



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 3, FY2020

(January-March, 2020)



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Quarterly Report
January-March 2020

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CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



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Message from Chief Blue

Each quarter, we try to provide you with the best summary of our efforts. Please let us know what's missing and what's working well!

Professional Standards

The department investigates both complaints and contacts, however, 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.

Internal Reviews

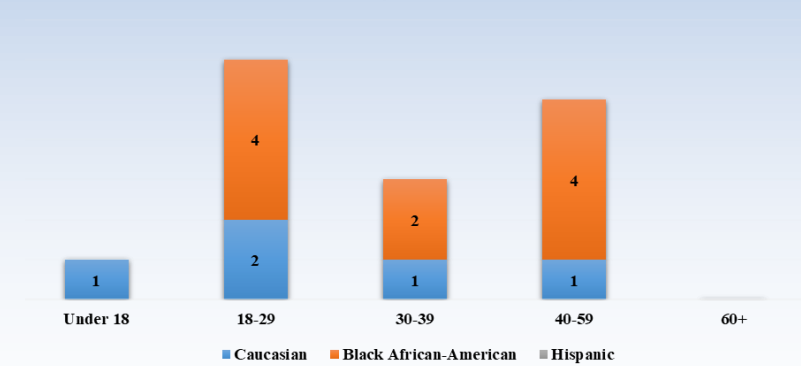
	Demeanor	Use of Force	Personal Conduct	Pursuit
3rd Quarter 2020	7	0	1	1

Use of Force

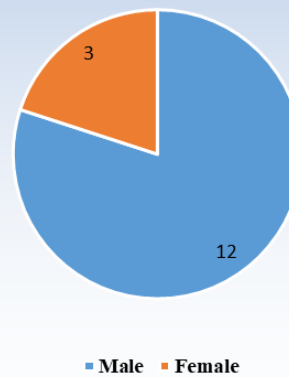
CHPD requires that all uses of force by officers are documented and forwarded for review by both the officer's immediate supervisor and the entire chain of command. The review process is to ensure that proper protocol is being observed by officers using force.

Each incident can involve multiple officers and citizens. This quarter, there were 27 officers and 15 people involved in 13 use of force incidents, which represented 0.16% of the 9,648 calls for service that occurred this quarter.

Force Usage by Race/Age

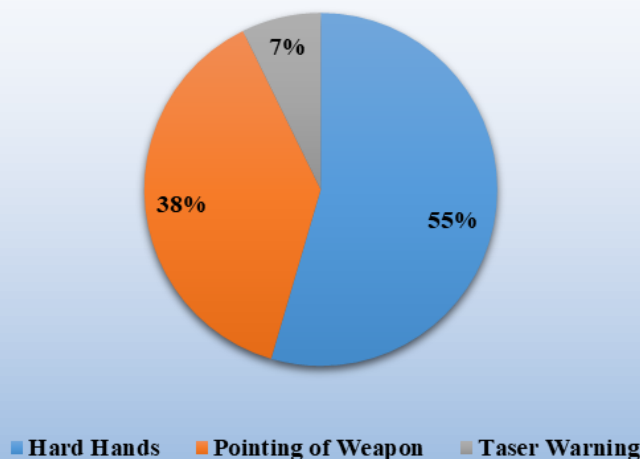


Use of Force by Sex



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.

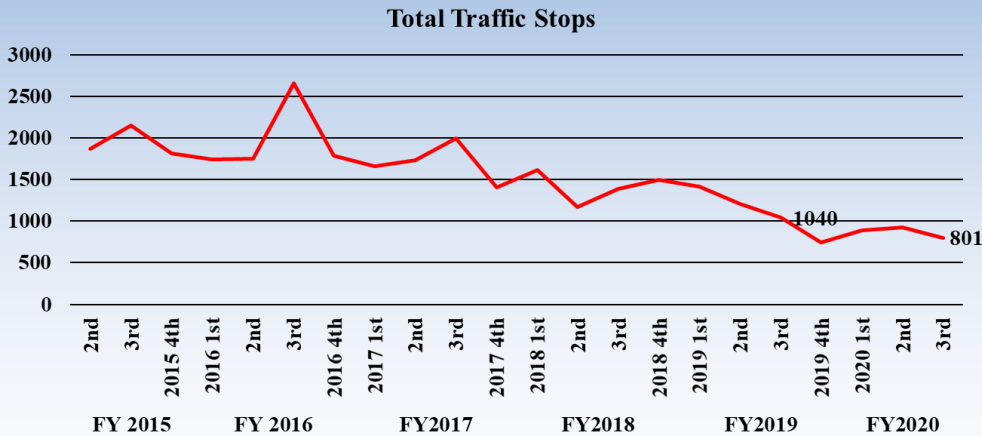
Force Type Usage



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 the final pages 14 and 15 of this report.

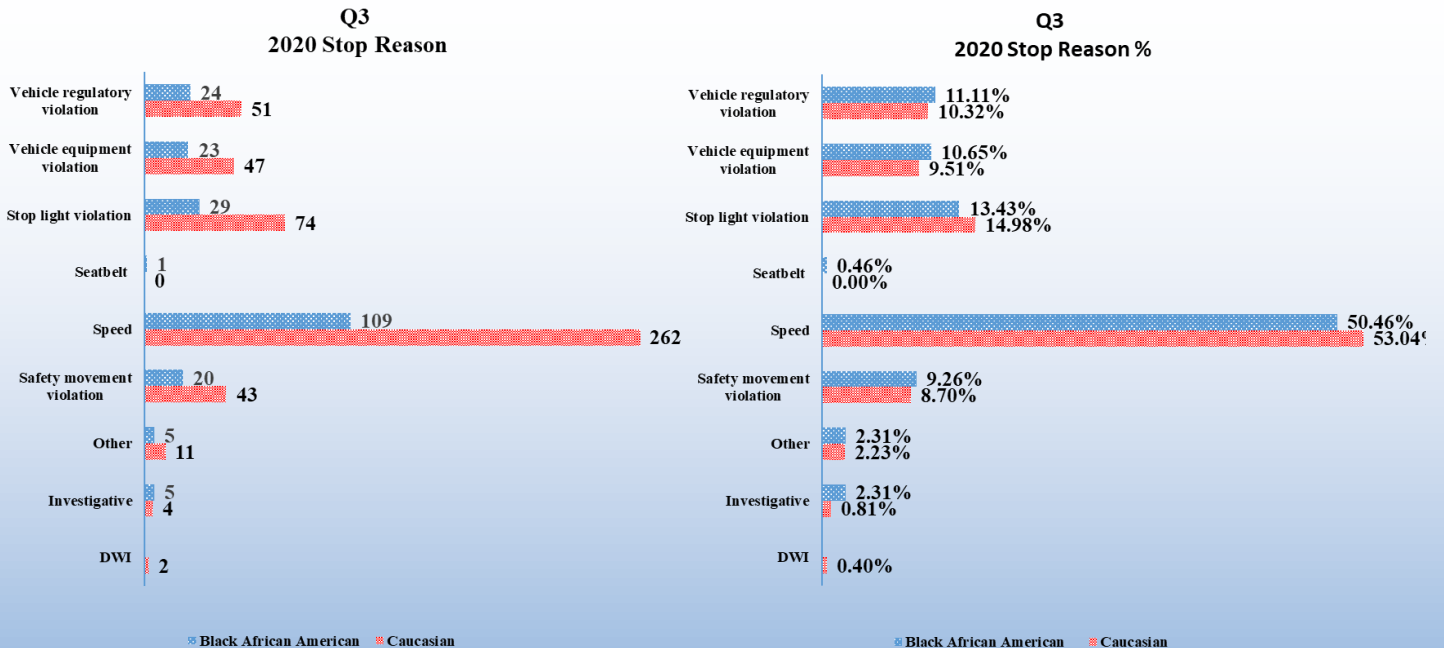
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

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.



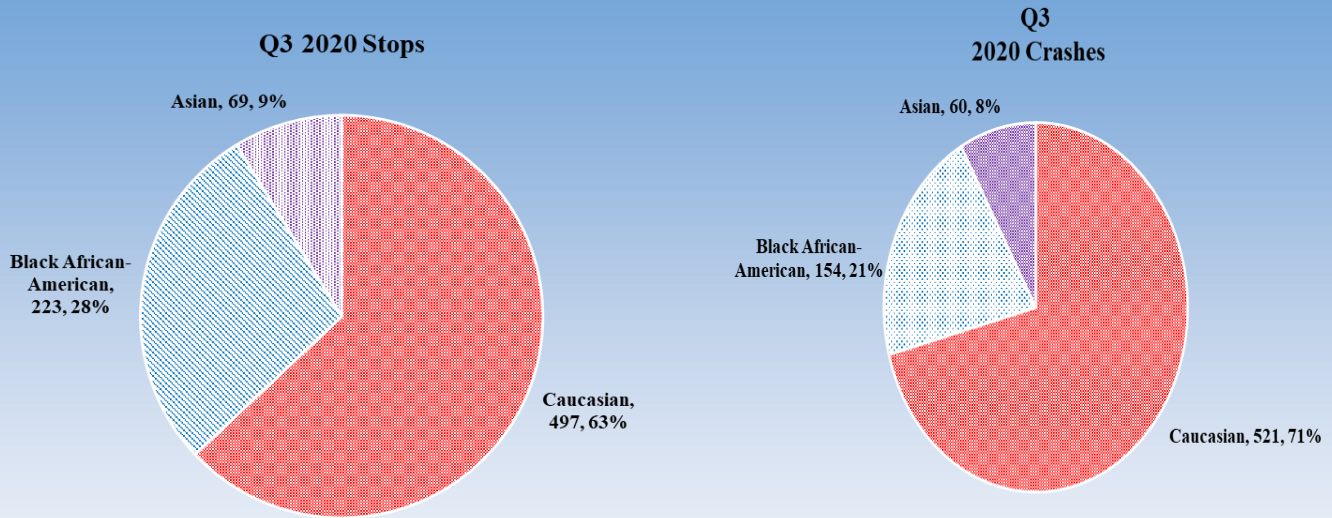
There were 801 stops in Quarter 3 2020 as compared to 1040 in Quarter 3 2019.

Below is a breakdown of the raw number of stops by race/ethnicity and by percentage. For example, we stopped 262 Caucasians for speeding, representing 53.04% of all stops of Caucasians in this quarter .



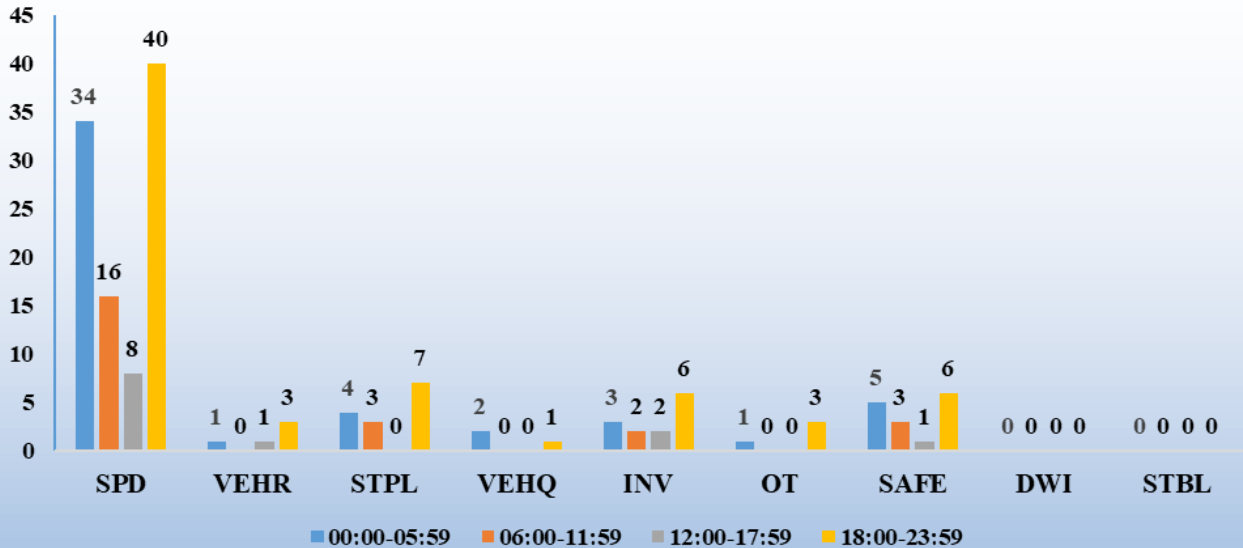
**Speed related stops constitute the majority of stops made by our officers. Vehicle Regulatory Violations are stops in which a vehicle is seen to have expired plates or other documentation associated with it. Equipment violations pertain to the maintenance of the vehicle.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT



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 Caucasians are slightly underrepresented (72.8% town population).

2020 3rd Quarter Stop Reason By Time



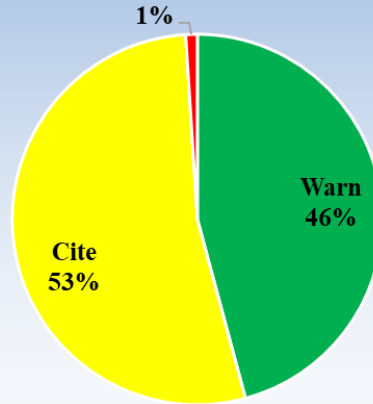
In general, the majority of stops occur between the hours of 6AM to 6 PM. The exceptions to this are stop light/stop sign violations, and vehicle equipment issues, which often deal with headlights.

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

TRAFFIC DIVISION

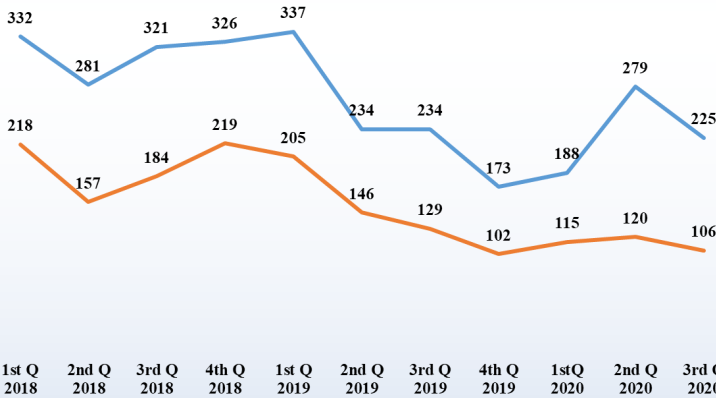
Officers have some discretion in how to address violations during a traffic stop. Our department has encouraged officers to give out warnings when feasible as opposed to citations and arrests. We have been tracking these trends and have seen a general increase in warnings and a corresponding decrease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

Action Resulting From Traffic Stops



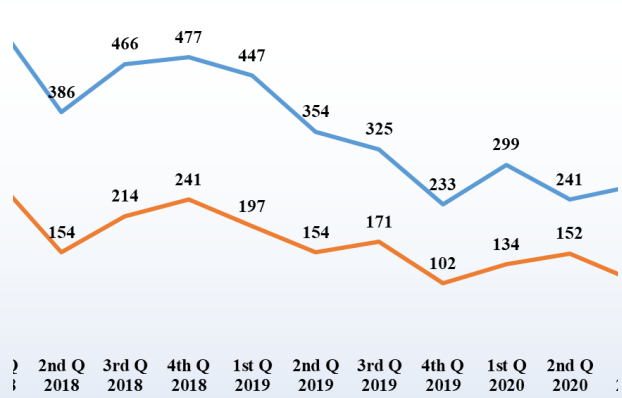
Traffic Stop Warnings Trend by Race

— Caucasian — Black African-American



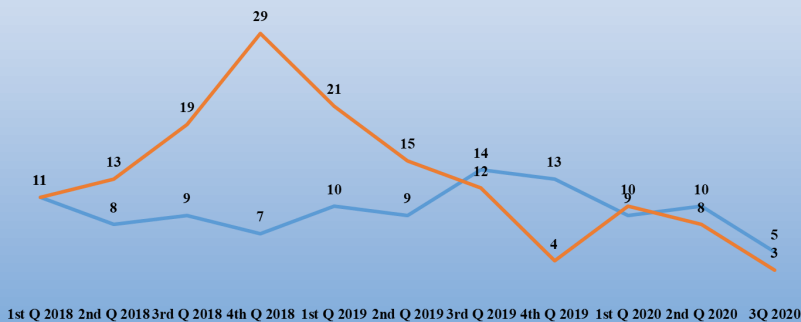
Traffic Stop Citations Trend by Race

— Caucasian — Black African-American



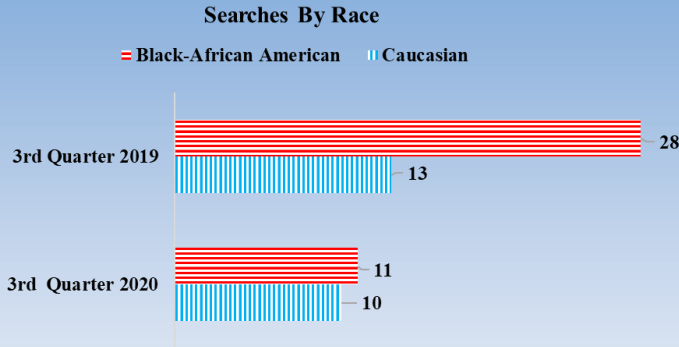
Traffic Stop Arrests Trend by Race

— Caucasian — Black African-American



1 of the arrests of Black African-Americans was for running when the suspect fled from a DWI investigation, one was for an outstanding warrant, and one was for DWI. The 5 arrests of Caucasians were for DWI.

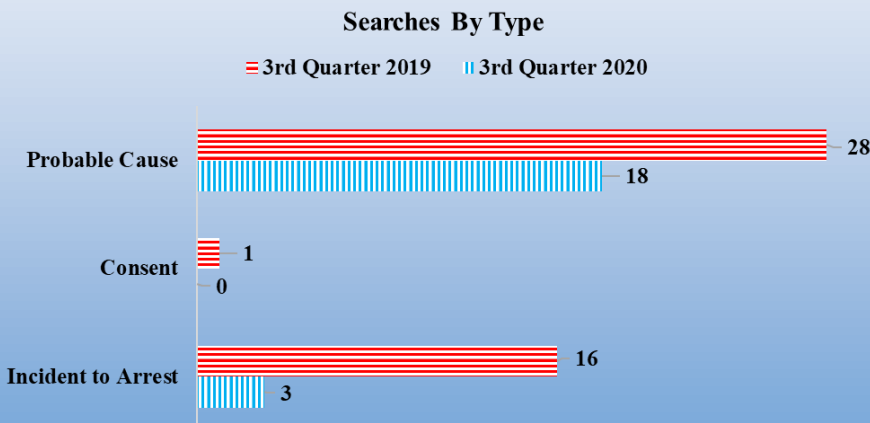
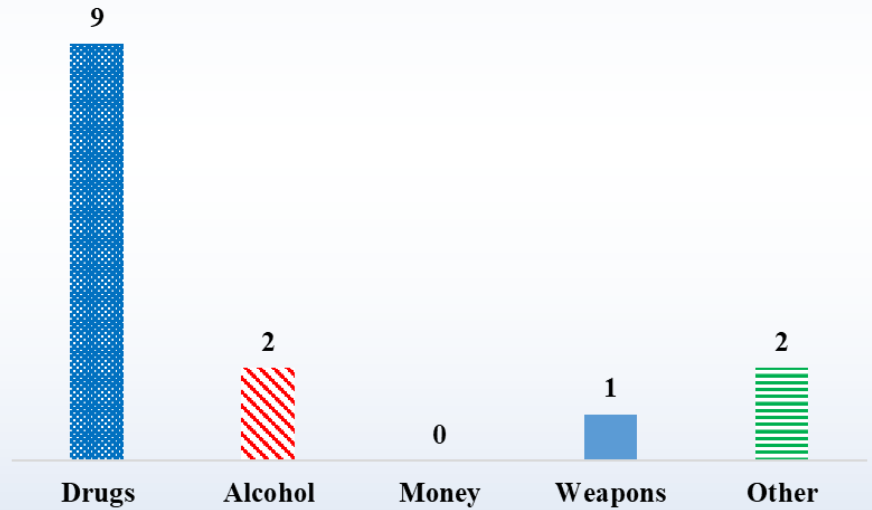
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT



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 21 searches as a result of traffic stops this quarter.

As a result of vehicle searches, officers found contraband in 14 instances, or 66% of the searches conducted. The most commonly found contraband were illegal drugs, with 9 instances. The “other” category represents two instances in which drug paraphernalia was found.

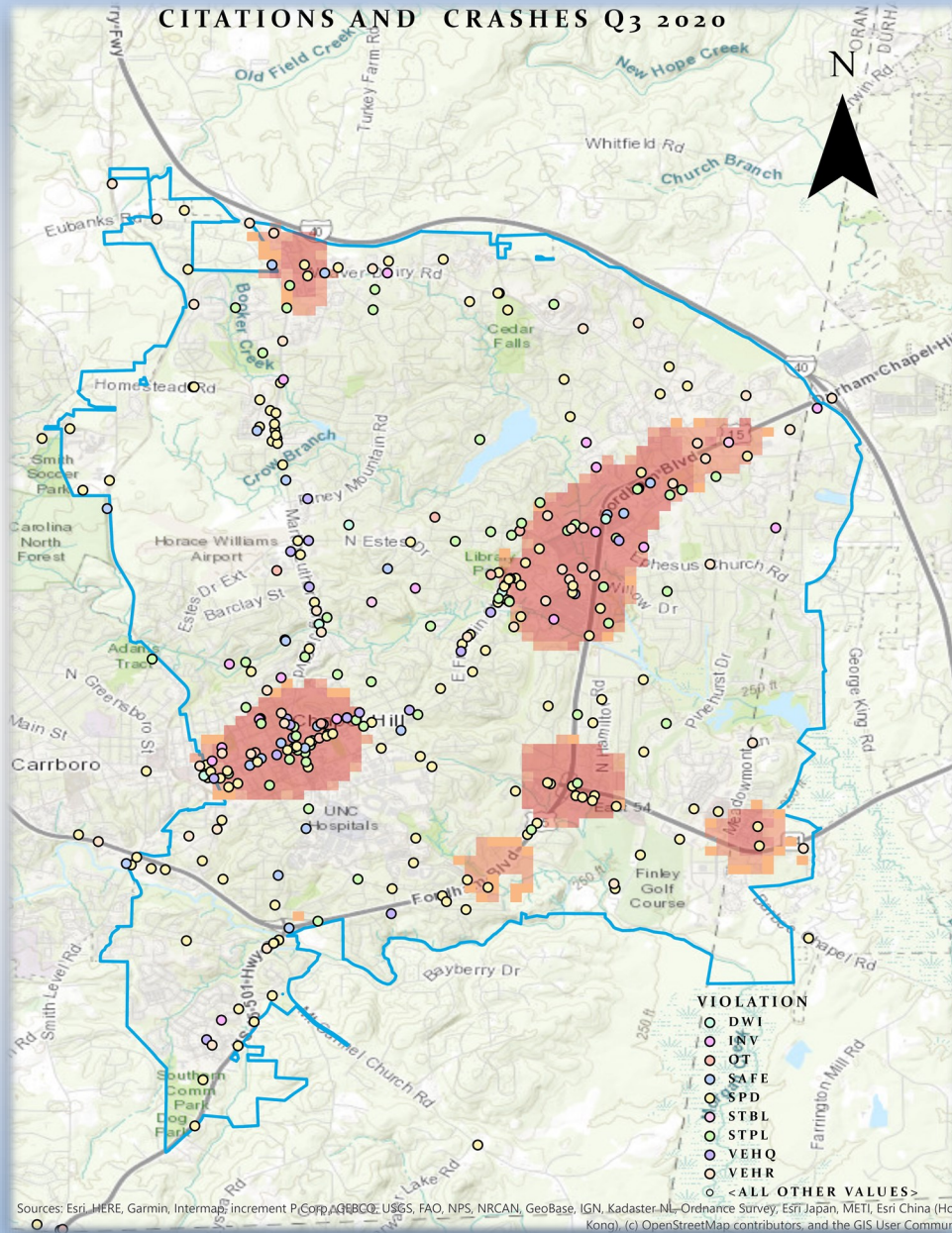
Contrabrand Found Quarter 3 2020



10 of the 11 searches conducted of Black African-Americans were as a result of probable cause, 1 was incident to arrest. 8 of the searches conducted of Caucasians were for probable cause, 2 were incident to arrest.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT CITATION LOCATIONS

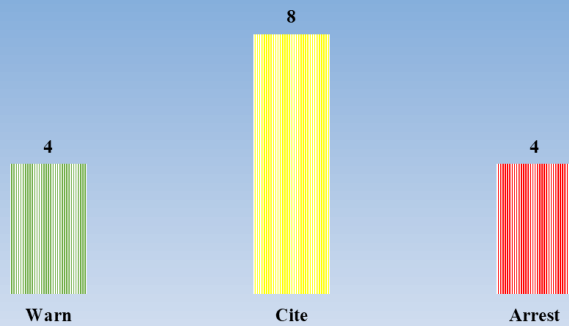
The map below depicts every traffic stop that led to a citation or charge this quarter. The map below shows these locations as well as the initial reason for the stop. Red areas are areas of high crash concentration in Quarter 3, 2020.



* 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 violation

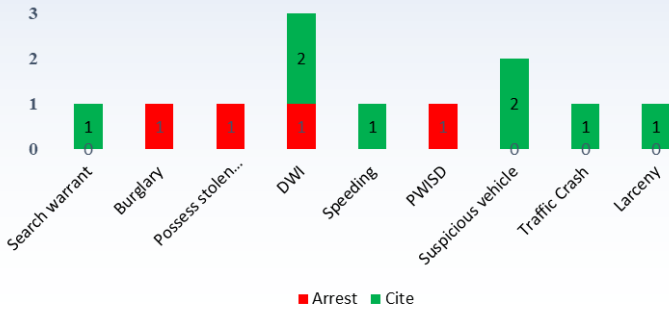
MARIJUANA ENFORCEMENT

Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



Since January 2018, we have been tracking marijuana warnings in addition to citation and arrest data. We emphasize issuing verbal warnings for misdemeanor marijuana offenses when possible. This quarter, we issued 8 citations and made 4 arrests for misdemeanor marijuana. All the arrests included additional charges, and included burglary, possession with intent to sell, driving while intoxicated, and possessing a stolen firearm.

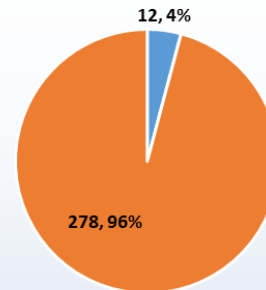
Response Type Leading to Marijuana Charge



A number of response types led to marijuana charges or a warning. None began specifically as marijuana responses.

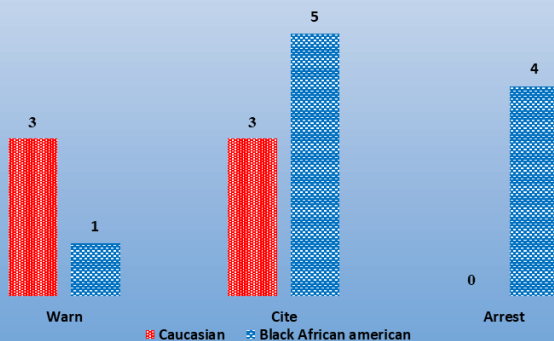
Overall, misdemeanor marijuana charges represented 4% of all misdemeanor charges filed during this quarter. This is in line with our goal of prioritizing our resources on other offenses.

Q3 2020 Misdemeanor Charges



■ Marijuana Misdemeanor ■ All Misdemeanor

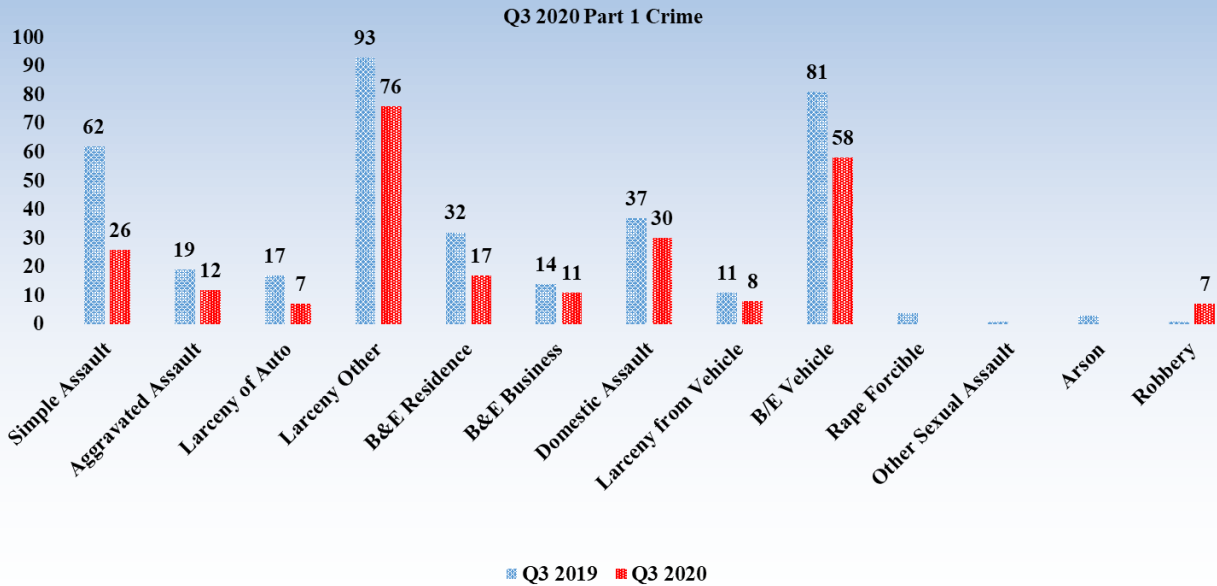
Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



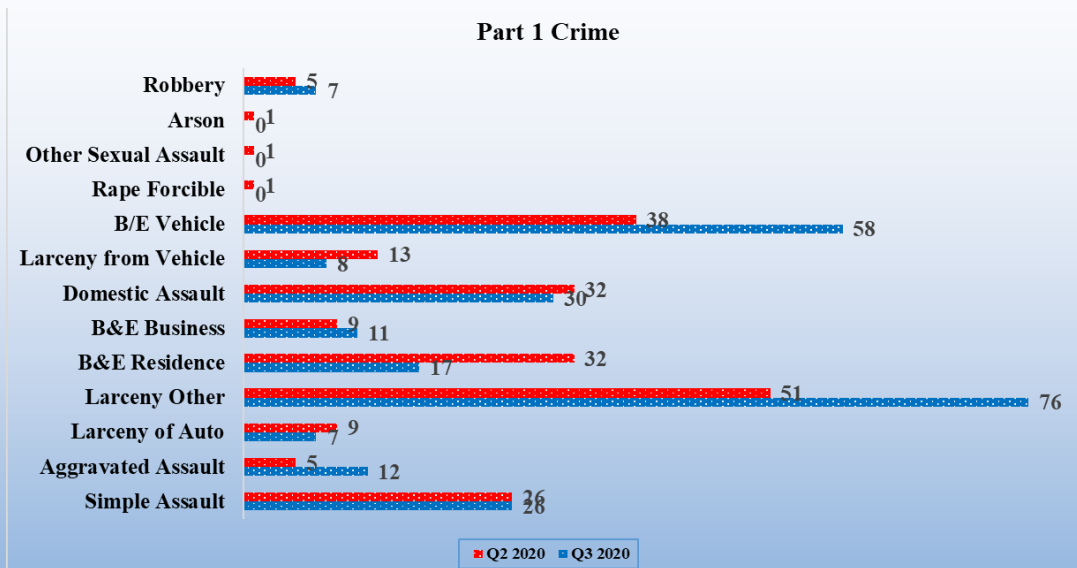
There were 4 arrests, 5 citations, and 1 warning of Black-African Americans for misdemeanor marijuana offenses. There were 3 citations and 3 warnings of Caucasians for misdemeanor marijuana offenses. Every arrest included additional charges, including burglary, possession with intent to sell, driving while intoxicated, and possessing a stolen firearm.

Part 1 Crime

CHPD tracks crime trends to identify which issues are most pertinent and thus require the greatest degree of focus. We compare crime rates year over year as well as tracking trends over time. Below is a look at reported Part 1* crime within Chapel Hill during the third quarter of 2020 as compared to the third quarter of 2019.



With the exception of robbery, all categories of Part 1 crime fell this quarter as compared to the same quarter last year.



Compared to last quarter, we saw an increase in B&E vehicle incidents and larceny reports. The majority of B&E vehicle incidents involved unlocked vehicles.

*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.

Crime Rates

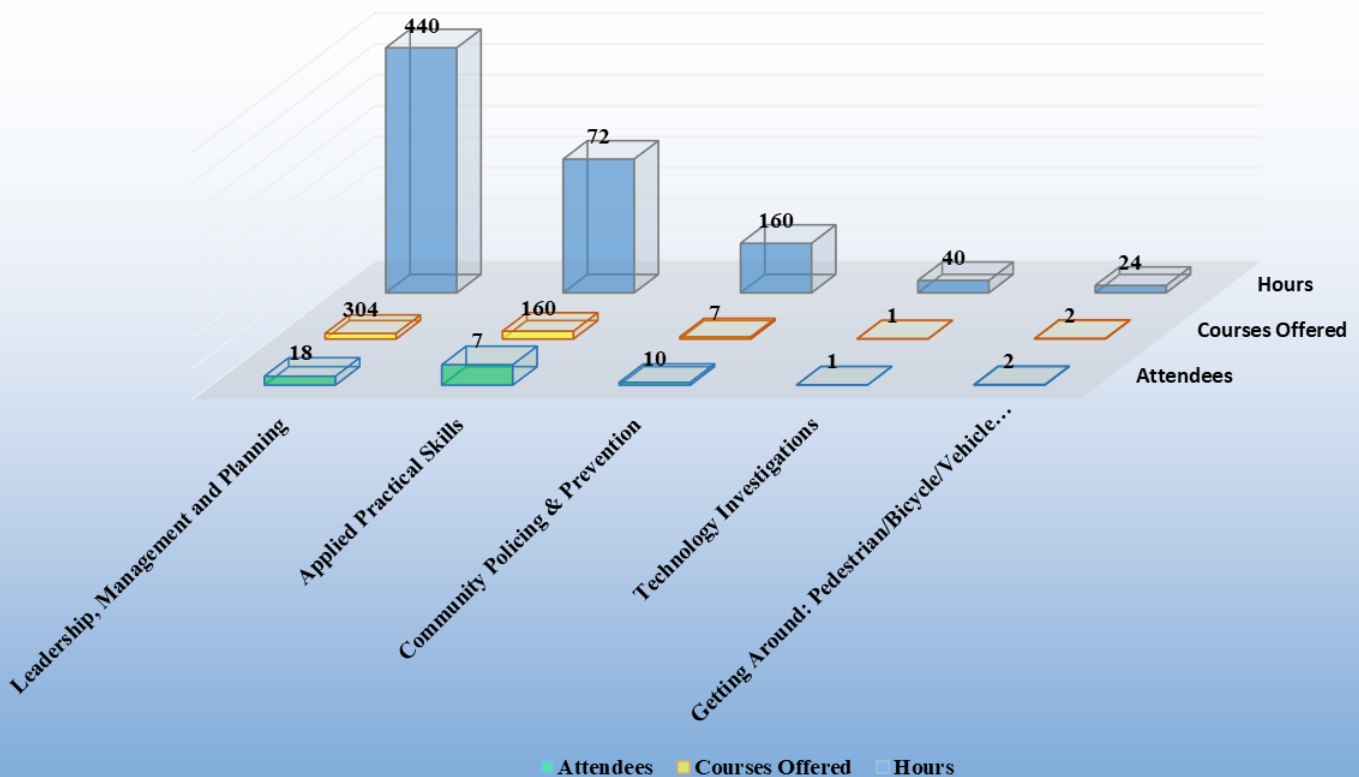
CHPD tracks both violent and property crime rates as compared to national averages. This rate is calculated by dividing the total number of Part 1 property or violent crimes by the town population and multiplying it by 100,000. Quarter 3 statistics are below.

Part 1 Category	Count	(Rate per 100,000 People)
Q3 Property	203	292
Q3 Violent	75	107
National Property	7,694,086	2,362
National Violent	1,247,321	382

Education & Training

We believe strongly in maintaining and adding to the skills and proficiencies of our employees through ongoing education and training. This quarter, officers attended a combined 1448 hours of training dealing with a variety of subjects across the categories of leadership, practical skills, and community policing in addition to others.

2020 3rd Quarter Training

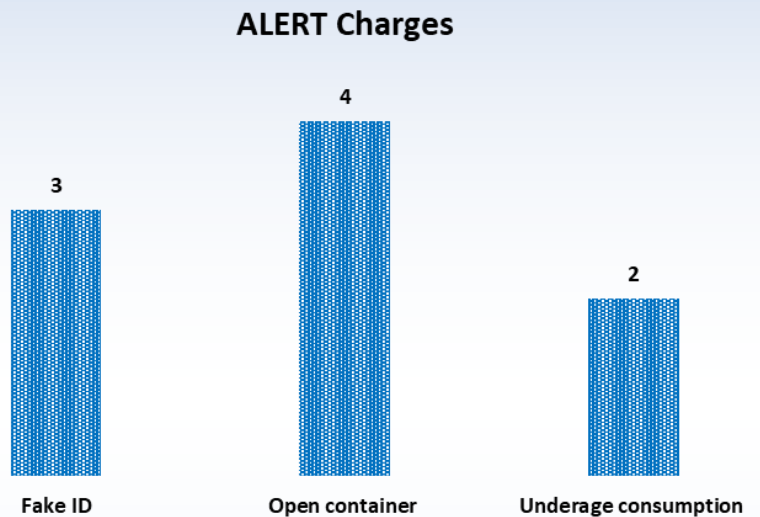


Alcohol Enforcement

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.

Alcohol Law Enforcement Response Team (ALERT)

The Alcohol Law Enforcement Response Team (ALERT) is a multi-jurisdictional law enforcement partnership between the Chapel Hill and Carrboro police departments, UNC-PD, along with support from NC Alcohol Law Enforcement, designed to enforce state and local alcohol laws utilizing teams of officers conducting, high visibility enforcement operations. 2 operations were conducted this quarter, resulting in 9 charges.



Alcohol Compliance Operations

The department conducted no underage compliance checks in the 3rd quarter of 2020.

The goal of the Underage Compliance Operation is to insure employees at ABC permitted establishments are effectively checking identifications and that the person is over 21 and legally allowed to purchase/possess/consume alcohol. It also allows us to identify businesses that are not properly checking identifications so that we can educate them and prevent further violations.

We conducted 6 B.A.R.S (Be a Responsible Server) trainings this quarter.

Community Events

This quarter, the department participated in 40 events totaling over 50 hours, including:

- **Community Meetings-** Officers met with several neighborhood associations and watch groups to discuss issues in their community (Kings Mill/Morgan Creek, The Oaks, Meadowmont).
- **Youth Outreach-** Officers presented to students at ECHHS about having a career in law enforcement. Officers also presented on illegal and prescription drugs. Officers participated in the Read-a-Thon at Northside Elementary. Officers participated in a career day at Smith Middle School. Officers assisted with two application events held at CHHS for the Summer Youth Employee Program.
- **Public Housing Orientation-** Officers met with citizens and families new to public housing.
- **College Outreach-** Security surveys were completed at 3 sorority houses. Officers attended a PanHellenic sorority house directors meeting to discuss personal safety. Officers partnered with Aaron Bachenheimer (UNC) to conduct outreach/education on noise violations.
- **Community Planning/Events-** Officers attended/planned the following events: Grand opening of the Goldfish Swim School, Met with RCP (Refugee Community Partnership) and planned Community Conversations series for the first half of the year, Point in Time Homeless Count in conjunction with our Crisis Unit, faith based partnership safety meeting with St. Thomas More representative, RCP Community Conversations event.
- **Residential, Business, and Church Security Assessments/Safety Talks-** Officers met with business owners, church staff, and citizens to conduct safety/security assessments of property (10 conducted).
- **Misdemeanor Diversion Program-** Officers and Crisis Unit representatives attended the final MDP session in Hillsborough.
- **Coffee with a Cop-** Officers met with citizens over coffee to discuss community issues. Event was held in partnership with Carrboro Police Department at The Honeysuckle Café and Bar.
- **Hispanic Outreach-** Officers attended two events at El Centro Hispano.
- **Police Department Tours-** Officers conducted a tour and answered questions about police work for a Girl Scout group.
- **Recruiting Event-** Officers attended a police recruiting event at East Carolina University.
- **Seymour Center-** In partnership with the Seymour Center, officers started delivering meals to seniors 3 times per week.



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

- **Format- Incident type: Description(Force type. Number of officers involved. Number and Race/sex of citizens involved)**
- **Involuntary Commitment:** Officers responded to a call of someone threatening suicide. Officers attempted to handcuff the person so they could be safely transported to the hospital for evaluation. They pulled away and tried to run away from officers. Officers were able to get control and get them to the hospital. (**Hard Hands. 1 Officer, 1 Caucasian male**)
- **Threats:** Officers responded to a call about a person threatening to shoot someone in a business. Officers were told the person claimed to have a firearm. Officers located the person outside of the business. The person refused to cooperate with verbal commands and officers had to handcuff him. Officers arrested him and located a BB gun in his possession. (**Hard Hands. 2 Officers, 1 Black African-American Male**)
- **Shots Fired:** Officers responded to a call of people shooting into a home. The officers were given a description of the people and vehicle involved. Officers found the vehicle leaving the scene and made a traffic stop. Officers pointed their weapons at the vehicle as they removed everyone from the vehicle. (**Pointing of Weapon. 5 Officers, 2 Black African-American Females and 1 Black African American Male**)
- **Drunk and Disruptive:** Officers were called to check on a potentially impaired person who was observed wandering the area in the road. When officers got to the location, they recognized the person as being wanted and who had recently fled a crime scene in a stolen vehicle. When officers asked him to stop and speak with them, he tried to run away. Officers restrained him and he was arrested. (**Hard Hands. 2 Officers, 1 Black African-American Male**)
- **Burglary in Progress:** Officers responded to a person trying to break into a residence. Upon officers' arrival, the person ran and attempted to hide. Officers gave chase and located him hiding. The officers were unable to see his hands and pointed their weapons at him while giving commands to come out of his hiding spot. (**Pointing of Weapon. 1 Officer, 1 Caucasian male**)
- **Domestic Disturbance:** Officers responded to a domestic disturbance. The first arriving officer attempted to separate the two people involved. One person involved began posturing as if he were intending to take combative actions and refused to follow the officer's commands. The officer tried to handcuff him, but he resisted by pulling away and knocking over potted plants. Officers took him to the ground and restrained him. (**Hard Hands. 3 Officers, 1 Caucasian male**)
- **Involuntary Commitment:** Officers were serving Involuntary Commitment orders to take someone to the hospital. The person refused to go with officers by initially passively resisting. He tensed his body while lying down and refused to follow their orders. Officers had to carry him out and he began to actively struggle and attempted to bite the officers. Once at the patrol car, he refused to get in and had to be forced into the car to go to the hospital. (**Hard Hands. 3 Officers, 1 Caucasian male**)

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS CONT.

- **Warrant Service:** An investigator and patrol officer attempted to get out with a wanted person. The person ran from the officers. When the patrol officer caught up to the offender, he drew and pointed his Taser while giving commands to surrender. The person complied with the commands and was taken into custody without further incident. (**Taser Warning. 2 Officers, 1 Black African-American Male**)
- **Traffic Stop:** An officer stopped a vehicle for speeding. While talking to the driver, he smelled the odor of marijuana. The officer got the driver out of the car to check for impairment. After checking the driver, the officer attempted a probable cause search on the car, but the driver tried to get back into the car. Officers attempted to restrain the driver so the search could be conducted but he fought with officers, pulled away and then ran. After a foot pursuit, the driver was arrested. Officers located marijuana and a handgun under the driver seat. This was the same area of the car the driver had been trying to get to when officers initially attempted to restrain him. (**Hard Hands. 3 Officers, 1 Black -African American male**)
- **Person with weapon:** Officers responded to a call of a person inside of a Food Lion with a handgun. Officers searched the store and located the person in the employee area of the business pushing a cart of products. The person ran out of the business with the firearm and tossed it under a car while fleeing officers. Officers caught and arrested the person. A controlled substance was found on him during a post-arrest search. (**Pointing of Weapon. 4 Officers, 1 Black African American male**)
- **Suicide Threat:** Officers responded to a call of a person trying to seriously injure or kill themselves. After speaking to the person, officers decided to take them to the hospital for an emergency commitment. The person struggled with officers, requiring them to control his movements. He was placed in a patrol vehicle for transportation to the hospital. (**Hard Hands. 1 Officer, 1 Black African American male**)
- **Warrant Service:** Officers were attempting to serve a kidnapping warrant on a person with an extensive violent crime history. When the person left his house to walk to his car, the officers approached him to make an arrest. The person saw the officers and attempted to flee back into the residence. The officers ran after him and were able to get to the door before it was closed. The officers continued to give verbal commands and had their weapons pointed because they were unsure of the person's access to weapons. After multiple verbal commands, he eventually moved back from the door and officers were able to take him into custody. (**Pointing of weapon. 2 Officers, 1 Caucasian male**)
- **Drunk and Disruptive:** Officers responded to a report of an intoxicated person walking in the roadway. Upon arrival, the officers recognized the person who was wanted. Officers attempted to take her into custody using verbal commands but she attempted to flee. Officers caught up to her and she resisted their attempts to arrest her by trying to pull away and dumping an unknown liquid on them. She continued to resist officers after being handcuffed by kicking them multiple times. She eventually began to complain of a panic attack and was taken to the hospital for evaluation by an ambulance. Once she was treated at the hospital, she was transported to the jail. (**Hard Hands. 2 Officers, 1 Black-African American Female**)