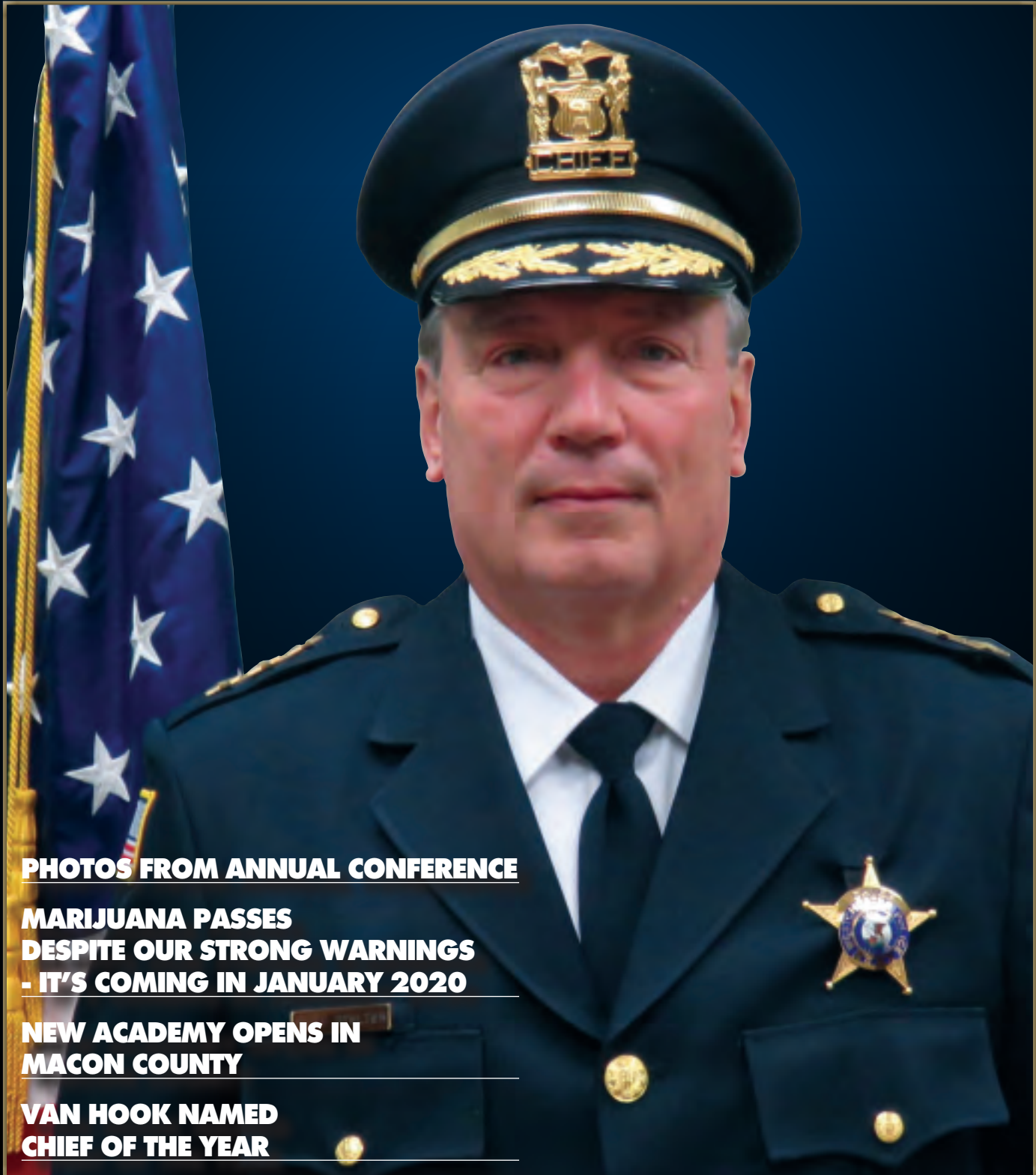


JUNE 2019
Volume 29 Issue 2

COMMAND

The Official Publication of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police

★President Steven Stelter★



PHOTOS FROM ANNUAL CONFERENCE

**MARIJUANA PASSES
DESPITE OUR STRONG WARNINGS
- IT'S COMING IN JANUARY 2020**

**NEW ACADEMY OPENS IN
MACON COUNTY**

**VAN HOOK NAMED
CHIEF OF THE YEAR**



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COMMAND

The Official Publication of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
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On the Cover: Steven Stelter, Chief of Police of the Westchester Police Department, was sworn in on April 26, 2019, as the 71st President of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. His first column for Command magazine is on page 3, along with his statement after the passage of the bill legalizing recreational marijuana in Illinois. He is featured in several locations in this issue of the magazine.



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Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police Mission Statement

We promote the professional and personal development of our members through innovative services, training, and camaraderie.

We make a positive impact on the quality of life in the communities we serve through proactive leadership in:

Vision and Innovative Change
Legislation
Ethics and Integrity
Professional Standards
Knowledge and Information
Dissemination
Media Relations
Community Partnerships



FROM THE PRESIDENT CHIEF STEVEN STELTER

THREE GOALS FOR 2019-2020; LET'S DO IT TOGETHER



I want to thank everyone for the support they have given me these past few years leading up to my presidency. Being on the Board of Officers for the past four years and carefully watching those leaders before me has prepared me to take on this tremendous responsibility as the President of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. I hope those of you who attended the annual conference in April found it to be yet another excellent event. I want to give special thanks to Ray Cordell for an outstanding training lineup and the ILACP staff – Carmen

Kent, Sherrie Phipps, Karen Fagg and Krista Kolis – for their tireless work in making the conference a great one.

As we progress through this next year, I want to reiterate my three primary goals. First, we need to continue our legislative efforts in a time when lawmakers seem to want to continue to make our jobs very difficult. We are fortunate to have an excellent Legislative Committee led by Chief Marc Maton, Chief Terry Lemming, Chief Robert Porter, Chief Jim Kruger, and Chief Kenny Winslow. Their work is second to none and I am very thankful to have them working for us. Together, with our lobbyist John Millner, the Illinois Chiefs have become a strong voice in Springfield. However, we can become stronger. I am asking that every one of you consider contributing to our efforts, whether it is filing a witness slip when needed, placing a phone call, e-mail or text message to your state representative or senator, or getting personally involved. The Legislative Committee is always looking for more chiefs to come on board. What a great way to stay on top of the new laws that are being created and why it is we support or oppose these laws. Knowledge is power, and think of the mighty force we could create if we all did our part and got involved in one way or another. The lawmakers will not stop in the amount of laws they create and attempt to pass, so we must stay on top of these laws and when needed we must come out and be a force to be reckoned with. We must also continue to build on our relationship with the Illinois Sheriffs' Association, the Illinois State Police and the Illinois State's Attorney Association. Standing with these associations makes us that much stronger and a much louder voice in Springfield.

Second, I am looking to create a firearms committee. Whenever there is an incident involving firearms (ie. school shootings, work place shootings, etc.) the association is constantly getting inquiries from large and small scale media outlets concerning gun laws, opinions on various points of discussion from special interest groups, or the stance of the ILACP. This committee will be the go-to group to handle these inquiries. They will be the voice of the association that will bring reason to unreasonable individuals who want to radically change firearm laws and possibly violate people's second amendment rights. In the days ahead, look for e-mail blasts from the association for those interested in participating on this new committee.

7 ways the Illinois Chiefs will respond to marijuana bill

ILACP President Steven Stelter issued this statement and sent it to all members on June 3, 2019.

Last week, the Illinois General Assembly passed HB 1438 (Senate Amendment 2), the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act. This was one of Governor JB Pritzker's priorities, and he has promised to sign the bill. HB 1438 became the operative bill when sponsors moved the language from SB 7 to this House bill. You can now disregard SB 7.

Before the final House committee hearing on HB 1438 on Thursday night last week, there were 1,824 witness slips filed against the bill, and many of you were among them. Thank you for taking the time to do this. The opposition was obvious. Several legislators, in the floor debate, mentioned their conversations with their chiefs. They know we have no reliable device to test for impairment on our roadways, for example. They know more people will die on our roadways. And more than one African American legislator, in addition to the Illinois NAACP, said they can foresee more victimization of their communities when the dispensaries open. But in the end, a majority of legislators chose to ignore our warnings about what legalization of recreational marijuana will do to our state. We have seen it and we know.

I don't want to rehash the whole play-by-play of our involvement in strongly opposing this bill. I can say we worked especially hard on three aspects of the bad bill that was filed in early May: home grows, expungements, and workplace issues. We moved the needle considerably on each issue:

Home grows: The bill sponsors wanted home grows for everybody in Illinois, but the final version limits home grows to people with medical marijuana cards. This will cause problems in the illicit market, we know, but it's better than it was.

Expungements: The bill sponsors were insisting for a long time on "automatic expungement for all," including those who had felony possession convictions. The final version narrowed that considerably, and it's too complicated to explain in this message. We are still going over it, and I can promise that explaining it and training for it will be a priority for us this year.

Workplace issues: The sponsors tried to get "zero-tolerance" out of the bill, but we caught that "mistake" and got help from two law firms to fix this language. Thanks to Stew Weiss of Holland & Knight and Yvette Heintzelman and colleagues at Clark Baird Smith for helping to fix a lot of bad workplace language. This was cleaned up so well that the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, unfortunately, moved its position on the bill from opposed to neutral.

In the news a lot: I also want to remind you that our message did receive considerable attention in the news about this issue, and not just in recent weeks. Our past two presidents – James Kruger and Brian Fengel – as well as our executive director, fielded dozens of marijuana media calls and seized those opportunities to explain our

Continued on next page



Lastly, I committed fully to defeating the recreational marijuana bill, which started as SB7 and became HB 1438. I attended press conferences, hearings, and public forums on this issue, and we had some great partners with the national Smart Approaches to Marijuana (SAM) group and the Illinois Sheriffs Association. Many others testified and talked to legislators; we had a full-court press going in Springfield. But the bill passed on the last scheduled day of the session, and the governor has promised to sign it. We released a statement on June 3 about this bill and our response to it; that statement is reprinted in its entirety in this issue of Command.



ILACP President Steven Stelter, along with Rep. Marty Moylan (D-DesPlaines) and others, spoke against our opposition to legalized marijuana at a press conference in the State Capitol on May 9, 2019.

Apparently the bill's supporters have not realized the devastation it has done to the states that already have legalized it. There is not enough protection for children and teenagers, and enforcement will prove to be difficult and next to impossible in some cases. Home grows will be restricted to medical marijuana card holders, but our ability to for any violators or abuses by others in the same household is nearly impossible. Allowing home grows makes will also allow drug cartels to set up in Illinois as they have done in Colorado, California and Washington state. This will also bring with them corresponding crimes such as incidents of violent robberies, shootings and many other violent crimes. There is no way to monitor, like we do for prescriptions and cold medicine, if someone goes from one dispensary and purchases their 30 grams and then proceeds to another dispensary and purchases another 30 grams and so forth.

But as my June 3 statement said, we will now take a leadership role and work with other law enforcement to figure out how we will enforce the new law.

I look forward to this next year and all the challenges we will face. I am confident that together, we can overcome anything that comes our way by doing this together. Stay safe and God Bless. ■

positions. Also, our Facebook posts, directed by PR Committee chair Andy Johnson, had thousands of “engagements” and “shares,” and they also generated a great deal of commentary. Our message got out, and I am proud of that. We were in the news not only in Chicagoland and Springfield, but also in the St. Louis market in southern Illinois, where Edwardsville Chief Jay Keeven stepped up, at our request, to spread our message in that final hectic week.

Bottom line: Our Legislative Committee and ILACP staff and lobbyist worked tirelessly on this issue. We kept you updated with frequent Legislative Alerts. I was pleased to see, in April, that Chief Marc Maton got the President’s Award from then-President Brian Fengel for his work as chair of our Legislative Committee. Chief Maton spent time literally every day in communication with his committee members, our staff, our Board of Officers, and attorneys to fight the marijuana bill and simultaneously work on improvements in the bill’s language. Our members owe a debt of gratitude, again, to Maton.

It was a priority of mine to fight this legislation, and we did. You can get the complete language of this 610-page bill from the Illinois General Assembly website [a link was included].

The bad news is this law takes effect January 1, 2020. The first dispensaries will also open in 2020, but frankly, I expect to see more impaired drivers and more widespread possession and use of marijuana immediately – right now. It is our job to enforce the state’s laws, and we will, like we always do.

Not surprisingly, during the long debates in both the House and Senate and their committees last week, the sponsors and the governor’s office frequently brushed off legitimate concerns and objections and sloppy language by promising to deal with these issues “in a trailer bill” later this year. That appeased many legislators, but it makes us more nervous because we cannot be certain what changes will be made.

In the weeks and months to come, our association will:

1. Review the law in detail
2. Engage in the “trailer bill” process in attempts to continue to clean up language
3. Provide you with analysis and guidance in email blasts
4. Organize this information on our website
5. Work with the Illinois Sheriffs, Illinois State’s Attorneys, Illinois State Police and our legal advisors in the implementation
6. Provide training sessions with experts available to give you specific guidance on the law’s implementation
7. Help you be as ready as possible for the new law on January 1, 2020

Let’s hear from you, please: Let us know what concerns and questions you have.

I know that many of you have serious and legitimate questions and concerns about this bill. To help guide our communication and training efforts, please send these questions and concerns to ilacp@ilchiefs.org. We will compile them, keep them, and address them.



LOOK FOR MARIJUANA TRAINING, FOID DISCUSSION, AND NEW ASSOCIATION BENEFITS FOR SMALL DEPARTMENTS

By Ed Wojcicki

Executive Director, Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police



For most of our members, it was a no-brainer this year to oppose the marijuana legislation. Only a few said “it’s going to pass anyway so don’t fight it too much.” Our Board of Officers felt differently, and new President Steven Stelter put an exclamation point on our opposition. Our reasons for opposing legalization and commercialization were well-known by the media, legislators, and the governor’s office. But the 610-page bill, HB 1438, cleared the General Assembly on the last day of the session May 31.

Now we live with the results. As President Stelter said in his message to you – republished in this issue of Command - we will be responding in many ways. From us you can look for:

- Training sessions about implementing the law.
- Collaboration with the Illinois Sheriffs Association and Illinois State Police so that we’re delivering the same message and same expectations to citizens and motorists throughout the state.
- Ways to “fix” the bill before it goes into effect on January 1, 2020. Even the bill’s sponsors said there needs to be a “trailer bill” soon to clean up some sloppy language.

GUNS AND FOID

There has been a lot of discussion in Illinois this year about FOID and guns after the horrible shooting on February 15 at the Henry Pratt Company in Aurora. First of all, I want to echo what others have said: Chief Kristen Ziman and her department did a remarkable, heroic job that day and in the days that followed. Five officers were shot, and all have recovered, and we will be forever grateful for that. We’re also grateful to the numerous neighboring departments, almost all unnamed and unrecognized, that sent officers to Aurora to help out in many, many ways.

Part of the fallout is that the shooter, a disgruntled employee, should not have had a gun because of issues with his FOID card. The public outcry has been like this: We have to make sure that people who have their FOID cards revoked have their guns taken away. Police need to go in and do that.

Law enforcement knows it’s not that easy. While many legislators were seeking a remedy in Springfield, our Board of Officers talked frequently about the issue. We know it’s impossible to know how many guns a person has, and it’s also impossible to know if a person with a FOID card has any guns at all. Plus, it would be dangerous and overwhelmingly time consuming for local law enforcement to bear the burden of going after more than 10,000 revoked FOID cards each year. And the bigger issue, anyway, is the guns, not the card itself.

Our position was that FOID card revocation is a state program and so the Illinois State Police, not the locals, should follow up on revoked FOID cards. We told the Illinois State Police how strongly we feel about that, and so did the Sheriffs Association.

That led to a meeting in June with ISP Director Brendan Kelly, four people from the Illinois Sheriffs Association – and four of us: President Steven Stelter, Vice Presidents William Kushner (Des Plaines) and Dan Ryan (Leland Grove), and me. It was a great discussion in which Director Kelly clarified a few points to our satisfaction:

- He does not plan to tell local law enforcement how to respond to revoked FOID cards. He said he doesn’t have that authority, and he wouldn’t do it anyway.
- The ISP will communicate more about the portal it has created for local agencies to find out who has had FOID cards revoked, and the reasons why.
- He also wants ISP leaders to get better connected with the many regional chiefs’ associations to talk in person about FOID and other issues.

So expect more communication in the months to come. We are grateful for that.

A NEW “SMALL DEPARTMENT SECTION” FOR YOU?

We know that small police departments have their own unique concerns and needs. So the association is looking at creating a new “Small Department Section” with additional benefits, perhaps with training or specific resources. We are bringing this idea to the Executive Board meeting in August in Tinley Park. If you have ideas about how we can be of special help to small departments, please contact President Steven Stelter, Vice President Dean Stiegemeier (Maple Park), VP Dan Ryan (Leland Grove), or Past President Brian Fengel.



Aurora Police Chief Kristen Ziman, second from left, and Deputy Chief Keefe Jackson were among those recognized on March 13, 2019, by the Illinois House of Representatives in Springfield for the city’s and all first responders’ heroism in response to the February 15 shooting at the Henry Pratt Company. HR177 formally honored them and other law enforcement agencies. Photo by Ed Wojcicki.

Also, **remember that registration is FREE to attend the Midwest Expo** in Tinley Park, and you can send as many people as you’d like. Enjoy two days of training and more than a hundred vendors. Hope to see you there. More details about the Expo are in the center spread of this magazine and on our website. ■

Ed Wojcicki



WELCOME NEW 2019 ILACP MEMBERS

(Added since publication of Command February 2019 Vol 29, Issue 1)

ACTIVE MEMBERS

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 Anthony Matheny
 Brian Atchison
 Brian Budny
 Brian Faber
 Brian Smith
 Chad Scott
 Charles Hobart
 Charles Szabo
 Chris O'Neill
 Christopher Carlson
 Craig Campbell
 Craig Stone
 Cynthia Lance
 Dale Mitchell
 Daniel Schulze
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 Derek Watts
 Dominic D'Ambrosio
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 Edward Mohn
 Gerald Conoboy
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 Jeffery Little
 John Gaw
 John Goode
 John Lewis
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 Joseph Cicci
 Joseph DeSimone
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 Kenneth Ostarello
 Kevin Dimmick
 Kevin Smith
 Larry Hall
 Mark Borkovec
 Mark King
 Michael Anderson
 Michael Nordstrom
 Mike Weitzel
 Nichol Bleichner
 Oliver Cachola
 Patrick Collins

Title

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 Commander
 Chief of Police
 Deputy Chief
 Chief of Police
 Chief of Police
 Lieutenant
 Chief of Police
 Deputy Chief
 Patrol Commander
 Commander
 Deputy Chief
 Executive Director/ Chief of Police
 Deputy Chief
 Deputy Chief
 Deputy Chief
 Chief of Police
 Captain
 Chief of Police
 Interim Chief
 Deputy Chief
 Commander
 Deputy Chief
 Chief of Police
 Retired Chief of Police
 Chief of Police
 Chief of Police
 Deputy Chief
 Deputy Chief
 Chief of Police
 Chief of Police
 Lieutenant
 Chief of Police
 Deputy Chief
 Deputy Chief
 Assistant Chief of Police
 Deputy Chief
 Chief of Police
 Chief of Police
 Commander
 Deputy Chief
 Commander
 Commander
 Major
 Deputy Chief
 Deputy Chief
 Sergeant
 Deputy Chief

Department

Elgin Police Department
 Northbrook Police Department
 Centralia Police Department
 Deerfield Police Department
 Marseilles Police Department
 Gurnee Police Department
 Quicy Police Department
 Hickory Hills Police Department
 Thorton Police Department
 Highland Park Police Department
 Mokena Police Department
 Elgin Community College Police Department
 University of IL Police Department
 Forest Preserves of Cook Co. PD
 Hazel Crest Police Department
 Bensenville Police Department
 East Moline Police Department
 Hampton Police Department
 Western Illinois University
 Oak Forest Police Department
 Kankakee Police Department
 Winthrop Harbor Police Department
 Belt Railway Police Department
 Riverdale Police Department
 Prospect Heights Police Dept.
 Leland Police Department
 Pekin Police Department
 Lisle Police Department
 Greenfield Police Department
 Armington Police Department
 Illinois State Police
 Waterman Police Department
 Schiller Park Police Department
 Evanston Police Department
 Hoffman Estates Police Dept.
 Woodridge Police Department
 Savanna Police Department
 Dupo Police Department
 Robbins Police Department
 Westchester Police Department
 Oak Brook Police Department
 Sycamore Police Department
 Granite City Police Department
 Morton Grove Police Department
 Illinois State University Police
 Deerfield Police Department
 Wilmette Police Department

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 Reid Foltyniewicz
 Richard Jenks
 Richard Page
 Seth Ranney
 Shawn Green
 Shawn Kooistra
 Shawn Taylor
 Steven Bedell
 Steven Smith
 Terrence Sherrill
 "Thomas Lillie, Jr."
 Tim Contois
 William Bonaguidi
 William Lyons
 William Murphy

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 Deputy Chief
 Sergeant
 Deputy Chief
 Chief of Police
 Investigation Lieutenant
 Police Commander
 Deputy Chief
 Deputy Chief
 Deputy Chief
 Detective Sergeant
 Deputy Chief
 Deputy Chief
 Commander
 Commander
 Deputy Chief
 Chief of Police

Morton Grove Police Department
 Yorkville Police Department
 Oak Brook Police Department
 Rock Valley College PD
 Mt. Vernon Police Department
 Pekin Police Department
 Schaumburg Police Department
 Roselle Police Department
 Streamwood Police Department
 St. Charles Police Department
 Washington Police Department
 Hanover Park Police Department
 Hinsdale Police Department
 LaGrange Park Police Department
 Highland Park Police Department
 Villa Park Police Department
 Wheaton Police Department

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 Bryan Ferguson
 Charles Lowe
 Christopher Fidecki
 Danny McGuire
 Edward Johnson
 Frank Giambrone
 Jeff Bain
 JoCathy Roberts
 John Shales
 JP Dries
 Matthew Boerwinkle
 Michael Verden
 Scott Durano
 Susan Crotty
 Susan Garvey

Title

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 Sergeant
 Police Officer
 Program Director
 Investigator/Special Agent
 "VP, Marketing"
 Law Enforcement Liasison
 Client Area Manager
 Chief Marketing Officer
 Vice President - IL Region
 Chief PIO
 Founder / CEO
 Patrol Sgt.
 Program Development Manager
 Director of Legal Services

Department

Accurate Towing and Recovery
 P4 Security Solutions
 Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department
 Freeport Police Department
 Calumet College of St. Joseph
 ETS Intelligence LLC
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COLLABORATING TO STRENGTHEN BONDS BETWEEN LE AND IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES

By JAMES O'NEILL and IRAKERE PICON

Two relatively new Illinois laws can help local police departments better protect immigrant victims and improve relationships with immigrant communities overall.

The passage of the TRUST ACT in 2017 and the VOICES Act in 2018, offers local police departments with the opportunity to foster better relationships with immigrant communities and better protect immigrant victims of crimes. Recently, the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police began to collaborate with the Illinois Business Immigrant Coalition to develop resources and training for police departments across the state with the understanding that if immigrant communities believed that they wouldn't be put at risk for reporting crimes and cooperating with criminal investigations, then we could work together to build safer communities and a more welcoming state.



Aurora Chief Kristen Ziman and her team hosted a meeting for Illinois law enforcement leaders and immigrant group leaders on March 28, 2019, at the Aurora Police Department.



An initial meeting was held at the Aurora Police Department on March 28, 2019. The authors of this article from the Illinois Business Immigrant Coalition were part of the conversation, as were chiefs or command staff from departments including Hanover Park, Northlake, Elgin, Rockford, Westchester (ILACP President Chief Steven Stelter), Hazel Crest (ILACP Vice President Mitchell R. Davis III), Metra Police; and several immigrant groups. Follow-up conversations are being planned. As a result of the current political climate, attorneys and organizations have increased "Know Your Rights" presentations for immigrant communities on what to do if they find themselves being questioned by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents.

Some of ICE's practices, including using unmarked vehicles and vests and clothing that only say "Police" has left immigrant communities confused, unable to tell apart local law enforcement from ICE, and sometimes unwilling to report crimes and cooperate with local police department investigations. This puts our communities at risk and our officers as well.

The immigrant communities are asking for assistance from local law enforcement in communicating how they will interact with the immigrant communities they serve.

The goal behind the TRUST Act and Voices Act is to reassure immigrant communities that their immigration status will not be used against them and it will have no impact on whether they can be safe in Illinois. At the request of the Illinois Chiefs, we have identified what we believe are the key takeaways for law enforcement from these two laws:

Illinois Trust Act takeaways (5 ILCS 805/5):

- Law enforcement agencies are prohibited from stopping, arresting, searching, detaining, or continuing to detain a person solely based on their citizenship or immigration status.
- Law enforcement cannot detain or continue to detain an individual even if requested to do so by federal law enforcement agencies unless a judicial warrant is presented.

Illinois VOICES Act takeaways (5 ILCS 825/5)

- Police chiefs must designate an official or officials in supervisory roles to certify U-Visa Certification requests.
- An agency must provide notice to a victim if a certification cannot be issued because it cannot be determined that the person was a victim of a qualifying crime.
- An agency must issue Certification requests within 90 days of receiving the request unless:
- The requestor is in removal proceedings or detained by immigration authorities (within 21 days);
- The requestor's siblings, parents, or children would become ineligible for a U-Visa based on the requestor's children turning 21 years old, or the requestor's sibling turning 18 years of age within 90 days of receipt for a request (within 21 days); and
- If aging out within 21 days of receipt for a request, then the agency must issue a certification within five business days.

The authors work for the Illinois Business Immigrant Coalition, which is based in Chicago. Irakere Picon is Director of Legal Services and James O'Neill is Director of Suburban Outreach. ■



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| Bensenville PD | O'Fallon PD |
| Braidwood PD | Oak Brook PD |
| Champaign PD | Oak Forest PD |
| Channahon PD | Orland Park PD |
| College of Lake County PD | Park Ridge PD |
| Elmhurst PD | Rock Island PD |
| Illinois State Univ. PD | Roselle PD |
| Itasca PD | Round Lake Beach PD |
| Kankakee PD | Skokie PD |
| Lake County Sheriff's Dept. | SIU-Carbondale PD |
| Lake in the Hills PD | Sycamore PD |
| Lemont PD | U of I-Urbana PD |
| Lockport PD | West Chicago PD |
| Macomb PD | Western Illinois Univ. PD |



Legislative Update

Bills legalizing marijuana and making data collection permanent pass, but many other bills we opposed were defeated or got stuck

By Sherrie Phipps



Chief Marc Maton, left, chair of the ILACP Legislative Committee, conferred with association members at a briefing at the Sangamo Club before they went to the Capitol on Lobby Day on April 10, 2019.

This spring, our Legislative Committee took a position on a whopping number of bills - more than 500 law enforcement-related bills - and ended up following dozens of them closely. The Legislative Committee and Board of Officers set priorities in January, adjusted them as new bills were filed before our Lobby Day in April, and then made additional adjustments in May.

"It was another session where we saw that elections have consequences," said ILACP Executive Director Ed Wojcicki. "The Democrats controlled everything and were successful in getting many of their major initiatives passed. So we have a lot of followup to do, especially with the marijuana bill. But it's also important to note that many bills that we opposed failed to get through, and we attribute that to the work of our lobbyist, our Legislative Committee, our Board of Officers, and to our friends in the legislature who understand that we have serious concerns about these proposals."

Following is an overview of how the bills and issues fared that were of greatest significance to us.

Cannabis

From the very beginning it was a top priority of ours to fight the cannabis legalization legislation introduced by the General Assembly. We opposed this legislation for many reasons: many unanswered questions from the experiments in Colorado and other states, child safety, public safety, no reliable road test, and the work strains it would put on local departments. Unfortunately, HB 1438 passed, the governor promised to sign it, and it will become effective on Jan. 1, 2020.

A detailed explanation of our activity on this legislation is printed with

President Stelter's message in the front of this magazine, and that statement includes seven ways the association will respond now that the bill has passed.

Other top issues

Among our other top eight legislative issues were the **Public Duty Rule Codification in SB120**. The public duty rule is an important doctrine that is grounded in the principle that the duty of a local governmental entity to preserve the well-being of the community is owed to the public at large rather than to specific members of the community. The bill would have provided that a local governmental entity and its employees owe no duty of care to individual members of the general public to provide governmental services. After the bill's first reading in the Senate, it was referred to the assignments committee where it was stalled. This bill has been introduced before, has the support of the Illinois Municipal League, but has a hard time moving toward passage.

Another bill we supported, **Senate Bill 1139** to extend the **eavesdropping exemption** for law enforcement, made significant headway as it passed in both the House and Senate. The bill extends the date of the eavesdropping exemption for state's attorneys and law enforcement in the course of an investigation of a qualified offense as defined in the exemption to January 1, 2023 - for three years. The last extension, to 2020, was for only two years. We will work in the future to see this exemption be made permanent, but we count this extension as a win for law enforcement.

House Bill 217 aimed to prevent a college or university from asking about criminal history, even though it would not automatically disqualify



a person from admission. It would prevent a college from knowing whether a violent felon or sex offender was applying, and we were strongly opposed. The measure failed by a vote of 60 to 40 in the House, and there the bill died.



ILACP President Steven Stelter talks with an NPR Illinois reporter in the State Capitol in Springfield after a press conference in which he spoke forcefully against marijuana legalization on behalf of the Illinois Chiefs.

A digital license plates bill, SB102, came up this year as well. Initially, we were opposed to the testing or use of digital plates because of the ideas and processes that would be detrimental to law enforcement. Our position moved to neutral after an amendment was filed to require visibility of digital plates at night and when vehicles are turned off. The measure passed both houses.

Data collection: Both houses of the legislature also voted to approve a measure to make permanent law enforcement traffic and data collection. We opposed this legislation because we believe enough data has already been collected. House Bill 1613 creates a task force to analyze data every three years, and we are okay with that. The Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police will have a representative on this task force. The bill also moves a requirement for data analysis from IDOT to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Gun seizure bill and FOID card revocation legislation. This became the **Fix the FOID Act** in SB1966, Amendment 1. ILACP does not want local law enforcement to be required to search for and seize a FOID card or guns from a household or person whose FOID card has been suspended or revoked. We consider this a state and Illinois State Police issue. There is still too much uncertainty about how this could be carried out successfully.

Status of SB 1966, Amendment 1: Passed in of Senate and stalled in House Judiciary Committee.

Following are two bills that passed favorably through the General Assembly. The ILACP supported both and we are pleased with the legislature's approval.

Senate Bill 1258

Overdose reporting

Status of SB 1258: Passed both Houses

House Bill 909:

Child Advocacy Center bill.

Status of SB 1258: Passed both Houses

Here is a list of bills that stalled in either a House or Senate committee. These bills are dead for now, but could arise again:

House Bill 1614:

Increases the threshold amount of theft not from the person and retail theft that enhances the offense from a misdemeanor to a felony to \$2,000. We opposed this bill.

Status of HB 1614: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 1616:

Requires law enforcement officials to ensure a person 3 phone-calls within one hour. Law enforcement knows that circumstances might prevent a person from completing three phone calls in the first hour at a police station, or being given access to a phone within one hour. We opposed this measure.

Status of HB 1616: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

Senate Bill 51:

Illinois Power Agency Act. We opposed.

Status of SB 51: Stalled in Senate Rules Committee.

Senate Bill 239:

Increases juvenile age to 21. We opposed.

Status of SB 239: Stalled in Senate Rules Committee.

Senate Bill 243:

ILACP license plate reader bill. We supported.

Status of SB 243: Stalled in Senate Rules Committee.

Senate Bill 1106-1112:

Law Enforcement pensions and pension consolidation. We opposed the bills as it was written. The Illinois Municipal League is taking the lead on these bills and is studying the issue with the governor's office.

Status of SB 1106-1112: Stalled in Senate Rules Committee.

Senate Bill 1216:

Penalties for acting in bad faith in response to FOIA. We opposed this legislation

Status of SB 1216: Stalled in Senate Rules Committee.

House Bill 21:

Prohibits Terry stops. We opposed this legislation

Status of HB 21: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 56:

Police Officer Accountability Act. We opposed this legislation

Status of HB 56: Stalled in House Rules Committee

House Bill 152:

Police Disciplinary Complaint Act. We opposed this measure.

Status of HB 152: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 338:

Trust Act Clarification. We supported this legislation.

Status of HB 338: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 927:

Automatic expungement, more on juvenile expungement. We opposed this legislation.

Status of HB 927: Stalled in House Rules Committee.



Continued from page 11

House Bill 1623:

No front license plates We opposed this measure

Status of HB 1623: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 2110:

Describes when use of lethal force is permissible. We opposed this bill.

Status of HB 2110: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 2291:

Reclassify heroin possession to misdemeanor. We opposed this measure.

Status of 2291: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 2503:

Annual reporting of police discipline cases to General Assembly. We opposed this measure.

Status of HB 2503: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 2504:

Prohibits destruction of law enforcement misconduct records. We opposed this legislation.

Status of HB 2504: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 2519

Repeal of gang databases. We opposed this legislation.

Status of HB 2519: Stalled in Senate Rules Committee

House Bill 2923

Officer insurance bill making officers responsible for insurance. We opposed this legislation.

Status of HB 2923: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

House Bill 2031:

Motor Vehicle Pursuit Act. We opposed this measure.

Status of HB 2031: Stalled in House Rules Committee.

In the weeks and months to come, our association will continue to review the laws in detail, especially those that will greatly affect our local departments. We want to help you prepare to be as ready as possible when the new laws take effect. As for the legislative process, more action on bills will resume in November and December when lawmakers return for Veto Session. In the meantime, our Legislative Committee will be working closely with the Illinois Sheriffs, Illinois State's Attorneys, Illinois State Police and our legal advisors to analyze bills that passed. ■



Sherrie Phipps holds the Communications and Member Relations position as a full-time staff member at the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police.



Illinois LEAP presents its 3rd annual Illinois LEAP Conference on September 12 and 13, 2019 at the Q Center in St. Charles. Early Bird Pricing is in effect until June 28th. After June 28th, conference registration fees will be \$275. Please visit ncjtc.fvtc.edu/illeep for registration, hotel, and more information.

The 2019 Illinois LEAP conference's theme is To Serve & Support and will feature various presenters, workshops, and speakers geared toward today's administrative professional working in a law enforcement setting.

The IL LEAP Conference planning committee works together with the National Criminal Justice Training Center of Fox Valley Technical College to plan and deliver this annual event.

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ILACP ANNUAL BANQUET



Sgt. Robert Broussard, Buffalo Grove PD, Rising Shield (left)



Officer Mark Dallas, Dixon PD, Officer of the Year



Officer Nicholas Haff, Winnebago PD, Rising Shield (left)



Chief Dan Ryan, Leland Grove PD, President's Award for outstanding service as VP at-Large



Past President James R. Kruger Jr. Oak Brook and Chief Brian Fengel, Bartonville



Sgt. Ryan Stewart, McHenry Co. Conservation District PD, Rising Shield (left)



Chief Mar Maton, Lemont PD, President's Award for outstanding service as chair of Legislative Committee



ILACP ANNUAL BANQUET



Board of Officers for 2019-2020 at the Installation Banquet on April 26, 2019, are from left: Chief William Kushner, Des Plaines; Chief Dean Stiegemeier, Maple Park; Chief Dan Ryan, Leland Grove; Chief Brian Fengel, Bartonville; President Steven Stelter, Chief in Westchester; Chief James Black, Crystal Lake; Chief Mitchell R. Davis III, Hazel Crest; and Chief Lou Jogmen, Highland Park. Not shown: Parliamentarian Russell Laine (retired chief).



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2019 MSPCE Conference Program (as of May 21, 2019*)

*subject to change

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM

ILACP Executive Board Meeting / Legislative Update

8:30 AM – 10:00 AM

Employee Assistance Program within the Public Sector

*Anastasios Goulos, PhD; Dr. Michael Stowers, PsyD,
The Chicago School of Professional Psychology*

**The Identification, Capture, and Use of Digital Evidence
in Internal Investigations**

Kieth Chval, Esq., Principal, Protek International

**Preventing Workplace Violence and Theft through Effective
Security Screening: a SAFETY Act Certified Approach**

*Dave Beeman, Andy Frain Services, Inc.
(Sponsored by Illinois Security Professionals Association)*

10:30 AM – 12:00 NOON

Becoming Stealth Online

Sandra Stibbards, Camelot Investigations

Five Client Case Studies in Long-Term Care Planning

Sev Meneshian, CFP®, Public Retirement Planners

**Genetic Genealogy: What is it and Why it Matters To
Local Law Enforcement**

Gerald Schmidt; Michelle Wilson, Life Science Investigations

The Top 6 Pillars for Planning a Video Surveillance Project

Thomas Carnevale, Umbrella Technologies

12:30 PM – 2:00 PM

Wills, Trusts & Estate Planning Basics

Jacob Ehrensaft, Lawyer

Leveraging Drone Technology to Enhance Public Safety

Kyle Nalibowski, Fire Cam Police and Fire Solutions

Officer Involved Death Investigations: OIS/OID Best Practices

Dan Roach, Retired ISP Captain, Kelley Protective Services

Fire Accelerant Detection (Arson Dog Demonstration)

Officer Jack Barba, Bensenville PD; Arson Dog Zoe

2:30 PM – 4:00 PM

The Montgomery FaceTime Standoff

Joe Di Lillo Jr, South Euclid Police Department

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Samuel-Louis Bandy, Jr. CPP, Elsinore Security Services

**Officer Involved Death Investigations: OIS/OID Best Practices
(continued)**

Dan Roach, Retired ISP Captain, Kelley Protective Services

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14

8:30 AM – 10:00 AM

Life After Public Safety

*Daniel McDevitt, P4 Security Solutions
(sponsored by the ILACP Public Private Liaison Committee)*

Trends in Video Evidence – Weapon Mounted Cameras

*Matthew Plowman, Kevin Skalicky, Viridian Weapon
Technologies*

PTS, Why Cops Experience Traumatic Stress Differently

Dr. Robert Marsh, Clinical Psychologist

10:30 AM – 12:00 NOON

Smartphones & App Evidence

Amber Schroader, Paraben Corporation

**Landscape of Police Administration of Naloxone in Illinois and
Enhancing Overdose Prevention in the Community**

*Lauren Weisner, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority;
Rosie Gianforte, Department of Human Services, Division of
Substance Use Prevention and Recovery*

The Resilient Life for Leaders

Tim Perry, President, 10-41 Incorporated

Fire Accelerant Detection (Arson Dog Demonstration) repeated

Officer Jack Barba, Bensenville PD; Arson Dog Zoe

12:30 PM – 2:00 PM

Distracted Driving...Everything Can Change in an Instant

Ben Pohl, BenPohlSpeaks.com

**Identifying and Responding to Survivors of
Human Trafficking**

Darci Flynn, Heartland Human Care Services

**Access to Substance Use Disorder Treatment: Outcomes
of a Police-Led Addiction Treatment Referral Program**

*Jessica Reichert, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority;
Eric Guenther, Mundelein Police Department*



**For complete event info, and to
register, visit www.MSPCE.com**



O'Fallon Chief Eric Van Hook Named Illinois Chief of the Year for 2019



O'Fallon Police Chief Eric Van Hook has been named the 2019 Chief of the Year by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. The award is for leadership in his community, leadership in his own police department, and service to the association. ILACP is a 1,300-member organization representing more than 450 agencies in Illinois.

Van Hook will receive the award April 26 during the association's Annual Awards Banquet in Oak Brook, Illinois. He was selected by the association's Board of Officers from a strong pool of nominations from different parts of Illinois. "Chief Van Hook is highly regarded as a law enforcement leader in the Metro East and now, throughout the state," said Ed Wojcicki, the ILACP Executive Director. "It was impressive to read letters of support from a diverse variety of O'Fallon community leaders. He is proactively addressing every major issue facing law enforcement today, including community policing, recruiting minorities, active shooter training in schools, officer wellness, and building relationships of trust. His leadership is as solid as it gets in Illinois law enforcement."

Van Hook has been the O'Fallon chief since 2013. He started his career in O'Fallon in 1990 and left for 15 months in 2012 to serve as police chief in neighboring Collinsville. Then he returned to O'Fallon and manages not only the police department, but also the City Fire Department and the Department of Emergency Medical Services. The O'Fallon Police Department has 50 full-time sworn officers and 31 civilians such as telecommunicators, records clerks, and Community Resource Officers.

Among Van Hook's accomplishments cited by the Illinois Chiefs:

- Creating and/or promoting many opportunities for citizens to interact with police:
 - The Citizen Police Academy and Senior Citizen Police Academy, as well as a Youth Police Academy and Explorer Post.
 - Coffee with a Cop and Cones with a Cop (similar to Coffee with a Cop, but with ice cream); as well as Cops N Kids (Shop with a Cop), which is funded and facilitated by FOP Lodge 198.
 - Pop Up Bar B Ques, an innovative, well-received program that takes the O'Fallon Police Department into some of its underprivileged neighborhoods. The officers show up with a grill and cook hot dogs and burgers for the entire neighborhood. Officers and the chief serve dinner and interact with the residents by having conversations about their neighborhood or playing catch with the kids.
 - Night to Unite Event (formerly National Night Out).
- Active shooter presentations and training for schools, businesses, and churches, and 911 Education classes in elementary schools.
- Raising tens of thousands of dollars for Special Olympics Illinois and the Law Enforcement Torch Run by participating in the Polar Plunge, the Torch Run itself, and other fundraisers coordinated at the state and local levels, and developing great relationships with Special Olympics athletes.
- Engaging in quarterly meetings with the local leaders of the NAACP and signing the Ten Shared Principles designed to build bridges between law enforcement and communities of color.

- Assigning two members of his command staff to the Illinois Chiefs' Legislative Committee.
- Service on regional law enforcement groups such as the Major Case Squad of Greater St. Louis, the Southern Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (SILEC), the Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southern Illinois, and Southern Illinois Police Chiefs Association, where he served as president in 2017. He also has developed relationships with the nearby Scott Air Force Base and works with two nonprofits where he advises on the National Guard Youth Leadership Program.
- Creating an officer wellness program that includes yoga classes and a forthcoming Peer to Peer counseling program.

"I have been to many SIPCA events in the past two years, and Eric always stands out as one of the great leaders," said ILACP Vice President Dan Ryan, chief of police in Leland Grove. "People throughout the state should be proud of the progressive law enforcement activities that are common in the Metro East area."

Gary Graham, the retired O'Fallon mayor who promoted Van Hook to chief, said of him: "Every once in a great while a person shows up in a community and makes a truly positive difference, the kind of difference that people note and talk about for years. ... Eric Van Hook is one of these people."

Van Hook has a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Sterling College and a master's in human resource development from Webster University. He and his wife Laura have four children and three grandchildren. ■



Chief Eric Van Hook of O'Fallon hosted one of the nine World Cafes that brought together law enforcement leaders and NAACP leaders from their region of the state.



New Academy in Decatur:

Up and running since 2017, approved by Training Board By Sherrie Phipps



Commander Tad Williams

DECATUR - About two and a half years ago there was a question of whether the State of Illinois could use another another police academy. A group of individuals, including Howard Buffet of the Howard G. Buffet Foundation, and the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) joined to look into the idea. Buffet is a former Macon County sheriff and the son of Warren Buffet, one of the world's richest businessmen.

After determining there was a need for an additional academy, Howard Buffet donated \$15 million for a new state-of-the-art facility in the Macon County area. After continued conversation, the construction on the new development began almost immediately and on September 20, 2017, the keys were turned over to the ILETSB.

According to ILETSB regulations, since the training board certifies police and correctional officers, the board itself could not own and operate the facility, so the board signed an agreement with Richland Community College to be the training center's home. On October 2, 2017, the Macon County Law Enforcement Training Center (MCLETC) started its first training course.

In March of this year, Commander Tad Williams of the Macon County Law Enforcement Training Center took the ILACP staff on a tour of the new training center. Williams has nearly 29 years' experience working in law enforcement. He served 21 years with the Illinois State Police before retiring and becoming Commander at the MCLETC.

"We've been in existence for a little over a year and so far, we've had three basic law enforcement academies and three basic corrections academies go through," he said.

The MCLETC is the seventh certified training academy in the state and joins six others: The Chicago Police Academy, The Cook County Sheriff's Bureau, the Illinois State Police Academy in Springfield, the Police Training Institute at the University of Illinois, the Southwestern Police Academy at Southwestern Illinois College, and the Suburban Law Enforcement Academy at the College of DuPage in Glen Ellyn.



"We don't compete with the other academies," said Commander Williams. "I'm not trying to take agencies from other academies that have built relationships; we are just another option for agencies, and I think our philosophy here is geared to today's officer." The MCLETC



Continued from page 19



offers the 560-hour basic law enforcement curriculum in addition to at least 40 hours of scenario-based training. The recruits are offered a 40-hour firearms course and much more. The facility offers more classes to their students than what is mandated in the 560 hours, and there are additional electives on the weekends.

The training center also offers supplemental training. Right now, there are three electives: patrol rifle, OC spray, and taser training. They also offer several electives that are a part of the curriculum that the agencies do not have to request or pay for separately. For example, there is an autism course, a 'Below 100 course, and 12 others.

"The uniqueness of this academy is that we not only certify in basic law enforcement but we also run a basic corrections academy here as well," explained Commander Williams.

When the academy first opened, it only allowed for an occupancy of 60 recruits considering that was the facility's limit on residential beds. As of now, the MCLETC has expanded its residential unit to 110 beds for new recruits.

"Our biggest obstacle was actually starting a brand-new academy from the ground up," said Commander Williams. "It wasn't an existing academy to move into so we had to build it up."

Commander Williams added: "But I'm proud to say, we're growing and we're doubling in size. This past December, we started running classes concurrently and during the entire calendar year of 2019 we'll have more than one class running at the same time for recruits."

Commander Williams also told us that the MCLETC's biggest accomplishment thus far is the academy's graduation rate. So far, in each graduating class all the recruits have passed the state's certification exam the first time.

This is how the process works. All of the recruits are placed into platoons and squads. Each of the advisors is assigned a certain number of squads depending on the number of recruits. Although most of the advisors come from agencies that have recruits in the classes, they still go through an application and hiring process.

"To be eligible to teach a particular course, the instructor must be an expert in his or her field and once we're comfortable, we hire them, fill out the paperwork with them and send it to the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board and they decide whether the person is certified to teach."

As for the recruits, Commander Williams sends the partnering agencies a summarized report every week on the progress of each recruit.

"If there is something unique whether good or bad, I reach out individually to those agencies. It's usually by email; however, if there is an issue going on with their recruit, they're going to get a phone call directly from me. And, it could be a good issue, not necessarily a bad thing, but especially if there's a bad thing they're going to hear from us."

Commander Williams expressed the importance of developing great relationships with each partner.

"I invite them [our partners] down quite a bit. We ask them to come down, eat lunch with us, we'll provide the lunch, so they can sit down with the recruits. We invite them to witness and observe the different scenarios or really anything that we're doing here."

The academy has an open-door policy for its partners; however, it is a closed campus to the general public.

Commander Williams is looking to expand the facility in the near future, with the Virtra 300, a new building with all new equipment for the recruits. The new facility has a full gym, additional classrooms, a mock jail, virtual training simulators and much more.



"We always want feedback; we've told our partners when you get a recruit back to us and you see a lack in training or even better if you see they're soaring in training we want to know that. We want to know that we're doing well and where we can improve." ■

Sherrie Phipps has been on the ILACP staff since 2018 in the Communications and Member Relations position.



ILLINOIS INTERROGATION LAW UPDATE

MIRANDA: DELAY IN GIVING AN ARRESTEE A PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING; NINE FACTORS FOR DETERMINING VOLUNTARINESS OF CONFESSIONS OBTAINED DURING THE DELAY; TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES; ILLINOIS CASELAW

By James P. Manak

People v. McArthur, No. 1-15-0626 (Ill. App. 2019).

<http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/Opinions/AppellateCourt/2019/1stDistrict/1150626.pdf>

SUMMARY

The United States Supreme Court in *Gerstein v. Pugh* and *County of Riverside v. McLaughlin* (citations in opinion) ruled that the police must afford an arrested person a probable cause hearing within 48 hours after his arrest. In this case the defendant was not provided with a probable cause hearing until 73 hours after his arrest. During this period of delay the 17-year-old defendant confessed to the crime of engaging in sex with an 11-year-old boy. His confession occurred after 50 hours in custody.

The Illinois Appellate Court ruled that the delay of defendant's probable cause hearing beyond 48 hours was not the result of a willful disregard of the *Gerstein-McLaughlin* rule or the product of police misconduct. The delay was in large part due to the fact that the police were gathering evidence, and not due to any misconduct on their part. **Defendant's confession was admissible even though there was a technical violation of the rule.**

The Illinois Appellate Court considered nine factors in determining admissibility in such cases: (1) defendant's age; (2) his intelligence; (3) his education; (4) his experience; (5) his physical condition at the time of the delay; (6) the duration of his interrogation; (7) the presence of Miranda warnings; (8) the presence of any physical or mental abuse; and (9) the legality and duration of the detention and delay. **Considering the totality of the circumstances, the court ruled that the delay was a technical violation of the rule, and did not require suppression of the defendant's confession.**

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Seventeen-year-old defendant Jamari McArthur was arrested for allegedly engaging in sexual conduct with M.W., an 11-year-old boy. **Defendant confessed to the police in writing after having spent 50 hours in custody without a probable cause determination.** Defendant filed a motion to suppress his confession, arguing that the duration of his detention without a probable cause determination rendered his confession involuntary. **The trial court ruled that defendant's confession was voluntary despite the delay.** A jury found defendant guilty of the aggravated criminal sexual abuse of M.W., and the trial court sentenced him to four years' imprisonment.

On Saturday, August 28, 2010, at 2:57 p.m., defendant was arrested and taken to the Calumet City Police Department. **Later that day at 7:53 p.m., Detective Casey Erickson placed defendant in an interview room, read defendant his Miranda rights, and presented him with a preprinted waiver form. Defendant said he understood his Miranda rights, initialed and signed the waiver form, and confessed to placing his mouth around the penis of M.W., an 11-year-old boy.**

Detective Erickson questioned defendant again at 9:20 p.m. that night, and defendant offered additional details about the incident. The next day, August 29, 2010, at 1:02 p.m., defendant consented to a mouth swab, placed a call to his grandmother, and was not questioned for the rest of the day. On Monday, August 30, 2010, Detective Erickson and Cook County Assistant State's Attorney Elizabeth Dibler (ASA Dibler) attended four victim sensitive interviews (VSIs) of M.W. and other potential child witnesses. The last VSI concluded at 2:14 p.m., and ASA Dibler met with defendant in an interview room at the police station at

3:45 p.m.

ASA Dibler read defendant his *Miranda* rights and questioned him in the presence of Detective Erickson. **Defendant indicated that he understood his Miranda rights and, over the course of a half hour, provided a detailed confession and chronological account of the events leading up to, and following, the incident.** At around 5:02 p.m., ASA Dibler asked defendant to make a written confession, and defendant agreed. ASA Dibler proceeded to summarize defendant's statements in writing on a preprinted form. When completed, defendant read the statement aloud without any difficulty. Defendant asked ASA Dibler to add three sentences to his statement and then signed the statement on each of its four pages. Defendant also signed a picture of himself, taken by ASA Dibler, showing him signing the statement.

The next morning, Tuesday, August 31, 2010, defendant was brought before a judge for a probable cause determination. More than 73 hours had passed since the time of his arrest. The judge found probable cause for defendant's arrest, and he was subsequently charged with two counts of predatory criminal sexual assault (720 ILCS 5/12-14.1(a)(1) (West 2010)), four counts of criminal sexual assault (id. § 12-13(a)(2)), and one count of aggravated criminal sexual abuse (id. § 12-16(c)(1)(l)).

Defendant filed a motion to suppress his confession, arguing that his time spent in custody without a judicial determination of probable cause was unreasonable and rendered his confession involuntary. The trial court held an evidentiary hearing on defendant's motion, and the State called Detective Erickson and ASA Dibler to testify. **Detective Erickson testified that he did not bring defendant to court for a probable cause determination until the morning of August 31, 2010, because "we hadn't officially interviewed the victim" and "there was still an ongoing investigation."** Detective Erickson testified that he could not schedule VSIs of child witnesses until the afternoon of August 30, 2010, but that defendant was brought before a judge the morning after the interviews were conducted. Detective Erickson could offer "no reason" as to why he did not release defendant before the VSIs were conducted and rearrest defendant if the victim and child witnesses confirmed the content of defendant's confession.

ASA Dibler testified that after attending VSIs on August 30, 2010, she and Detective Erickson placed defendant in an interview room around 3:45 p.m. **ASA Dibler read defendant his Miranda rights, and defendant provided a detailed statement of his sexual contact with M.W.: defendant was at M.W.'s house on Friday and stayed the night; defendant went to bed around 12 p.m., awoke at 1 a.m. the next morning, and placed his head on M.W.'s stomach;** . . . ASA Dibler testified that, outside the presence of Detective Erickson, defendant denied being verbally or physically threatened, or abused, by the police. Returning to the interview room around 5:02 p.m., ASA Dibler testified that she read defendant his Miranda rights, and with defendant in agreement, summarized his statements in writing on a preprinted form. Defendant read the completed statement aloud. Defendant asked ASA Dibler to add three sentences after the statement's third paragraph, and everyone present signed the statement on all of its pages.

The trial court denied defendant's motion to suppress his confession, stating that although the police delayed a probable cause determination, the totality of the circumstances indicated that defendant's confession was given voluntarily. The State proceeded on the charges of predatory criminal sexual assault and aggravated criminal sexual abuse, and a jury trial commenced.



Continued from page 21

[At his trial] [d]efendant took the stand in his own defense and [denied that he had committed the offense] . . .

Defendant's testimony as to what he said and did while in police custody conflicted with the testimony of Detective Erickson and ASA Dibler. Defendant testified that in his interviews with Detective Erickson, he waived his *Miranda* rights and denied placing his mouth on M.W.'s penis. Defendant further denied adding the sentences after the third paragraph of his written confession. On cross-examination, defendant admitted to making the statements contained in his written confession and to telling ASA Dibler that he saw M.W.'s penis sticking out of his shorts, that he placed M.W.'s penis in his mouth for 10 seconds, and that he stopped sucking M.W.'s penis when M.W. woke up. However, defendant maintained that what he told ASA Dibler was not true.

At the close of the parties' arguments, the jury deliberated and found defendant guilty of aggravated criminal sexual abuse. Defendant filed a motion for a new trial, which was denied. The trial court sentenced defendant to four years' incarceration in the Illinois Department of Corrections. Defendant's conviction triggered mandatory lifetime sex offender registration. The trial court denied defendant's motion to reconsider his sentence.

Defendant appeals his conviction and seeks a new trial or the outright reversal of his conviction. . . .

THE COURT'S ANALYSIS OF THE CONFESSION ISSUE

The issues on appeal are whether (1) the trial court erred in ruling that defendant's confession was voluntary . . .

We review the trial court's factual findings at the evidentiary hearing on defendant's motion to suppress his confession to determine whether they were against the manifest weight of the evidence. *People v. Richardson*, 234 Ill. 2d 233, 251 (2009). We review the trial court's ultimate ruling, that defendant's confession was voluntary, *de novo*. *Id.* We may consider both the evidence presented at defendant's suppression hearing as well as the evidence adduced at trial to determine whether the State proved the voluntariness of defendant's confession by a preponderance of the evidence. *Id.* at 252.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that the police are required to provide a defendant with a "fair and reliable determination of probable cause" before or promptly after arrest. *Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103, 125 (1975). **A prompt determination of probable cause is one made within 48 hours of arrest.** *County of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44, 56 (1991). **Here, police clearly exceeded the law's 48-hour limit by providing defendant with a probable cause determination 73 hours after his arrest. However, even if police do not provide a defendant with a prompt determination of probable cause, a confession will not be suppressed unless it was given involuntarily.** See *People v. Willis*, 215 Ill. 2d 517, 535 (2005) (holding that a trial court facing a *Gerstein/McLaughlin* violation asks the question whether the confession was voluntary). We therefore turn to consider whether, in light of the delay of defendant's probable cause determination, his confession was voluntary.

To determine whether defendant's confession was voluntary, we consider the totality of the circumstances and the following factors: (1) age, (2) intelligence, (3) education, (4) experience, (5) physical condition at the time of the detention and interrogation, (6) the duration of the interrogation, (7) the presence of *Miranda* warnings, (8) the presence of any physical or mental abuse, and (9) THE LEGALITY AND DURATION OF THE DETENTION. *Id.* at 536. Defendant's statement was voluntary unless his will was overcome by the police at the time he confessed. *People v. Gilliam*, 172 Ill. 2d 484, 500 (1996).

The trial court considered the foregoing factors and ruled that, although police delayed defendant's probable cause determination, the totality of the circumstances did not warrant the suppression of his confession as involuntary. **The trial court supported its decision with the following factual findings adduced from the evidentiary hearing on defendant's motion to suppress his confession:**

"Under a totality of the circumstances analysis *** defendant was 17 years of age and a high school student living with family members. The defendant was currently looking for a job. Was not able to obtain one at the time but looking for employment. I have not heard that the defendant was below intelligence, a special needs student. Did not understand what was going on when the Assistant State's Attorney and the Detective spoke with the defendant and clearly gave defendant his *Miranda* warnings.

"Both witnesses indicated that the defendant was cooperative. He understood his *Miranda* Warnings; and, he waived *Miranda* *** In this case, it appears as if the witnesses are children. The defendant is being spoken to on the 28th and within five hours or so he gives an incriminating statement. Now at this point the Detective needs to continue to speak with the children who were involved in this. Hearing the circumstances of this incident. There are young children to be interviewed.

"The Detective indicated that the first time he was able to get a victim sensitive interview set up with these children was *** at 1:00 p.m. Monday, the 30th. The defendant was arrested on August 28th at just before 3:00 p.m. So, at that time the victim sensitive interviews were being conducted you're still within the forty-eight hour timeframe *** **When the police, they are continuing their investigation I don't find that it was any malicious delay in trying to keep the defendant as opposed to in [*Willis*] where the defendant was kept. He had not given any incriminating statement.**

"It is a delay. **Yes, it is. Does it render the statement looking at the totality of the circumstances and the need and I believe [*Willis*] speaks even about the need to allow the police some latitude to conduct their investigations. This was an investigation.** This was not an attempt to get the defendant to confession and keep him in custody past forty-eight hours. *** The delay alone does not render the statement involuntary based on the totality of the circumstance under which [defendant] gave his statement."

We hold that the trial court's factual findings were not against the manifest weight of the evidence and its ultimate ruling was not in error. **The delay of defendant's probable cause determination beyond 48 hours was not the result of a willful disregard of *McLaughlin*, indifference to defendant's presence in custody, or the product of police misconduct.** See *Willis*, 215 Ill. 2d at 538. Detective Erickson's explanation for the delay was not "specious," as defendant contends but, rather, demonstrative of his intent to corroborate defendant's account of the incident with statements obtained from M.W. and other child witnesses through VSIs. When the VSIs were completed on August 30, 2010, defendant was interviewed, defendant confessed in writing, and a judge found probable cause for his arrest the next morning. **Any delay by police was attributed to the need to speak with the child witnesses before charging defendant with a felony offense.** We find that the police did not engage in "delay for delay's sake." *McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. at 59. Having considered the duration of defendant's detention, we turn to address the other factors necessary to our determination of whether defendant's confession was voluntary. See *People v. Westmorland*, 372 Ill. App. 3d 868, 877 (2007) (no single factor is determinative).

The record supports the trial court's findings and determination that defendant was provided his *Miranda* rights before questioning and that



police questioning was not unreasonable in duration. Defendant was arrested on August 28, 2010, at 2:57 p.m.; read his *Miranda* rights; and, following a 20-minute interview, confessed by 7:53 p.m. that night. About an hour later, defendant was read his *Miranda* rights again and provided more information to the police about the incident. On August 30, 2010, at 3:45 p.m., defendant was read his *Miranda* rights by ASA Dibler and, over the course of a 30- to 35-minute interview, confessed to his placing his mouth on M.W.'s penis. ASA Dibler then returned, reread defendant his *Miranda* rights and, over the course of 15 to 20 minutes, reduced defendant's confession to writing with his permission. Defendant read the statement aloud, clarified his statement with additional sentences, and signed each page of the preprinted form, which contained a list of *Miranda* rights in its preamble.

The trial court's factual findings as to defendant's personal characteristics and the lack of police mistreatment support its ruling. When defendant was arrested, he was over the age of 17 and in the tenth grade taking geometry, chemistry, physical education, journalism, and speech classes. **The trial court noted the absence of any facts demonstrating that defendant was "below intelligence" or "a special needs student."** There was no indication of police mistreatment or mental abuse during defendant's questioning. Detective Erickson denied making any overt threats or promises to defendant in exchange for his statements and, outside the presence of Detective Erickson, defendant denied being verbally or physically threatened, or abused, by the police.

As defendant points out, he had no prior involvement with the police and no criminal background, but his inexperience alone does not support the suppression of his confession. Defendant attempts to analogize his case, and himself, to that of the defendant in *Westmorland*, 372 Ill. App. 3d 868 (2007). *Westmorland* examined the confession of an "immature" and "terrified" 17-year-old defendant after police refused to contact his mother and detained him beyond the 48-hour limit imposed by *McLaughlin*. *Id.* at 879. The *Westmorland* court held that the defendant's physical characteristics, the interrogating police officer's statement that "I don't give a shit if you go to jail or not," and the fact that police refused defendant's requests to contact his mother during questioning warranted the suppression of his confession. *Id.* at 890. The police made no such statement here and defendant did not share the physical characteristics of the defendant in *Westmorland*. See *id.* at 874.

Defendant argues that Detective Erickson violated his rights under the provision of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (Act) that requires police officers, who arrest a minor without a warrant, to "immediately" make a reasonable attempt to notify a parent or legal guardian and to take the minor to the nearest juvenile officer "without unnecessary delay." 705 ILCS 405/5- 405(2) (West 2010). However, this provision applies to minors who are subject to the jurisdiction of the Act. *Id.* § 5-130(7) (procedures for the investigation, arrest and prosecution of juvenile offenders shall not apply to minors who are excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court). **Defendant was not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Act when he was questioned by police.** See *id.* § 5-120 (prior to its amendment under Public Act 98-61 (Pub. Act 98-61, § 5 (eff. Jan. 1, 2014)), the exclusive jurisdiction statute of the Act applied to minors under the age of 17). Defendant therefore cannot avail himself of the protections afforded by this provision.

Alternatively, defendant argues that we should consider the "concerned adult" factor to find that his confession was involuntary. The concerned adult factor requires a determination of whether (1) defendant had an opportunity to consult with an interested adult before or after interrogation and (2) police prevented defendant from contacting an interested adult or vice versa. *Richardson*, 234 Ill. 2d at 254. In support of his argument, defendant cites *Westmorland*, arguing that the absence of a concerned adult when

defendant was questioned by police weighs in favor of the suppression of his confession. But unlike *Westmorland*, there are no facts indicating that the police prevented defendant from contacting his parent or vice versa. To the contrary, defendant placed a phone call to his grandmother 15 hours after his arrest. We recognize that defendant was permitted to contact his grandmother after he made an oral confession, but do not find that this factor renders his written confession, which was given after he spoke with his grandmother, involuntary.

THE COURT'S CONCLUSION ON THE CONFESSION ISSUE

The totality of the circumstances do not warrant the suppression of defendant's confession. The police did not overbear defendant's will and the State was at liberty to publish the written confession to the jury at trial. See *In re Marvin M.*, 383 Ill. App. 3d 693, 705 (2008) (police are allowed to play on a respondent's ignorance, fear, and anxieties, but may not engage in conduct that overbears a defendant's will or renders him incapable of making a rational decision). **Accordingly, the trial court's factual findings were not against the manifest weight of the evidence and its ultimate conclusion, that the State proved the voluntariness of the defendant's confession by a preponderance of the evidence, was not in error.**

PRACTICE POINTER

The United States Supreme Court's 48-hour rule giving arrestees a probable cause hearing after arrest should only be breached in cases of necessity. Violation of the rule can result in suppression of confessions obtained during the period of delay. Knowledge of the factors that courts may consider in determining the admissibility of confessions obtained during an unlawful delay in providing a probable cause hearing is helpful, but compliance with the rule should always be the preferred method of proceeding by Illinois law enforcement officers and prosecutors. ■



Mr. Manak is Amicus Advocate for Americans for Effective Law Enforcement; Adjunct Counsel at the Center for Public Safety, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL; Adjunct Professor of Law at John Marshall Law School, Chicago, IL; and has served as consultant to the National District Attorneys Association.

Mr. Manak is the present and former author/editor of several law enforcement publications, including Criminal Law and Its Administration (7th Ed. 2008), coauthored with the late professor Fred E. Inbau; the Illinois Law of Criminal Investigation; the Law Enforcement Legal Defense Manual; the Law Enforcement Legal Review; and Case Commentaries and Briefs, formerly published by the National District Attorneys Association.



5 WAYS TO NOURISH A POSITIVE SPIRIT IN YOUR ORGANIZATION

By MARK FIELD

Walking law enforcement hallways, I find that morale remains one of the most discussed law enforcement topics.

Morale is no respecter of title, salary, or hierarchy. It touches every level of any organization. Fortune 500 executives are not immune from dissatisfaction and complaining, which also impacts one's favorite grocery cashier. The more demanding the job and less control employees exercise over what they do, the more likely they will suffer.

This article talks about ways that managers unwittingly weaken morale and offers five suggestions for greatly improving the spirit within an organization.

Most definitions of morale conclude: Psychological state of a person as expressed in self-confidence, enthusiasm, and/or loyalty to a cause or organization flowing from people's conviction about the righteousness or worth of their actions and the hopes of high rewards (material or otherwise) in the future.

A 2007 study found that people whose work meets both criteria are more likely to experience exhaustion, poor sleep, anxiety, and depression. On a granular level, lack of cooperation, decreased work performance, employee retention, increased absenteeism, reduced personal initiative, overall poor attitudes – might signal poor morale.

An estimated 22 million employees are “actively disengaged” in their current positions, resulting in \$350 billion per year in lost productivity and absenteeism. Another 53% of workers fall into the “not engaged” category. Generally, they are satisfied but “not cognitively and emotionally connected to their work and workplace,” i.e. they usually show up for work, do the minimum required, but will quickly head for the door for a slightly better offer.

Disregarded, history repeated, foretells a probable no-confidence vote and ultimately a career ender. It is illogical to rationalize that the majority of people are disillusioned and dissatisfied. And, adopting a program/project approach is rarely sustainable without proper care and nurturing.

Some may blame turnover problems on a litany of reasons while ignoring the real crux of the matter: people don't leave jobs; they leave leaders.

Vision and commitment – coupled with a fresh perspective and focused

leadership to provide employees additional autonomy and lessen work demands – may avoid unnecessary suffering for the entire organization.

How can leaders unwittingly deplete morale?

#1 – Withholding Praise

A symbolic pat on the back can easily be dismissed, particularly with intrinsically motivated top performers.

Most humans relish accolades, none more than the self-motivated and self-disciplined.

Communicating with employees is fundamental to determine what motivates them to feel good, e.g., a free lunch, public recognition, written notes or commendations, promotions, additional responsibility. It is best to (immediately) reward them accordingly.

People should not be praised simply for arriving at work on time or working a full workday – these are the price of entry. Then again, failing to praise dedicated employees tends to erode their job commitment.

#2 – Overworking People

Nothing more stresses and burns out good employees than overworking them. Leaders naturally gravitate to overperformers who they know willing take on more work and responsibilities without complaint – and get the task done, correctly the first time, and on time.

Overloading top performers has unintended consequences, leaving them feeling punished for great performance. It is also counterproductive. Research confirms productivity per hour declines sharply once workweeks exceed 50 hours. After 55 hours, work becomes ineffective.

Talented employees willingly take larger workloads but will not stay if their job suffocates them. Job enlargement, raises, promotions, and title-changes are acceptable ways to increase workload. Increasing workloads simply because people are talented – without commensurate changes – may cause them to seek employment elsewhere that provides what they desire and deserve.

#3 – Restraining People

Talented employees are passionate. Intermittent or long-range opportunities allow pursuit of passions, improves productivity and job

Public acknowledgment of success creates an environment where individuals feel their work is truly worthwhile and valued.



satisfaction – unlike some leaders who choose to force people to work within a confined, small box.

Unfounded fears grip some leaders: feeling personally threatened and losing control, and they foresee productivity decline. Studies have shown how people permitted to pursue their work passions experience a euphoric state of mind that is five times more productive than the norm.

Leadership expert Ken Blanchard said it best, “Your job as a leader is to educate your people, to help them develop to the point where they can take responsibility for their work and to give them opportunities to perform.”

#4 – Playing the Blame Game

Finger pointing and blame fixing are pointless and waste valuable time and energy – never to be recovered. Complaining serves no productive purpose and changes nothing. Failing to challenge people in the workplace about their endless diatribes, if, left unchecked, multiplies and becomes toxic.

Morale is constituted by the sum total of individual inputs. Humans self-regulate attitudes – not the organization.

Leaders too proud to admit mistakes or who publicly humiliate others create cultures riddled with fear and anxiety.

Collaboration on solutions goes far greater in alleviating issues plaguing organizations.

Putting It All Together

- **Recognize Achievements.** Morale slumps as leaders overlook hard work. Practice vigilance and look for people doing something right. Without delay, recognize performance that exceeds a work goal – personally and publicly. Public acknowledgement of success creates an environment where individuals feel their work is truly worthwhile and valued.
- **Support Professional Development.** Most employees don’t want to relive every day as the day before. Investing in employees (job rotation, specialized assignment, training, education, etc.) conveys powerful messages about belief in employee potential. Building skillsets pre-positions people for future promotional opportunities.

A genuine, positive spirit is contagious, particularly on tough days, and, inspires people to feel, and behave, the same.

And, it inspires employees to work harder, spurred on by evidence that hard work will eventually be rewarded.

- **Inspire Positivity.** Not everyone shows up daily for roll call with a smile on their face. Complaining is a self-fulfilling prophecy and, if left unchecked, breeds a toxic, negative environment. Who would risk initiative fearing criticism? A genuine, positive spirit is contagious, particularly on tough days, and, inspires people to feel, and behave, the same.
- **Promote Competition.** Healthy competition on an even playing field moves the ball forward. A focus on creative competition, rather than differences that divide, can transform monotonous tasks, enhance performance, and even morale.
- **Differentiate Between Spirit and Morale.** *Spirit* is the undying essence of a human, i.e., the soul. Spirit involves learning something new and having different experiences that help give us more energy and raise our spirit/spirits. *Morale* is the capacity of

people to maintain belief in an institution or a goal, or even in oneself and others. Morale is an attitude. And bad attitudes can spread quickly, especially if there is a legitimate cause for them.

Using “spirit” instead of “morale” is a subtle change that invokes a positive rather than negative connotation.

Leadership has a beginning but has no end.

When blessed with talented employees, a leader has a high calling to enlarge skillsets and advance careers.

Talented employees desperately desire feedback – more so than the less talented.

Keep it coming. Otherwise, boredom and complacency are predictable.



★ ★ ★
Mark Field is retired as chief of the Wheaton Police Department and is vice president for Consulting Services at P4 Security Solutions.

★ ★ ★

¹ <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/morale.html>

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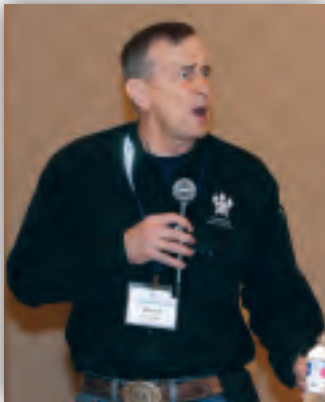
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ILACP ANNUAL CONFERENCE



Keynote speaker Davis Grossman



Chief Marc Maton, Lemont



President Brian Fengel, Bartonville

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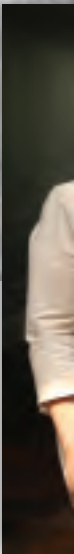
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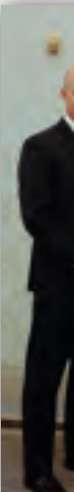
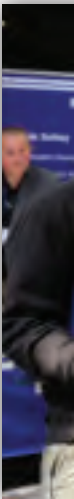
Vice President Mitchell Davis and ILACP staffer Sherrie Phipps



Assistant Chief Steve Petrilli, Normal PD, gave a popular presentation



Special C



Joe McM



Special Olympics Global Messenger Zinya Ross, second from right



Kane County State's Attorney Joe McMahon gave a major presentation on the prosecution of CPD Officer Jason Van Dyke , who was convicted of killing Laquon McDonald



Joe McMahon and Ed Wojcicki



Chiefs Roger Adkins and Lou Jogmen





ILACP LOBBY DAY



Governor JB Pritzker met with Fight Crime Invest in Kids leaders, including then-ILACP President Brian Fengel (to his left), Past President Fred Hayes, Elwood, and VP Mitchell R. Davis III, Hazel Crest.



Lt. Gov. Juliana Stratton and her chief of staff, Charles Watkins (to her right), met with ILACP leaders to learn about the Illinois Chiefs' priorities.



ILACP LOBBY DAY



TWO CANDIDATES RUNNING FOR 3RD VICE PRESIDENT IN 2020; ONE FOR VP AT-LARGE

Two members have announced that they will be candidates for 3rd Vice President of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police in 2020. They are:



John Tannahill

- **John Tannahill**, Director of Public Safety for the Lake County Forest Preserve District, who announced June 10, 2019.
- **Laura King**, Chief of Police for the McHenry County Conservation District Police Department, who announced June 14, 2019.

Their letters of candidacy, describing their qualifications and aspirations, can be found by going to the ILACP home page at www.ilchiefs.org and clicking on the blue "Candidates for ILACP Vice President" bar.



Laura King

The winner of this election in April 2020 will be in line to become ILACP president in April 2023.

Besides Tannahill and King, **Chief Dan Ryan** of Leland Grove has announced his intention to run for re-election to the Vice President at-Large, Region 1, position. Region 1 covers the 62 southernmost Illinois counties. Elections for VP in the other two regions will take place in 2021 and 2022, one region only every year.



Dan Ryan

How to become a candidate: Send a letter to the Executive Director announcing your intention to run, and for which office. Provide an explanation of why you want to run and a little information about your background. Most of these letters are one page long. Send letters to Ed Wojcicki, ed@ilchiefs.org. Also send a photo of yourself that will be used on this page. The deadline for filing to be a candidate is 60 days before the beginning of the Annual Conference,

which is set for April 29-May 1, 2020, at the Pheasant Run Resort in St. Charles, Illinois. So the deadline for filing is February 28, 2020.

YOUR POLICE PARTNER

"DESIGNING LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES IS MY PASSION.

GREAT IDEAS AND SYNERGIES ARE BORN FROM COLLABORATION."



BRIAN WRIGHT
PRINCIPAL, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY



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ILACP ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Continued from page 27



YOUR POLICE PARTNER

"NO TWO PROJECTS OR COMMUNITIES ARE ALIKE. MY FAVORITE PART OF MY JOB IS CRAFTING A DESIGN THAT BRINGS EACH CLIENT'S VISION TO LIFE."

ANNABELLA ORLANDO
Senior Associate

FGM ARCHITECTS

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REPS. COSTELLO, MOYLAN, ZALEWSKI, AND SEN. STEWART HONORED AS PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF THE YEAR



Senator Brian Stewart (R-Freeport), with Chiefs Marc Maton, Brian Fengel, and Steven Stelter



Rep. Marty Moylan (D-Des Plaines) with Chief Marc Maton



Chief Terry Lemming with Rep. Michael Zalewski (D-Riverside)

SPRINGFIELD – Four legislators were named 2018 Public Officials of the Year by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. Three of the four were recognized April 10, 2019 during the Illinois Chiefs’ Annual Legislative Reception in Springfield. One of them, Rep. Jerry Costello, was not able to be in Springfield that day. The four honorees were:

- Rep. Jerry Costello (D-Smithton)**
- Rep. Martin J. Moylan (D-Des Plaines)**
- Sen. Brian W. Stewart (R-Freeport)**
- Rep. Michael Zalewski (D-Riverside)**

The recommendation for honoring these legislators came from ILACP’s Legislative Committee, which is chaired by Lemont Chief Marc Maton. Those recommendations were ratified by the nine-member ILACP Board of Officers. Costello also had the strong support of the Southern Illinois

Police Chiefs Association, a regional group, in this process. Since being named an honoree, however, Costello has resigned from the House to take the position of Director of Law Enforcement for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

“We closely follow legislation of importance to law enforcement, and we are grateful that some legislators have been particularly helpful to the Illinois Chiefs in listening to our concerns and talking to other legislators about them,” said Ed Wojcicki, ILACP Executive Director.

Chief Maton and Wojcicki said that all four of these legislators recognize the increasing role that law enforcement plays in Illinois communities, and they take time to understand both the positive and negative impact that proposed legislative solutions will have on law enforcement agencies and Illinois residents. “We are especially grateful this year to these four legislators for working with us so well,” Wojcicki said. ■

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