



Jan 1 - June 30

2024

SEMI-ANNUAL
REPORT

CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

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Chief Celisa Lehew's Message



Thank you, as always, for taking some time to read this report. My favorite part of putting this together is having a chance to step back and really appreciate all we've accomplished in the last six months.

I'm reminded that I'm lucky to lead a department that isn't ok with "good enough." This team is always eager to try new things and find new ways to meet our community's needs.

With that in mind, I'm excited to share some of the progress we made during this period. You'll learn much more about these highlights as you read this report:

- We've launched the CARE team, which responds to mental and behavioral health calls that don't require a law enforcement response.
- We've welcomed a Police Wellness Coordinator who has quickly become a supportive resource for our officers and, in turn, our community.
- We've welcomed seven new sworn Guardians of the Hill to our ranks.

Recommendations outlined in the Re-Imagining Community Safety task force continue to guide our mission of Serving, Protecting, and Partnering within our community.

Before you continue reading, please [sign up for TOWNnews](#), the Town's weekly email newsletter to keep up with us all year.

Thank you for your support!

Celisa

Re-Imagining Community Safety

In this report, we use a green star to highlight areas where we're acting on Re-Imagining Community Safety task force recommendations. Learn more [here](#).



Community Services



Torch Run for Special Olympics NC

Each June we have the honor of participating in the Torch Run for Special Olympics NC. This is a fundraiser that supports the group's important work. The "Flame of Hope" symbolizes courage and the celebration of diversity. The roughly six mile run across town is something we look forward to every year!



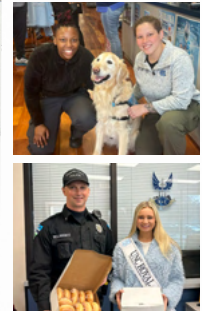
Did you know?

The Chapel Hill Police Department provides **home security surveys**. Our Community Services Unit will visit your home and discuss ways to better secure your home. Click the link below to email us your contact information.

We also provide **house checks**. You can request to have an officer check to make sure your home appears secure (from the outside) while you are on vacation.

[HOME SECURITY SURVEY](#)

[HOUSE CHECK REQUEST](#)



Familiar Faces

Whether it's shooting hoops, or accepting thoughtful sweet treats, we deeply appreciate the special bonds we have with the community members we serve.



Just Checking In!

Our Community Services Unit and Patrol Division love stopping by local schools to talk safety with students. They always have great questions! These important partnerships allow us to work together to keep our community safe for everyone.



Community Services



Celebrating with Community 🎉

We joined the fun at two big parties in our community: the Town's Juneteenth celebration and the kick-off to Pride month. Values of diversity, equity, and inclusion are extremely important to our community, and to us. These celebrations are fun, but more importantly, they recognize the struggles of the past. This helps shape who we are today and who we want to be in the future. We're proud to serve *everyone* in our community.



Community Police Academy 🎓

Over the course of several weeks, we welcomed community members to our department headquarters to learn about the ways we work together to serve, protect, and partner.



Lending a Hand 🤝

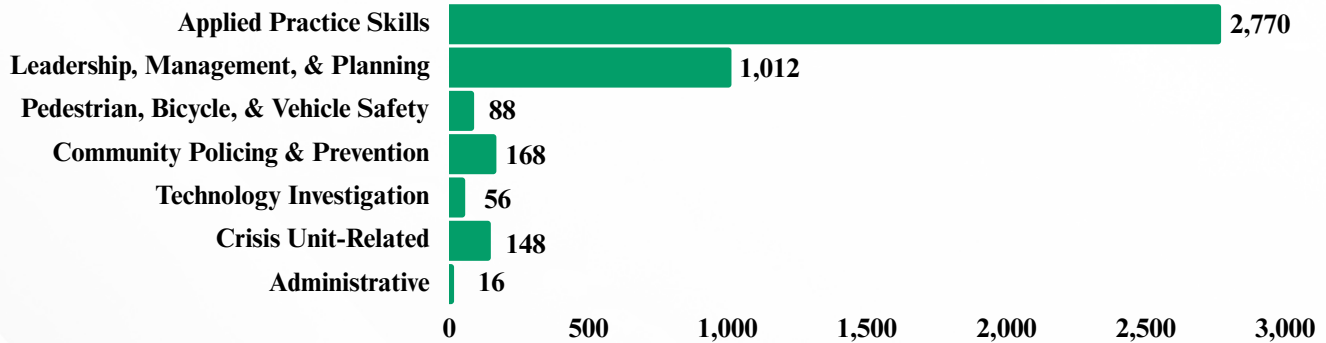
Officers volunteered to help set up for a Community Iftar — a meal eaten to break fast during Ramadan.



Way to Go Gurley! 🏠

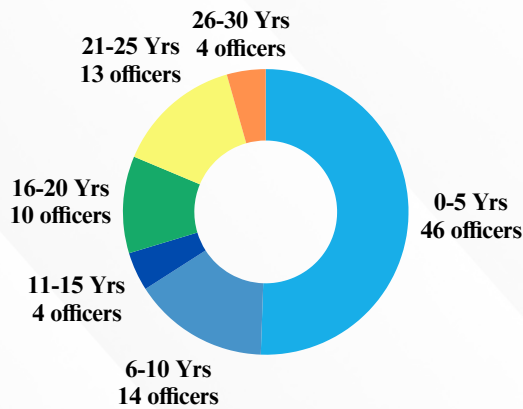
School Resource Officer K. Gurley was recognized as a staff member of the year at Smith Middle School! He's one of only three staff members who received this recognition! We're always grateful to learn of what a positive impact our school resource officers have in the schools they serve.

Hiring & Training Initiatives



All officers participate in ongoing training throughout their career to learn new skills, strengthen current ones, and keep up with current state laws and policies. During this period, our officers participated in 82 courses and conferences totaling 4,258 hours of training.

Officer Years of Service



Officer Demographics

Caucasian Male	64	70%
Caucasian Female	9	10%
Black-African American Male	7	8%
Hispanic Male	2	2%
Black-African American Female	3	3%
Asian Male	3	3%
Native American Male	1	1%
Multiple Races Male	2	2%

The Department pays its staff annual incentives for fluency in any language besides English. Ten staff members speak other languages.

The Police Department uses a language service, which helps officers and crisis counselors communicate with community members who do not speak the same language.

During this period, the Department used the language service 77 times, for a total of 22 hours. The department used the service to interpret nine different languages.

Police Staff Language Fluency

Spanish	6
German	1
Korean	1
Punjabi	1
Hungarian	1

Hiring & Training Initiatives

New Guardians of the Hill

We celebrated the graduation of a Basic Law Enforcement Training academy.

Seven new Guardians of the Hill immediately began field training with experienced officers.

[Apply here to join the Guardians of the Hill.](#)



(Back Row, L to R) Ofc. Y. Salnikov, Ofc. M. Carney, Ofc. J. Heyman, Ofc. S. Laws
(Front Row, L to R) Ofc. A. Watkins, Ofc. S. Noble, Ofc. H. Dykes

Prioritizing Officer Wellness

In order to *give* our best to all of our community, we have to *be* our best. During this period, we welcomed a Police Wellness Coordinator to our team.

Chloe Aiu has quickly become a valuable resource within our Department. She offers holistic support in the areas of mental health, physical health, and even financial wellness.

We know that being a police officer and supporting community members during difficult times can take a mental toll.

Chloe works carefully to make sure our team knows resources are available. Chloe works one-on-one with officers to address needs unique to each person and we're excited to watch her work continue to evolve!



Police Wellness Coordinator Chloe Aiu

A National Spotlight



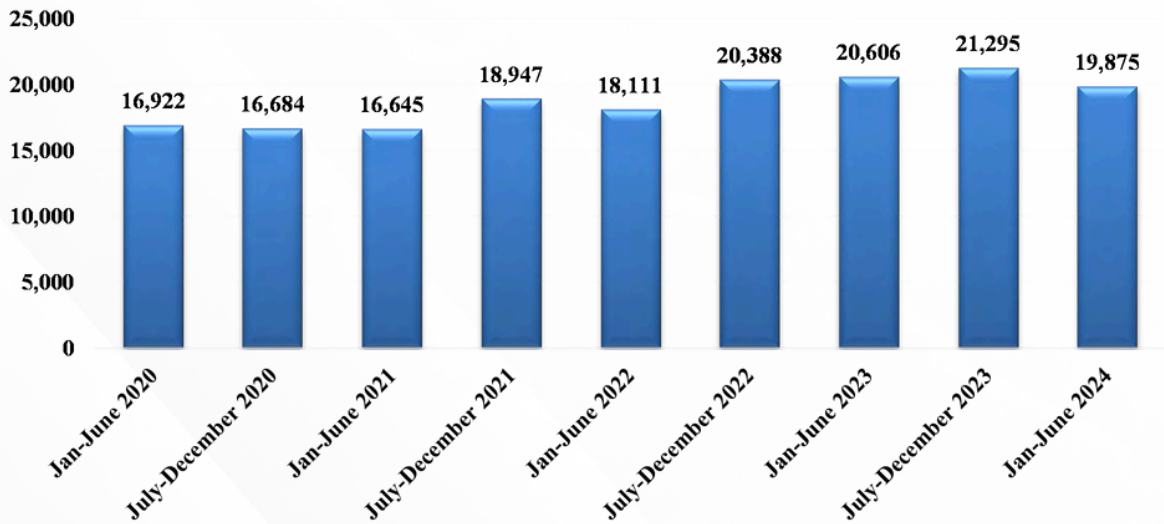
Crisis Counselor K. Tuohy and Ofc. A. Badstein

In June, Crisis Counselor K. Tuohy and Officer A. Badstein presented at the 5th Annual National Co-Responder Conference in Omaha, Nebraska. As a leader in co-response and crisis response, our Department is always looking for opportunities to share our best practices with communities across the country. This conference is one of many our Guardians of the Hill attend throughout the year – all to learn new skills and build upon existing skills.

Calls for Service

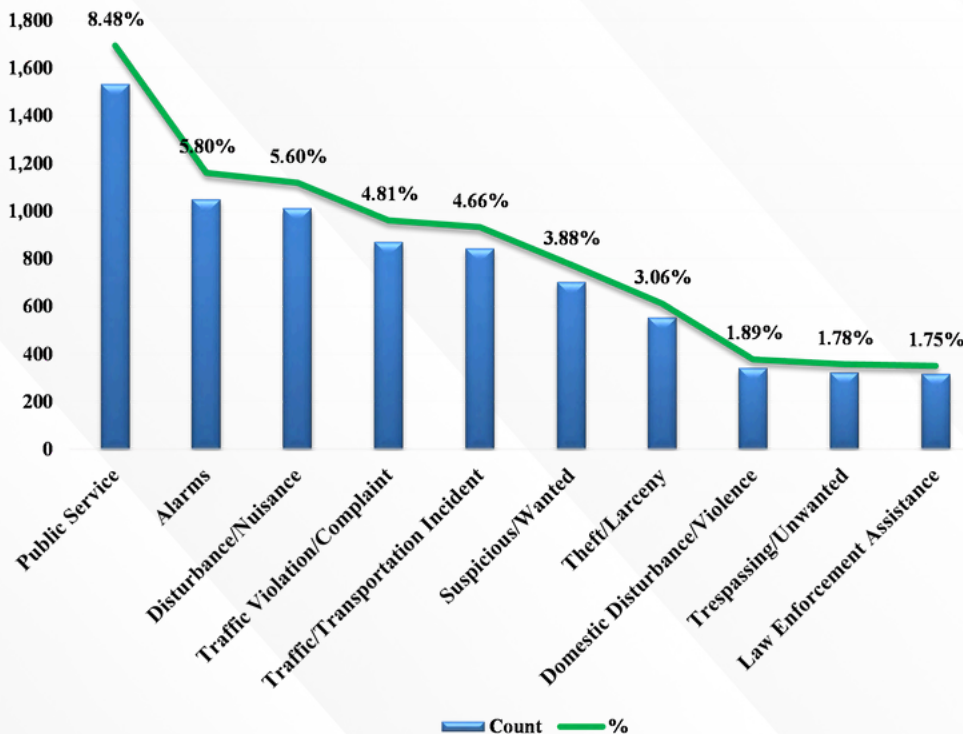
The Chapel Hill Police Department receives an average of 54 calls for service (CFS) each day. The number of calls for service during this time period was 4% lower than the same period in 2023.

CFS by Six-Month Period



The graph below shows calls for service by category this period, excluding 911 hang-ups or officer-initiated activity. The most common categories remain the same as previous periods.

Top 911 Call Categories



PUBLIC SERVICE

A wide-ranging category that can refer to general assistance; examples include lockouts, well-being checks, and calls about community members who seem in distress in public.

TRAFFIC

Two of the categories of calls refer to traffic incidents that are not officer-initiated and make up more than 9% of calls.

DISTURBANCES

Anything from a loud noise to a customer dispute in a business.



Calls for Service

Thirteen percent of the Chapel Hill Police Department's calls occurred downtown during this time period. Accordingly, the Department assigns officers to the downtown area to quickly respond. The majority of other calls are distributed across busy areas, such as apartment complexes and shopping centers.

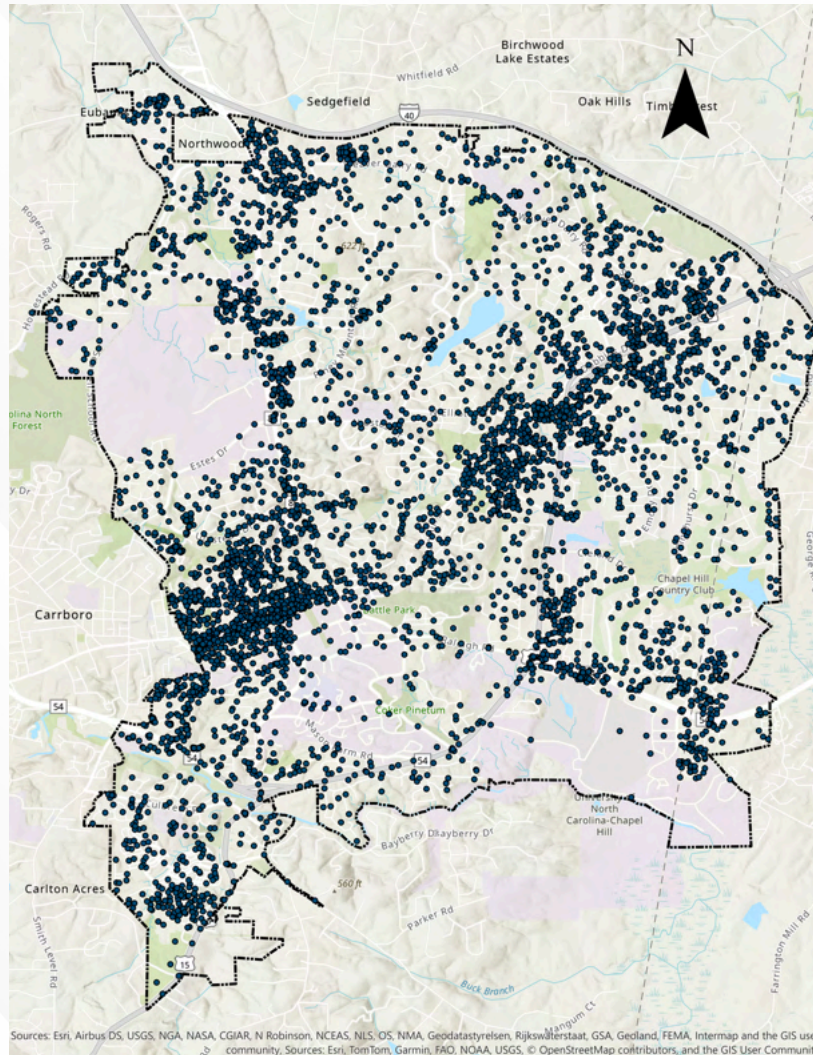
AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME FOR PRIORITY 1 CALLS THIS PERIOD

3 minutes, 4 seconds

Priority 1 calls are calls which require the immediate response of officers because there could be an immediate threat to life.

Below is a map of all calls for service between January and June 2024. Each dot indicates the location that an officer responded to a call.

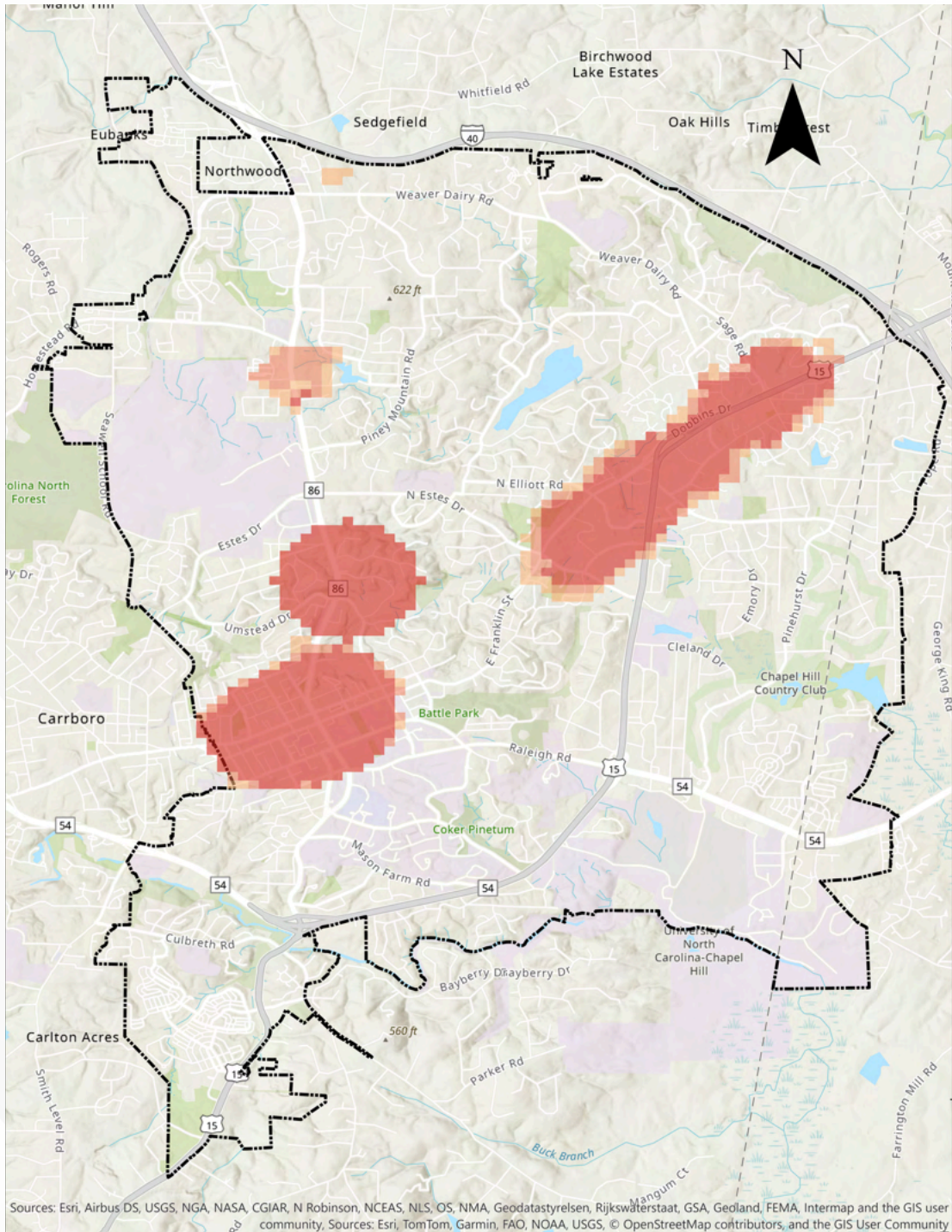
Calls for Service



Calls for Service

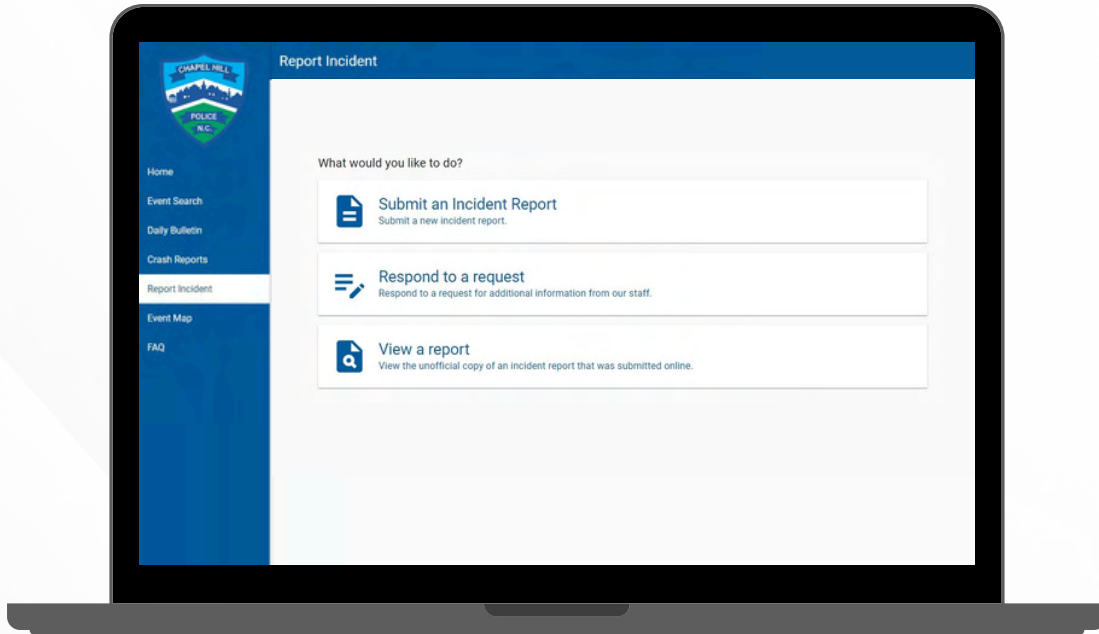
Below is a map showing hot spots for the likelihood of calls. The darkest red indicates the highest confidence a call will come from the highlighted area, such as downtown or shopping centers.

Calls for Service Hot Spots



Calls for Service

Virtual Report Unit



The Chapel Hill Police Department's Virtual Report Unit (VRU) continues to offer community members an opportunity to virtually file certain non-emergency police reports that do not require the presence of an officer.

The VRU took 530 reports between January and June 2024. Community members can file reports online, on the phone, or in person at Police Headquarters. The types of reports taken include larceny, lost or damaged property, theft from vehicles, and identity theft.

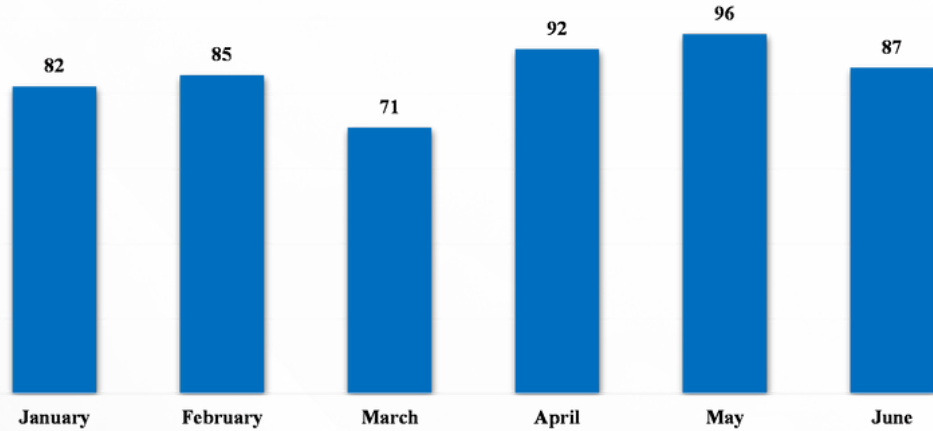


The VRU meets a recommendation of the Re-Imagining Community Safety (RICS) Task Force to reduce armed police response whenever possible, which allows officers to respond to the community's most urgent and immediate needs.



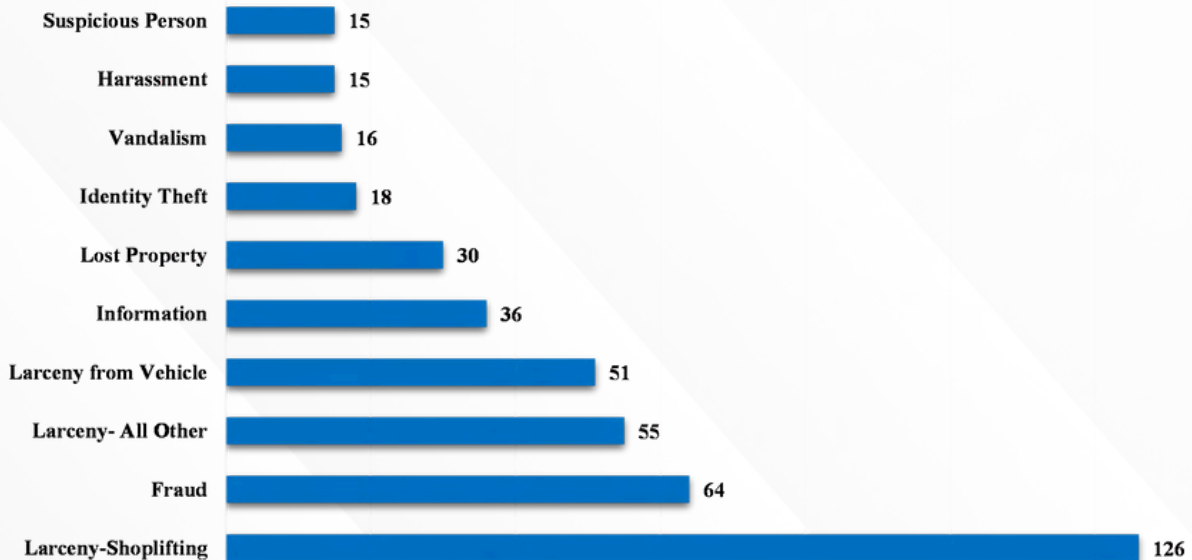
Calls for Service

Reports Taken by VRU



The average number of reports each month was 88. Seven percent of all reports taken during this period were through the VRU. The VRU took 35% of the Department's larceny-shoplifting reports, 22% of fraud reports, and 12% of larceny-all other reports.

Top Ten Reports Taken by VRU



INFORMATION REPORTS

This is a broad category that generally includes people reporting incidents that are not criminal in nature, but that they wish to have a police record.

LARCENY-ALL OTHER

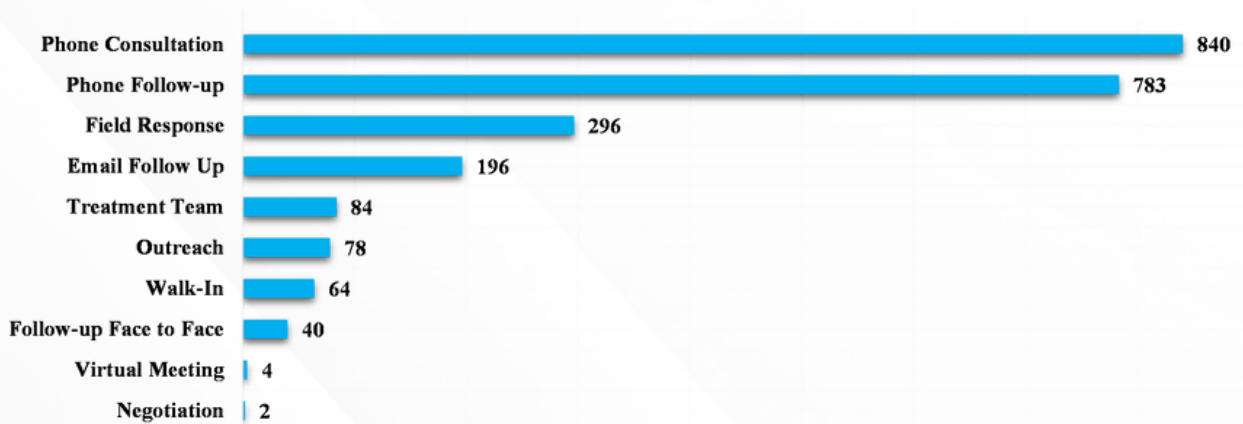
This category includes any theft of property report that is not a breaking and entering to a vehicle, a stolen vehicle, breaking and entering to a residence, or shoplifting.

Crisis Unit

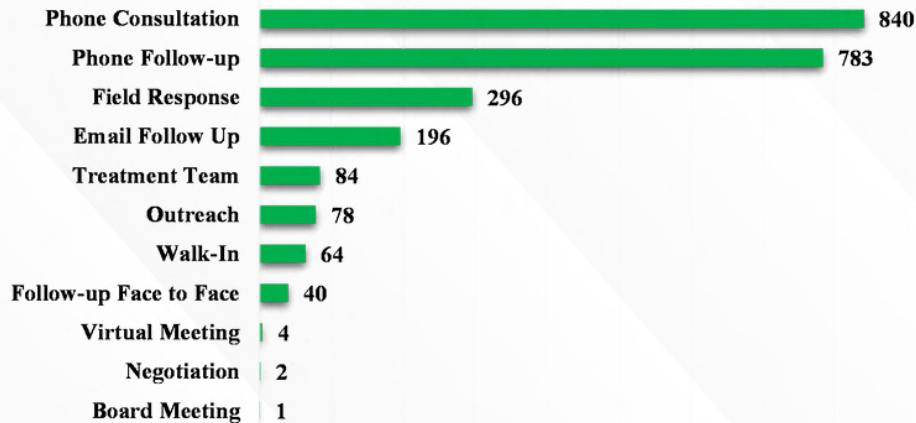
The Crisis Unit is a 24-hour co-response team of counselors who provide onsite emergency response, often alongside officers, to help community members who are in crisis situations. The Crisis Unit, which celebrated its 50th year in October of 2023, is one of the earliest examples of law enforcement and human services professionals working together.

The Crisis Unit was involved in 2,388 distinct events from January through June 2024, for a total of 1,861 hours. These ranged from phone consultations to incident follow-ups. Crisis Unit members responding with officers (field response) accounts for 23% of Crisis Unit activity time.

Crisis Activity by Event



Crisis Activity by Hours



FIELD RESPONSE

On-scene response to people who are experiencing a crisis

TREATMENT TEAM

Multidisciplinary team of community providers, including Crisis Unit, to strategize the needs related to complex cases

OUTREACH

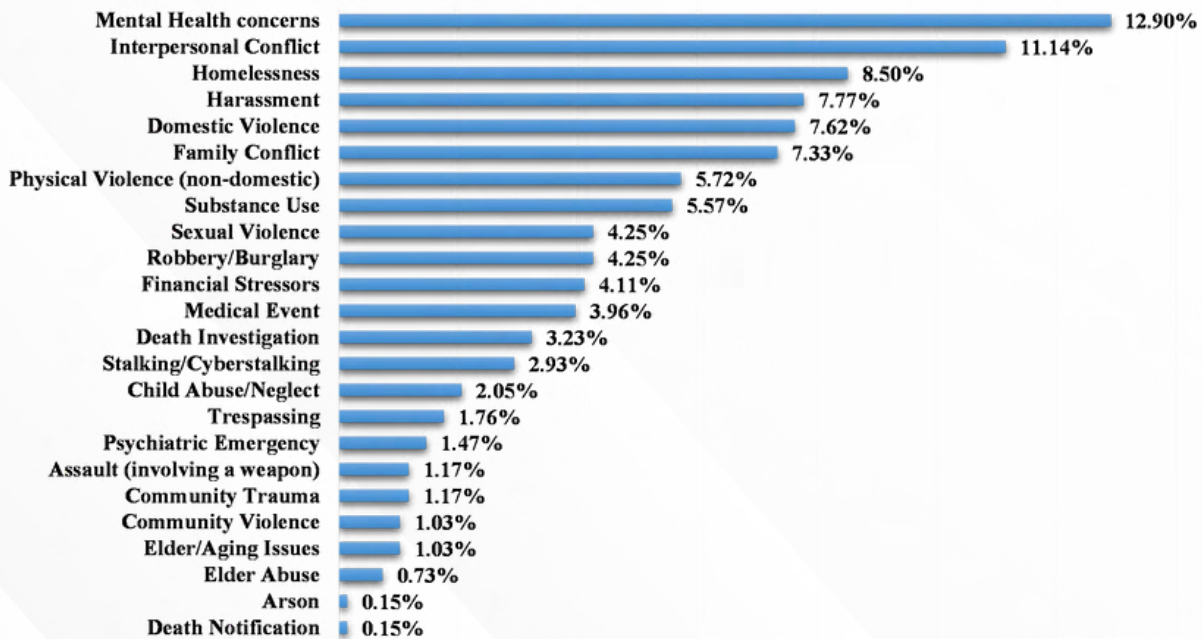
Meeting and engaging with individuals in the community to connect with resources and support

Crisis Unit

During this time, 37% of cases involved responses related to the health and well-being of community members. This includes mental health concerns, homelessness, substance use, financial stressors, medical event, elder/aging issues, and psychiatric emergencies.

Forty-one percent of cases involved responses to traumatic events and/or assisting victims of crimes. Directly after experiencing a crime, victims may need assistance with crisis intervention, emotional support, resources and referrals, safety planning, navigating medical care, information, and connecting with counseling and advocacy resources.

Crisis Response



Meet the C.A.R.E. Team



This period, we introduced the Crisis Assistance, Response, and Engagement (CARE) team. It responds both in-person and virtually to crisis calls that don't require a law enforcement response. It's a pilot partnership between the Town of Chapel Hill and Orange County.

A crisis counselor in the 911 call center diverts non-emergency calls away from an in-person response, as appropriate. The counselor can also provide remote support to callers before the arrival of first responders or the CARE team.

A mobile portion of the CARE team consists of a crisis counselor, a peer support specialist – someone who has lived experience with challenges vulnerable community members face – and a community emergency medical technician.

The CARE team provides a therapeutic and holistic response that is safe and an evidence-based best practice. [Learn more about the CARE team.](#)



(L to R) Peer Support Specialists Jennifer Melvin, Crisis Counselor Heather Palmateer, Community EMT RuthAnne Winston, Crisis Counselor Mari Hall

Crime in Chapel Hill

The Chapel Hill Police Department tracks reported crime and classifies reports into five main categories:

- **Assault inflicting serious injury:** These are serious crimes and include murder, assault with deadly weapons, and aggravated assaults causing injury.
- **Potential for serious injury:** These are crimes that have the potential to cause serious injury. These include robberies, DWI, and aggravated assaults.
- **Simple Assaults:** These are misdemeanor crimes where someone commits physical harm or unwanted physical contact with another person.
- **Property crimes:** These are property crimes such as larceny, shoplifting, and damage to property.
- **Quality of life offenses (QOL):** These are offenses where society is often the victim and includes most drug offenses, disorderly conducts, trespassing, and public intoxication offenses.

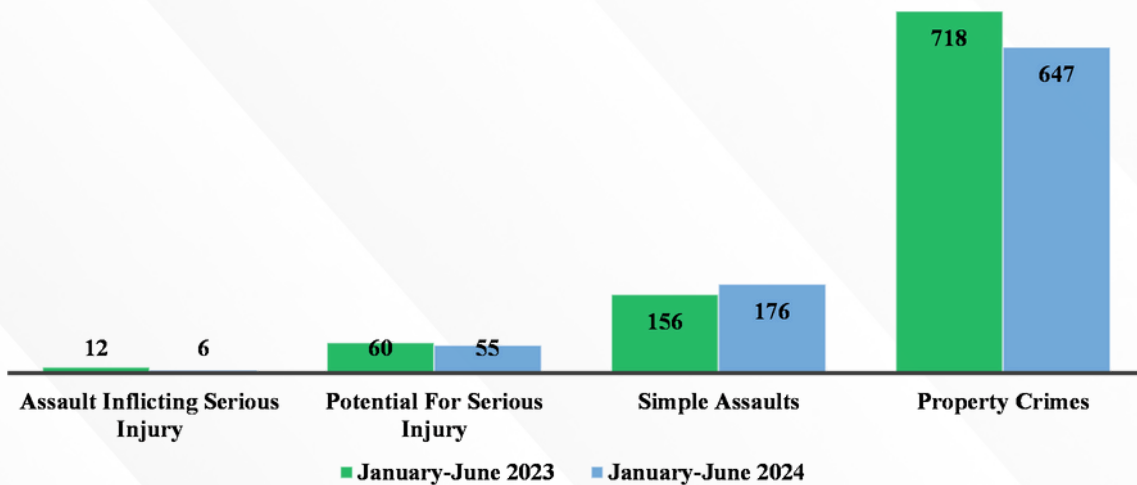
PART 1 CRIME

FBI defines these crimes as murder, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, arson, and larceny.

The Department reports Part 1 crimes to the FBI.

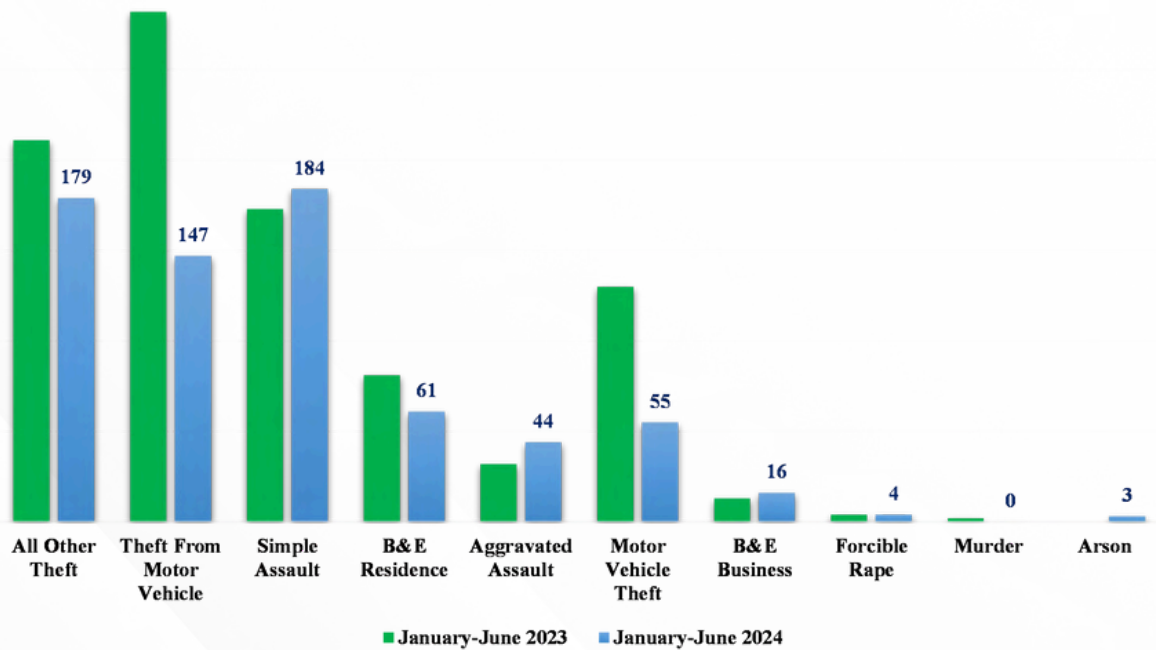
Below are the Part 1 crimes reported between January and June 2024 categorized by the Department's classifications and compared to the same period in 2023.

Reported Part 1 Crime as Classified by CHPD



Crime in Chapel Hill

Reported Part 1 Crime as Classified by FBI



Property crimes are the most common crimes in Chapel Hill and this period saw a 10% decrease compared to the same period in 2023. A 26% decrease in breaking and entering vehicles and auto thefts is attributed to the property crime decrease.



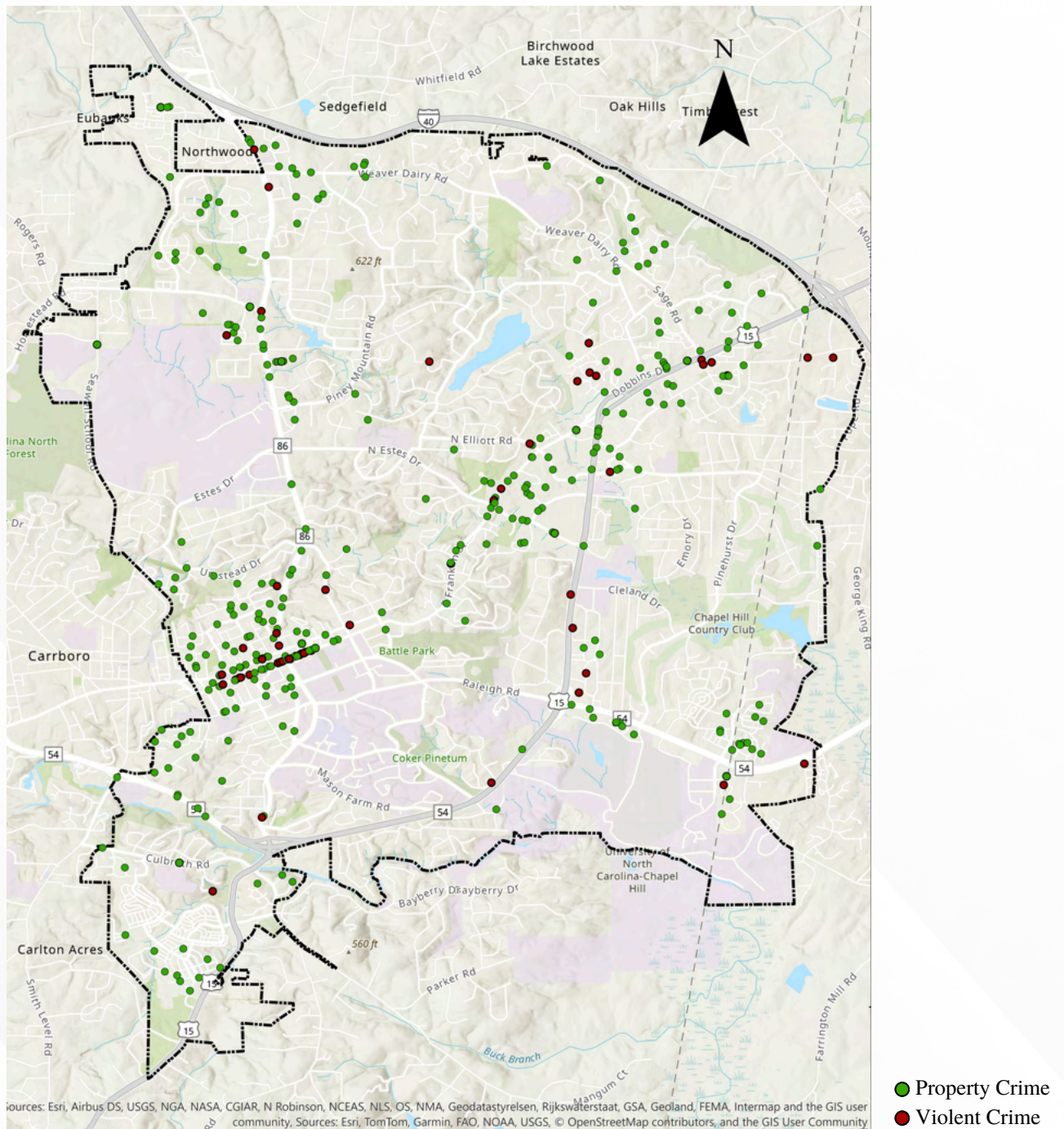
Chapel Hill's property crime rate (10.45 per 1,000 people) is two times **less than** the state rate (22.3 per 1,000 people).

Chapel Hill's violent crime rate (3.89 per 1,000 people) is nearly four-times **less than** the state rate (1.1 per 1,000 people).

Crime in Chapel Hill

Below is a map identifying the locations of Part 1 violent and property crime reports for this time period.

Violent and Property Crime



Diversions



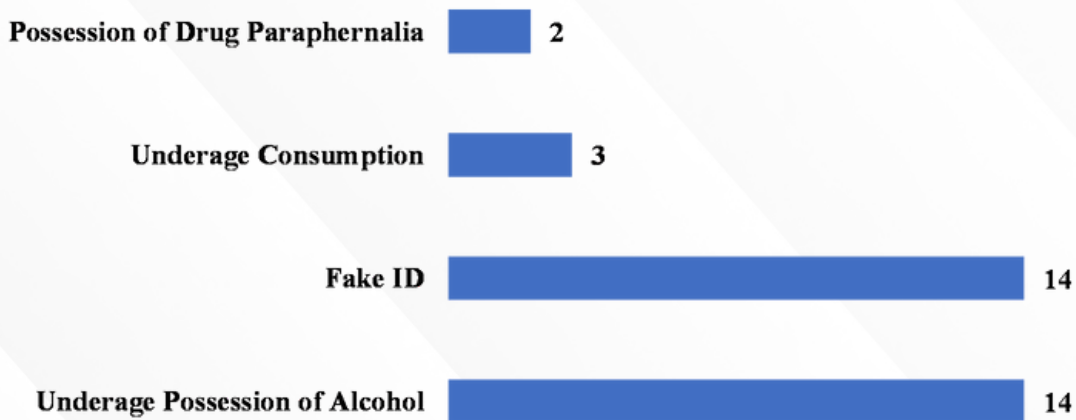
The Chapel Hill Police Department participates in four different programs to divert eligible offenders away from the criminal justice system:

- **Orange County Pre-Arrest Diversion Program (OCPAD):** This program is designed to provide officers with discretion to divert first-time offenders into programming that educates and reduces the harm of court involvement. In order to qualify, people must not have a prior criminal record, previously been charged, or been referred to the program before. Only certain offenses are eligible for the program.
- **Lantern Project:** This initiative specializes in supporting justice-involved individuals or at risk of justice involvement with person-centered and evidence-based services to reduce the risk of overdose, COVID-19 infection, and recidivism by connecting people to support and treatment.
- **Youth Diversion Program (YDP):** This program reduces the harm of court involvement for Orange County youth who commit low-level, non-violent offenses and who, in the discretion of law enforcement, could be better served with community interventions than in the court system.
- **Community Care & Diversion Response:** This program diverts people who have mental illness to appropriate community behavioral health providers and support services, reducing the number of people who have serious mental illness entering the criminal legal system.

From January through June 2024, the Department referred two people to the Youth Diversion Program, three people to the Lantern Project, and 11 people to the Community Care and Diversion Response program.

The Department diverted 48 people to OCPAD during this period, for a variety of offenses. The graph below shows the types of offenses.

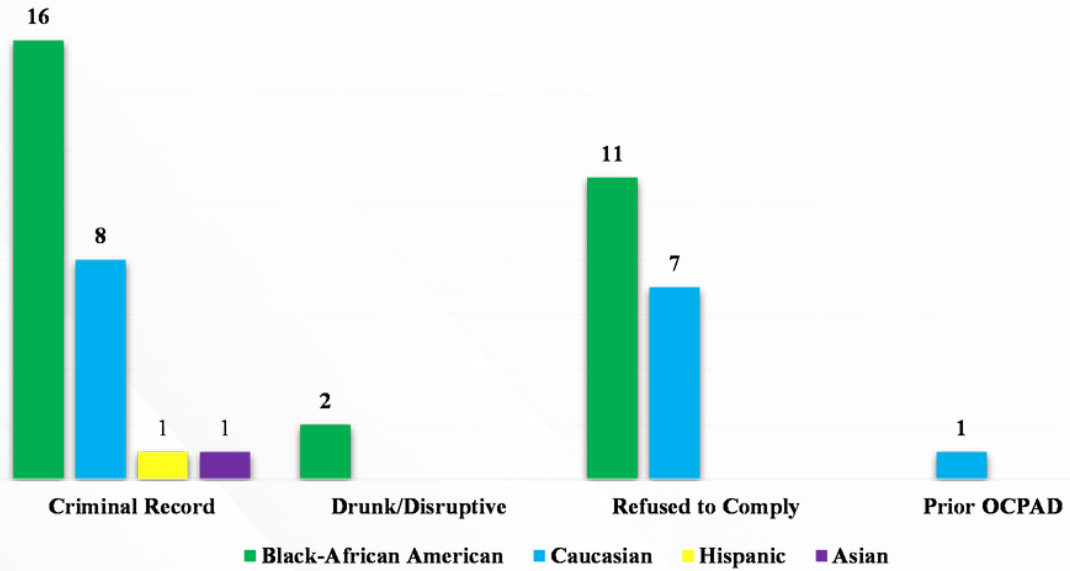
OCPAD Diversion Offenses



Diversion

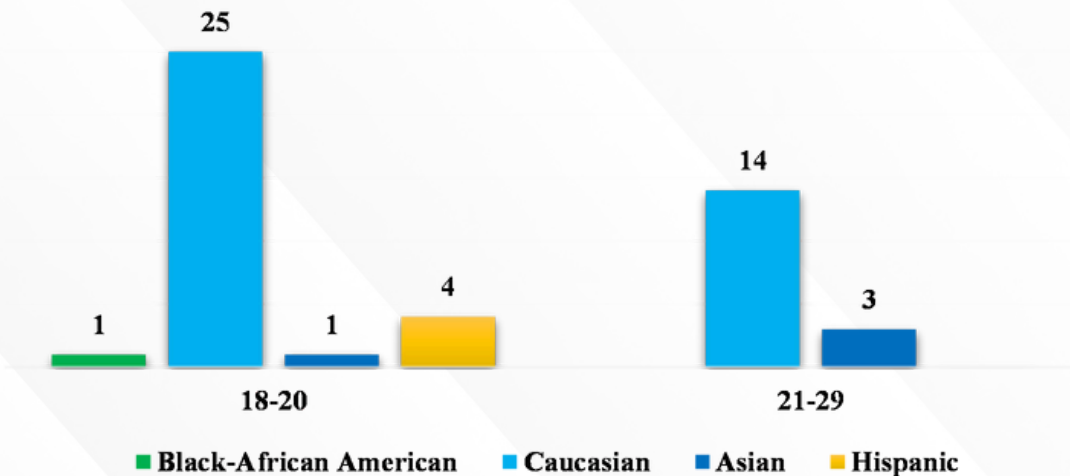
There were 47 instances in which someone committed an OCPAD-eligible offense, but was disqualified because they had prior offenses, refused to comply, or had been referred to OCPAD before. Two people make up six of these instances.

Reason for Non-OCPAD Diversion



Thirty-two OCPAD diversions during this time period were the result of alcohol offenses. Thirty-five of the referrals to OCPAD were made during seven CHPD-led alcohol enforcement efforts. The graph below shows the demographics of those who were diverted overall.

OCPAD Diversion Demographics



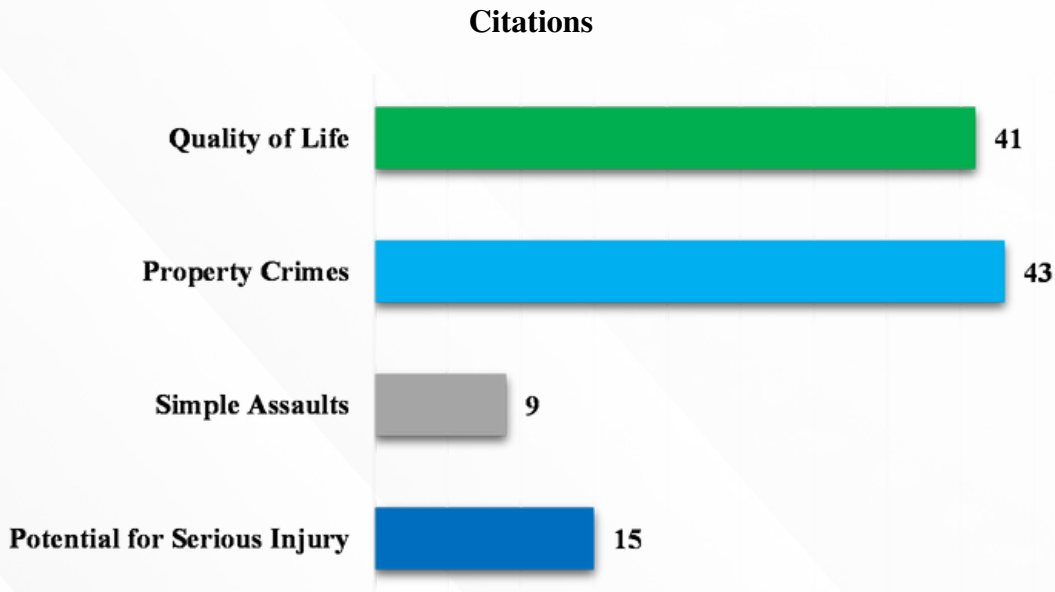
Enforcement

The Chapel Hill Police Department took a total of 242 enforcement actions during this time period, not including the serving of warrants. These enforcement actions include 134 arrests and 108 citations.



In 2016, the Department began to de-emphasize charging for *quality of life (QOL)* crimes, preferring to give warnings, deflect, or divert subjects to pre-arrest diversion programs, and has tracked this trend on a yearly basis.

Both arrests and citations have fallen since this policy change and have done so consistently across demographics.

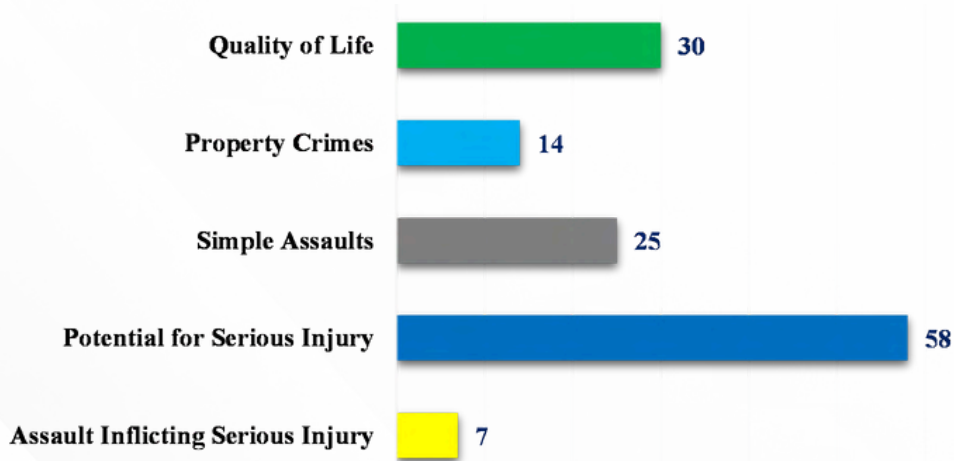


In this period, *quality of life* citations decreased by seven compared to the same period last year.

Citations for *quality of life* as a primary offense included 11 for trespassing, seven for noise ordinance violations, and five for carrying a concealed weapon.

Enforcement

Arrests

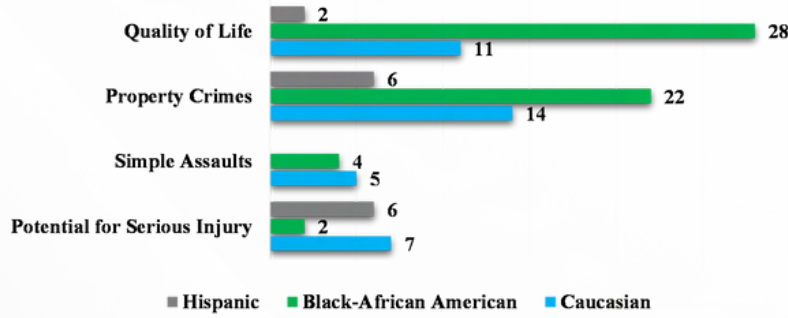


- *Quality of life* as a primary offense included nine arrests for second-degree trespassing, nine for drunk and disruptive behavior, two for carrying a concealed weapon, two for felonious possession of marijuana, two for drug paraphernalia, one for hit and run, one for resist, delay, and obstruct, one for possession of cocaine, and one for possession with intent to sell marijuana.
- There were 25 arrests for *simple assault*, 15 of which were for domestic assault – a mandatory arrest category.
- Forty-two of the 58 *potential for serious injury* arrests were for DWI, or 72% of that category. DWI's account for 39% of all arrests.
- *Assault inflicting serious injury* arrests include two for assault by strangulation and two shootings that were not deadly.

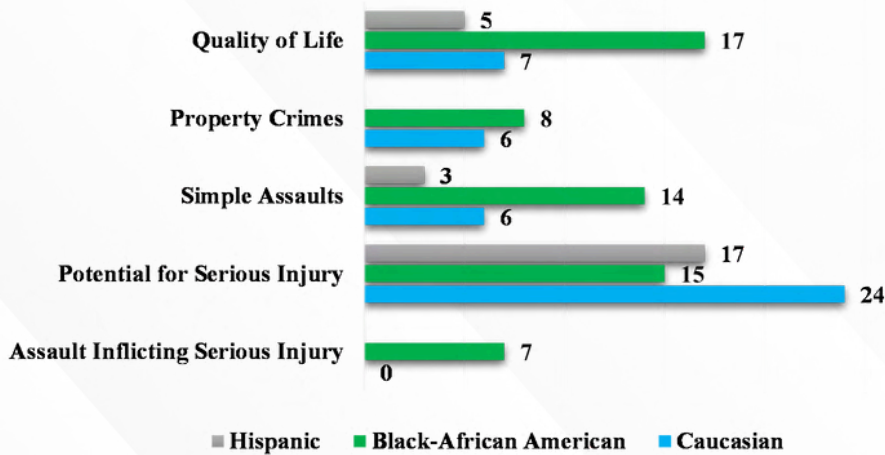
Enforcement

The graphs below show the demographic breakdown of citations and arrests by category.

Citations Demographics



Arrests Demographics



In the *potential for serious injury* category, 42 arrests were DWI arrests. Seven Black-African American arrests in this category were for DWI. Nineteen Caucasian arrests in this category were for DWI. Fifteen Hispanic arrests were for DWI.

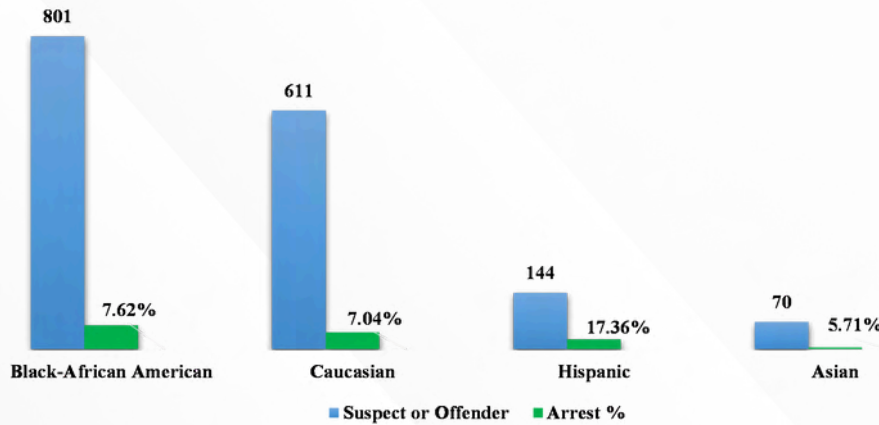
Enforcement

The Chapel Hill Police Department tracks the rate at which different demographic groups are arrested or cited compared to their rate of being listed as a suspect or offender in a report. This allows us to identify if we are charging in an equitable fashion.

Being listed as a suspect or an offender is *a result of the reporting party or victim’s description*. Black-African Americans were disproportionately listed as suspects or offenders in reports as compared to their population. Forty-seven percent of reports with a suspect or offender listed a Black- African American person, while 36% listed a Caucasian person. Although Black-African Americans appear more often as suspects or offenders, their resulting arrest rate is similar to that of Caucasians.

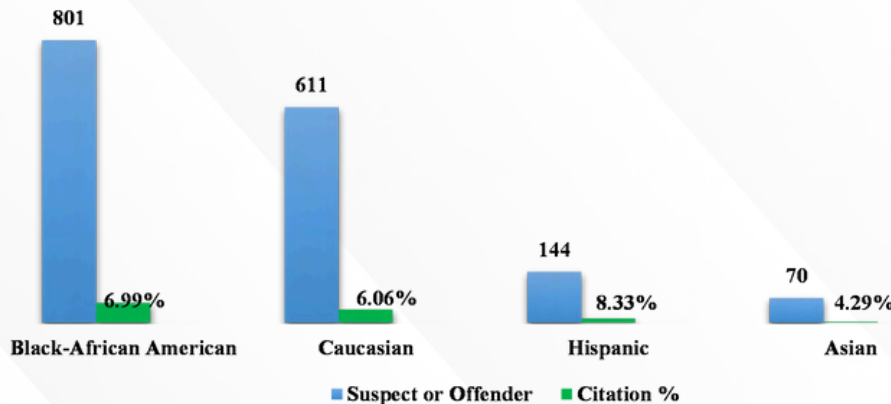
We continue to explore ways to collect and analyze data on all suspicious calls to identify disparities. During this reporting period, we received 734 calls for service labeled suspicious. Of these calls for service, 159 reports were filed and 9 of them resulted in enforcement action: two drug paraphernalia arrests, one possession of cocaine arrest, one drunk and disruptive arrest, one breaking and entering arrest, one larceny citation, one possession of stolen goods citation.

Percentage of Arrests of People Identified as Suspects or Offenders in All Reports



People who are Hispanic or Asian have a higher rate of arrest when listed as a suspect or offender, which may be a product of the comparatively small sample size. The total sample size is 13 arrests.

Percentage of Citations of People Identified as Suspects or Offenders in All Reports



Black-African Americans and Caucasians were cited at similar rates. As with arrests, there is a disparity in citations of Hispanic people. Again, a small sample size may play a role.

Drug Enforcement



Since 2016, Department policy has been to de-emphasize enforcement of marijuana-related offenses, while continuing to charge for more serious drug offenses like possession with intent to sell or intent to distribute opioids. During this period, there was no instance in which use of marijuana alone led to a charge.

A crash led to a citation for possession of marijuana and drug paraphernalia.

Three traffic stops led to arrests or citations: one arrest was for possession with intent to sell or distribute marijuana, one arrest was for felony possession of marijuana, and one citation was for possession of marijuana. Each of these traffic stops also resulted in charges for traffic violations.

Traffic Enforcement

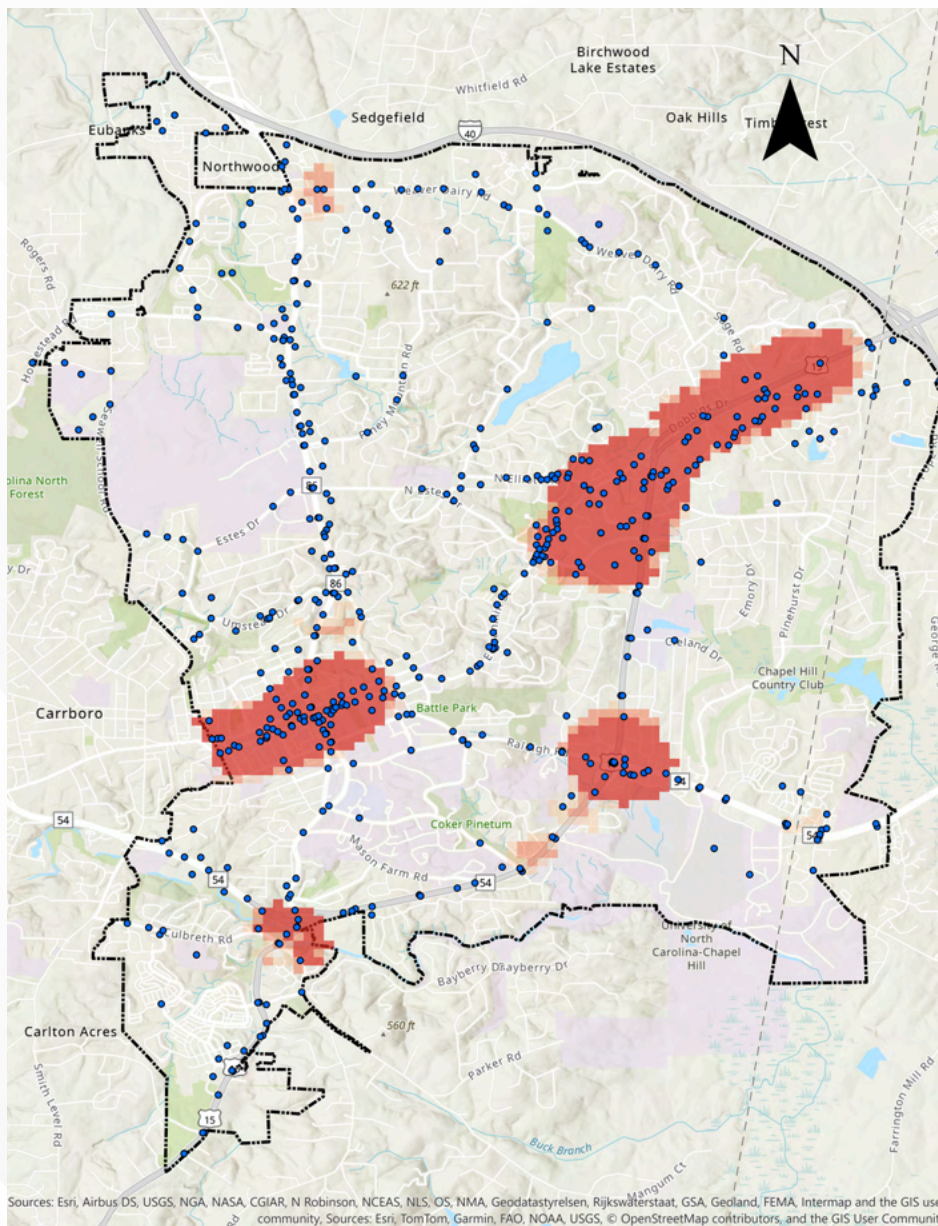


The primary goal of the Chapel Hill Police Department's traffic enforcement is to prioritize community safety.

We look at crash data to determine where we focus enforcement efforts. We also plan efforts in areas where community members have reported traffic safety concerns.

The map below shows traffic stops (represented by blue dots) and crash density (represented by the shaded red areas).

Vehicle Collision Hot Spots & Traffic Stops

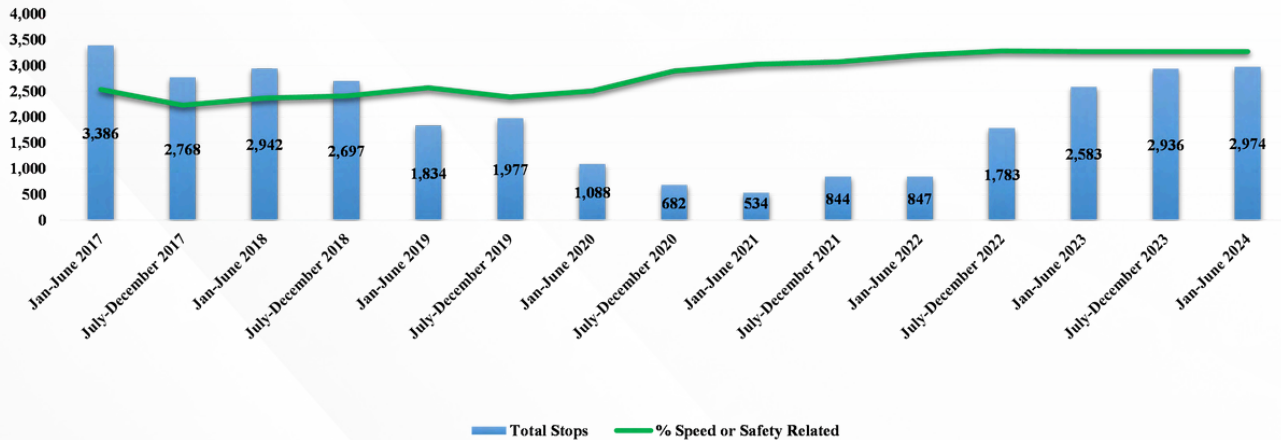


Traffic Enforcement

During this period, 98% of all stops officers made began as speed- or safety-related stops. Officers do not make traffic stops for registration violations or equipment violations that are not directly related to safety. This policy began in June 2020.

The other two percent of stops are investigative stops which include criminal investigations, harassment reports, stolen vehicles, suspicious activity, arrest warrants, wellbeing checks, and a license plate not displayed.

Total Traffic Stops & % Speed or Safety Related

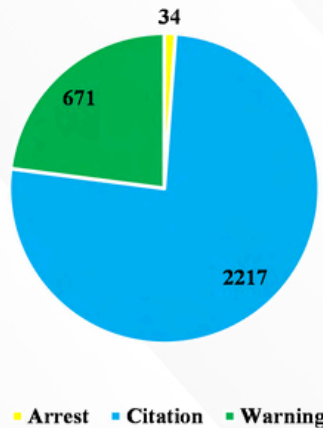


The Department conducted 2,974 traffic stops during this time period. The total number of traffic stops this period was 15% lower than the same period in 2023.

In 2016, CHPD began a policy that emphasizes warnings over enforcement action whenever possible. In this period, 33% of stops ended in citations, 23% in warnings, and 1% in arrests.

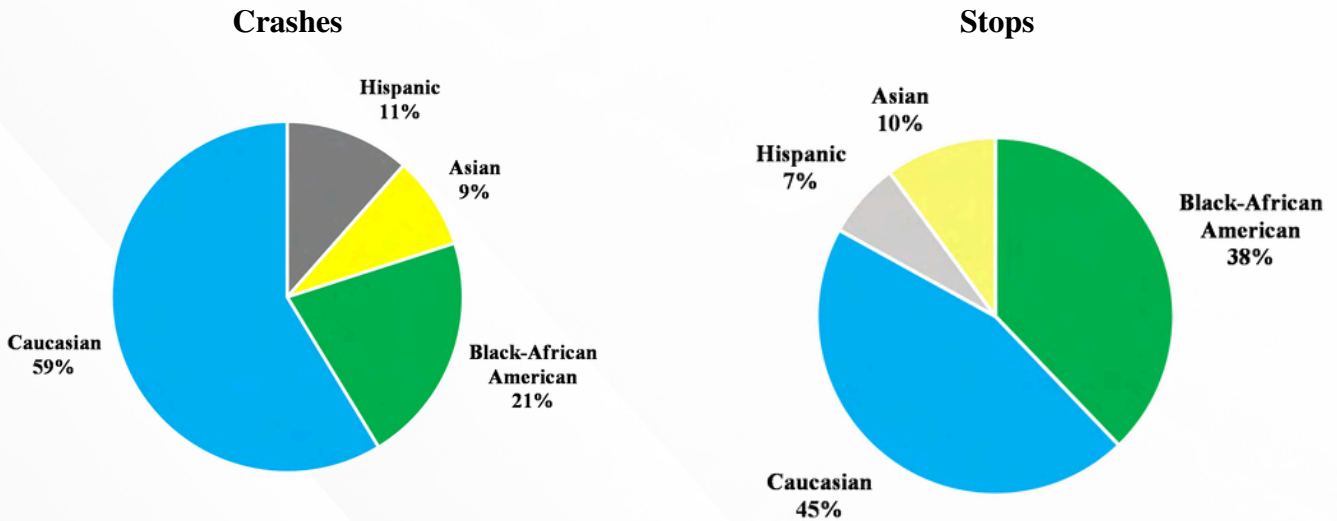
CHPD continued enforcement efforts specific to speed and crosswalk safety. There were 25 speed enforcement efforts and 32 crosswalk safety enforcement efforts. Officers issued 1,857 speeding citations and 8 citations for failure to yield to a pedestrian in a crosswalk.

Traffic Stop Outcomes Overall

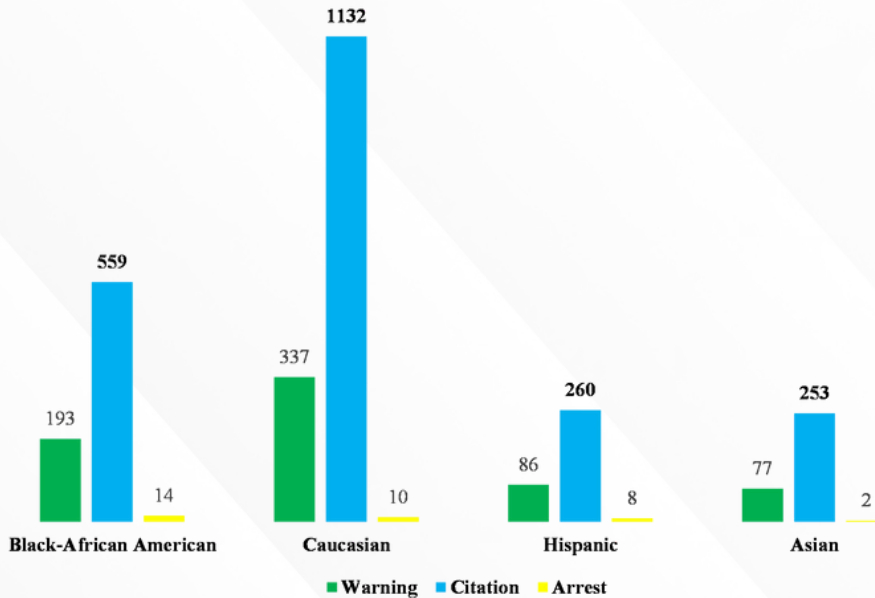


Traffic Enforcement

To measure the demographics of our driving population, the Department analyzes motor vehicle crash data. When these data are compared to the demographics of our traffic stop data, we are able to more accurately assess the potential disparate impact of traffic enforcement on our community. About 98% of stops across all demographics were speed- or safety-related during this period.



Traffic Stop Outcomes by Demographic

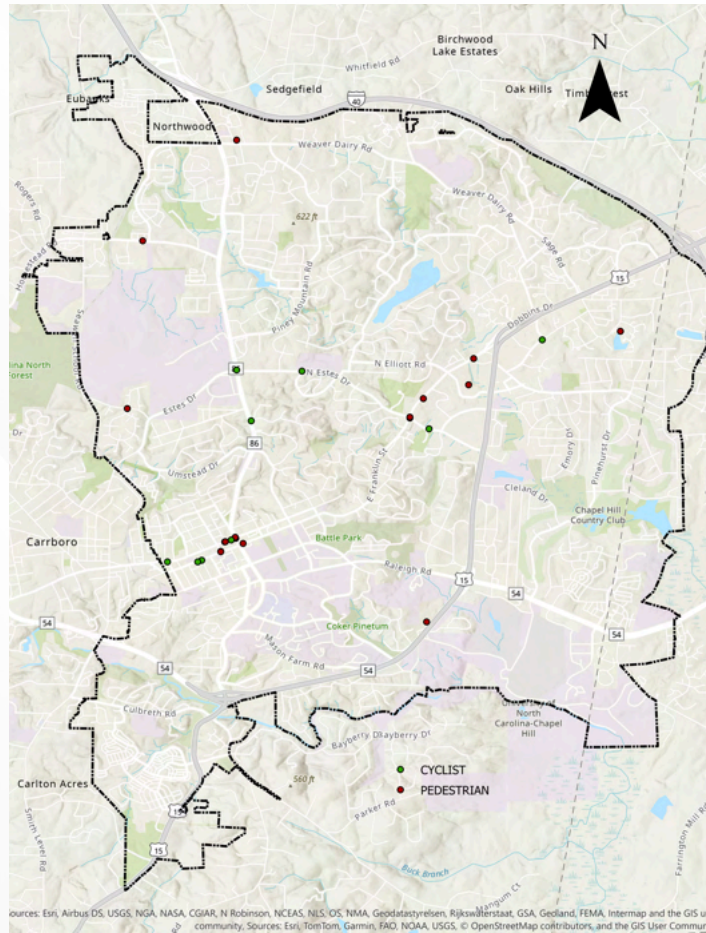


The Department monitors traffic stops both at the aggregate and officer level to identify where enforcement is needed, where disparities may exist, and what type of stops are being conducted. Supervisors evaluate each officer to keep track of stop trends.

Traffic Enforcement

The Chapel Hill Police Department tracks vehicle crashes involving pedestrians and bicyclists as part of a larger Town-wide 'Vision Zero' effort to educate community members about safe driving. This data also informs where we concentrate monthly pedestrian safety enforcement efforts.

Crashes Involving Pedestrians and Bicyclists



During this period, 28 crashes were reported to the Department. In 10 cases, pedestrians were struck, and in 18 cases, cyclists were struck. Twelve of the 22 crashes were reported in the downtown area.

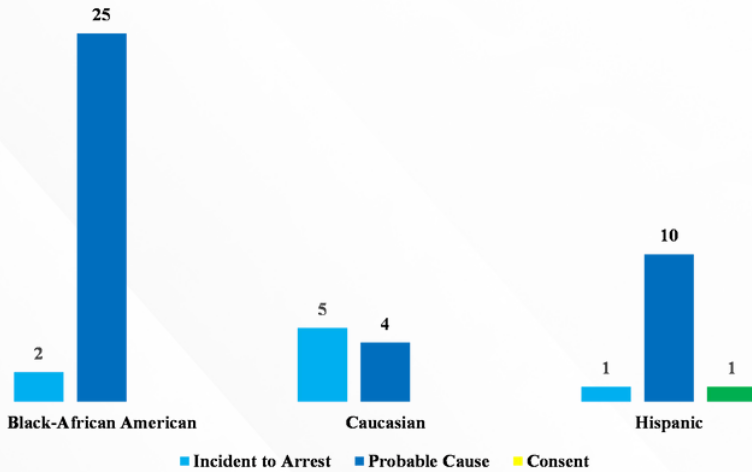
About Vision Zero

On October 13, 2021, Chapel Hill’s Town Council adopted a Vision Zero Resolution, which states that traffic injuries and deaths are not inevitable “accidents,” but preventable crashes. The Town committed to eliminating all transportation and mobility-related deaths and serious injuries by 2031. This will be achieved through a comprehensive and holistic approach to designing safe roadway systems for all people no matter how they choose to move throughout the community. View the resolution [here](#).

Traffic Enforcement

Officers may search a vehicle as a result of a traffic stop under three main conditions: when the driver gives consent, when probable cause exists to suspect the driver of having committed a crime, or incident to arrest.

Vehicle Searches



INCIDENT TO ARREST

Search limited to the person arrested and the area immediately surrounding the person in which person may gain possession of a weapon, effect escape or destroy or hide evidence.

PROBABLE CAUSE

Requires that facts and evidence presented would lead any reasonable person to believe that the person had committed a crime.

CONSENT

When a person voluntarily gives a law enforcement officer the opportunity to search their person, vehicle, or their belongings. They sign a form that allows this.

The Department conducted 48 searches as a result of traffic stops during the first half of 2024, which represented 1.6% of stops. Before the June 2020 traffic stop policy change, an average of 10% of searches began as vehicle equipment stops. That number is now zero.

Before the policy change, 18% of searches began as registration stops, including:

22.2% Black-African American searches

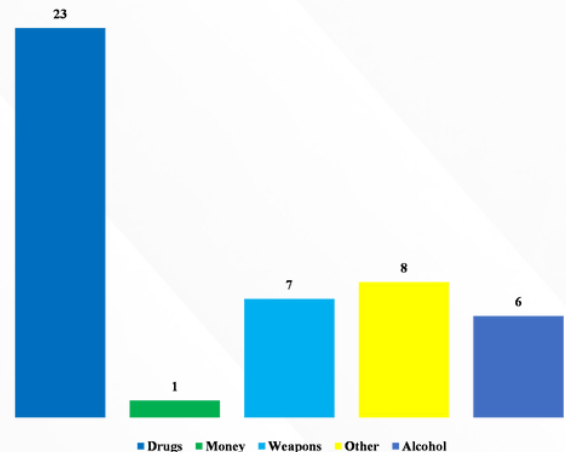
14.4% Caucasian searches

18.5% Hispanic searches

That number is now zero.

Of the 48 searches conducted during this period, contraband was located 34 times, or 70% of the time, which is above the state average of 33%. Forty searches this period began as *probable cause* searches, and contraband was found in 31, or 77.5% of those searches. Six *incident to arrest* searches were for DWI arrests. One other *incident to arrest* search was for a warrant service. Of *incident to arrest* searches, contraband was found 25% of the time.

Contraband Found



NOTE

Multiple pieces of contraband can be located during one search.

Professional Standards

The Chapel Hill Police Department investigates all complaints from community members. These are investigated by the employee’s direct supervisor or the Office of Professional Standards. All complaints and Use of Force instances are reviewed through the chain of command, in consultation with the department's legal team, prior to a final decision by the Chief of Police.

These reviews are separated into four review categories:

- **Demeanor Review:** Occurs when an officer is accused of being rude or unprofessional.
- **Use of Force Review:** Occurs any time an officer uses force. Each instance is documented.
- **Improper Conduct Review:** Occurs when an officer is accused of violating a policy or law.
- **Vehicle Pursuit Review:** All vehicle pursuits are reviewed for compliance with policy, state law, and to identify training opportunities.

The Town's disciplinary policy provides multiple levels of corrective disciplinary actions to include documented counseling sessions, written warnings, suspensions without pay, demotions, and terminations.

State law prevents the disclosure of counseling actions and written warnings. Town policy defines suspensions without pay, demotions, and terminations as Serious Disciplinary Action.

Serious Disciplinary Action was utilized seven times during this period.

Internal Reviews This Period

Demeanor	Use of Force	Improper Conduct	Pursuit
5	32	14	3

Use of Force

The Chapel Hill Police Department 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, with a final decision by the Chief of Police. The review process ensures that proper protocols are being observed when officers use force. Each incident can involve multiple officers and community members.

From January through June 2024, 73 officers and 41 people were involved in 32 use of force incidents. These cases represent 0.16% of the 19,875 calls for service during this period.

A single 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 evaluate each.

Force Type Usage

Hard Hands	20
Hard Hands/Weapon Pointing	7
Hard Hands/Taser Pointing	1
Hard Hands/Taser Warning	1
Taser Warning	1
Stop Sticks	1
Weapon Pointing	1

HARD HANDS

Officer uses their hands to physically control a person. Such as restraining a limb or taking the person to the ground.

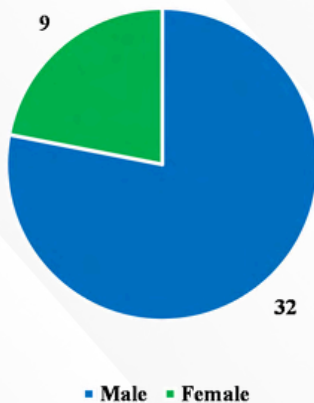
POINTING OF WEAPON

The officer pointed their weapon at a person.

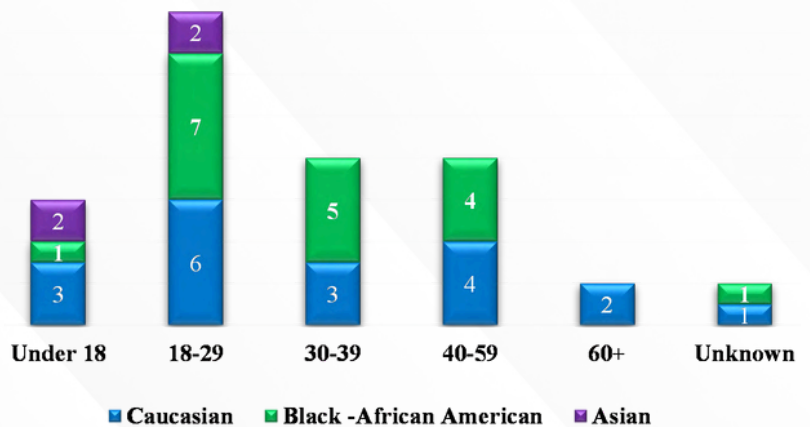
TASER WARNING

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

Use of Force by Gender



Use of Force by Race/Age



Use of Force

Discharging a Weapon With-in City Limits: Officers responded to a report of shots fired and found a person with multiple weapons. An officer pointed their firearm while the person was handcuffed and placed into a patrol vehicle (pointing of firearm, two officers, one person).

Domestic Assault: Officers responding to an active domestic assault and found a person in a confined space. An officer pointed a TASER until the person came out of the space and was handcuffed (TASER, one officer, one person).

Intoxicated and Disruptive/Assault on LEO: Officers responding to a disturbance found several intoxicated people. One person assaulted an officer. Officers used hard hands to place one person into handcuffs when they resisted (Hard hands, three officers, one person).

Communicating Threats/Trespassing: While responding to a report of trespassing, officers witnessed a person communicating threats. Officers used hard hands to place the person in a patrol vehicle when they resisted (Hard hands, two officers, one person).

Possession Drug Paraphernalia/Resist Delay Obstruct: While officers were speaking with a person who was involved in an incident, the person fled on foot. After a short foot pursuit, one officer pointed a TASER at the person (TASER, three officers, one person).

Assault on LEO/Simple Possession: While investigating a report of a physical assault, an officer was assaulted by a person. Hard hands were used to detain the person when they resisted (Hard Hands, one officer, one person).

Assault with a Deadly Weapon: Officers responded to a report of someone shot and located two people fighting over a firearm. Officers pointed their firearms at one person while detaining them and removing the firearm (Pointing of Firearm, two officers, one person)

Careless and Reckless Driving: A motorcycle driver ignored numerous roadblocks, including patrol vehicles, dump trucks, barricades, and traffic cones. Officers, on foot, stopped the motorcycle before it reached the crowd of pedestrians by using hard hands to remove the driver from the motorcycle (Hard hands, two officers, one person).

Discharging a Weapon With-in City Limits: Officers responded to a report of shots fired and found a vehicle with five people and several shell casings. The people were detained during the investigation, with one officer pointing their firearm (Pointing of Firearm, one officer, five people).

Use of Force

Larceny/Assault: Officers were investigating a larceny of phone, when a person assaulted someone nearby by shoving them to the ground. Officer used hard hands when they resisted having handcuffs placed on them (Hard Hands, two officers, one person).

Domestic Assault/Involuntary Commitment: Officers responded to an assault call and determined that the person needed to be transported to the hospital for evaluation. Officers used hard hands to restrain the person for safe transport (Hard Hands, three officers, one person).

Emergency Commitment: A person was actively throwing objects at another nearby person. Officers used hard hands to restrain the person for safe transport to the hospital (Hard Hands, three officers, one person).

Involuntary Commitment: While taking a person to the hospital for an emergency commitment, officers used hard hands to restrain the person for safe transport to the hospital (Hard Hands, two officers, one person).

Assist other Agency: Officers, responding to assist a neighboring law enforcement agency with a vehicle pursuit in excess of 100mph, deployed stop-sticks in an attempt to stop the vehicle (Stop Stick, three officers, one person).

Involuntary Commitment: While taking a person to the hospital for an emergency commitment, officers used hard hands to restrain the person for safe transport to the hospital (Hard Hands, two officers, one person).

Driving While Impaired: Officers attempted to arrest a person for driving while impaired when they resisted and tried to run. Officers used hard hands to place the person in handcuffs (Hard Hands, five officers, one person).

Fraudulent ID/Resist Delay Obstruct: Officers were conducting an alcohol enforcement operation and found a person with a fraudulent ID. The person ran away and officers used hard hands to detain the person after a short foot pursuit (Hard Hands, one officer, one person).

Check Well-Being/Assist other Agency: Officers conducting a check well-being made contact with a person in need of medical care. Officers assisted EMS with restraining the person until they could be secured for safe transport to the hospital (Hard Hands, four officers, one person).

Use of Force

Suspicious Vehicle: Officers located a suspicious vehicle that was confirmed stolen by 911 Dispatch. Officers pointed their firearms at the people in the vehicle until they were secure, and an investigation could be conducted (Pointing of Firearm, six officers, three people).

Person with a Firearm: Officers responded to a call that a group of people inside of business were waiving a firearm. When officers found the group of people and asked if they had any weapons, one person pulled out of their pocket what looked like a firearm. Officers pointed their firearms at the person until they were able to determine it was a BB gun (Pointing of Firearm, two officers, four people).

Disorderly Conduct: Officers found a person, who appeared to be under the influence of an impairing substance, walking into a road and swinging at others nearby. This person assaulted an officer and, while resisting arrest, officers used hard hands to secure them to put on handcuffs (Hard Hands, five officers, one person).

Assault by Strangulation/Emergency Commitment: Officers attempted to take a person to the hospital for an emergency commitment, after the person assaulted a family member. Officers used hard hands to restrain the person for safe transport to the hospital (Hard Hands, three officers, one person).

Assault/Larceny: An officer observed a fight in progress and separated the people. One person resisted being placed under arrest and officers used hard hands to place handcuffs on them (Hard Hands, three officers, one person).

Communicating Threats: Officers responded to a person who was threatening to kill people and attempting to hit them with a stick. While trying to stop the person, officers used hard hands to place the person into handcuffs when they resisted (Hard Hands, two officers, one person).

Involuntary Commitment: While taking a person to the hospital for an emergency commitment, officers used hard hands to restrain the person for safe transport to the hospital (Hard Hands, one officer, one person).

Warrant Service/Resisting Arrest: Officers located a person with active warrants. The person fled on foot. An officer drew their TASER and then used hard hands to place the person into handcuffs when they resisted (Hard Hands/Taser, one officer, one person).

Use of Force

Simple Possession/Carrying a Concealed Weapon: An officer observed a person removing a handgun from the center console of a vehicle and placing it on their lap. The officer pointed their firearm at the person, while telling them to place their hands on the wheel (Pointing of Weapon, two officers, one person).

Disturbance/Emergency Mental Commitment: Officers responded to a person attempting suicide. An officer used hard hands on the person to prevent them from running away and harming themselves (Hard Hands, one officer, one person).

Breaking and Entering to Residence/Trespassing: While responding to a breaking and entering of a residence officers found a person trespassing inside. An officer pointed their firearm while the person was placed in handcuffs (Pointing of Firearm, one officer, one person).

Larceny/Drunk and Disruptive: Officers responded to a report of a larceny at a business and found an intoxicated person inside. Officers used hard hands to detain the person after they began walking into oncoming traffic (Hard Hands, two officers, one person).

Breaking and Entering to Business: While responding to a breaking and entering of a business officers found a person inside the business. An officer pointed their firearm while the person was placed in handcuffs (Pointing of Firearm, one officer, one person).

Warrant Service/Resisting Arrest: An officer was attempting to serve active warrants when the person ran away. After a foot pursuit, the officer used hard hands to place the person in handcuffs when they resisted (Hard Hands, one officer, one person).