TOWN OF ROTTERDAM

SCHENECTADY COUNTY, NEW YORK

Final Report

POLICING REFORM

&

REINVENTION COLLABORATIVE

March 29, 2021

Rotterdam Police Department 101 Princetown Road, Rotterdam NY 12306
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Final Report

Town of Rotterdam Policing Reform and Reinvention Collaborative

On June 12, 2020, Governor Andrew Cuomo signed New York State Executive Order 203, requiring each local government in the State of New York to adopt a policing reform plan by April 1, 2021. In accordance with Executive Order 203, the Town of Rotterdam created the Town of Rotterdam Policing Reform and Reinvention Collaborative in September of 2020. The collaborative was tasked with reviewing, modifying, and modernizing policing strategies, policies, procedures and practices and making improvements tailored to the public safety needs of the Town of Rotterdam.

Executive Order 203 required the collaborative to include the Town Supervisor, Chief of Police and stakeholders, to include the Schenectady County District Attorney's office and Schenectady County Public Defender's office, Rotterdam Patrolman's Benevolent Association, non-profit and faith-based community groups, and community organizations.

The goal of the collaborative was to work collectively to develop recommendations and create a plan which would ultimately be adopted and implemented. The adopted plan will emphasize modifications in areas of policing, with the objective of fostering trust, fairness and

legitimacy and to recognize and address any racial bias and disproportionate policing of minority groups within our community.

It is important to now provide a brief history of the Town of Rotterdam, including demographics and background in order to have a better understanding of the recommendations and findings of the collaborative.

Background - The Town of Rotterdam

Rotterdam is a town in Schenectady County, New York and is located in the south-central part of the county. It was founded by Dutch settlers, who named it after the city of Rotterdam in the Netherlands, where many immigrants last touched European grounds. Situated near the eastern end of New York State's Heritage Corridor at what is known as the "Gateway to the West", the town of Rotterdam is closely linked with the early development of Schenectady. At that time the present town of Rotterdam served as the outlying farmlands and wood lots for the settlers. With few exceptions, these settlers made their homes in the Stockade in Schenectady but went to their farmlands during the daytime.

The lands now known as Rotterdam became Schenectady's third ward when that city was incorporated in 1798. Rotterdam retained that status when the county of Schenectady was

chartered in 1809. During this period, a council of aldermen and assistants from each of the four wards governed the city of Schenectady. In May 1819, the city council recommended that the third and fourth wards be separated out as towns, and on December 31, 1819, a petition to the state legislature was drafted. The legislation was passed on April 14, 1820, the final day of the legislative session, creating the Town of Rotterdam. The Town of Rotterdam spans 36.45 square miles and as of the 2010 census had a population of 29,094.

Law Enforcement and Public Safety

A constable force comprised of six men was formed in the Town of Rotterdam in 1936. The headquarters of the force was located on Paul Avenue, in the garage of the town clerk. The force serviced a population of less than 10,000 people and a minimal number of business establishments. In 1940, the police department moved to the then newly constructed Town Hall on Vinewood Ave. In 1942, the force became an integral part of the New York State Police Broadcasting Network.

From 1942-1958, the police department grew with the needs of the town, expanding to a force of 21 men with 5 cars. In 1958, the department moved into a new building, located next to

the town hall on Vinewood Ave. During this period the town's population increased to 35,000 people.

The police department continued to grow with the needs of the town, and expanded to a total of 32 men, with 8 patrol cruisers. In the late 1970's the police department had outgrown its facilities and moved into its present location on Princetown Road.

In the late 1970's a paramedic unit was created in the Town of Rotterdam. In 1980, Police/Paramedic officers were deployed for the first time to respond to medical calls, bringing advanced life support training and equipment.

Today, the Rotterdam Police Department provides twenty-four hour law enforcement coverage to the Town residents and has a total sworn staff of 40 officers. Sworn personnel include one chief, one deputy chief, two uniformed patrol lieutenants, one detective lieutenant, six patrol sergeants, 21 uniformed patrol officers, five investigators and two school resource officers.

New York Law Enforcement Accreditation Program

In 1986 a planning committee was formed to explore the possibility of a state accreditation program. Representatives from the State Chiefs Association, the State Sheriffs Association and the Division of Criminal Justice Services served on this committee. In 1987

enabling legislation was introduced in the State Senate and Assembly and the bill was signed into law in 1988. In 1989, the New York State Law Enforcement Accreditation Council met for the first time and the program became fully operational in December.

Accreditation is a progressive and contemporary way of helping police agencies evaluate and improve their overall performance. It provides formal recognition that an organization meets or exceeds general expectations of quality in the field. Accreditation acknowledges the implementation of policies that are conceptually sound and operationally effective.

The New York State Accreditation program has four principal goals:

- To increase the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies utilizing existing personnel, equipment and facilities to the extent possible;
- To promote increased cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies and other agencies of the criminal justice services;
- To ensure the appropriate training of law enforcement personnel; and
- To promote public confidence.

The Accreditation Program is comprised of 132 standards and is divided into three categories. Standards in the Administrative section have provisions for such topics as agency organization, fiscal management, personnel practices, and records. Training standards encompass basic and in-service instruction as well as training for supervisors and specialized or

technical assignments. Operations standards deal with such critical and litigious topics as high-speed pursuits, roadblocks, patrol, and unusual occurrences.

The Rotterdam Police Department was initially accredited in 2001 under Chief James J. Hamilton. The Department completed its re-accreditation in 2006, 2011, 2016 and is currently preparing for its scheduled critique and review for 2021 to ensure compliance with standards set by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

The Collaborative

Pursuant to Executive Order 203, and in an effort to rebuild the police-community relationship, each local government must convene stakeholders for a fact-based and honest dialogue about the public safety needs of their community. In September of 2020, the Town of Rotterdam appointed the following members to the collaborative charging them with creating a plan to be adopted and implemented as required by Executive Order 203. The collaborative members are as follows:

Chief Executive:	Town Supervisor Steven A.Tommasone
Police Leadership:	Chief of Police G. William Manikas
	Deputy Chief Michael Brown

Police Membership:	Rotterdam Police Benevolent Association
	Officer Kyle Canavally
	Officer Sean Simmons
Police Partners:	Lt. Michael Geraci, Schenectady County Sheriff's Office
Community Members:	Rotterdam Sunrise Rotary and residents
	Michael Surin, Sunrise Rotary and resident
	Haresh Bhatia, Sunrise Rotary and resident
	Thomas Reardon, Schalmont Central Schools Superintendent
	Stephanie Carter, Schalmont Central Schools Social Worker
	Shannon Shine, Mohonasen Central Schools Superintendent
	Diane Blinn, Mohonasen Central Schools Social Worker
	Miriam Cajuste, SCCC Human Resources
	Harry Rolle, SCCC Success Coach and Basketball Coach
	Mike Munger, SCCC Director of Campus Safety
Public Defender:	Stephen Signore, Schenectady County Public Defender
Conflict Defender:	Tracey Chance, Schenectady County Conflict Defender

Collaborative Meetings

Prior to the first meeting of the Collaborative which took place on November 5, 2020 at the Town of Rotterdam Senior Center, conversations between police leadership, collaborative members and other members of the community began to provide some direction for where the Collaborative should begin discussions. It was determined that a review and understanding of department policies and department statistics would be a crucial first step in the process of developing a plan.

Specific policies for Use of Force, Employee Discipline, Civilian Complaints, Hiring Practices and Training were emailed to all collaborative members on October 26, 2020 for review prior to our first meeting. Police leadership also compiled a comprehensive report providing statistics on search warrants executed, arrest statistics by race, traffic stops by race, unlawful possession of marijuana cases, taser deployments, resisting arrest charges and proactive and reactive arrest statistics which was also emailed to collaborative members on October 26, 2020. A copy of the report is annexed hereto as Appendix "A".

The Collaborative's first meeting was held on November 5, 2020, at the Rotterdam Senior Center. The meeting began by providing members with an understanding of the structure

and organization of the Rotterdam Police Department. This was an important first step in order for them to perform a comprehensive review of current police procedures, policies and practices. The Rotterdam Chief of Police and other administrative staff familiarized the group with the manner in which the department currently operates. The Chief then provided an overview of the state accreditation process and how adhering to the standards set forth in the program ensure a high level of training and professionalism that builds trust and confidence of the department. Next on the agenda was an in depth review and discussion of the department's statistics as they relate to race and the potential for racial bias. Arrest records reveal that over the previous three years of arrest statistics, black offenders made up an average of 25.4 % of total arrests. While some members of the collaborative felt this number was in line with the demographics of the town and region, others felt the numbers required further study. The department will continue to monitor arrest statistics for racial disparities and will post yearly arrest and traffic-stop data to its website to increase transparency. The meeting ended with a brief discussion on some of the changes that could be made to reform and reinvent policing in the Town of Rotterdam. These included additional training, policy changes, community outreach programs, and the inclusion of body worn cameras for patrol officers.

On January 21, 2021, the collaborative met virtually with a plan to continue discussions on what the Rotterdam Police Department could do to foster trust, fairness and legitimacy within

the community and to address racial bias in policing strategies. The recommendations of the collaborative are outlined below.

Collaborative Recommendations

1.) Rotterdam Police Department Training

All Rotterdam Police Officers are initially trained at the Zone 5 Law Enforcement Training Academy located in Schenectady, New York. The academy provides a 6 months long training regimen that includes various forms of classroom and practical training. Reality based training methods have been implemented by the training academy and have been proven to be the most effective way to prepare police officers both mentally and physically to respond during a stressful situation. The academy trains in various topics which include but are not limited to de-escalation, implicit bias, procedural justice, and community policing.

Following the academy a new officer receives an additional 12 weeks of training at the Rotterdam Police Department under the supervision of a Field Training Officer. During this time they receive hands on training and are required to read and become familiar with our policies and procedures, starting with our mission statement which states, "*The mission of the Rotterdam Police Department shall be the protection and preservation of the rights, lives, and properties of all persons, through the fair and impartial enforcement of the law regardless of*

such person's race, creed, color, ethnicity or social standing". Throughout the rest of a police officer's career at the Rotterdam Police Department they will receive a minimum of 21 additional hours of training each year as required by the NYS Accreditation Council. The Rotterdam Police Department's training records are subject to inspection and approval by NYS Accreditors on a yearly basis. While the minimum number of hours of training is 21 per year, officers typically exceed the minimum. Reality based training and the use of role playing account for much of the Rotterdam Police Department's yearly in-service training. As noted earlier, this type of training benefits our officers by preparing them to face real world situations. In response to executive order 203 and discussions with collaborative members, the Rotterdam Police Department recognized the importance of providing each officer with additional training in implicit-bias and de-escalation. Each officer received training in these areas in late 2020.

De-escalation Training

Every member of the Rotterdam Police Department attended an 8 hour training module on de-escalation tactics in late 2020. The training set forth objectives including recognizing circumstances in which a strategy of de-escalation would be appropriate and identifying practices and techniques that would assist in effectuating a successful conclusion to any call for service. The course stressed the importance of using "Emotional Intelligence" as a model in public interactions. Emotional Intelligence is defined as the capability of individuals to recognize their own emotions and those of others, to discern between different feelings and label them appropriately, and then use this emotional information to guide thinking and behavior, and adjust

emotions to adapt to environments. Emotional Intelligence is typically associated with empathy because it involves individuals connecting their personal experiences with those of others. The training also described the importance of maintaining a culture that fosters de-escalation techniques, particularly among Field Training Officers and Supervisors. This training stressed for all officers to understand and utilize principles, practices, and techniques useful in bringing an incident to a successful conclusion.

Implicit Bias Training

All members of the Rotterdam Police Department completed Implicit Bias in late 2020. The following is taken directly from the training received from Calibre Press. “Implicit Bias is a very misinterpreted term. Often used to describe unconscious racism, implicit biases are, in actuality, much more than a singularly held prejudice. They are much more complex in scope. They are possessed by all human beings, and they exist for a purpose. The key questions regarding biases we hold unconsciously are: Why do we have them? Where do they come from? What are mine? And perhaps most importantly: Are they helpful or maladaptive when it comes to assessing, deciding, and behaving during interactions with others?”

This online course was led by Calibre's Lt. Jim Glennon, who possesses a degree in Psychology, a Master's in Justice Administration and has taught the complexity of human interaction and communication skills for over 25 years. He dissected all biases, whether implicit

or explicit, and examined any that are illicit in nature, particularly as they relate to race and cultural diversity…biases that could cause officers to unconsciously view certain people as inherently dangerous resulting in inaccurate assessments, flawed decisions, unprofessional behavior and unnecessary use of force.

Procedural Justice

The concept of procedural justice focuses on the interaction between law enforcement and the public and how these interactions influence the public's trust of police. Law enforcement is judged more by how they treat citizens rather than the outcomes of interactions between police and the public. The idea of procedural justice seeks to shift the mindset of police officers from that of a warrior to that of a guardian. "Warrior", to protect the public from certain segments of the population. "Guardian" to protect all of the population.

The theory of procedural justice applies "the four pillars" as the foundation of its policing strategy. They are:

1.) Treating individuals with dignity and respect;

2.) Giving individuals a voice during interaction;

3.) Being neutral and transparent in decision making; and

4.) Conveying trustworthy motives.

The policies and procedures already in place at the Rotterdam Police Department that promote procedural justice include our Mission Statement, Community Relations and Crime Prevention, Civilian Complaints, Rules of Conduct, Goals and Objectives, Agency Role and Cannon of Ethics. The Rotterdam Police Department has long been practicing the principles of procedural justice theory in its interactions with the community.

2.) Schenectady County Emotionally Disturbed Persons Diversion

Responding to a service call for a subject experiencing a mental health crisis is inherently volatile and poses a heightened risk to both the person being aided and the responding police officer. The amplified emotional state of the person involved can cause them to act unpredictably which can lead to an unfavorable outcome.

The Rotterdam Police Department understands that there needs to be a more comprehensive procedure for dealing with those in need of assistance for their mental health. We recognize that incarceration can be counterproductive and most often does not address the underlying behavior that caused the situation to arise.

Ideally, mental health professionals who are trained to assess and make recommendations for the treatment of these individuals should be included in the progression of the police call. To achieve this goal, the Rotterdam Police Department partnered with the Schenectady County

Unified Communication Center and Northern Rivers to evaluate and divert incoming service calls to mental health professionals instead of immediately dispatching a police officer. For calls meeting criteria, the professional can then work with the caller to determine the best course of action to take for the person needing assistance. A plan is then formulated and mental health outlets are utilized for treatment. If this process is unsuccessful the call is then routed back for a police response. This program is newly implemented but engaging the expertise of Northern Rivers has shown promising results.

The Rotterdam Police Department has also developed strong working relationships with treatment providers in our area. Together with Northern Rivers, Ellis Mental Health, Northeast Parent & Child, Parsons, Rotterdam EMS and the Albany VA we make efforts to communicate and receive guidance to assist those in need. We also employ trained negotiators who can respond to a crisis situation and begin interacting with the affected person(s) to bring the incident to a successful conclusion.

The Rotterdam Police department understands that dealing with subjects in mental health crisis is one that requires discipline and understanding. We will continue to increase our knowledge of the best practices, crucial for dealing with these calls and will train our officers appropriately.

3.) Purchase and Implement the use of Body Worn Cameras

There is great value in capturing the audio and video interactions between officers of this department and the public. The collaborative felt one of the most important ways the Rotterdam Police Department can build trust, legitimacy in police actions, transparency and accountability was to acquire and implement the use of body worn cameras.

The Rotterdam Police Department recognized the positive aspects of documenting interactions with the public through audio/video recordings in early 2000. It was at this time the department installed its first in car camera system in one patrol vehicle. The department continued to add cameras to its patrol vehicles each year. By 2009, all patrol vehicles were equipped with in car audio/video recording systems. A limitation of in car systems is that the camera angle is stationary and captures only that which takes place in front of the patrol vehicle. Audio recording is also limited in that, the audio signal becomes distorted or lost entirely as the officer moves further away from the vehicle. The integration and utilization of a body worn camera system in addition to the in car audio/video system already in use will capture all police interactions with the public and serve to substantially increase transparency.

The audio/video recordings provide useful information for all aspects of policing. The recordings provide police administrators a valuable tool when investigating civilian complaints, as the recordings provide an unbiased and impartial view of the interaction. It is the policy of

the Rotterdam Police Department that police supervisors randomly review officers recorded audio/video interactions with the public to monitor officer performance and ensure compliance with policies and procedures. Audio/video recordings are also utilized as training tools when appropriate. All recordings with evidentiary value are preserved.

The Rotterdam Police department began researching these solutions last year by testing various products in the field. We recently finished our analysis and plan to deploy cameras to all officers by March 2021. The addition of body worn cameras to our police department is a small step towards achieving the goals of executive order 203, mutual trust and respect between our agency and the community we serve.

4.) Community Engagement

The Rotterdam Police Department and the Rotterdam Police Benevolent Association (PBA) has a long history of community engagement. Many of the current programs were discussed at the first collaborative meeting. Examples of these programs include, the bike safety program sponsored each year by the PBA, which provides and personally fits every 1st grader with a bike helmet in the Mohonasen and Schalmont school districts. The "Child Safe ID" program is available several times a year through community events. The program provides parents with an identification card with a photo, physical characteristics and fingerprint of their child in case of an emergency. Rotterdam's child safety seat program makes specially trained

officers available to install and check child safety seats in vehicles either by making an appointment at the police station or at organized events to ensure the safety of the child occupants. The PBA purchases child safety seats of various sizes to provide to residents who attend these events with outdated or inadequate child safety seats. Officers also participate throughout the year in community fundraising events such as “Cops on Top” for Special Olympics, “No Shave November” for childhood cancer and “Battle of the Badges” to raise money for Rotterdam Babe Ruth.

The Rotterdam Police Department also assigns a trained School Resource Officer to each of the school districts in the town and has done so since the late 1990’s. The benefits of assigning an SRO to the Mohonasen and Schalmont school districts is not limited to crime prevention. School Resource Officers often build relationships with students, teachers and administrators to help solve problems.

The collaborative felt it was important that the police department continue with some of the community outreach it already engages in and suggested coming up with ways to increase it. Based on discussions with the collaborative the department will appoint a Community Engagement Officer in 2021. The officer will be responsible for coming up with new ways to engage the community such as “coffee with a cop”, attending job fairs, internships, ride along programs and keeping the community informed through social media.

5.) Promoting diversity within the Rotterdam Police Department.

The Rotterdam Police Department employs 40 sworn officers, 4 of which are female. There are currently no officers employed from any racial minority group. Collaborative members suggested revising recruitment strategies in this area.

Candidates for the position of Police Officer with the Town of Rotterdam are required to take a New York State written civil service exam which is administered by Schenectady County Civil Service. The exam announcement is posted every 4 years on the Schenectady County Civil Service website and public buildings throughout the town and county. All candidates are required to have completed at least thirty (30) college credit hours from a regionally accredited or New York State registered college or university. Applicants must also be a resident of New York State in either Schenectady, Albany, Schoharie, Montgomery or Saratoga County for at least 1 month immediately preceding the date of the examination. New York State Civil Service Law allows the Town of Rotterdam to give preference for appointment to town residents.

Eligible candidates to fill vacant police officer positions are provided to the town from the Schenectady County Civil Service eligible list. The list is comprised of candidates who received a 70 percent grade or higher. Candidates are required to pass a physical fitness test to move forward in the appointment process. If successfully completed, candidates are interviewed and must submit to a psychological examination, polygraph examination and background

investigation. Qualified candidates are selected and submitted to the Town Board for appointment.

The Town of Rotterdam currently engages in a number of recruitment efforts to include, internship programs, career day events at local schools, criminal justice club, the School Resource Officer Program and the Rotterdam Police Explorer Post to attract a wide range of candidates.

In an effort to promote and foster a more diverse candidate pool the Rotterdam Police Department will seek town board approval for expanding preference for appointment to Schenectady County residents. Community outreach officers will be responsible for attending job fairs and posting exam announcements on our social media platforms.

On February 3, 2021, the Rotterdam Police Department posted to its website, (www.rotterdampd.com), and Facebook page (www.facebook.com/Rotterdam Police Department/), a brief description of the police reform process being undertaken by the collaborative. The town's Reform and Reinvention Collaborative meetings were previously recorded and posted to YouTube, with links from the police department's webpage provided. Also included was a copy of the PowerPoint presentation discussed at the first meeting of the collaborative. An email address, (rotterdampd@rotterdamny.org) was set up for the sole

purpose of receiving feedback and/or additional recommendations for the police reform plan in the Town of Rotterdam.

As of March 24, 2021, one comment was received on our Facebook page which stated "Thank you for sharing this with our community". There were no other comments or feedback received via social media or the email address set up for the specific purpose of receiving recommendations or feedback from the public.

On March 22, 2021 at 6:30pm, the public was invited to attend a final meeting of the collaborative. The meeting was held in person at the Rotterdam Senior Citizens Center located at 2639 Hamburg Street. The public was also afforded the option of viewing the meeting via Zoom or a dial in option. One member of the public attended the meeting in person and asked for clarification on the difference between pro-active vs. reactive arrests, which was answered by Chief Manikas. There were no other questions, comments, or suggestions regarding the draft report from any member of the public whether they were in person or attended virtually.

Summary

The Rotterdam Police Department recognizes its ongoing duty to comply with the Governor's Executive Order Number 203. In pursuit of that ongoing duty, the Rotterdam Police Department acknowledges that it may at times, and in conjunction with the Rotterdam Town Board, may seek the assistance, guidance and recommendations from inside and outside sources.

The Rotterdam Police Department in fulfillment of its obligations set forth in the Governor's Executive Order, and to the Collaborative, will endeavor to implement current recommendations and future recommendations that it receives or has received from inside and outside sources, as part of this plan.

The Rotterdam Police Department would like to thank all of those who participated in the collaborative for volunteering their time and effort. The meetings were informative and productive and we are grateful for the valued input and feedback received. The stated purpose of New York State Executive Order 203 is "to foster trust, fairness, and legitimacy" within our community and "to address any racial bias and disproportionate policing of communities of color". The Rotterdam Police Department recognizes that the law enforcement field is always changing and that we must continually adapt and evolve based on the needs of the community. The proposed recommendations identified by the collaborative will ultimately make a positive impact on our community and achieve the stated goals of Executive Order 203.

The recommendations once again are:

- De-escalation and Implicit Bias Training
- Schenectady County Emotionally Disturbed Persons Diversion
- Purchase and Implement the use of Body Worn Cameras
- Community Engagement
- Promoting Diversity within the Rotterdam Police Department

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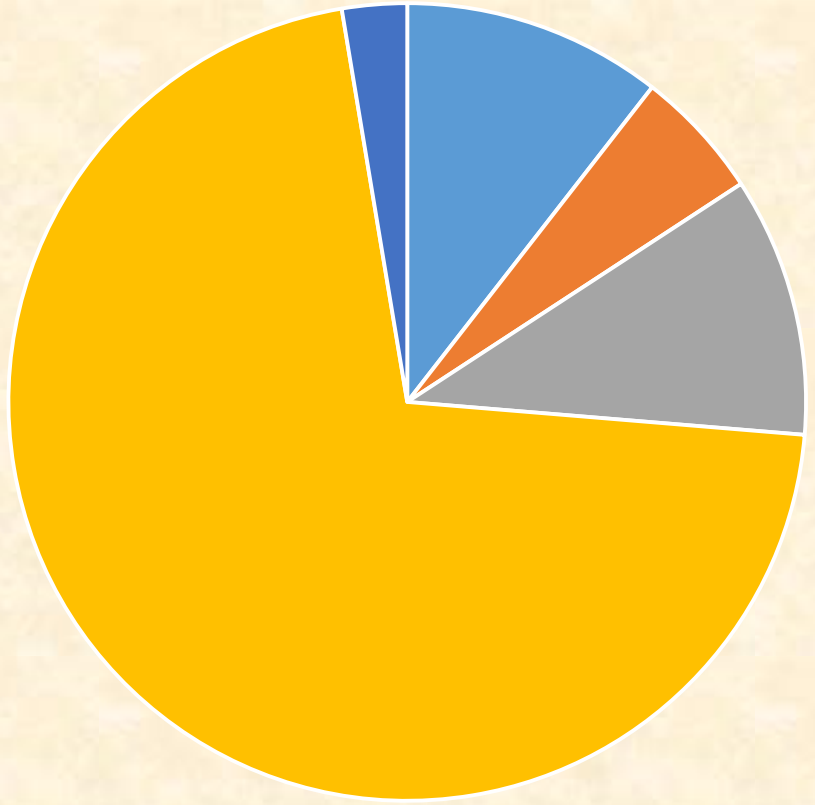
Appendix A

TOWN OF ROTTERDAM POLICE REFORM AND REINVENTION COLLABORATIVE

2020 SEARCH WARRANTS

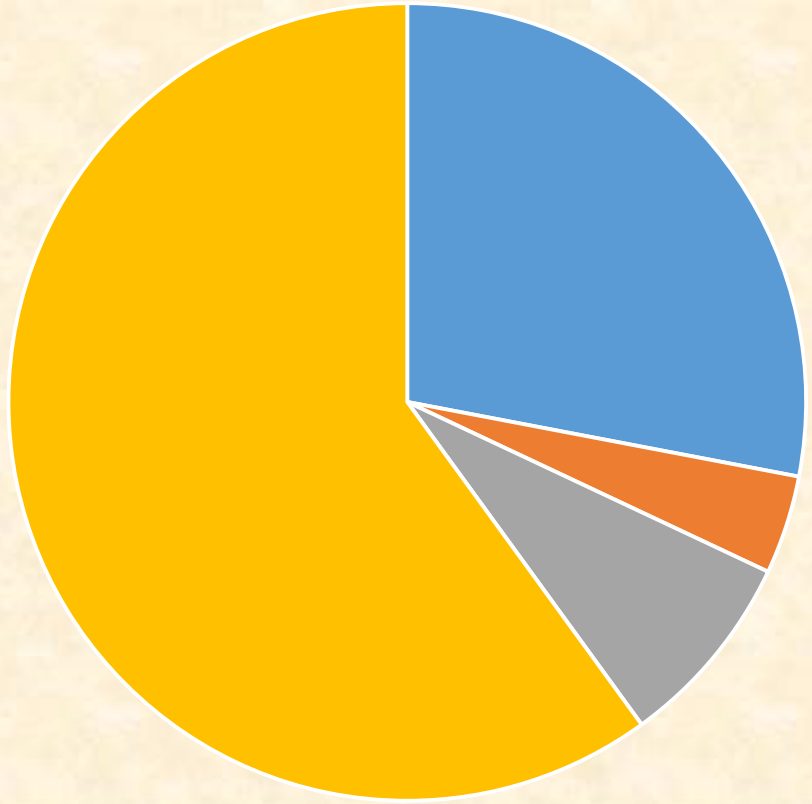
38 TOTAL WARRANTS



1 WARRANT ISSUED WITH “NO-KNOCK AUTHORITY” 0 EXECUTED WITHOUT KNOCKING.

2019 SEARCH WARRANTS

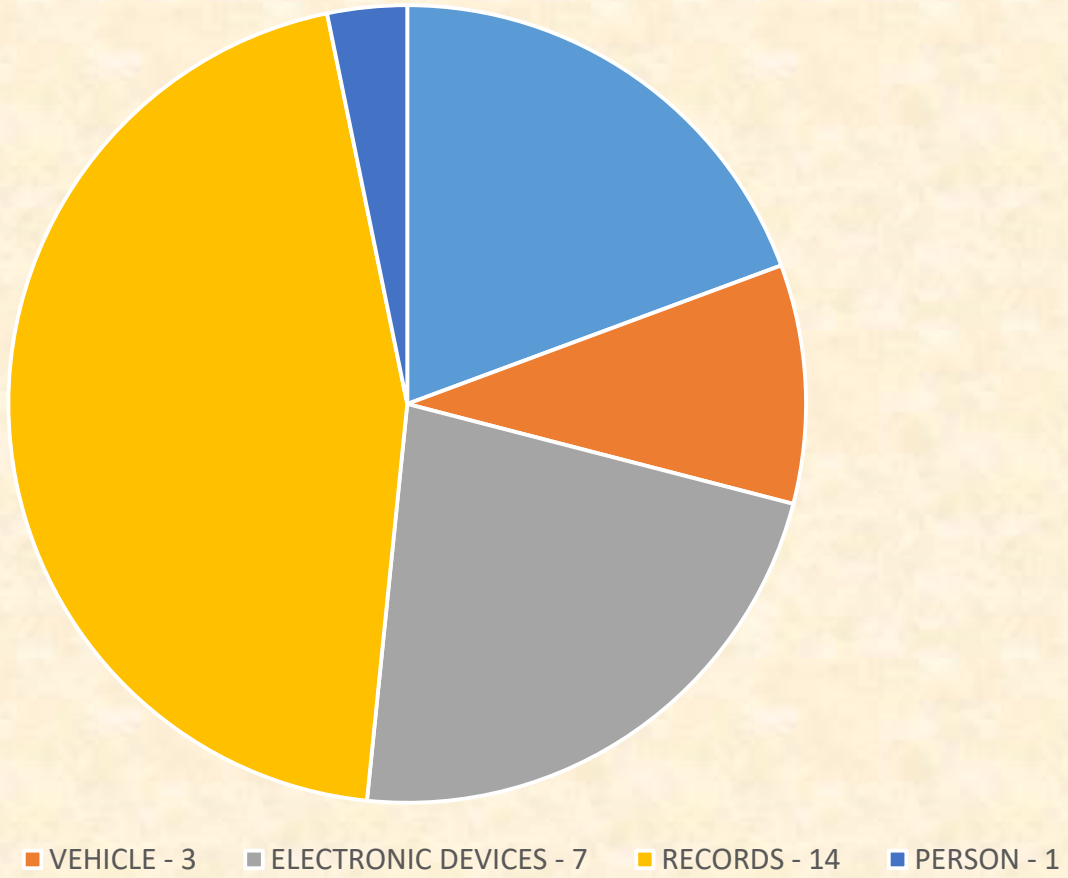
25 TOTAL WARRANTS



4 WARRANTS ISSUED WITH “NO-KNOCK AUTHORITY” 2 EXECUTED WITHOUT KNOCKING.

2018 SEARCH WARRANTS

31 TOTAL WARRANTS

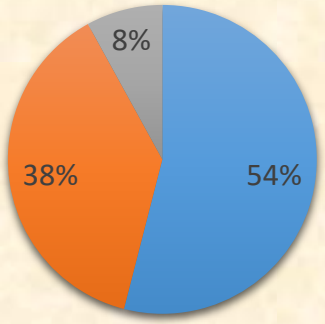


2 WARRANTS ISSUED WITH “NO-KNOCK AUTHORITY” 0 EXECUTED WITHOUT KNOCKING.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA CASES & ARRESTS

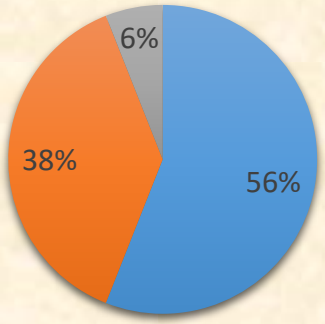
JANUARY 2017 – SEPTEMBER 2020

TOTAL CASES (121)



- 65 WHITE OFFENDERS - 54%
- 46 BLACK OFFENDERS - 38%
- 10 OTHER/UNKNOWN OFFENDERS - 8%

ARRESTS (71)



- 40 WHITE OFFENDERS - 56%
- 27 BLACK OFFENDERS - 38%
- 4 OTHER/UNKNOWN OFFENDERS - 6%

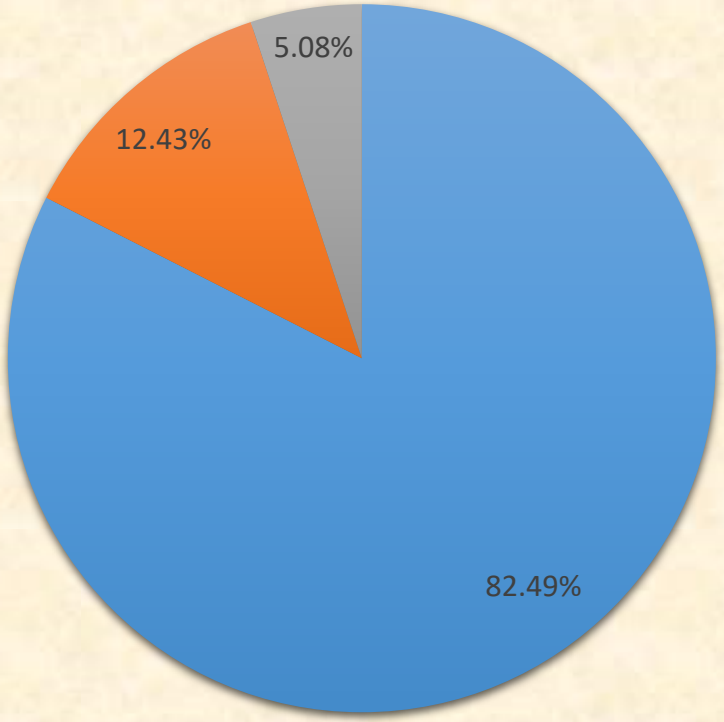
PERCENTAGE OF UPM CASES RESULTING IN ARREST

- **WHITE OFFENDERS – 62%**
- **BLACK OFFENDERS – 59%**
- **OTHER/UNKNOWN OFFENDERS – 40%**

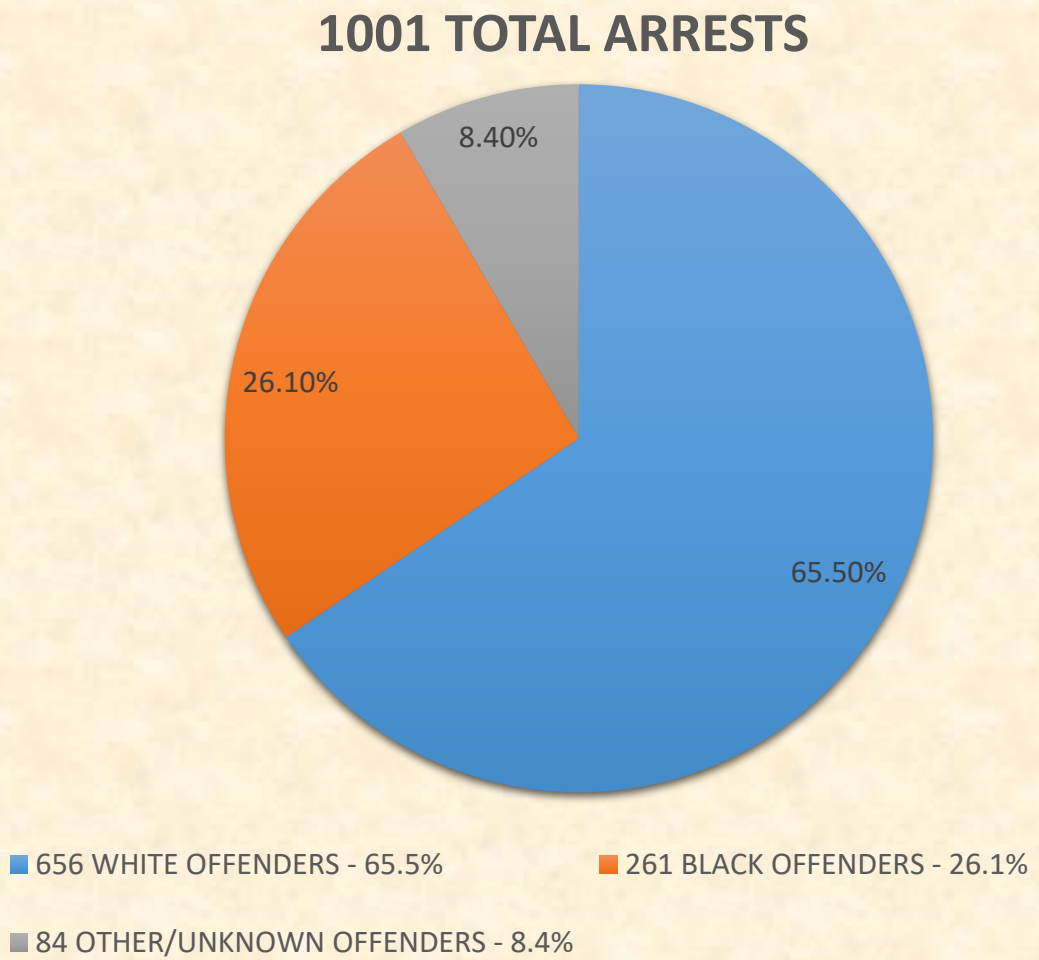
RESISTING ARREST CHARGES

2001 - PRESENT

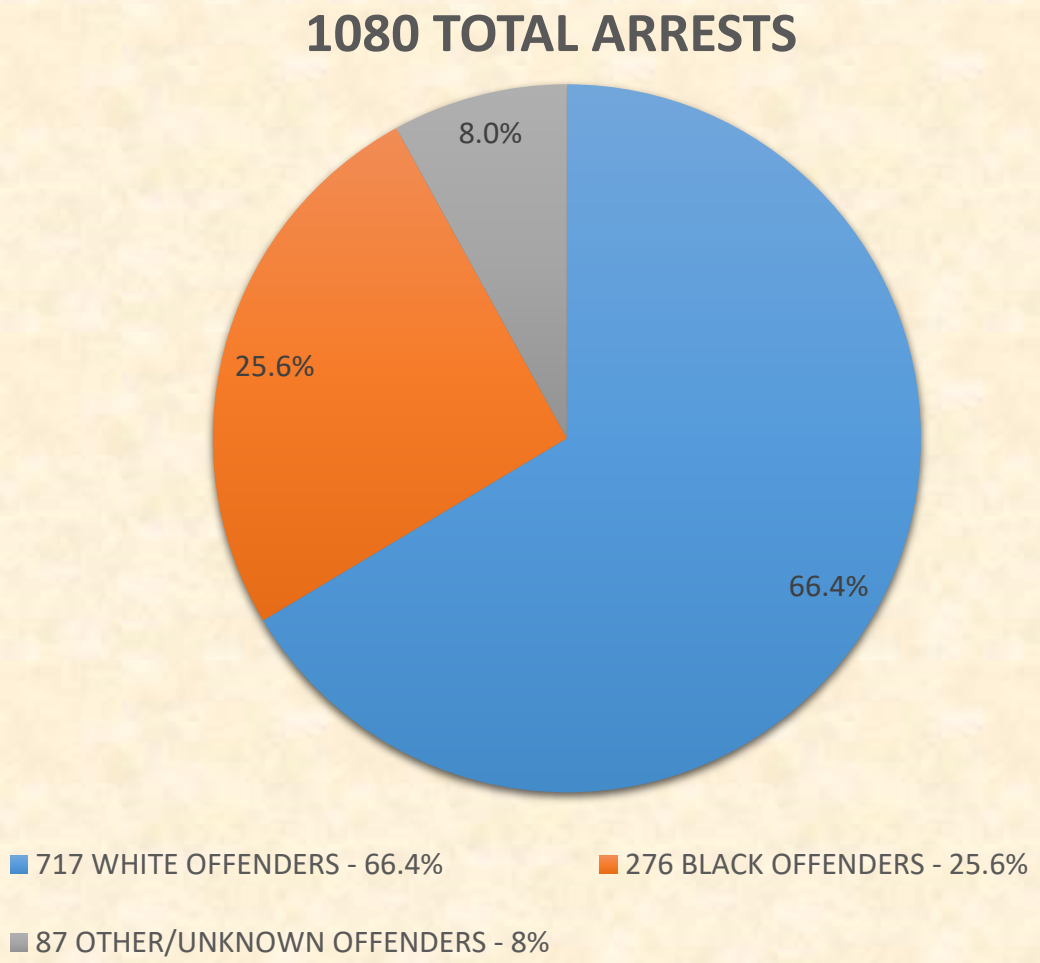
354 TOTAL ARRESTS



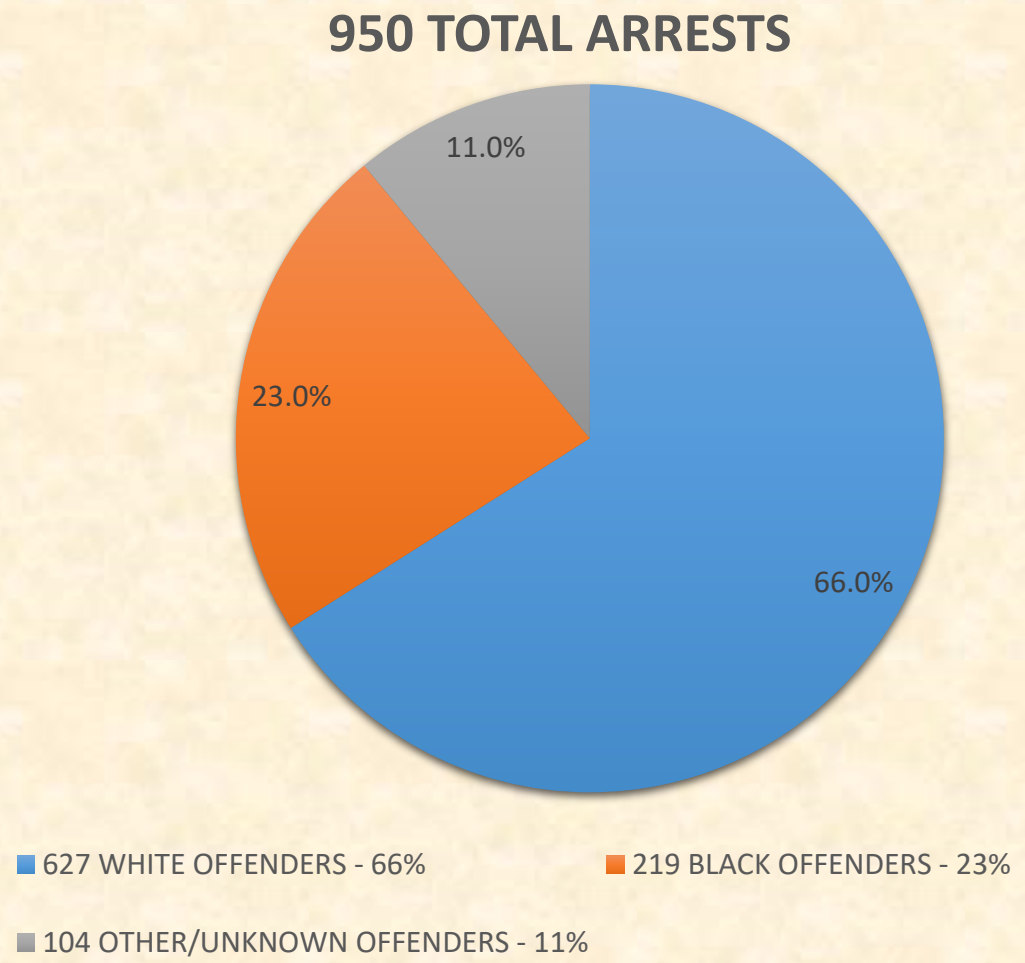
ARRESTS BY RACE - 2017



ARRESTS BY RACE - 2018



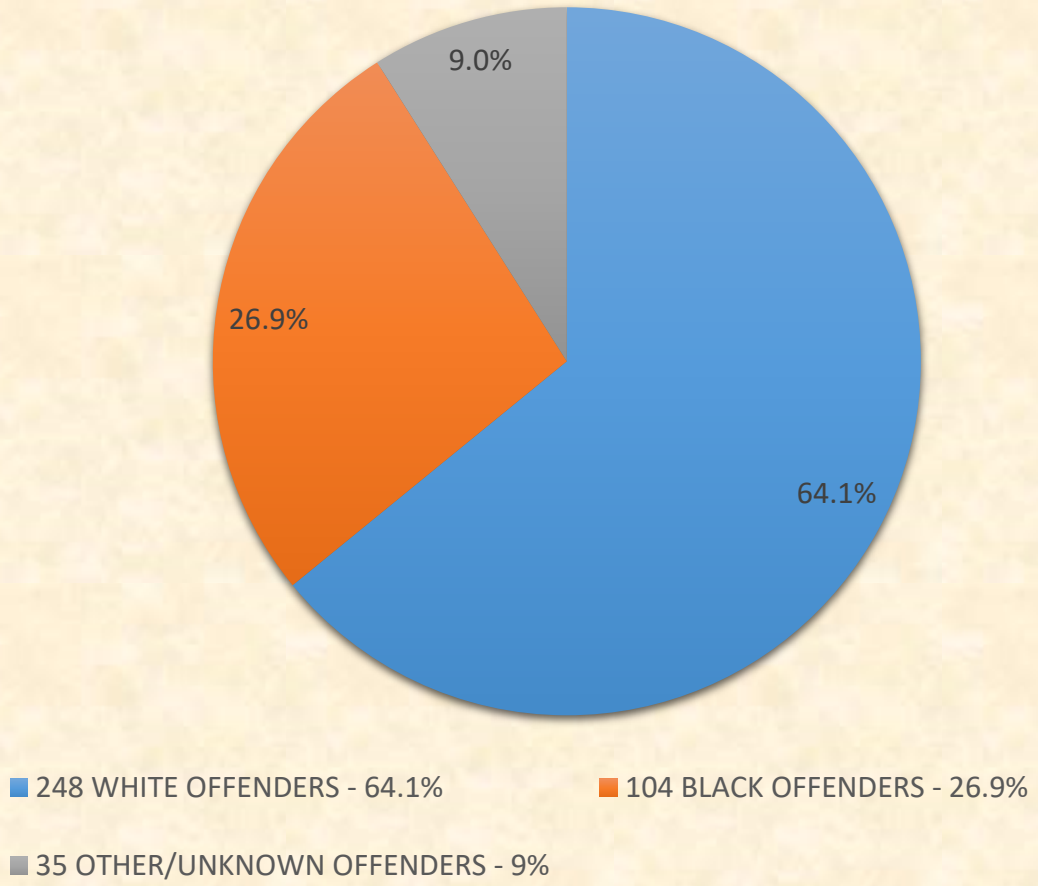
ARRESTS BY RACE - 2019



ARRESTS BY RACE - 2020

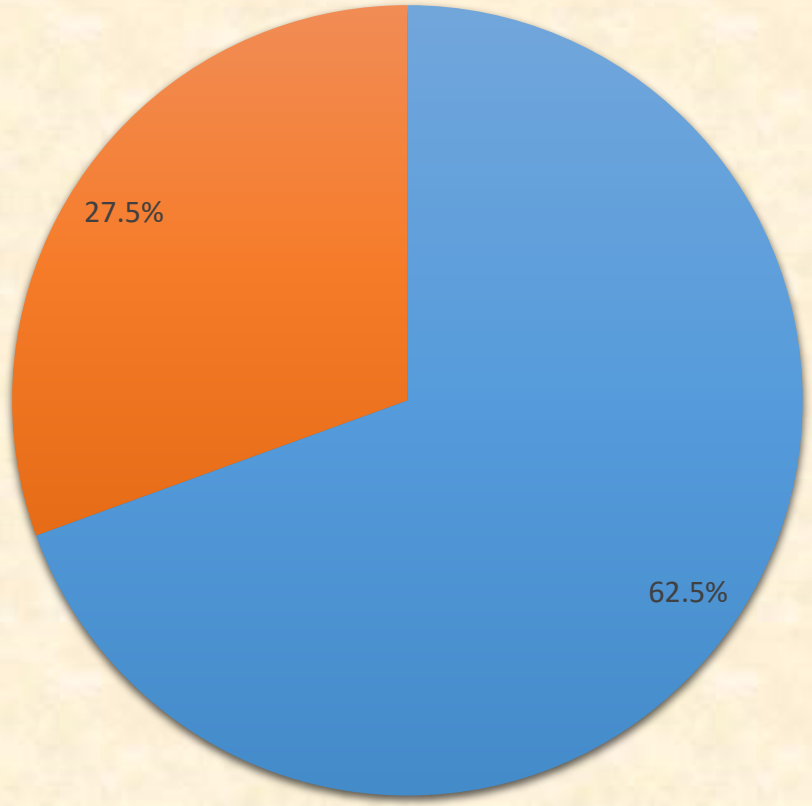
01/01/20 – 07/31/20

387 TOTAL ARRESTS



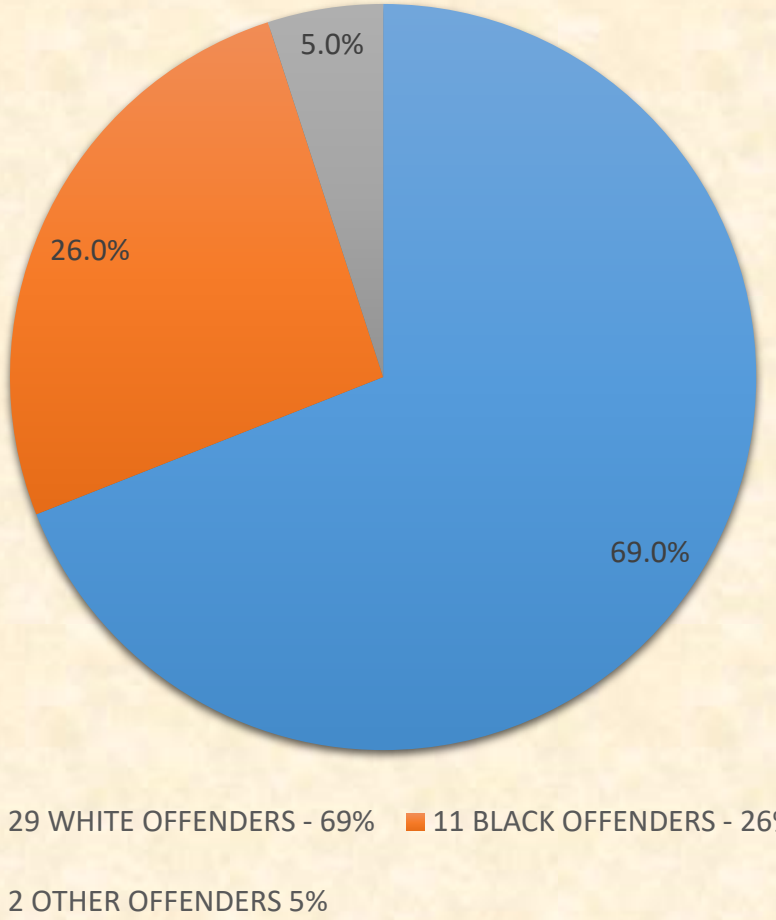
PROACTIVE ARRESTS

01/01/20 – 08/31/20 – 8 PROACTIVE ARRESTS



387 TOTAL ARRESTS

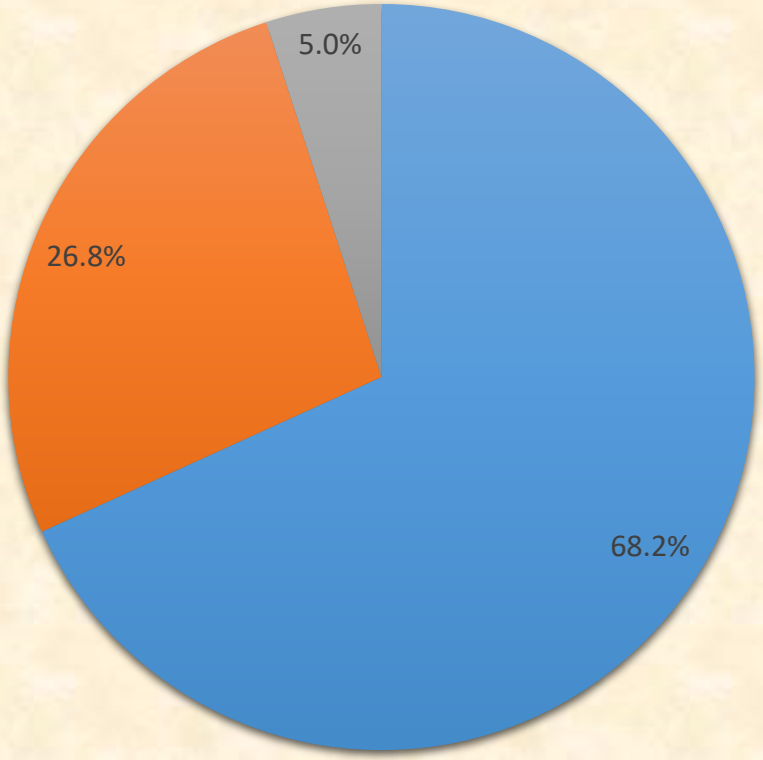
2019 – 42 PROACTIVE ARRESTS



950 TOTAL ARRESTS

PROACTIVE ARRESTS

2018 – 41 PROACTIVE ARRESTS



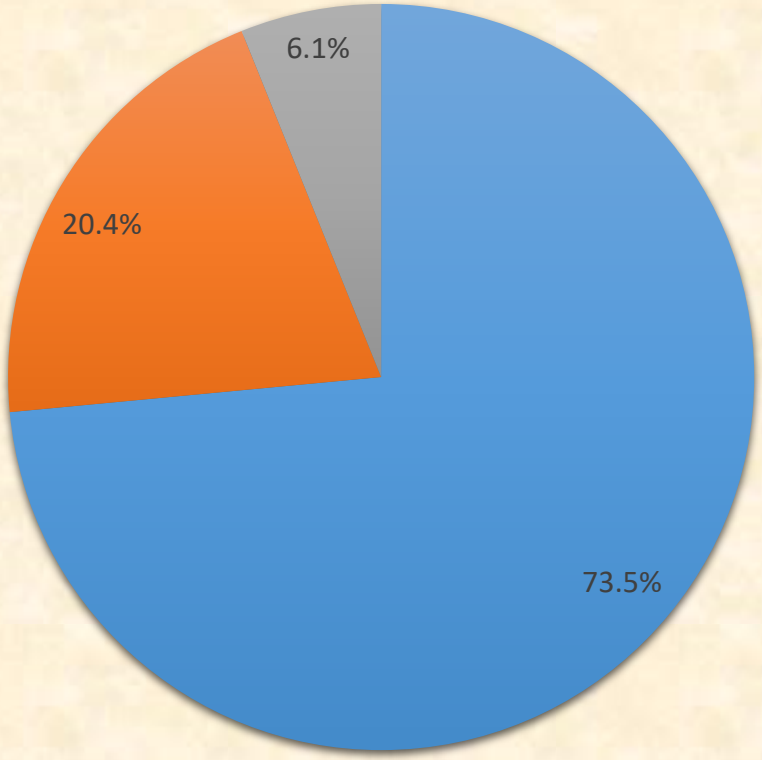
28 WHITE OFFENDERS - 68.2%

11 BLACK OFFENDERS - 26.8%

2 OTHER OFFENDERS - 5%

1080 TOTAL ARRESTS

2017 – 49 PROACTIVE ARRESTS



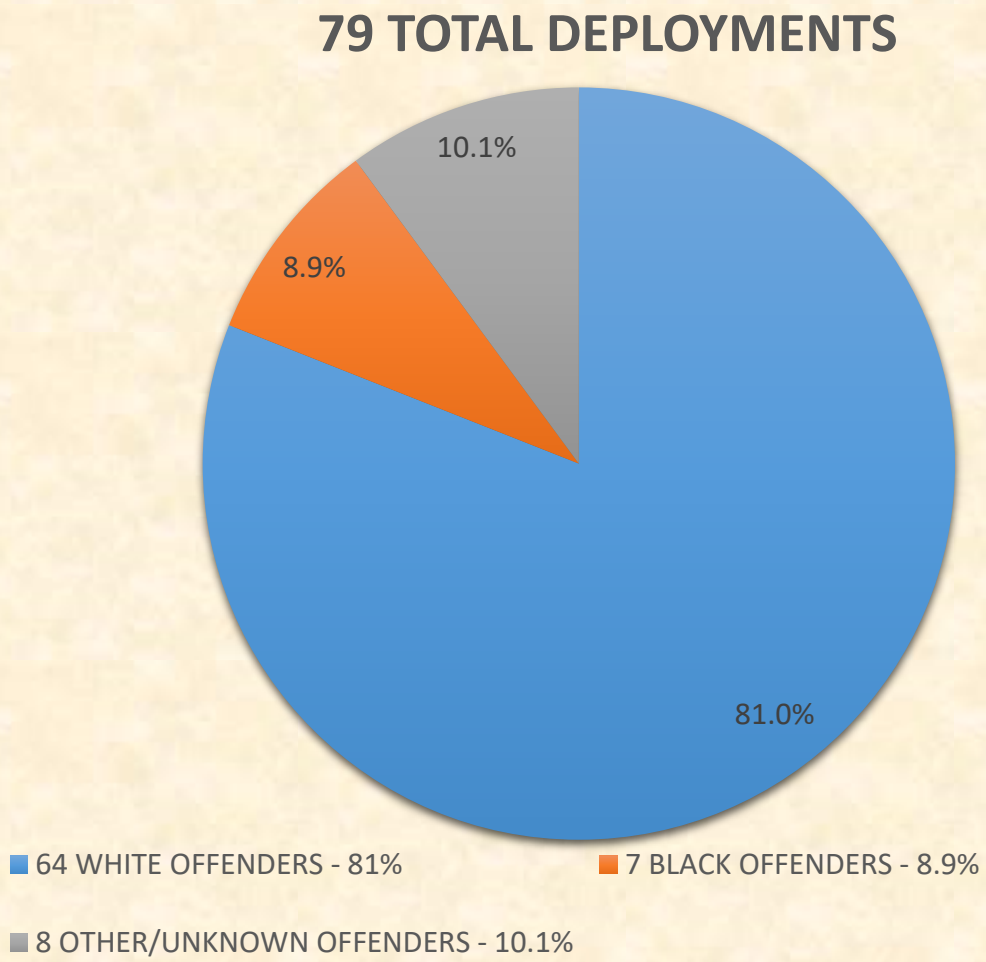
36 WHITE OFFENDERS - 73.5%

10 BLACK OFFENDERS - 20.4%

3 OTHER OFFENDERS 6.1%

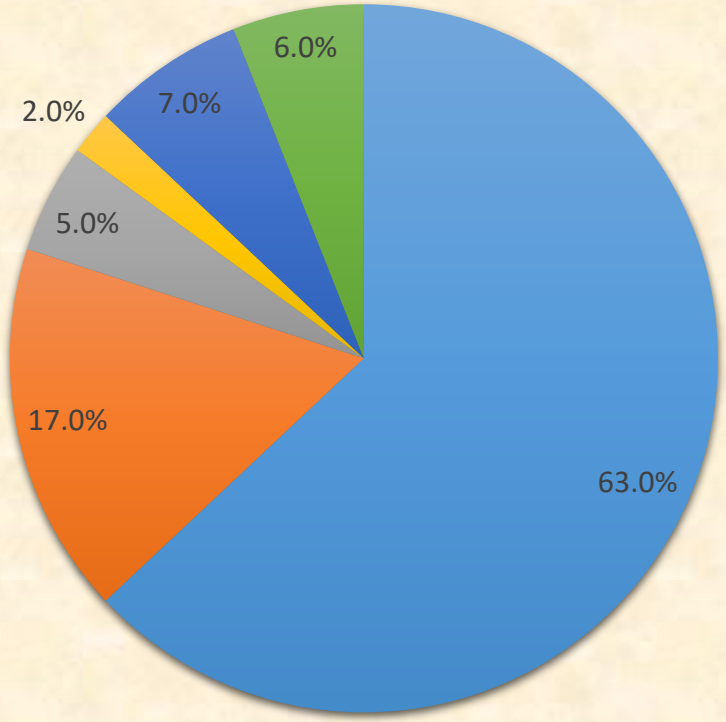
1001 TOTAL ARRESTS

TASER DEPLOYMENT



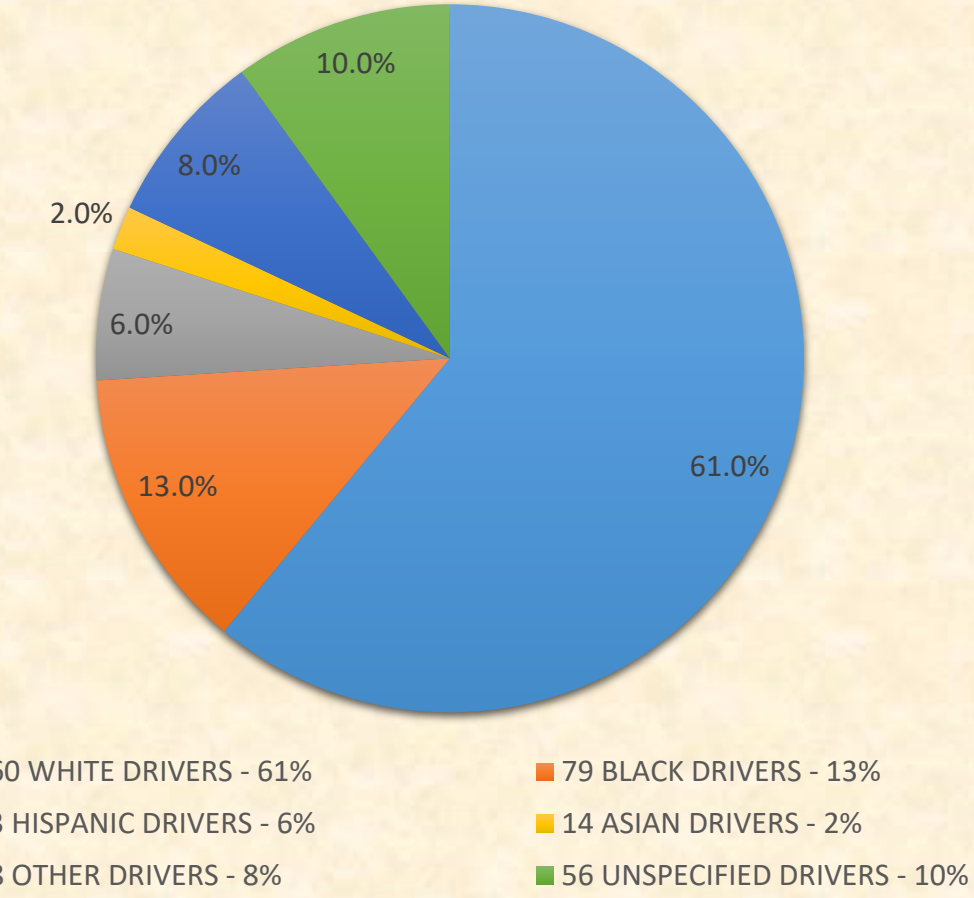
TRAFFIC STOPS WITH TICKETS

6/25/19 – 12/31/19 – 881 TOTAL STOPS



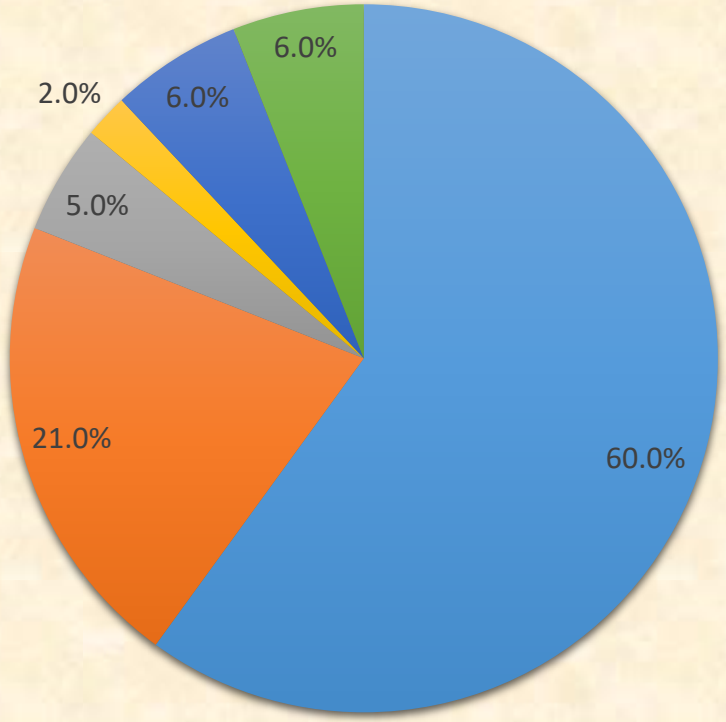
TRAFFIC STOPS WITH TICKETS

01/01/20 – 09/01/20 – 590 TOTAL STOPS



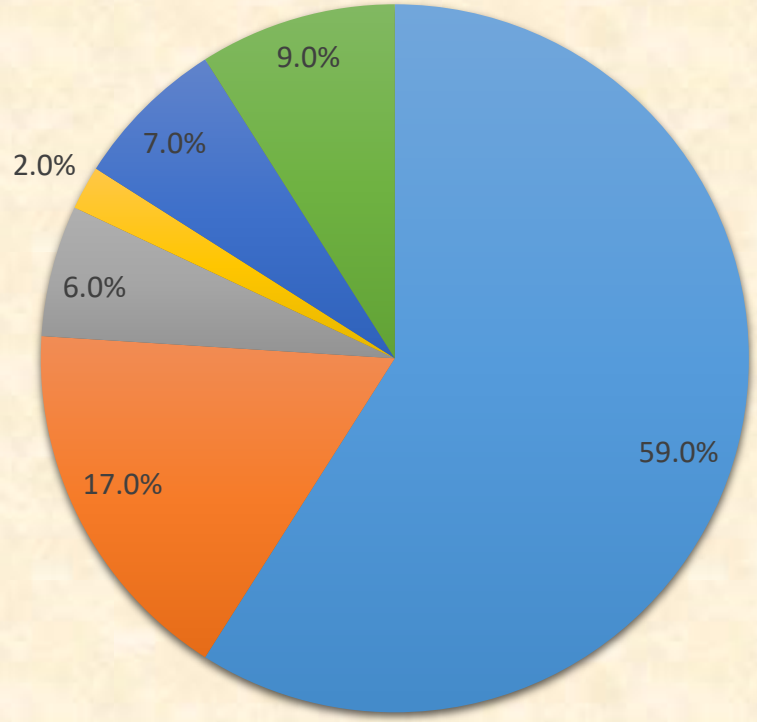
TRAFFIC TICKETS BY RACE

06/25/19 – 12/31/19 – 1791 TICKETS ISSUED

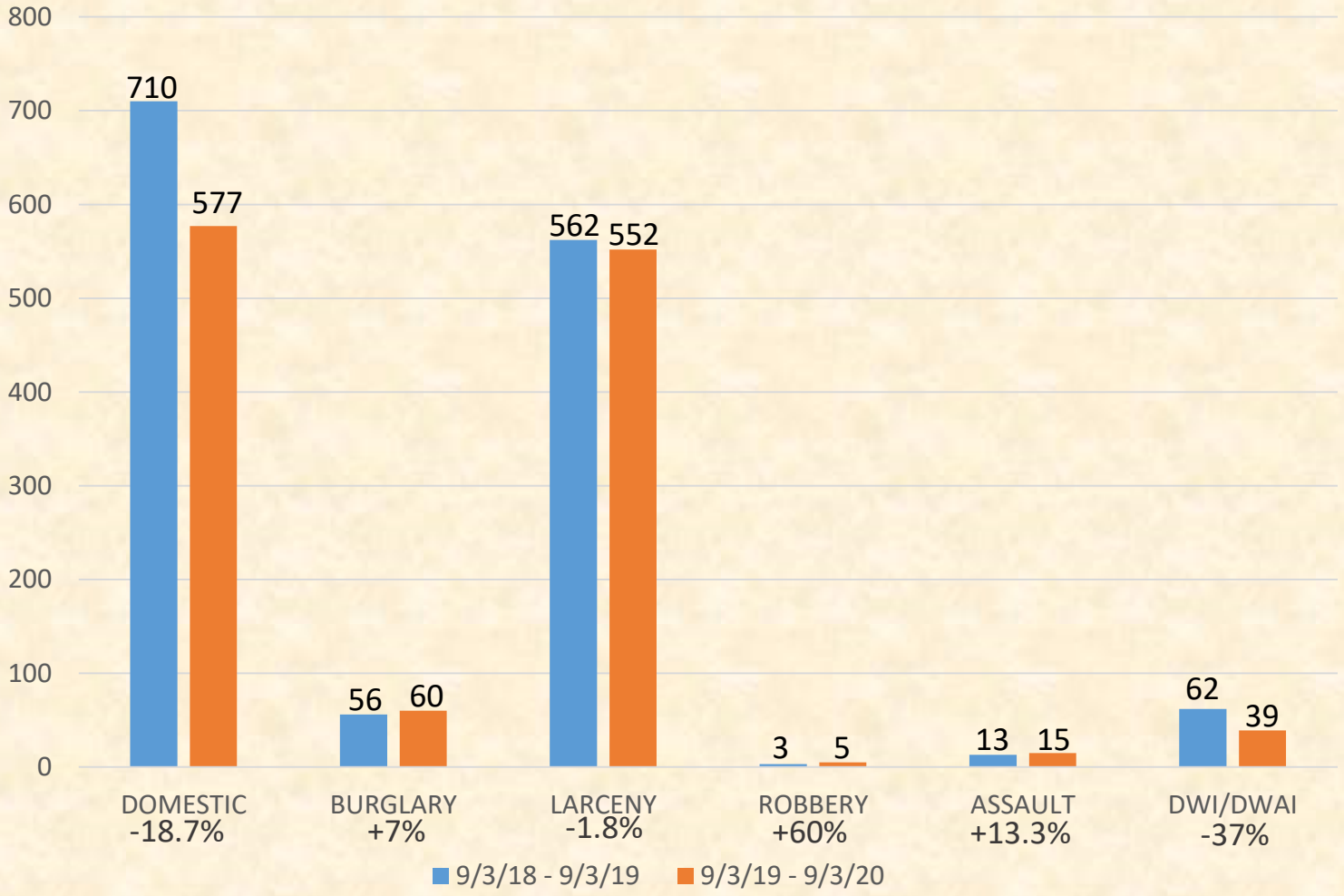


TRAFFIC TICKETS BY RACE

01/01/20 – 09/01/20 – 1121 TICKETS ISSUED

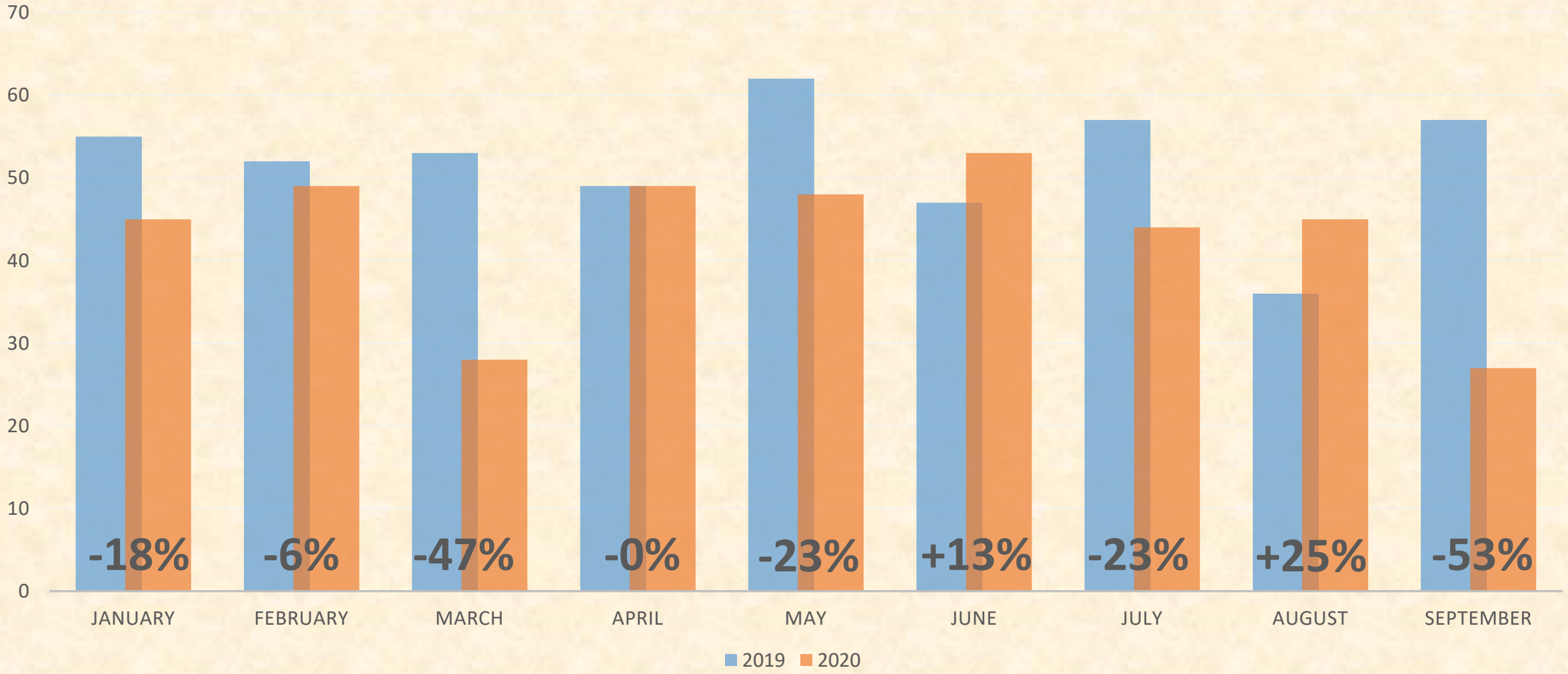


YEARLY CALL VOLUME



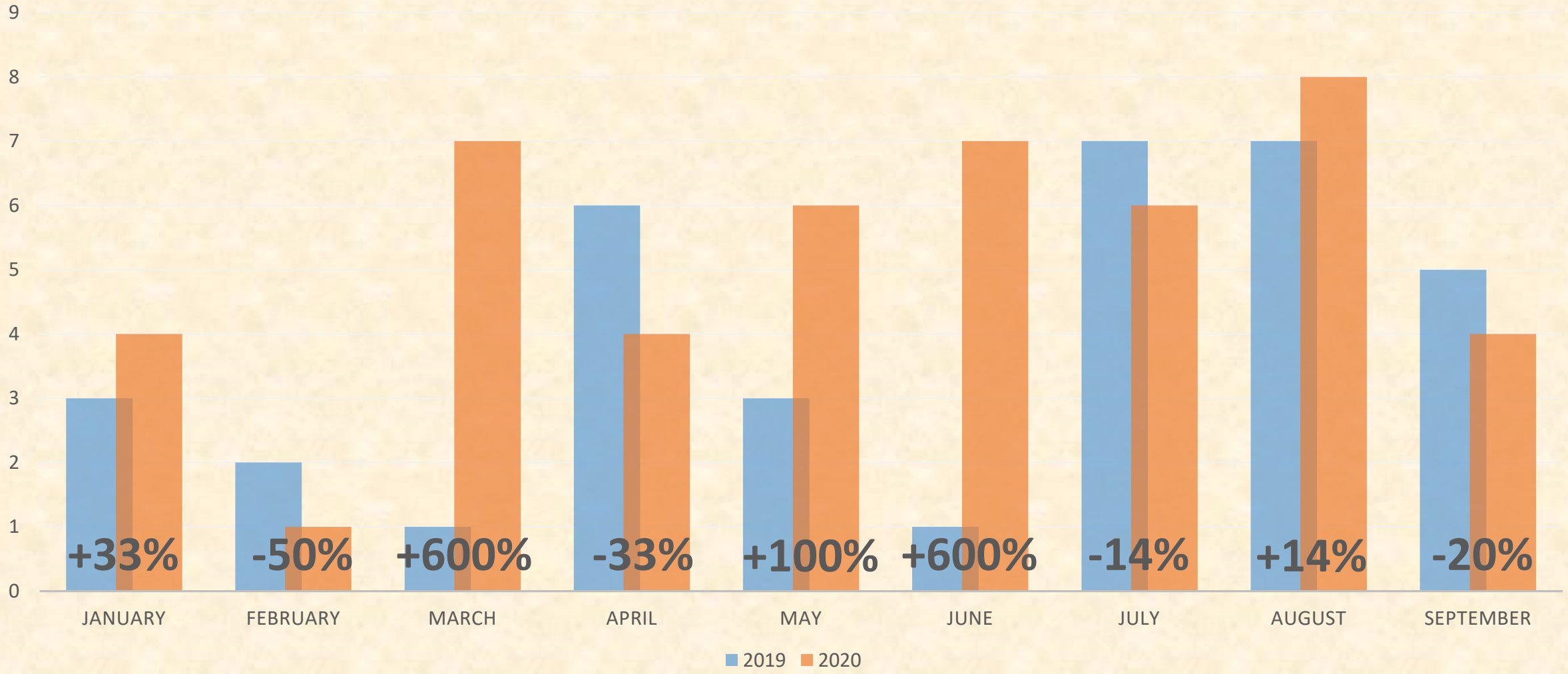
2019 TO 2020 MONTH TO MONTH CRIME RATE COMPARISON

DOMESTICS



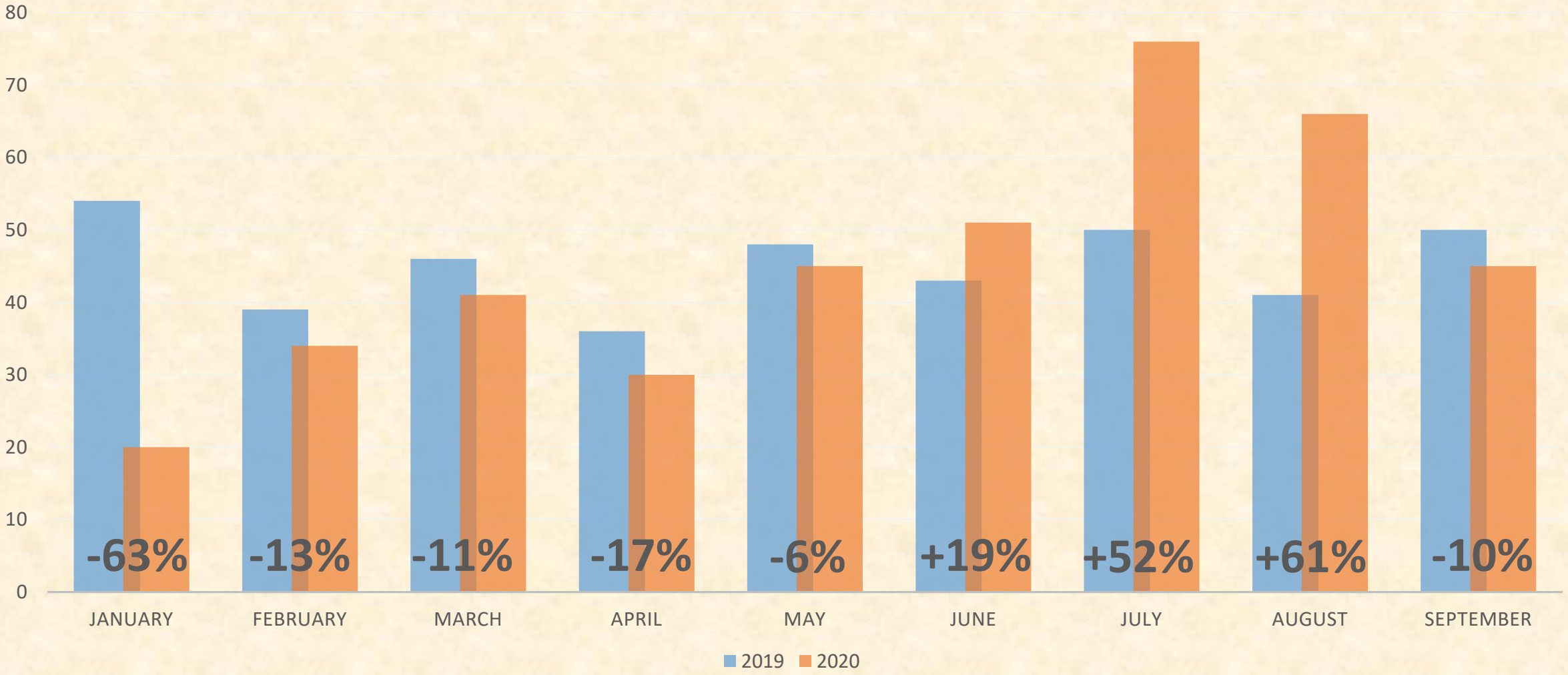
2019 TO 2020 MONTH TO MONTH CRIME RATE COMPARISON

BURGLARY



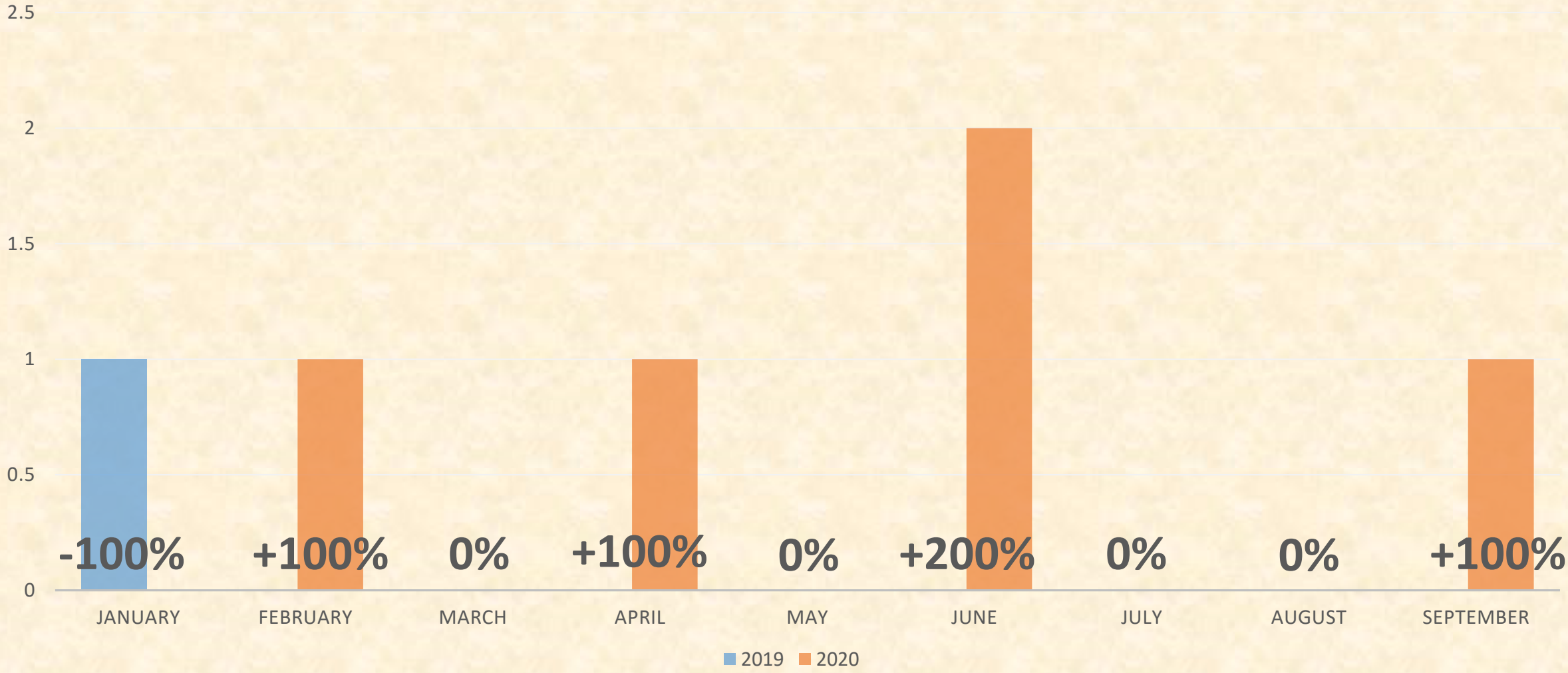
2019 TO 2020 MONTH TO MONTH CRIME RATE COMPARISON

LARCENY



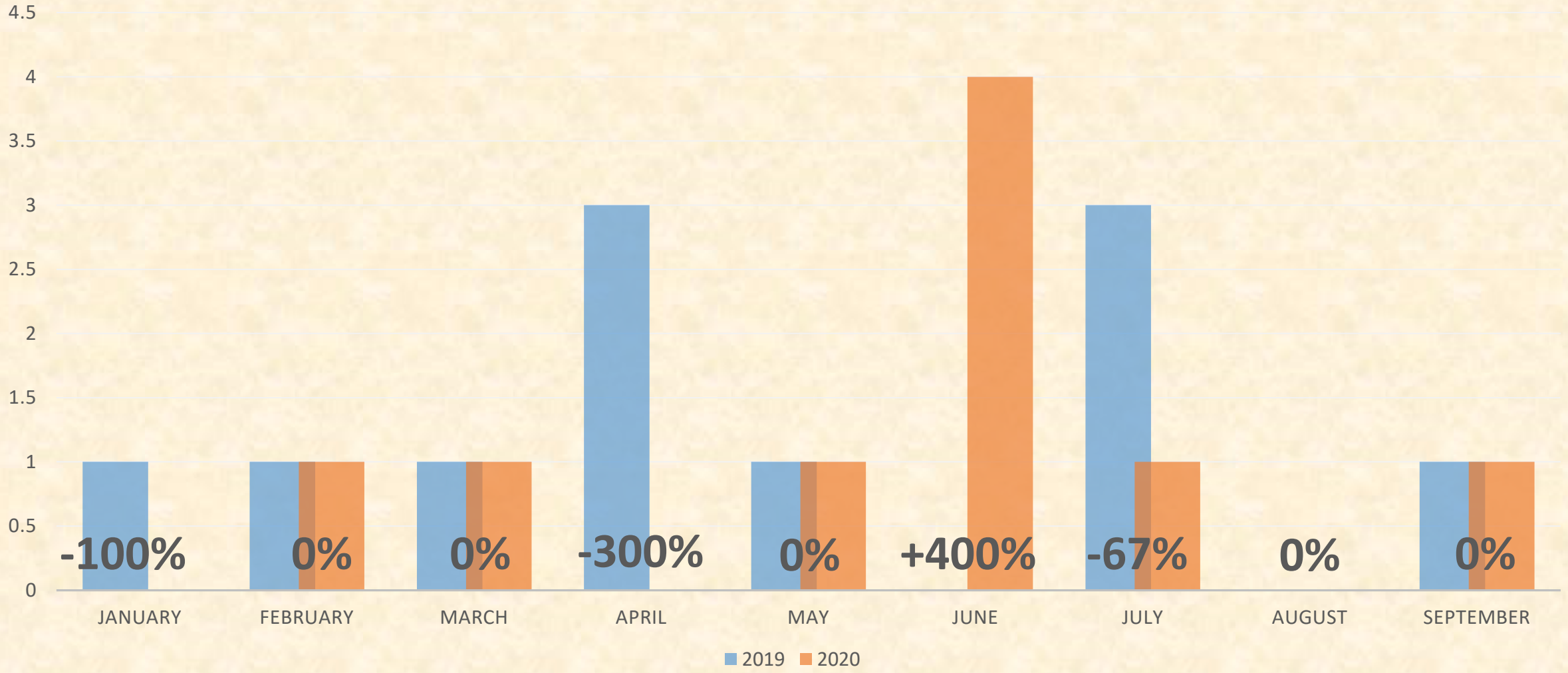
2019 TO 2020 MONTH TO MONTH CRIME RATE COMPARISON

ROBBERY



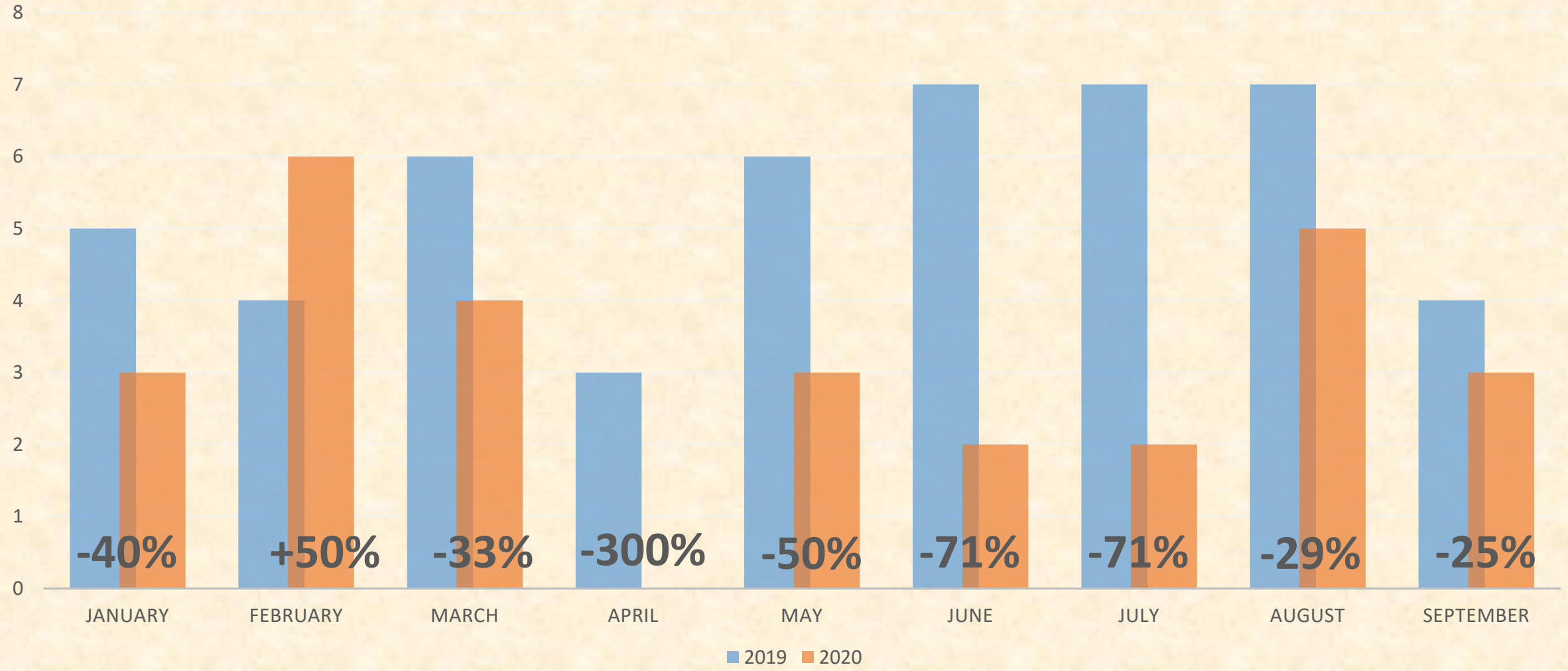
2019 TO 2020 MONTH TO MONTH CRIME RATE COMPARISON

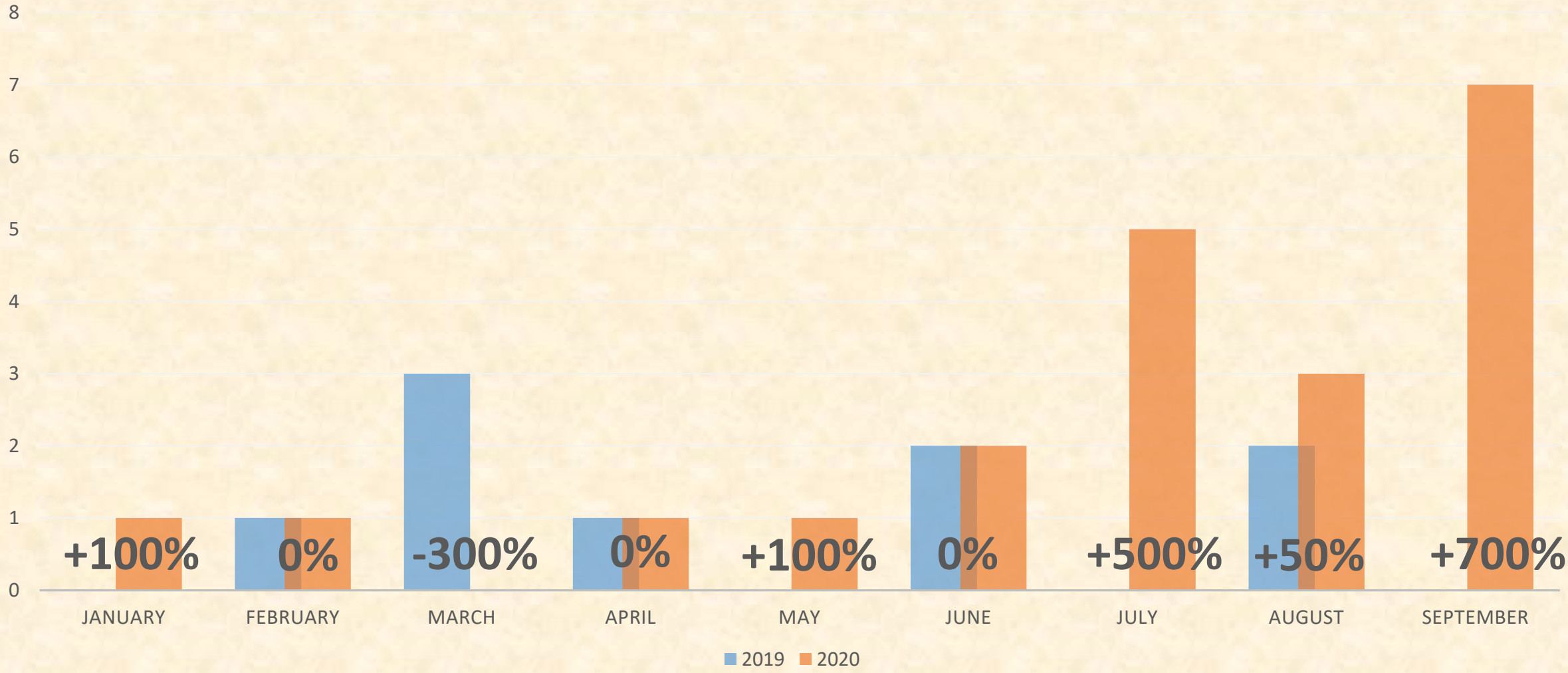
ASSAULT



2019 TO 2020 MONTH TO MONTH CRIME RATE COMPARISON

DWI/DWAI



2019 TO 2020 MONTH TO MONTH CRIME RATE COMPARISON

STOLEN VEHICLE