



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 2, FY2020

(October-December 2019)



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Quarterly Report
October-December 2019

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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 have continued our commitment to share information with you about our activities and to offer our thoughts about noteworthy statistics, trends, or policy interventions. Let us know what you think!

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

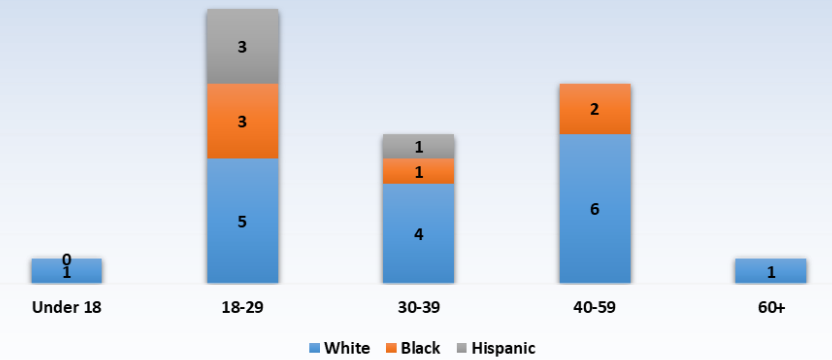
	Demeanor	Use of Force	Personal Conduct	Pursuit
2nd Quarter 2020	5	1	0	1

Use of Force

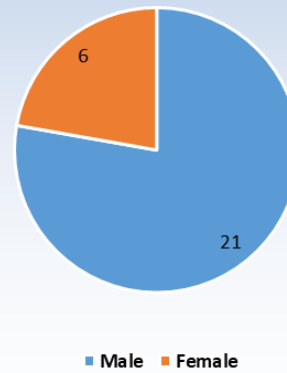
CHPD requires that all uses of force by officers are documented and forwarded for review by both the officer’s immediate supervisor and the entire chain of command. The review process is to ensure that proper protocol is being observed by officers using force.

Each incident can involve multiple officers and citizens. This quarter, there were 30 officers and 27 people involved in 17 use of force incidents.

Force Usage by Race/Age

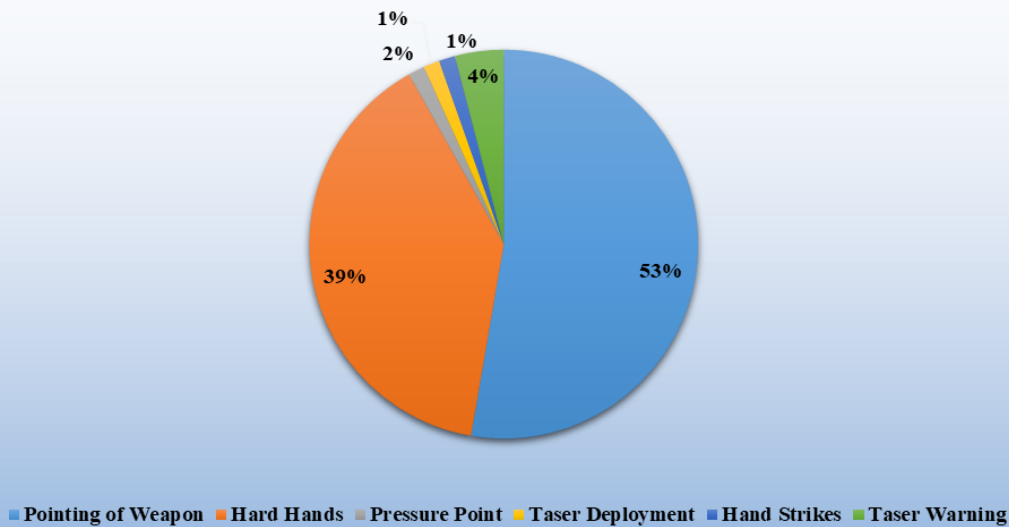


Use of Force by Sex



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.

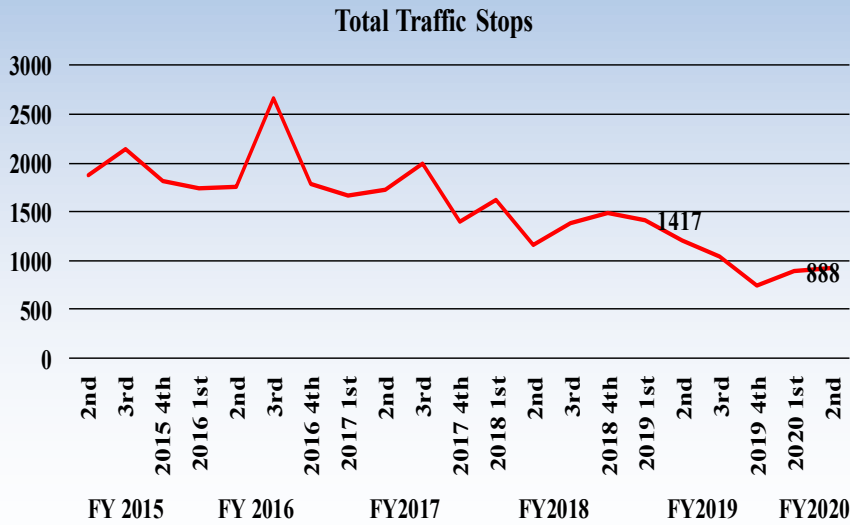
Force Type Usage



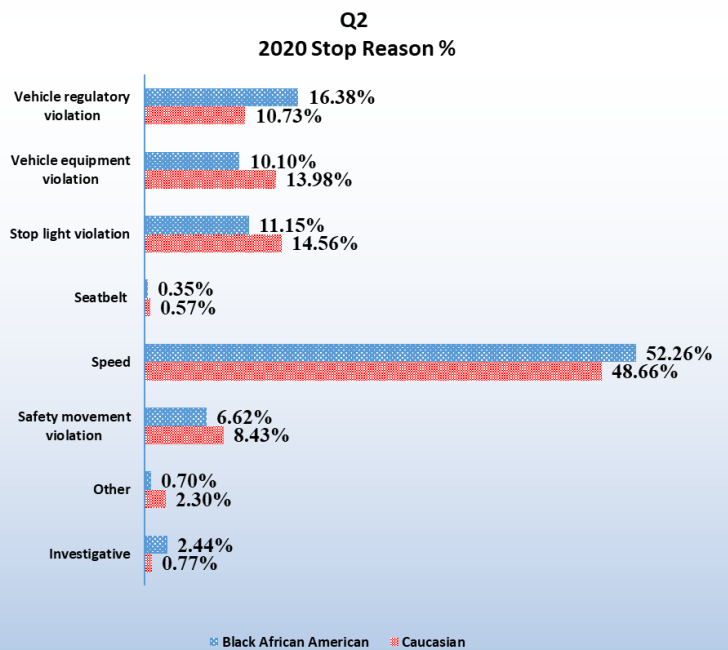
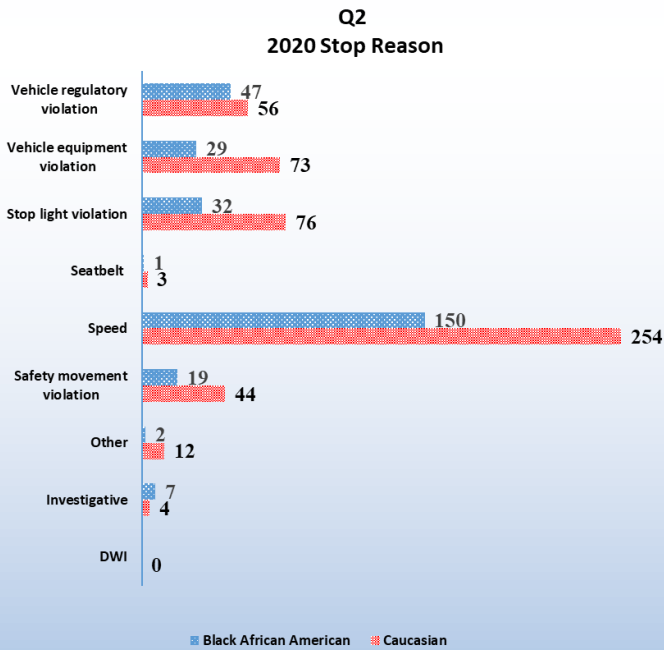
For an explanation of use of force type definitions, as well as a summary of all incidents regarding officers using force this quarter, please see the final pages 14 and 15 of this report.

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.

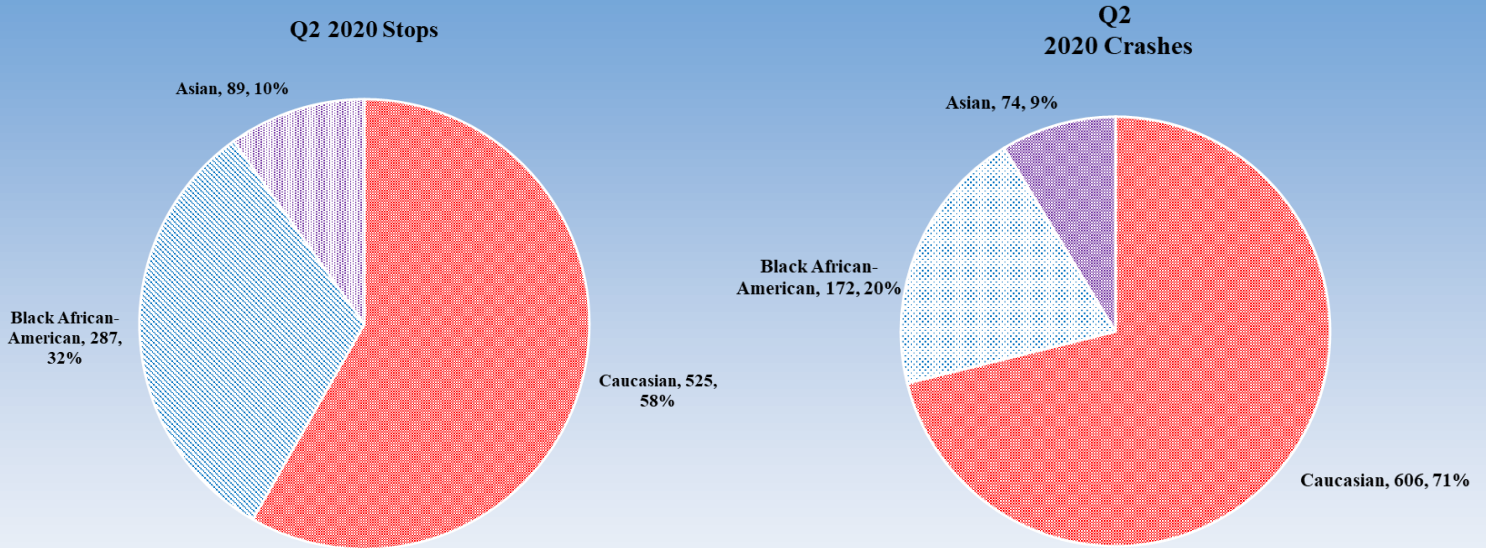


There were 888 stops in Quarter 2 2020 as compared to 924 in Quarter 1 2020. There were 1417 stops in the same quarter a year ago (Quarter 2, 2019).

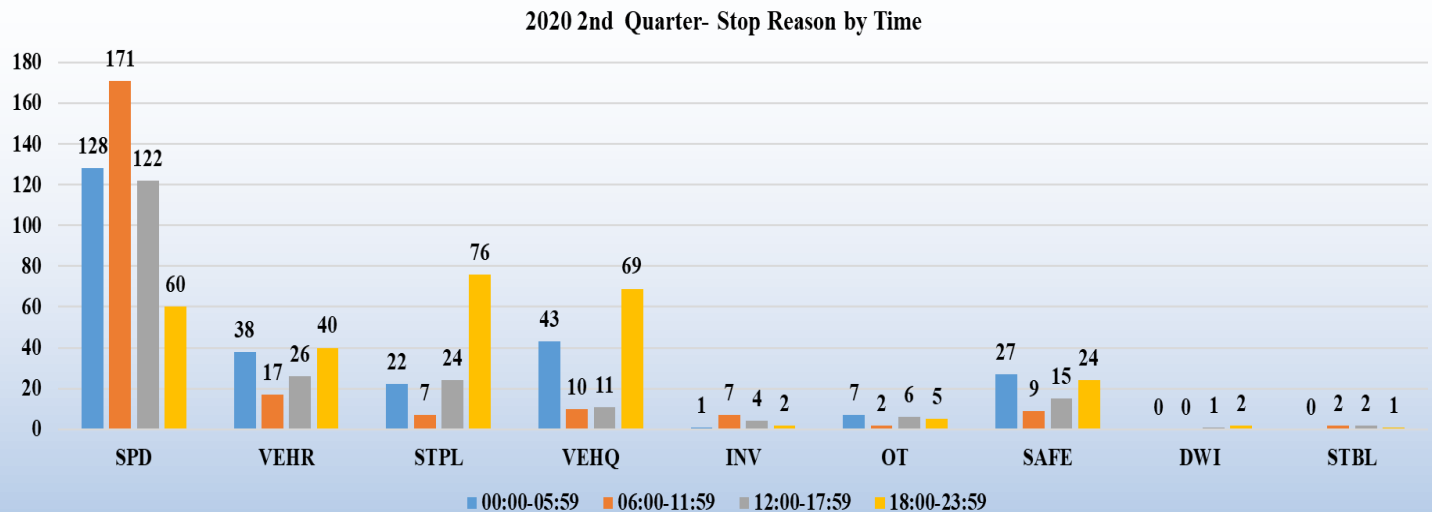


Speed related stops constitute the majority of stops made by our officers. Vehicle Regulatory Violations are stops in which a vehicle is seen to have expired plates or other documentation associated with it. Equipment violations pertain to the maintenance of the vehicle.

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).



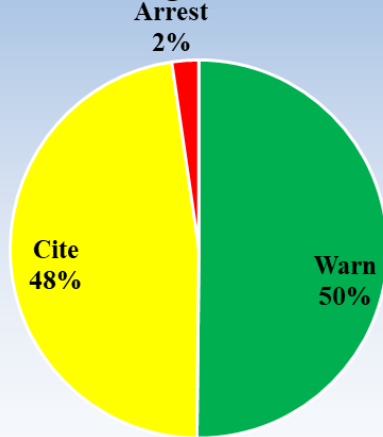
In general, the majority of stops occur between the hours of 6AM to 6PM. The exceptions to this are stop light/stop sign violations, and vehicle equipment issues, which often deal with headlights.

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

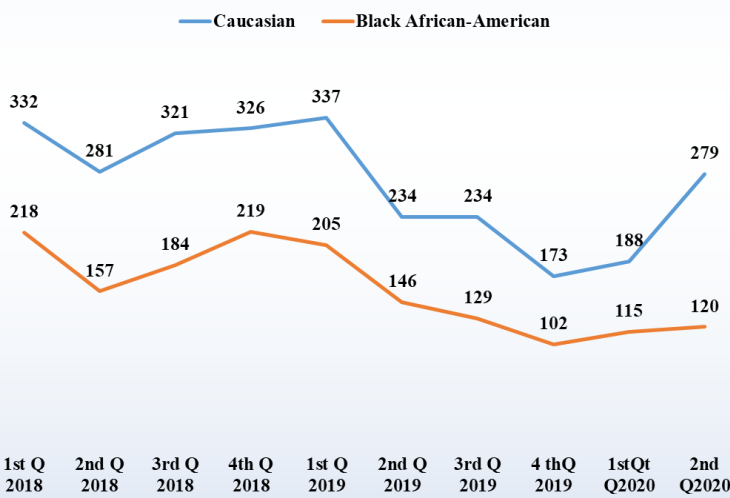
TRAFFIC DIVISION

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 over time and have seen a general increase in warnings compared to citations. Correspondingly, we have seen a general decrease in citations.

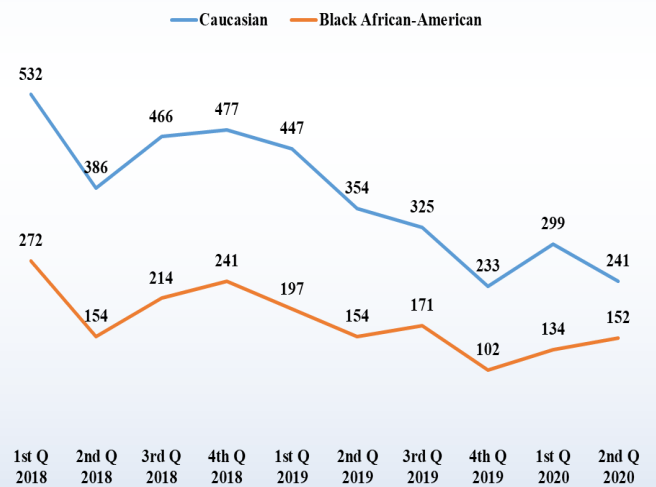
Action Resulting From Traffic Stops



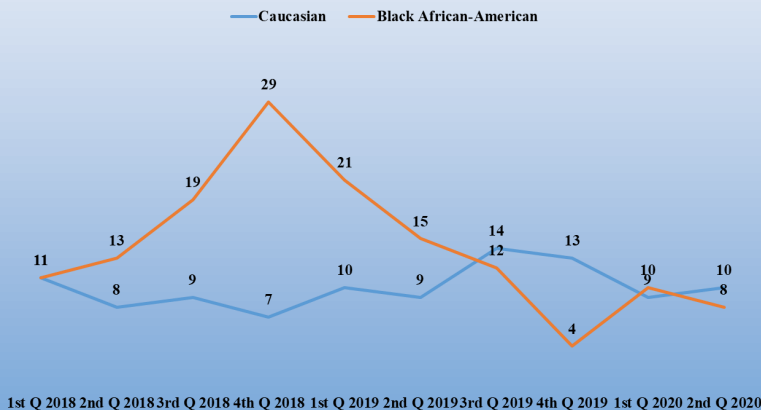
Traffic Stop Warnings Trend by Race



Traffic Stop Citations Trend by Race

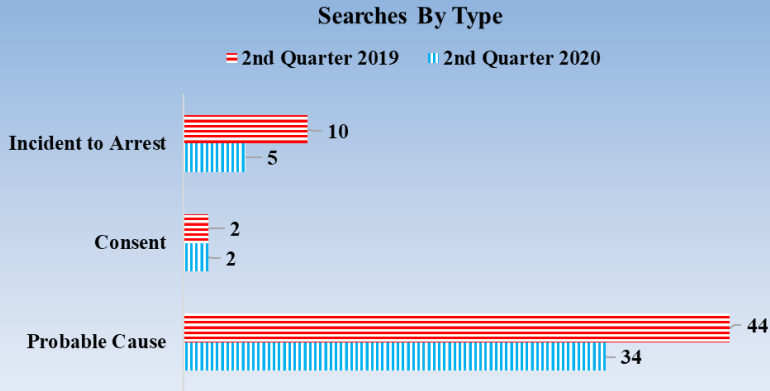


Traffic Stop Arrests Trend by Race



3 of the 8 arrests of Black African-Americans were for DWI, 2 were for felony drug possession, 1 was for possession with intent to sell drugs, 1 was for a warrant, and 1 was for a stolen vehicle. 9 of the arrests of Caucasians were for DWI, and 1 was for a warrant

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT



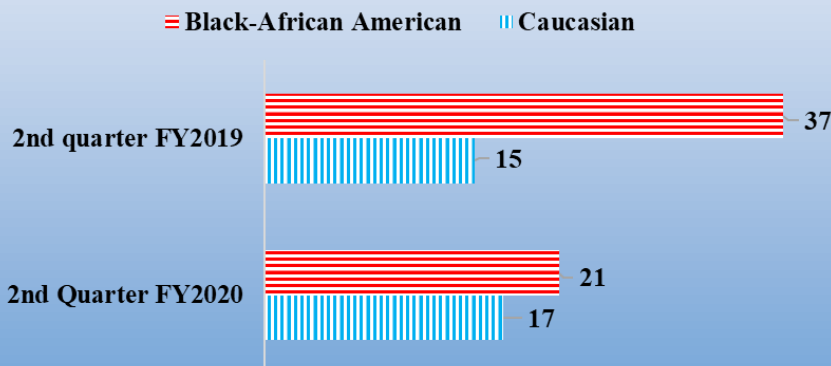
Officers may search a vehicle as a result of a traffic stop under 3 main conditions: when the driver gives consent, when probable cause exists to suspect the driver of having committed a crime, or incident to arrest. CHPD conducted 41 searches as a result of traffic stops this quarter.

As a result of vehicle searches, officers found contraband in 30 instances, or 73% of the searches conducted. The most commonly found contraband was illegal drugs, with 23 instances.

Contrabrand Found Quarter 2 2020



Searches By Race

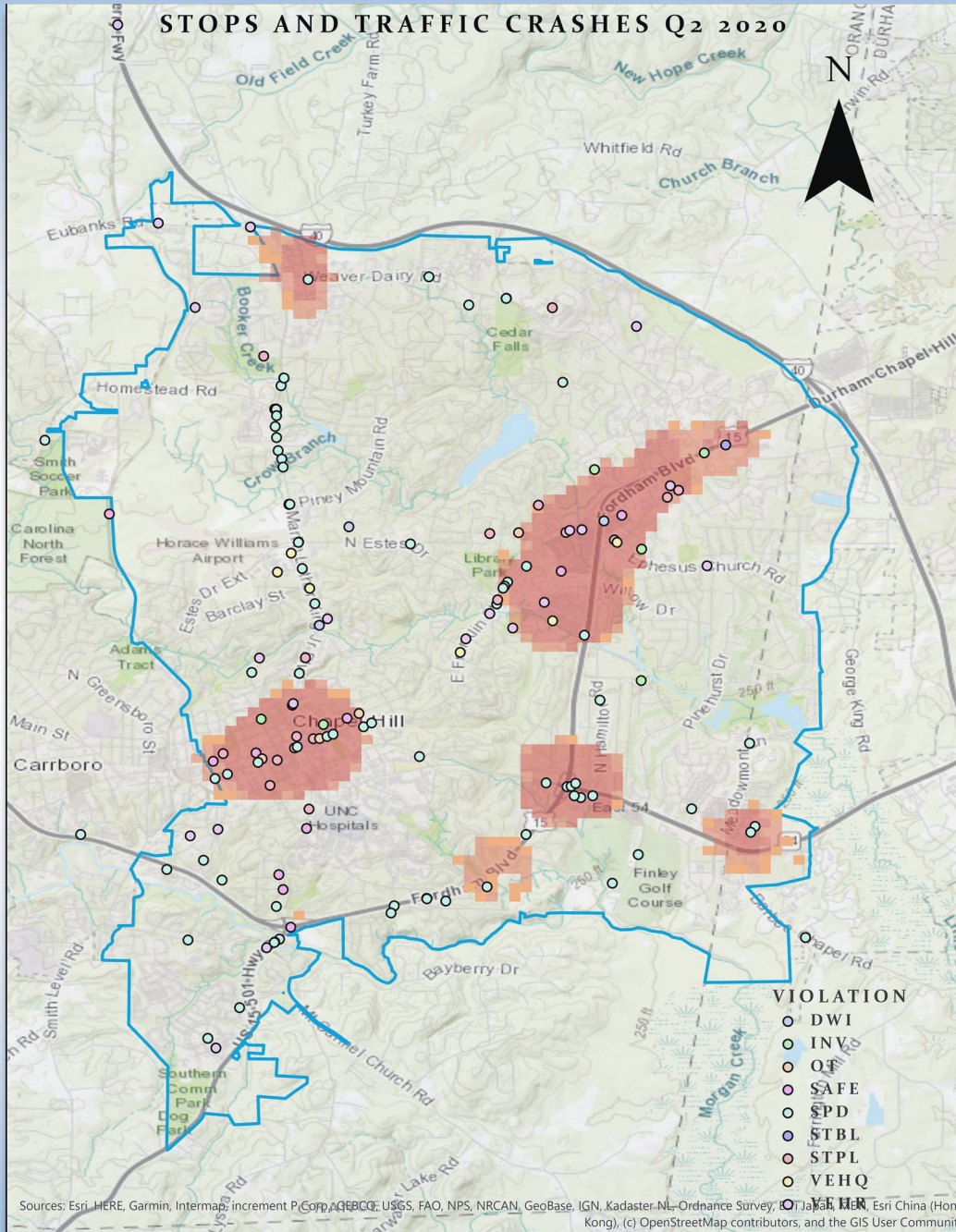


18 of the 21 searches conducted of Black-African American were with probable cause, 2 were via consent, and 1 one incident to arrest. 14 of the 17 searches conducted of Caucasians were a result of probable cause, and 3 were incident to the arrest. There was also 1 incident to arrest search and 1 consent search of Hispanic drivers, in addition to 1 probable cause search of an Asian driver.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Citation Locations

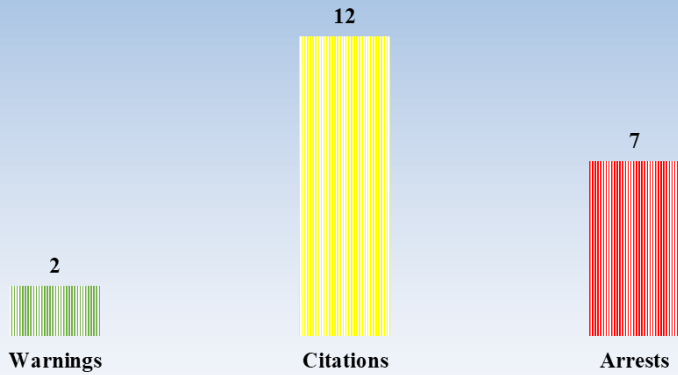
Every traffic stop made by an officer is documented. The map below shows these locations as well as the initial reason for the stop. Red areas are areas of high crash concentration in quarter 2, 2020.



* 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

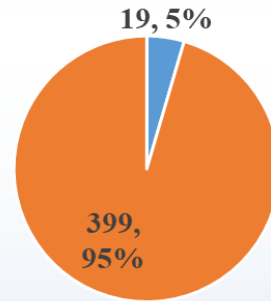
Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



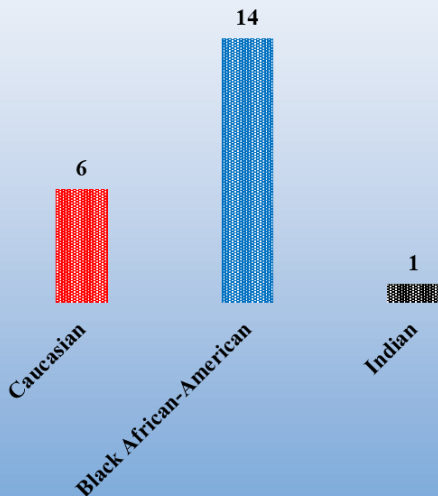
Since January 2018 we have tracked marijuana warnings in addition to citation and arrest data. We emphasize verbal warnings for misdemeanor marijuana offenses when possible. This quarter, we issued 12 citations and made 7 arrests related to misdemeanor marijuana. 4 of the citations, and all arrests, occurred when other charges were present, such as possession with intent to sell and driving while impaired.

Overall, misdemeanor marijuana charges represented 5% of all misdemeanor charges filed during this quarter. This is in line with our goal of prioritizing our resources on other offenses.

Q2 2020 Marijuana Misdemeanor Charges



Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations

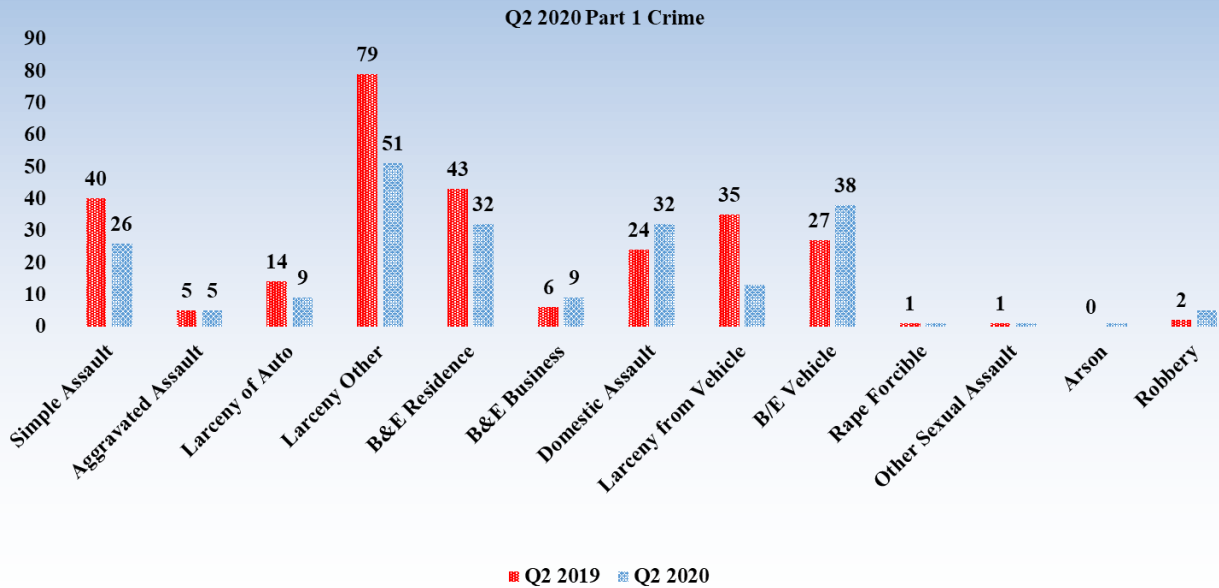


■ Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations ■ All Misdemeanor

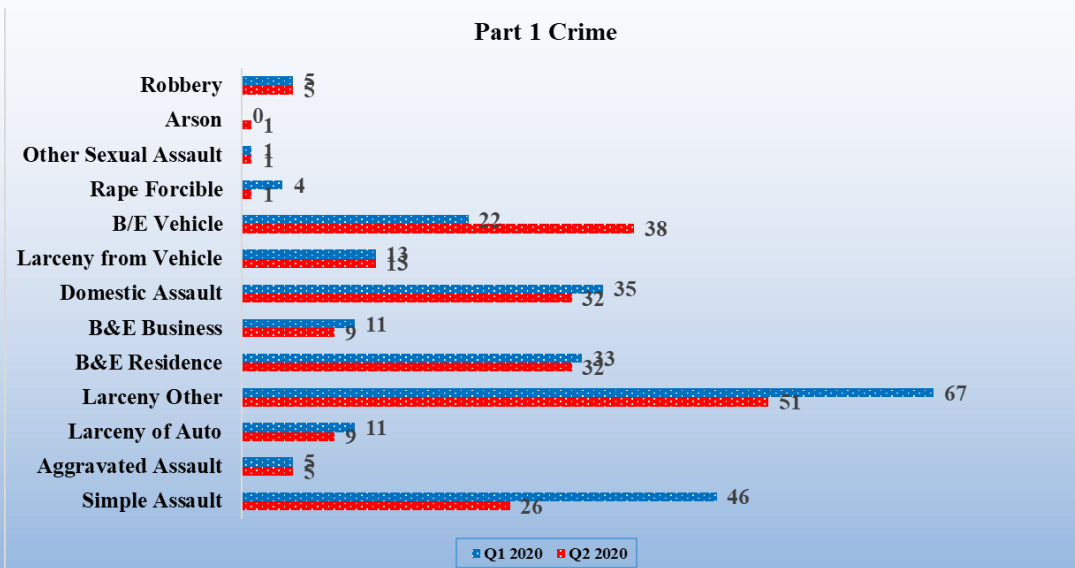
There were 5 arrests, 7 citations, , and 2 warnings of Black-African Americans for misdemeanor marijuana offenses. There were 2 arrests, 3 citations, and 1 warning of Caucasians, and 1 citation of an Indian citizen.

Part 1 Crime

CHPD tracks crime trends to identify which issues require our focus and we compare crime rates year-to-year. Below is a look at reported Part 1* crime in Chapel Hill during the second quarter of 2020 as compared to the second quarter of 2019.



With the exception of domestic assaults and breaking and entering into vehicles, nearly 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 declines in simple assaults and larcenies.

*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

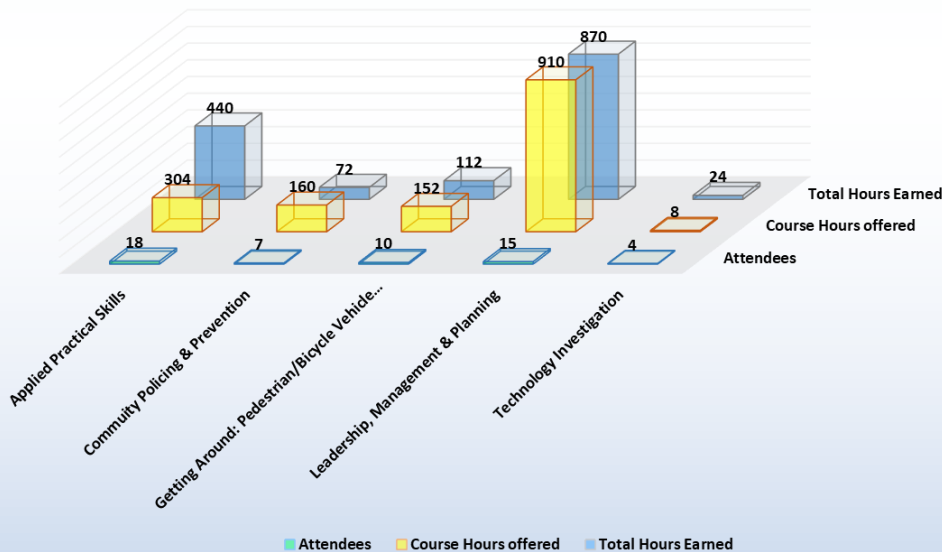
CHPD tracks both violent and property crime rates as compared to national averages. This rate is calculated by dividing the total number of Part 1 property or violent crimes by the town population and multiplying it by 100,000. Quarter 2 statistics are below.

Part 1 Category	Count	(Rate per 100,000 People)
Q2 Property	153	250.8
Q2 Violent	70	114.7
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 1518 hours of training dealing with a variety of subjects across the categories of leadership, practical skills, and community policing in addition to others.

2020 2nd Quarter Training



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.

No individuals were 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.

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 more alcohol into the game weekend. 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.

Alcohol Compliance Operations

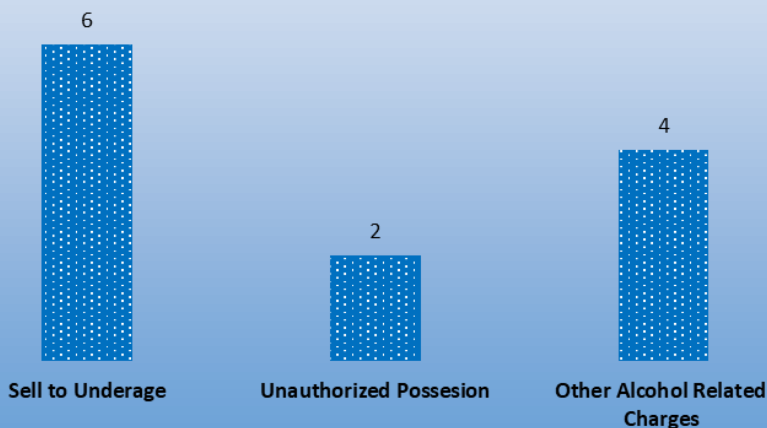
The department conducted 1 Underage Compliance Operation this quarter, in which 46 businesses were checked.

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



ALERT Charges



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. 1 operation was conducted this quarter, resulting in 12 charges.

Community Events

The department participated in 39 community events this quarter, totaling approximately 62 hours. These included:

- **Community Meetings-** Officers met with several neighborhood associations and watch groups to discuss issues in their community.
- **Youth Outreach-** Officers participated in Walk to School Day at three local elementary schools, read to kids at Scroggs Elementary, attended the Big Fall Play Day at Seawell Elementary, spoke at three career day events, participated in Shop with a Cop, and facilitated a school lockdown at St. Thomas More.
- **Public Housing Orientation-** Officers met with citizens and families new to public housing.
- **College Outreach-** Officers attended a tabling event (Safetoberfest) at UNC to answer questions and provide safety information. Officers spoke at the Greek Life President's Meeting to address recent acts of vandalism and talk about consequences.
- **Community Events-** Officers attended the following events: Shred a Thon, Guardians of the Hill 5k, Haunted Hill, First Responders Day at Lowe's Home Improvement, Trunk or Treat at Orange United Methodist Church, and hosted a blood drive at the police department.
- **Residential, Business, and Church Security Assessments/Safety Talks-** Officers met with business owners, church staff, and citizens to conduct safety/security assessments of property (7 conducted).
- **Senior Outreach-** Participated in the UNC Health and Wellness Expo in Meadowmont, lunch with group of seniors.
- **Coffee with a Cop-** Officers met with citizens over coffee to discuss community issues. Events were held at Dunkin Donuts, the YMCA, and Starbucks.
- **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 a local church to conduct informational sessions.
- **Police Department Tours-** Officers conducted tours and answered questions about police work for scout groups, GiGi's Playhouse, a Ukrainian dance troupe, and other interested individuals (7 tours).



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

- While checking a construction site after hours, an officer found four people inside. The officer drew and pointed his weapon at them and ordered them onto the ground. When other officers arrived to assist, they were checked for weapons and secured. They all complied with the officers and no other force was necessary. **(1 Officer, 3 Caucasian males, 1 Hispanic male)**
- An officer attempted to arrest a person, who was suspected of driving while impaired. They resisted being handcuffed by struggling and pulling away from the officer. Additional officers responded and assisted getting the person handcuffed. **(3 officers, 1 Caucasian male)**
- Officers were attempting to secure a suicidal person to transport them to a medical facility. He tensed up his arms and officers had to force them behind his back for handcuffing. Once handcuffed he continued to use his body to strike at one of the officers. **(3 officers, 1 Caucasian female)**
- An officer initiated a traffic stop on vehicle with three occupants. The vehicle pulled into a parking lot, and the driver and one passenger ran from the vehicle. The third passenger was commanded to exit the vehicle as officers pointed their weapons in the direction of the vehicle. **(2 officers, 1 Black African-American female)**
- An officer responded to a call for a vehicle facing the wrong way on the highway. Upon arrival, the vehicle was parked facing the wrong way, with someone standing outside of the vehicle. The officer attempted to get compliance from him, but he appeared to be going through hallucinations and referred to the officer as a demon. He failed to comply with commands, while placing his hands inside of his waistband. The officer drew their Taser and continued to give commands while pointing it at him. Eventually he began to comply with verbal commands and was taken into custody **(1 officer, 1 Caucasian Male)**
- Officers attempted to arrest a person for being drunk and disruptive after giving him numerous warnings to leave the area. The person became combative and attempted to throw an officer to the ground. Officers used hands and verbal Taser warnings to subdue the person. **(1 officer, 1 Black African-American Male)**

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS CONT.

- An officer observed a person walking in the middle of Franklin Street impeding traffic. The officer got out with them to investigate why they were walking in the middle of the road. While the officer was speaking to him, he became combative by attempting to push, strike, and run from the officer. He was arrested and charged with multiple violations related to the incident. **(3 officers, 1 Black African-American Male)**
- Officers responded to a fight on the sidewalk downtown. Officers identified themselves and attempted to separate the parties. One of the people involved resisted officers attempts to separate them from the fight and officers had to make several announcement that they were the police. Once the person was detained and the fight broken up, it was determined he was not the aggressor and he was released. **(2 Officers, 1 Caucasian Male)**
- Officers responded to a call of a person threatening and attempting to fight people. Officers asked him to calm down and stop his behavior, which he failed to do. Officers attempted to place him under arrest but he pulled away and postured as if to strike officers. He continued to resist being placed into the patrol car and a Taser was used to stun him in order to facilitate placing him in the car. **(2 officers, 1 Black African-American Male)**
- Officers responded to a B&E call and located a person in the area. He fought officers and they had to use their hands to get him handcuffed. After he was arrested, he failed to comply with directions when they attempted to transport him for booking and presentation to the magistrate. **(1 Officer, 1 Caucasian Male)**
- During a traffic stop, the officer noticed the driver had a handgun in his center console. The officer asked the driver not to touch the weapon. The driver ignored the officer and handed the weapon to a passenger. The officer drew his weapon and gave commands to drop the weapon. The driver got out of the vehicle and pushed the officer into the road. The officer used his hands to attempt to gain control of the driver as the passenger exited the vehicle. The officer pointed his weapon while continuing to give commands. **(1 officer, 3 Hispanic Males)**
- An officer observed three people engaged in a fight downtown. The officer gave verbal commands to stop and separate but they continued to fight. The officer physically pulled one of them out of the melee and secured him while also warning that he would deploy a Taser on the other two people if they continued to struggle with the officer and assault one another. The others complied with the officers commands after the Taser warning was given. **(1 Officer, 3 Caucasian Males)**

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS CONT.

- Officers responded to a call for an intoxicated person in need of help. Upon arrival, officers found the intoxicated person. During the officer interactions with him, he cycled in and out of consciousness. When he was conscious, he attempted to fight officers and eventually started asking officers to kill him and stated that he wanted to die. He also vomited while unconscious, officers positioned him to prevent suffocation and had EMS respond to the scene to transport him to the hospital. **(2 officers, 1 Black African American Male)**
- Two people fled in a vehicle from an armed robbery. Officers initiated a high risk traffic stop and pointed service weapons at the occupants while giving commands until they were taken into custody. **(6 officers, 2 Caucasian males, 2 Caucasian females)**
- Officers responding to a traffic collision and attempted to take an impaired driver into custody for driving while intoxicated. The driver resisted by refusing to get into the police vehicle and had to be physically pulled into the vehicle. **(1 officer, 1 Caucasian Female)**
- The manager of a business trespassed a person from their location while officers were present. He refused to leave and demonstrated multiple signs that he was a danger to himself. Officers began the process to emergency commit him, and he became combative. Officers were able to restrain him and transported him to the hospital for further evaluation and treatment. **(3 officers, 1 Caucasian Female)**
- Officers responding to a person that had walked off from a hospital and was acting in a mentally instable matter. The officers located him and attempted to take him back to the hospital. He refused to cooperate with verbal commands and officers had to physically put handcuffs on him. **(2 officers, 1 Black African-American Male)**