RICS Task Force Information Requests
3.26.21

Below are responses to questions and information requests following the Community Safety 101 presentation to the Task Force on Monday, March 22, 2021.

(1) Is the police department familiar with Crisis Intervention Training (CIT)?

> Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) teaches unique risk factors and warning signs in responding to situations involving mental health, substance abuse, and intellectual and developmental disabilities. We have offered this training to our officers for a number of years and one of our supervisors is an instructor in the CIT curriculum. For CHPD officers:
> - CIT is introduced during the Basic Law Enforcement Training (BLET).
> - Officers receive 40 hours of focused CIT training on a variety of topics, including an overview of mental health, geriatrics, substance abuse/co-occurring disorders, special concerns with adolescents, mental health commitment process, personality disorders, developmental disabilities, autism, suicide, trauma and its aftermath, homelessness crisis intervention, and de-escalation.

(2) What are pros/cons of having the Crisis Unit as co-responders with the Police Dept?

> The co-responder model is considered a best practice and, in our case, is defined by having clinicians embedded within our police department. The benefits of this include increased efficiency, more immediate access to community supports and needed care, as well as increased collaboration and communication between law enforcement and co-responders.

(3) What are root causes are for people committing crimes? What services are available to address those root causes?

> Some people may be charged with crimes that are secondary to other issues in their lives like homelessness, mental health and substance use. The Street Outreach team is a great example of programming that is working to decriminalize social issues like homelessness and mental health by providing supportive wrap-around services that are both therapeutic, solution-focused, and long-term.

(4) How will the police department work with community organizations to address the possible increase in reports of sexual assault when kids go back to in-person school?

> We have strong relationships with school counselors and school social workers as well as strong partnerships with Orange County Child Protective Services, Orange County Rape Crisis Center, and UNC Gender Violence Services. Through these partnerships, we are able to connect survivors directly to resources or an investigator, eliminating the need for a survivor to speak with more than one officer. This is a more trauma-informed approach. Our Crisis Unit often responds to the schools when a crisis arises. We've seen a decrease in this due to COVID19 and are prepared to continue this partnership as schools return to in-person learning.

(5) Explain what resources, staffing, budget, etc. would be necessary for the Crisis Unit to sufficiently meet the community's needs.

> Currently, we staff the Police Crisis Unit in-person Monday - Friday from 8am - 11pm and provide on-call coverage outside of these hours and on Town observed holidays. During on-call ours, our crisis counselors respond to scenes within one hour. Staff expansion would allow for expanded in-person coverage hours which, in turn, increases officer access to their services and decreases response time.

Additionally, enhanced staffing minimizes counselor burnout which is the leading cause of turnover in our profession. The budget allocation now for salaries and benefits for 4 Crisis Counselors and a supervisor is $428,931. Each Crisis Counselor is allotted a computer, desk phone, cell phone, multiple civilian uniforms (i.e. polos, pants, jackets). We currently have 2 vehicles assigned to our Crisis Unit to use when in the field.

(6) Request for information on future of School Resource Officer (SRO) presence in schools and what roles they serve.

CHPD currently does not have a contract with the Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools (CHCCS) for SRO's. Prior to August 2020, SRO's were in our middle and high schools. CHCCS has formed a taskforce to provide recommendations to the school board on their role, responsibilities and use in our schools. Since 2017, CHPD and CHCCS have had a memorandum of understanding (MOU) which outlined the roles and responsibilities of our SRO's and School Administrators. The mission of the SRO program is to support school safety and the educational climate at the school. School administrators are responsible for student conduct and school discipline.

(7) Request for information on what budget, coordination, and resources would be needed for an alternative number to 911; that community members could call to address issues that do not require a police officer to respond to.

We are gathering this information with our partners in Orange County and will provide it to the Task Force at a later date.

(8) Request for data on current vacant positions for sworn officers. What potential incentives is CHPD considering offering?

There are currently 21 vacant positions for sworn officers. The market for quality officers is extremely competitive both regionally and nationally. Although we offer a variety of incentives (highlighted in the Community Safety 101 presentation), other departments offer key incentives that we do not and many offer higher salaries. To attract and retain diverse applicants who become successful officers, the department must explore options such as take home cars, shift differential pay, additional education incentives, and higher salaries when compared to departments in our area.

(9) How many officers live in Chapel Hill versus other towns or counties?

The red dots on the map below indicate where officers live. Orange County is outlined in black, with Chapel Hill town limits indicated in blue. Our current BLET cadets are not included in this map and data below.
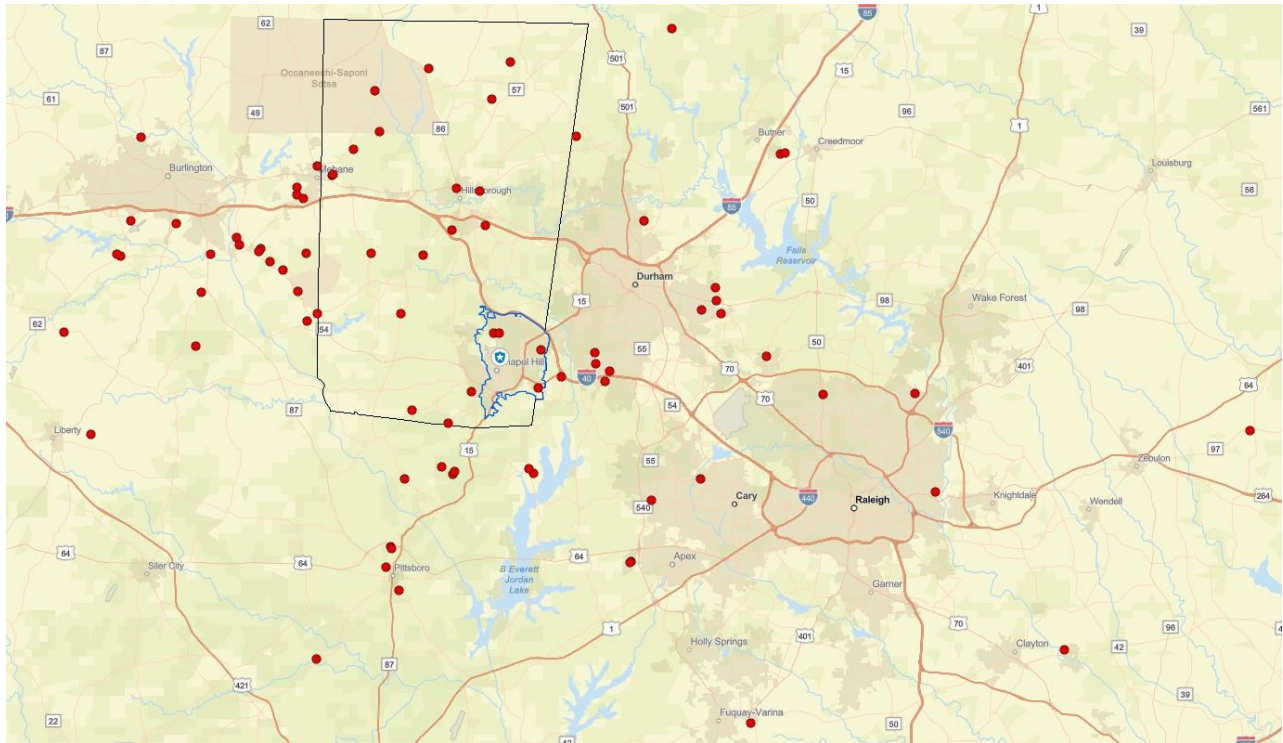

This data set shows the county of residence for officers.

Alamance County	24
Chatham County	14
Durham County	13
Granville County	2
Guilford County	1
Johnston County	1
Nash County	1
Orange County	21
Wake County	9
Grand Total	**86**

(10) Request for data trends of crimes town wide, and specifically in the Northside neighborhood:

Part 1 Crime, Town Wide Since 2010



Northside Neighborhood Part 1 Crimes Since 2010

(11) Request for data on traffic stops by areas or neighborhoods:

Traffic stops are indicated by dots, with color indicating the violation. 4,941 stops are represented here, and many dots overlap each other due to stops being made in the same location. The dot color key is located at the bottom of the map. The overlay of color indicates the areas with the highest density of traffic crashes since 2018. Darker shading equates to a higher crash concentration.
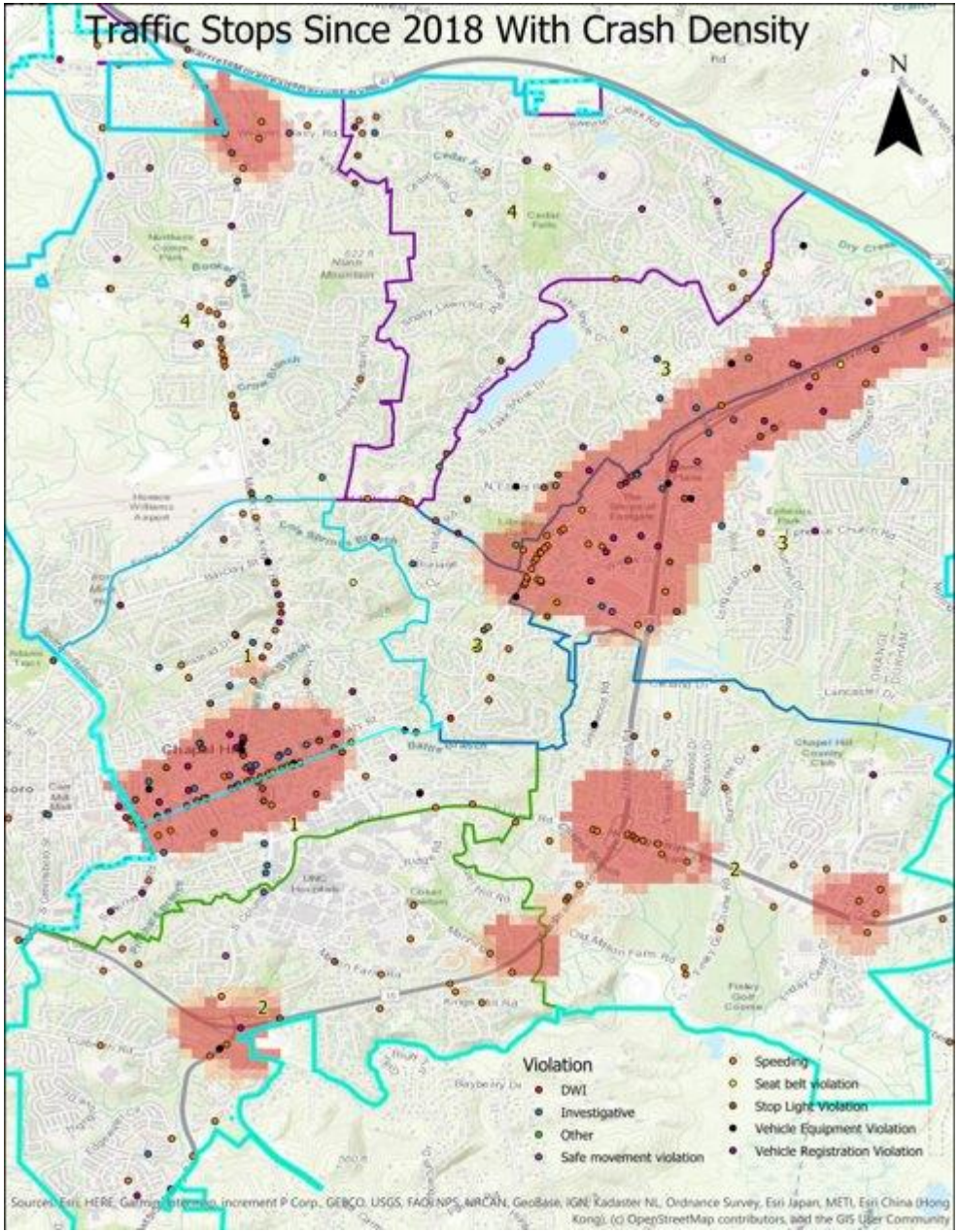
(12) Request for data on regulatory stops prior to policy change:

This chart shows regulatory traffic stops. Since June 2020, it is our policy not to conduct regulatory violations as a basis for conducting a traffic stop. Regulatory traffic stops are defined as any non-moving, non-safety related traffic stops (example, expired registration, cracked windshield, broken taillight, broken license plate light and other laws not connected to safe operation of a motor vehicle).

VEHICLE REGULATORY STOPS
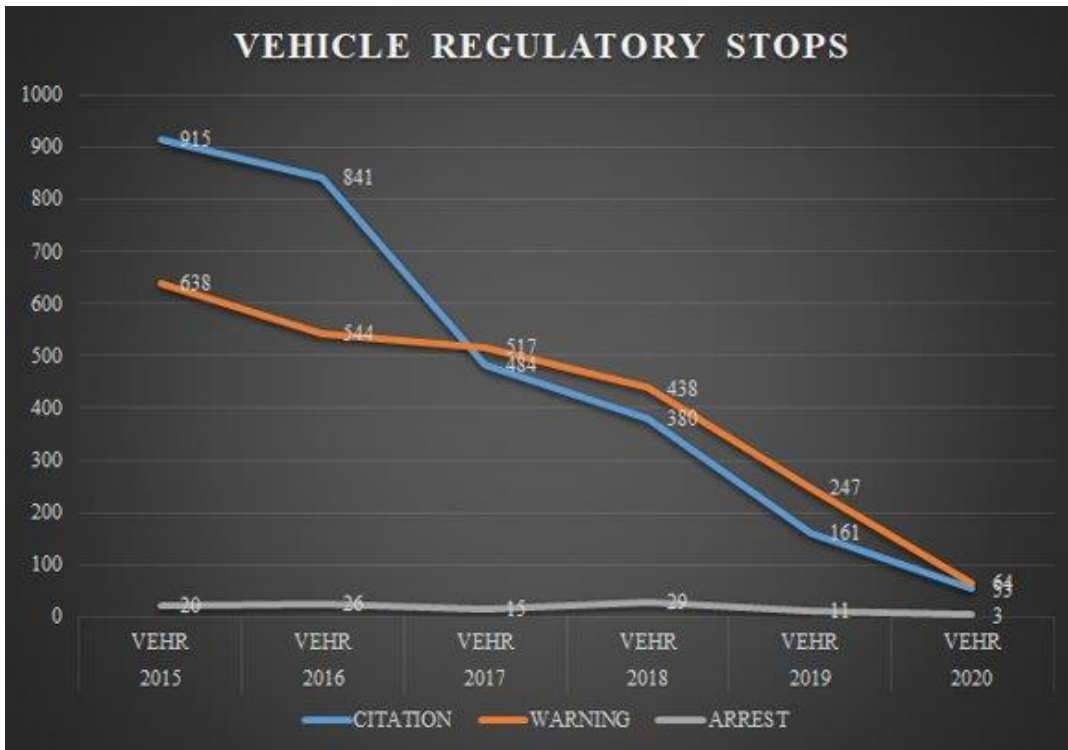
(13) Request for data on residence or address of people who have been cited or arrested in Chapel Hill:

City of Residence for Cited or Arrested Offenders Since 2018