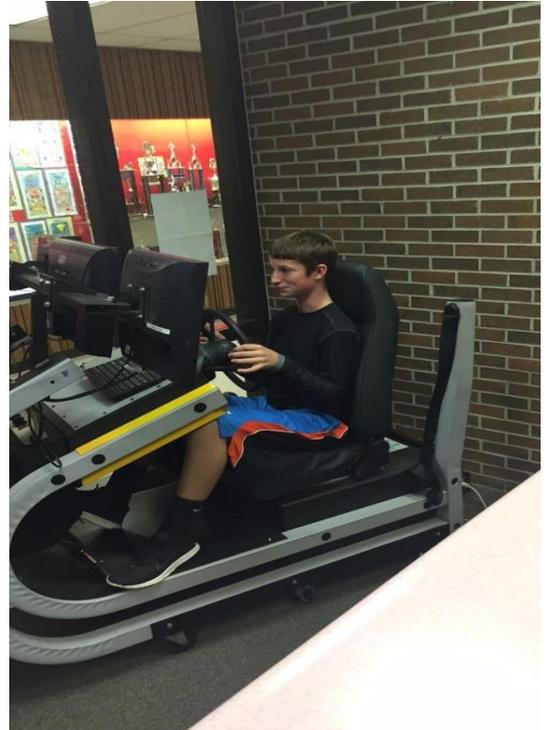
How concerned are you about bullying at this school?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 0



The results of the staff survey showed that the majority of them feel very safe, however there are still some concerns. There are ongoing efforts to address school violence and any warning signs. The SRO conducts frequent walks of the school and checks exterior doors to ensure they are locked and in working order. Any reports of threats and/or violence are addressed by both the SRO and school administration. Although no district can guarantee 100% safety, the SRO and school administration work diligently to provide the safest learning environment possible.

After this survey was conducted, an Alert, Lockdown, Inform, Counter, Escape (ALICE) class was conducted at a teacher in-service. The SRO received positive feedback and teachers have felt more confident on how to respond in cases of an active assailant. Lockdown drills have been discussed and performed with students and staff in order to take another proactive approach in school safety.



Issues with bullying at the schools are quickly addressed between school administration and/or the SRO. In extreme or reoccurring cases, meetings with the parents are conducted to address the student's behavior. Students who participate in bullying could face school administrative discipline, or be charged criminally if that action is warranted. The primary focus is to address the issue, correct the problem, and prevent further cases.

In addition to those listed above, the SRO assumes additional duties, including attending school assemblies and dances. The SRO also participates in teaching students in various areas that are law enforcement related. Specifically, the SRO provides a "Distracted Driving Simulator" to the 8th grade class each year. This simulator allows students to simulate driving a motor vehicle while attempting to operate a cell phone, without the risk of an actual crash. The activity teaches students the dangers of distracted driving and how quickly an accident can happen when they take their eyes off the road.

Special Recognition



4/18/2016 – Life Saving Award
Sgt. Ryan Hough and Officer Jessica Newman

On 02/05/2016, Officers responded to a report of a man who had overdosed. They found him without a pulse and not breathing. They provided rescue breathing and circulatory support until Advanced Life Support could arrive. Medical staff stated the man would not have survived without the officers' quick action and efforts.



12/1/2016 – Chief's Excellence Award
Officer Jessica Newman.

Officer Newman took on several extra duties including the Property/Evidence Management Function and preparing a Community Survey during the summer and fall of 2016. She performed exceptionally in these tasks. She was recognized with the Chief's Excellence Award.



12/05/2016 – Community Service Award
Lieutenant Luke Trowbridge

Lt. Trowbridge has spent years developing crime deterrent programs for the Vermillion Police Department. Notably he has created and maintained the Crime Free Multi Housing Program and The Red Tag nuisance abatement program used by the department to address house parties. He was awarded the Community Service Award for these efforts.



12/09/2016 – Officer of the Year
Officer Anthony Klunder

Officer Klunder has been a member of the department since 2009. The Officer of the Year award is where the managers of the department select the one officer during the year who has consistently stood out and exemplified the Core Values of the Department: Fairness, Integrity, Respect, Service and Teamwork. This year Officer Klunder was selected.



12/09/2016 – Meritorious Service Award
Officer Jonathan Warner

Officer Warner has been with the department for 12 years and has continuously sought to improve himself and the department. He has been the department's RADAR/LIDAR and DWI Instructor for years. More recently, Officer Warner has completed an extensive course of study to become a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE), and has worked to acquire needed supporting technologies to augment our ability to enforce driving while intoxicated by drugs. For this continued devotion to the department he was awarded the Meritorious Service Award.



01/03/2017 – Life Saving Awards
Sgt. Joe Ostrem and Officer Bryan Beringer

On 11/29/2016, Officers responded to a young woman who was without a pulse and not breathing. They continued CPR and applied the Automatic External Defibulator. Their efforts restarted the young woman's heart. Advanced Life Support was initiated shortly thereafter and the woman survived what would have been a fatal event without their efforts. They were awarded the Department's Life Saving Award.

Statistics

The department maintains a database that can be mined for a variety of statistical information. For the purpose of this report, we have generated three different views of this information to provide a picture of our activity. Five years of statistics have been represented for these views. The table below lists the categories of CFS and the number received each year in each category. CFS stands for Calls For Service, and represents all efforts by Citizens to call for assistance.

<u>Description</u>	<u>CFS</u>				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
911-Other	282	301	300	334	289
Accident w/Injury	14	14	17	21	16
Accident w/out Injury	208	221	213	194	244
Alarm	49	69	75	78	109
Alcohol Incident (non-traffic)	78	56	97	67	71
Animal Complaint	136	152	110	134	139
Assault	44	52	39	37	56
Assist other Agency	70	81	86	102	122
Burglary	66	75	45	64	63
Check Welfare	158	169	199	235	229
Damage to Property	138	125	138	145	148
Death Investigation	1	3	0	1	3
Dispute Between Persons	146	165	157	196	181
Domestic Incident	107	107	116	102	97
Drug Related	27	31	45	42	53
Found Property	185	156	161	199	179
Fraud	45	57	61	73	65
Funeral Escort	15	7	17	13	11
Information Item	511	399	415	410	335
Juvenile Delinquency	11	12	10	21	21
Lost Property	53	75	71	86	113
Medical Incident	323	276	316	326	282
Mental Illness	16	15	26	19	8
Missing Person	24	37	22	20	23
Noise Complaint	147	125	134	128	105
Public Disorder	88	64	90	87	88
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Crimes	9	14	15	15	19
Suspicious Activity	278	319	357	417	419
Theft	200	209	232	212	199
Traffic Incident	2,346	2,092	2,958	3,128	2,415
Transport	1	1	1	1	1
Violation of Court Order	12	20	28	26	16
Wanted Person	18	30	20	40	35
Weapons Related Incident	6	4	5	6	6
Totals	5,873	5,596	6,630	7,044	6,230

National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS): is a federally standardized system of categorizing crimes known to police. While these numbers often appear to conflict with other statistics because of varying definitions of crimes between state and federal agencies, they are a view of the community that is standardized nationwide. This report can be produced automatically through our agency's records management system (LEDS).

NIBRS Code	Description of NIBRS Code	Incident Start Year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
100	Kidnapping/Abduction	1	0	0	2	2
11A	Forcible Rape	4	6	4	4	3
11B	Sodomy	0	0	0	0	1
11D	Forcible Fondling	8	7	9	4	8
120	Robbery	1	0	2	0	0
13A	Aggravated Assault	23	26	21	21	16
13B	Simple Assault	96	77	84	94	99
13C	Intimidation	30	27	11	14	25
200	Arson	0	0	0	0	0
220	Burglary/Breaking and Entry	33	20	28	25	28
23A	Larceny/Theft	1	0	2	0	3
23B	Purse-snatching	1	1	0	0	0
23C	Shoplifting	26	22	24	21	22
23D	Theft from Building	40	38	46	52	71
23E	Theft from Coin-Operated Machine	0	0	0	2	1
23F	Theft from Motor Vehicle	54	49	36	47	39
23G	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	7	3	8	3	4
23H	Other Larceny	97	113	95	98	70
240	Motor Vehicle Theft	10	4	12	11	18
250	Counterfeiting/Forgery	23	17	19	17	26
26A	Fraud/Swindle,False Statement	1	0	0	0	1
26C	Fraud/Impersonate	0	1	0	0	0
270	Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	0
280	Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	0	0
290	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	140	101	103	116	146
35A	Drug/Narcotic Violation	128	84	90	104	119
35B	Drug Equipment Violation	47	25	37	40	53
36A	Incest	0	0	1	0	0
36B	Statutory Rape	2	3	1	1	1
370	Obscene material	1	3	2	1	1
40A	Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0
40B	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
510	Bribery	0	0	0	0	1
520	Weapons Law Violation	6	0	1	1	6
90A	Bad Checks	0	0	1	1	4
90C	Disorderly Conduct	196	133	134	156	134
90D	Driving Under the Influence	127	38	74	83	88
90F	Family Offenses/Nonviolent	3	6	6	8	7
90G	Liquor Law Violation	244	146	206	192	176
90H	Peeping Tom	3	0	0	1	1
90I	Runaway	2	6	2	1	2
90J	Trespass of real property	36	27	32	43	36
90Z	All Other Offenses	145	151	115	184	160

Disposition Codes: Calls for service that generate an incident report are eventually cleared using a final disposition code. These dispositions are:

Closed – Charges Filed: These are cases that resulted in criminal charges being filed.

Closed – Prosecution Declined: These are cases that were referred to the States Attorney, and charges were declined.

Closed – Resolved: These are cases where the complaint was resolved, and did not result in charges.

Closed – Unresolved: These are cases where the issue remains unresolved. One example would be an unsolved vandalism.

Forward to Investigations: These are cases that are forwarded to the Detectives for additional investigation.

Forward to Other Agency: These are cases where the event occurred outside our jurisdiction or the crime involves special agencies.

Under Investigation: These are cases that have not been closed and are still actively being investigated.

Under Prosecutor Review: These are cases that have been referred to the States Attorney and a final determination has not been recorded in the case file. Some of these numbers reflect a process glitch, where old cases are not always updated with final dispositions from the S.A.

Disposition	Incident Start Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Closed - Charges Filed	940	904	1,027	1,075	881
Closed - Prosecution Declined	74	70	64	50	65
Closed - Resolved	4,297	4,267	5,047	5,476	4,793
Closed - Unresolved	712	588	691	607	622
Forward to Investigations	174	191	210	227	260
Forward to Other Agency	107	87	60	53	39
Under Investigation	351	340	355	361	459
Under Prosecutor Review	154	175	332	373	414

In 2016, 320 cases were referred to or initiated by the Detectives for additional investigation. These tend to be cases that involve significant resources to investigate and tend to be more serious offenses.

Disposition	Incident Start Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Closed - Charges Filed	46	43	42	45	43
Closed - Prosecution Declined	9	15	7	11	10
Closed - Resolved	75	79	82	108	90
Closed - Unresolved	27	33	42	32	34
Forward to Investigations	9	5	1	2	2
Forward to Other Agency	38	31	28	32	15
Under Investigation	1	7	24	25	70
Under Prosecutor Review	1	1	5	13	56
Totals	206	214	231	268	320

Budget vs. Actual Expenditures

The following Table provides a financial picture of the department's expenditures during 2016. The total cost for the Police Department in 2016 was \$1,641,242.81.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Budget	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00
Monthly Exp. - Admin	28,393.39	37,225.66	30,883.21	32,525.47	33,920.84	33,868.32
Monthly Exp. - Patrol	95,455.68	91,109.47	84,227.29	84,263.34	89,342.00	83,619.35
Dept. Monthly Expenses	123,849.07	128,335.13	115,110.50	116,788.81	123,262.84	117,487.67
% of Year	8.33%	16.67%	25.00%	33.33%	41.67%	50.00%
% Expended	6.63%	13.49%	19.65%	25.90%	32.50%	38.78%
YTD Expenses	123,849.07	252,184.20	367,294.70	484,083.51	607,346.35	724,834.02
	July	August	September	October	November	December
Budget	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00	1,868,948.00
Monthly Exp. - Admin	46,405.43	46,499.61	39,066.76	36,607.44	37,889.97	60,236.45
Monthly Exp. - Patrol	125,913.95	85,599.78	100,228.13	105,386.63	86,656.59	145,917.85
Dept. Monthly Expenses	172,319.38	132,099.39	139,294.89	141,994.07	124,546.56	206,154.30
% of Year	58.33%	66.67%	75.00%	83.33%	91.67%	100.00%
% Expended	48.00%	55.07%	62.52%	70.12%	76.79%	87.82%
YTD Expenses	897,153.40	1,029,252.79	1,168,547.68	1,310,541.75	1,435,088.31	\$1,641,242.61