My name is Daniel J. Ryan, and I live at 2s335 Pine Row Court, Blackberry Township.

I respectfully submit the following to the Sugar Grove Planning Board for your thoughtful consideration.

I retired from the New York State Dept. of Correctional Services after over 26 years, starting as a Youth Counselor in a Juvenile Training School, later transferring to NYS Division of Probation, as a Probation Officer, working the streets and the Court Rooms, and once again transferring, for my final 13 years, to The Corrections Dept. as a Counselor and Inmate Program Chairman, in both medium and maximum security prisons.

My experience covered individuals involved in misdemeanor offences, to felony crimes against property, to very serious felony crimes against people, including murder.

I wish to express my concern regarding Petition # 18-010, requesting the rezoning of 760 acres at Il. Rt. 47 and the Interstate Rt. I88, from E-1, Estate Residential to a PPD Development District, which includes plans for a warehouse distribution center.

Citizens of Sugar Grove, and of surrounding communities have expressed their worry about increased truck traffic, air and noise pollution and safety among other things.

I wish to address Safety, that is safety of local residents in their homes and property.

Exhibit Y

Before I begin, I want the board to know that I have attached copies of my research documents.

The Crown Development is expected to produce 1,800 or more tractor trailer vehicles per 24 hours a day. This will be an incentive for those criminals participating in cargo theft.

In my research, The National Crime Victimization Survey, U.S. Dept. of Justice, found between 2004 and 2008, 18,000 property crimes took place at warehouses. **Cargo theft is defined by then FBI as "any commercial merchandise shipment stolen from trucks, planes, rail cars, ships, etc., from point of origin to final destination, or any point in between...including warehouses". And according to the FBI, "cargo theft is a growing threat as the groups involved become better organized and more violent."**

The proposed Crown development with the number of trucks coming in and out of the warehouses and the 2,000 parking places for private autos are going to be a lure for criminals. Consider **just** the vehicle burglaries. A recent report from Sept. 2018 in Kane County Connects, refers to a "recent rash of vehicle thefts.", that occurred in Batavia, Geneva, St. Charles and Campton Hills. The opportunity for criminals will be greater at this development, with quick and easy access and getaway avenues being Rt. 47 and I-88.

Consider the burglaries in surrounding communities. The Beacon News reported in Oct. 2018 multiple burglaries on Lake St. in Aurora. The offender's got away with $250 worth of tools at one location, over $1,900 in cash and merchandise at another and more than $2,200 in tools from a truck. **The merchandise at the proposed distribution center would be much more opulent.**

North Aurora's crime rate report is expected to be lower in 2019 than in 2016 which only listed 25 burglaries total with no details.

Sugar Grove's crime stats show a drop in total crimes from 2005 to 2015, with a small increase in 2016 and again in 2017, with burglary being the number two crime.

Crime statistics for Sugar Grove are good when you compare 2005 with 2017, an impressive drop. However, how will Sugar Grove respond to rise in crime, which is sure to come? Where will the money come from to provide for additional trained officers and to outfit them with equipment? How will the village pay for additional police vehicles? How will the village pay for the additional needs of the fire department, especially when the requested TIF reduces revenue? The taxpayers will have to make up the difference. More taxes will be required by Kane County to pay for the additional resources required by the sheriff's office.

As with the warehouses, large numbers of tractor trailers and private cars will be a lure for criminal activity, **so too will the local residential neighborhoods be a draw, NOT ONLY SUGAR GROVE.** Willie Sutton, the infamous 1940's bank robber was asked why he robbed banks, he replied, "because that's where the money is." Criminals looking over our neighborhoods will think the same.

The alarming, nationwide, home burglary stats provided by the FBI, show a burglary occurring every 13 seconds in the United States. According to their figures, the chances of a person, in Illinois becoming a victim of a violent crime is 1 in 228 and a victim of a property crime is 1 in 50. With the building of this distribution center, those chances will rise.

A Public Records search reveals that per 100,000 population, the burglary rate nationwide is 726 .... **the rate for Kane County is 402..... not a comforting number when compared to the nation**. A July 2018 report in The Daily Herald quotes State's Attorney, Joe McMahon as stating that "the 2018 felony cases in Kane County were up more than 7 present over last year."

In addition to warehouses attracting property crime to the area 24 hours a day, seven days a week, the 2,000 parking spots for private autos will, I believe, provide a ripe harvest for robberies, as employees enter or exit work. **Criminals are Predators, and we....will be their prey.**

It has been mentioned that a truck stop may be part of the development. A place for truck drivers to get some rest, fuel up their trucks, get something to eat, get minor repairs to their vehicles or get them washed.

It will also be an invitation to Human Traffickers. Human Sex Trafficking, according to FBI records is the most common form of slavery today. Their estimates place the number of females and children in the millions. It is a crime of International growth, the third largest criminal enterprise in the world. It is happening today, in the United States, in our towns and cities, large and small, right in our backyards.

It's big business, the fastest growing activity of Organized Crime. It has been determined that almost 300,000 American children are at risk of becoming a victim of sexual exploitation. The throw-away and runaway children who live on the streets.

With a truck stop we **will** be welcoming Prostitutes and their Pimps into our communities.

I wish to make clear that the overwhelming majority of truck drivers are honest, hard workers in an honorable profession.

However, according to the FBI's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, the only national database of serious crimes, long haul trucking is the ideal profession for a Serial Killer. Ten years ago, they began to see a marked increase in the number of bodies found along the roadside, the majority of which were truck stop prostitutes. It turned out that many of the suspects were long haul truckers. Because a long haul trucker may pass through several states in one day, it becomes very difficult to prosecute these cases.

All of these concerns and questions I've raised need to be carefully and thoughtfully considered. How much do we want to change our communities and **what kind of change do we want?** Just because you can do something doesn't mean you should

Crown, in their presentation, refers to the number of **good paying** jobs this development will create. The only good paying jobs may be the construction jobs, who will leave when the project is finished. The jobs created after that will be warehouse jobs, mostly low skill with low pay. **They probably will not be jobs that an employer will spend the money on to do background checks.** Many of the people I encountered during my career were low skilled and worked, if they did at all, at low paying jobs. A fair question for those hired would be, how many of them have criminal records?

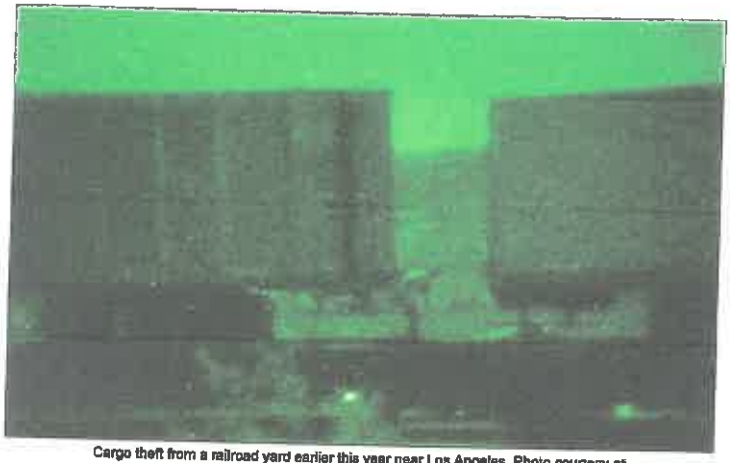
Let's be realistic, the safety concerns I've put before you have a very real potential for developing if this project is realized.

Crown's presentation paints a picture of an ideal development with lovely residential homes but in that presentation it is clearly stated, "We have to build what the market wants and what the market wants right now is e commerce....It is absolutely the hot market right now." The market may want it, but for most of the residents in this area, it is not appropriate, and is not wanted.

Thank you for the time.

Daniel J Ryan 02/06/2019

Exhibit 1



Cargo theft from a railroad yard earlier this year near Los Angeles. Photo courtesy of Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Inside Cargo Theft

A Growing, Multi-Billion-Dollar Problem

11/12/10

You probably don't hear much about cargo theft on the news, but it poses a real and rising threat to our country's economy and national security. During the past five years, the groups involved in this crime have become better organized and more violent...and the price tag associated with the thefts is increasing.

Defining the problem. Cargo is any commercial shipment moving via trucks, planes, rail cars, ships, etc., from point of origin to final destination. If merchandise is stolen at any point in between—highway, truck stop, storage facility, warehouse, terminal, wharf, etc.—then it's considered cargo theft.

Scope of the problem. Because cargo theft statistics have never, until recently, been a separate reportable category in the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and because many companies don't report cargo crimes (to avoid bad publicity, higher insurance rates, damage to reputation, embarrassment, etc.), the exact dollar losses aren't known. Industry experts estimate all cargo thefts ring up as much as $30 billion in losses each year.

Cargo theft has many victims, from employees (i.e., drivers, warehouse workers) who can be hurt during an armed hijacking or robbery....to retailers who lose merchandise...to consumers who pay as much as 20 percent more to make up for cargo theft...to state and local governments who lose sales tax revenue...and even to insurance companies, manufacturers, and shipping companies.

What's being stolen? Any product being shipped is potentially a target, but cigarettes, pharmaceuticals, and especially computer/electronic components are current high-value favorites being re-sold on the black market.

Law enforcement response. Since the FBI's jurisdiction doesn't kick in until an interstate nexus is achieved, many of the cargo thefts in the U.S. are investigated by local law enforcement. But even when we get involved, we focus on criminal enterprises engaged in systemic or violent criminal acts. And if a case has an international nexus (as many do), we work with our legal attachés overseas, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and our international partners.

Industry experts estimate all cargo thefts ring up as much as $30 billion in losses each year.

We have also joined forces with state and local law enforcement agencies on seven cargo theft task forces in five cities that are key transportation hubs—Miami, El Paso, Chicago, New York, and Memphis.

One interesting fact about cargo crime: it's usually a "gateway" crime. In many instances, a cargo theft investigation will turn into a case involving organized crime, public corruption, health care fraud, insurance fraud, drug trafficking, money laundering, or possibly even terrorism. Criminal groups use the

Story Index

By Date

By Subject
- Art Theft
- Civil Rights
- Counterterrorism
- Crimes Against Children
- Criminal Justice Information Services
- Cyber Crimes
- Director/FBI Leadership
- Field Cases
- Foreign Counterintelligence
- General
- History
- Intelligence
- International
- Lab/Operational Technology
- Linguist/Translation Program
- Major Thefts/Violent Crime
- Organized Crime/Drugs
- Partnerships
- Public/Community Outreach
- Public Corruption
- Recruiting/Diversity
- Responding to Your Concerns
- Technology
- Training
- White-Collar Crime

illegal proceeds they gain from stealing cargo to fund their criminal operations. And the real fear is that terrorists could use their proceeds to launch attacks or fund training.

Industry assistance. Of course, law enforcement couldn't effectively investigate cargo theft without the assistance of our retail and transportation industry partners. They:

- Provide transportation help—i.e., trucking, shipping, and storing stolen goods for us;
- Provide merchandise, warehouse equipment, and trucks for use in our undercover operations; and
- Sometimes even have their own forensic labs to assist in the analysis of certain types of evidence.

And with the addition of the cargo theft category to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System, once police are fully trained to identify and report such crimes, we should have a much better picture of the overall cargo theft problem and will be able to use our resources more strategically.

Accessibility | eRulemaking | Freedom of Information Act | Legal Notices | Legal Policies and Disclaimers | Links | Privacy Policy | USA.gov | White House
FBI.gov is an official site of the U.S. government, U.S. Department of Justice

Close

Exhibit 2

KANE COUNTY CONNECTS

Engaged Citizens. Involved Communities. Open Government.

Engaged Citizens. Involved Communities. Open Government.

KCC Search

Search site ...

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KANE COUNTY OUTREACH COODINATOR RICK NAGEL

Kane County Government Center, 719 S. Batavia, Ave., Geneva, IL 60134
1-630-208-5133
Any time. Email kanecountyconnects@gmail.com

Browse: Home / 2018 / September / UPDATE: Rash of Vehicle Burglaries in Batavia, Geneva, St. Charles, Campton Hills

UPDATE: RASH OF VEHICLE BURGLARIES IN BATAVIA, GENEVA, ST. CHARLES, CAMPTON HILLS

September 28, 2018 · by kanecountyconnects · in Communities, Consumers, Crime and Safety, Education, Government, Homeowners, Public Safety

Three Kane County communities are reminding residents to lock their vehicles, following a rash of burglaries.

Here are September news releases from Batavia, Geneva and St. Charles.

Batavia Video Shows Rash of Vehicle Thefts

On the morning of Sept. 17, 2018, the Batavia Police Department received several reports of burglaries to unlocked motor vehicle as well as the theft of two vehicles occurring in the overnight hours between Sept. 16 and Sept. 17, 2018.

These incidents were focused on the Tanglewood neighborhood located in the southwestern residential area of Batavia.

The Batavia Police Department has received approximately eight reports of burglary to motor vehicles, which included two stolen vehicles. All of the incidents appear to be related.

Video surveillance footage of one of the incidents was located and collected. Video clips and a still photograph of one of the suspects accompany this press release.

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KANE COUNTY COUNTS!

WHY KANE?

WHY KANE BUSINESS, JOBS COMMUNITY

KANE COUNTY OPENGOV

Exhibit 3

Overview | Real Estate | Demographics | Crime | Schools

AURORA, IL
CRIME RATES

SAVE

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Safest | Most Dangerous

AURORA, IL CRIME ANALYTICS

Source & Methodology

DATA | DESCRIPTION

AURORA CRIME DATA

CRIME INDEX

43

(100 is safest)

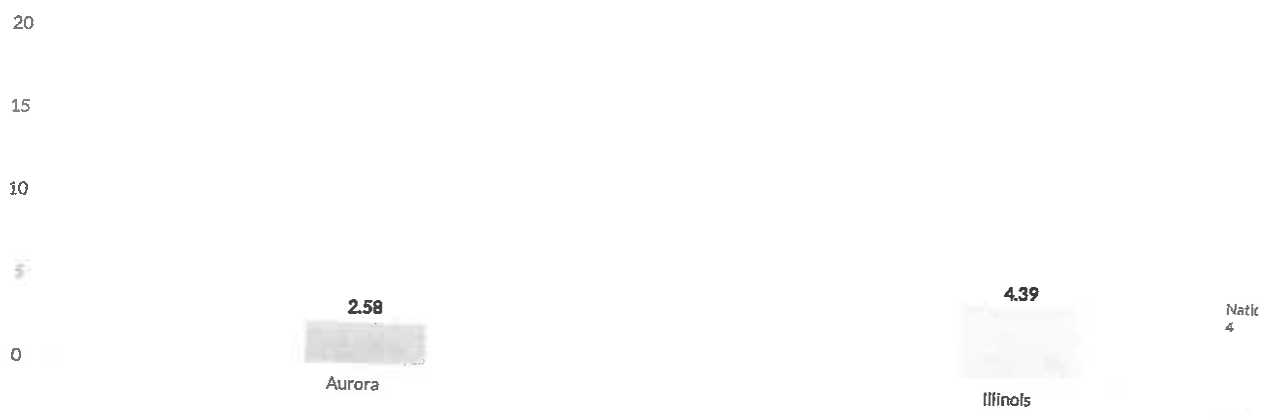
Safer than 43% of U.S. Cities

AURORA ANNUAL CRIMES

	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	TOTAL
Number of Crimes	519	2,685	3,204
Crime Rate (per 1,000 residents)	2.58	13.36	15.94

VIOLENT CRIME

VIOLENT CRIME COMPARISON (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)



MY CHANCES OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF A VIOLENT CRIME	1 IN 387 in Aurora	1 IN 228 in Illinois

AURORA VIOLENT CRIMES

POPULATION: 200,965

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT
Report Total	5	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rate per 1,000	0.02	0.28	0.54	1.74

UNITED STATES VIOLENT CRIMES

Overview | Real Estate | Demographics | Crime | Schools

POPULATION: 325,719,178

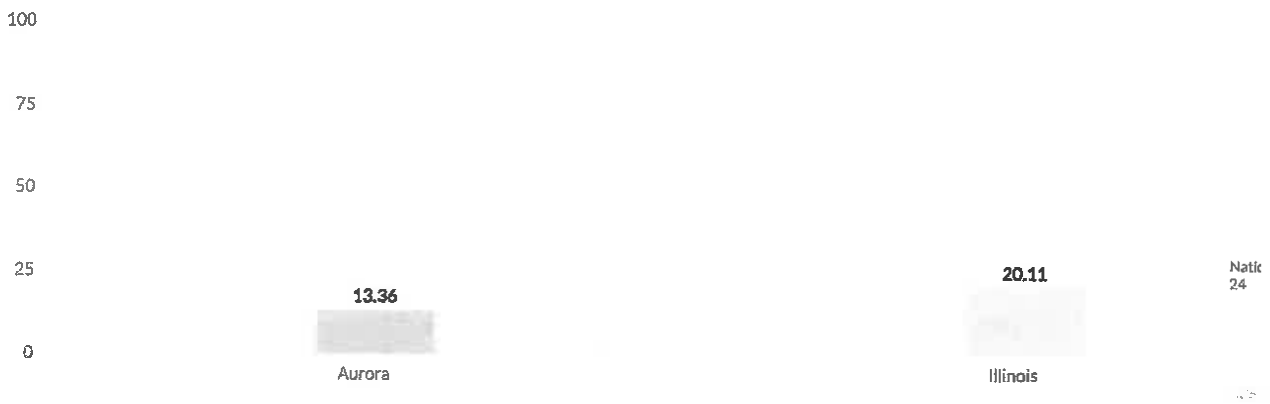
	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT
Report Total	17,284	135,755	319,356	810,825
Rate per 1,000	0.05	0.42	0.98	2.49

1 How To Fix "Error 43" Takes only 2 minutes. (Recommended) 43.erroranswers.com

2 Background Check Yourself Enter a Name & Search For Free Now. View Background Details Instantly! checkpeople.com

PROPERTY CRIME

PROPERTY CRIME COMPARISON (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)



MY CHANCES OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF A PROPERTY CRIME	1 IN 75 in Aurora	1 IN 50 in Illinois

AURORA PROPERTY CRIMES

POPULATION: 200,963

	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Report Total	367	2,142	176
Rate per 1,000	1.83	10.66	0.88

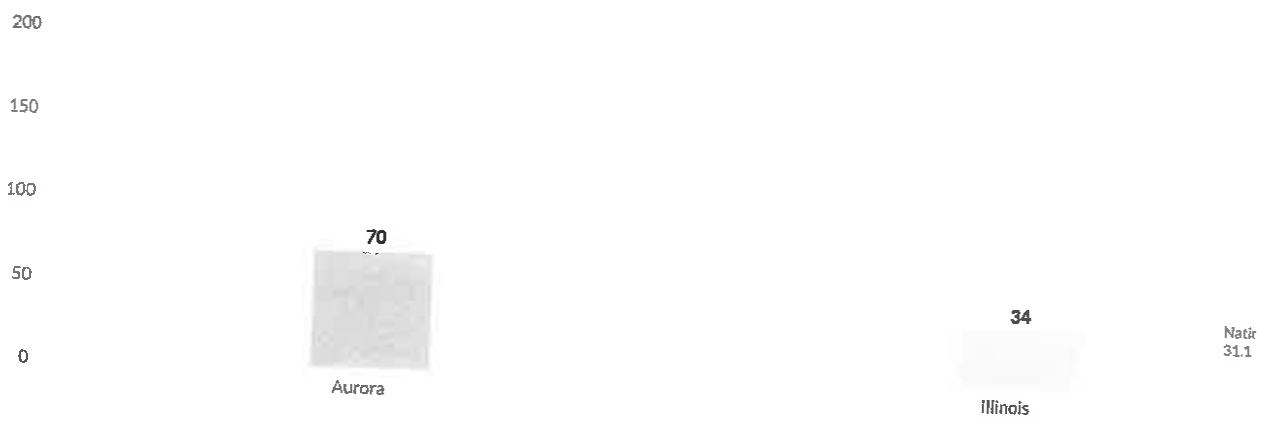
UNITED STATES PROPERTY CRIMES

POPULATION: 325,719,178

	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Rate per 1,000	4.30	16.94	2.37

AURORA CRIMES PER SQUARE MILE



POPULAR NEIGHBORHOODS IN AURORA

- S Broadway / Bluff St
- E New York St / Vaughn Rd
- Ogden Ave / S Route 59
- Old Mallory Rd / Eola Rd
- City Center / Aurora U
- S 4th St / Simons St
- N Edgelawn Dr / W Galena Blvd
- Liberty St / Asbury Dr
- Deerpath Rd / Doll St
- W Illinois Ave / N Randall Rd

POPULAR COMMUNITIES NEAR AURORA IL

- Batavia, IL
- Bolingbrook, IL
- Elburn, IL
- Geneva, IL
- Lisle, IL
- Naperville, IL
- Plainfield, IL
- Warrenville, IL
- Wheaton, IL
- Wheatridge, IL

ZIP CODES IN AURORA, IL

- 60519
- 60505
- 60504
- 60502
- 60503
- 60506
- 60542
- 60538
- 60564

Acknowledgments

The taking of an acknowledgment consists of positively identifying the signer of a document. The signer need not sign in the notary's presence but must personally appear before the notary and state that the signature on the document is his or hers. Acknowledgments may be taken in an individual capacity or in a representative capacity (as an authorized representative of another – for example, as officer of a corporation for and on behalf of the corporation or as an attorney in fact for another person). These short form certificates are sufficient to meet the requirements of the law.

Acknowledgment (in an individual capacity):

State of Illinois
County of Kane.

This instrument was acknowledged before me on 2-6-19
(date) by PAUL J. FRESKE (name of person).

(seal)

signature of notary public

"OFFICIAL SEAL"
PAUL J FRESKE
Notary Public, State of Illinois
My Commission Expires 9/10/2020

Exhibit 4

Multiple burglaries reported on Lake Street corridor in Aurora

By Megan Jones
The Beacon-News

OCTOBER 5, 2018, 1:50 PM

Multiple burglaries were reported throughout the Lake Street corridor in Aurora during September, police said.

Police are investigating the burglaries and while they do not have any suspect descriptions, they believe the incidents are likely related.

Each burglary had forced entry and cash was the main target for the offender, police said.

According to police, the burglaries include:

Between 5 and 11:45 p.m. Sept. 25, a medical facility in the 600 block of North Lake Street was burglarized. Nothing appears to be missing and the building sustained $500 in damage.

Between 4:30 p.m. Sept. 20 and 7 a.m. Sept. 21, tools worth $250 were taken from a factory in the 1200 block of North Lake Street.

Between 9:25 and 10:10 p.m. Sept. 15, cosmetics and cash were taken from a salon in the 200 block of South Lake Street. The total loss was $1,960.

Between 9:30 p.m. Sept. 13 and 8:25 a.m. Sept. 14, a clothing store in the 200 block of North Lake Street sustained $1,050 in damage from a burglary. Entry was made into the building, but nothing was apparently stolen.

Around 10:40 Sept. 13, someone broke into a print shop next to the clothing store. Nothing was taken, but the shop sustained $1,600 in damage.

After 6 p.m. Sept. 13, tools worth $2,230 were taken from work trucks parked in a lot at a roofing contractor in the 700 block of South Lake Street. The same contractor had another $5,500 in tools stolen from its building between 5 p.m. Sept. 6 and 7 a.m. Sept. 7.

13 WEEKS FOR 99¢
Hurry, offer ends 2/1
SAVE NOW

Between 5:30 p.m. Sept. 4 and 9:45 a.m. Sept. 5, wash and other items worth $700 were taken from a boutique in the first block of West Downer Place.

Exhibit 5

CityRating.com (/)

BEST BUY Price match guarantee. HP - ENVY Photo 7155 Wireless All-In-One Instant Ink Ready Printer - Black $99.99 Shop Now

North Aurora Crime Rate Report (Illinois)

Home (/) > Crime Statistics (/crime-statistics/) > Illinois (/crime-statistics/illinois/) > North Aurora

North Aurora crime statistics report an overall downward trend in crime based on data from 7 years with violent crime decreasing and property crime decreasing. Based on this trend, the crime rate in North Aurora for 2019 is expected to be lower than in 2016.

The city violent crime rate for North Aurora in 2016 was lower than the national violent crime rate (/crime-statistics/) average by 69.95% and the city property crime rate in North Aurora was lower than the national property crime rate (/crime-statistics/) average by 44.36%.

In 2016 the city violent crime rate in North Aurora was lower than the violent crime rate in Illinois (/crime-statistics/illinois/) by 72.65% and the city property crime rate in North Aurora was lower than the property crime rate in Illinois (/crime-statistics/illinois/) by 33.45%.

$99.99 Shop Now Price match guarantee. BEST BUY

Property and Violent Crime

North Aurora Crime Statistics Summary Report

2016 Crime (Actual Data) *	Incidents
Aggravated Assault	13
Arson	1
Burglary	25
Larceny and Theft	208
Motor Vehicle Theft	7
Murder and Manslaughter	0
Rape	4
Robbery	4
Crime Rate (Total Incidents)	275
Property Crime	240
Violent Crime	21

2019 Crime (Projected Data)*	Incidents
Aggravated Assault	0
Arson	4
Burglary	31
Larceny and Theft	141
Motor Vehicle Theft	7
Murder and Manslaughter	0
Rape	1

You Might Also Like

Feedback

Exhibit 6

Burglary.com

- Sign In
- Sign Up

- Top Alarms
- Crimes
  - By State
  - By City
  - By College
  - Safety Map
- Resources
- Reports & Alerts
  - Report a Crime
  - Crime Alerts

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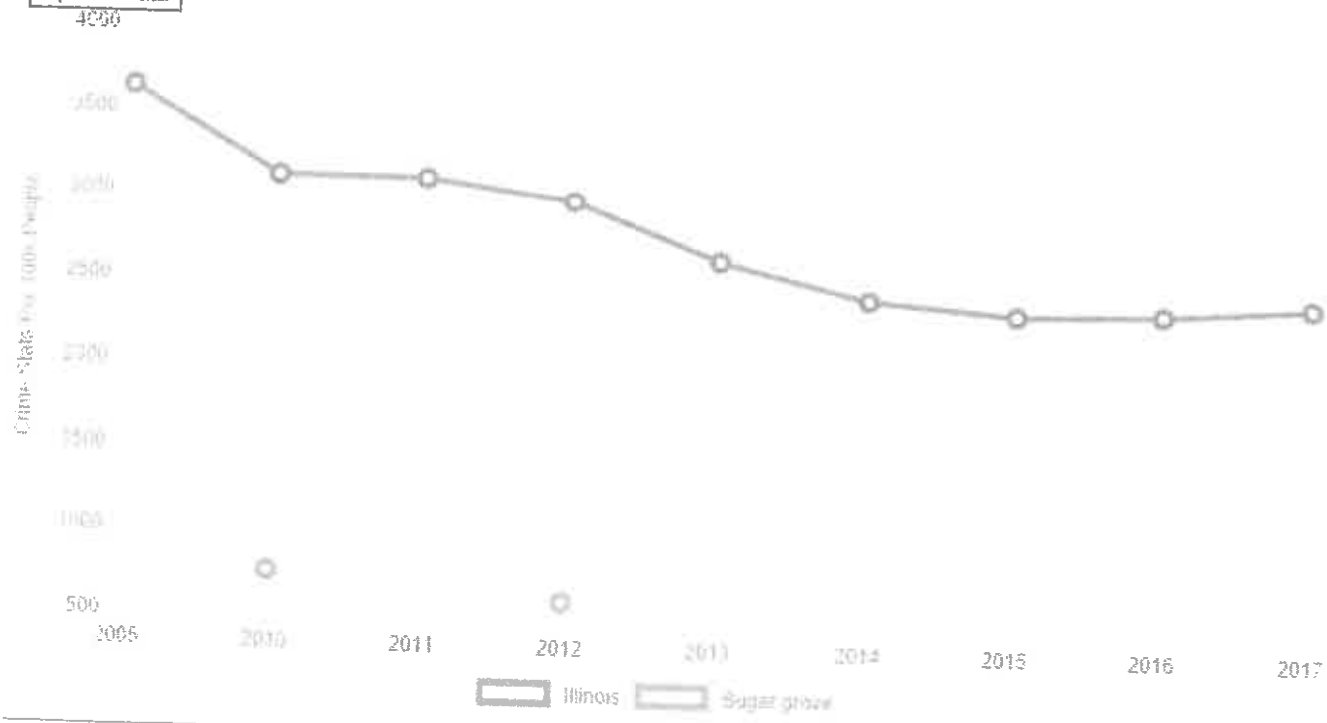
Crime Stats in Sugar Grove, IL

Total Crimes in Sugar Grove, IL

The figures for total crimes committed in Sugar Grove, IL as retrieved from the FBI's crime findings show a general decrease in property and violent crimes throughout the period of 2005 to 2017

2005 - 2017

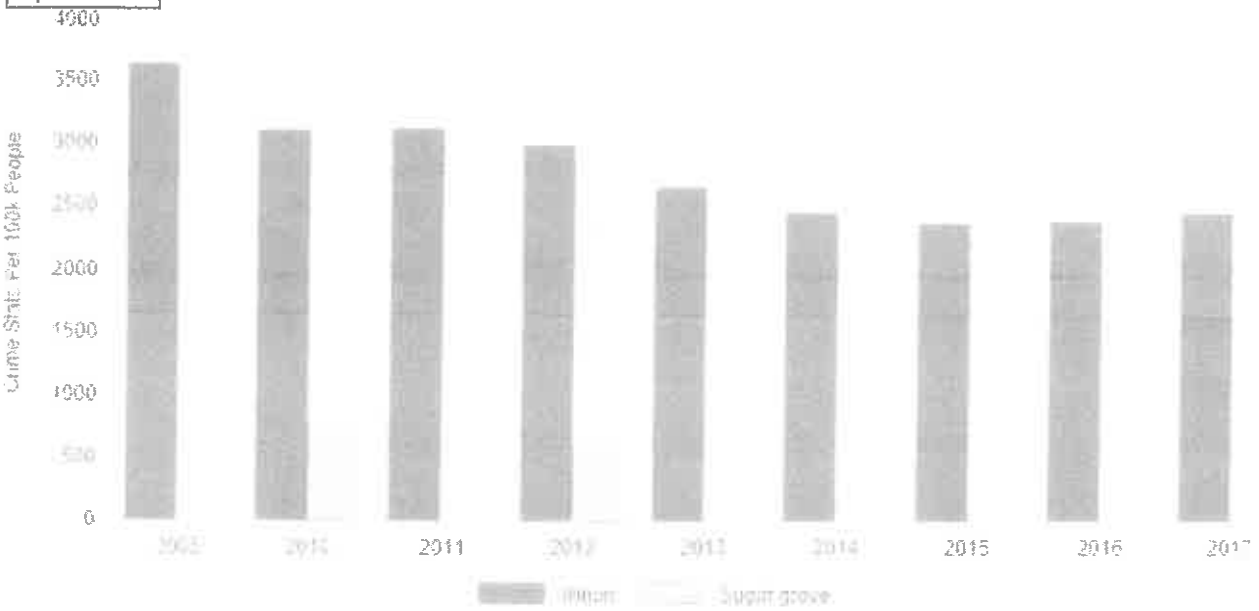
Update Data



All Crimes in Sugar Grove, IL

From 2005 to 2017, Sugar Grove, IL saw an decrease in All crimes.

All Crimes
2005 - 2017
Update Data



Crime Types Percentage in Sugar Grove, IL

Generally speaking, property crimes are typically more frequent than violent crimes due to the harsher penalties enforced on violent criminal offenders. Since the beginning of 2005 to 2017, Sugar Grove, IL

Larceny Theft:91Burglary:29Car Theft:5Assault:4Rape:4Robbery:1

2005 - 2017
Update Data

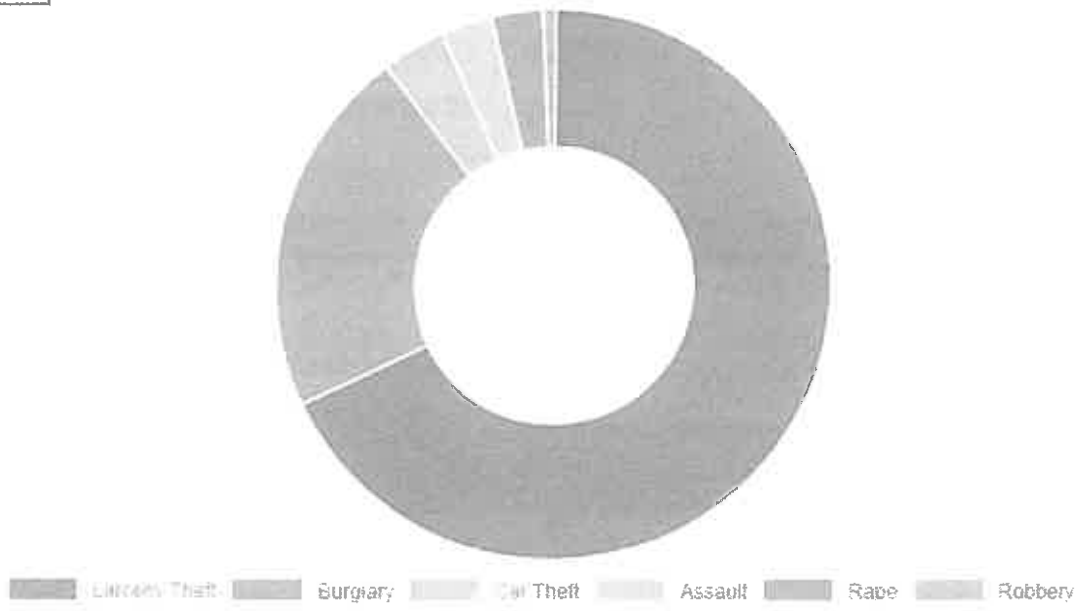


Exhibit 7

InsidePrison

Free Public Records Search

First Name | Last Name | State | Search »

Inmate Search | People Search | Agencies | News | Articles | Stats

Last Name | First Name | Nation-Wide | Go

Statistics > Crime Rates by State > IL > KANE County

KANE County, IL | Crime Rates

KANE is a county located in IL, and has a population of 59,970. This region is policed by **KANE COUNTY**.

KANE County has an **overall crime rate of 1,279 per 100,000 residents.** This is one of the safest regions in the United States. This means that your chances of becoming a victim of any type of crime in KANE County is 1 in 78 if you reside there for a year.

The average overall crime rate for KANE County for the previous 2 years was **639 per 100,000 residents**. This means that the crime rate for KANE County has been **increasing over time**.

Below are its crime rates and policing statistics according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). For more specific crime statistics (NIBRS) for many US cities & counties, see Offense Statistics.

Crime Rates

(per 100,000)	KANE	USA
Crime Rate (Overall)	1,279	4,506
Murder Rate	2.1	6
Robbery Rate	3	148
Rape Rate	20	30
Assault Rate	100	644
Burglary Rate	402	726
Forced Entry Rate	N/A	417
Larceny Rate	700	2,185
Auto Theft Rate	52	362

Policing Statistics

	KANE	USA
Overall Clearance	0%	28%
Homicide Clearance	0%	56%

Assault Clearance	0%	52%
Rape Clearance	0%	38%
Robbery Clearance	0%	23%
Burglary Clearance	0%	12%
Larceny Clearance	0%	18%
Auto Theft Clearance	0%	12%

Sex Offenders

Of the 730,000 sex offenders in the United States, there are a total of **2** sex offender(s) in KANE County. On a per capita basis, there are approximately **3** sex offender(s) per 100,000 people in KANE County. This is compared to the nation-wide average of 240 sex offenders per 100,000 people.

To search the official state sex offender registry for Illinois see **http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/**

Data estimated from arrests & clearances from a sample from the Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. Washington, D.C. 2011. If missing data exist, these figures will tend to underestimate the true figures. Insideprison.com is not responsible for the currency or accuracy of this data.

Illinois State Inmates & Offenders Under Correctional Supervision

http://www.insideprison.com/state-inmate-search-in-state.asp?st_abb=IL

Search over 2 million inmates and offenders under state correctional supervision in Illinois. This includes inmates currently or historically housed in state prisons, and current or past offenders on parole, probation, or conditional release.

Kane County Jail County & City Inmate Search

http://www.insideprison.com/departments_of_corrections_inmate_search.asp?ID=202&jail=Kane-County-Jail&state=Illinois

Search current records of recently-arrested inmates in custody in over 3,000 county and municipal detention facilities.

Get Driving Directions to KANE,Illinois

Crime Statistics News

Trump correctly cites rising crime rates in cities

Wednesday, February 8, 2017

Washington (CNN)President Donald Trump on Wednesday painted a dark picture of rising crime in American cities on Wednesday. But unlike a day earlier when he falsely claimed a record-high murder rate, Trump stuck to the facts.

Ellwood City crime stats mirror national trend

Saturday, February 4, 2017

Federal crime reports indicate that violent crime and crimes against property are on the decline in Ellwood City.

Exhibit 8

Here's The Clever Reason Air Force One Can Only Be Painted Blue
Livestly

Dog Who Spent 12 Years In A Cage Doesn't Even Realize She's Being Rescued
Head Cramp

These Dogs Can't Keep Their Feelings In Check And It's Hilarious
Happy Veggie

Kane County »

McMahon: Felony cases up 7 percent in Kane County from last year's first half

Harry Hitzeman
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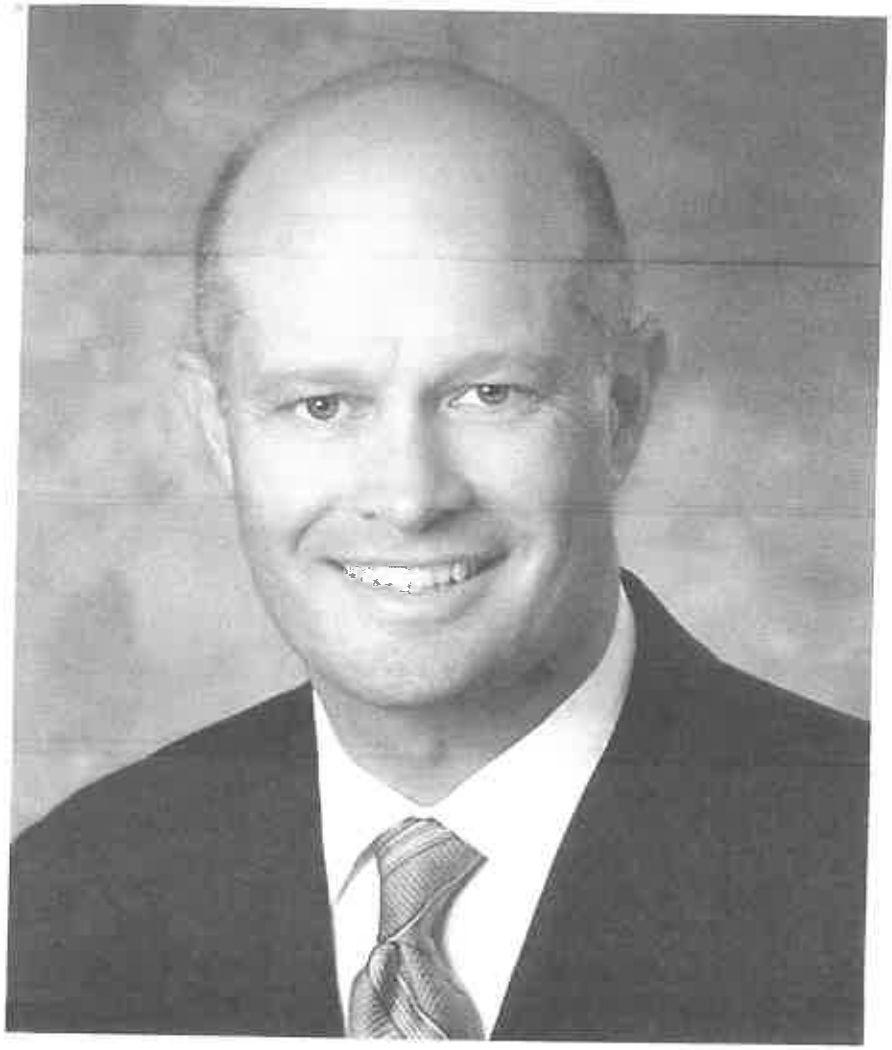
Updated
7/18/2018 4:58 PM



Joe McMahon

Felony cases charged in Kane County are about 7.6 percent higher at the midway point of 2018 than they were at this time last year.

State's Attorney Joe McMahon, during his monthly media meeting Monday, said there are several factors for the increase: more state police arrests from patrols on Interstate 90, his office upgrading charges on repeat offenders and the cyclical nature of crime.

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Replay

nRead invented by Teads

"Neither Elgin nor Aurora are seeing really significant increases, but some of the smaller departments are," McMahon said. "What I am seeing, and I am grateful for this, is a very strong presence from the Illinois State Police along the I-90 corridor. We're certainly seeing an increase is cases that have come out of that area."

When a defendant has previous misdemeanor arrests and convictions, McMahon said a new misdemeanor offense could trigger a felony charge. Some examples are repeat arrests for DUI, domestic battery, shoplifting and even driving with a suspended or revoked license.

"That's a factor in the increase. Not only this year, but in 2016 and 2017," McMahon said.

McMahon said it's sometimes difficult for an arresting officer to determine a motorist's driving history from a Secretary of State abstract, so his office might take a closer look.

"We'll review that history after a case comes into the court system. When we see four-, five- six-time repeat offenders, when we can, we are enhancing those to felony arrests," he said.

As of June 30, 1,315 felony cases had been charged in Kane, McMahon said.

That's a 7.6 percent increase from the 1,222 that were filed from Jan. 1 through June 30, 2017, and a 23 percent increase from the 1,068 felony cases filed through the first half of 2016.

Overall, Kane County is on pace for about 2,651 total felony cases this year, which would be a 9.8 percent increase over the 2,413 felony cases charged in 2017.

The projected total of felonies also would be a 17.5 percent increase over the 2,255 felony cases filed in 2016, which marked the first time in a decade felony cases were up in a given year.

Related Coverage

Topics in this Article

Joe McMahon, Kane county

Exhibit 9

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Alarming Home Burglary Statistics 2017 You Wish to Know Earlier

UPDATED ON NOVEMBER 29, 2018 BY YOLANDA

G+ 47 3 f 223 in 273 SHARES

How many houses get robbed a year? Will your home be the low-hanging fruit for the burglars?

Learning the home burglary statistics of 2017 will help you understand what crime reports truly mean to you as a homeowner or a renter, and also offer you inspirations to improve your home security.

First off, Take a Look at These Burglary Statistics

Be prepared. The burglary statistics below may shock you.

88% of all burglaries are residential in nature.

77% of all crimes are property crimes.

Identity theft is the fastest growing crime in the U.S., Canada, and UK.

3 out of 4 homes in the U.S. will be broken into within the next 20 years.

Renters are more vulnerable to property crime than homeowners.

Police usually only clear 13% of all reported burglaries due to lack of witnesses or physical evidence.

2,500+ cars are stolen per day — almost 2 cars a minute (also learn Car Theft Prevention Tips).

8 Shocking Home Burglary Statistics 2017

Crime reports happen every day. According to the FBI, a home burglary occurs every 13 seconds in the U.S. By the time you finish reading this post, about 9 homes will have been burglarized somewhere.

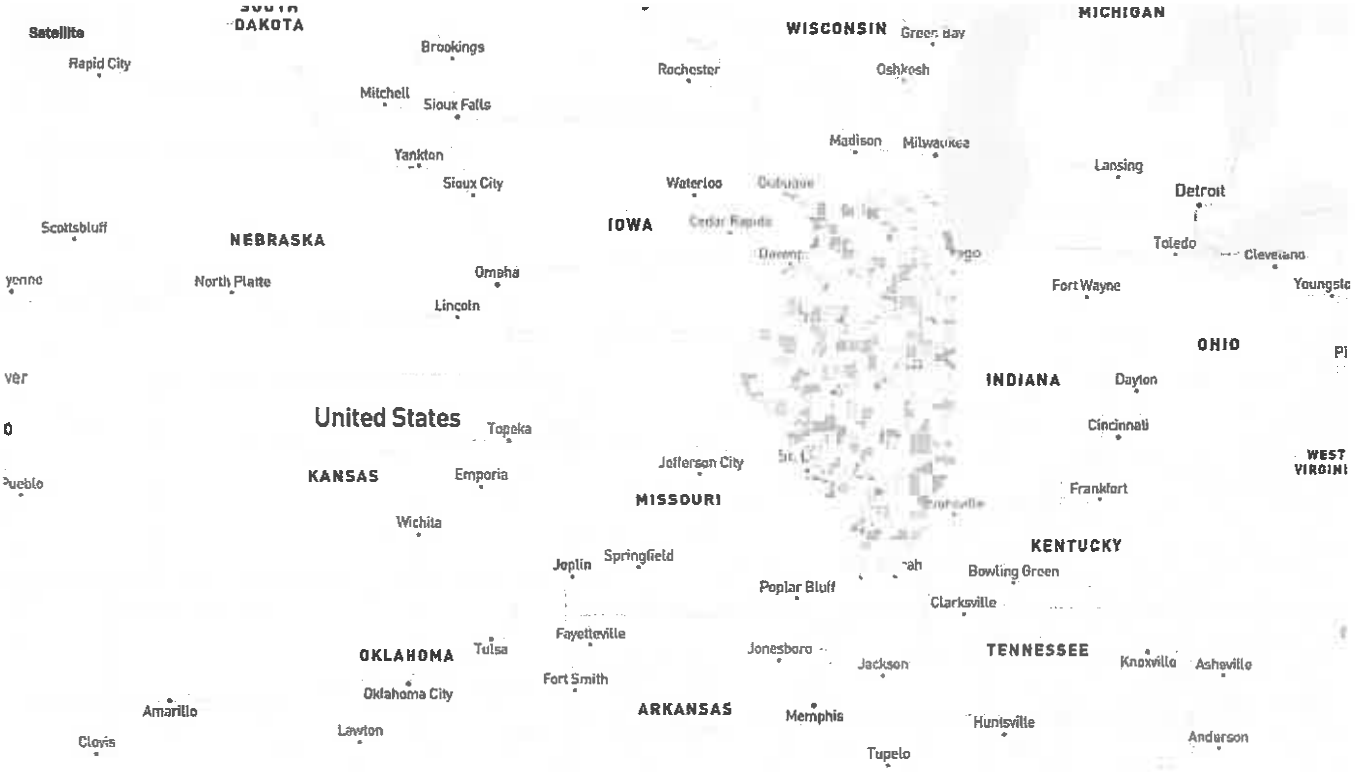
Now let's check out the shocking home burglary statistics 2017 to get better prepared for a worry-free home.

#1. What Are the Most Common Points of Entry into a Burglarized Home?

The most common points of entry into a burglarized home are listed as follows:

ILLINOIS
CRIME

+ SAVE



Safest

Most Dangerous

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OPEN

CRIME RATES FOR ILLINOIS

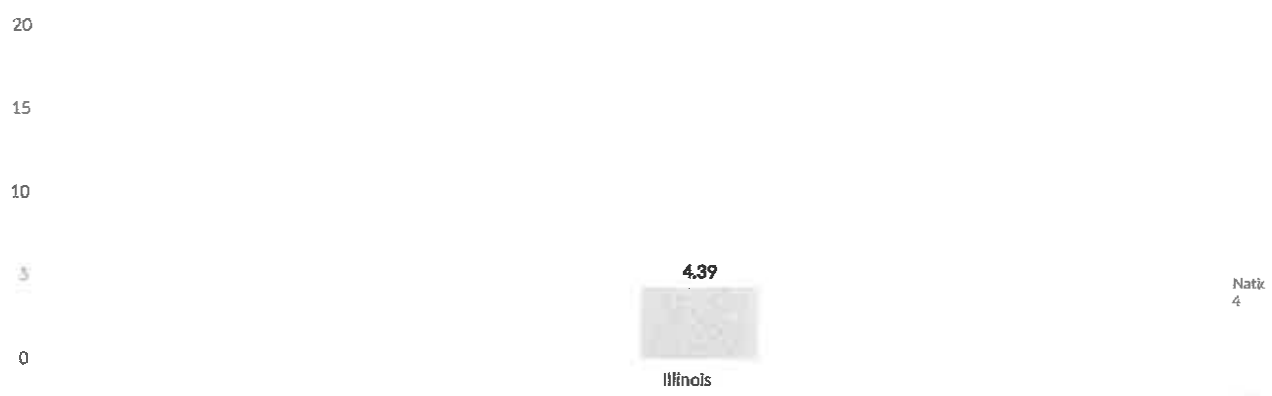
Source & Methodology

ILLINOIS ANNUAL CRIMES

	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	TOTAL
Number of Crimes	56,180	257,497	313,677
Crime Rate (per 1,000 residents)	4.39	20.11	24.50

VIOLENT CRIME

VIOLENT CRIME COMPARISON (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)



MY CHANCES OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF A VIOLENT CRIME

1 IN 228

in Illinois

ILLINOIS VIOLENT CRIMES

POPULATION: 12,802,023

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT
Report Total	997	5,556	17,567	32,060
Rate per 1,000	0.08	[illegible]	1.37	2.50

UNITED STATES VIOLENT CRIMES

POPULATION: 325,719,178

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT
Report Total	17,284	135,755	319,356	810,825
Rate per 1,000	0.05	0.42	0.98	[illegible]

PROPERTY CRIME

PROPERTY CRIME COMPARISON (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)

MY CHANCES OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF A PROPERTY CRIME

1 IN 50

in Illinois

ILLINOIS PROPERTY CRIMES

POPULATION: 12,802,023

	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Report Total	43,459	193,157	20,881
Rate per 1,000	3.39	15.09	1.63

UNITED STATES PROPERTY CRIMES

POPULATION: 325,719,178

	BURGLARY	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Report Total	1,401,840	5,519,107	773,139
Rate per 1,000	4.30	16.94	2.37

CRIMES PER SQUARE MILE

Exhibit 10

March 1, 2011

Twitter (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?text=Human%20Sex%20Trafficking&url=https://leb.fbi.gov/articles/featured-articles/human-sex-trafficking) Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=https://leb.fbi.gov/articles/featured-articles/human-sex-trafficking&t=Human%20Sex%20Trafficking) Email (mailto:?Subject=%22Human%20Sex%20Trafficking%22&body=https://leb.fbi.gov/articles/featured-articles/human-sex-trafficking) Print

Human Sex Trafficking

By Amanda Walker-Rodriguez and Rodney Hill

Human sex trafficking is the most common form of modern-day slavery. Estimates place the number of its domestic and international victims in the millions, mostly females and children enslaved in the commercial sex industry for little or no money.[1] The terms human trafficking and sex slavery usually conjure up images of young girls beaten and abused in

faraway places, like Eastern Europe, Asia, or Africa. Actually, human sex trafficking and sex slavery happen locally in cities and towns, both large and small, throughout the United States, right in citizens' backyards.

Appreciating the magnitude of the problem requires first understanding what the issue is and what it is not. Additionally, people must be able to identify the victim in common trafficking situations.

HUMAN SEX TRAFFICKING

Many people probably remember popular movies and television shows depicting pimps as dressing flashy and driving large fancy cars. More important, the women—adults—consensually and voluntarily engaged in the business of prostitution without complaint. This characterization is extremely inaccurate, nothing more than fiction. In reality, the pimp traffics young women (and sometimes men) completely against their will by force or threat of force; this is human sex trafficking.

The Scope

Not only is human sex trafficking slavery but it is big business. It is the fastest-growing business of organized crime and the third-largest criminal enterprise in the world.[2] The majority of sex trafficking is international, with victims taken from such places as South and Southeast Asia, the former Soviet Union, Central and South America, and other less developed areas and moved to more developed ones, including Asia, the Middle East, Western Europe, and North America.[3]

Unfortunately, however, sex trafficking also occurs domestically.[4] The United States not only faces an influx of international victims but also has its own homegrown problem of interstate sex trafficking of minors.[5]

Although comprehensive research to document the number of children engaged in prostitution in the United States is lacking, an estimated 293,000 American youths currently are at risk of becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation.[6] The majority of these victims are runaway or thrown-away youths who live on the streets and become victims of prostitution.[7] These children generally come from homes where they have been abused or from families who have abandoned them. Often, they become involved in prostitution to support themselves financially or to get the things they feel they need or want (like drugs).

These abusive methods of control impact the victims both physically and mentally. Similar to cases involving Stockholm Syndrome, these victims, who have been abused over an extended period of time, begin to feel an attachment to the perpetrator.[11] This paradoxical psychological phenomenon makes it difficult for law enforcement to breach the bond of control, albeit abusive, the trafficker holds over the victim.

NATIONAL PROBLEM WITH LOCAL TIES

The Federal Level

In 2000, Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), which created the first comprehensive federal law to address trafficking, with a significant focus on the international dimension of the problem. The law provides a three-pronged approach: prevention through public awareness programs overseas and a State Department-led monitoring and sanctions program; protection through a new T Visa and services for foreign national victims; and prosecution through new federal crimes and severe penalties.[12]

As a result of the passing of the TVPA, the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons was established in October 2001. This enabling legislation led to the creation of a bureau within the State Department to specifically address human trafficking and exploitation on all levels and to take legal action against perpetrators.[13] Additionally, this act was designed to enforce all laws within the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that apply.[14]

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is one of the lead federal agencies charged with enforcing the TVPA. Human trafficking represents significant risks to homeland security. Would-be terrorists and criminals often can access the same routes and use the same methods as human traffickers. ICE's Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit works to identify criminals and organizations involved in these illicit activities.

The FBI also enforces the TVPA. In June 2003, the FBI, in conjunction with the Department of Justice Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, launched the Innocence Lost National Initiative. The agencies' combined efforts address the growing problem of domestic sex trafficking of children in the United States. To date, these groups have worked successfully to rescue nearly 900 children. Investigations successfully have led to the conviction of more than

500 pimps, madams, and their associates who exploit children through prostitution. These convictions have resulted in lengthy sentences, including multiple 25-year-to-life sentences and the seizure of real property, vehicles, and monetary assets.[15]

Both ICE and the FBI, along with other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and national victim-based advocacy groups in joint task forces, have combined resources and expertise on the issue. Today, the FBI participates in approximately 30 law enforcement task forces and about 42 Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)-sponsored task forces around the nation.[16]

In July 2004, the Human Smuggling Trafficking Center (HSTC) was created. The HSTC serves as a fusion center for information on human smuggling and trafficking, bringing together analysts, officers, and investigators from such agencies as the CIA, FBI, ICE, Department of State, and Department of Homeland Security.

The Local Level

With DOJ funding assistance, many jurisdictions have created human trafficking task forces to combat the problem. BJA's 42 such task forces can be demonstrated by several examples.[17]

Exhibit H

Trafficking in the Trucking Industry

What is child sex trafficking?

Every day in America children are being sold as prostitutes to fulfill the demands of an eager market driven primarily by men of all ages and professions. The trucking community is no exception.

Legally, these children are defined by the Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act as child sex trafficking victims. In the U.S., any minor under 18 years old who is induced to perform any sex act in exchange for any item of value is a trafficking victim. While many people believe that individuals are at truck stops on their own free

psychological control to perform sexual acts for money. This is where child sex trafficking begins.

Indicators of Trafficking in the Trucking Industry:

Oftentimes, traffickers are transporting prostituted children, making it harder for them to seek help or escape. Truck stops are not only convenient stops, but they also provide a place slightly secluded from public view. Truck Stops are opportunities to pick up, drop off, or stop for paid sex with prostituted girls. These girls are known as "Lot Lizards" in the trucking community. Though most of the trucking industry is not involved in the sex trade, there unfortunately are consumers that fuel the trafficking. It has been reported that buyers use indicators such as stickers, flashing headlights, and code words such as "commercial" to indicate their interest. Massage parlors located at truck stops have also been knowns to be covers for sex trafficking businesses.

How to Help:

will, trafficking is often mistaken as prostitution.

Who are the victims?

In the United States, child sex trafficking has come to light as a critical problem, with 100,000 children being exploited every year. The defining factor in domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) is the age of the victim: all of them are children, under the age of 18 and unable to give consent to these acts. Unfortunately, this population is one of the easiest to influence. Trafficking victims are not typically targeted because of their age, race, body type or socioeconomic status. Traffickers target victims they believe are most vulnerable and easy to manipulate. A highly vulnerable population of children includes those who have previous history of sexual abuse or children who run away, leaving difficult and often abusive situations, and are left to care for themselves on the street. From this point, pimps or traffickers will manipulate them through physical and

Exhibit 12

May 6, 2016

Twitter (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?text=Violent%20Criminal%20Apprehension' criminal-apprehension-program-part-2)
Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.pl u=https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/violent-criminal-apprehension-program-part-2&t=Violent%20Criminal%20Apprehen
Email (mailto:?Subject=%22Violent%20Criminal%20Appre criminal-apprehension-program-part-2)

Violent Criminal Apprehension Program

Part 2: The Highway Serial Killings Initiative

If there is such a thing as an ideal profession for a serial killer, it may well be as a long-haul truck driver.

FBI Crime Analyst Christie Palazzolo is quick to point out that long-haul trucking is an honorable profession and that the overwhelming majority of drivers are not murderers—but it does happen, and the pattern is unmistakable.

More than a decade ago, analysts for the FBI's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP)—the only national database of serial crimes—began to see a marked increase in the number of bodies recovered along the side of the road. A majority of the victims were truck-stop prostitutes, and it turned out that many of the suspects were long-haul truckers. "We had an inordinate number of victims and offenders from this rather specific population pool," Palazzolo explained.

To make matters worse, these cases are extremely difficult to investigate. A long-haul driver can pick up a prostitute at a truck stop in Georgia, rape and murder her, and dump her body on the side of the road in Florida later that day. The victim has no connection to the area where she was found, and there may be no forensic evidence to collect because the crime was committed hundreds of miles away. The local police detectives investigating the case might have little experience dealing with a crime of this nature and may be faced with few, if any, leads.

Since the Highway Serial Killings Initiative began in 2004, ViCAP analysts have compiled a list of more than 750 murder victims found along or near U.S. highways, as well as nearly 450 potential suspects.

To raise awareness among law enforcement agencies—and the public—about highway serial killings, and to focus ViCAP resources on helping to solve these cases, in 2004 the FBI began the Highway Serial Killings (HSK) Initiative, with support from the trucking industry.

"We want to help local law enforcement agencies tie their cases to similar cases nationwide," said Palazzolo, who has been managing the initiative for the past four years. "That's where ViCAP comes in, because the database can make those connections."

Without ViCAP—part of the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime—local law enforcement agencies investigating one of these cases may have no way of knowing a murder in their jurisdiction is similar to killings committed elsewhere. Since the initiative began, ViCAP analysts have compiled a list of more than 750 murder victims found along or near U.S. highways, as well as nearly 450 potential suspects.

The analysts also began to develop detailed timelines on many of the suspects. The information in the timelines, obtained from company logs, gas station receipts, and other records, helps investigators pinpoint where a suspect was when murders were committed.

"It's not unusual for a driver to pass through five or even seven states in one day," Palazzolo said. "The amount of ground they cover and the lack of any connection to where they're passing through makes it difficult to tie cases back to them."

So the timelines become crucial to investigations. The goal for ViCAP analysts is to obtain as many records from as many sources as possible to determine a driver's whereabouts at fixed points in time. "Those details are what ultimately will help tie the suspect back to the murders," Palazzolo said.

The database is constantly monitored for cases that meet the HSK criteria. When cases are identified, ViCAP analysts can provide information to local law enforcement agencies regarding these cases—anything from timeline data to advice on what records to subpoena to suggesting a point of contact at another police department with similar cases.

In the 12 years since its creation, the Highway Serial Killings Initiative has helped many local police departments solve violent sexual assaults and murder cases, but Palazzolo cautioned that many more victims demand justice. And these highly mobile killers are not going to disappear.

"According to the Department of Transportation," she said, "the number of truck drivers on the road in the next 20 years is going to grow exponentially. So if we've already identified a population from which we are getting a significant number of offenders, and if we are going to be seeing more and more trucks on the road, the potential for additional highway serial killings is definitely there."

Resources:

- ViCAP Part 1: Sharing Information to Stop Serial Offenders (https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/violent-criminal-apprehension-program-part-1)
- More information about ViCAP and the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (https://www.fbi.gov/services/cirg)
- ViCAP cases: Missing Persons (https://www.fbi.gov/wanted/vicap/missing-persons) | Unidentified Persons (https://www.fbi.gov/wanted/vicap/unidentified-persons) | Homicides & Sexual Assaults (https://www.fbi.gov/wanted/vicap/homicides-and-sexual-assaults)
- FBI, This Week: Highway Serial Killings Initiative (https://www.fbi.gov/audio-repository/ftw-podcast-highway-serial-killings-initiative-010517.mp3/view)