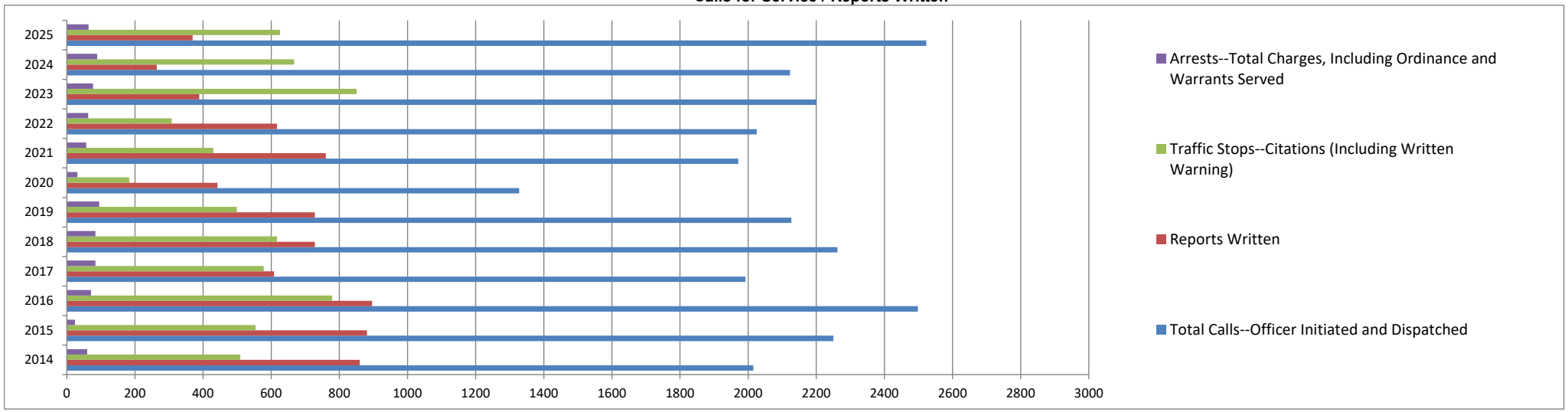
Winnebago Police Department
2022/2023/2024/2025 Calls and Offenses

Offense Type	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Total 2025	Total 2024	Total 2023	Total 2022
Aggravated Battery (including Agg. Domestic)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**0**	**2**	**6**
Armed Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Assault (Includes Aggravated Offense)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**2**	**2**	**5**
Battery	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0			4	**2**	**7**	**8**
Burglary/Burglary from Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0			2	**0**	**0**	**3**
Criminal Damage to Property	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	0			9	**8**	**8**	**9**
Criminal Damage to State Supported Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**1**	**0**	**0**
DUI Alcohol / Drugs Includes Agg. DUI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			2	**1**	**7**	**11**
Disorderly Conduct	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2			11	**14**	**14**	**15**
Fleeing to Elude (Aggravated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**1**	**4**	**4**
Domestic Trouble/Domestic Battery/OP Violation /Vio.Stalking Order	1	1	1	0	4	2	0	4	4	0			17	**13**	**29**	**36**
Hit and Run	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0			6	**4**	**2**	**4**
Home Invasion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			1	**0**	**0**	**0**
ID Theft / Forgery / Decept. Prac.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			2	**9**	**11**	**9**
Illegal Consumption / Minor in Possession of Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**1**	**1**	**0**
Possession of Cannabis (Manu./Deliver)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1	**4**	**8**	**4**
Possession of Controlled Substance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**1**	**0**	**2**
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**0**	**2**	**1**
Reckless Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Reckless Discharge of a Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**0**	**0**	**0**
Reckless / Negligent Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**2**	**1**	**3**
Residential Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**0**	**0**	**3**
Resisting Obstructing Peace Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**1**	**4**	**0**
School Bus Arm Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**0**	**2**	**3**
Sexual Abuse/Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0			2	**1**	**0**	**1**
Suicide Attempt / Threat of Suicide / Mental Health Call	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2			12	**25**	**28**	**28**
Suspended/Revoked Driver's License/Registration	7	1	4	3	5	4	7	2	4	5			42	**94**	**29**	**8**
No Valid Driver's License	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1			4	**2**	**4**	**4**
Theft of Vehicle (Recover Stolen)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			1	**0**	**2**	**2**
Theft Over $500 / Retail Theft	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			2	**1**	**1**	**4**
Theft Under $500.00 / Retail Theft	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	0			11	**12**	**23**	**15**
Unlawful Use of Weapon (Aggravated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**0**	**1**	**3**
Violation of Bail Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	**1**	**0**	**0**
Warrant Service	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2			6	**5**	**10**	**12**

**Report does not reflect all calls, all reports written, or all arrests*

Calls for Service / Reports Written



Winnebago Police Department
Traffic Speed Sign Data: October 2025

Location	Average Speed	Max Speed	Car Count
N. Elida Street	26.25	73	181641
W. McNair Road	26.55	69	24536
Winnebago High School	17.85	27	1976
Cunningham Road	31.89	74	83975
E. McNair Road	43.41	112	20578

These numbers also include first responders responding to calls for service

These numbers also include radar interference between in-car and stationary radar units

Police radar systems are useful tools for monitoring vehicle speeds, but **they're not foolproof**—especially when multiple radar units are operating near each other. Interference between radar signals can cause **false or inaccurate readings**, such as speeds being recorded from the wrong vehicle or no vehicle at all.

This is exactly why **trained police officers are essential** when it comes to using radar for enforcement. A radar sign or unmanned unit simply displays or collects speed data—but it **cannot distinguish between vehicles**, identify the source of a speed reading, or confirm its accuracy.

A police radar unit can give false readings due to **interference from another radar unit**—this is commonly referred to as **co-channel interference** or **mutual interference**. Here's how that happens in simple terms:

1. **Same or Similar Frequencies**
Police radar units typically operate on specific frequency bands (like X, K, or Ka bands). If two radar units are operating on the same or close frequencies in the same area, their signals can mix. One radar might accidentally **receive the signal** from the other unit instead of its own reflected signal.

2. **Signal Confusion**
Radar units measure speed by sending out a signal and calculating the Doppler shift in the signal that bounces back from a moving vehicle. If the radar receives a signal **from another radar unit**, it might interpret that signal as a reflected signal—causing it to show a **false speed reading**, even if there's no vehicle moving at that speed.

3. **"Shadowing" and "Ghosting" Effects**
Interference might cause the radar to display:
Shadowing: Detecting a vehicle behind the target vehicle, which may not exist or may be moving at a different speed.
Ghosting: Showing a speed reading when no vehicle is present—just the result of the interfering signal.

4. **Mobile vs. Stationary Radars**
This is more common when **two radar-equipped vehicles are near each other**—say, two patrol cars parked near one another or passing each other with radars on. The moving radar might pick up the stationary radar's signal or vice versa. In some cases, this adds all the signals together resulting in a high number that is not accurate.
A trained officer, on the other hand:

- **Visually confirms** which vehicle is speeding before acting.
- Can **spot and disregard false readings** caused by interference or unusual conditions. Regularly tests the calibration of the radar to ensure it's working properly.
- Documents their observations and provides credible, court-admissible evidence.

This is why tickets are not issued based on radar sign readings alone—those devices are for public awareness or traffic studies, not enforcement. Only a trained officer using a tested, calibrated and properly operated radar unit can issue a valid citation.

In short, the human element is what ensures speed enforcement is accurate, fair, and legally sound.

Administrative Tow - Ordinance No. 2012-13

Date	Case#	Offense	Administrative Hearing Requested/Due Process	Vehicle	Paid	Amount
		2025	2025	2025		
1/17/2025	WC25-000029	Retail Theft	Letter Sent - 01/21/25	2001 Dodge Stratus	Yes	$500.00
3/20/2025	WC25-000162	DWLS	NO	2006 Dodge Durango	Yes	$500.00
6/20/2025	WC25-000382	DWLR	No - per RO on 06/23/25	2015 Ford F-150		
7/15/2025	WC25-000427	DWLS	No	2003 Ford Explorer ST		
9/23/2025	WC25-000615	DWLR	Letter Sent - 09/24/25	2025 Kia Seltos	Yes	$500.00
10/14/2025	WC25-000667	Agg. DUI	No	2008 F250	Yes	$500.00
					2025	$2,000.00

Total from previous Years	**$ 109,500.00**
Grand Total	**$111,500.00**