



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 1, 2020

(July-September 2019)



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Quarterly Report
July-September 2019

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CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



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Message from Chief Blue

Thank you for your continued interest in our efforts to serve you as the Guardians of the Hill! This quarter, we continue our efforts to share information with you about our activities and to offer our thoughts about noteworthy statistics, trends, or policy interventions.

Professional Standards

The department investigates both complaints and contacts, although the review process is more rigorous for complaints. All citizen complaints are investigated by the employee's direct supervisor or the Office of Professional Standards, depending on the seriousness and complexity of the alleged violation. Similarly, all Citizen Contacts are referred to the employee's direct supervisor for review.

These reviews are broken down into 4 categories. Demeanor, use of force, improper conduct, and pursuits. Demeanor reviews deal with allegations that an officer was rude or treated a citizen unprofessionally. Anytime an officer uses force, it must be documented and reviewed. Improper conduct reviews are conducted when it has been alleged that an officer has violated a policy or law. Finally, all vehicle pursuits are carefully documented then reviewed to ensure compliance with department policy and state law and to identify any training opportunities.

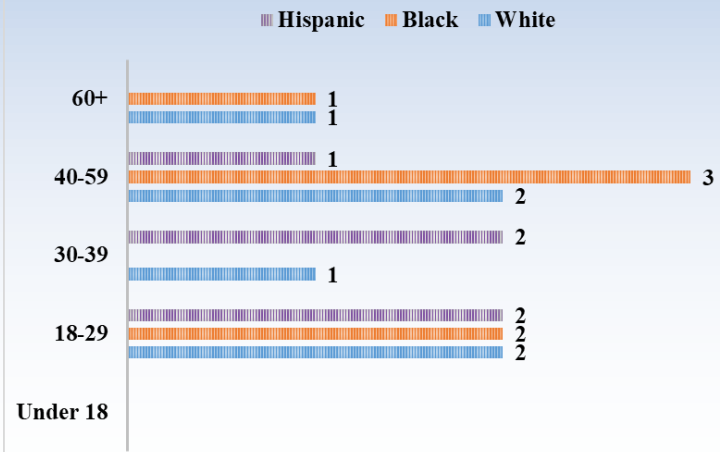
	Type of Review			
	Demeanor	Use of Force	Personal Conduct	Pursuit
1st Quarter 2020	3	0	3	0

Use of Force

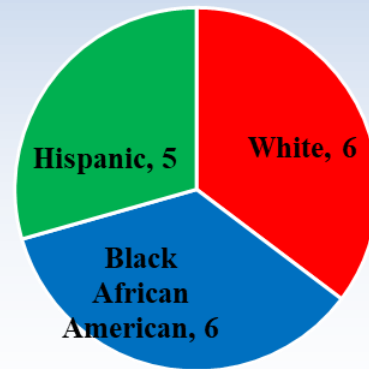
CHPD requires that all uses of force by officers are documented and forwarded for review by both the officer’s immediate supervisor and the entire chain of command. The review process is to ensure that proper protocol is being observed by officers using force.

Each incident can involve multiple officers and citizens. This quarter, there were 24 officers and 17 people involved in 14 use of force incidents. All non officers involved in use of force incidents this quarter were male.

USE OF FORCE BY RACE AND AGE

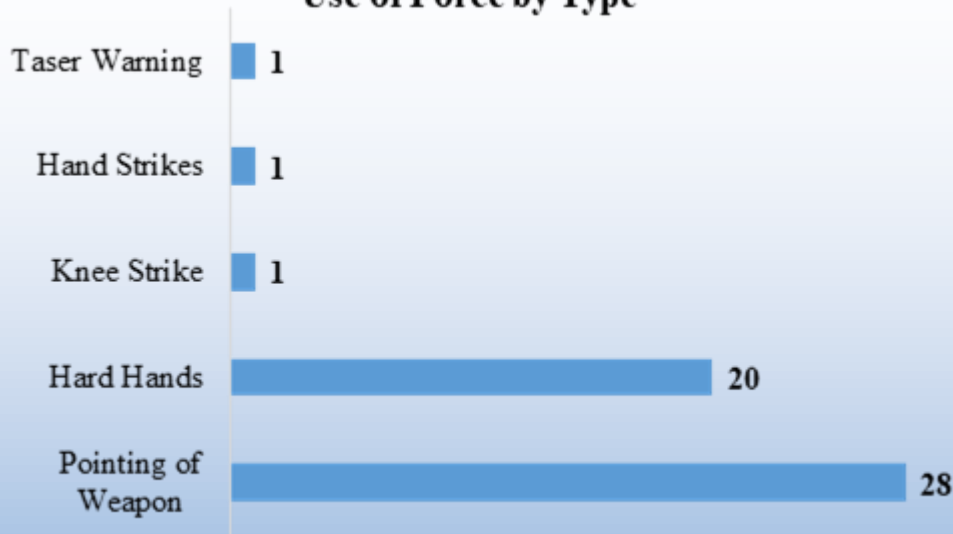


Use of Force by Race/Ethnicity of Suspect



A single use of force incident can involve multiple uses of force. For example, if two officers are required to restrain a single person resisting arrest, we report that as two distinct uses of force and each is evaluated.

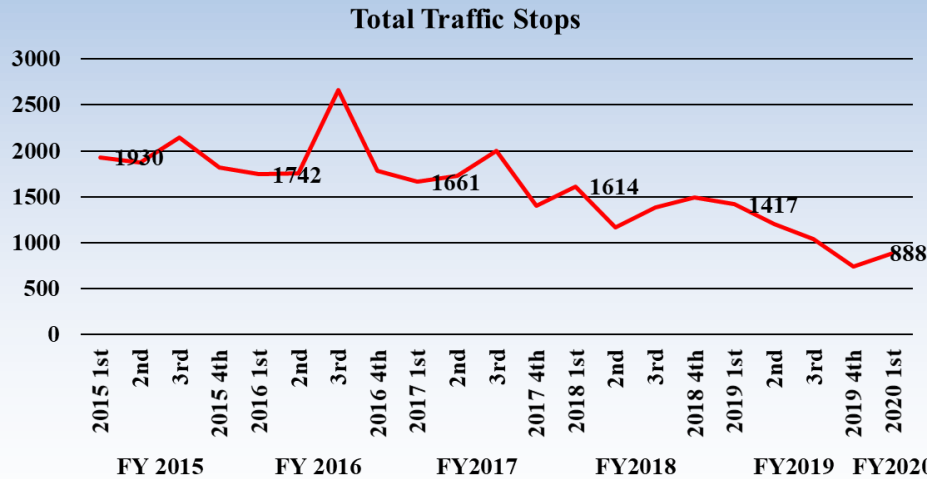
Use of Force by Type



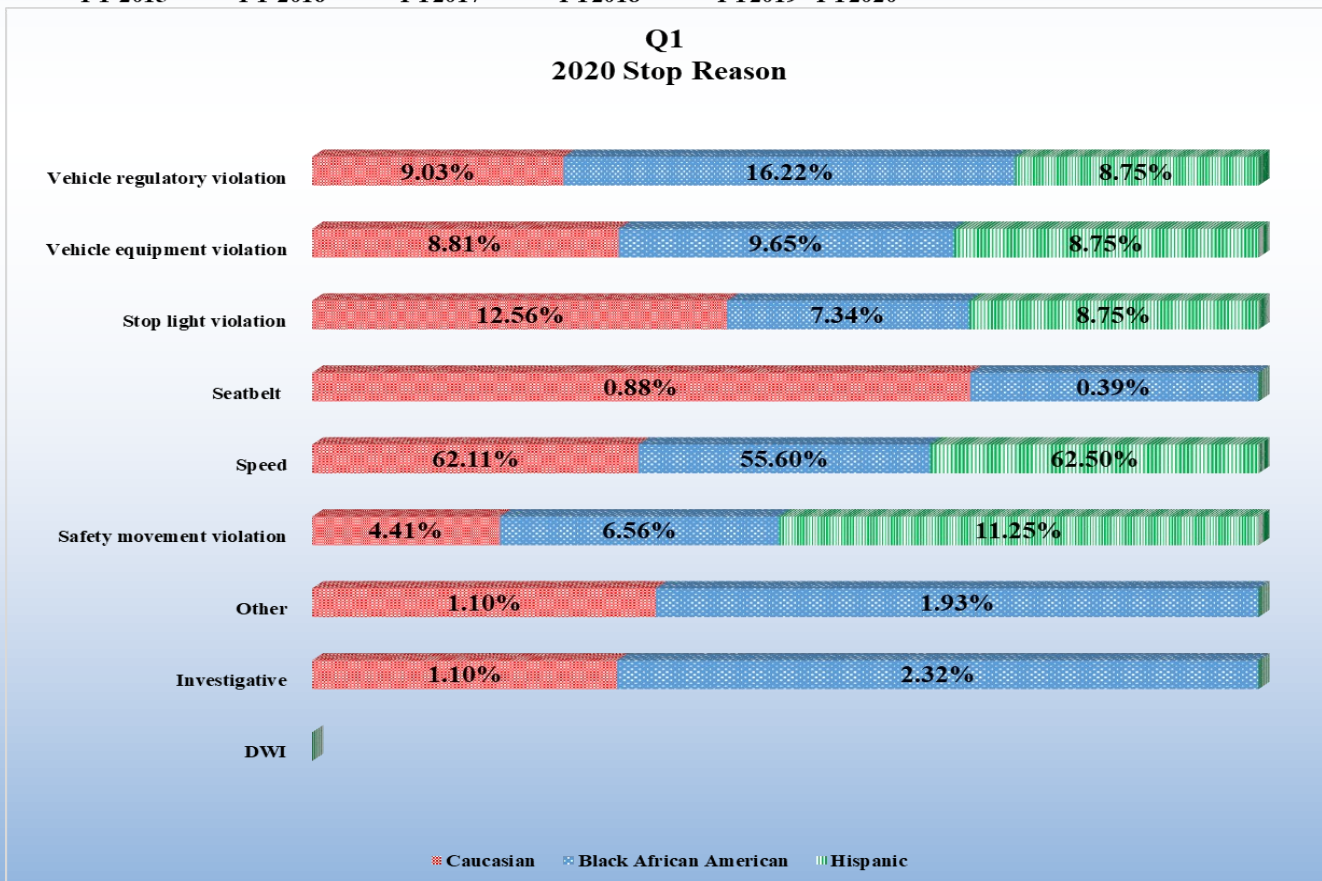
****For an explanation of use of force type definitions, as well as a summary of all incidents regarding officers using force this quarter, please see pages 14 and 15 of this report.**

TRAFFIC DIVISION

The goal of the traffic division is to keep our roads safe while also ensuring a fair standard of enforcement for motorists. To this end, the department tracks data on all traffic stops so that trends can be identified and addressed in a timely manner. In general, traffic officers are directed to prioritize safety issues above all else when deciding to make a traffic stop.

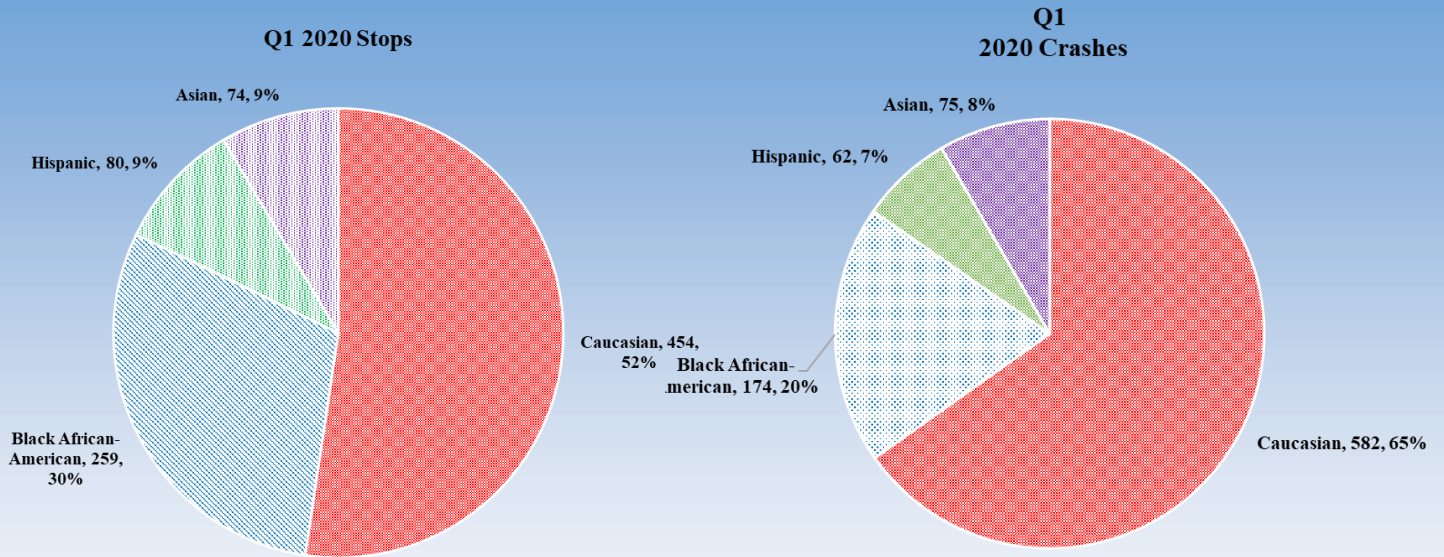


This quarter, we conducted more traffic stops than in the previous quarter (740 to 888) and fewer traffic stops when compared to the same quarter of the previous year (1492 to 888).

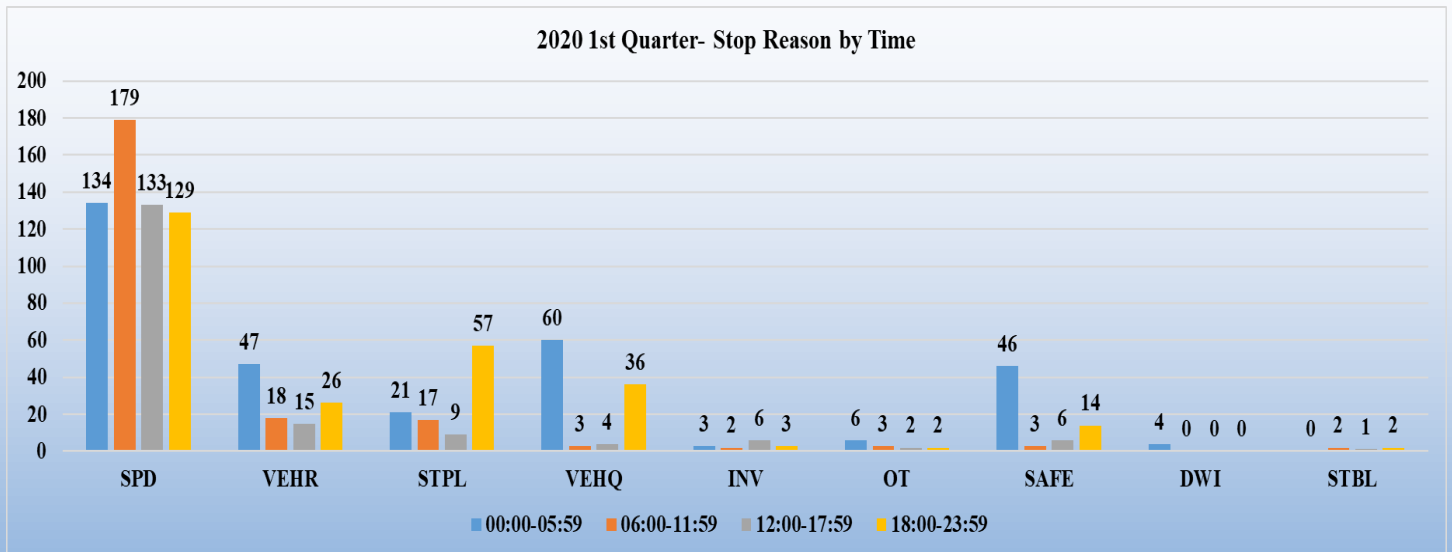


Speed-related stops constitute the majority of stops made by our officers. Vehicle Regulatory Violations are stops in which a vehicle is seen to have expired plates or other documentation associated with it. Equipment violations are safety related violations pertaining to the maintenance of the vehicle.

TRAFFIC DIVISION



We use crash data to maintain a picture of the demographics of our roadways. This allows us the ability to more accurately assess our traffic stop data and detect demographic trends. When compared to Chapel Hill’s demographics, we found that African Americans are over-represented on our roadways as compared to the town population (9.7% town population), and Whites are slightly underrepresented (72.8% town population). Hispanics had a roughly equal representation to the town population, and Asians were underrepresented (11% town population).

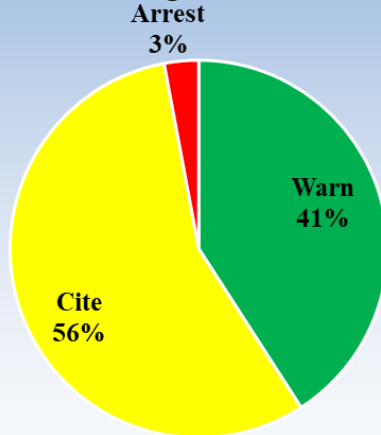


VEHR= Vehicle Registration, STPL= Stoplight violation, VEHQ= Vehicle equipment issue, INV= Investigative Stop, OT= Other, SAFE= Safety related, DWI= Driving while impaired

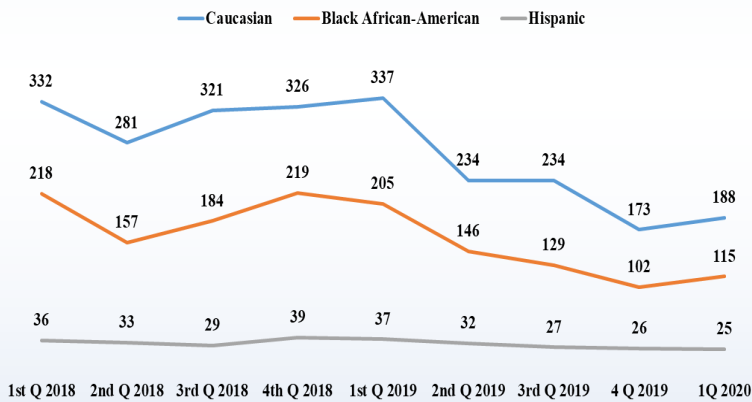
TRAFFIC DIVISION

Officers have some discretion in how to address violations during a traffic stop. Our department has encouraged officers to give out warnings when feasible as opposed to citations and arrests. We have been tracking these trends over time and have seen a general increase in warnings over time as compared to citations. Correspondingly, we have seen a general decrease in citations over time.

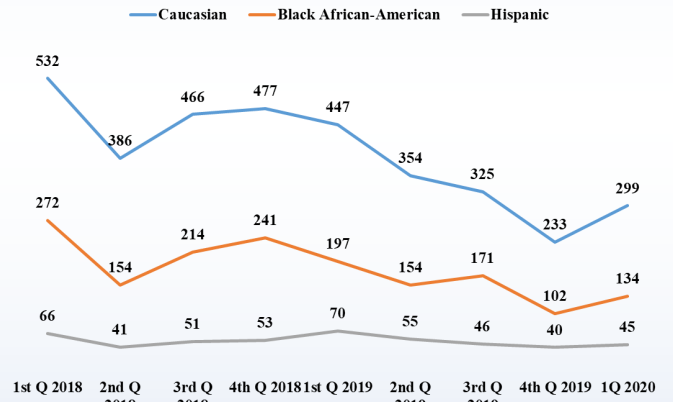
Action Resulting From Traffic Stops



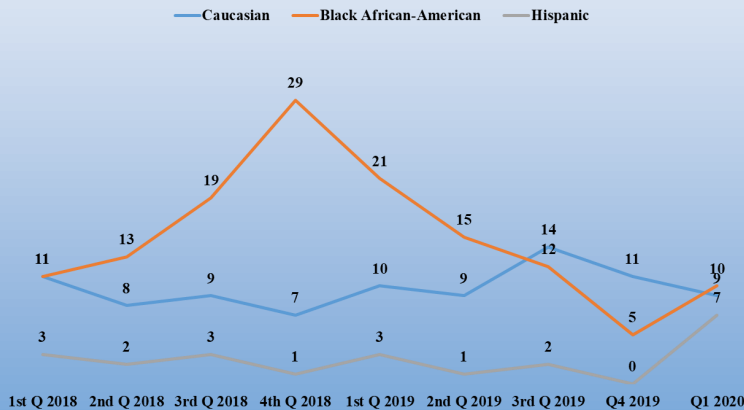
Traffic Stop Warnings Trend by Race



Traffic Stop Citations Trend by Race

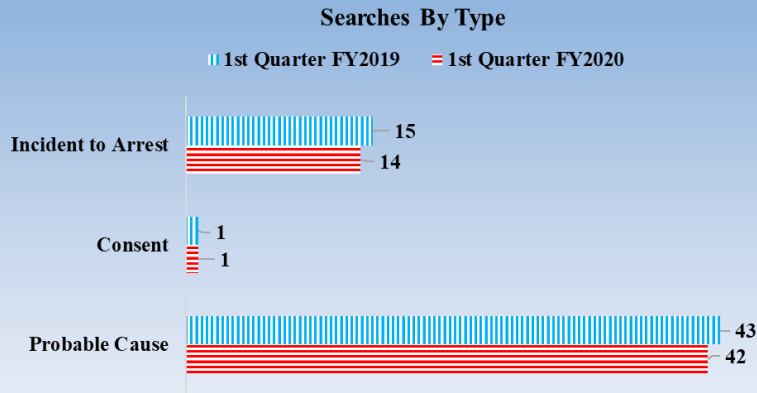


Traffic Stop Arrests Trend by Race



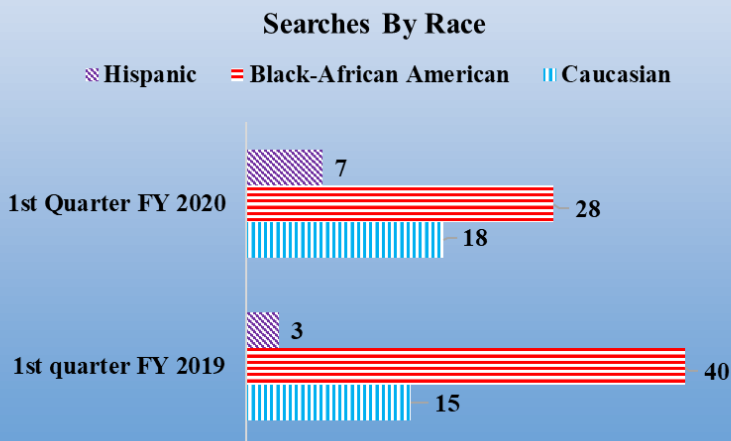
Our most common reason for an arrest following a traffic stop this quarter was for DWI, of which there were 20. There were also 3 arrests for outstanding warrants, and 1 for having felonious drugs in the vehicle. The low number of arrests resulting from traffic stops is in line with our general philosophy of warn-cite-arrest.

TRAFFIC DIVISION



Officers may search a vehicle as a result of a traffic stop under 3 main conditions: when the driver gives consent, when probable cause exists to suspect the driver of having committed a crime, or incident to arrest. CHPD conducted 57 searches as a result of traffic stops this quarter.

As a result of vehicle searches, officers found contraband in 36 instances, or 62% of the searches conducted. The most commonly found contraband were illegal drugs, with 30 instances.



25 of the 28 searches conducted of Black–African American drivers were as a result of probable cause, 2 were incident to the arrest, and 1 was via consent. 9 of the 18 searches conducted of Caucasians were a result of probable cause, and 9 were incident to the arrest. 4 of the searches of Hispanic drivers were probable cause, and 3 were incident to arrest. There were two probable cause searches of Asian motorists, and 1 probable cause search of an Indian motorist

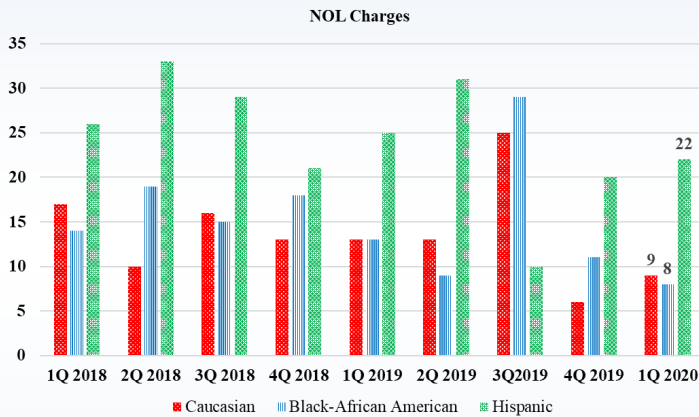
TRAFFIC DIVISION

NOL (No Operator's License) Charges

In 2017, law enforcement leaders from across Orange County, District Attorney Jim Woodall, El Centro Hispano and representatives from Justice United developed the Orange County No Operator's License (NOL) deferral program with the stated desire to improve relationships between residents, law enforcement, and the court system.

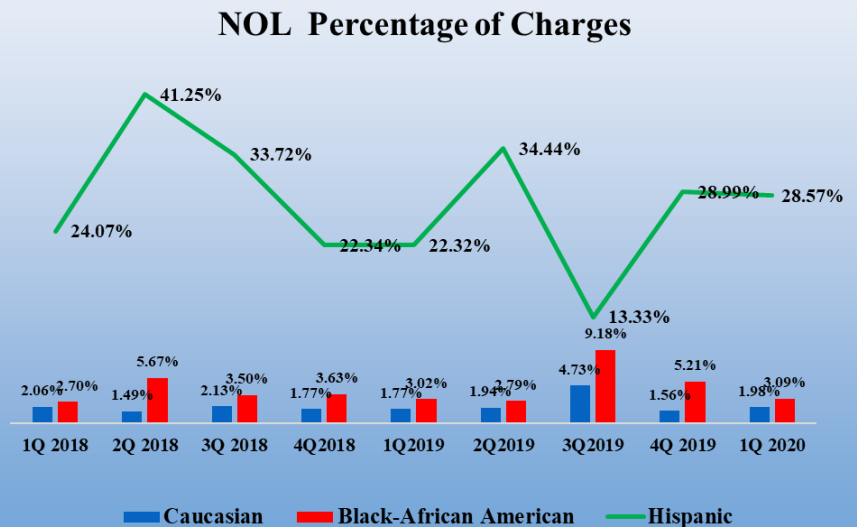
The purpose of the Orange County no operator's license deferral program is to assist responsible, otherwise law-abiding individuals with NOL only charges to achieve a safe, financially feasible, and reasonable disposition of their charges in traffic court in Orange and Chatham Counties. The focus of this program are individuals who, due to immigration status, financial situation, or other relevant criteria (as determined by the District Attorney's office) are unable to legally obtain a North Carolina Driver's License.

All participants must complete a rigorous 8-hour driver safety course administered by StreetSafe NC, as well as a 4-hour civics course covering topics related to adjusting to life in the United States.



This quarter, Black-African American and Caucasian NOL charges were similar to the previous quarter, while Hispanics charged with NOL rose slightly.

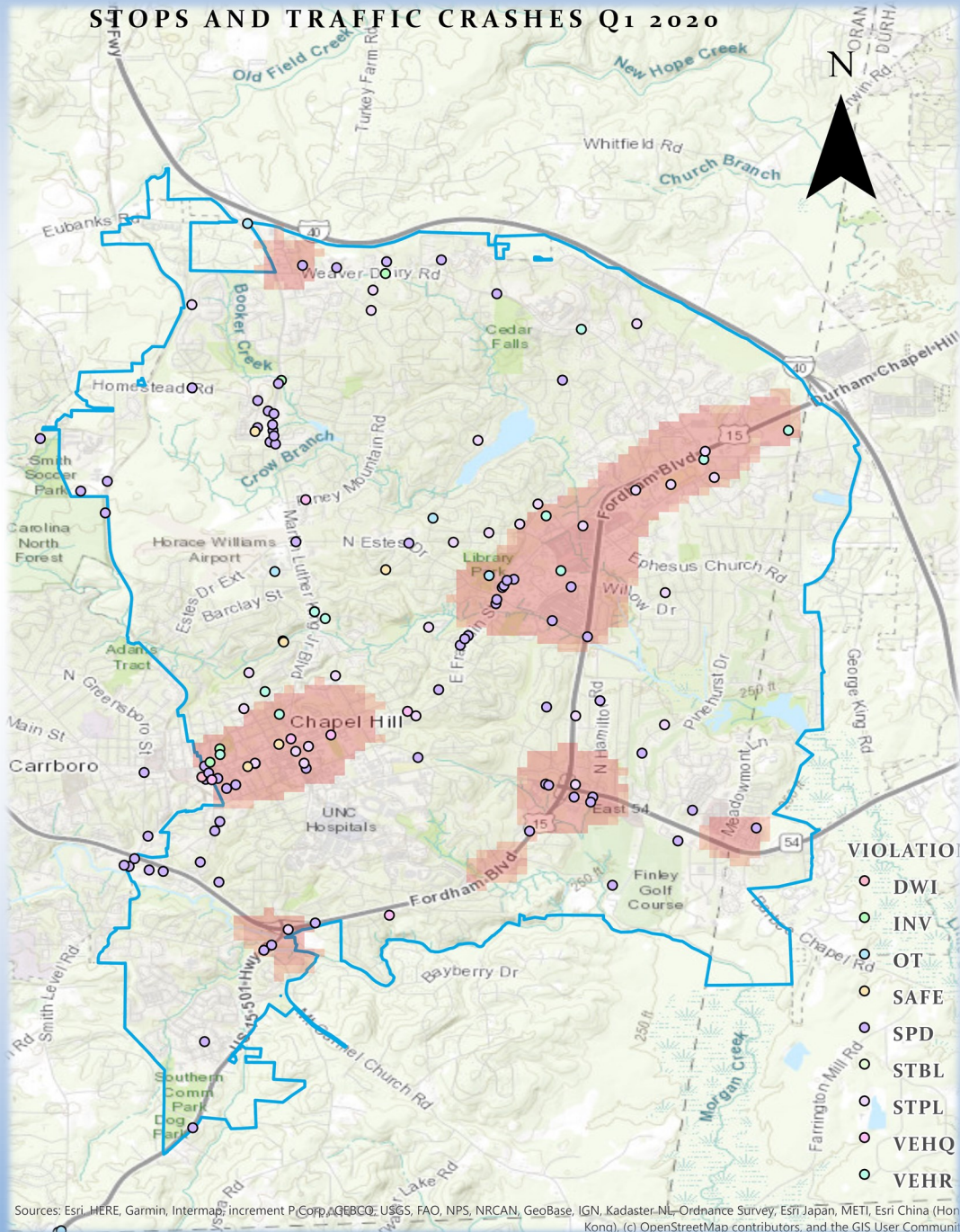
Citations for NOL as a percentage of total traffic citations filed remain mostly consistent across demographic groups. The large fluctuations in Hispanics charged with NOL is a function of the relatively small number of charges filed against Hispanic drivers quarter by quarter. In Quarter 1 2020 there were 77 charges handed out to Hispanic drivers while there were 455 and 259 given to Caucasian and Black African-American drivers, respectively.



TRAFFIC DIVISION

Citation Locations

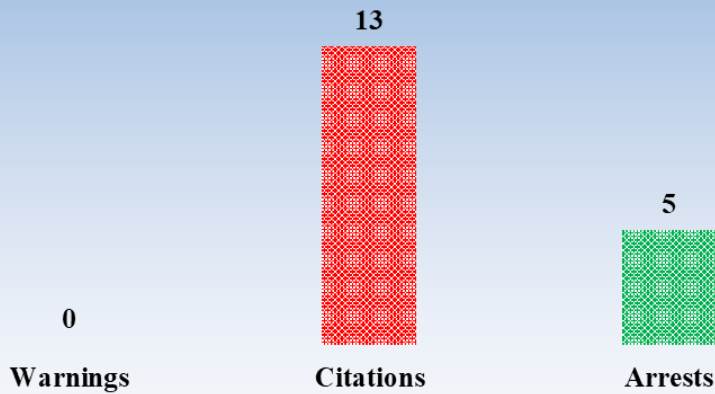
Every traffic stop officer that leads to a citation or charge is documented and the map below shows these locations, as well as the initial reason for the stop. The areas shown in red represent areas of high crash concentration in fiscal year 2019.



* SPD=Speed violations, VEHR=Vehicle registration violations, STPL= Stop light/sign violations, VEHQ= Vehicle equipment violations, INV= Investigative stop, OT= Other, SAFE= Safety, DWI= Driving While Intoxicated, STBL= Seatbelt

PATROL OPERATIONS

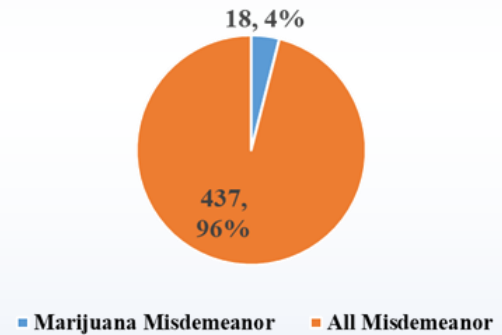
Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



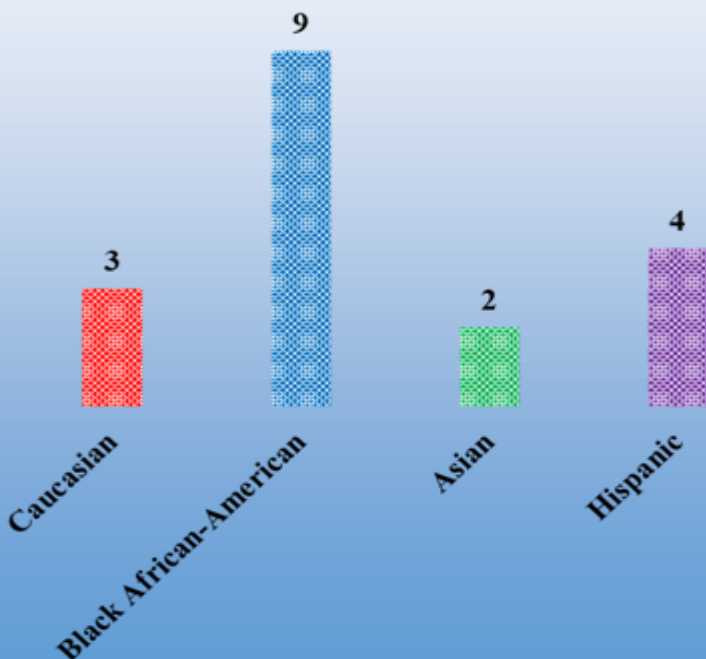
Since January, 2018, we have been tracking marijuana warnings as well as citation and arrest data. We emphasize issuing warnings for misdemeanor marijuana offenses, when appropriate. This quarter, we issued 13 citations and made 5 arrests for misdemeanor marijuana. The majority of citations and arrests occurred when other charges were present, such as possession with intent to sell and driving while impaired.

Overall, misdemeanor marijuana charges represented just 4% of all misdemeanor charges filed during this quarter. This is in line with our goal of prioritizing other offenses.

Q1 2020 Marijuana Misdemeanor Charges



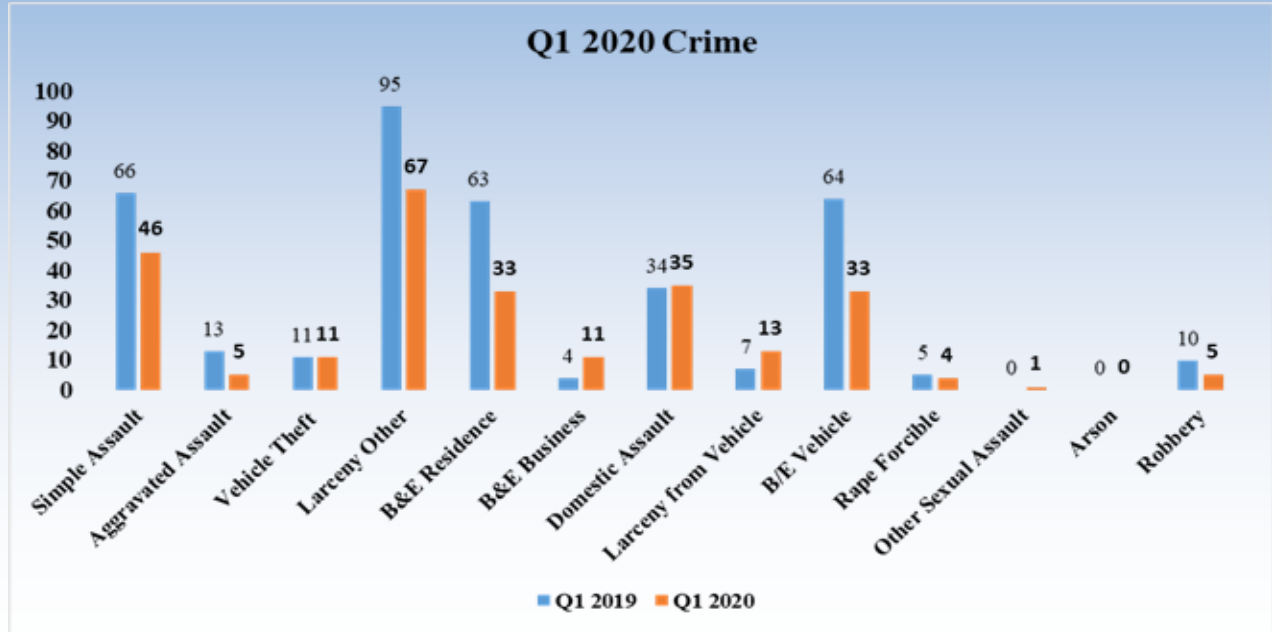
Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



PATROL OPERATIONS

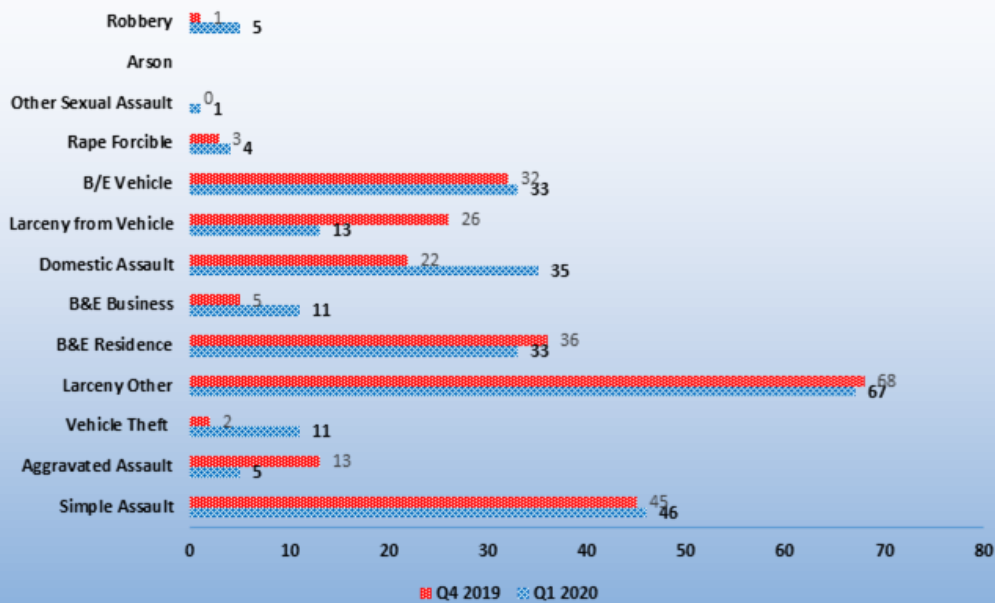
Part 1 Crime

CHPD tracks crime trends to help us determine how best to prioritize our efforts from year-to-year. Below is a look at reported Part 1* crime within Chapel Hill during the first quarter of 2019 as compared to the first quarter of 2020.



Breaking and Entering incidents declined for residences but rose for businesses in Chapel Hill as compared to the same quarter as last year. The majority of other part 1 crimes declined when compared to the same quarter.

Part 1 Crime Q4 2019- Q1 2020



*Note: Part 1 crimes refer to 8 offenses reported to the FBI by all agencies: Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and arson. Simple assaults are included here as an additional data point.

Patrol Operations Crime Rates

CHPD tracks both violent and property crime rates as compared to national averages. This rate is calculated by dividing the total number of Part 1 property or violent crimes by the town population and multiplying by 100,000. Quarter 1 statistics are below:

Part 1 Category	Count	(Rate per 100,000 People)
Q1 Property	157	262
Q1 Violent	96	160
National Property	7,694,086	2362
National Violent	1,247,321	382

Education and Training

We believe strongly in maintaining and adding to the skills and proficiencies of our employees through ongoing education and training. This quarter, officers and professional staff attended 35 classes dealing with a variety of subjects including traffic safety, crisis intervention, and threat assessment.



Misdemeanor Diversion Program (MDP)

CHPD participates in and recommends eligible juveniles to the Misdemeanor Diversion Program. The goal of the MDP is to divert eligible 16-17 year old first-time misdemeanor offenders from adult criminal court and to provide an educational and needs-based service as an alternative to the criminal justice system.

1 individual was referred to the MDP program this quarter

*Note, beginning on December 1st, 2019, North Carolina will process crimes committed by 16-17 year olds in the juvenile justice system, eliminating the need for the MDP program.

Alcohol Enforcement

The Chapel Hill Police Department is a key partner of the Campus & Community Coalition to Reduce the Negative Impacts of High Risk Drinking. The Coalition’s overall goals are to reduce the negative outcomes associated with high risk drinking and to promote a vibrant downtown community. The Coalition uses synergistic strategies that address enforcement, education, and policy change. Chapel Hill Police Department supports all three of these strategy areas.

Indicator	Population	Baseline (2013-14)	Year 1 (2014-15)	Year 2 (2015-16)	Year 3 (2016-17)	Year 4 (2017-18)	Year 5 (2018-19)	Data Source
Proportion of audited alcohol-serving businesses that pass Chapel Hill Police Department underage compliance checks	Audited alcohol-serving businesses in Chapel Hill	73.80%	77.60%	77.60%	84.00%	81.00%	92.00%	Chapel Hill Police Department
Proportion of students who consumed alcohol at bars/restaurants	Underage UNC students who drink	--	42.30%	--	29.30%	--	41.10%	CORE Alcohol & Drug Survey

In the last year, more underage UNC students report consuming alcohol at bars and restaurants. Reduced police department staffing has led to fewer alcohol compliance checks in bars and restaurants, which may have contributed to the uptick in this consumption.

Average number of alcohol-related and violent crime arrests/citations during home game weekends		Most common offense
2018	15.5	LOUD MUSIC/PARTY
2019	10.25	LOUD MUSIC/PARTY

During the fall of 2019, UNC-Chapel Hill began selling alcohol in Kenan Stadium for football games. At the request of the Campus & Community Coalition, CHPD began tracking game weekend data to monitor whether any changes in the environment occurred after the addition of alcohol sales at games. CHPD is reporting on alcohol-related arrests/citations as well as violent crime. UNC PD, Orange County EMS, and Carolina Housing are also participating in data collection/monitoring.

Community Events

The department makes efforts to be positively engaged in the community. The department participated in 71 community events this quarter. These included:

- **Community Meetings-** Officers met with several neighborhood associations and watch groups to discuss issues in their community. Officers partnered with UNC Public Safety to offer active shooter awareness to various businesses. Several outreach/safety meetings were conducted as a result of a recent crime. We partnered with our Crisis Unit to provide additional support.
- **Back to School Events-** Officers attended multiple events around town geared toward handing out backpacks and school supplies (Rogers Road, Staples, Caldwell Street, Grace Church)
- **Community Events-** Officers participated in the Food for the Summer program by interacting with kids and doing K9 demos, visited the Kenny Smith Basketball Camp, visited several summer camps to show off cars and talk about safety, and attended Family Fun Day at the Hargraves Center.
- **Community Conversations Series-** Officers participated in Q&A/informational sessions in conjunction with Refugee Community Partnership.
- **National Night Out-** An annual community building campaign. Officers assisted at two locations around town where they interacted with community, played games, and answered questions.
- **Good Neighbor Initiative-** A partnership between UNC, CHPD, and various community groups to promote positive living experiences in neighborhoods where students and non-students live in close proximity. Officers participated in door to door visits and the neighborhood block party.
- **Senior Outreach-** Participated in the Cedars Health Fair, a tabling event at the Seymour Center, provided training to Cedars staff, and played Pickleball with senior group.
- **Residential, Business, and Church Security Assessments-** Officers met with business owners, church staff, and citizens to conduct safety/security assessments of property.
- **Coffee with a Cop-** Officers met with citizens over coffee to discuss community issues. Event was attended in Carrboro.
- **Faith ID-** Interacting with citizens during program that provides identifications to citizens.
- **Hispanic Outreach-** Officers attended various events at El Centro Hispano and partnered with local groups to conduct informational sessions. One such event was the summer youth camp at El Centro.
- **Police Department Tours-** Officers conducted tours and answered questions about police work for scout groups and other interested individuals.



Force Type Definitions

Baton—Use or implied use of expandable baton.

Knee Strike—Officer strikes a subject with their knee.

K-9 Deployment—Use or implied use of a K-9 to apprehend a subject.

Hard Hands—Officer uses their hands to physically control subject. Such as restraining a limb or taking the subject to the ground.

Hand Strikes—Officer strikes a subject with their hand.

Strike Object—Officer utilizes an object to strike the subject, such as a flashlight.

Taser Warning—Officer implies the use of a Taser verbally or by pointing.

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

Case

1906406: Officers responded to a call for a resident who had barricaded themselves in the bathroom after hearing someone break into their residence. Upon arrival, offender was located in residence and officers pointed weapons at subject while giving verbal commands to gain compliance. **(2 Officers, 1 Citizen)**

1906404: Officers working in an extra duty/off duty capacity observed a physical altercation start just outside of a night club. Responding officers pulled the offenders apart and, during the course of doing so, one offender began to pull an officers holstered handgun. Officers were able to gain control of the offenders without any further escalation. **(2 Officers, 1 Citizen)**

1906538: Officers responded to a domestic disturbance. After officers resolved the original nature of the call, one of the involved parties, who was intoxicated, walked into public areas causing a disturbance. Officers encouraged the subject to calm down and go back to their residence but the offender escalated his behavior. Officers arrested the offender based on the disturbance he was causing while being impaired in a public place. The offender then refused to cooperate with officers by physically resisting being placed in the patrol car. **(2 Officers, 1 Citizen)**

1906934: Officers located a murder suspect from another jurisdiction at a residence in Chapel Hill. Officers surrounded the residence while arrest and search warrants were obtained and, eventually, the offender surrendered to officers, who confronted him with guns drawn. **(6 Officers, 2 citizens)**

1907120: An officer observed an offender who had stolen from a business and attempted to stop the offender while further investigation was conducted. The offender began to pull away and then ran from the officer. The officer grabbed the suspect to control his movements and placed the offender in handcuffs. **(1 Officer, 1 Citizen)**

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS CONT.

- 1907139:** Offender assaulted another subject while Carrboro officers were in the area and observed the assault. After Carrboro officers intervened, they asked for Chapel Hill officers to assist. The offender continued to be combative, using physical resistance to push on and pull away from officers. Chapel Hill officer assisted with restraining the subject by using their hands to control the movement of the offender. **(1 Officer, 1 Citizen)**
- 1907387:** Officers initiated a traffic stop and, upon approaching the car, immediately recognized the odor of marijuana coming from the car. A roadside investigation was conducted, which required that the driver get out of the car. As officers were interacting with him, the driver attempted to flee on foot. Officers chased and caught him, taking him to the ground and handcuffing him. **(3 Officers, 1 Citizen)**
- 1907624:** Officers responded to a call of an assault on a female. Responding officers located the offender nearby and, while attempting to handcuff him, had to grab him and restrain him in order to maintain control of him. **(2 Officers, 1 Citizen)**
- 1907801:** Officers were dispatched to a trespassing call at this location. After numerous attempts to de-escalate the matter, officers elected to write the subject a citation for trespassing. The subject became irate, ultimately spitting on the officers. He was taken into custody after making multiple attempts to pull away from the officers. **(3 Officers, 1 Citizen)**
- 1908224 :** Officers observed the offender violating a local panhandling ordinance which he had been previously warned of. When officers told the offender to stop, the offender approached the officers yelling at them and showing signs of impairment. The offender made threats to shoot the officer after being told he was not allowed to leave. The offender attempted to fight as he was detained and was eventually placed in handcuffs. **(2 Officers, 1 Citizen)**
- 1908704:** An officer located a vehicle that had a stolen vehicle alert in the NCIC database. Additional officers responded to the area of the vehicle and initiated a known risk vehicle stop. The driver and passenger were removed from the vehicle while officers gave commands from a distance. Once the occupants were secured, further investigation revealed that the NCIC database entry was from an entry earlier in the month which should have been disabled after the car was returned to the owner a few days after it was stolen. The occupants of the vehicle were released and were advised of the reason for the interaction with officers. **(7 Officers, 2 Citizens)**
- 1907916:** Offender lunged at the officer, grabbed the officer's holstered Taser and attempted to take the Taser from the officer. The officer began to loud verbal commands and force to get the offender off of himself but the offender continued to attack the officer, moving from trying to take the Taser to trying to take the officer's handgun. The officer continued to give loud verbal commands and force to stop the offender, eventually getting the offender under control and into handcuffs. **(1 Officer, 1 Citizen)**