



Police Commission

**Tuesday, July 23, 2024, 6:00 PM, Robert Miller Community & Recreation Center,
Community Room 130 Gosse Ct. Burlington VT 05408**

PLEASE NOTE:

This meeting will be held on zoom and in-person in **The Community Room located
in the Robert Miller Community & Recreation Center,
130 Gosse Ct. Burlington VT 05408**

Please use the link below to join the Webinar:

<https://zoom.us/j/96410980552?pwd=L2JFM0p4SWVoeKVWb2ZURVVmb0hVZz09>

Or Telephone:

+1 309 205 3325 US

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

Webinar ID: 964 1098 0552

1. Agenda

1.1. Call to Order

1.2. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

1.3. Additions or Modifications to Agenda

2. Approve and Adopt Minutes

Subject	2.1. June Minutes
Meeting	July 23, 2024 - Burlington Police Commission Meeting - Tuesday, July 23, 2024, 6:00 PM, Robert Miller Community & Recreation Center, Community Room 130 Gosse Ct. Burlington VT 05408
Category	2. Approve and Adopt Minutes
Department	Other
Type	

Recommended Action

3. Public Forum

3.1. The public is invited to address the Commission

4. Chief's Report

Subject	4.1. July - Burlington Police Chief's Report
Meeting	July 23, 2024 - Burlington Police Commission Meeting - Tuesday, July 23, 2024, 6:00 PM, Robert Miller Community & Recreation Center, Community Room 130 Gosse Ct. Burlington VT 05408
Category	4. Chief's Report
Department	Police Department
Type	
Recommended Action	

5. BPD Annual Report Presentation

Subject	5.1. Presentation from the City's Planning Department - 2023 BPD Report
Meeting	July 23, 2024 - Burlington Police Commission Meeting - Tuesday, July 23, 2024, 6:00 PM, Robert Miller Community & Recreation Center, Community Room 130 Gosse Ct. Burlington VT 05408
Category	5. BPD Annual Report Presentation
Department	Planning
Type	Presentation
Recommended Action	

6. Use of Force Report

Subject	6.1. May Use for force Report - May 01–May 31, 2024
Meeting	July 23, 2024 - Burlington Police Commission Meeting - Tuesday, July 23, 2024, 6:00 PM, Robert Miller Community & Recreation Center, Community Room 130 Gosse Ct. Burlington VT 05408
Category	6. Use of Force Report
Department	Police Department
Type	
Recommended Action	

7. Commendations

Subject	7.1. May and June Accommodations
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Meeting	July 23, 2024 - Burlington Police Commission Meeting - Tuesday, July 23, 2024, 6:00 PM, Robert Miller Community & Recreation Center, Community Room 130 Gosse Ct. Burlington VT 05408
Category	7. Commendations
Department	Police Department
Type	
Recommended Action	

8. Commissioner Comments

9. Adjournment of Public Meeting

9.1. Motion to Adjourn

10. Executive Session

10.1. Executive Session

11. Informational and Non-Discrimination Statements

Subject	11.1. This agenda is available in alternative formats upon request. For more information on access, call Lori Olberg, Licensing, Voting and Records Coordinator (802-865-7136)(TTY 802-865-7142). Persons with disabilities who require assistance or special arrangements to participate are encouraged to contact 802-865-7000 (voice) or 802-865-7142 (TTY) at least 72 hours in advance so that proper arrangements can be made. This meeting will also air on Town Meeting TV the Wednesday after the meeting, starting at 8:00 pm and repeating at 1:00 am and 7:00 am the following day. The City of Burlington will not tolerate unlawful harassment or discrimination on the basis of political or religious affiliation, race, color, national origin, place of birth, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, veteran status, disability, HIV positive status, crime victim status or genetic information.
Meeting	July 23, 2024 - Burlington Police Commission Meeting - Tuesday, July 23, 2024, 6:00 PM, Robert Miller Community & Recreation Center, Community Room 130 Gosse Ct. Burlington VT 05408
Category	11. Informational and Non-Discrimination Statements
Department	Council and Board
Type	



BURLINGTON POLICE COMMISSION
THIS MEETING WILL BE HELD ON ZOOM ONLY AND THERE WILL BE NO
PHYSICAL MEETING LOCATION
MINUTES OF MEETING
June 18, 2024

1. Agenda

1.1. Call to Order

Meeting Called to order by Chair Rao at 0601pm

1.2. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Commissioners Present

- Commissioner Shakuntala Rao
- Commissioner Jessica Oski
- Commissioner Susan Comerford
- Commissioner Kevin Garrison
- Commissioner Jack Keefe
- Commissioner Mary Cox

City of Burlington Staff

- BPD Chief, Jon Murad
- HR Safety Manager, Tim Williams (working as staff support for the commission)
- Assistant City Attorney, Hayley McClenahan

1.3. Additions or Modifications to Agenda

Commissioner Oski, made an motion to include commissioner comments as 1.4 and to add an executive session.

Seconded by Commissioner Keefe, the motion passed unanimously

1.4. Commissioner Comments

Commissioner Oski, shared comments about the recent incident involving the Burlington Highschool's YES program and a presentation/ scenario involving simulated gunfire that involved members of the BPD. Commissioner highlighted the event as an opportunity for the department to reflect on how the department can engage with the high school community, and asked that the department evaluate with a trauma informed approach while engaging with the community.

2. Public Forum

1 member of the public was present at time of public forum

2.1. The public is invited to address the Commission

Christiene Hughes, director of the Richard Kemp Center, wished to address the committee and shared that when she was a member of the commission and was curious to see what the commission is working on.

3. Revisions to DD40

The commission conducted a line by line review for edits and discussion of DD40 using the document entitled Consolidated DD40v2 Commissioner Keefe. Review and discussion begins at approximately the time stamp of 20:25 minutes into the recording and continues till the time stamp of 2:09:31

Chief Murad, shared that he will send an updated version of DD40 to commissioners to make it the finalized version. Attorney McClenahan clarified that the approved finalized version of DD40 must be sent to the CAO and the Mayor's office, the commission would need to vote on the finalized version while in public session in accordance with open meeting laws.

The committee voted to approve the DD40 with edits as made and discussed during the session, and forgo a latter final review. motion made by commissioner Oski, and seconded by commissioner Comerford. The motion passes unanimously.

3.1. Revisions to DD40 and Role of the Burlington Police Commission in Reviewing Complaints Against BPD Employees

3.2. Discussion and deliberation on DD40 in respect to the 14 day time frame as found on page 17, D4 and potential conflicts in BPC's role in both weighing in on a discipline and in being an appellate body.

3.3. DD40 Status of CNA recommendations

3.4. Commissioner Keefe Comments section IX DD40

3.5. Consolidated DD040 v2 Commissioner Keefe

4. Executive session

Motion made by Commissioner Oski to go into Executive session, seconded by commissioner Comerford. The motion passed unanimously. The committee will not be returning to public session and adjures at 0817pm

5. Adjournment

Motion made by Commissioner Oski to go into Executive session, seconded by commissioner Comerford. The motion passed unanimously. The committee will not be returning to public session and adjourns at the public meeting a 0817pm

5.1. Motion to Adjourn

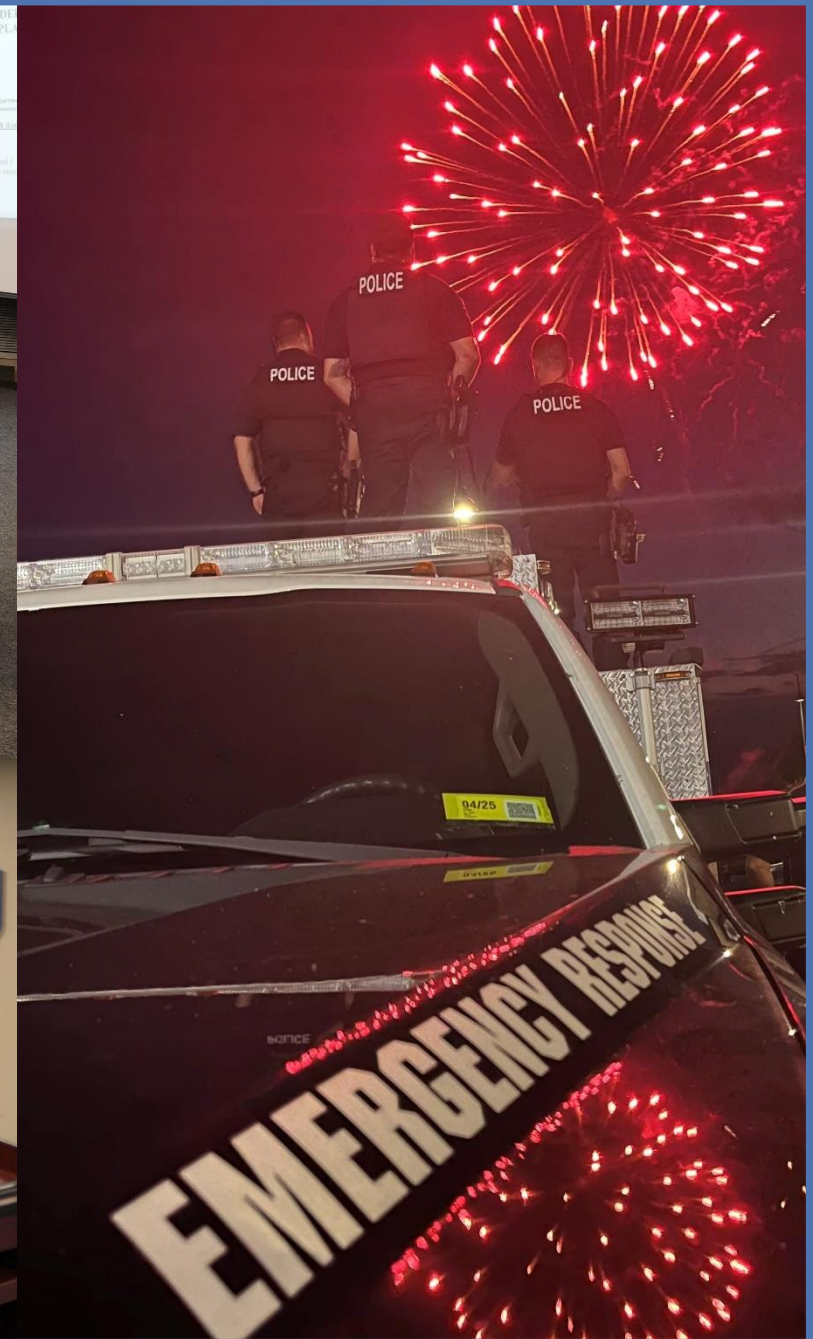
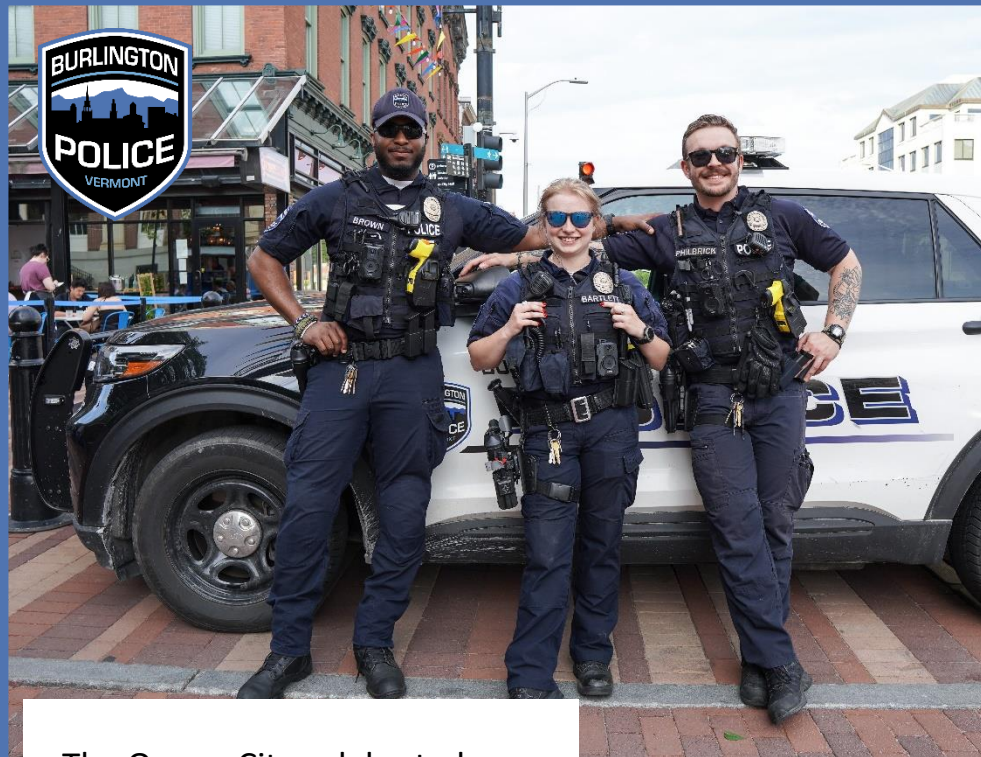
6. Informational and Non-Discrimination Statements

6.1. This agenda is available in alternative formats upon request. For more information on access, call Lori Olberg, Licensing, Voting and Records Coordinator (802-865-7136)(TTY 802-865-7142). Persons with disabilities who require assistance or special arrangements to participate are encouraged to contact 802-865-7000 (voice) or 802-865-7142 (TTY) at least 72 hours in advance so that proper arrangements can be made. This meeting will also air on Town Meeting TV the Wednesday after the meeting, starting at 8:00 pm and repeating at 1:00 am and 7:00 am the following day. The City of Burlington will not tolerate unlawful harassment or discrimination on the basis of political or religious affiliation, race, color, national origin, place of birth, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, veteran status, disability, HIV positive status, crime victim status or genetic information.



BURLINGTON POLICE CHIEF'S REPORT

July 2024



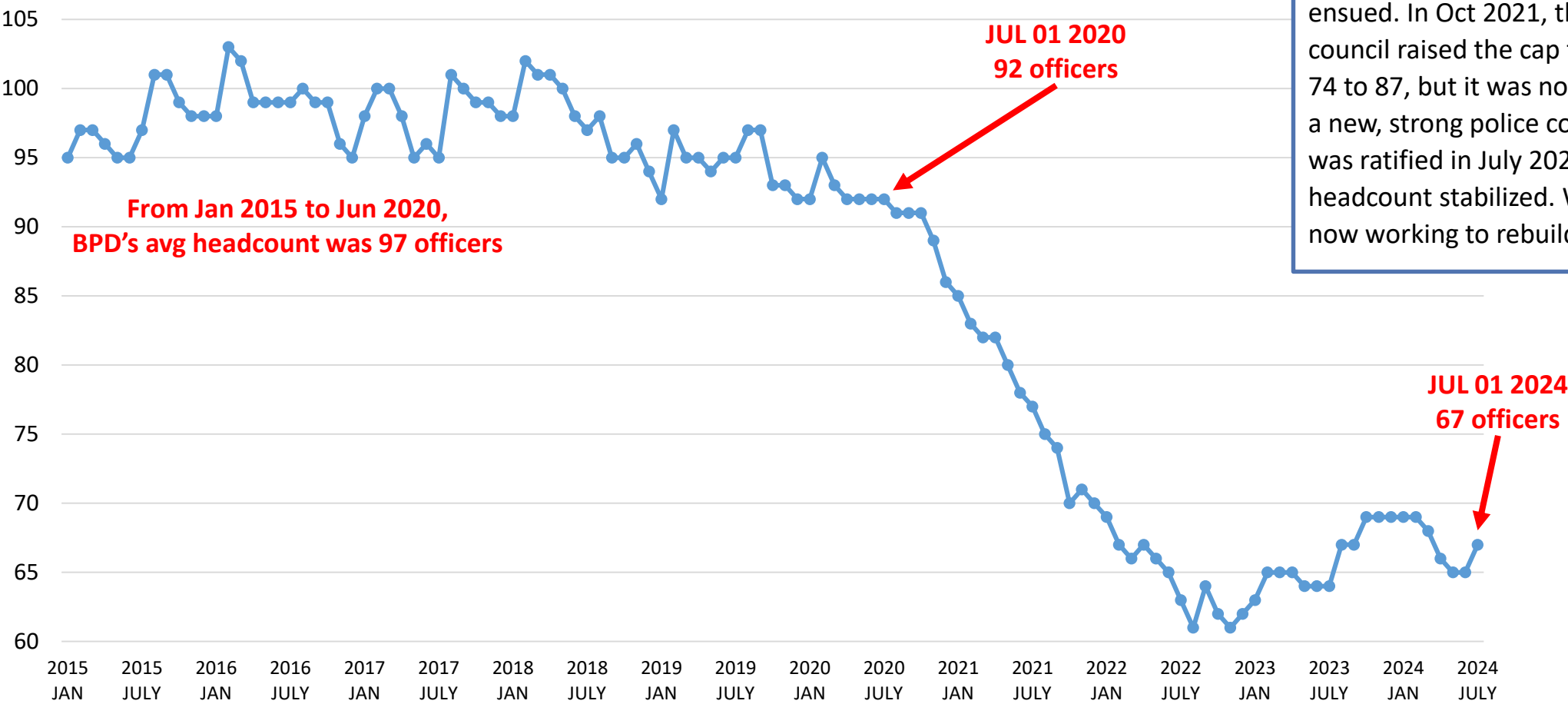
The Queen City celebrated a wonderful Third of July, with thousands of visitors. Mayor Mulvaney-Stanak addressed the full-house roll call at the BPD EOC, thanking officers, CSOs, CSLs, and partners like BFD, GMT, VSP, and others for working the holiday.





BPD SWORN OFFICER HEADCOUNT, 2015-2024

TOTAL SWORN HEADCOUNT, as of the first of each month, month-by-month



In June 2020, the Burlington City Council voted to reduce, by attrition, the BPD's authorized headcount from 105 to 74. An officer exodus ensued. In Oct 2021, the council raised the cap from 74 to 87, but it was not until a new, strong police contract was ratified in July 2022 that headcount stabilized. We are now working to rebuild.



66 TOTAL, 58 EFFECTIVE

Sixty-six as of July 15 2024

minus 8 maternity, military, FTO, etc. = 58

minus 14 supervisors = 44

minus 10 detectives = 34

minus 7 airport officers = 27

minus 1* special assignment = 26

26
officers on Patrol

* Previously there were three special assignments, but patrol deficits and summer call volume have necessitated that two—the Domestic Violence Prevention Officer (DVPO) and the temporary Narcotics Officer—be deployed on patrol. It is expected those officers will return to their special assignments in October.

As of July 15 2024, we are authorized for 87 sworn officers. Of those 87, we employ 66. Of those 66, 58 are able to be deployed as solo officers, or “effective.”



We also have 5 Community Service Officers (CSOs) and 5 Community Support Liaisons (CSLs).



PUBLIC SAFETY ROLES UNIQUE TO BPD

Public safety is more than police. When sworn-officer staffing began to fall, Chief Murad created the 2021 Public Safety Continuity Plan. That plan augmented an existing non-sworn role:

- **Community Service Officers** (CSOs),

These are unarmed, unsworn officers who answer quality-of-life calls for service. BPD currently has seven employees in the role, and **the budget allots us 11 CSOs and one CSM** (or Community Service Manager). The role is also a stepping stone to becoming a police officers. Five of our current officers first served as CSOs.

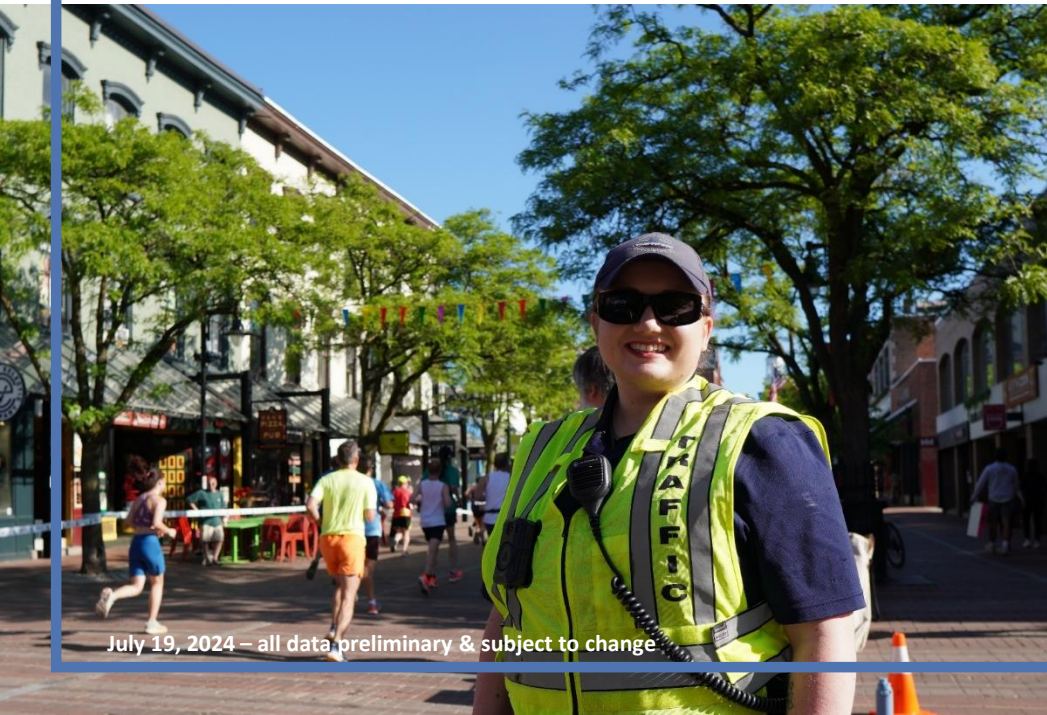
**BPD
currently
has 5 CSOs
and 5 CSLs**



The 2021 Public Safety Continuity Plan also created a brand new social-service role:

- **Community Support Liaisons** (CSLs)

These are embedded social workers with expertise in mental health, substance use disorder, and homelessness. **BPD currently has five CSLs**, of six allotted. There is also one CSS (or Community Support Supervisor). The CSLs are the core of our new **CAIP division (Crisis, Advocacy, Intervention Programs)**. Additionally, one former CSL recently finished field training as a sworn officer.



July 19, 2024 – all data preliminary & subject to change



THE PRIORITY RESPONSE PLAN

With staffing down and incident volume up, the BPD had to create the Priority Response Plan. It husbands resources while remaining true to our duty to prioritize our **NEIGHBORS' PHYSICAL SAFETY** and their sense of safety. **The Plan goes into effect when two or fewer sworn police officers are available for response; when that happens, Priority 2 and Priority 3 incidents get “stacked” and do not receive an in-person response.** When three or more officers are available, they are dispatched to all incidents regardless of Priority category.

Incidents labeled “CSO” or “CSL” initially receive a response from a CSO or CSL, rather than a sworn officer, unless the incident evolves in a way that changes its category or requires a sworn officer.

Incidents labeled “ONL” (for “Online Only”) are to be diverted to an online reporting function. Note that larcenies and retail thefts are NOT supposed to be online reports.

Additionally, during daytime weekday hours when DSB detectives are available, **DSB will handle untimely deaths.**

PRIORITY 1	High priority.
PRIORITY 2	Middle priority. (*) = situationally dependent; some may be Priority 1 or Priority 3.
PRIORITY 3	Low priority. Response may be delayed based on officer availability; may receive a CSO response.

911 Hangup		Cruelty to Animals	CSO	Illegal Dumping	CSO	Robbery	
Airport AOA Violation		Custodial Interference *		Impeding a Public Officer		Runaway	
Airport Duress Alarm		Disorderly Conduct *		Impersonation of a Police Officer *		Runaway Apprehension	
Airport PHASE		Disorderly Conduct by Elec Comm	ONL	Inciting a Felony		Search	
Alarm *		Disturbance		Intoxication	CSO	Search Warrant	
Alcohol Offense	CSO	DLS		Investigation - Cold Case		Service Coordination	CSL
Animal Problem	CSO	Domestic Assault - Felony		Juvenile Problem *		Sex Offender Registry Violation	
Arrest on Warrant		Domestic Assault - Misd		Kidnapping		Sexual Assault	
Arson		Domestic Disturbance		Larceny - from a Building		Sheltering/Aiding Runaway	
Assault - Aggravated		Drugs		Larceny - from a Motor Vehicle		SRO Activity	
Assault - Simple		Drugs - Possession		Larceny - Other		Stalking	
Assist - Agency		Drugs - Sale		Larceny from a Person		Stolen Vehicle	
Assist - Car Seat Inspection	CSO	DUI		Lewd and Lascivious Conduct		Subpoena Service	CSO
Assist - K9		Eluding Police		Lockdown Drill		Suicide - Attempted	
Assist - Motorist	CSO	Embezzlement	ONL	Mental Health Issue *		Suspicious Event *	
Assist - Other		Enabling Consumption by Minors		Minor in Possession of Alcohol		Theft of Rental Property	ONL
Assist - Public		Encampment Outreach	CSL	Missing Person		Theft of Service	ONL
Background Investigation		Encampment Policy	CSL	Motor Vehicle Complaint	CSO	Threats/Harassment *	
Bad Check	ONL	Escape		Neighbor Dispute	CSL	Traffic	
Bar / Liquor License Violation		Extortion	ONL	Noise	CSO	Trespass *	
Bomb Threat		False Info to Police		Obstruction of Justice		TRO/FRO Service	
Burglary *		False Pretenses	ONL	Operations		TRO/FRO Violation	
CHINS		False Public Alarms		Ordinance Violation - Other	CSO	Unlawful Restraint	
Community Outreach		False Swearing		Overdose		Untimely Death	DSB
Compliance Check		Fireworks	CSO	Parking	CSO	Use of Elec Comm to Lure a Child	
Computer Crime	ONL	Foot Patrol		Possession of Stolen Property		Uttering a Forged Instrument	ONL
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor		Forgery	ONL	Prescription Fraud	ONL	Vandalism	ONL
Counterfeiting	ONL	Found/Lost Property	CSO	Prohibited Acts		VIN verification	CSO
Crash - Fatality		Fraud	ONL	Property Damage	CSO	Violation of Conditions of Release *	
Crash - Injury to person(s)		Fugitive From Justice		Reckless Endangerment *		Voyeurism *	
Crash - LSA *		Graffiti Removal		Recovered Property	CSO	Weapons Offense	
Crash - Non-Investigated	CSO	Hindering Arrest		Resisting Arrest		Welfare Check *	
Crash - Property damage only	CSO	Homicide		Retail Theft			
Cruelty to a Child		Identity Theft	ONL	Roadway Hazard			



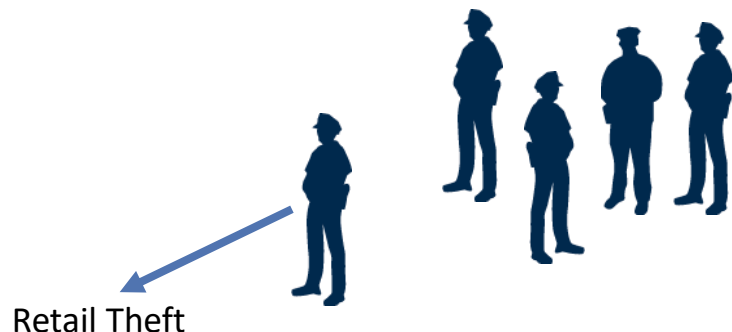
HOW THE PRIORITY RESPONSE PLAN WORKS

When only two or fewer officers are available, the Priority Response Plan goes into effect.

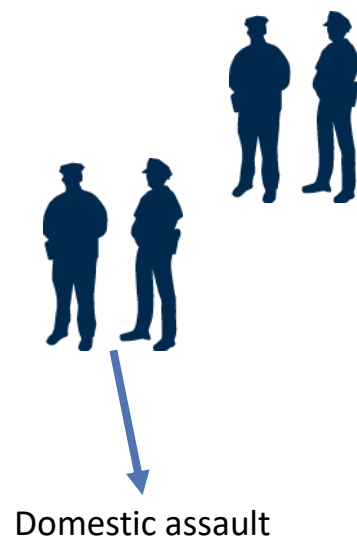
1. In this example, there are five non-supervisory officers assigned to the day shift. They respond to every call for service in the order the calls come in.



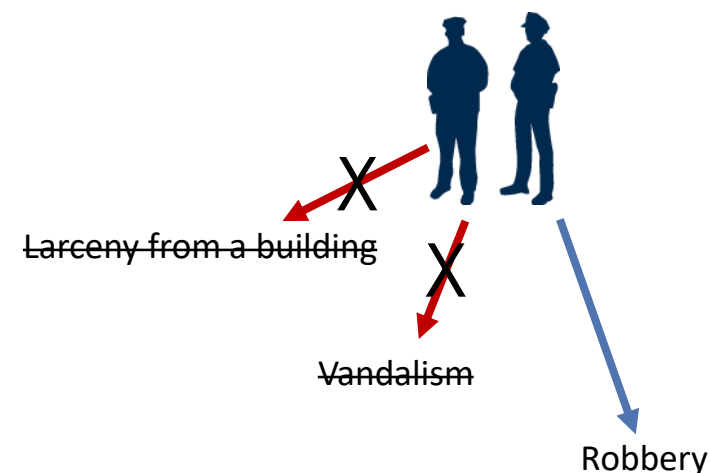
2. Dispatch receives a call about a retail theft, which is a Priority 3 call for service. Officer 1 responds, leaving Officers 2, 3, 4, and 5 available.



3. Officers 2 and 3 are dispatched to a Domestic Assault call, which, like most Priority 1 incidents, requires a two-officer response. Now only Officers 4 and 5 remain. At this point, the Priority Response Plan goes into effect.



4. Officers 4 and 5 have to remain available in case of a Priority 1 life-safety incident like a robbery. If anything other than a Priority 1 comes in—a report of vandalism or a larceny, for example, which are Priority 3 calls—the call will be “stacked” until more than two officers are once again available.





INCIDENT VOLUME



YEAR-TO-DATE 07/15

Incidents in 2024 are up 3% compared to 2023. BPD is addressing more incidents than at any point in half a decade, with fewer patrol officers than in 2019—50% fewer, in fact. As a result, of the 15,743 incidents in 2024 so far, 1,903 have been “stacked”—i.e., 12%. And 891 were begun as online reports, or 6%.

	YTD INCIDENTS (as of 07/15)	%Δ
2019	14,997	
2020	13,260	↓12%
2021	10,908	↓18%
2022	12,293	↑13%
2023	15,266	↑24%
2024	15,743	↑3%
	Δ 2019 to 2024:	↑5%

It should be noted that not all incidents are crimes. They are more accurately “calls for service.” As shown on a previous slide, there are more than 100 categories of incident. The fact that incidents are up does not necessarily mean that crime is up; as the next slide shows, some categories of criminal incident are up and some are not.



SELECTED VALCOUR INCIDENTS, YTD AS OF JULY 15

	Assault - Agg	Assault - Simple	Burglary	Crash w Injury or Fatal	Disorderly Conduct	Domestic Assault*	Domestic Disturb	Gunfire	Larceny (all)**	Mental Health Issue	Overdose	Robbery	Sexual Assault	Stolen Vehicle	Traffic
2019	27	81	43	41	72	43	233	3	316	409	26	12	34	28	1,110
2020	26	65	49	31	61	26	355	5	359	517	57	11	34	30	803
2021	33	77	53	48	54	19	264	7	452	503	57	7	28	39	475
2022	37	85	95	53	74	21	293	16	729	599	97	10	23	169	267
2023	21	87	104	65	44	29	236	5	770	512	251	9	18	170	297
2024	37	87	92	56	32	18	270	6	625	526	235	10	17	90	545

* = combines incidents categorized as “Domestic Assault – Felony” and “Domestic Assault – Misdemeanor”

** = combines incidents categorized as “Larceny from a Person,” “Larceny – from a Building,” “Larceny – from Motor Vehicle,” and “Larceny – Other”

NOTE: All categories shown year-to-date, through July 15 of their respective year

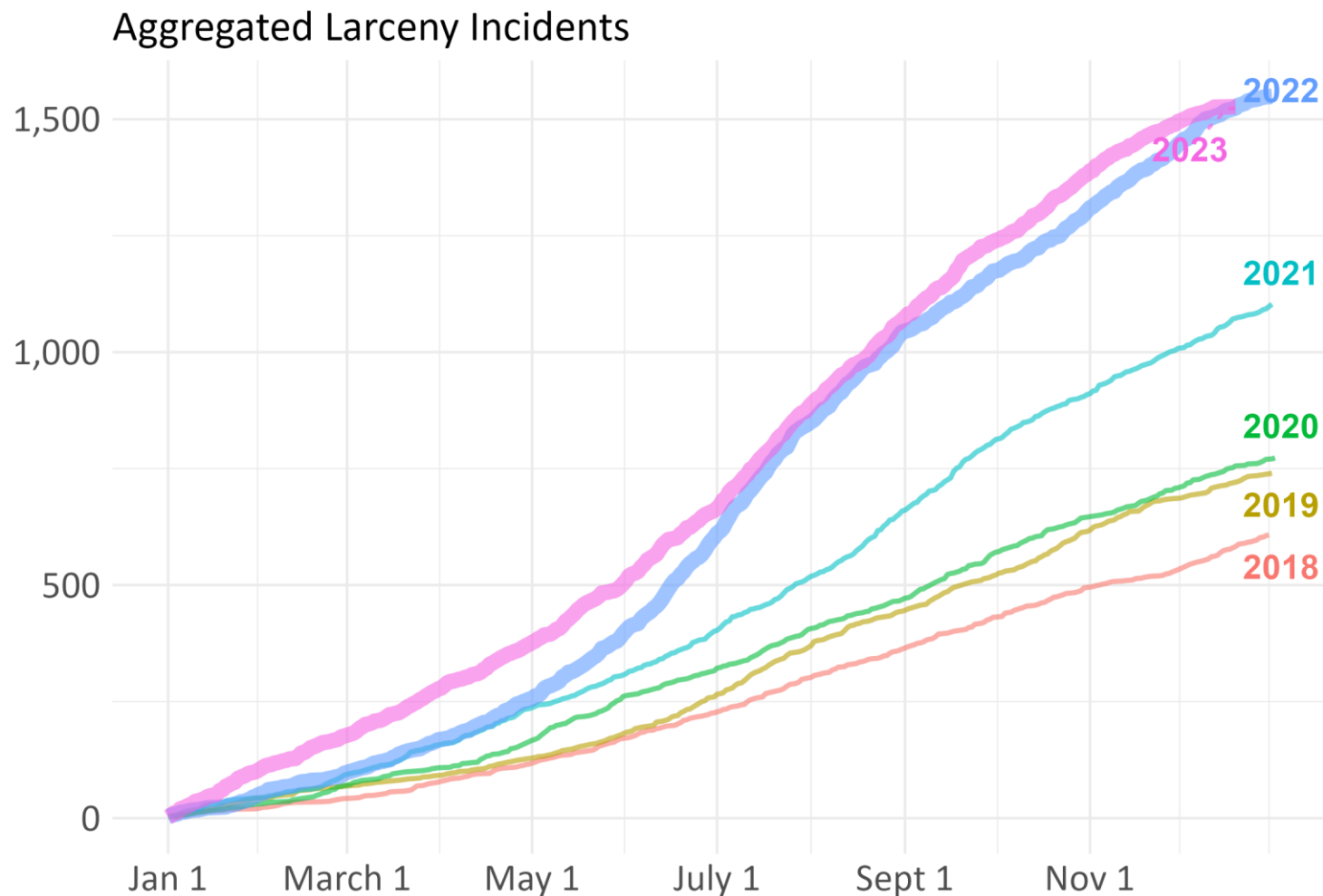
NOTE: These data are derived from Valcour incidents. Valcour is the BPD’s computer-aided dispatch and records-management system. Incidents are initially categorized by dispatch according to the information provided by a caller; the category may be changed by the officer who responds to the scene and/or the detective who takes the case. Offense data and/or NIBRS data may differ.



AGGREGATED LARCENY

“Aggregated Larceny” combines incidents categorized as “Larceny from a Person,” “Larceny – from a Building,” “Larceny – from Motor Vehicle,” and “Larceny – Other.

The last three years, 2021, 2022, and 2023, have seen a striking deviation from former trends.



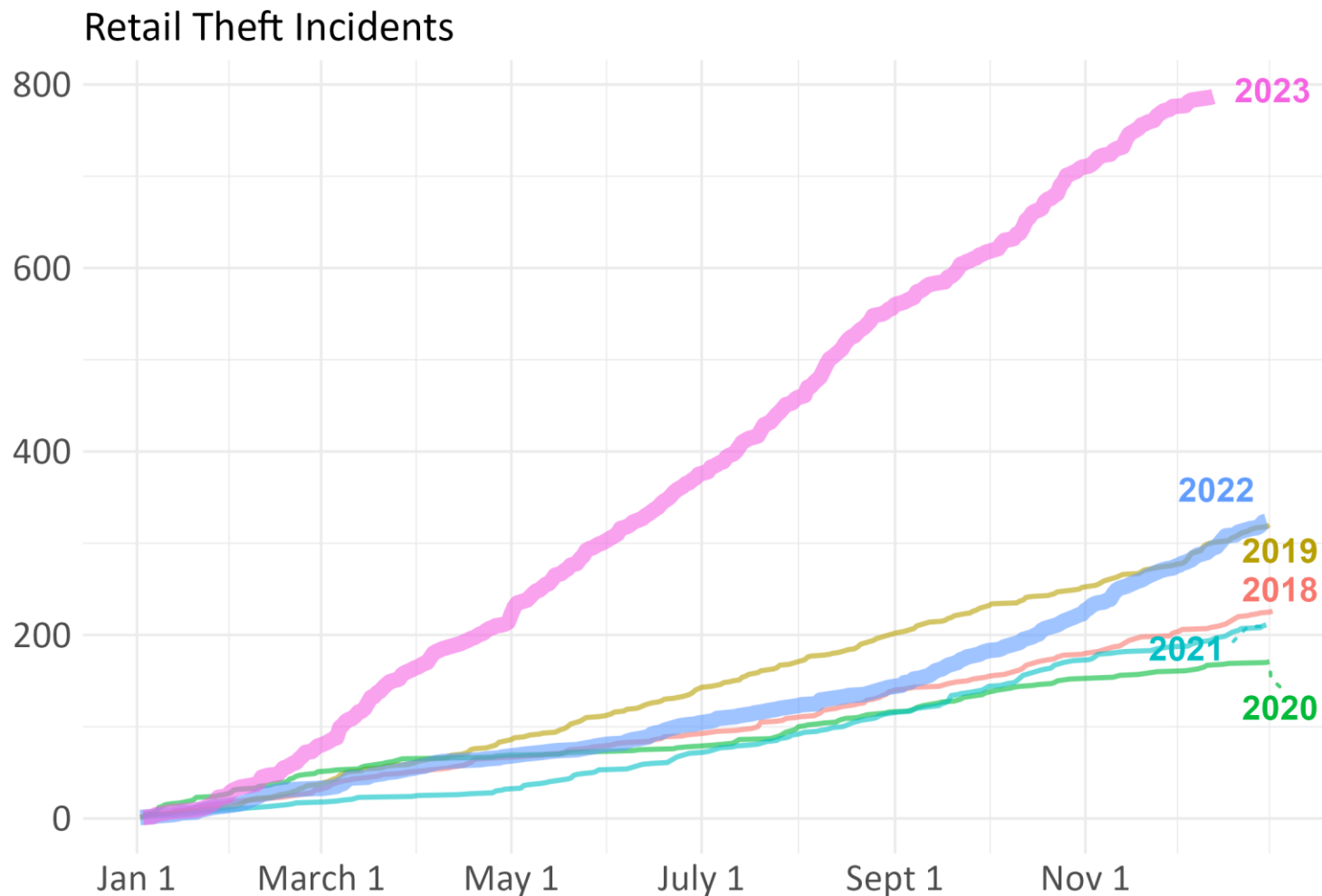
2023 shown through 12/12/23



RETAIL THEFT

As striking as the increase in “Aggregated Larceny” has been, however, it pales in comparison to the rise in “Retail Theft.”

There were 324 incidents of “Retail Theft” in 2022; there have been 793 in 2023, with 15 days to go. This category is 235% higher than the five-year average, just barely lower than the increase in overdose (265%).

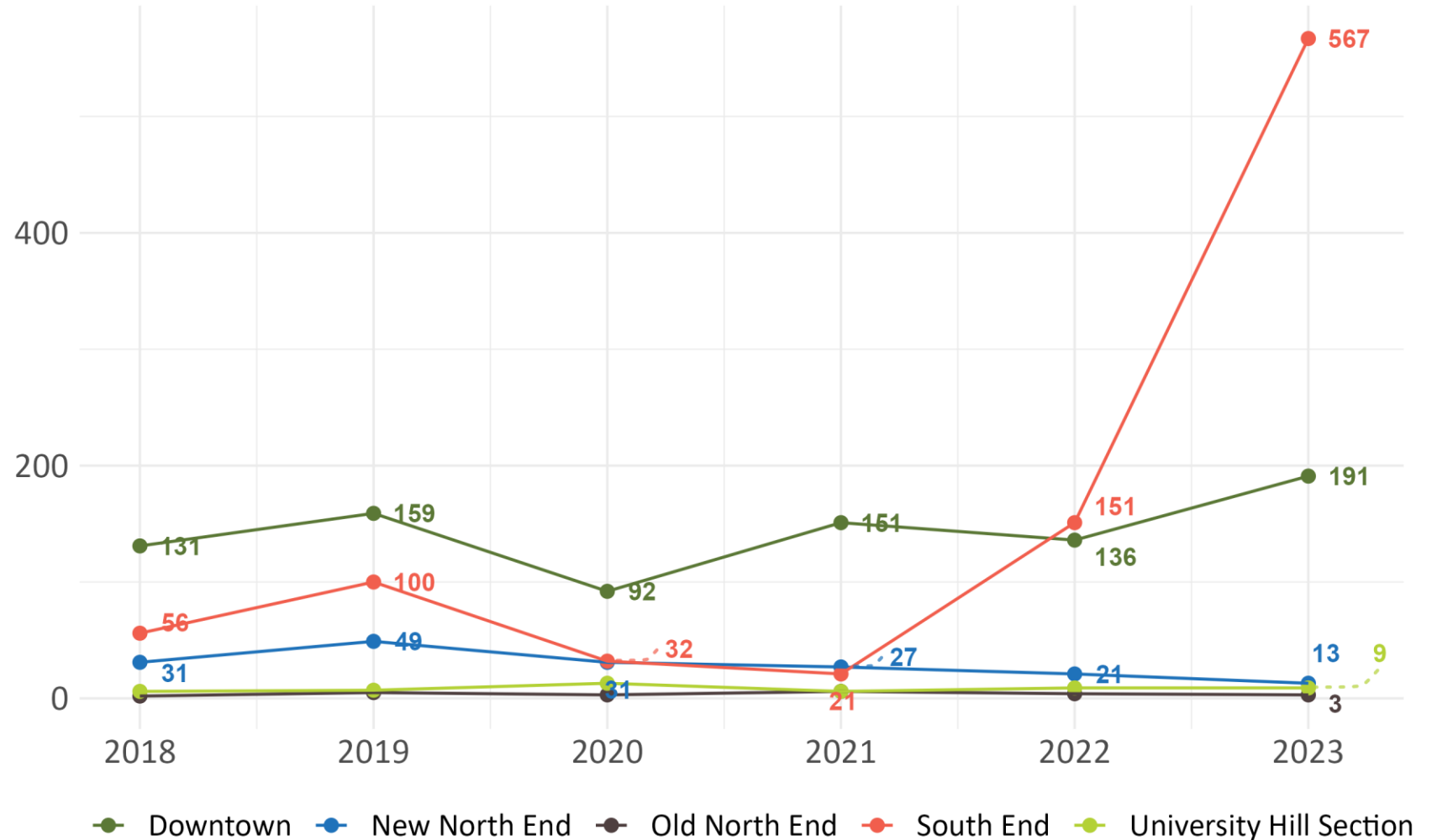


Data through 12/12/2023



RETAIL THEFT

Retail Theft Incidents by Area



Year	Total Retail Theft	Online Reported Retail Thefts	%age Reported via Online
2018	226	11	4.87%
2019	320	2	0.62%
2020	171	1	0.58%
2021	210	6	2.86%
2022	324	185	57.10%
2023	787	615	78.14%

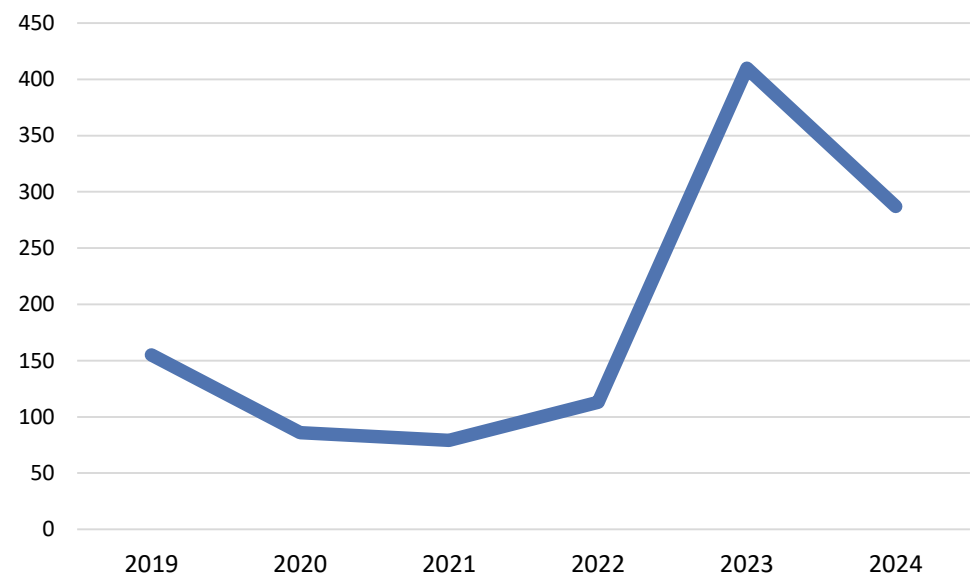
2023 shown through 12/12/23



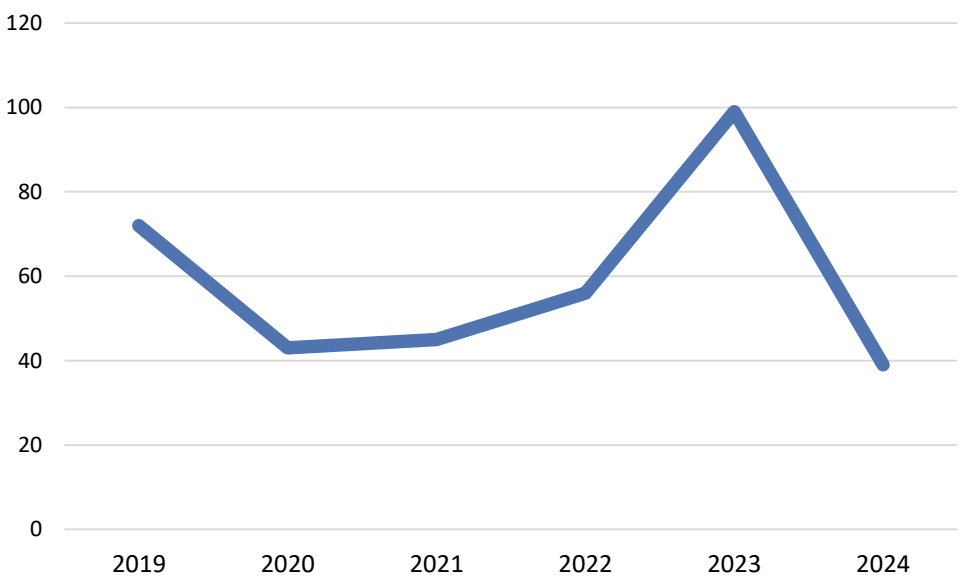
RETAIL THEFT TRENDS

The charts below show Citywide Retail Theft and D Area* Retail Theft, for 2019 to 2024, through July 15 for each respective year. Half way through 2024, the trends are positive, but may stem from lack of reporting.

CITYWIDE RETAIL THEFT YTD



D Area Retail Theft YTD



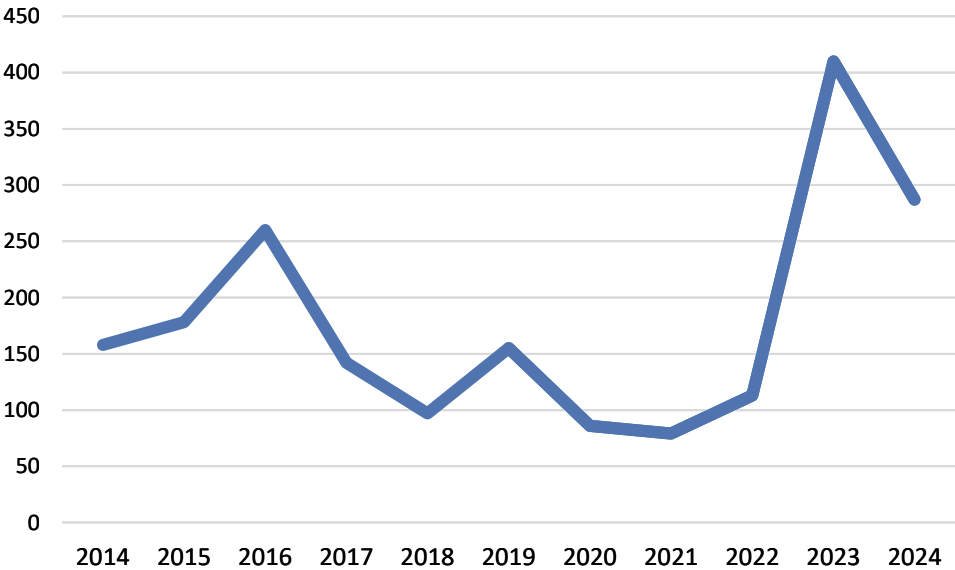
**When our area-based community-policing model was in effect, D Area was the geographic region covering downtown. Although we do not have sufficient staffing to police by areas, we continue to code incidents using the five regions, A to E.*



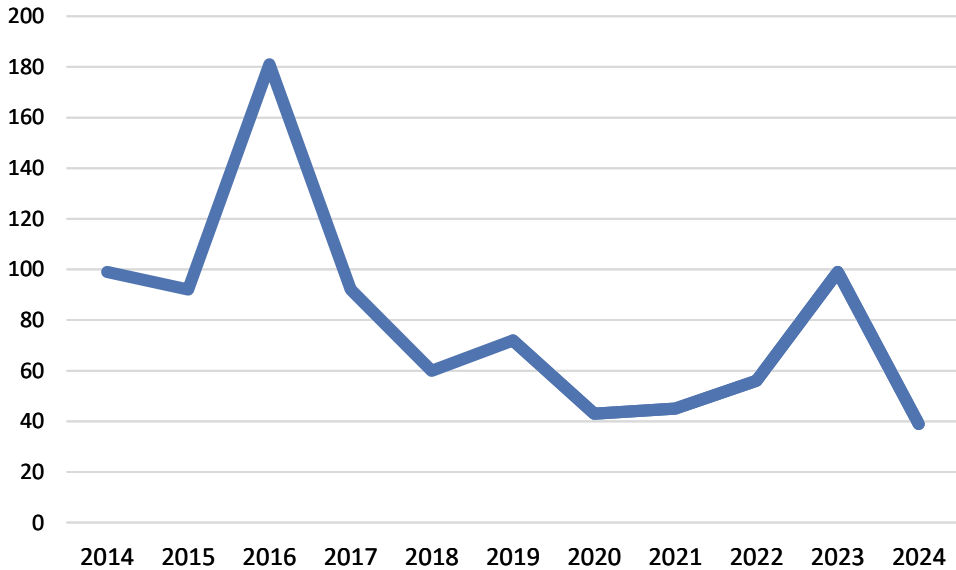
RETAIL THEFT TRENDS

Normally, the BPD examines the current year against the previous five years. The If we go back a bit farther, the picture changes a bit, particularly for D Area. Without the tremendous spike in reports of Retail Theft from the South End (E Area), particularly the box stores in the Shelburne Road Shopping Plaza, the overall trend is down. Here, too, diminished reporting may be at play—but so might the diminishment of sure, shift consequence for shoplifters owing to the court backlog and delayed response associated with decreased staffing.

CITYWIDE RETAIL THEFT YTD



D Area Retail Theft YTD



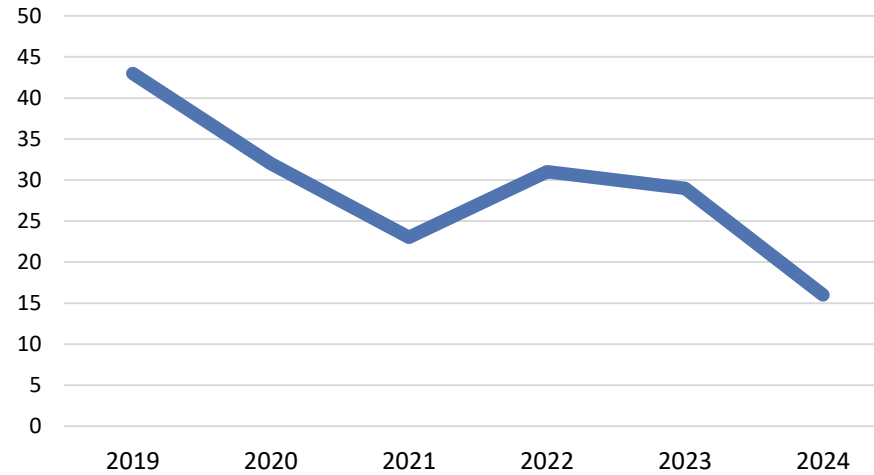


TRENDS

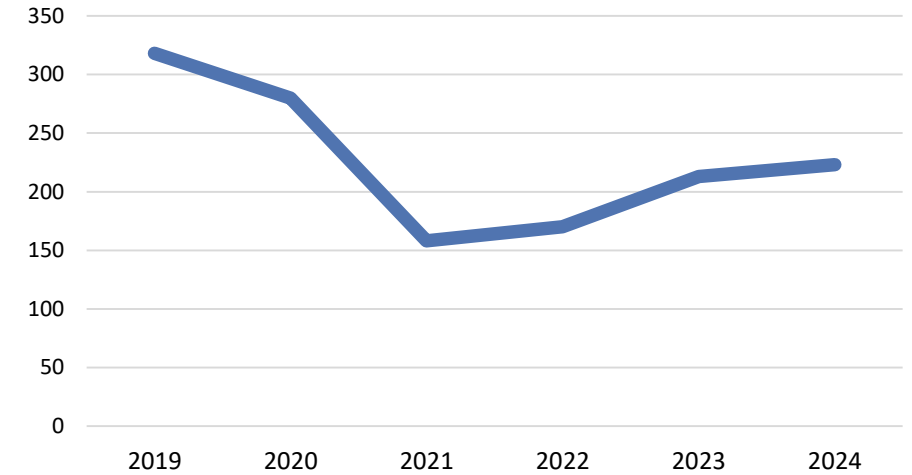
These charts show D Area trends for complaints (not necessarily arrests) for:

- Disorderly Conduct
- Trespass
- aggregated Drugs (includes Drugs, Drugs - Possession, and Drugs - Sale)
- Arrests on Warrant / Violation of Conditions of Release

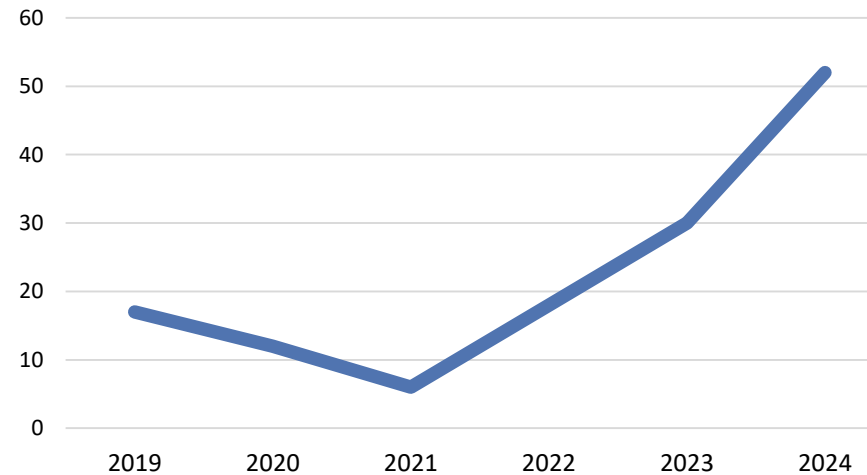
D Area Disorderly Conduct YTD



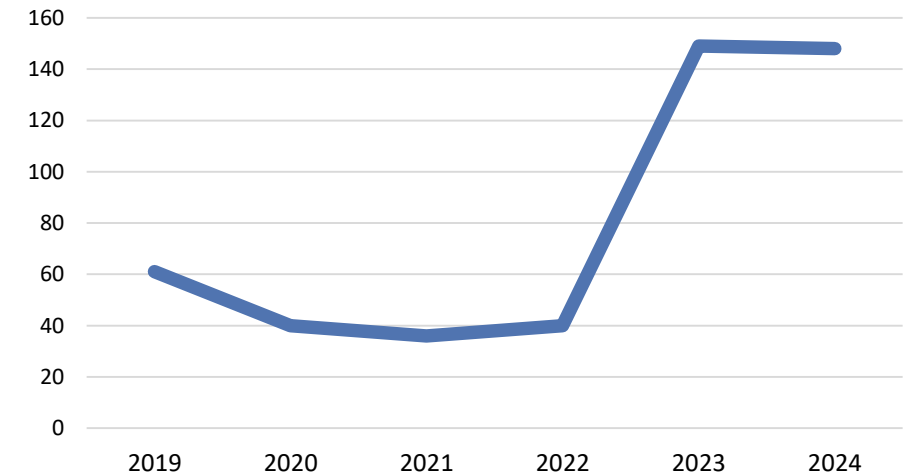
D Area Trespass YTD



D Area Drugs* YTD



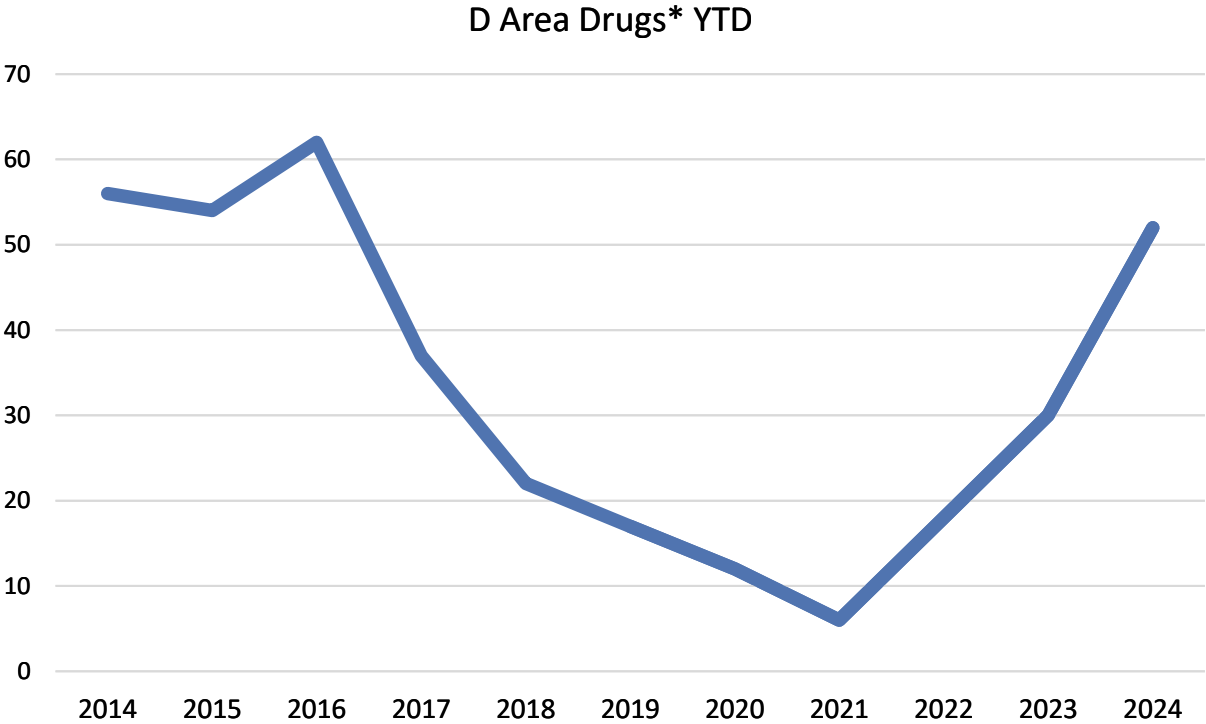
D Area AOW / VCR YTD





D-AREA TRENDS: DRUGS

Taking the longer view on some of the trends from the previous slide shows an interesting picture, as well. Compared to the previous five years, drug-related Valcour incidents have risen sharply. Compared to the previous decade, the picture is different. This chart shows aggregated drug-related Valcour incidents for D Area (combining Drugs, Drugs - Possession, and Drugs - Sale).



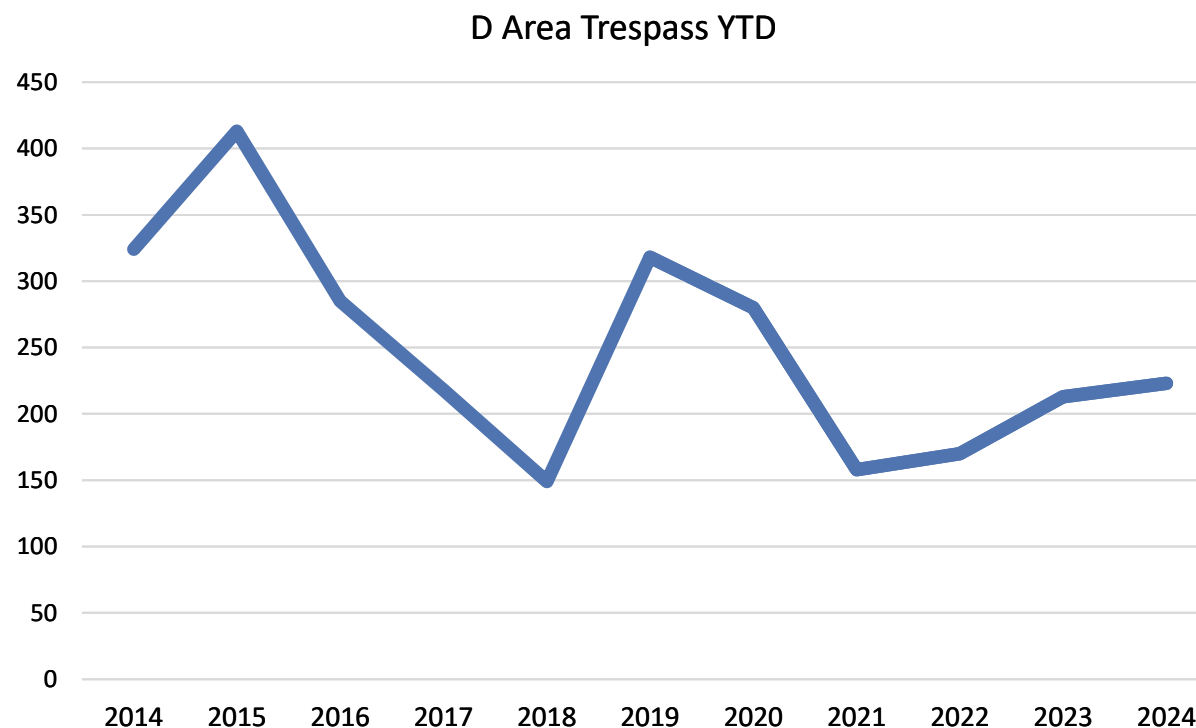


D-AREA TRENDS: TRESPASS

Trespass, too, looks different when looking at the previous decade as opposed to the previous five years. Some of this decline seen from 2015 to 2018 stems from various court efforts around the City’s “No Trespass” ordinance.

See [Burlington's No-Trespass Ordinance Is Working, But Its Days May Be Numbered](#), Seven Days, May 7 2014

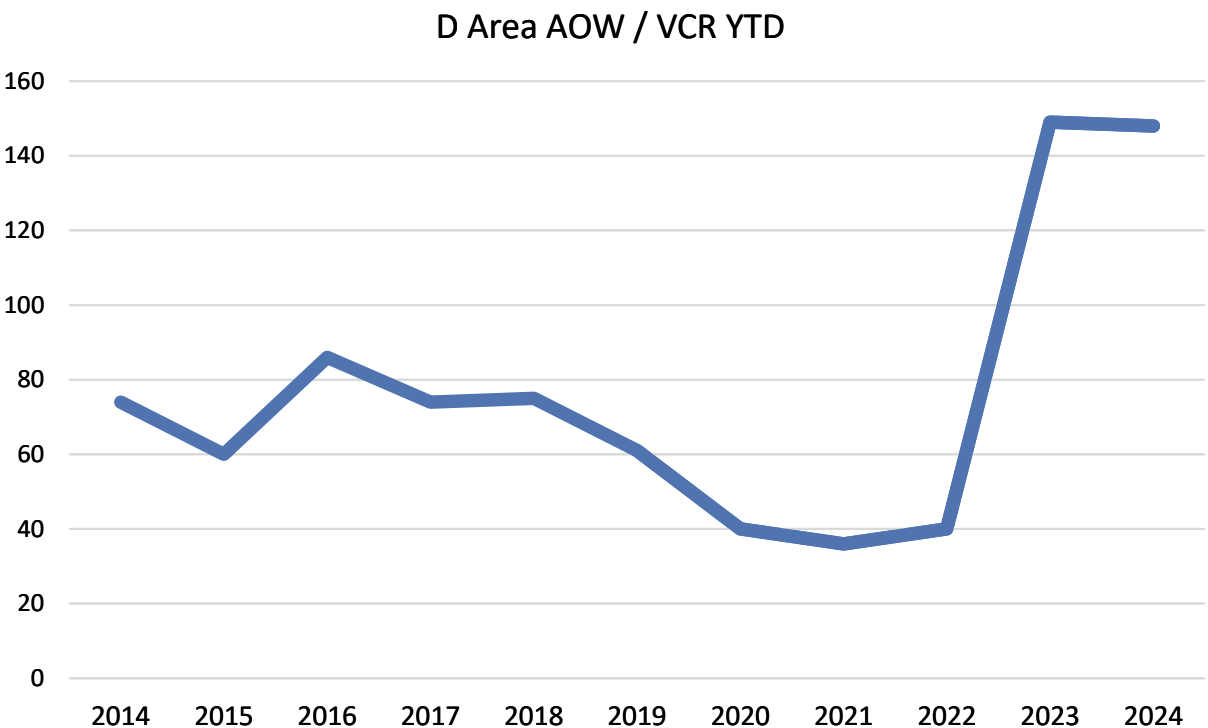
See [Burlington Settles Lawsuit Challenging No-Trespass Ordinance](#), Seven Days, July 16 2019





D-AREA TRENDS: AOW/VCR

One category that shows an extreme recent trend, irrespective of five-year or ten-year comparisons, is Arrest on Warrant / Violation of Conditions of Release. The huge spike, which has more than doubled compared to the ten-year average, stems from court closures and court backlogs and the fact that criminals are almost never jailed when they are arrested but are instead given conditions of release which they routinely violate.





VCR

One additional piece of context for the AOW/VCR data on the previous slide is shown here. This table compares, county by county, the dispositions when a criminal is arrested and brought before the court for violating his or her conditions of release. In Chittenden County, more than any other, the person has that violation dismissed.

Dispositions of Charges of Violations of Conditions of Release 2022-2023								
County	Alternative Disposition	Dismissed	Guilty	Nolle Prosequi	Missing	TOTAL	%age guilty	%age dismissed / nolle
Addison	1	2	20	83	0	106	19%	80%
Bennington	4	2	81	535	0	622	13%	86%
Caledonia	2	10	123	270	1	406	30%	69%
Chittenden	0	24	43	566	8	641	7%	92%
Essex	0	1	40	35	0	76	53%	47%
Franklin	3	14	79	322	19	437	18%	77%
Grand Isle	0	5	17	36	1	59	29%	69%
Lamoille	9	15	44	154	5	227	19%	74%
Orange	0	0	17	176	0	193	9%	91%
Orleans	1	13	282	371	2	669	42%	57%
Rutland	2	10	94	386	3	495	19%	80%
Washington	3	14	232	547	12	808	29%	69%
Windham	0	3	219	439	3	664	33%	67%
Windsor	2	13	50	297	5	367	14%	84%



WHO DO YOU CALL?

Q: Who should Burlingtonians call when dealing with public safety issues?

A: Burlingtonians can...

- call 9-1-1 for emergencies or in-progress or recently committed crimes (see slide 21 and 22 for how dispatchers handle calls).
- call our direct line for other matters (see the slide 23 for the phone tree).
- use online reporting for a small number of incident types (see slide 6 and slide 24)
- use the Drug Tipline online link to report narcotics activity that doesn't involve immediate life-safety concerns (e.g., a drug sale is the tipline; an overdose is 9-1-1).

THE CITY OF BURLINGTON

MAYOR DEPARTMENTS ▾ RENTAL & PROPERTY INFO CALENDAR CITY COUNCIL NPAs



Police Department
Key Department Directives
About Us
Online Incident Reporting
Press Releases
Police Transformation
Police Commission
Transparency & Data
Crisis, Advocacy, Intervention Programs
Citizen Complaints and Compliments
We're Hiring
Parking & Parking Enforcement
Safety & Crime Prevention Resources

Police Department

[2024 BPD Priority Response Plan](#)

[File an Online Incident Report](#)

[Request a Copy of your Police Report](#)

Reporting any and all suspicious activity helps to solve and prevent crimes.

To report suspicious activity or submit a drug tip [Submit Tip Online](#) or Call (802) 540-2420





DISPATCH CALL INTAKE



Receive call from caller, direct to Dispatch, or through E911 (PSAP).

Professional Greeting, control the conversation

Determine exact location & nature of call

*Determine location.
(Seek address, landmark, cross streets, etc.)
Determine whether Fire or Police or both.
(About 4% of BPD's incidents also involve BFD.)*

Fire/EMS Call

Police Call

Continue to gather/confirm appropriate information

- | | |
|--|--|
| Location?
Call-back number?
Safety issues?
In progress?
Just occurred?
Delayed Report?
Occurred in the past? | Ongoing Incident?
Caller's Name/DOB?
Caller involved/on scene?
Caller is witness? Victim?
History of caller / location?
Other agency required?
Other information |
|--|--|

DETERMINE PRIORITY

EMERGENT

Non-Emergent

Does the incident require dispatch?

Yes

No

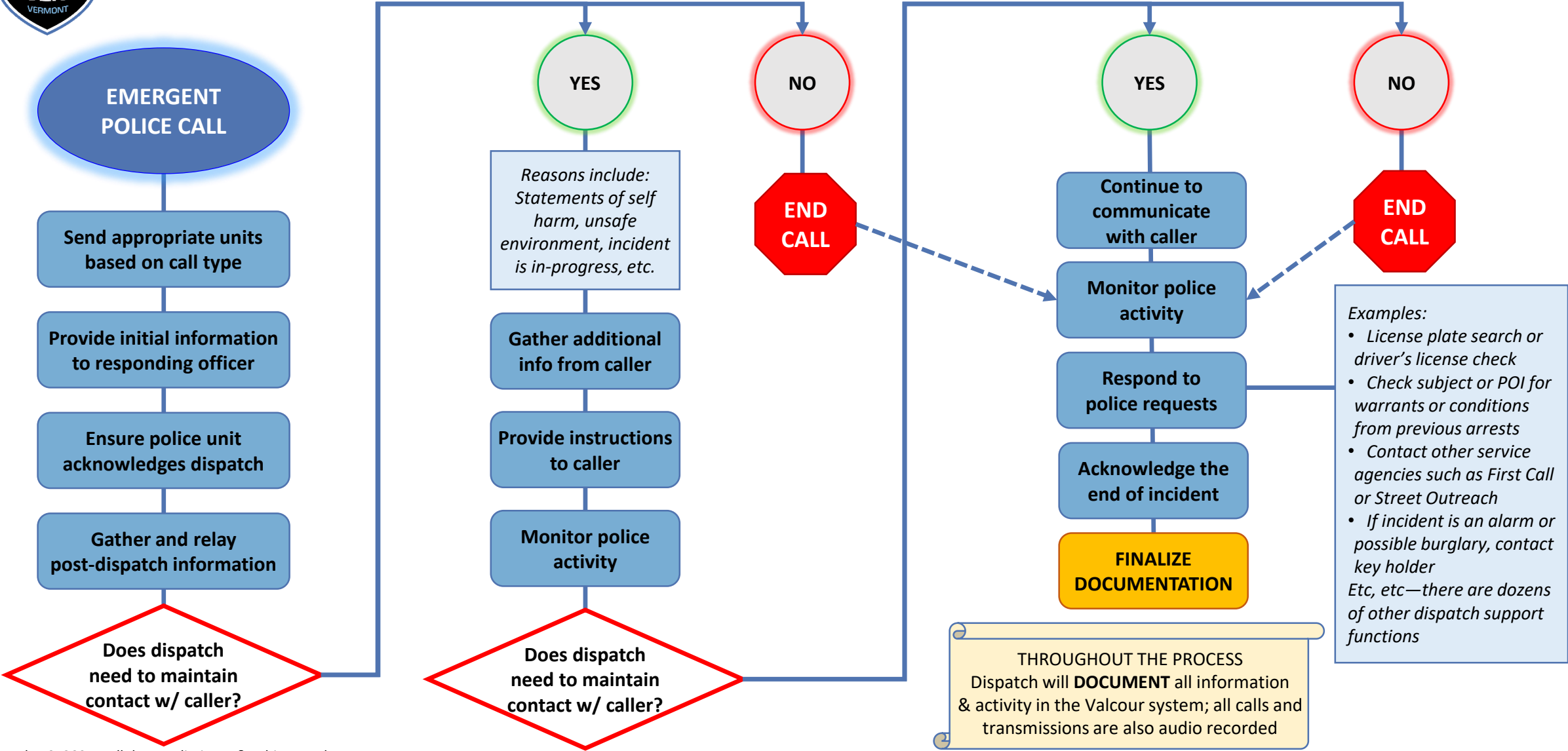
Provide assistance or information as needed

END CALL

Go to next slide



EMERGENT CALL





BPD NON-EMERGENCY PHONE TREE EXTENSIONS

To report a crime or an in-progress incident, or for emergency services, please call 9-1-1.

Non-Emergency Phone Number: (802) 658-2704

Press 1 for Parking

This will route you to the Parking Department. If you suspect your vehicle has been towed, have a question about parking, received a parking ticket, or had issues with a parking meter, your inquiry should be directed to the Parking Department, which is not part of the BPD

Press 2 for Records Division

The Records Division assists with completing requests for records associated with BPD, including FOIA requests. You may have to leave a voicemail. If you are calling to make a request, please [submit your requests online](#). If assistance is needed with filing a request, the Community Support Liaison team can provide support (option 7).

Press 3 for Recruitment Division

Recruitment staff can assist with any questions related to employment at the BPD. You may have to leave a voicemail.

Press 4 for Property Division

The Property Division assists with the retrieval of personal property and is to be used for picking up your property. **This is not to be used for reporting any lost or found property**, which should be done through dispatch (option 9). The pick-up hours for property are 9AM to 10AM or 4PM to 5PM, Monday through Friday.

Press 5 for Fingerprinting Appointments and Permitting Applications

The Uniform Bureau Support & Administrative Coordinator is responsible for scheduling these appointments and processing permit applications. You may need to leave a voicemail. For faster service, please visit the [Services & Guidance](#) page of our website.

Press 6 for Alarm Billing and Accounting

You may need to leave a voicemail for the BPD Accountant.

Press 7 for Community Support Liaison (CSL) Team

The CSL team can assist with navigating issues associated with identified social service needs or provide guidance on how to navigate other quality-of-life problems in the community. CSLs typically work 8AM to 8PM, most days of the week. In-progress events such as welfare checks should be requested through dispatch (option 9).

Press 8 for Animal Issues, Noise Complaints, or Accidents without Injury

The Community Service Officer (CSO) Team works 7 days a week, typically 8AM to 2AM. If you need assistance with a non-injury vehicle crash, an animal issue, or a noise complaint, please use 9-1-1. CSOs spend a lot of time in the community, so this option may lead to a voicemail. **DO NOT USE THIS NUMBER TO FILE A CSO REPORT.**

Press 9 for Dispatch

This will bring you to a live person in our Dispatch Center. **For in-progress incidents, particularly those that involve crimes or life-safety, you must call 9-1-1.** Direct calls to Dispatch should only be used for late-reported events, or events where a critical response is NOT needed.



ONLINE REPORTING

Online Reporting

The following types of events are to be [reported online](#).

Bad Check	Computer Crime
Counterfeiting	Disorderly Conduct by Electronic Communication
Embezzlement	Extortion
False Pretenses	Forgery
Fraud	Identity Theft
Prescription Fraud	Theft of Rental Property
Theft of Service	Uttering a Forged instrument
Vandalism / Graffiti	Late Report Motor Vehicle Accidents

To report an in-progress incident or for emergency services, please call 9-1-1.
Non-Emergency Phone Number: (802) 658-2704



RECRUITMENT/RETENTION UPDATE





WORKING TO REBUILD

Two of the most important parts of our rebuilding plan are our **Recruitment Officer, Corporal Carolyn Erwin**, and our **Recruitment Coordinator Anhad Bajwa** (pictured, left and top right). Together they have done job fairs, social media, paid advertising, and online recruiting.

In 2023, we hired 15 sworn officers, the most in more than two decades. Accounting for retirements and resignations, the BPD began 2023 with 61 sworn officers and ended the year with 69. This includes two **lateral officers** (i.e., experienced officers from out-of-state agencies) and two officers who had left the BPD but chose to return.

Additionally, the recruitment team has been rebuilding the ranks of our **Emergency Communications Specialists**, or dispatchers. The BPD is allotted 14 dispatchers, but had fallen to four in 2022. Thanks to the recruiting team's work, we currently have eleven dispatchers with others in the pipeline.

The recruitment team has been building our professional staff, as well, including our **Community Service Officer** cadre and new roles such as our **Community Support Liaisons**, too.



Rebuilding means creating a balanced, cutting-edge, responsive BPD to ensure that Burlington is safe and fair, everywhere for everyone.



PAID ADVERTISING

In March, Corporal Erwin and Coordinator Bajwa got a **full-page, centerfold ad** placed in the most-read tabloid in New York City, a paper with the ninth largest circulation of any in the US. We've already had bites, and a visit from an interested NYC applicant.

Police Recruitment

JOINING THE FORCE

Want a meaningful job? Consider a career in policing

By TERRI ORMONT BLUMBERG

IDEALIS ad Mortem: Faithful until the very end. The brave men and women of the New York City Police Department live by as they protect our city every day.



35

New York Post, Friday, March 8, 2024

nypost.com



Police Officer
\$72,248 - \$79,693

Depending on Experience

- NO CIVIL SERVICE EXAM!
- Condensed hiring process
- Competitive Salary
- Wellness Benefits
- Strong Union
- Annual educational bonus

START YOUR CAREER WITH US.
JOIN THE BURLINGTON POLICE
DEPARTMENT TODAY.



Visit: bpdcareers.com
OR Contact Cpl.

Carolynne Erwin

- cerwin@bpdvt.org
- 802-540-2260



APPLY TODAY!

37

New York Post, Friday, March 8, 2024

nypost.com



SWORN OFFICER HIRING PATTERNS

RECRUITMENT: Over the past fourteen-plus years, from 2010 to YTD 2014, the **BPD has averaged nine hires per year**.

RETENTION: Over that same period years, **the aggregate retention percentage is 38%**.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM? NO. While some point out that recruitment and retention is a challenge throughout the police profession, Burlington has suffered far greater percentage decreases than most other police departments.

In January 2023, a Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) survey of 182 agencies reported that, on average, sworn staffing decreased by 4.8% from January 2020 to January 2022, and then decreased another 0.9% from January 2022 to January 2023. Those agencies also reported improved hiring, however: up 35% from 2020 to 2022.

The BPD's situation was far worse than the PERF average: our sworn staffing decreased 25% during the first period, and then 9% during the second. And in most of 2020 and 2021, the BPD was not allowed to hire.

YEAR	TOTAL IN	Of total hired, # still employed as of 07/15/24	Retention %age as of 07/15/24
2010	8	2	25%
2011	13	4	31%
2012	4	1	25%
2013	13	5	38%
2014	12	3	25%
2015	9	2	22%
2016	13	4	31%
2017	9	2	22%
2018	12	4	33%
2019	12	3	25%
2020	5	3	60%
2021	1	1	100%
2022	7	5	71%
2023	15	9	60%
2024*	3	3	100%
TOTAL	136	51	38%



RECRUITS & LATERALS

In 2023, the BPD hired 15 sworn officers, the most in more than three decades. Accounting for retirements and resignations, the BPD began 2023 with 61 sworn officers and ended the year with 69. This includes four lateral officers (two experienced officers from out-of-state agencies and two officers who had left the BPD but chose to return*).

RECRUITS: In the ten years from 2010 to 2019**, the BPD averaged 4.15 recruits per class at the Vermont Police Academy. Because there are two VPA classes per year, we hire recruits in batches: one in January and one in July. The BPD has retained $\approx$ 28% of those.

Since restarting our hiring in 2022, we have averaged 3.4 recruits per class. We have retained 59%.

LATERALS: In those same years, the BPD averaged 2.1 laterals per year. The BPD has retained $\approx$ 33% of those.

Since 2022, we have averaged 3.2 laterals per year. We have retained 88%.

* Employees who leave and return are counted as laterals when they are rehired.

** This calculation does not include 2020 and 2021, because during most of those years, the BPD was not permitted to hire new officers.

YEAR	RECRUIT HIRES		Of recruits hired, # still employed as of 7/15/24	LATERAL HIRES	Of laterals hired, # still employed as of 7/15/24
2010	8		2	0	
	Jan: 2	Jul: 6			
2011	9		3	4	1
	Jan: 8	Jul: 1			
2012	3		1	1	0
	Jan: 2	Jul: 1			
2013	9		3	4	2
	Jan: 7	Jul: 2			
2014	11		3	1	0
	Jan: 7	Jul: 4			
2015	6		1	3	1
	Jan: 2	Jul: 4			
2016	8		2	3	2
	Jan: 4	Jul: 4			
2017	10		3	1	0
	Jan: 4	Jul: 6			
2018	10		2	1	1
	Jan: 4	Jul: 6			
2019	9		3	3	0
	Jan: 6	Jul: 3			
2020	4		2	1	1
	Jan: 4	Jul: 0			
2021	1		1	0	
	Jan: 0	Oct: 1			
2022	5		3	2	2
	Jan: 2	Jul: 3			
2023	11		6	4	3
	Jan: 6	Jul: 5			
2024*	1		1	2	2
	Jan: 1	Jul: TK			
	105		36	30	15
			34%		60%



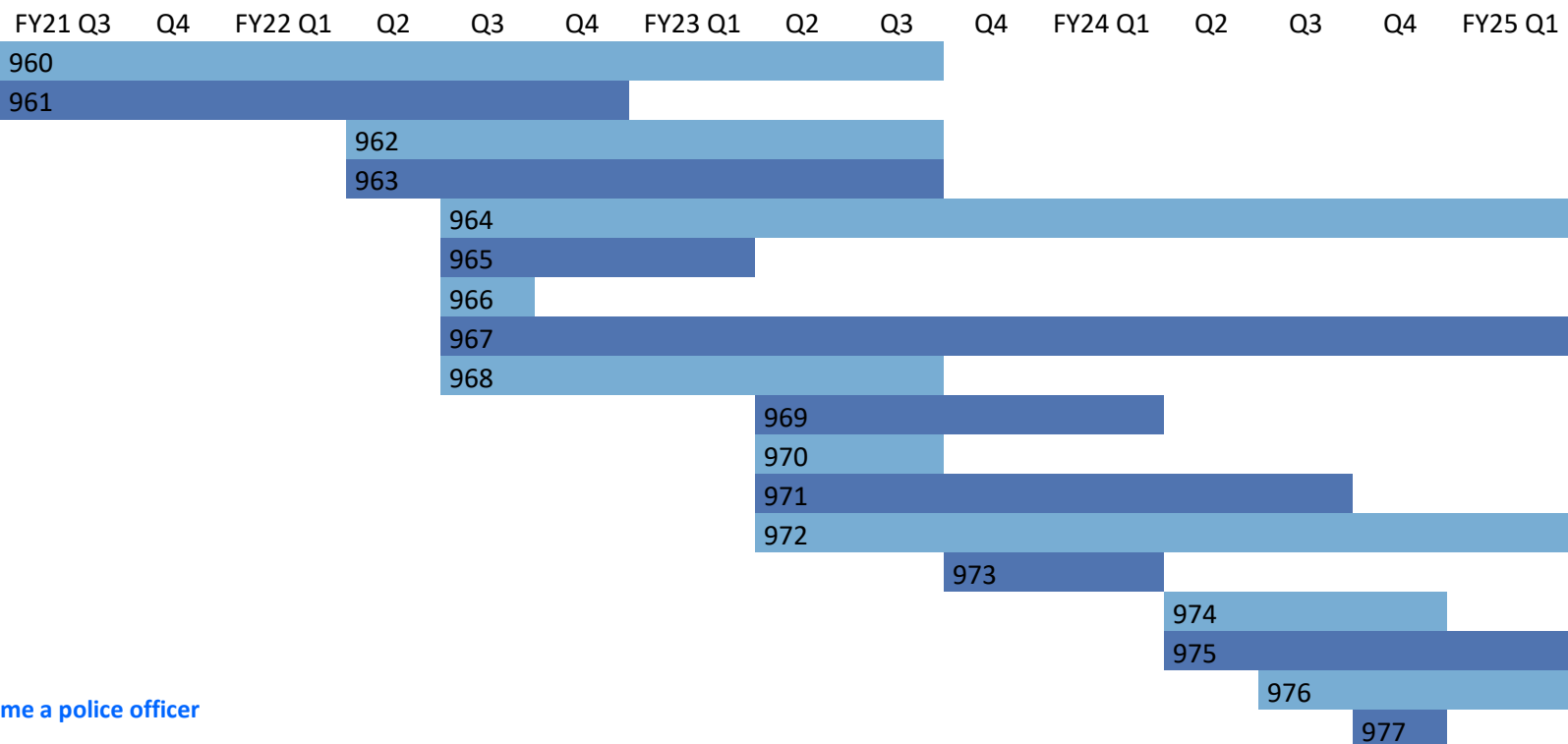
EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALISTS

Corporal Erwin and Recruitment Coordinator Bajwa have also been rebuilding the ranks of our **Emergency Communications Specialists (ECS), or dispatchers**. The BPD's Emergency Communications Center, or ECC, is allotted 14 dispatchers, but in 2022 the ECC had fallen to just four full-time dispatchers. Thanks to the recruiting team's diligent work, we currently have 11 dispatchers and are working towards a full complement of 14. **The BPD ECC dispatches both police and fire—more than 40,000 calls for service per year**. Typically there are two "Police Desks" and one "Fire Desk," meaning the ECC is staffed by three ECS at any given time.



COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS (CSOs)

The recruitment team has also been building the ranks of our Community Service Officer cadre. Formerly, the BPD was authorized for (and employed) two CSOs. In January 2021, Chief Murad introduced the Public Safety Continuity Plan, which the City Council approved as part of the FY22 budget. Since FY22 the BPD has received 176 applications and hired 16 of those applicants. Five of those have gone on to become police officers. The CSO role has a higher “churn” than sworn officers, as the chart below, which shows length of CSO tenure by fiscal year quarter, demonstrates.



* CSO became a police officer



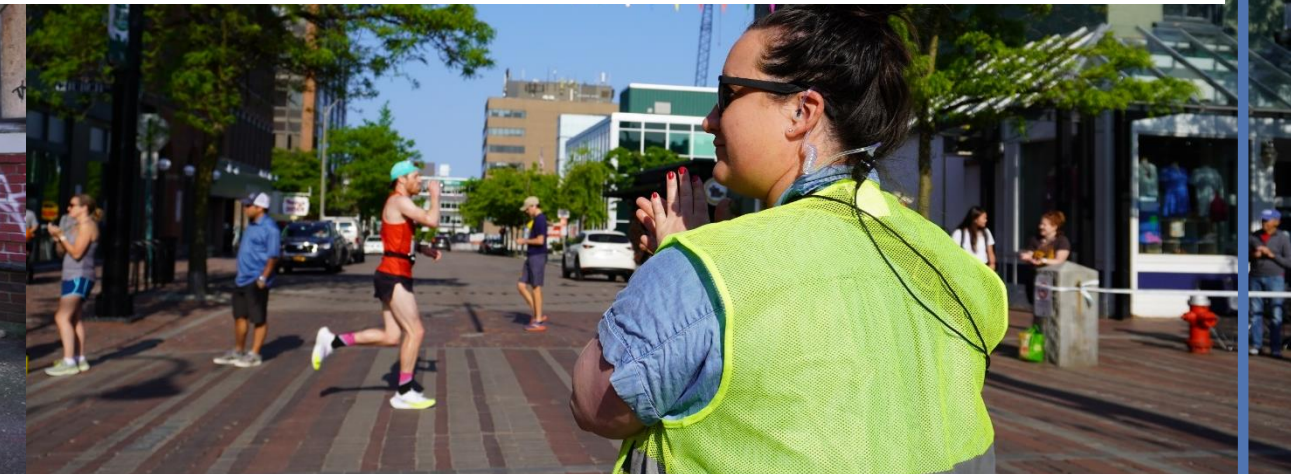
COMMUNITY SUPPORT LIAISONS (CSLs)



The recruitment team is also tasked with staffing our **CAIP team (Crisis Advocacy Intervention Programs)**. CAIP is a collaborative model that strives to provide seamless continuity of care and integrates change directly into public safety's largest component: the police. It offers "lower barrier" assistance and supplements existing social service system—and bridges gaps. The largest component is the BPD's six Community Support Liaisons. Created by Chief Murad and AD CAIP Lacey Smith as part of the Public Safety Continuity Plan, **CSLs are embedded social workers with expertise in mental health, substance use disorder, and homelessness**. BPD currently has five CSLs and a CSS (or Community Support Supervisor). The FY25 budget allots us six CSLs.



July 19, 2024 – all data preliminary & subject to change

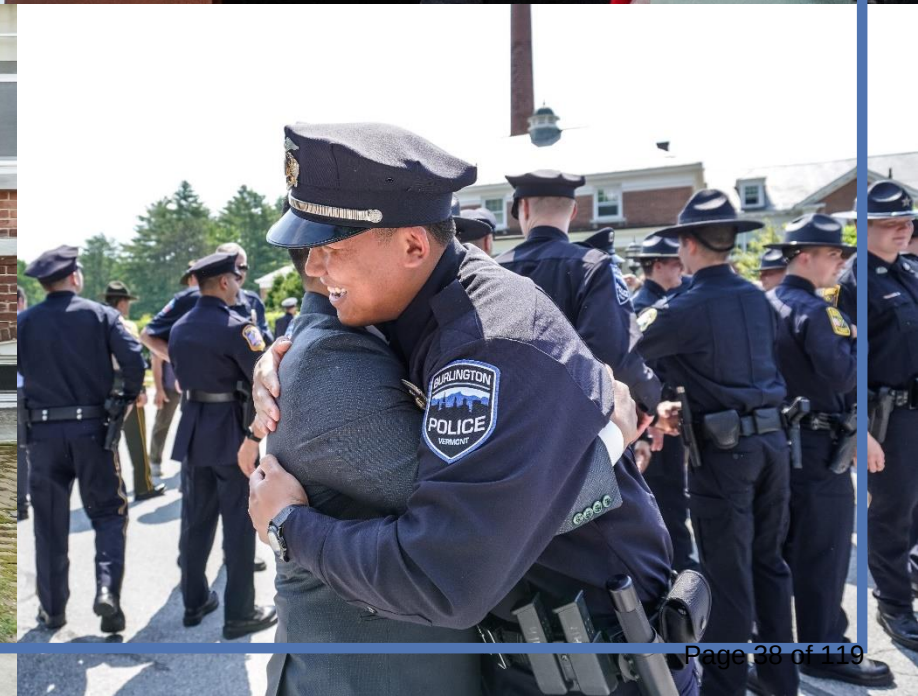




115th GRADUATION JUNE 2 2023

On June 2, 2023, four BPD police recruits graduated the **115th Level III Basic Training class at the Vermont Police Academy** in Pittsford, Vermont.

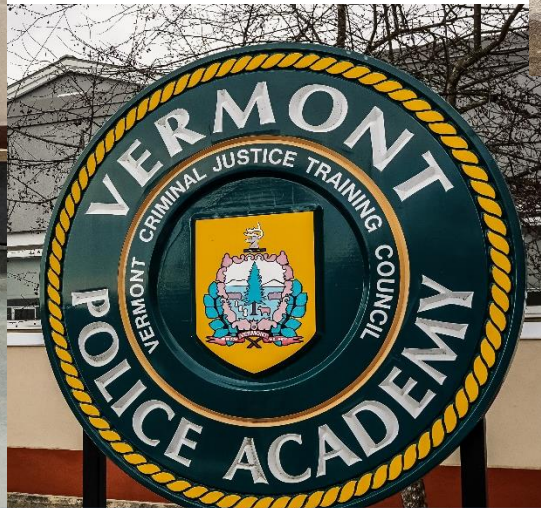
Recruit Kim Lockerby was selected Class President by his classmates and delivered the graduation speech. Recruits Dominic Tenan and Logan Parette began their tenure with the BPD as Community Service Officers (CSOs) before transitioning to become police. And Recruit Bibek Gurung started with the Beach & Parks Patrol after graduating from Burlington High School. Fast forward through Champlain College and he's now a member of the BPD.





116th GRADUATION DEC 1 2023

On Friday, December 1, 2023, six new BPD officers graduated from the Vermont Police Academy. BPD recruit Officer Maeve O'Donnell was the top academic recruit, and also had the top overall firearms score.



Chief Murad, Recruitment Officer Carolynne Erwin, Deputy Chief Labrecque, and others attended and were able to meet these new officers' families and friends at a wonderful ceremony—a celebration of accomplishment after the **16-week VPA program (918 classroom hours)**. After graduation, the officers began the **BPD's 580-hour field training program**, which they completed in the spring of 2024.



117th GRADUATION MAY 31 2024

On May 31, 2024, our lone recruit officer, Kaylah Grant, graduated from the 117th Vermont Police Academy basic class. We were proud to watch her participate in the flag ceremony that closed the commencement.

Additionally, BPD Officer Nho Huynh was voted best teaching assistant by the 117th Basic Class.





COMING ADDITIONS (and subtractions, unfortunately)

The BPD is currently authorized for 87 sworn officers, and as of Monday, July 15, 2024 we have 66. As per this year's FY25 budget, we are able to hire to 74, which is a reasonably ambitious number to hit by June 30, 2025. The Mayor has made it clear that if, by some good fortune, we were able to hire to a higher number than 74 (but lower than 87), the City will find the funds.

The in-and-out of hiring is a fluid thing. To give an idea of how these numbers can change: today, Thursday, July 18, 2024, we have 66, but as of Tuesday, July 23, we will have 69. Why?

The good news: On Monday, July 22, we will gain four new officers who we will send to the 118th VPA Basic Class. We will provide pre-basic training for them and we have scheduled a swearing-in ceremony for August 1. Sixty-six plus four is 70. Buuut...

The bad news: On July 22, we will also lose a sergeant who has resigned. Seventy minus one is 69, which is exactly the sworn headcount the BPD had when 2024 began.

Additionally, five officers are currently retirement eligible, in that they have worked 20 years or more. Any of those officers could depart at any time.



THE BPD IS HIRING!

**\$74,415 to \$82,084
starting pay***

**\$100,000
top pay**

**and a \$15,000
hiring bonus**

- City retirement with 5-year vesting
- Shift differential, weekend, and holiday pay
- **full medical benefits** and wellness incentives
- Retirement after 20 years of service at 50% salary
- Retirement after 25 years of service at 75% salary
- 15-step pay scale for non-supervisory employees
- Overtime can be received as cash or vacation accrual
- **10-hour workday, 4-days-on/3-days-off schedule**
- **Weekends off every other month**
- Yearly education bonus
- Beards and tattoos permitted
- Various **specialty assignments** such as detectives, narcotics, K9, domestic violence prevention, airport
- **Applicant can be a non-U.S. citizen** if applicant is a permanent resident / green-card holder

***depending on experience**

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Burlington Police Department

2023 Annual Report

Key Findings

This is the fourth Annual Report regarding the Burlington Police Department's (BPD) activity. It contains information from the calendar year 2023 on seven subject areas that were established in partnership with the BPD and the Burlington Police Commission: Individuals who interacted with the police, incidents, offenses, pedestrian stops, traffic stops, arrests, and uses of force.

Below are selected key findings from the 2023 BPD Annual Report. See the body of the report for a more in-depth look at these topics as well as definitions associated with the terms used in this summary.

In 2023, the BPD recorded more incidents than any year since 2017.

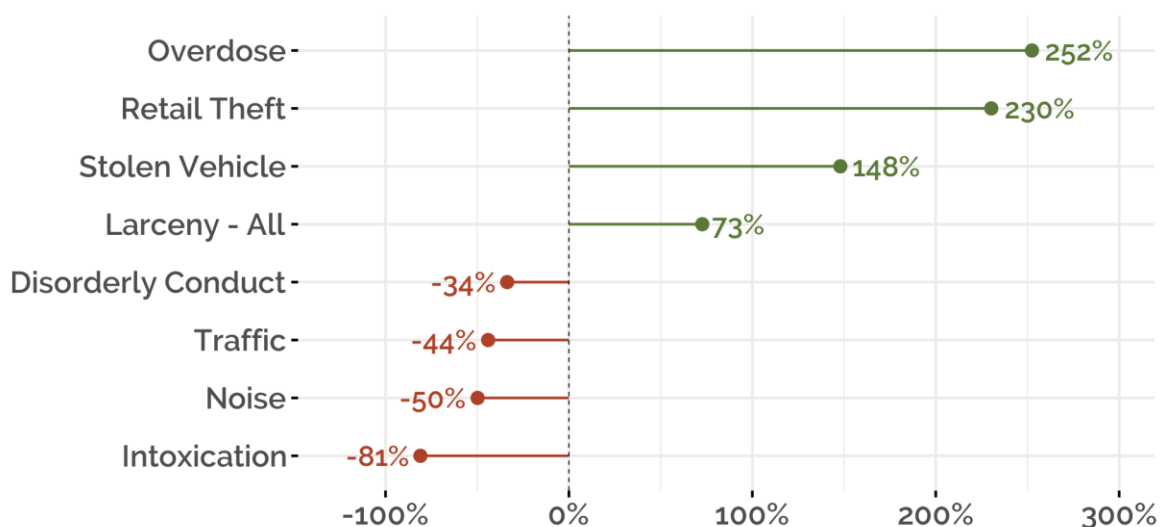
In 2023, the Burlington Police Department recorded 30,717 incidents, an increase of 22% from the 25,190 incidents in 2022, and a 42% increase from the 21,586 incidents in 2021. The 5,527-incident difference between 2022 and 2023 is attributable to changes in department practice, changes in the volume of community requests, and changes in the number of offenses reported.

In particular, the BPD recorded more than 2,000 additional Foot Patrol incidents in 2023 compared to 2022, a 177% increase. The department also increased the volume of traffic stops by 91%, from the historically low baseline of 419 in 2022 to 800 in 2023.

Another incident type that saw a large increase was what the department calls "Suspicious Events", which are general requests for service that may not fit other incident types. There were 980 more Suspicious Events in 2023 than in 2022, a 45% increase from 2022. There were also far more calls for Overdose, Retail Theft and Stolen Vehicles, at rates more than double the historic yearly average (see chart below).

Incident types that were less common in 2023 compared to the five-year period of 2018-2023 included Intoxication, Noise and Traffic. See the Incidents section of the report for a comparison of all incident types.

Incident types with the greatest percent change from the 5-year period of 2018-2022 to 2023.



The BPD responded to more Priority 1 incidents in 2023 than any previously recorded year.

Priority 1 incidents are the most urgent calls the BPD receives. There were 2,816 Priority 1 incidents in 2023, more than any year since 2012, when current record keeping began. There were 121 more Priority 1 incidents in 2023 than in 2022, a 4% increase.

The increase in Overdose calls from 2022 to 2023 more than accounts for that increase. There were 252 calls for overdose in 2022, and 430 in 2023, an increase of 178 or 70%. In other words, if calls for Overdose remained stable between 2022 and 2023, Priority 1 incidents would not have risen between 2022 and 2023.

The BPD interacted with 9% more people in 2023 than 2022.

The BPD interacted in some way with 18,879 unique individuals in 2023, an increase of 9% from the total in 2022. As in past years, a small group of people accounted for an outsized portion of police incidents. In 2023, the 100 people who had the most interactions with the police accounted for 4,660 incidents. In other words, 0.5% of the people with whom the police department had contact were involved, in some way, in one out of every six or seven incidents (15%). The concentration of police activity among people was a bit more pronounced than in 2022, when the top 100 people were involved in 3,330 incidents, or 13% of all incidents in that year.

Police contact with a person can take many forms; an individual may be a caller, a victim, a witness, a suspect, or an arrestee.

There were more offenses recorded by the BPD in 2023 than any year previously recorded, primarily due to an increase in Non-Violent offenses.

There were 5,753 offenses recorded in 2023, which is a 27% increase from 2022, and the most offenses recorded in a year since 2012, the earliest year for which there is data. Retail Theft had the largest increase of all offenses, from 324 recorded offenses in 2022 to 831 in 2023, an increase of 156%. This increase accounts for a large share of the overall increase in offenses, though Unlawful Mischief (Misdemeanor) and Petit Larceny from a Motor Vehicle offenses also saw significant increases.

About 10% of all offenses, or 573, are categorized as violent. Violent offenses increased by 16% between 2022 and 2023. The violent offense with the largest increase in magnitude was Aggravated Disorderly Conduct, which increased from 8 arrests in 2022 to 30 in 2023.

BPD conducted more traffic stops in 2023 compared to 2022, though still far fewer than in peak years, and the share of drivers stopped who were Black was higher than their estimated share of the driving population.

In 2023, there were 800 officer-initiated Traffic Stops. Of these, 623 (78%) were stops of White drivers and 117 (15%) were stops of Black drivers. An additional 60 stops were of drivers of other races. The race of the driving population, which is estimated based on the race of drivers in motor vehicle crashes, was 83% White and 9% Black. Over the past decade, both the estimated share of Black drivers (based on crashes) as well as the Census estimates of the share of Black residents in the total city population, had steadily risen. However, in 2023, that trend reversed, yet the share of drivers stopped by the BPD who are Black continued to rise.

Due to small numbers of stops each year, this report also averages these rates across multiple years, showing that since 2021, the share of drivers stopped who are Black is slightly higher than their share of the driving population.

Racial shares and disparity index of Traffic Stops in 2023 for White and Black drivers.

	White	Black
Number of Officer-Initiated Stops	623	117
Percentage of Total Officer-Initiated Stops	78%	15%
Driver Percentage (VTrans Crash Data)	83%	9%
Disparity Index (Officer-Initiated Stops)	0.94	1.65

The BPD made many more arrests in 2023 versus 2022, returning to levels seen in 2018 and 2019.

There were 1,640 total arrests in 2023, a 58% increase from 1,039 in 2022. This large increase in the volume of arrests this year was due to both a substantial increase in the number of non-violent arrests and arrests on a warrant. Non-violent arrests, for charges like Unlawful Trespass and Retail Theft, account for more than half the overall increase in arrests, increasing from 526 arrests in 2022 to 838 in 2023. The number of arrests on a warrant, which do not include a specific charge and are often due to issues like a failure to appear in court, more than doubled this year, from 194 in 2022 to 450 in 2023.

Violent arrests did not increase dramatically, with 23 more arrests in 2023 versus 2022, a 7% increase (312 in 2022 versus 335 in 2023).

Of the 1,640 arrests, 17% of the arrestees were Black, which was disproportionately higher than the share of person-incidents who were Black (11%).

The BPD used force more often in 2023 than in 2022, in part in line with the increase in arrests. More than half of all subjects of force were perceived by officers to be experiencing mental health issues or exhibiting erratic behavior

In 2023, there were 314 uses of force, which is a 51% increase from the 208 uses of force in 2022. The increase is partly attributable to the increase in the number of arrests between 2022 and 2023. Of the 38,077 person-incidents in 2023, 1% resulted in force being used. Approximately 1 in 10 arrests involved a use of force, which is similar to rates of the uses of force in 2021 and 2022. Prior to 2021, force was used in approximately 1 in 20 (5%) of arrests. Use of force was more common at incidents like Trespass and Assault - Simple than in past years.

Notably, more than half of all subjects of force were perceived by officers as having a mental health issue or displaying erratic behavior—up from 35% in 2022.

The share of subjects of force who were Black (23%) was disproportionately high compared to the share of arrestees who were Black (17%) and of person-incidents who were Black (11%). The share of subjects of force who were White (73%) was disproportionately smaller than the share of arrestees who were White (80%) and person-incidents who were White (85%).

The most common type of force used on both White and Black subjects was Weaponless (70% and 75%, respectively), followed by Verbal Commands (69% and 70%). The percent of uses of force that involved displaying or pointing a firearm decreased from 2022 to 2023, from 49% to 38% for Black subjects of force and from 48% to 33% for White subjects of force.

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Background

This is the fourth Annual Report regarding the Burlington Police Department's (BPD) activity. It contains information from the calendar year 2023 on seven subject areas that were established in partnership with the BPD and the Burlington Police Commission (the Police Commission): individuals who interacted with the police, incidents, offenses, pedestrian stops, traffic stops, arrests, and uses of force.

The report will:

- Provide more information about BPD activities to the community.
- Document demographics of the seven subject areas of outlined above including possible racial disparities.
- Help identify, where possible, the causes of those disparities, with the aim of aiding future BPD or City reforms or policy changes to potentially reduce or eliminate racial disparities in local policing.

In addition to the subject areas named above, the report also contains an opening section with key findings and definitions of terms used throughout this report, grouped by subject area, and an appendix.

This report investigates racial disparities in policing in Burlington, however, it is acknowledged that disparities may also exist for other groups as well as at the intersection of race and other identities. It is also important to note that while it is possible that disparities in policing result from bias, they may also be a product of systemic issues that disproportionately affect some groups.

One year of data may not be sufficient to make inferences when analyzing small sample sizes. This is especially true of searches in traffic stops when there are few traffic stops. For this reason, readers should view one-year data with caution. In some instances, this report focuses on three- or five-year averages in order to identify patterns, such as racial disparities.

Data and Transparency

The 2023 report and the three previous iterations follow the outline of a motion passed by the Police Commission on January 26, 2021¹. Prior to 2021, several of the topics addressed within the annual reports were presented as individual reports, which can be found on the BPD website, along with previous years' annual reports². In addition to reports, a data dashboard with de-identified data has been made available and can be found on the Public Safety page of the City of Burlington's BTVstat Data Hub³.

Data Sources

Note that numbers may differ slightly across reports of police activity because of different methods of cleaning and grouping data. The same methods were used when looking across all years of data within this report.

There are several sources of the data used in this report. Unless otherwise stated, the data come from Valcour which is the BPD's computer-aided dispatch and record management system (CAD/RMS) and contains information such as details about police incidents and people who interact with the police.

The 2020 Decennial Census and The American Community Survey (ACS), the yearly demographics survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, from years 2012-2019 and 2021-2022 were used as benchmarks of proportions of the population of Burlington to compare to racial shares of arrests. For example, this report

¹ <http://go.boarddocs.com/vt/burlingtonvt/Board.nsf/goto?open&id=BXHT5475A04E>

² <https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/Police/Data/Reports>

³ <https://city-of-burlington-vt-open-data-burlingtonvt.hub.arcgis.com/pages/public-safety>

compared the percentage of arrestees who are Black to the percentage of Burlingtonians who are Black. The 2023 ACS was not included because it had not yet been released at the time of publication of this report. When the ACS is used, error bars are included because it is an estimate of the population based on a sample size and not an exact count like the Decennial Census.

Motor vehicle crash data from the Vermont Agency of Transportation was used as a benchmark for traffic stops. The BPD is required to report certain information to the state for each motor vehicle crash that occurs in Burlington, including the perceived races of the operators. Crash data is used to estimate the racial shares of the driving population of Burlington because the population that drives in Burlington may differ from the population that lives in the city. For example, different demographic groups may drive at different rates and not all drivers in Burlington are residents of Burlington.

Data on uses of force come from two databases. On May 1, 2022, the BPD changed its use-of-force tracking from Valcour to Benchmark. The use-of-force data for 2023 comes from Benchmark. An internal BPD spreadsheet is the source of data on gunfire (see Terms for definition). The incidents in which gunfire occurred are tracked in Valcour, but Valcour does not have a mechanism for tracking gunfire outside of officer narratives, so BPD staff track it separately. Further information about data sources used and data quality can be found in the appendix of this report.

Terms

The following term definitions have been provided courtesy of the BPD. The following sections on the seven subject areas of interest rely on these definitions.

Incidents and Offenses

Incident An incident is the primary unit of police activity, sometimes also referred to as a “call,” even though not every incident originates with a phone call. Incidents have information regarding the nature of the incident, such as if any crimes were committed, if any arrests were made, if force was used, or if evidence was collected. The names of any BPD employees who work on the incident, including police officers, Community Service Officers (CSOs), Community Support Liaisons (CSLs), forensic analysts, etc., and any non-employees who are involved, such as victims, suspects, operators, etc., are also included. The data are anonymized for the purpose of this report.

Incident Type This is also known as “call type.” Each incident, when created by dispatch, is put into one of over 130 categories. A list of these categories is included in each Chief’s Report that is presented at the Police Commission meetings. Some common incident types include “Mental Health Issue,” “Overdose,” “Vandalism,” and “Community Outreach.” Although an incident type may be changed as more information about the incident becomes available, each incident may only have one type at a time.

Priority Levels Incidents are categorized into three groups: Priority 1, Priority 2, and Priority 3. Priority 1 incidents are the most urgent and include those such as domestic assault, DUI, homicide, overdose and robbery. Priority 2 are less urgent, but may nevertheless include a safety component, such as disorderly conduct, mental health issues, and welfare checks. Priority 3 incidents are the least urgent and include incidents such as animal problems, vandalism, and forgery. The priority level of an incident may be elevated or downgraded depending on the specific circumstances of the incident. A complete list of incident types and the corresponding priority levels can be found in the BPD’s Priority Response Plan, originally implemented in May 2021 and modified in April 2024⁴. See Appendix.

Person and Person-Incident There are two ways of counting people who interact with the police: persons and person-incidents. In this report, a person is a unique first name/last name/date of birth combination. A person-incident is a unique incident number/first name/last name/date of birth combination. For example, if someone interacts with the police five times, that represents one person but five person-incidents. If five people interact with the police during one incident, that would be one incident, but five persons as well as five person-incidents.

Officer-Incident This is the unique combination of badge number and incident number. It is relevant for uses of force because multiple officers may use force during the same incident.

Offense An offense is a crime. Not every police incident involves the commission of a crime, but every crime is attached to a specific incident in Valcour. Offenses and charges have the same categories.

Gunfire Incident The BPD defines a gunfire incident as one in which police have probable cause that a firearm was discharged and reasonable suspicion that it was discharged in a criminal manner. It is illegal to discharge a firearm within Burlington city limits, except in the performance of a legal duty, or upon or within an approved firing range⁵.

4

<https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/sites/default/files/20240417%20Priority%20Response%20Plan%202024%20UPDATE.pdf>

⁵ Burlington, VT, Rev. Ords. 1962, § 3555

Arrests

Arrest Types In Valcour, there are five mutually exclusive types of arrest: citation, lodging, arrest on warrant, warrant request, and referral to the Community Justice Center (CJC). Citation and Lodging Citations and lodgings are governed by Rule 3 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal procedure⁶. If an officer has probable cause to believe a person has committed or is in the process of committing a felony, or if an officer has probable cause to believe a person has committed or is in the process of committing a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer, the officer can take the person into custody and "lodge" them. This involves bringing the person to a police facility for fingerprinting, photographs, and paperwork. If, however, an officer has probable cause to believe someone has committed or is in the process of committing a misdemeanor but not in the officer's presence, the officer can only issue a citation (there are some exceptions to this, like when the crime is stalking or cruelty to a child. A full list of exceptions is in Rule 3, section (c)). A citation is a piece of paper, signed by the officer, which specifies when and where the recipient must appear in court.

The line between citations and lodgings is blurry. For example, some cited arrestees are fingerprinted and photographed. This might happen if, for example, there is a large fight. If officers were to issue citations and then leave, the combatants might continue fighting. So, officers might take the combatants to the police station for fingerprinting and photographs, releasing each person with a citation as they complete the process.

In addition, many people who are lodged are subsequently released. In fact, in order for an arrestee to remain in custody, the arrestee must "be brought before the nearest available judicial officer without unnecessary delay" (Rule 3, section (g)). If court is in session, the arrestee is brought to court for arraignment; if court is not in session, the officer can call a judge. In this case, the judge decides whether the arrestee will be released on conditions and given a later date to appear in court for arraignment; will be required to post bail; or will be held without bail until arraignment. In reviewing this report, BPD leadership emphasized that no arrestee may be lodged without judicial review and approval.

Warrant Request and Arrest on Warrant If an officer has probable cause to arrest someone but cannot locate the person, the officer can request a warrant. If the warrant request is approved, and a Vermont law enforcement officer (at the BPD or another agency) encounters the suspect, that officer is obligated to arrest the subject. Similarly, BPD officers must arrest someone they encounter who has an arrest warrant from Burlington or another Vermont agency.

Community Justice Center (CJC) The final arrest type in Valcour is referral to the Burlington Community Justice Center (CJC). The CJC is a division of the City of Burlington's Community and Economic Development Office, and provides opportunities for alternative forms of justice, including restorative justice. Some offenses are ineligible for referral to the CJC; for example, the so-called "Big 12" offenses outlined in 33 V.S.A. § 5204⁷, including murder, kidnapping, and sexual assault, are not eligible for CJC referral. If someone is referred to the CJC but does not complete the program, the person is then cited to appear in court, but the "Arrest Type" remains referral to the CJC.

⁶ Vermont rules of criminal procedure, rule 3: Available from: <https://casetext.com/rule/vermont-court-rules/vermont-rules-ofcriminal-procedure/ii-preliminary-proceedings/rule-3-arrest-without-a-warrant-citation-to-appear>.

⁷ 33 V.S.A. § 5204: Available from: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/33/052/05204>.

Charge A crime that an arrestee is accused of committing. A single arrestee may be arrested on multiple charges, meaning the arrestee is accused of committing multiple crimes. Offenses and charges have the same categories.

Expunge When a charge is expunged, any information that might identify the person accused of that crime is removed from Valcour. The charge remains listed in Valcour, along with the date and time of the arrest, but the name, date of birth, race, gender, etc., of the person arrested on that charge are removed.

Traffic Stops

Externally-Generated Traffic Stop An externally-generated traffic stop is a traffic stop that an officer makes because an outside source implores the officer to do so. It contrasts with a stop that an officer makes based on the officer's discretion. A good example of an externally-generated stop from 2021 was the stop of a driver who had been observed pointing a gun at another vehicle. The driver of the other vehicle reported this to police, and officers pulled over the driver with the gun.

Officer-Initiated Traffic Stop A traffic stop that is made at an officer's discretion, sometimes referred to as an internally-generated stop or a discretionary stop. An example of an officer-initiated stop is when an officer observes a driver cross over the yellow line and pulls that driver over. The reason for separating internally- from externally-generated stops is to focus on the question of bias on the part of the officer.

For externally-generated stops, the officer does not have discretion, so there is not an opportunity for bias on the officer's part. For internally-generated stops, the officer has more discretion, so there is an opportunity for bias.

Use of Force

Force According to the BPD's Department Directive 05, force is "physical coercion employed by a law-enforcement officer to compel a person's compliance with the officer's instructions. For the purpose of this policy, this includes all law-enforcement actions beyond compliant handcuffing."⁸

Active Resistance "A subject using physical activity to resist or take affirmative action to defeat an officer's ability to take them into custody or to seize them, but the subject's actions would not lead a reasonable officer to perceive a risk of physical injury to the officer, the subject, or a third person. Examples of active resistance include pulling away, escaping or fleeing, struggling, and not complying on physical contact."⁸

Passive Resistance "A subject who takes no affirmative action to defeat police efforts to make an arrest but who does not respond to verbal commands and may refuse to move by sitting down, acting as 'dead weight' or similar."⁸

Deadly Force "Any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury. Also referred to as lethal force."⁸

Assaultive Behavior/Active Aggression Behavior that an objectively reasonable officer would believe creates an imminent risk of physical injury to the subject themselves, the officer, or a third party, but not lead a reasonable officer to perceive a risk of death or serious bodily injury.

⁸ Burlington Police Department. DD05 Statewide Policy on Police Use of Force; Effective October 1, 2021. Available from: <https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/sites/default/files/DD05%20Statewide%20Policy%20on%20Police%20Use%20of%20Force.pdf>.

People

Table 1 shows the racial composition of Burlington in 2022, according to the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). The 2023 ACS was not yet released at the time of publication of this report. In the US Census and ACS, respondents are able to select multiple categories to self-identify race. The column "This Group Alone" separates people who identified as only one race from those who identified as two or more races, and the column may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column "This Group and Maybe Another" includes both people who only selected one race and people who selected more than one race in each group. This column does not sum to 100% because of rounding and because the groups are not mutually exclusive.

Table 1. Racial composition of Burlington in 2022, estimated by the 2022 American Community Survey. Estimates include a margin of error.

	This Group Alone		This Group and Maybe Another	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White	38,987 (±544)	87.3% (±1.2)	41,213 (±561)	92.4% (±1.3)
Black or African American	1,656 (±364)	3.7% (±0.8)	2,314 (±406)	5.2% (±0.9)
American Indian and Alaska Native	23 (±29)	0.1% (±0.1)	191 (±80)	0.4% (±0.2)
Asian	1,384 (±405)	3.1% (±0.9)	2,294 (±381)	5.1% (±0.9)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0 (±21)	0% (±0.1)	26 (±28)	0.1% (±0.1)
Some other race	246 (±133)	0.6% (±0.3)	1,029 (±273)	2.3% (±0.6)
Two or more races	2,350 (±421)	5.3% (±0.9)	-	-

Tables 2 and 3 show demographic information for people who interacted with the BPD in incidents in 2023. Table 2 shows the residence of people interacting with the BPD in 2023. Interactions can take many forms, including caller, victim, suspect, arrestee, operator, owner, family member, or person of interest, among others. The most common type of interaction among person-incidents was caller (45% of person-incidents), followed by person of interest (34%), and victim (17%). While caller is the most common type of interaction, it is also the default interaction type when entering a person into Valcour, so the interaction type of caller may include people who interacted with the police in other ways as well as those who called the BPD.

There were 18,879 people who had at least one interaction with the BPD in 2023, 9% higher than the 17,319 people who interacted with the BPD in 2022. For the people who were not missing an address, the most common place of residence was in Burlington (50% of people), which is slightly lower than in 2022 (52% of people in 2022). The second most common place of residence was Vermont, not including Burlington (41%), which was similar to the previous year (40% in 2022). In 2023, 9.5% of people interacting with the BPD with a recorded address had a place of residence outside of Vermont, compared to 8.3% of people who interacted with the BPD in 2022.

In 2023, there were 38,077 person-incidents. Most people who interact with the BPD during a given calendar year only do so once during that year. The average number of person-incidents per person is 2.0, which is similar to the average of 1.9 person-incidents per person in 2022. Burlington residents make up a greater percentage of person-incidents than persons (57% of person-incidents), meaning that Burlington residents are more likely to interact with the police more than once. This is expected, as people residing in

Burlington spend more of their time in Burlington than people residing outside of Burlington. This is similar to previous years, although it is slightly lower than in 2022, when the residence of 59% of person-incidents were in Burlington.

Table 2. Residence of people interacting with the police in 2023, percentages do not include persons or person-incidents with a missing address.

	Persons		Person-Incidents	
	N	%	N	%
Total (including missing values)	18,879	-	38,077	-
Total (excluding missing values)	17,687	100%	36,608	100%
Burlington	8,764	50%	20,847	57%
Vermont, not Burlington	7,244	41%	13,578	37%
Not Vermont	1,679	9.5%	2,183	6.0%
Missing address	1,192	-	1,469	-

Table 3 shows the race of people interacting with the police in 2023 for all people (left) and only for Burlingtonians (right). These data come from Valcour, which only allows one race to be selected per person, as opposed to the Census, which allows multiple races to be selected. The racial shares for all people interacting with the BPD are approximately the same as the racial shares for only people residing in Burlington interacting with the BPD in 2023. They are also approximately the same as the racial shares of people interacting with the BPD in 2022.

Of Burlingtonians with at least one interaction with the police in 2023, 8.9% were Black, making them over-represented in people interacting with the BPD compared to their share of the population of Burlington (3.7% to 5.2%), according to the 2022 ACS (Table 1). Black people also make up a larger percentage of person-incidents than persons, for both all Black people and only Black Burlingtonians interacting with the BPD, which suggests that Black people who interact with the police are more likely to do so more than once, compared to people of other races.

Table 3. Race of people interacting with the police in 2023 by residence, for all people and for only residents of Burlington.

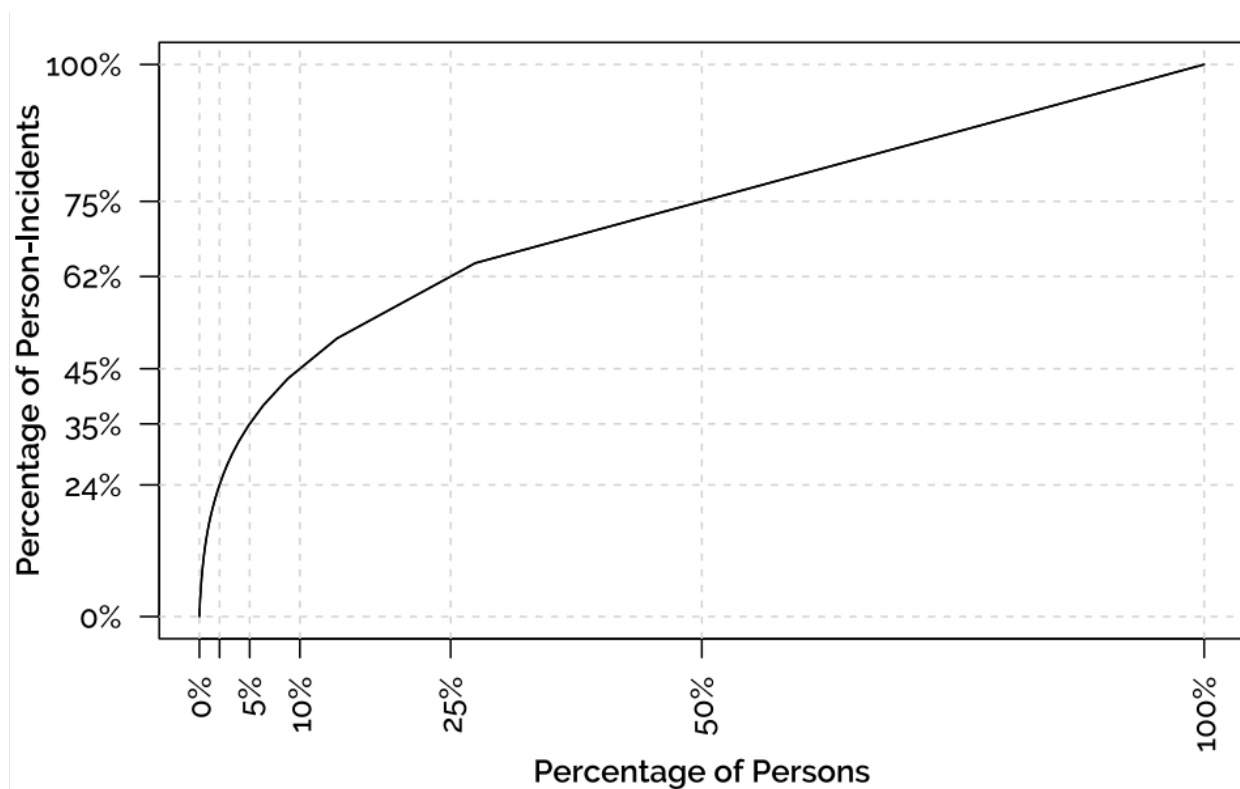
	All people interacting with BPD				Only Burlington residents			
	Persons		Person-Incidents		Persons		Person-Incidents	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total (including missing values)	18,879	-	38,077	-	8,764	-	20,847	-
Total (excluding missing values)	15,293	100%	33,780	100%	7,520	100%	19,177	100%
White	13,277	87%	28,673	85%	6,453	86%	16,177	84%
Black or African American	1,324	8.7%	3,574	11%	669	8.9%	2,129	11.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	21	0.1%	111	0.3%	13	0.2%	89	0.5%
Asian	518	3.4%	1,157	3.4%	299	4.0%	623	3.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	13	0.1%	13	0%	7	0.1%	7	0%

Some other race	140	0.9%	252	0.7%	79	1.1%	152	0.8%
Missing race	3,586	-	4,297	-	1,244	-	1,670	-

Figure 1 shows the percentage of person-incidents in 2023 attributable to certain percentages of people who interacted with the BPD. In 2023, 2% of persons accounted for 24% of the person-incidents. Note that person-incident involvement types include many things, including person of interest, suspect, or arrestee, but also involvements such as victim, family member, or caller. This suggests that a small number of people are involved in a large percentage of police interactions, so addressing the needs of this group through appropriate interventions may reduce the burden on the police department.

In 2023, the top 2% of people with the most person-incidents, 378 people, accounted for 24%, or 9,138, person-incidents. In 2022, however, the top 2% of people, 346 people, accounted for 20%, or 6,482, person-incidents. The number of people in this top 2% group increased by 9%, which is the same as the increase in total people who interacted with the BPD between 2022 and 2023. However, the number of person-incidents this group accounted for increased by 41%. The average number of person-incidents per person by year in this top 2% group was 24.2 person-incidents per person in 2023, compared to 18.7 person-incidents per person in 2022.

Figure 1. Distribution of person-incidents among persons in 2023.

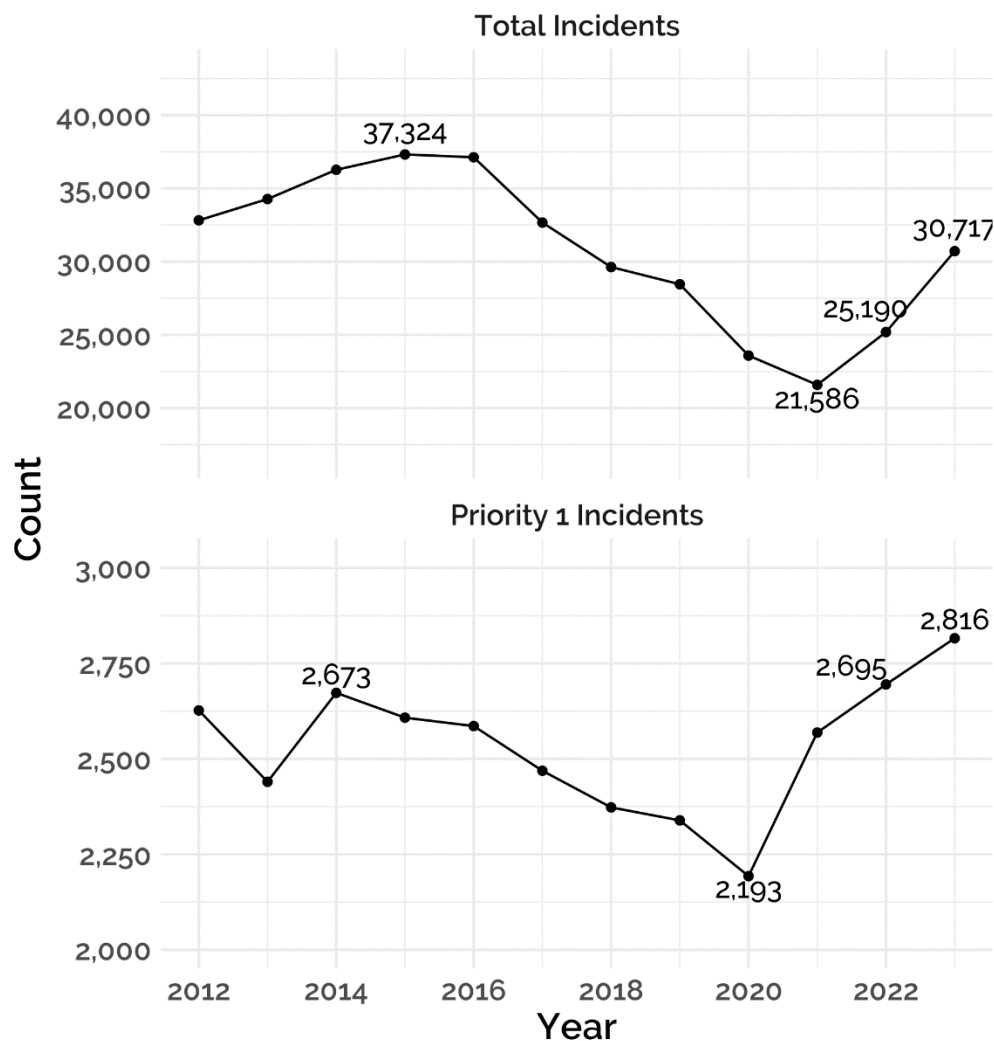


Incidents

An incident is the primary unit of police activity, and can be initiated through phone, online, and in person reports, or may be initiated by BPD personnel, such as sworn officers or Community Support Liaisons (CSLs). Figure 2 shows the number of total incidents by year, for 2012-2023 (top). There were 30,717 incidents in 2023, which is an increase of 22% from 2022. The total volume of incidents in 2023 is 82% of the number of incidents that occurred in 2015, the year with the highest number in the past decade.

Figure 2 also shows the number of incidents that were designated as Priority 1 incidents, for 2012-2023 (bottom). The Priority Response Plan was implemented in 2021 and this is a retroactive application to previous years' incidents. There were 2,816 Priority 1 incidents in 2023, which is an increase of 4% from 2022. Priority 1 incidents are those that are the most urgent according to the BPD's priority response plan (see Terms) and include many call types. The priority response plan can be used as a measure for the workload placed on the police department but should not be used as a direct measure of safety or crime in Burlington. To see a measure of crime, please see the section on Offenses, below. The Priority Response Plan is defined in the Terms section of this report and all incident types by Priority can be found in the appendix.

Figure 2. The total number of BPD incidents by year, from 2012-2023 (top) and the number of Priority 1 incidents by year, from 2012-2023 (bottom). Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.



The five most common Priority 1 incident types were 911 Hang-up (559), Domestic Disturbance (459), Overdose (430), TRO/FRO/ERPO Service (429), and Assault – Simple (202). These are the same incident types that were the top five priority incident types in 2022, in a slightly different order. These five incident types accounted for 2,079 incidents in 2023, or 75% of all Priority 1 incidents.

In 2023, there were 11,398 Priority 2 incidents, a 14% increase from the 9,983 in 2022. The peak for Priority 2 incidents was 11,491 incidents in 2015. The most common Priority 2 incidents in 2023 were Suspicious Events, which is a general incident type for requests for BPD service that do not fit other more specific incident types, followed by Welfare Check, Trespass, Mental Health Issue, and Assist – Agency.

In 2023, there were 15,970 Priority 3 incidents, a 31% increase from the 12,174 in 2022. The peak for Priority 3 incidents was 23,294 incidents in 2016. The most common Priority 3 incidents in 2023 were Foot Patrol, Assist – Public, Found/Lost Property, Larceny – from Motor Vehicle, and Retail Theft.

Table 4 shows the incident types with the highest and lowest percent change between 2022 and 2023. While Arson, Larceny from a Person, and Lewd and Lascivious Conduct had the highest percent increases, Overdose had both a large percent increase and a large increase in volume. This is the second year that the number of Overdose incidents increased by more than 70%; from 2021 to 2022, Overdoses increased by 71%.

Table 4. The number of incidents with the greatest and least percent increases between 2022 and 2023, for incidents that happened at least 5 times in 2023.

Incident Type	2022	2023	Percent Change
Arson	4	14	250%
Larceny from a Person	22	39	77%
Lewd and Lascivious Conduct	21	37	76%
Overdose	252	430	71%
Crash - Injury to person(s)	104	123	18%
Cruelty to a Child	7	5	-29%
Homicide	10	7	-30%
Suicide - Attempted	32	22	-31%
Missing Person	66	43	-35%
Roadway Hazard	115	57	-50%

Figure 3 shows the number of incidents over time from 2012 to 2023 that were initiated due to a request from the public. It excludes incidents that are officer-initiated, such as Traffic and Foot Patrol, to show the change in demand for a police response independent of department policy changes.

In 2023, there were 23,382 incidents that were initiated by the public, 78% of the total incident volume. This is a lower share than in 2022, when 88% of the total incident volume were initiated by the public. Officer-initiated incidents increased 116% from 3,389 in 2022 to 7,335 in 2023. The number of incidents that were not officer-initiated increased 7% from 21,801 in 2022 to 23,382 in 2023, which was higher than any other year besides 2015.

Figure 3. The total number of BPD incidents by year from 2012-2023, excluding Traffic, Foot Patrol, and other officer-initiated incidents as determined by the incident source.

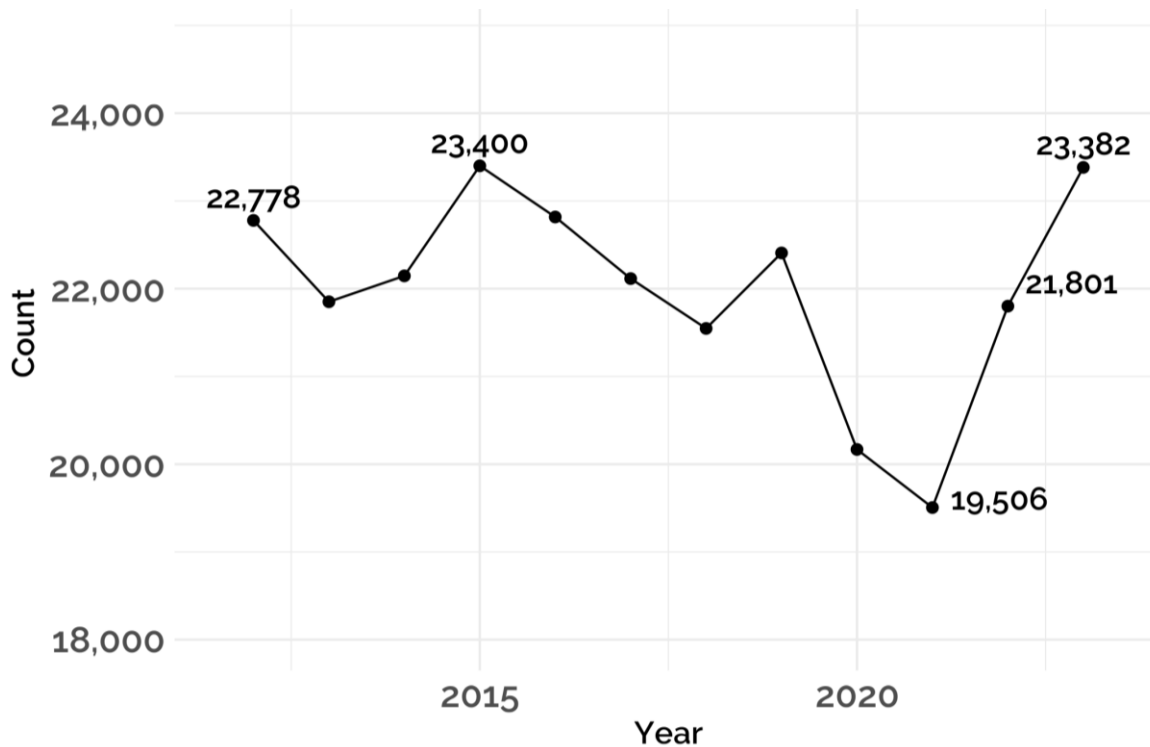
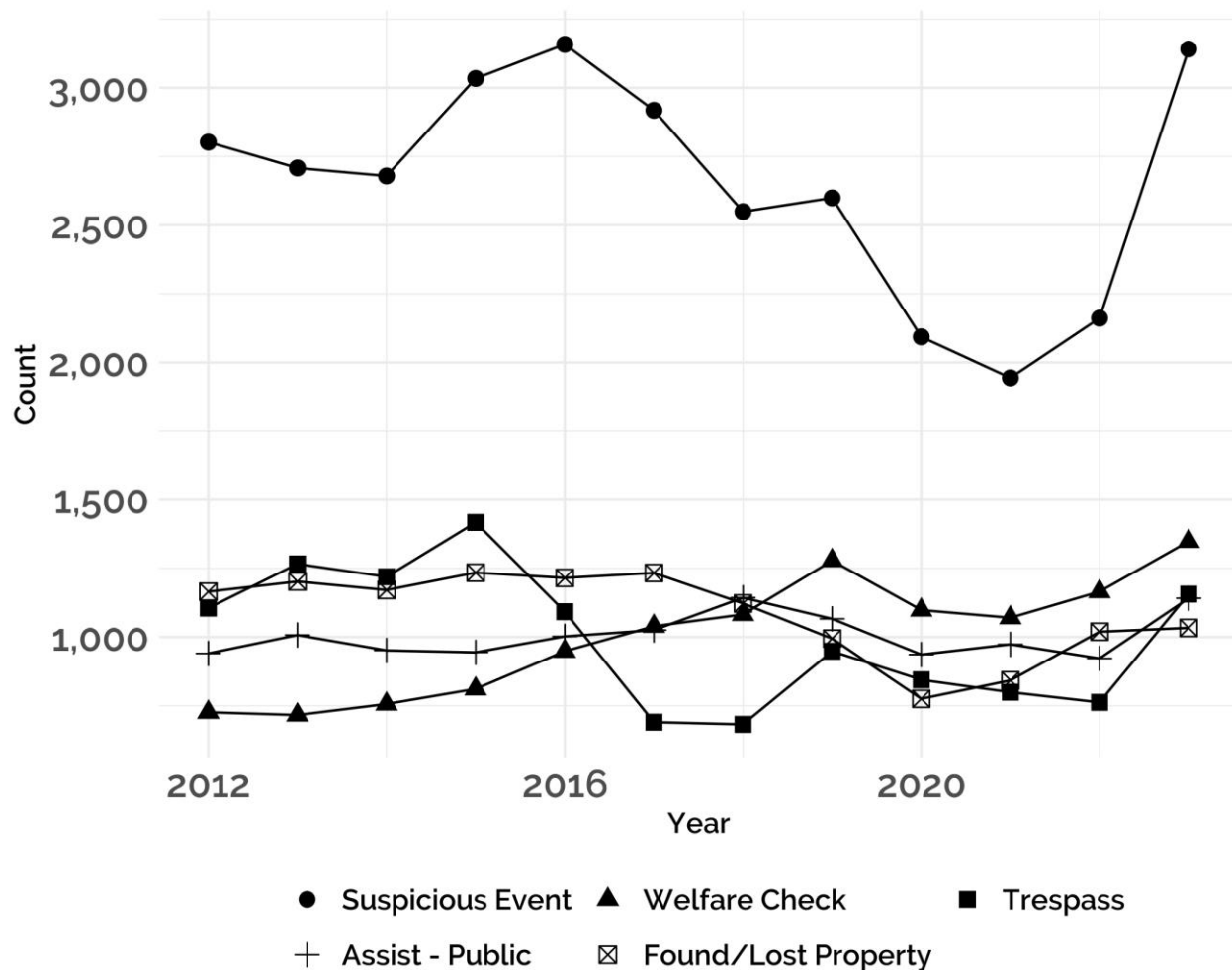


Figure 4 shows the five incident types that had the highest number of incidents in 2023 across all Priority levels, excluding Foot Patrol because it is an officer-initiated incident type. (Foot Patrol incidents were the most common incident type in 2023, increasing 177% from 1,238 in 2022 to 3,427 in 2023.) After Foot Patrol, Suspicious Event was the most common incident type in 2023 and increased 45% from 2022.

Figure 4. Incident types that had the top 5 highest count in 2023, for 2012-2023.



In the 2021 and 2022 annual reports, incidents of selected types from the time immediately before and after 2020 were compared, to better understand how the disruption of the pandemic affected public safety and police work. This annual report takes a different approach, comparing the number of each incident type in 2023 to the yearly average of that incident type from the 5-year period of 2018-2022. Figure 5 shows the comparison between the number of select incident types in 2023 and the average number of those types for 2018-2022 and Figure 6 shows the percent change between the average for 2018-2022 and the number in 2023.

In these figures, some incident types have been combined: Crash – No injury includes the Crash types Non-investigated, Property Damage Only, and Leaving the Scene of Accident (LSA); Crash – Injury or Fatality includes the Crash types Injury to person and Fatality; Larceny – All includes the Larceny types from Building, from Motor Vehicle, from a Person, and Other; and Domestic Assault includes Felony and Misdemeanor. Gunfire incidents are tracked separately from Valcour and may overlap with different incident types in Valcour, such as Domestic Assault or Assault - Aggravated.

Figure 5. The average per year number of incidents for selected incident types for the years 2018-2023, compared with the number of those incident types in 2023. The incident types are ordered by the number of incidents in 2023, from top to bottom.

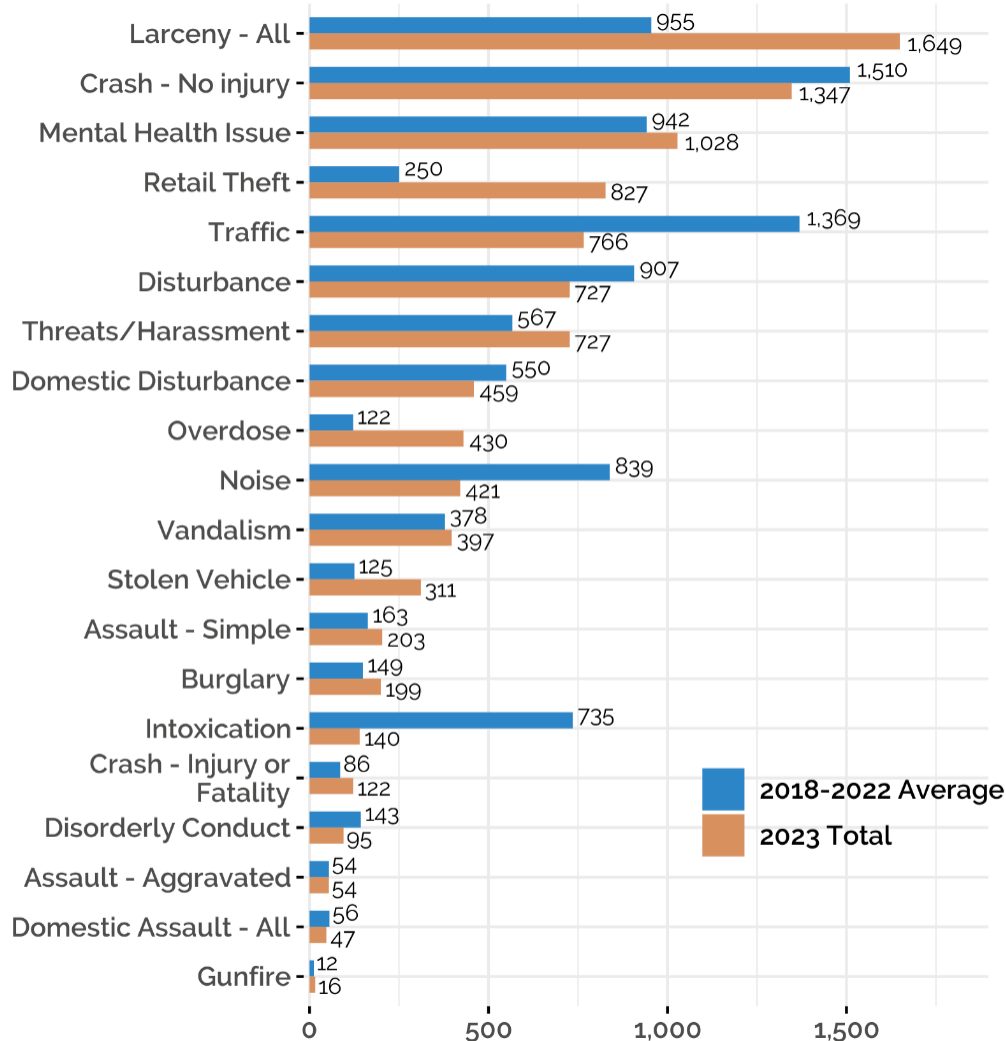


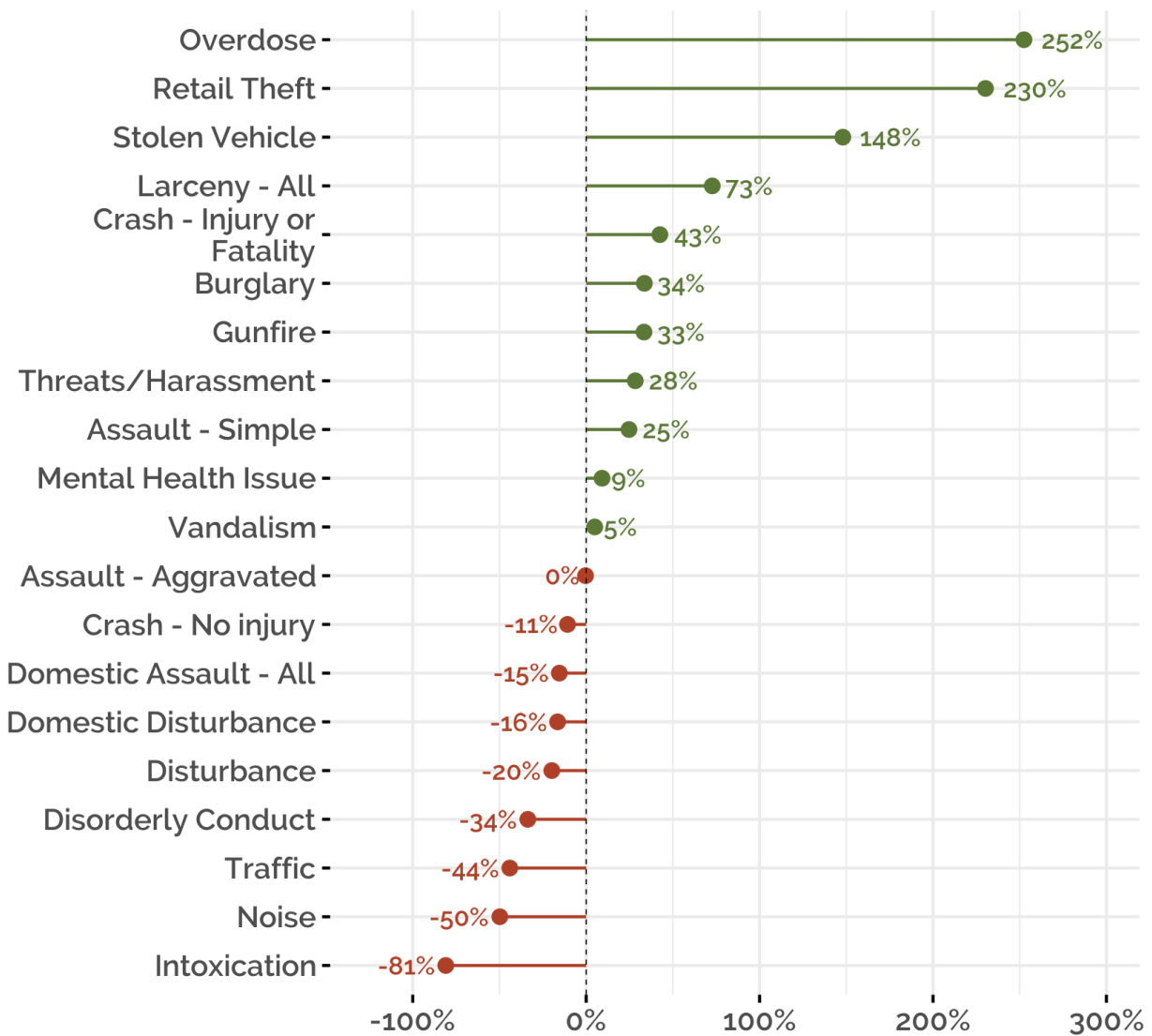
Figure 6 shows the percent change between the yearly average for 2018-2022 and the 2023 count. Note that while the 2023 count of each incident type may have increased or decreased when compared to the average for 2018-2022, this may not be true when 2023 is compared to only 2022. For example, Stolen Vehicle has increased 148% between the 2018-2022 period and 2023 but has decreased 9% from 2022 to 2023.

Incident types that had more than a 100% increase more than doubled compared to the historical yearly average, include Overdose, Retail Theft, and Stolen Vehicle. Other incident types that increased in 2023 compared to the 5-year average were Larceny – All, Burglary, Threats/Harassment, Vandalism, Assault – Simple, and Mental Health Issue.

Incident types that decreased compared to the historical average were Intoxication, Vandalism – graffiti, Noise, Traffic, Disorderly Conduct, Disturbance, Domestic Disturbance, Domestic Assault – All, Crash – All, and Assault – Aggravated. While the number of incidents that involved gunfire was higher in 2023

compared to the 5-year average for 2018-2022, the 16 incidents involving gunfire in 2023 was a 39% decrease from the 26 incidents involving gunfire in 2022.

Figure 6. The percent change from the average per year number of incidents for the years 2018-2022 to the number of those incident types in 2023, for selected incident types.



Offenses

Incidents are units of police activity, but offenses are crimes. Not every incident has an offense, but every offense is associated with an incident. Offenses are categorized into Violent and Nonviolent, Felonies and Misdemeanors. While Felony and Misdemeanor are legal definitions, offenses are assigned the categories Violent and Nonviolent based on the nature of the offenses.

Figure 7 shows the number of total offenses (top) and the number of violent offenses (bottom) in 2012-2023. In 2023, there were 5,753 total offenses, which is a 27% increase from 2022. There were 573 violent offenses in 2023, which is a 16% increase from 2022.

Figure 7. Number of offenses per year for total offenses (top) and only violent offenses (bottom). Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

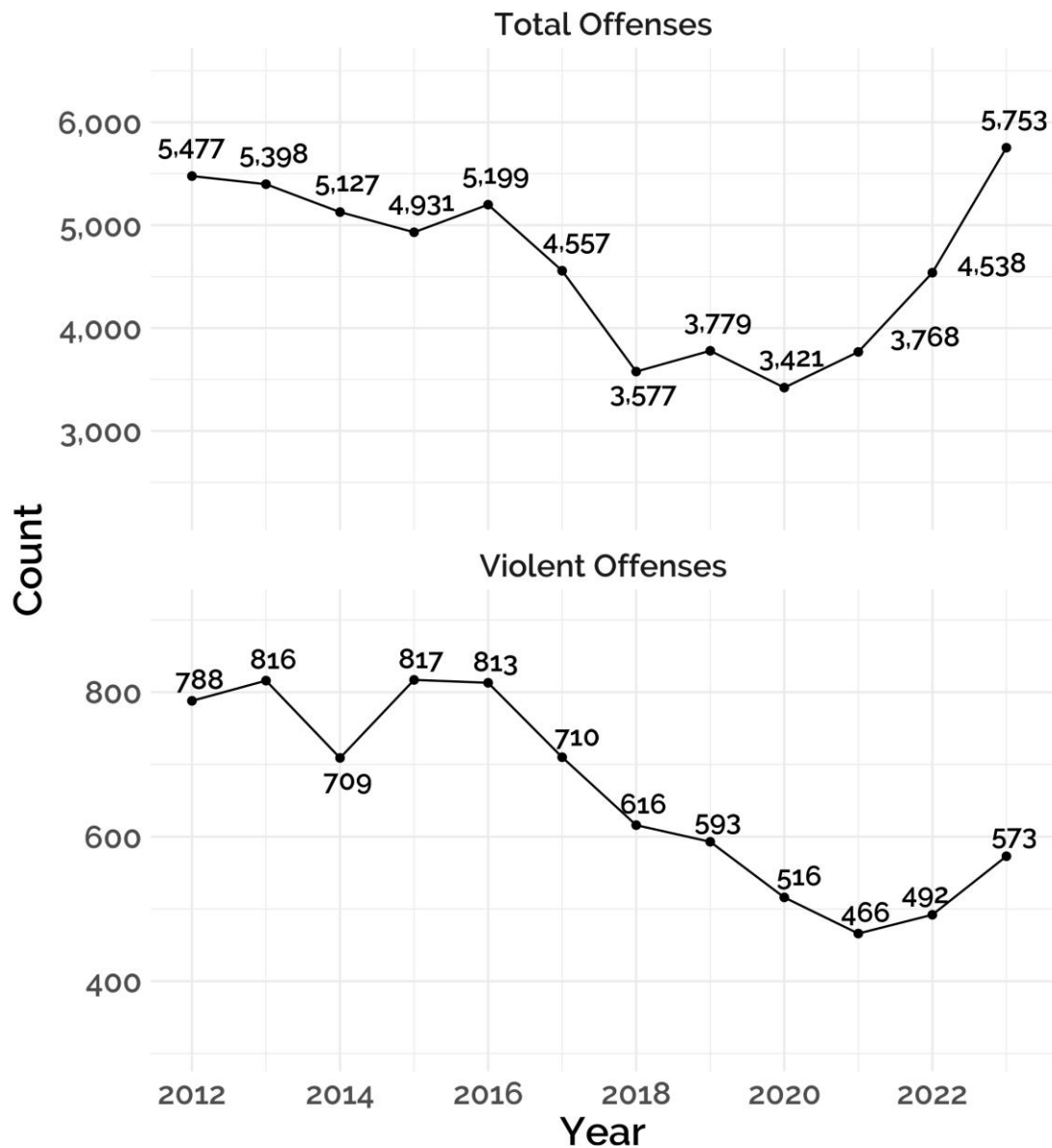


Figure 8 shows the five offenses that had the highest counts in 2023, and how those offenses have changed since 2012. The most common offense in 2023 was Petit Larceny from a Motor Vehicle. Petit larceny is when money or value of property stolen is less than \$900 in value. Grand Larceny, which is when stolen money or property exceed \$900 in value or when any value of property is stolen directly from a person, has increased since 2018, but decreased between 2022 and 2023. In 2022, Retail Theft (Misdemeanor) was the 5th most common offense, but in 2023 it had increased to be the 2nd most common offense. Both Leaving Scene Of An Accident and Unlawful Mischief (Misdemeanor) have increased slightly since 2022.

Figure 8. Offenses that had the highest counts in 2023 and their counts for 2012-2023.

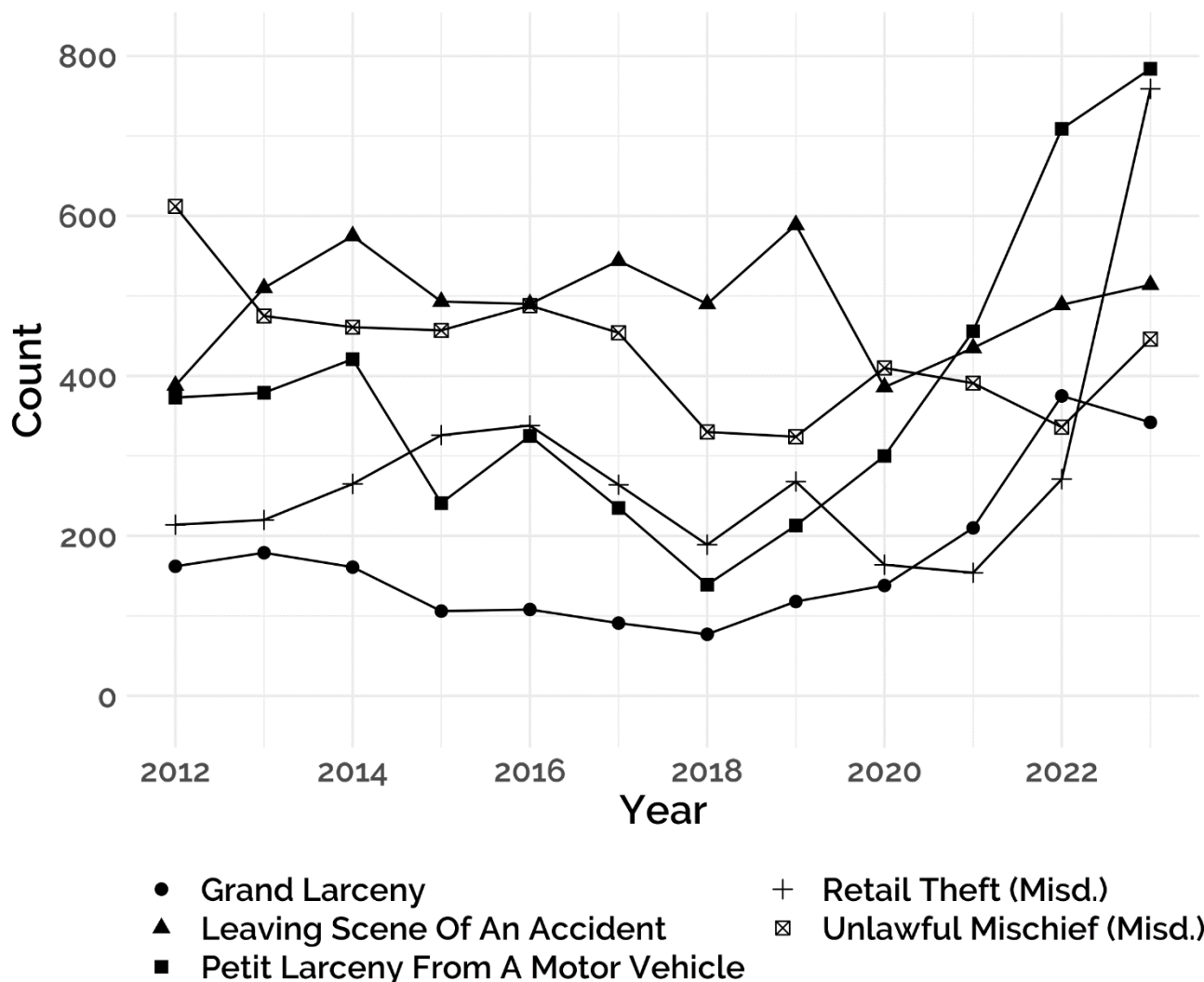


Figure 9 shows the percent of offenses that result in arrest, for offenses that happened at least 50 times in 2023.

Offenses with an arrest rate above 75% in 2023 included Violation of Conditions of Release (Travel Curfew or Contact, and Other), Driving with a Criminally Suspended License, and Disorderly Conduct. Offenses with a clearance rate of less than 5% include Petit Larceny from a Motor Vehicle, from a Building/Residence/Structure, and Other Location, Credit Card/ATM Fraud, Grand Larceny, and Leaving the Scene of an Accident.

Figure 9. Percent of offenses that result in arrest, for offenses that happened at least 50 times in 2023.

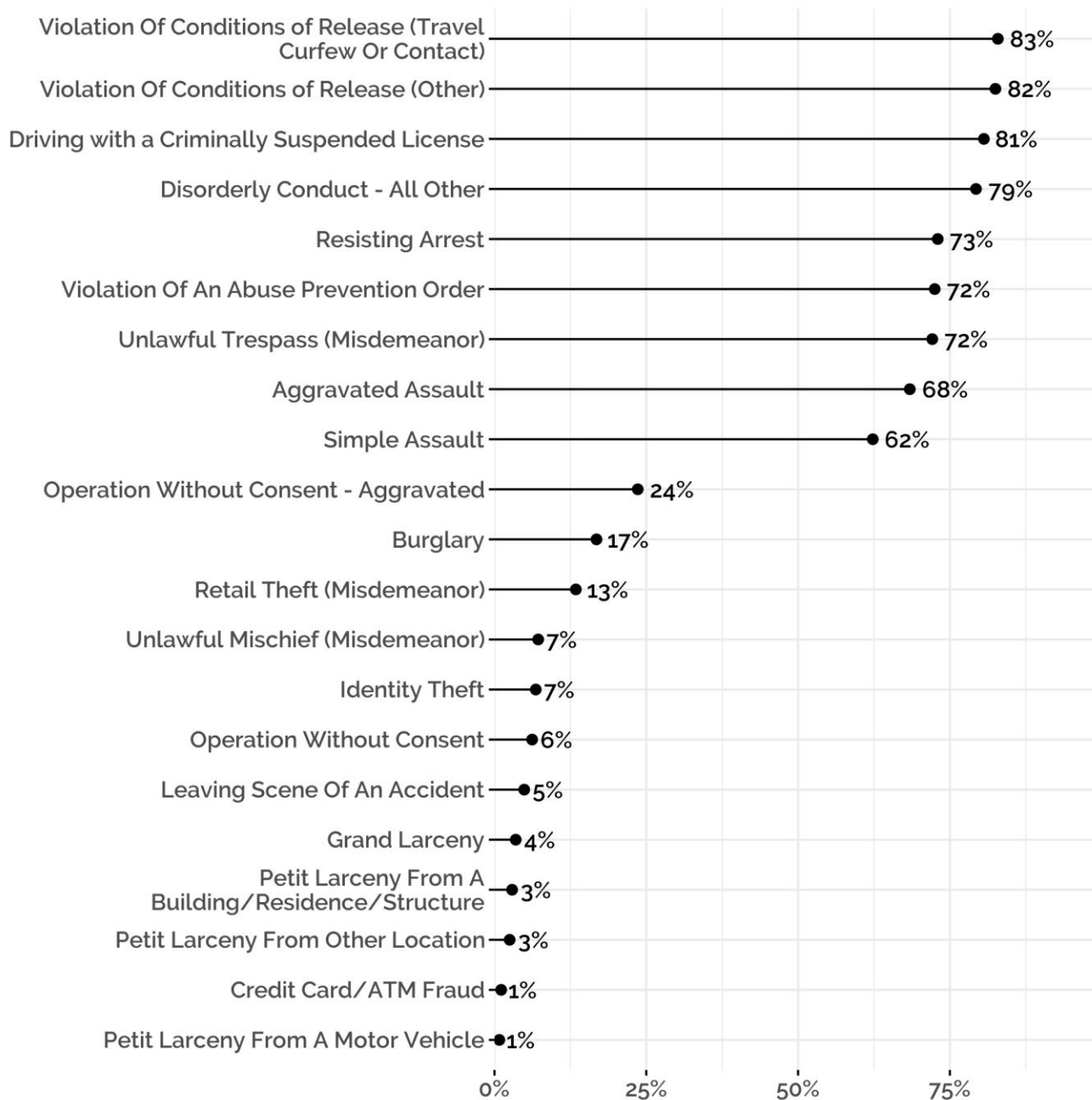
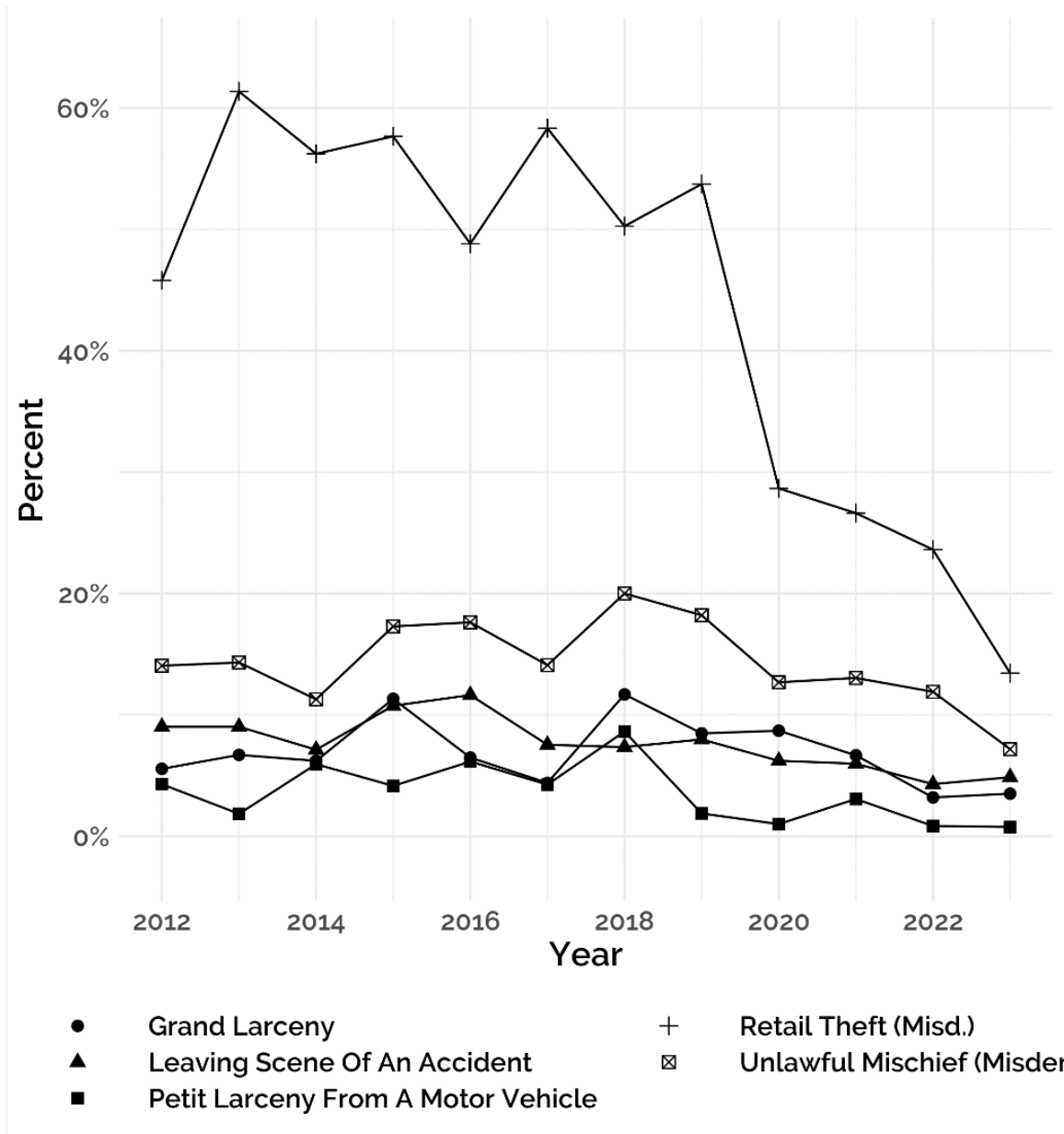


Figure 10 shows how the percent of offenses that result in arrest for the five most common offenses in 2023 have changed over time. The arrest rates for most of these offenses have remained low since 2012, however the arrest rate for Retail Theft (Misdemeanor), once at nearly 50%, has dropped since 2019. The arrest rates for Leaving Scene of an Accident, Petit Larceny from a Motor Vehicle, and Grand Larceny have risen slightly between 2022 and 2023, but remain below 5%, or one arrest for every 20 crimes.

Figure 10. Percent of offenses that result in arrest over time, for the same offenses as in Figure 8.



Pedestrian Stops

According to the Motion, a pedestrian stop is an officer-initiated stop of a pedestrian or a person on a bicycle. There was no way to track pedestrian stops in Valcour until 2021, when a flag was added to designate incidents that an officer initiated to stop a pedestrian without witnessing a crime taking place. No pedestrian stops were recorded in 2023.

Traffic Stops

There is no single way that incidents are designated as traffic stops in Valcour, so tickets are used to determine which incidents are traffic stops. Because the BPD is required to complete a ticket for each traffic stop, even if it results in a warning or no action, all traffic stops should have corresponding tickets in the Valcour system regardless of whether the incident call type is Traffic. Because of the high volume of tickets in previous years, only tickets for 2023 were manually checked for this report. Tickets that had errors were sent to the BPD for review and correction, such as those missing the flag for motor vehicle crashes, which should not be included as traffic stops, or those missing other fields.

In Valcour, each person has certain information, including race, which is displayed when a person is involved in an incident. These fields associated with each individual person may be changed, and if changed, the new value will be visible in every incident associated with that person. However, tickets for traffic stops include Perceived Race, which is filled out by the officer who made the stop and is only associated with that ticket. Because it is filled out every time a ticket for a traffic stop is made, it may be different across different tickets for the same person if different officers have a different perception of that person's race. The race field associated with people in Valcour is used for other sections of this report, however the Perceived Race associated with traffic stop tickets is used in this section because possible bias depends on an officer's perception, which may not necessarily be same for different officers or the same as a person's actual race.

The options for perceived race are: White, Black, Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic, or Native American or Alaska Native.

This section of the report uses motor vehicle crash data from the Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans) for crashes that occurred in Burlington to estimate racial shares of drivers in Burlington. There are several reasons why crash data is used as a benchmark for racial shares of drivers instead of Census data. In the Census, respondents report their own race, whereas for both traffic stops and motor vehicle crashes reported to the Agency of Transportation, officers report the perceived race of operators. This also means that the categories for race align between tickets for traffic stops and crash data, but are different from the Census, which allows respondents to select more than one race and differentiates between race and ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic). Census data also provides demographics of people living in Burlington, however, it is possible that different groups of people drive at different rates and that people from outside of Burlington drive in Burlington and may interact with the BPD.

Figure 11 shows the number of traffic stops each year from 2012 through 2023, excluding externally generated stops, which are not made at an officer's discretion (see Terms). Unless otherwise stated, traffic stops in this report exclude externally generated stops. In 2023, there were 809 traffic stops, including 9 externally generated stops and 800 officer-initiated stops. This is an increase of 91% from 2022 but remains historically low.

Figure 11. Number of traffic stops by year based on traffic tickets, for 2012-2023.

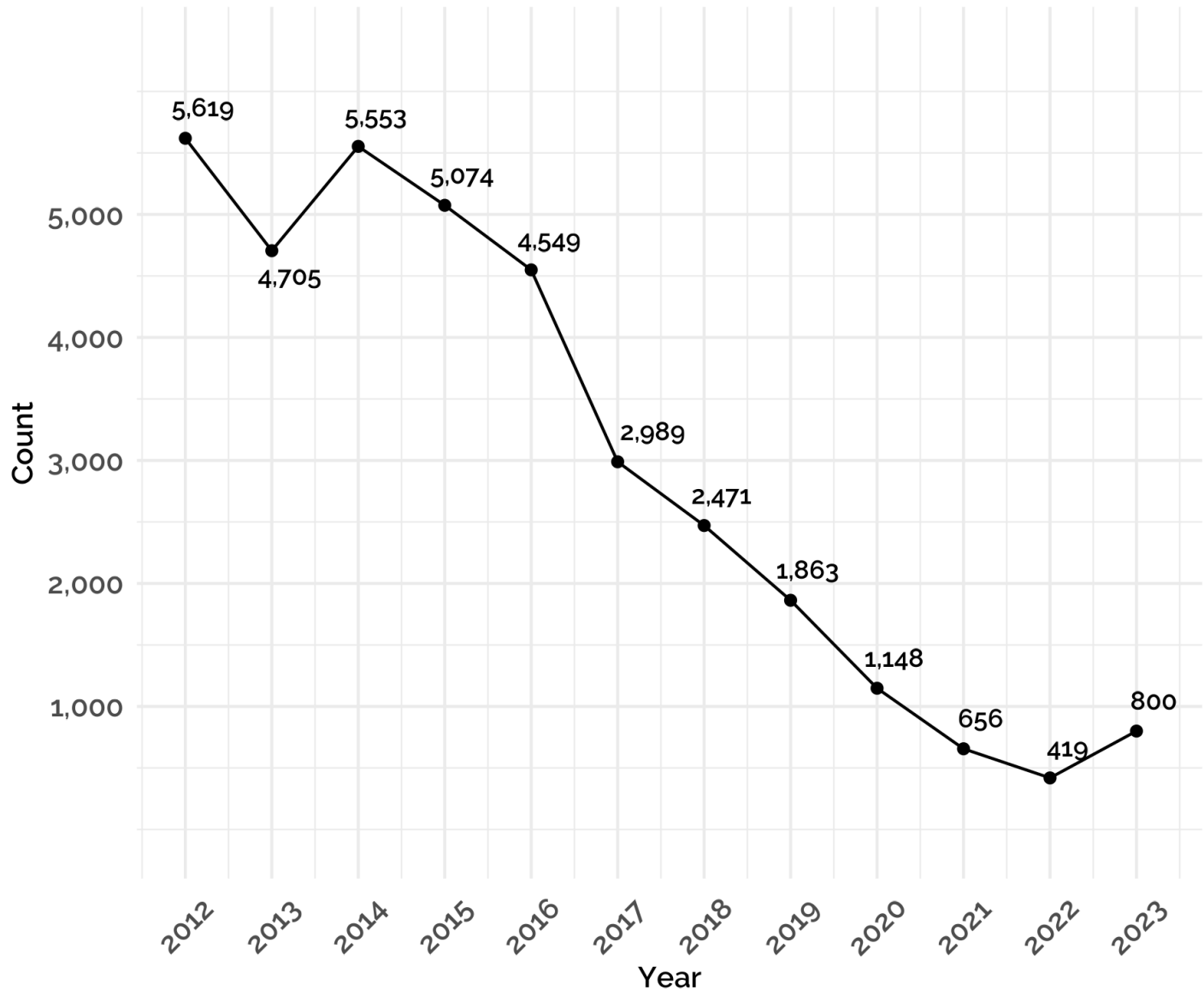


Table 5 shows the total number of traffic stops in 2023, by race. It shows both the total number of stops including externally generated stops, the number of stops including only officer-initiated stops, the median duration of all stops, and the number of vehicle plates for stops that were Vermont, out-of-state, or missing. The median duration of all stops was 10:52 (min:sec). The median duration of stops for Black drivers was higher than for all stops, and the median durations for all other races was lower.

Table 5. Total traffic stops in 2023, by race.

	Total	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Unknown
Including externally generated stops	809	626	117	42	5	19
Excluding externally generated stops	800	623	117	41	5	14
Median duration of stop (min:sec)	10:52	10:29	12:09	10:11	9:16	18:58
Vermont vehicle	627	513	97	32	4	0
Out-of-state vehicle	106	88	15	9	1	0
Missing vehicle state	77	25	5	1	0	19

Table 6 shows the racial shares for traffic stops in 2023, excluding stops with missing race data. A disparity index was calculated to compare the share of traffic stops of each group with the share of drivers, as estimated from Burlington's motor vehicle crash data. A disparity index is a ratio of the racial share of the stops divided by the racial share of the drivers in crashes, so a value of 1 indicates that the proportion of stops is exactly the same as the proportion of the group within the estimated driving population of Burlington.

The disparity index for White and Asian drivers was close to 1, indicating that the percentage of stops in 2023 for those races was similar to the percentage of drivers in Burlington who were White or Asian, as estimated by VTrans crash data. The disparity index for Hispanic drivers indicates that they were stopped at a disproportionately low rate compared to the percentage of drivers in Burlington who are Hispanic. The disparity index for Black drivers indicates that they were stopped at a disproportionately high rate in 2023 compared to their percentage of drivers in Burlington.

Table 6. Racial shares and disparity index of traffic stops in 2023.

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Number of Traffic Stops	623	117	41	5
Percent of Traffic Stops	79.3%	14.9%	5.2%	0.6%
Driver Percentage (VTrans Crash Data)	83.4%	9.1%	5.1%	1.9%
Disparity Index	0.95	1.65	1.02	0.33

Figure 12 shows the percentage of stops of each race (dotted line) and the percentage of crashes of each race (solid line) for non-White and White drivers, from 2012-2023. Until 2022, the share of the driving population in Burlington that was Black increased each year. The share in 2022 closely matched 2021, and 2023 saw a decrease from that level. Data from the Census shows a similar pattern of a declining Black population in Burlington in recent years, after a long increase. The share of drivers stopped who were Black shows a different trend, with an anomalous drop in 2021, but an otherwise fairly steady increase.

In 2023, the BPD stopped a larger share of Black drivers than their share of the estimated driving population. When averaging traffic stop rates across three years (Table 9), this disparity is reduced but does not disappear. The anomalously low share of Black drivers stopped in 2021, which is the only year in the data when the share of Black drivers stopped was lower than the share of drivers in Burlington who are Black, may be hiding this disparity in the 3-year data.

Figure 12. Percentage of traffic stops and crashes by race, for 2012-2023. Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

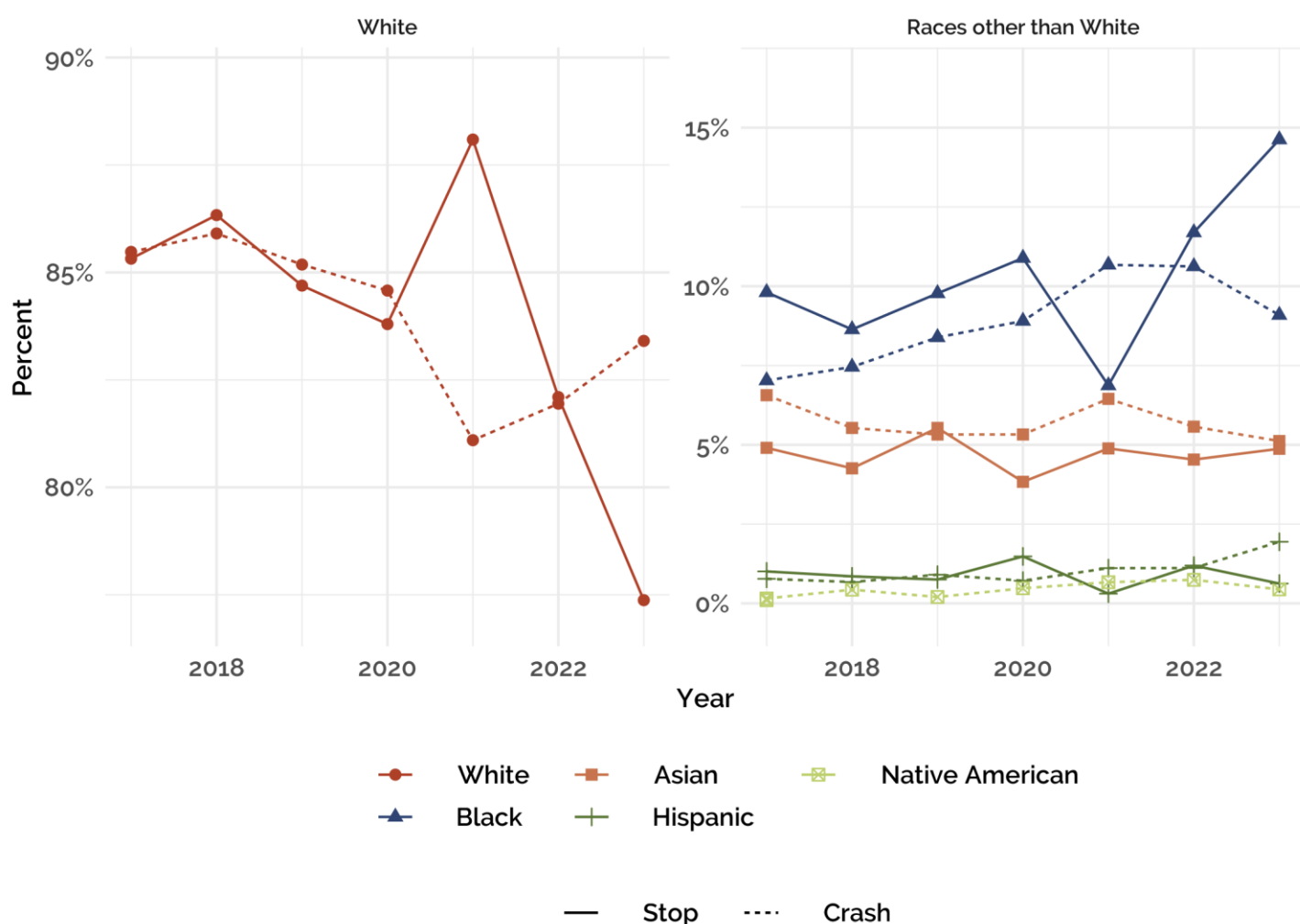


Table 7 shows the reasons for traffic stops, by race, in 2023. Note that there is a low sample size of stops of Asian and Hispanic drivers, which means that conclusions or comparisons with stops of White and Black drivers are unreliable.

Moving violations were the most common reason for stops of each race. For White drivers, 76% of stops were for Moving Violations, compared to 65% of stops for Black drivers. Vehicle Equipment was a more common reason for a stop for Black drivers than for White drivers, 29% of stops of Black drivers were for that reason, compared to 18% of stops of White drivers. This was similar to 2022, when 31% of stops of Black drivers and 17% of stops of White drivers were for Vehicle Equipment.

Table 7. The count and percentage of reasons for stops in 2023, by race. Percentage is calculated as the percentage of stops for each race.

Perceived Race	Total Stops by Race	Moving violation		Vehicle Equipment		Investigator y		Suspected DUI		Externally Generated		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	623	473	75.6%	115	18.4%	4	0.6%	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	9	1.4%
Black	117	76	65.0%	34	29.1%	1	0.9%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1.7%
Asian	42	34	81.0%	6	14.3%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2.4%	0	0%
Hispanic	5	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	24	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	26.3%	0	0%

Table 8 shows the outcomes for officer-initiated traffic stops, by race. The most common outcome of traffic stops for drivers of all races was a Warning. Black drivers were more likely to receive a ticket (18% of stops) than White drivers (12%). This is different than in 2022, when 9.6% of stops of Black drivers resulted in a ticket, compared to 15% of stops of White drivers, but a return to a pattern seen in past years where Black drivers were more likely to be ticketed by the BPD (see BPD Annual Report for 2020⁹). Unlike in past years, the disparity between tickets for Black and White drivers was not explained when traffic stops that involved a DLS violation (driving with a suspended license) were excluded.

Table 8. The count and percentage of outcomes for traffic stops in 2023, by race.

Perceived Race	Total Tickets by Race	Warning		Ticket		Arrest for Violation		Arrest Warrant		No Action Taken	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	623	513	82.3%	70	11.2%	26	4.2%	2	0.3%	12	1.9%
Black	117	86	73.5%	21	17.9%	7	6.0%	1	0.9%	2	1.7%
Asian	41	36	87.8%	2	4.9%	3	7.3%	0	0%	0	0%
Hispanic	5	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	14	0	0%	0	0%	3	28.6%	0	0%	10	71.4%

⁹ Burlington Police Department 2020 Annual Report, page 12.

<https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/sites/default/files/u585/Reports/Burlington%20Police%20Department%20Annual%20Report%202020.pdf>

Tables 9 and 10 show the same information as Tables 4 and 5, but for stops over the three-year period of 2021 through 2023, excluding stops for drivers of unknown race. This three-year average is included because the number of traffic stops made by the BPD has been decreasing since 2014, resulting in low numbers of stops. Using a three-year average allows for a larger sample size, which is especially important for stops of drivers who are not White. The disparity indices shown in Table 10 are also calculated using the three-year average of Vermont Department of Transportation crash data from the same three-year period of time.

Table 9 shows that the median durations of stops for White and Asian drivers were similar to the median duration for all stops during this time period, while the median durations of stops for Black and Hispanic drivers were higher.

Table 9. Total traffic stops for the three-year period 2021-2023, by race.

	Total	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Unknown
Including externally generated stops	1,898	1,547	212	94	11	34
Excluding externally generated stops	1,878	1,536	210	92	11	29
Median duration of stop (min:sec)	9:57	9:35	11:48	9:25	10:36	16:42
Vermont vehicle	1,526	1,262	169	75	9	11
Out-of-state vehicle	300	244	36	18	2	0
Missing vehicle state	72	41	7	1	0	23

Table 10 shows the three-year percentages for both traffic stops and driving population estimated by VTrans crash data. The disparity index for White drivers was 1, indicating that White drivers were stopped at a rate matching their proportion of the estimated driving population. Asian and Hispanic drivers were stopped at a disproportionately low rate compared to their percentage of the estimated driving population. Black drivers were stopped at a disproportionately high rate compared to their percentage of the estimated driving population.

Table 10. Racial shares and disparity index of traffic stops in the three-year period 2021-2023.

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Number of Officer Initiated Stops	1,536	210	92	11
Percent of Officer Initiated Stops	83.1%	11.4%	5.0%	0.6%
Driver Percentage (VTrans Crash Data)	82.6%	10.3%	5.8%	1.4%
Disparity Index (Officer Initiated Stops)	1.01	1.11	0.86	0.44

Tables 11 and 12 show the same information as Tables 6 and 7, but for the three-year data. Table 10 shows the count and percentage of reasons for stops in 2021-2023, by race. As in 2023, Black drivers were more likely to be stopped for Vehicle Equipment (28%) compared to White drivers (17%).

Table 11. The count and percentage of reasons for stops in 2021-2023, by race. Percentage is calculated as the percentage of stops for each race.

Perceived Race	Total Stops by Race	Moving violation		Vehicle Equipment		Investigatory		Suspected DUI		Externally Generated		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,547	1,223	79.1%	255	16.5%	13	0.8%	3	0.2%	11	0.7%	23	1.5%
Black	212	140	66.0%	60	28.3%	2	0.9%	0	0%	2	0.9%	4	1.9%
Asian	94	76	80.9%	14	14.9%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2.1%	1	1.1%
Hispanic	11	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	34	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	14.7%	0	0%

Table 12 shows the count and percentage of outcomes for traffic stops for the three-year period of 2021-2023. Warnings were the most common outcome of stops for all races of drivers, unlike traffic stops in 2023, Black drivers slightly more likely to receive tickets than White drivers in the three-year data, but the disparity was not as pronounced as in 2023 alone.

Table 12. The count and percentage of outcomes for traffic stops in 2021-2023, by race.

Perceived Race	Total Tickets by Race	Warning		Ticket		Arrest for Violation		Arrest Warrant		No action taken	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,536	1,254	81.6%	221	14.4%	40	2.6%	3	0.2%	18	1.2%
Black	210	164	78.1%	33	15.7%	10	4.8%	1	0.5%	2	1.0%
Asian	92	81	88.0%	6	6.5%	5	5.4%	0	0%	0	0%
Hispanic	11	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	29	0	0%	0	0%	5	17.2%	0	0%	24	82.8%

Table 13 shows the information about traffic stops during which searches were conducted in 2023. Only 1 traffic stop in 2023 resulted in a search with a warrant, related to a crime being investigated. The operator of the vehicle was White, and an arrest was made related to the crime being investigated.

Table 13. Searches during traffic stops in 2023.

Stop 1	
Stop Type	Investigatory
Perceived Race	White
Search Type	Search w/ Warrant
Search Outcome	Arrest of Suspect
Stop Outcome	Arrest for Violation

Arrests

As in previous reports, this year's report only includes information on the most serious charge in an arrest, as chosen by the arresting officer. Some arrests have either zero, or more than one most serious charges, and the same method as was highlighted in the previous year's report was used to choose a single most serious charge. The following ranking, from most to least serious, was used:

- Violent felony
- Non-violent felony
- Violent misdemeanor
- Non-violent misdemeanor

If there were more than one charge in one of the above categories in an arrest that were both marked most serious (e.g., two violent felonies), one was chosen at random. See Appendix for a full list of charges.

Figure 13 shows the total number of arrests over time, as well as arrests for White, Black, and Asian people, and arrests missing race. There were 1,640 arrests in 2023, which is a 58% increase from the 1,039 arrests in 2022. This increase was due to an increase in arrests both of White and Black arrestees. All arrests of White arrestees increased 63%, while arrests of White arrestees for only violent offenses increased 2%. All arrests of Black arrestees increased 38%, while arrests of Black arrestees for only violent offenses increased 23%.

Missing race in arrest data most likely stems from expungement, because race data is one of the types of potentially identifying pieces of information that are removed from Valcour when a charge is expunged. The more years that pass since an arrest, the more time there is for the arrest to be expunged, so more recent years are less likely to have expunged arrests with race data removed. There were no or very few arrests for people listed as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander or American Indian and Alaska Native, or for people who are Some Other race. See appendix for graphs showing arrests of these groups.

Figure 13. Change over time in the number of arrests, from 2012-2023, for total arrests and violent arrests, by race. Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

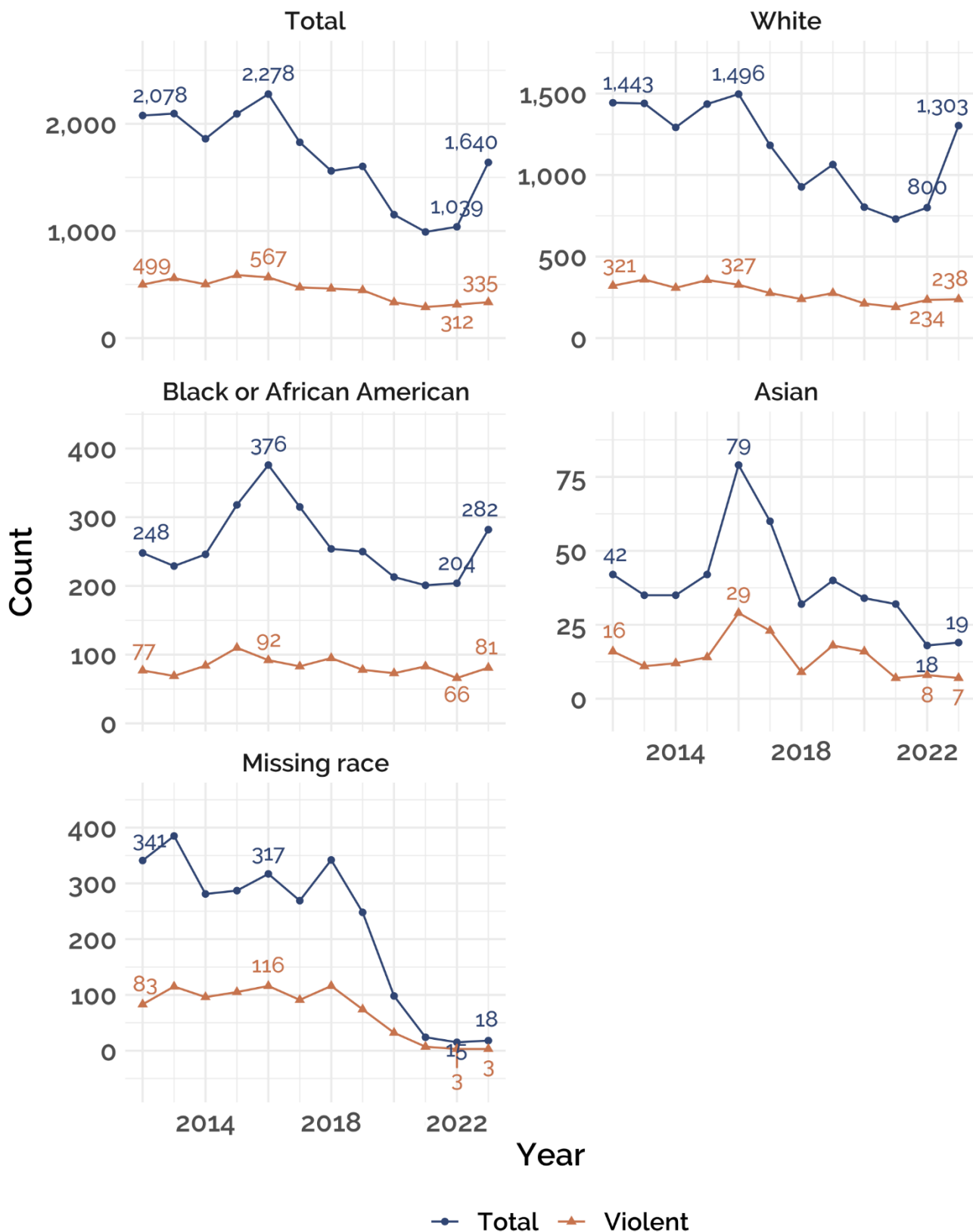


Table 14 shows the racial shares for all arrests including Arrests on Warrants (AOW) and for arrests excluding Arrests on Warrants. Arrests missing race are not included in calculated percentages. There is not a large difference in the percentage of any race between arrests including AOW and arrests excluding AOW.

Table 14. Race of arrestees in 2023, for all arrests, including Arrests on Warrants (AOW) and for arrests excluding Arrests on Warrants (AOW).

	Including AOW		Excluding AOW	
	N	%	N	%
Total (including missing values)	1,640	-	1,358	-
Total (excluding missing values)	1,622	100%	1,341	100%
White	1,303	80%	1,062	79%
Black or African American	282	17%	244	18%
American Indian and Alaska Native	16	1.0%	14	1.0%
Asian	19	1.2%	19	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%
Some other race	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Missing race	18	-	17	-

Figure 14 shows the percentage of arrests for all arrests and violent arrests of White, Black, and Asian people. It also includes data for how many people identified as either each race alone or each race and maybe another according to the 2020 Decennial Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) for years 2012 – 2019 and 2021-2022. The ACS is an estimate while the Census is a complete count, so the ACS points include an error bar. The 2023 ACS data has not been released at the time of writing this report, so only data through 2022 is used. White and Asian arrestees are underrepresented in the arrests compared to their population in Burlington and Black arrestees are overrepresented.

Figure 14. Percentage of all arrests and violent arrests with racial shares of the population according to the American Community Survey (ACS) and the 2020 Census, for White, Black, and Asian people. Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

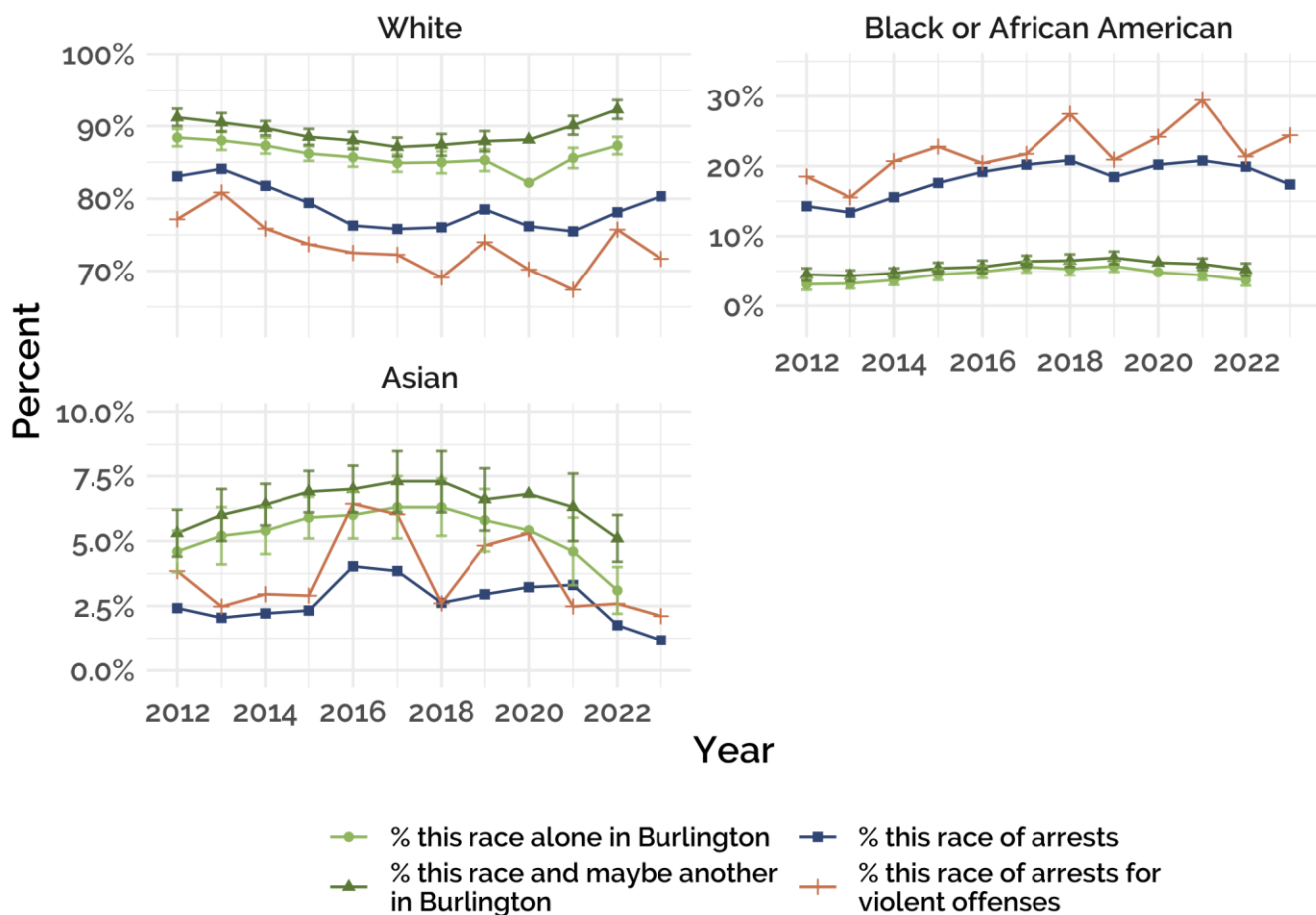


Table 15 shows the types of arrests (see Terms for definitions) in 2023, by race. Arrestees may be cited, lodged (with judicial review and approval), arrested on a warrant, or referred to the Community Justice Center (CJC). This table also includes warrant requests. Black arrests are more likely to be lodged: 33% of Black arrestees in 2023 were lodged, compared to 21% of White arrestees. Black arrestees are less likely than White arrestees to be cited (42% vs. 49%, respectively) or arrested on warrant (14% vs. 19%) but warrant requests and referrals to the CJC are similar for Black and White arrestees.

The percentage of arrests that were referred to the CJC was lower for White and Black arrestees than in 2022. In 2023, 4.8% of White arrestees were referred to the CJC, compared to 18% in 2022. In 2023, 3.5% of Black arrestees were referred to the CJC, compared to 20% in 2022.

Table 15. Type of arrest by race in 2023, by race. Percentages are calculated based on the total arrests for each race, not based on types of arrests.

	Total Arrests by Race		Cited		Lodged		Arrest on Warrant		Warrant Request		Referred to CJC	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,303	100%	633	48.6%	278	21.3%	241	18.5%	89	6.8%	62	4.8%
Black or African American	282	100%	118	41.8%	93	33.0%	38	13.5%	23	8.2%	10	3.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	16	100%	8	50.0%	6	37.5%	2	12.5%	0	0%	0	0%
Asian	19	100%	10	52.6%	7	36.8%	0	0%	1	5.3%	1	5.3%
Some other race	2	100%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50.0%
Missing race	18	100%	10	55.6%	2	11.1%	1	5.6%	2	11.1%	3	16.7%

Table 16 shows the percent of arrests by race by severity in 2023. The BPD was more likely to arrest Black arrestees for Violent Felonies and Misdemeanors compared to White arrestees, and less likely to arrest Black arrestees for Non-Violent Felonies and Misdemeanors compared to White arrestees.

Table 16. Type of charge in 2023, by race. Percentages are calculated based on the total arrests for each race, not based on types of charges.

	Total		Violent Felony		Non-Violent Felony		Violent Misdemeanor		Non-Violent Misdemeanor		Uncategorized	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,303	100%	80	6.1%	155	11.9%	158	12.1%	470	36.1%	440	33.8%
Black	282	100%	32	11.3%	23	8.2%	49	17.4%	97	34.4%	81	28.7%
Native American	16	100%	1	6.2%	1	6.2%	5	31.2%	6	37.5%	3	18.8%
Asian	19	100%	3	15.8%	1	5.3%	4	21.1%	7	36.8%	4	21.1%
Some other race	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100.0%	0	0%
Missing race	18	100%	1	5.6%	3	16.7%	2	11.1%	6	33.3%	6	33.3%

Figure 15 shows the number of arrests over time by severity for Black and White arrestees.

For White arrestees in 2023 compared to 2022, there was a small increase (<2%) for both Violent Felonies and Violent Misdemeanors. However, there was a 28% increase in arrests for Non-Violent Felonies and a 102% increase in arrests for Non-Violent Misdemeanors, more than double the arrests made in 2022.

For Black arrestees in 2023 compared to 2022, there was a 7% increase in Violent Felony arrests, a 36% increase in Violent Misdemeanor arrests, and a 29% increase in Non-Violent Misdemeanor arrests. However, there was a 28% decrease in arrests for Non-Violent Felonies.

Figure 15. Number of arrests by severity, for years 2012-2023, for Black and White arrestees. Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

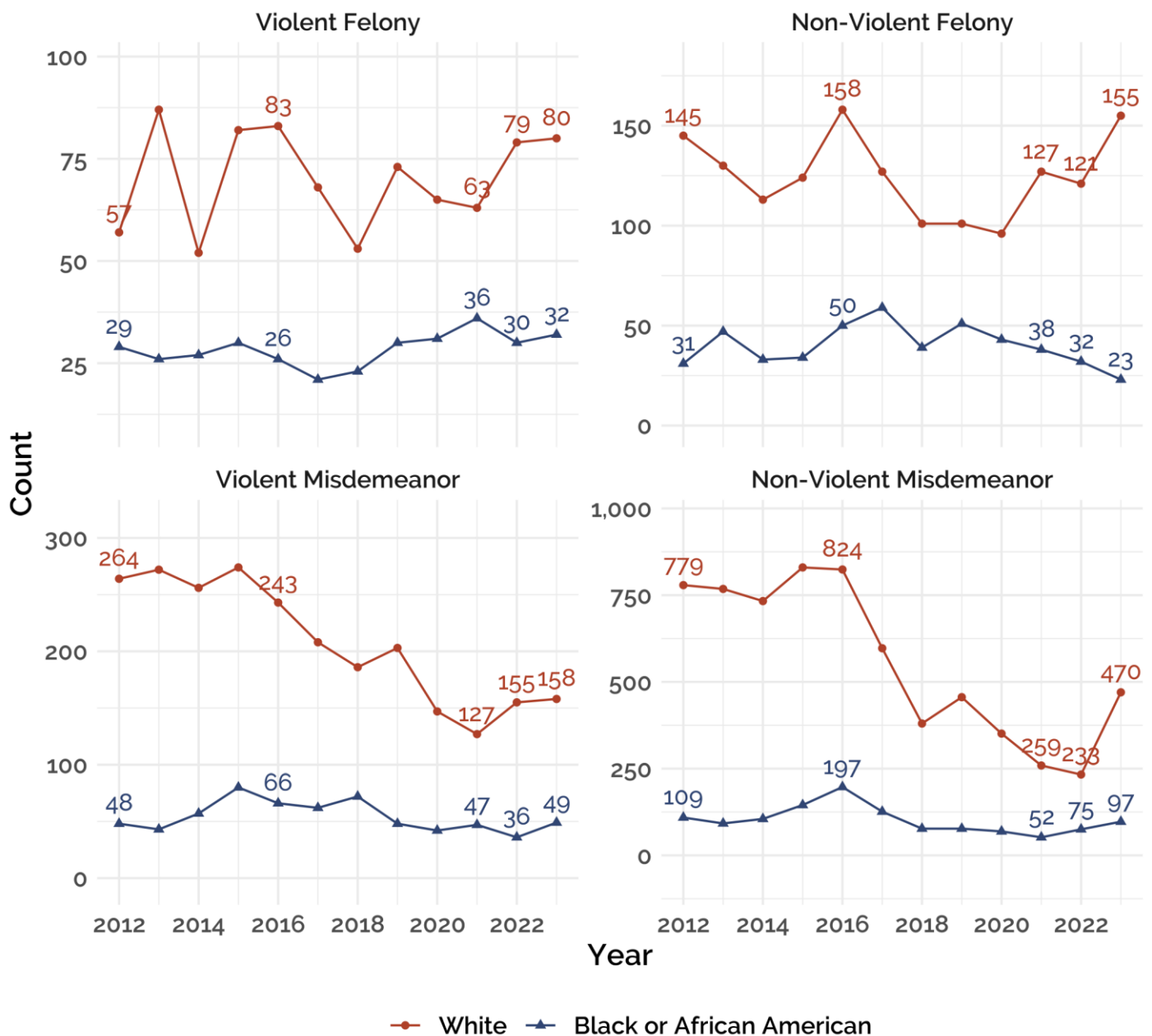


Table 17 shows the 10 most common charges in 2023, by race. Because of small sample sizes across races due to the large number of charges possible, comparisons made between races are unreliable. Table 18 shows the arrest types for these 10 charges.

Table 17. The 10 most common charges in 2023, by race. Percentages are calculated as percent of each charge, not by the percentage for each race.

	All Arrests		White		Black		Asian		American Indian and Alaskan Native	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Retail Theft (Misdemeanor)	127	100%	120	94.5%	6	4.7%	0	0%	1	0.8%
Unlawful Trespass (Misdemeanor)	117	100%	101	86.3%	12	10.3%	0	0%	2	1.7%
Simple Assault	97	100%	71	73.2%	22	22.7%	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
Violation of Conditions of Release (Travel, Curfew, or Contact)	87	100%	63	72.4%	23	26.4%	1	1.1%	0	0%
Aggravated Assault	51	100%	35	68.6%	15	29.4%	1	2.0%	0	0%
Violation of Conditions of Release (Other)	47	100%	29	61.7%	15	31.9%	0	0%	0	0%
Disorderly Conduct - All Other	46	100%	36	78.3%	8	17.4%	1	2.2%	0	0%
Burglary	39	100%	34	87.2%	5	12.8%	0	0%	0	0%
Driving with a Criminally Suspended License	38	100%	33	86.8%	4	10.5%	1	2.6%	0	0%
Violation of an Abuse Prevention Order	31	100%	20	64.5%	8	25.8%	3	9.7%	0	0%

Table 18. The 10 most common charges in 2023, by arrest type. Percentages are calculated as percent of each charge.

	All Arrests		Cited		Lodged		Warrant		Warrant Request		CJC Referral	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Retail Theft (Misdemeanor)	127	100%	81	63.8%	3	2.4%	2	1.6%	33	26.0%	8	6.3%
Unlawful Trespass (Misdemeanor)	117	100%	76	65.0%	28	23.9%	0	0%	2	1.7%	11	9.4%
Simple Assault	97	100%	53	54.6%	23	23.7%	0	0%	4	4.1%	17	17.5%
Violation of Conditions of Release (Travel, Curfew, or Contact)	87	100%	35	40.2%	48	55.2%	1	1.1%	2	2.3%	1	1.1%
Aggravated Assault	51	100%	11	21.6%	34	66.7%	1	2.0%	5	9.8%	0	0%
Violation of Conditions of Release (Other)	47	100%	30	63.8%	17	36.2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Disorderly Conduct - All Other	46	100%	35	76.1%	4	8.7%	0	0%	0	0%	7	15.2%
Burglary	39	100%	23	59.0%	10	25.6%	1	2.6%	5	12.8%	0	0%
Driving with a Criminally Suspended License	38	100%	30	78.9%	1	2.6%	1	2.6%	0	0%	6	15.8%
Violation of an Abuse Prevention Order	31	100%	17	54.8%	13	41.9%	0	0%	1	3.2%	0	0%

Table 19 shows the drug sale and possession arrests for each race. Of the 1,303 arrests of White arrestees, 3.3% were for drug possession and 0.2% were for drug sale. Of the 282 arrests of Black arrestees, 2.5% were for drug possession and 0.7% were for drug sale.

Table 19. Drug arrests, by race.

	All arrests		Drug Possession		Drug Sale	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,303	100%	43	3.3%	2	0.2%
Black or African American	282	100%	7	2.5%	2	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	16	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Asian	19	100%	1	5.3%	0	0%
Some Other race	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Missing race	18	100%	1	5.6%	0	0%

Table 20 shows the number of arrests by race in different neighborhoods and the percentage of total arrests for each race in those neighborhoods. In 2022, the most common neighborhood for arrests for both White and Black arrestees was Downtown.

Table 20. Location of arrests, by race, in 2023. Excludes arrests missing a neighborhood. Percentages of total arrests (see Total column of Table 16 above for total counts).

	Total Arrests	Downtown		Old North End		University/Hill Section		South End		New North End		Outside Burlington	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,303	609	46.7%	225	17.3%	142	10.9%	205	15.7%	57	4.4%	9	0.7%
Black or African American	282	124	44.0%	67	23.8%	19	6.7%	34	12.1%	15	5.3%	4	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	16	11	68.8%	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	1	6.2%	0	0%	0	0%
Asian	19	5	26.3%	6	31.6%	1	5.3%	1	5.3%	6	31.6%	0	0%
Some Other race	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Missing race	18	7	38.9%	3	16.7%	4	22.2%	1	5.6%	3	16.7%	0	0%

Use of Force

In April 2022, the BPD switched between using Valcour for tracking use of force to the Benchmark database. While much of the information recorded in Benchmark is the same as in Valcour and can be directly connected to the Valcour incidents data, some information is not available at the same level of detail as it was previously tracked, such as different types of weaponless force (e.g., handcuff control techniques, empty hand controls, etc.), or the difference between displaying and pointing a firearm. Further information can be found in the publicly released use of force reports.¹⁰ All use of force data from 2023 was tracked using Benchmark.

Unless otherwise noted, this section refers to person-incidents to count uses of force. If two people are involved in an incident and the police use force against both, it is counted as two uses of force. If the police use force against the same person in two different incidents, this also counts as two uses of force. In this section, uses of force for subjects who were Asian, Hispanic/Latino, or Other/Not Reported are included, but due to low numbers of uses of force for these groups, most comparisons are between uses of force on White and Black subjects.

Figure 16 shows the numbers of uses of force for 2012-2023. In 2023, there were 314 uses of force, which is a 51% increase from the 208 uses of force in 2022, and higher than any year since 2013.

The increase in force can be partly attributed to the increase in arrests previously noted. Although most arrests do not involve the use of force, incidents where an arrest is made are more likely to lead to force than other kinds of incidents. About one in every 10 arrests has some form of force used, and that ratio has remained stable since 2021. Before 2021, force was used during approximately 4-6% of arrests, or approximately one in 20 arrests. Overall, force is used during one out of every 100 incidents.

The percent of arrests during which force was used was higher in 2023 for Black arrestees than White arrestees. Approximately 15% of arrests of Black arrestees involved a use of force, while 9% of arrests of White arrestees do. The percent of arrests during which force was used has increased since 2020, when it was used during 11% of arrests of Black arrestees and 6% of arrests of White arrestees.

The increase in force from 2022 to 2023 was relatively even across race. In 2023, BPD used force 230 times against White subjects, which is a 53% increase from 2022. In 2023, BPD used force 72 times against Black subjects, which is a 47% increase from 2022. There were 6 uses of force where the subject's race was Asian, 3 where the subject's race was Hispanic, and 3 where the subject was Other/Not Reported.

¹⁰ https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/police/use_of_force_reports

Figure 16. Numbers of uses of force from 2012-2023 and uses of force disaggregated by White and Black subjects.

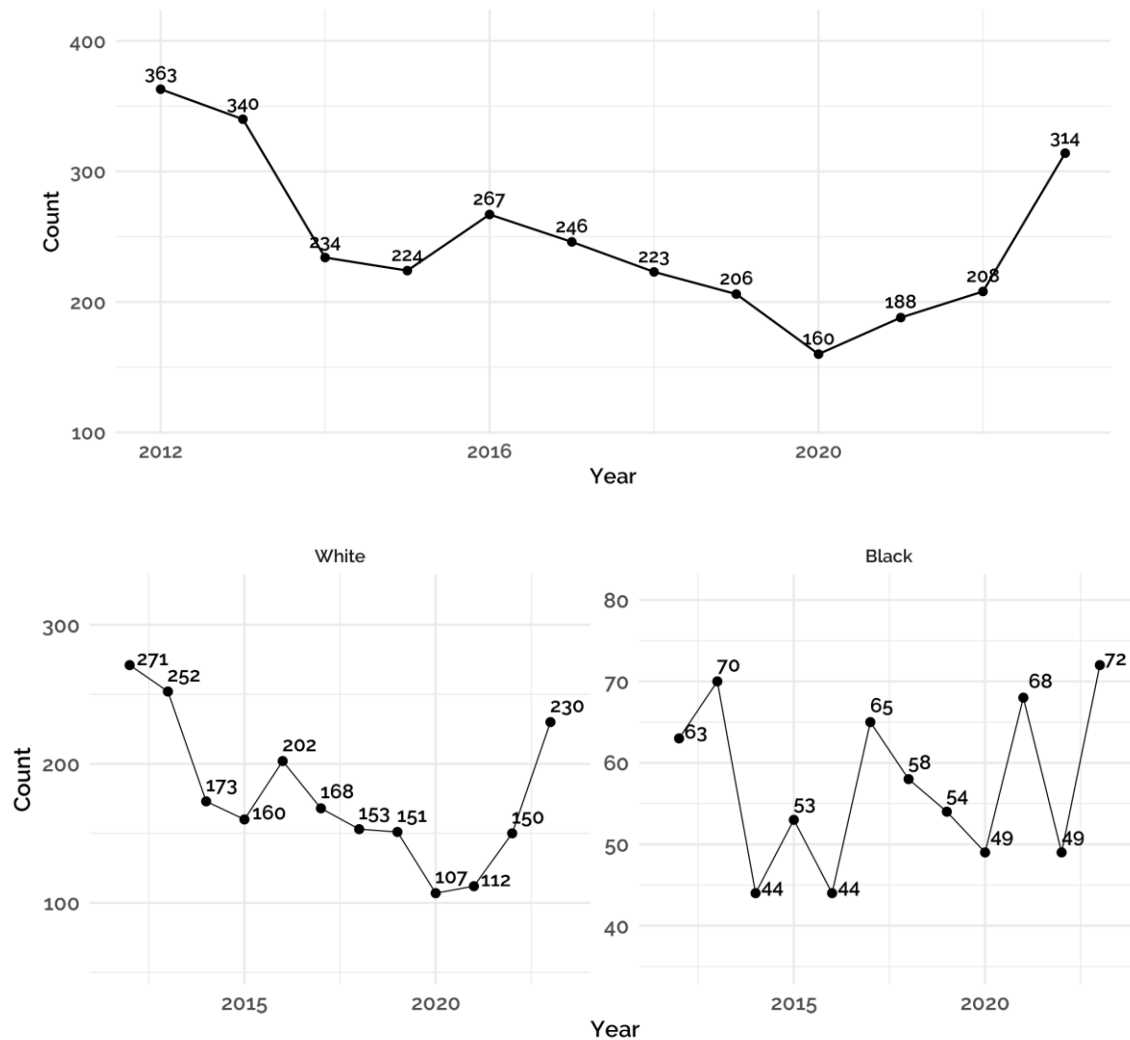


Figure 17 shows the percent of uses of force by race for White, Black, and Asian subjects of force, compared to the percent of each race that made up Person-Incidents (Interactions) and Arrests. Person-incidents are used as a comparison for interactions because uses of force are also person-incidents. The percent of subjects of force who were White was 73%, which is similar to 2022. This is lower than the share of arrestees who were white (80%) and the overall share of all people the BPD interacted with who were white (85%).

The percent of subjects of force who were Black in 2023 was approximately 23%, which is also similar to 2022. It is higher than the share of arrestees who were Black (17%) and the share of all people the BPD interacted with who were Black (11%).

The percent of subjects of force who were Asian in 2023 was 2%, which was slightly higher than the share of arrestees who were Asian in 2023 (1.2%), but lower than the share of all people the BPD interacted with who are Asian (3.4%).

Figure 17. Percent of uses of force by race compared with the percentage of interactions with the police and arrests for 2012-2023. Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

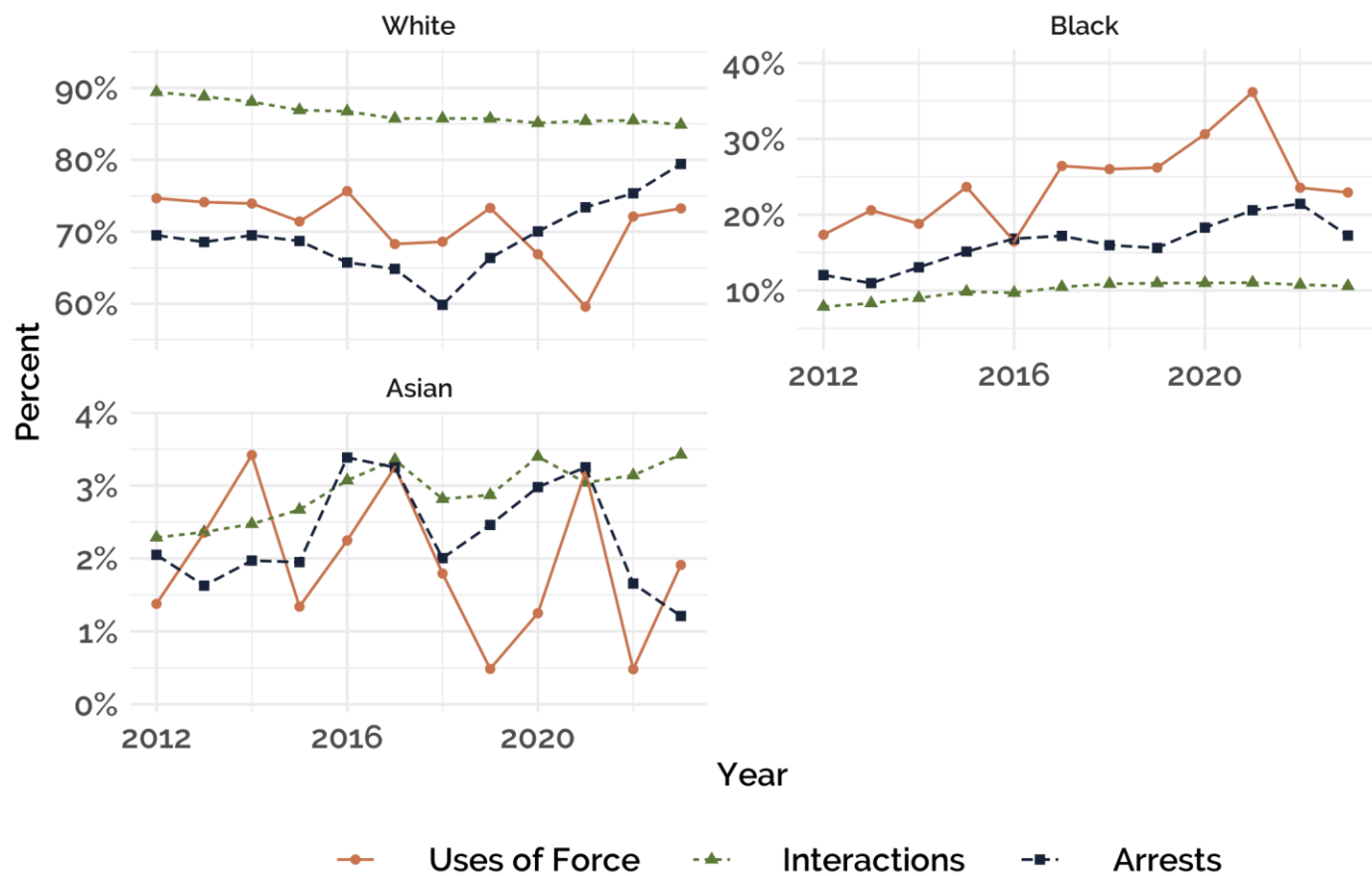


Figure 18 shows the number of uses of force in 2012-2023 that involved displaying or pointing a firearm as a use of force. In 2023, there were 108 uses of force that involved displaying or pointing a firearm, which is a 6% increase from the 102 uses of force involving displaying or pointing a firearm in 2022.

The number of uses of force that did not involve displaying or pointing a firearm increased by 94%, from 106 in 2022 to 206 in 2023, showing that that overall increase in force used by the BPD in 2023 was not caused by an increase in firearms pointed or displayed.

Figure 18. Change over time of officers displaying or pointing a firearm as a use of force, for all groups and for only White and Black subjects of force. Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

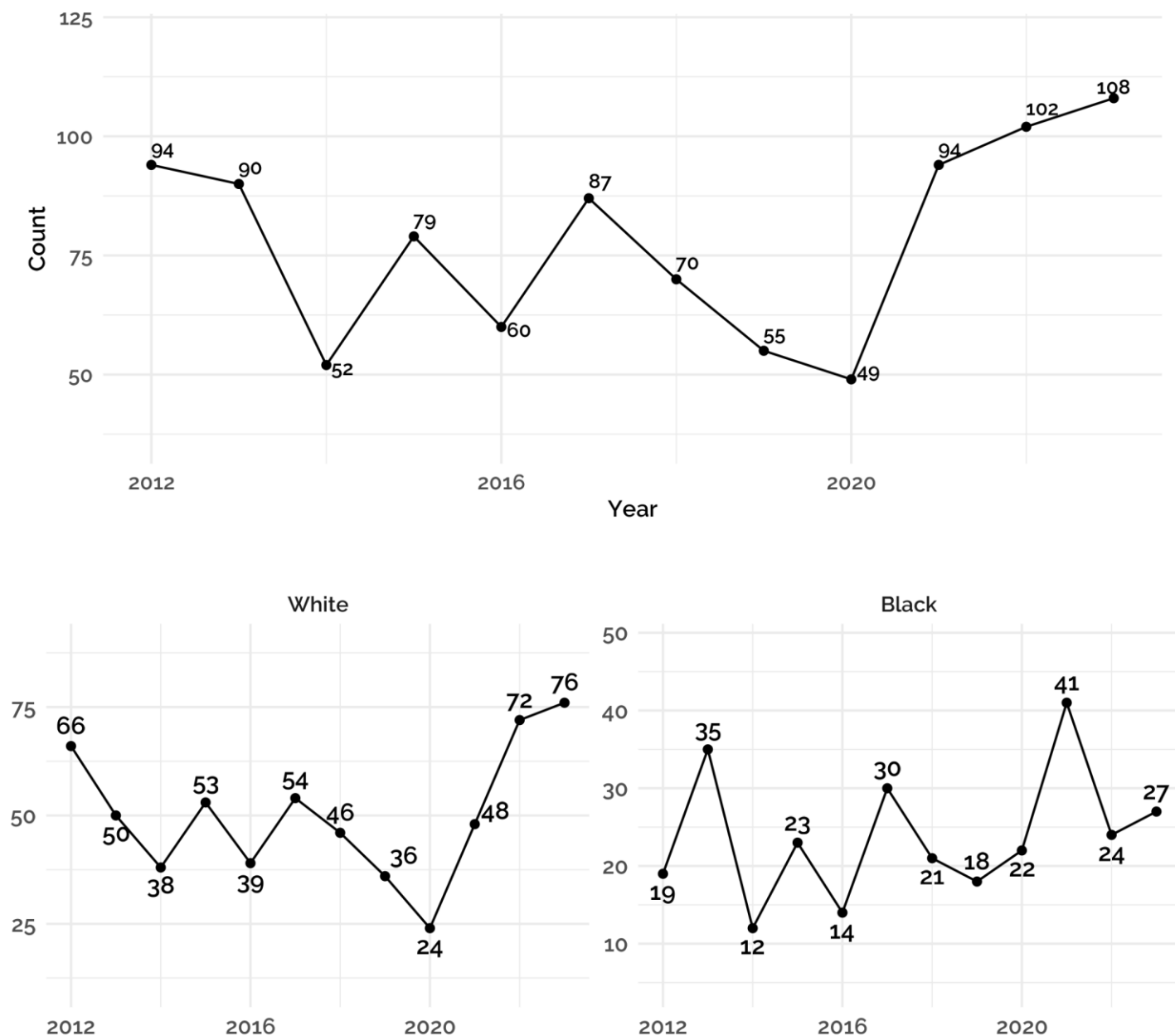


Table 21 shows the number and composition of uses of force by race, as well as the types of force used. Multiple types of force may have been used in the same person-incident, so percentages do not sum to 100%. In 2023, uses of force where a firearm was displayed were tracked separately from those where a firearm was pointed. 96% of uses of force were on subjects who were either White or Black. Weaponless force, which includes empty hand controls and handcuff control techniques, was the most common type of force used for both White and Black subjects of force. Of all force incidents against White subjects, 70% involved weaponless force, compared to 75% of incidents of force against Black subjects. This is higher than in 2022, when 49% of force used against White subjects and 55% of force used against Black subjects involved Weaponless force.

In 2022, any force involving pointing or displaying a firearm was tracked under Firearm (Displayed or Pointed), but in 2023, all use of force data was tracked using Benchmark, which allowed for officers to track when a firearm was only displayed and when a firearm was pointed. Of uses of force on Black subjects, 31% involved pointing a firearm, which is higher than the 25% of uses of force on White subjects where a firearm was pointed. Similarly, 21% of uses of force on Black subjects involved the display of a firearm, which is higher than the 14% of uses of force on White subjects.

Table 21. Types of force used in 2023, by race. Percentages do not sum to 100% because a person-incident of a use of force may involve more than one type of force.

Types of Force	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic/Latino		Other/Not Reported	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	230	-	72	-	6	-	3	-	3	-
Weaponless	162	70.4%	54	75%	4	66.7%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
Verbal Commands	157	68.3%	50	69.4%	3	50%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
Firearm (Pointed)	56	24.3%	22	30.6%	2	33.3%	0	0%	2	66.7%
Firearm (Displayed)	32	13.9%	15	20.8%	1	16.7%	0	0%	0	0%
OC Spray	8	3.5%	3	4.2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Taser	10	4.3%	2	2.8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other Force	7	3%	1	1.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Figure 19 shows the number of uses of force that involved either displaying or pointing a firearm, for White and Black subjects of force. In 2022, just below 50% of uses of force involved either displaying or pointing a firearm, or both. In 2023, a lower percentage did, with 33% of uses of force on White subjects and 38% of uses of force on Black subjects involving either displaying or pointing a firearm.

Figure 19. Change over time in the percent of uses of force where a firearm was pointed or displayed, for White and Black subjects of force.

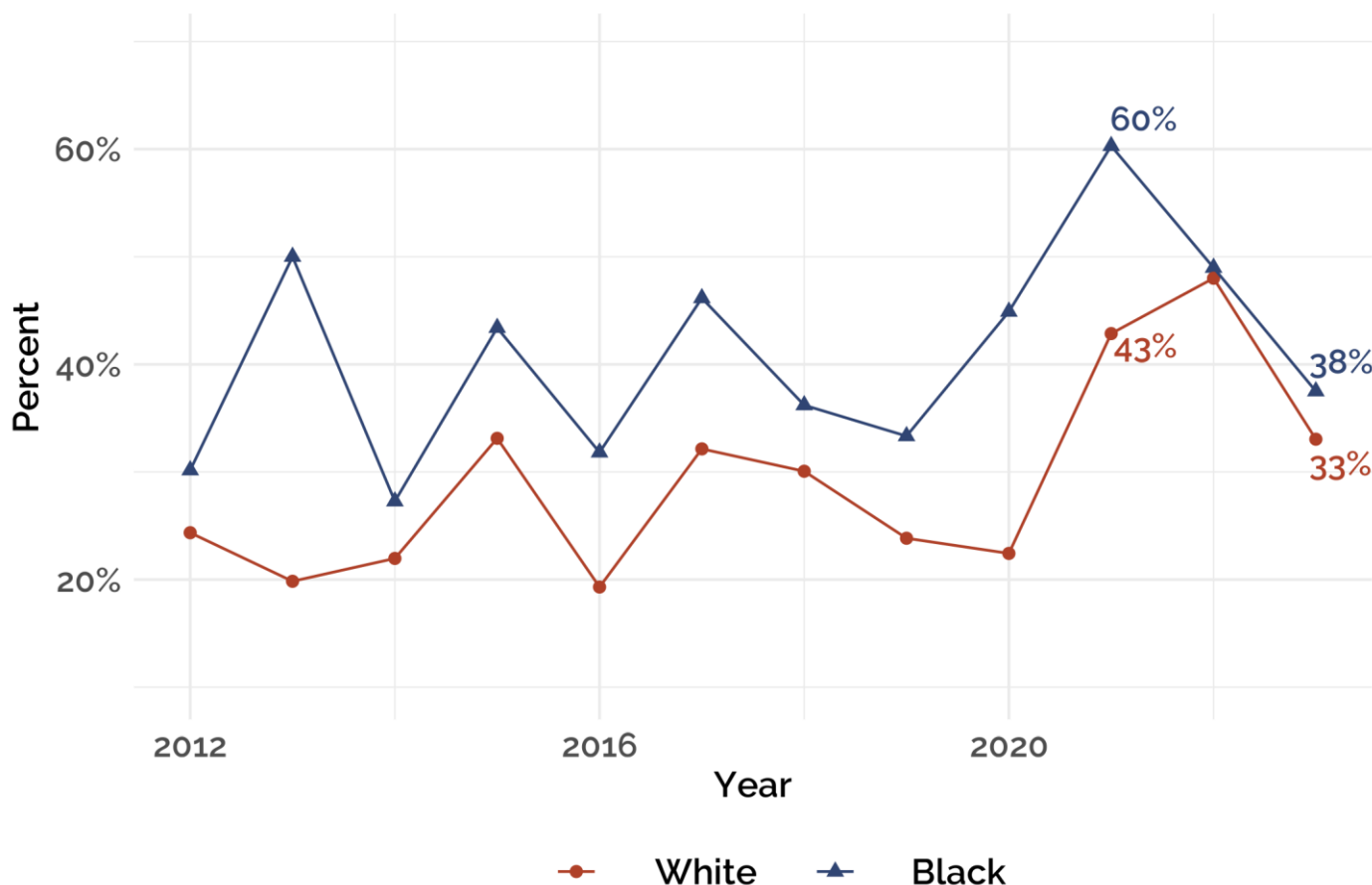


Table 22 shows the percentage of incidents in 2023 that occurred in neighborhoods of Burlington, as well as Outside Burlington. The majority of incidents outside Burlington occur at the Patrick Leahy Burlington International Airport but may also be when the BPD assists another police agency. The table also shows the percent of incidents during which the BPD used force in 2023. While Uses of Force are presented as person-incidents in this report, this table shows incidents in order to directly compare to the total number of incidents by neighborhood. As in 2022, BPD incidents and uses of force are most likely to occur in the Downtown and Old North End neighborhoods. In 2023, 38% of incidents occurred in Downtown, while 45% of uses of force occurred there. In 2023, 20% of incidents occurred in the Old North End, while 21% of uses of force occurred there.

Table 22. The number and percent of total incidents and incidents where force was used in neighborhoods of Burlington and outside Burlington.

Area Name	Total Incidents		Uses of Force	
	N	%	N	%
Downtown	11,667	38.0%	113	44.5%
Old North End	6,267	20.4%	54	21.3%
South End	4,520	14.7%	34	13.4%
University Hill Section	4,140	13.5%	26	10.2%
New North End	2,480	8.1%	22	8.7%
Outside Burlington	1,554	5.1%	6	2.4%

Table 23 shows the numbers of uses of force in 2022, by neighborhood and the types of force used. Force used by the BPD in the Old North End was more likely to involve a firearm pointed than in other neighborhoods. Approximately 34% of force used in the ONE involved a pointed firearm, compared to 25% of force used in Downtown, 22% in South End, and 14% in University Hill Section.

Table 23. Types of force used in 2023, by neighborhood. Percentages do not sum to 100% because a person-incident of a use of force may involve more than one type of force.

Type of Force	Downtown		Old North End		South End		University Hill Section		New North End		Outside Burlington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	141	-	71	-	41	-	28	-	26	-	7	-
Weaponless	108	76.6%	43	60.6%	23	56.1%	24	85.7%	21	80.8%	4	57.1%
Verbal Commands	94	66.7%	46	64.8%	33	80.5%	17	50.7%	21	80.8%	3	42.9%
Firearm (Pointed)	35	24.8%	24	33.8%	9	22%	4	14.3%	8	20.8%	2	28.6%
Firearm (Displayed)	16	11.3%	10	14.1%	12	29.3%	2	7.1%	6	23.1%	2	28.6%
OC Spray	6	4.3%	1	1.4%	0	0%	2	7.1%	1	3.8%	1	14.3%
Taser	4	2.8%	4	5.6%	2	4.9%	1	3.6%	1	3.8%	0	0%
Other Force	5	3.5%	2	2.8%	1	2.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 24 shows the numbers of uses of force resulting in injury to an officer or subject of force in 2023. In 2023, White subjects of force were injured during 10% of uses of force and Black subjects of force were injured 15% of the time. This is lower than in 2022, when 15% of White subjects and 18% of Black subjects were injured, but in 2023, Black subjects were more likely than White subjects to be injured by force.

When using force, officers were injured 3.5% of the time when the subject was White and 5.6% of the time when the subject was Black. This is lower than in 2022, when officers were injured 7.3% of the time when subjects were White and 14% of the time when subjects were Black.

Table 24. Number and percent, by race, of uses of force resulting in an injury to an officer or subject of force, in 2023.

	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic		Other/Not Reported	
Total Uses of Force	230	-	72	-	6	-	3	-	3	-
Officer Injury	8	3.5%	4	5.6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Subject Injury	24	10.4%	11	15.3%	1	16.7%	1	33.3%	0	0%

Table 25 shows the perceived mental status of subjects of force in 2023. In 2023, it was possible for officers to record that subjects of force were perceived to be having a mental health issue or were displaying erratic behavior. Approximately half of both White and Black subjects of force were perceived by officers as having a mental health issue or displaying erratic behavior, or both.

Comparisons to past years are difficult because up until this year displaying erratic behavior was not an option for officers when recording the perceived mental status of subjects of force. In previous years, the percent of subjects of force perceived as having a mental health issue ranged from 30-50%.

Approximately a quarter of both White and Black subjects were suspected of being under the influence of alcohol. White subjects were more likely to be perceived as under the influence of other drugs besides alcohol (21%) compared to Black subjects of force (8%).

Table 25. The perceived mental status of subjects of force, by race, in 2023.

	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic/Latino		Other/Not Reported	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	230	-	72	-	6	-	3	-	3	-
Mental Health Issue	67	29.1%	15	20.8%	2	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%
Erratic Behavior	108	47.0%	35	48.6%	2	33.3%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
Alcohol	53	23.0%	17	23.6%	3	50.0%	2	66.7%	0	0%
Drugs	49	21.3%	6	8.3%	0	0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%

Table 26 shows the types of resistance to force (including compliance), by race. White subjects of force were more likely to be compliant (66%) than Black subjects of force (55%). This is slightly lower than in 2022, when 76% of White subjects of force and 67% of Black subjects of force were recorded as compliant. In 2023, Black subjects of force were more likely to be actively resistant (28% and 22%, respectively), passively resistant (2.8% and 0.9%), and assaultive (16% and 12%, respectively) than White subjects.

Table 26. Types of resistance to force, including compliance, by race, in 2023.

	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic/Latino		Other/Not Reported	
Compliant	150	65.5%	39	54.9%	4	66.7%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
Active Resistance	51	22.3%	20	28.2%	2	33.3%	0	0%	0	0%
Assaultive	27	11.8%	11	15.5%	0	0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%
Passive Resistance	2	0.9%	2	2.8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Figure 20 shows the percent of incident types in 2023 where force was used. Assault – Aggravated incidents were the most likely type for officers to use force. In 2023, force was used in 30% of Aggravated Assault, which is higher than the 20% of Assault – Aggravated incidents in 2022 where force was used. In 2023 the second most likely incident type for officers to use force was Domestic Assault – Felony, and force was used during 27% of these. In 2022, Domestic Assault – Felony was the incident type where force was most often used; officers used force in 32% of Domestic Assault – Felony incidents in 2022.

Figure 20. Percent of incident types where force was used in 2023. Only the 20 incident types with the highest rates of use of force and incident types with at least 20 occurrences during the time period are displayed.

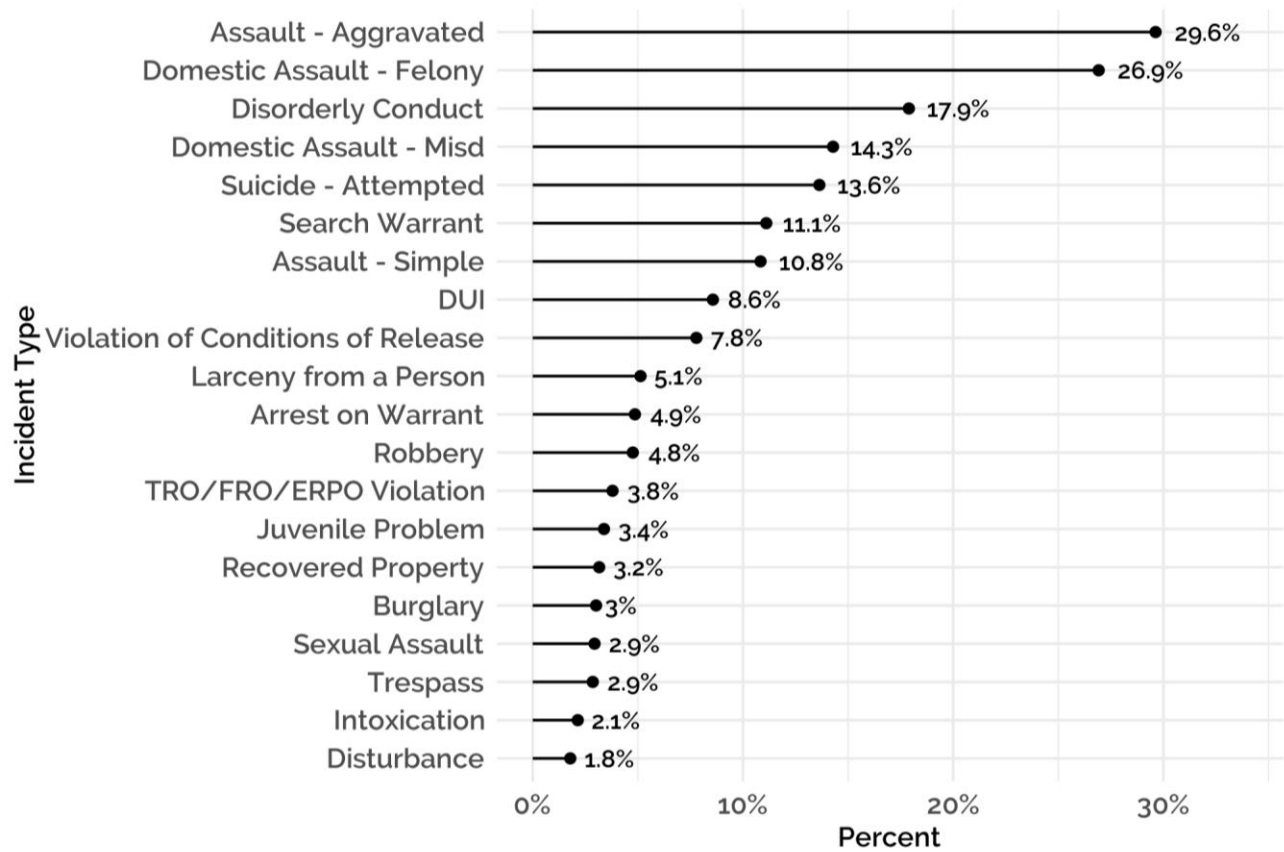


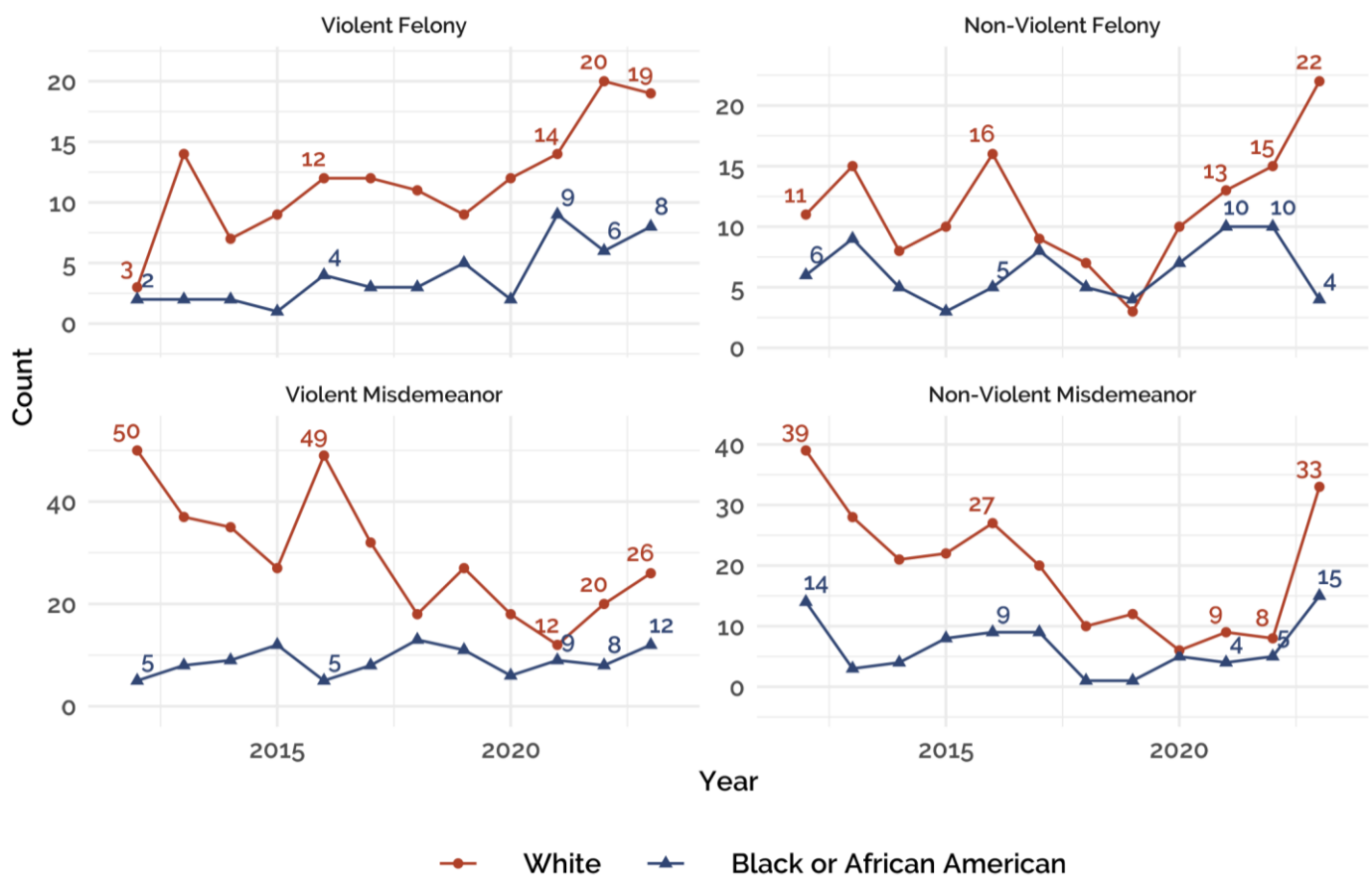
Table 27 shows the percent of arrests by race and severity where officers used force. Regardless of the type of arrest, Black arrestees were more likely to have force used against them. Arrests for a violent felony charge were the most likely to have force used, and the BPD used force against Black and White arrestees at similar rates (24% versus 25%). Non-violent misdemeanors arrests were the least likely to have force used, but the rates between races varied more, with 7% of White arrestees with non-violent misdemeanors had force used against them, compared to 16% of Black arrestees.

Table 27. Percent of arrests in 2023 that had a use of force, by race and severity.

	White			Black		
	Total Arrests	Use of Force		Total Arrests	Use of Force	
	N	N	%	N	N	%
Violent Felony	80	19	23.7%	32	8	25.0%
Non-Violent Felony	155	22	14.2%	23	4	17.4%
Violent Misdemeanor	158	26	16.5%	49	11	22.4%
Non-Violent Misdemeanor	470	33	7.0%	97	15	15.5%

Figure 21 shows the number of arrests by severities for White and Black arrestees over time, for 2012-2023. The number of arrests for Violent Felonies where officers used force only changed by 1-2 arrests for both Black and White arrestees from 2022 to 2023.

Figure 21. The number of arrests for Violent Felonies, Non-Violent Felonies, Violent Misdemeanors, and Non-Violent Misdemeanors during which force was used for White and Black arrestees for 2012-2023. Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.



Appendix

Figure A1. Arrests and arrests for violent offenses, for races that had no or very few arrests in 2023. Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

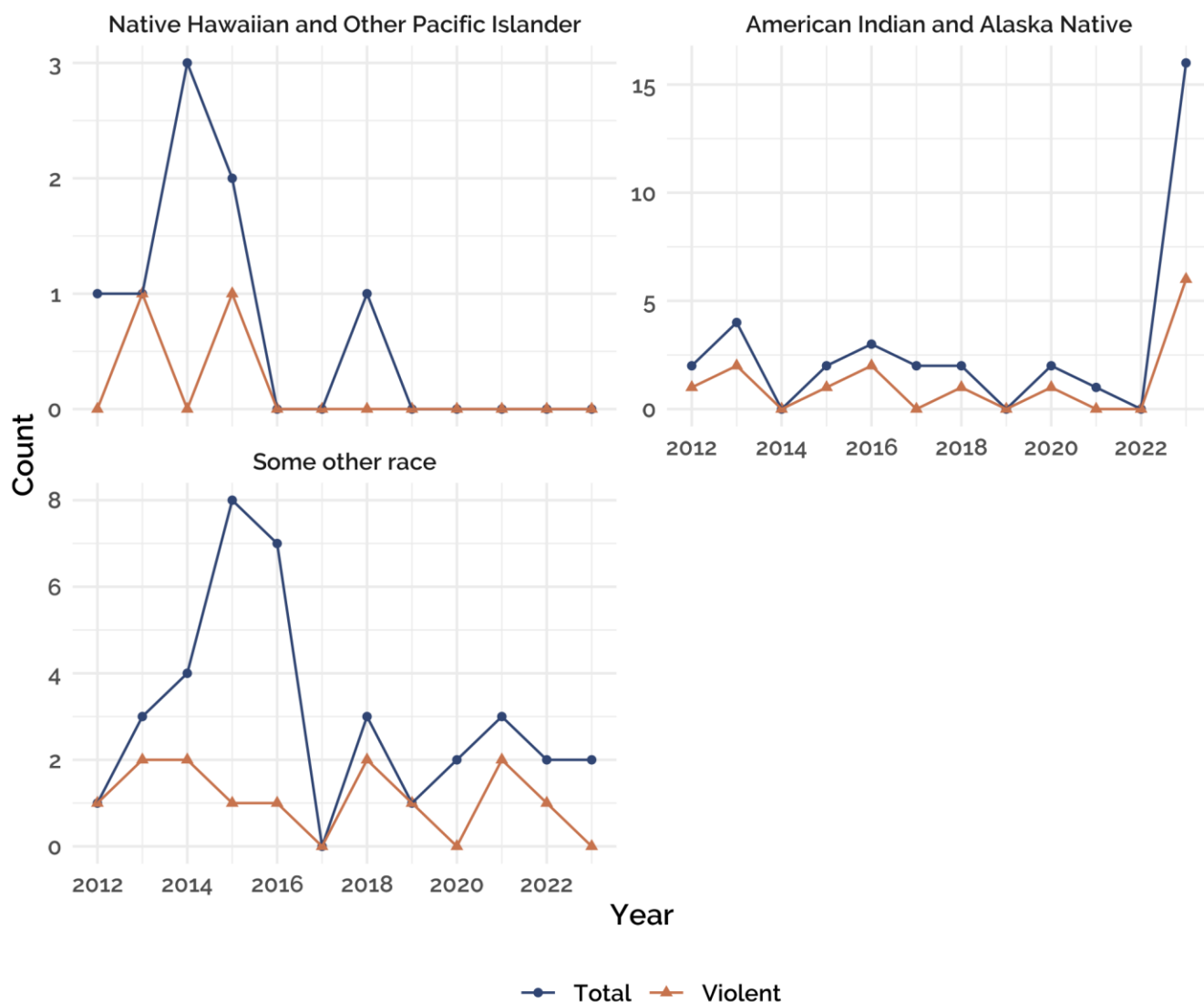


Figure A1. The percent of each race alone and percent of each race with maybe another compared with the percent of all arrests and percent of arrests for violent offenses, for races that had no or very few arrests in 2023. Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

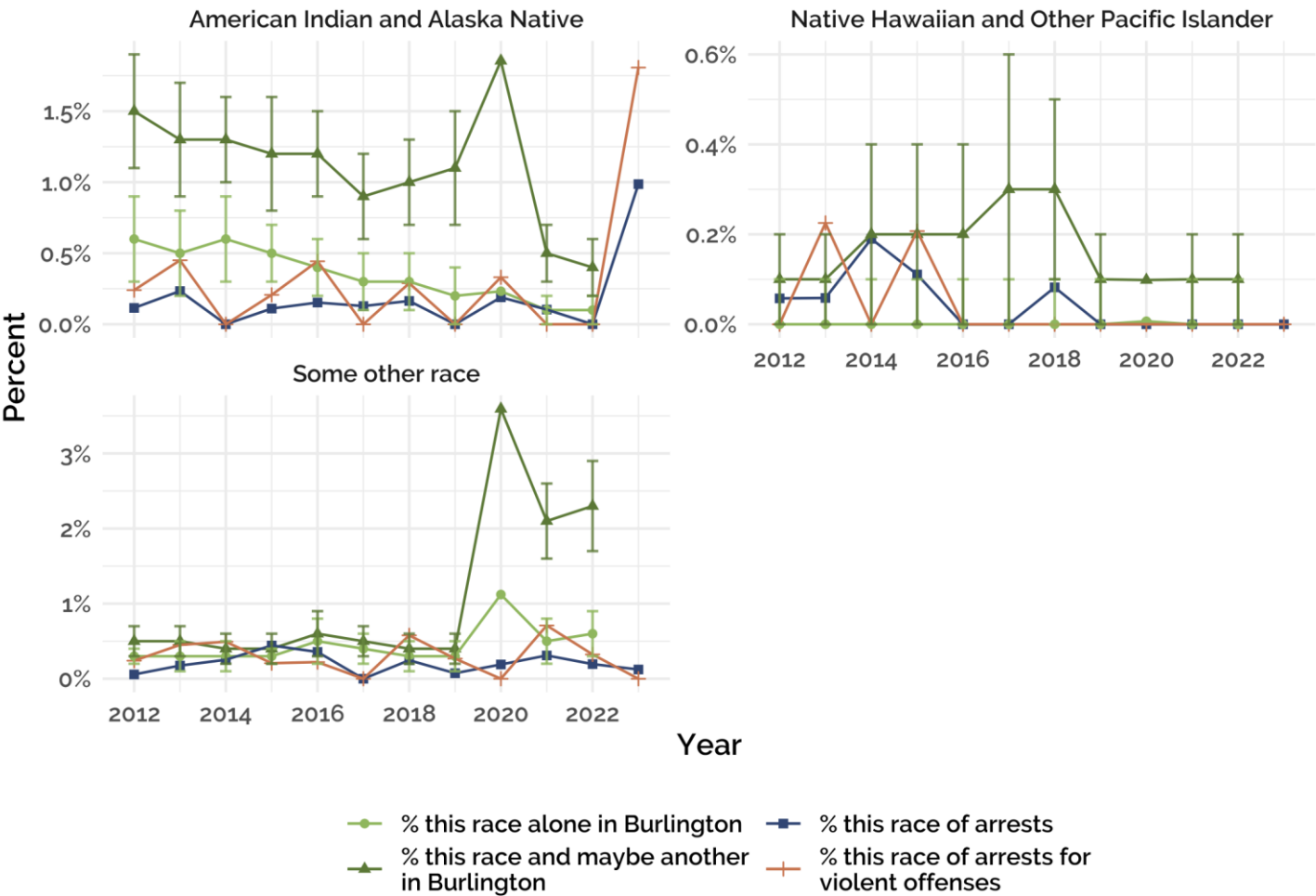


Table A1. Burlington Police Department Priority Response Plan, Updated April 20, 2024

According to the BPD's priority response plan, the plan goes into effect when "two or more sworn police officers are available for response; when that happens, Priority 2 and Priority 3 incidents get 'stacked' and do not receive an in-person response." Incident types labeled "CSL" or "CSO" receive responses from a CSL or CSO instead of a sworn officer, and incident types labeled "ONL" are diverted to an online reporting function.¹¹ Incident types are listed below in alphabetical order by Priority level.

Priority 1	Priority 2
911 Hangup Arson Assault – Aggravated Assault – Simple Bomb Threat Crash – Fatality Crash – Injury to person(s) Cruelty to a Child Domestic Assault – Felony Domestic Assault – Misd Domestic Disturbance DUI Escape Homicide Kidnapping Larceny from a Person Lewd and Lascivious Conduct Missing Person Overdose Resisting Arrest Roadway Hazard Robbery Runaway Sexual Assault Stalking Suicide – Attempted TRO/FRO Service TRO/FRO Violation Unlawful Restraint Untimely Death (DSB)	Airport AOA Violation Airport Duress Alarm Airport PHASE Alarm Assist – Agency Burglary Crash – LSA Custodial Interference Disorderly Conduct Disturbance Eluding Police Hindering Arrest Impeding a Public Officer Impersonation of a Police Officer Inciting a Felony Juvenile Problem Mental Health Issue Prohibited Acts Reckless Endangerment Runaway Apprehension Sheltering/Aiding Runaway Suspicious Event Threats/Harassment Trespass Violation of Conditions of Release Voyeurism Weapons Offense Welfare Check
Priority 3	Priority 3 (cont.)
Alcohol Offense (CSO) Animal Problem (CSO) Arrest on Warrant Assist – Car Seat Inspection (CSO) Assist – Kg Assist – Motorist (CSO) Assist – Other Assist – Public Background Investigation Bad Check (ONL)	Illegal Dumping (CSO) Intoxication (CSO) Investigation – Cold Case Larceny – from a Building Larceny – from a Motor Vehicle Larceny – Other Lockdown Drill Minor in Possession of Alcohol Motor Vehicle Complaint (CSO) Neighbor Complaint (CSL)

¹¹<https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/sites/default/files/20240417%20Priority%20Response%20Plan%202024%20UPDATE.pdf>

Bar/Liquor License Violation	Fraud (ONL)
CHINS	Fugitive from Justice
Community Outreach	Graffiti Removal
Compliance Check	Identity Theft (ONL)
Computer Crime (ONL)	Noise (CSO)
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	Obstruction of Justice
Counterfeiting (ONL)	Operations
Crash – Non-Investigated (CSO)	Ordinance Violation – Other (CSO)
Crash – Property damage only (CSO)	Parking (CSO)
Cruelty to Animals (CSO)	Possession of Stolen Property
Disorderly Conduct by Elec Comm (ONL)	Prescription Fraud (ONL)
DLS	Property Damage (CSO)
Drugs	Recovered Property (CSO)
Drugs – Possession	Retail Theft
Drugs – Sale	Search
Embezzlement (ONL)	Search Warrant
Enabling Consumption by Minors	Service Coordination (CSL)
Encampment Outreach (CSL)	Sex Offender Registry Violation
Encampment Policy (CSL)	SRO Activity
Extortion (ONL)	Stolen Vehicle
False Info to Police	Subpoena Service (CSO)
False Pretenses (ONL)	Theft of Rental Property (ONL)
False Public Alarms	Theft of Service (ONL)
False Swearing	Traffic
Fireworks (CSO)	Use of Elec Comm to Lure a Child
Foot Patrol	Uttering a Forged Instrument (ONL)
Forgery (ONL)	Vandalism (ONL)
Found/Lost Property (CSO)	VIN Verification (CSO)



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USE of Force Report

May 01, 2024 – May 31, 2024

Please note definitions below when reading this report

- **General** - considering or including the main features or elements of something, and disregarding exceptions
- **“Stated to the effect”** is used throughout this report to show the general idea of what someone said instead of their actual words.
- **Synopsis** - a brief or general summary of something.

Total Number of Incidents for 5/01/24 – 5/31/24 – 2748

Total Number of UOF Incidents - 21

Total Uses of Force – 54

Percent of UOF Incidents vs. Total Incidents – .8%

Race/Gender of Arrestee/Subject in UOF Incidents

Black Male – 8

Black Female – 1

White Male – 11

White Female – 5

Incidents

1. 24BU009122

5/05/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Disturbance

Charges – Disorderly Conduct

Synopsis

Caller on 911 stated to the effect they observed two males fighting then they both ran away. A second caller stated to the effect they found blood on a door and on the ground near where the males were fighting. Officers arrived, located two suspects, one suspect that had blood on him. As the officers spoke with him, he became upset with them investigating the incident. As they spoke with this suspect, the second suspect walked up and attempted to re-engage the first suspect. Another officer arrived on scene and attempted to speak with the first suspect but the suspect continued to be belligerent and postured up to the officer. The officer stated to the effect to the suspect that they were going to be detained in handcuffs. A second officer moved behind the suspect and took hold of their arms and attempted bring them behind his back. The suspect actively resisted the officer, pulling away from him and the officer began to transition



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the suspect to the ground. The suspect then complied; the officer kept the suspect standing and placed them into handcuffs.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee – detained, brought to UVMHC ED for injuries that occurred in the fight with second suspect

Black male Age 40, 5'07", 175 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury from UOF

Officer – no injury

2. 24BU009319

5/07/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Simple Assault

Charges – Simple Assault

Synopsis

Caller stated to the effect that a male had confronted her as she was writing a ticket to a vehicle in a private parking lot that she was an employee. The caller then stated that the male attempted to get into her vehicle, then male began arguing with another male in the lot and it appeared they were going to fight. Officer arrived on scene and went out with the male suspect. After conducting an investigation the officer advised the male he was under arrest and why. The arrestee folded their arms and refused to place them behind their back. An officer took hold of the arrestee's right arm and had to physically move it behind the arrestee's back. The second officer took hold of the arrestee's left arm with both hands and physically moved it behind the arrestees back and applied handcuffs.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee – taken into custody, released on citation

White male Age 52, 5'06", 215 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury



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Officer – no injury

3. 24BU009320

5/07/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Mental Health

Charges – None

Synopsis

Caller stated to the effect that her brother was experiencing a mental health issue and was in an altercation with their mother. The caller stated to the effect that she was concerned he would injure his mother. The first officer arriving on scene observed the male subject running from the scene and approached the male stating to the effect to the male to stop. A second officer arriving observed the first officer out with the male subject and approached them. The second officer observed the male subject grabbing at the gear on the first officer vest. The second officer tried to intervene and distract the male subject. The male subject was yelling and cursing at the two officers and began to try to grab both officers equipment on their vests. The two officers each took hold of the male's arms to gain control of him and prevent him from grabbing their equipment. A third officer arrived and was able to place the male subject into handcuffs. Officer contacted BFD and they arrived scene to evaluate the male. The male agreed to go to UVMHC ED with BFD.

Subject Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 3 – Handcuffing

Subject – spoke with BFD and was brought to UVMHC ED by them
White male Age 38, 5'09", 175 lbs.

Subject – no injury

Officer – no injury

4. 24BU009540

5/10/24

Officer initiated

Call type – Operations

Charges – Felony Drug Sales



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Synopsis

Officers were actively looking to arrest a male for felony drug sales. The male was arrested in the past and was in possession of a firearm at the time of that arrest. Two officers observed the arrestee outside of a business on Pearl Street. The two officers approached the arrestee. Due to the history of carrying a firearm, one officer drew their firearm, pointed it the arrestee, and stated to the effect to the arrestee to get on the ground. The arrestee complied. A second officer compliantly handcuffed the arrestee.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/Firearm pointed

Arrestee – taken into custody

Black male Age 25, 5'08", 150 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

5. 24BU009573

5/10/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Intoxication

Charges – Arrest on Warrant

Synopsis

Caller stated to the effect that there was a male in Battery Park unresponsive and not moving. The caller stated to the effect that they had tried to move the male with no response. Officer arrived with BFD and located the male. The male was awake but could not stand without assistance nor listen to simple commands. Officers learned the male had a warrant for his arrest. Two officers attempted to place the arrestee's hands behind his back but he actively resisted, pulling his hands to his chest. One officer took control of the arrestee's right arm and the second officer took control of his left arm. Both officers had to physically move the arrestee's arms behind his back. The second officer was able to place arrestee into handcuffs. The arrestee was transported to UVMCC ED by BFD due to their level of intoxication. Upon release from UVMCC ED, they were lodged on the warrant.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls



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Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee – taken to UVMMC ED, released and lodged on warrant.
Black male Age 38, 6'00", 168 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury
Officer – no injury

6. 24BU009750

5/12/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Agency Assist/Mental Health

Charges – None

Synopsis

Officers had an Emergency Evaluation warrant to take a female into custody. Officer were called to the Church Street Market Place for the female causing a disturbance. Three officer located the female and one approached her and stated to the effect to her that there was a warrant and they would be transporting her to the hospital. The female stated to the effect to the officers that they would not be taking her there. The officer continued to try to de-escalate the female but she attempted to leave the area. The first officer took control over the female's left arm and the second took control of her right arm. The female immediately dropped her weight to the ground. The female then resisted the officer's attempts to stand her up. A third officer assisted in physically lifting her onto her feet and held her while the first officer placed her into handcuffs. The female physically resisted walking over to the police cruiser and officers had to physically move her to the cruiser. Once at the cruiser the female refused to get in and an officer physically pulled her into the cruiser. The female was then transported to UVMMC ED on the EE warrant.

Subjects Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing
Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls
Officer 3 – Empty hand controls

Subject – taken into custody on EE warrant
White Female Age 44, 5'07", 150 lbs.

Subject – no injury
Officers – no injury



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7. 24BU009991

5/15/24

Officer Initiated

Call type – Arrest on a Warrant

Charges – Violation of Conditions of Release/Arrest on Warrant

Synopsis

An officer was speaking consensually with the operator of a motor vehicle he had just observed a female, whom they recognized from previous law enforcement contact, go up to the window of said vehicle and then depart. The officer checked with dispatch for warrants for the female and that revealed an active warrant for her arrest and conditions of release from court with a curfew that she was also currently violating. The officer stated to the effect to the female that she had a warrant and was under arrest. The officer allowed the arrestee to hand over her possessions to a friend and smoke a cigarette. The arrestee began to stretch out the time that was given them and then began to state to the effect that she was going to do what she wanted. A second officer had arrived on scene by this time. The first officer took control of the arrestee's arms and placed her into handcuffs. As the first officer searched the arrestee, the second officer had to hold onto her right arm. The arrestee began to squirm and pull away from the second officer causing the officer to have to physically hold her in place. After being searched, the first officer opened the door to the back of the cruiser. The arrestee immediately dropped her weight and the second officer had to physically pick her back and order her into the vehicle. The arrestee refused to get in and pushed her body weight back against the second officer. The officer had to physically move the arrestee into the vehicle. Once seated in the vehicle with the arrestee's legs were still out of the cruiser and she refused to move them in. The second officer had to physically move both legs into the back of the cruiser.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Arrestee – taken into custody and lodged on arrest warrant

White female Age 35, 5'02", 135 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury



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8. 24BU010065

5/16/24

Officer Initiated

Call type – Suspicious Event

Charges – Operating without Owners Consent

Synopsis

An officer had probable cause to arrest the male subject for operating a vehicle without owner's consent and for possession of stolen property. The officer had sent out a name and picture of the suspect to BPD personnel. An officer on patrol observed the suspect on a bicycle and went out with him. The officer stated to the effect for the suspect to stop riding the bicycle but the suspect continued to ride away from the officer. A second officer stopped their cruiser on the street ahead of the suspect and the suspect then stopped. The first officer arrived, as did the investigating officer. The second officer left the scene. The investigating officer stated to the effect that the suspect was under arrest, to turn around and place his hands behind his back. The officer took hold of the arrestee's right arm and attempted to guide it behind the arrestee's back. The first officer took hold of the arrestee's left arm and attempted to do the same. The arrestee actively resisted by pulling his arms away and twisting. The arrestee managed to break the first officer's hold. The first officer was able to re-establish the hold on the arrestee's left arm and move it behind the arrestee's back. The investigating officer was able to physically move the arrestee's right arm behind the arrestee's back and attempted to place handcuffs on. A third officer arrived and was able to complete the handcuffing of the arrestee.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 3 – Empty hand controls

Arrestee –

Black male Age 20, 5'09", 140 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury



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9. 24BU010274

5/18/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Simple Assault

Charges – Simple Assault on a Protected Professional X2/Disorderly Conduct

Synopsis

BFD called BPD to respond to male subject they were dealing with who was now becoming combative. BFD stated the male had left the area. BFD called back shortly stating the male had assaulted BFD personnel, spitting on them and threatening to punch them. Officers arrived on scene and began to canvass the area for the male subject, who is well known to emergency services. An officer located the male suspect on a nearby street. The officer went out with the suspect and engaged in a dialogue with him until a second officer arrived on scene. At this point, the officer stated to the effect to the male that he was under arrest. The officer took hold of the arrestee's right arm and attempted to move it behind the arrestee's back. The arrestee began to actively resist, pulling his arm forward. The officer had to physically hold the subjects arm behind his back. The second officer took hold of the arrestee's left arm and move it behind the arrestee's back. The arrestee actively resisted, stiffening his arm and attempting to pull it forward. The officer had to physically hold the arrestee's arm behind his back and apply handcuffs. As the officers moved the arrestee towards the cruiser, the arrestee continued to actively resist, trying to pull his arms out of the officers grasp. At the cruiser, the arrestee was being searched, the arrestee continued to resist, pushing his body up and away from the cruiser. The arrestee spat at the officer conducting the search. The arrestee's saliva struck the officer landing in the officer's mouth. The arrestee was brought to the ground in a controlled manner to finish the search. A third officer had to hold the arrestee's legs while the search was being completed. The arrestee was then stood back up and placed into a cruiser.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 3 – Empty hand controls

Arrestee – taken into custody and lodged on bail

White male Age 46, 6'01", 200 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – contaminated by bodily fluids.



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10. 24BU010517

5/21/24

Officer Initiated

Call type – Suspicious

Charges – Simple Assault on a Police Officer/Interference with Law Enforcement/Arrest on Warrant

Synopsis

An officer patrolling the parking lot at the Fletcher Free Library in the early hours of the morning observed a motor vehicle parked and idling, occupied by four subjects. The officer observed the four subjects hastily exit the vehicle and begin to walk away from the officer. Believing the vehicle might be stolen the officer specifically called out for the operator to stop. The male subject ran from the officer. The officer pursued the male, while stating to the effect to the male to stop and identifying himself as a Burlington Police Officer. The officer stated to the effect over his radio he was in a foot pursuit. After approximately 40 seconds, the officer caught up to the male as a BPD police cruiser had pulled up in the path of the male's flight causing them to slow down. The officer attempted bring the male to the ground but the size of the male prevented the lone officer from doing this. The officer attempted to gain control of one of the male's arms but the male pulled his arm to his chest preventing the officer from gaining control of his arm. The male began to fight with the officer as the second officer who exited their cruiser arrived. The second officer initially attempted to gain control of the male's right arm but he pulled it away. The second officer then took hold of the male's legs and the two officers were able to bring the male to the ground. The second officer took hold of the male's right arm and the male brought it up to his face. The second officer had to pull the male's right arm down and behind the males back. The male fought back trying to pull his arm forward. A third officer arrived and began to assist the first officer in placing the male into handcuffs. A fourth officer arrived on scene and took control of the males left arm. The second officer transitioned to the males left leg and physically pinned the leg to the ground. The first officer applied OC to their gloved hand and swiped in onto the male's face to try to gain compliance. The third officer took hold of the male's right arm and applied a handcuff. The fourth officer applied a separate handcuff. Then the two sets of handcuffs were daisy-chained together. The officers then tried to escort the arrestee to the cruiser but the arrestee refused to walk. The four officers had to physically carry the arrestee to the cruiser and set them on the ground. While seated on the ground the arrestee attempted to pass the handcuffs under his body to move his hands in front. The arrestee was placed in a prone position and the fifth officer took control of one of the arrestee's legs while a sixth officer took control of the other leg. The daisy-chained handcuffs was removed and one set of handcuffs was applied. Officers learned the arrestee had an active warrant and was currently on parole. The first officer had



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injuries to his hand and ankles. The arrestee stated had jaw, back and finger pain. BFD was called to the scene and ultimately transported the arrestee to UVMMC ED for evaluation. The arrestee was evaluated, cleared and transported to BPD.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance/Assaultive

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/OC Deployed

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 3 – Verbal direction/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 4 – Empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 5 – Empty hand controls

Officer 6 – Empty hand controls

Arrestee – taken into custody and lodged on warrant

White male Age 41, 6'05", 327 lbs.

Arrestee – pain in jaw, back and finger – Evaluated by UVMMC ED and released

Officer –injury to hand and ankle

11. 24BU010539

5/21/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Overdose

Charges – Arrest on Warrant

Synopsis

A caller stated to the effect that there was a vehicle with multiple subjects overdosed inside. Officers arrived on scene and located the vehicle with several subjects inside overdosing. A officer observed the vehicle was the same one that had fled from him on previous call. The officer observed the vehicle to be running and that the operator appeared to be passed out. The officer did not want the operator to flee the scene if they came to. The officer first took hold of the male as the officer stated to the effect to the male that they were Burlington Police. The officer felt the male tense up as the officer reached over him and turned off the vehicle. The officer then stated to the effect to the male to exit the vehicle. The male did not comply and the officer physically removed the male from the vehicle and brought him to the ground in a controlled manner. A second officer who had been on the other side of the car came around to assist the first officer taking hold of the male's left hand to remove him from the vehicle then taking hold of the male's right arm and guiding him to the ground. The first officer brought the male's right hand behind his back, the second officer brought the male's right arm, and hand



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behind the males back and applied handcuffs. Officers were informed by dispatch the male had an active warrant for his arrest.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee – taken into custody on warrant

White male Age 40, 5’11”, 155 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

12. 24BU010607

5/22/24

Officer Initiated

Call type – Operations

Charges – Sale of Regulated Drugs/Arrest on Warrant

Synopsis

Officers conducted a search warrant at a residence. Officers knocked and announced their presence. Officers heard subjects inside but they refused to answer the door. The officers made entry. Two officer pointed their firearms at two subjects, a male and female, and stated to the effect to place their hands on top of their heads. The subjects complied, handcuffed and detained. While officers were dealing with male and female, a second male appeared in a doorway. One of the officers pointed their firearm at the male, the male dropped to his knees and the officer stated to the effect for the male to prone out. The male complied, handcuffed and detained. Two of the subjects were arrested one on warrants the other for sale of regulated drugs. The third subject was detained and released.

Arrestees Actions – Compliant

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/firearm pointed

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/firearm pointed

Arrestee –

White male Age 53, 6’00”, 190 lbs.

White Female Age 42, 5’03”, 150 lbs.

Subject –



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Black Male Age 30, 6'01", 180 lbs.

Subject – no injury
Arrestee – no injury
Officer – no injury

13. 24BU010799

5/24/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Disturbance

Charges – Assault on Healthcare Worker X2

Synopsis

UVMHC staff called stating to the effect that they needed police assistance for an intoxicated patient who was being assaultive towards staff. Officers responded to the UVMHC ED. The male subject was yelling derogatory comments at the nursing staff. A UVM police officer had a handcuff on the male's right hand and a Burlington Officer took hold of the male's left arm and physically brought it behind the male's back and the UVM Officer placed the other handcuff on the male. The officers escorted the male off the ER bed and towards a wheelchair but the male stopped, refused to sit down and began to scream at the nurses again and then spit on one of them. The male was placed under arrest and the Burlington Officer physically picked up the arrestee, carried them to their Police cruiser, and placed the arrestee inside.

Arrestees Actions – Passive Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Arrestee – taken into custody

White male Age 34, 5'04", 145 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury
Officer – no injury

14. 24BU010938

5/25/24

Officer Initiated

Call type – Trespass

Charges – Unlawful Trespass



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Synopsis

An Officer observed a male who had just been trespassed from the Church Street Market place back on the Market Place walking around. Two officers approached the male and stated to the effect that he was under arrest for unlawful trespass. The arrestee attempted to walk away. One officer took hold of the arrestee's right arm and the second took control of the arrestee's left arm. The arrestee tensed up and tried to pull away and break from the officer's grasps. Both officers physically moved the arrestee's arms behind the arrestee's back. Once the arrestee's hands were behind his back one of the officers applied handcuffs.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Arrestee – taken into custody, processed and released on citation.

White male Age 35, 5'09", 175 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

15. 24BU010974

5/26/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Disturbance

Charges – Disorderly Conduct

Synopsis

Officer responded to a disturbance inside a restaurant on Main Street. Two officer arrived on scene and observed a group of subjects trying to separate two females who were fighting. One female had the other female by their hair. The officer approached and stated to the effect that they were police and for them to break it up. One officer took hold of the female who had the other female's hair by her left arm and stated to the effect for her to let go of the other female's hair. The officer could not get compliance from the female to let go of the other female's hair. The officer removed their OC and displayed stating to the effect twice for the female to let release the other female's hair or be sprayed with OC. The females stated her fingers were tangled in the other female's hair. The officer holstered their OC and had to physically remove the female's fingers from the other female's hair. The officer then moved the females left arm behind her back. The female was initially compliant, but as the second officer was attempting to handcuff her, she began to yell and scream at the other female and her friends. The female began pulling away from the officers and trying to go after the other



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female. The officer had to physically hold the female in place. The second officer was able to handcuff the female and take her into custody.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/OC displayed- warned

Officer 2 – Empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee – taken into custody, processed and released on citation

Black female Age 22, 5'04", 154 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

16. 24BU011032

5/26/24

Officer Initiated

Call type – Violation of Conditions of Release

Charges – Unlawful Trespass/Violation of Conditions of Release

Synopsis

An officer on patrol observed a male subject known to him through multiple law enforcement encounters on the property of a business. The officer knew the male had court order conditions not to be on the property, as well as an active trespass. A second officer had arrived on scene. The first officer approached the male and stated to the effect he was under arrest. Both officers compliantly handcuffed the arrestee. The arrestee was escorted to a police cruiser. As the first officer began to search the arrestee, the second officer held onto the arrestee. The officer felt the arrestee begin to tense his arms and attempt to move his arms away. A third officer arrived on scene and assisted in controlling the arrestee as he was now pushing off the cruiser to try and free himself from the officer's grasp. The third officer took hold of the arrestee's upper left arm and used physical force to hold the male against the cruiser.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 3 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Arrestee – taken into custody, cited and released

White male Age 46, 6'01", 200 lbs.



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Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

17. 24BU011086

5/27/24

Officer Initiated

Call type – Suspicious Event

Charges – None

Synopsis

An officer observed a female subject they believed had an active warrant for their arrest. The officer exited their police cruiser and observed the female attempt to hide behind a parked SUV. This gave the officer suspicion she had warrant. The officer called dispatch to check for a warrant. Before dispatch checked and replied to the officer the female then began running from the officer, which further increased the officer's suspicion that she had a warrant. The officer stated to the effect for the female to stop running and ran after her. The female did not stop and continued to flee from the officer. The officer caught up to the female as she ran into a road. The officer stopped her by taking hold of her upper arms with his hands. The officer then escorted her out of the street to the curb and compliantly handcuffed her with the assistance of a second officer. After speaking with the female, dispatch reported to the officer that the female did not have a warrant. The female was then released.

Subjects Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Subject – detained then released

White female Age 33, 5'05", 140 lbs.

Subject – no injury

Officer – no injury

18. 24BU011173

5/28/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Ordinance Violation

Charges – Arrest on Warrant/Interference with Law Enforcement/Possession of Narcotics



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Synopsis

An officer observed a female on a bicycle on the sidewalk in the city center, which is a municipal ordinance violation. The officer activated their blue lights and siren and stopped the female. The officer explained the violation to the female, requested identification, and informed her that she was not free to leave. A second officer arrived on scene. The female stated she did not have any physical identification on her but immediately provided a name and date of birth. The name and date of birth were valid but the descriptors and DMV photo obtained by the officer was not of the female in front of them. The officer then spent approximately 11 minutes attempting to use other means of corroborating her original stated identification, to include phone numbers, know associates and social security number. During this time, a third officer arrived on scene. The female could not provide any of this information. The officer explained the false information to a police officer statute and explained that if she had a warrant for her arrest that it could be safely and easily resolved without any new charges. The female continued to state that she was the person whose name she had given. A male subject arrived on scene whom the officer recognized from previous law enforcement encounters. The female explained to the male that the officer did not believe she was the female she stated to be and that the male had her information in a bag with him. When the first officer was speaking with the male, the female picked up her bike and attempted to ride away. The first officer and the third officer each took hold of one of the female's arms to prevent her from leaving. The female continued to actively resist and the officer brought her to the ground in a controlled manner. Once on the ground the two officer were able to place the still resisting female into handcuffs. At the same time, this was occurring; the male pushed by the officer with him with his fists balled up and went towards the two officers and the female. The officer stepped in front of the male to prevent him from doing so by pushing the male back. The male again tried to push past the officer and the officer brought the male to the ground in a controlled manner. An officer left the female and assisted the officer with the male on the ground. The third officer was able to place the male into handcuffs.

Female Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 2 – empty hand controls

Officer 3 – empty hand controls

Male Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance/Assaultive

Officer 3 – Empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 4 – Verbal commands/Empty hand controls



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Arrestees – taken into custody

White female Age 22, 5'08", 110 lbs.

Black male Age 27, 5'07, 175 lbs.

Female Arrestee – no injury

Male Arrestee – no injury

Officers – no injury

19. 24BU011277

5/29/24

Officer Initiated

Call type – Drugs

Charges – Possession of a Narcotic/Impeding Public officers/Resisting arrest/False information to a Police Officer/Arrest on Warrant(X2)

Synopsis

An officer observed male he had previously arrest for possession of narcotics. During the arrest, the male arrestee, had given a false name and had been arrested under that name. The officer had learned the arrestee's real name and approximately 13 days later officer observed the male and went out with him. The officer stated to the effect for the male to put out his cigarette and place his hands behind his back. The male refused to comply and instead postured with his arms in front of him towards the officer. The officer moved forward and attempted to take hold of the males left arm. The male moved his right hand towards his right pocket. The officer did not know if the male was armed and now reaching for a weapon. The office brought both the male's arms behind his back to stop the male from reaching into his pocket. The officer then attempted to place the male into handcuffs. The male continued to resists actively pulling away from the officer. Their feet became entangled and both the male and the officer fell to the ground. The officer continued to state to the effect to the male for him to stop resisting. The male did not comply. The officer was finally able to place the male's hands into handcuffs and take him into custody. The male had hit his face on the ground during the fall and the officer transported the male to UVMHC ED for treatment.

Arrestees Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee – taken into custody

White male Age 55 6'04", 220 lbs.



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Arrestee – facial injury/taken to UVMMC ED treated and released back to officer.

Officer – no injury

20. 24BU011344

5/30/24

Officer Initiated

Call type – Ordinance Violation

Charges – Ordinance Ticket Issued

Synopsis

An officer observed a male they had seen previously riding their skateboard on the Church Street Market place, again riding a skateboard on the Church Street Market Place. This is a City Of Burlington Municipal Violation. The male fled from the officer. The officer radioed a second officer further down the Church Street Market Place to stop the male. This officer took hold of the male's backpack to slow and then stop the male. A ticket was then issued.

Subject Actions – Active Resistance - Fleeing

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/Empty hand controls

Subject – detained then released with municipal ticket

White male Age 30, 5'02", 110 lbs.

Subject – no injury

Officer – no injury

21. 24BU011406

5/31/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Violations of Conditions of Release

Charges – Violation of Conditions of Release

Synopsis

A private security officer was trying to trespass a male from a property they were patrolling but the male was becoming violent towards them. Officer arrived on scene to assist. Officer learned that while on the property the suspect had violated conditions issued by the court not have contact with a resident there by making contact with said male. A statement from the male stated the suspect had threatened to assault him. The officer met with the suspect who appeared intoxicated, this was also another violation of the suspect's conditions of release.



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When officers attempted to take the male into custody the arrestee began to argue with arresting officers. An officer stated to the effect to the arrestee they were under arrest and to turn around and place their hands behind their back. The male did not comply with the commands. One officer took hold of the male's left hand and placed it behind his back. A second officer took hold of the male's right arm. The officers felt the arrestee tense his muscles. The two officers placed the arrestee up against a wall to control him better. A third officer placed the arrestee in handcuffs. While being escorted out to a police cruiser the arrestee resisted by pushing back against the officer and trying to trip one of the officers escorting him. At the cruiser while an officer tried to search the arrestee, he tried to pull away from the two officers holding onto him, push off the cruiser, twist, and turn. The two officers had to press the arrestee up against the cruiser and hold him there so the search could be completed. The arrestee then refused to enter the vehicle and two officers had to physically place him into the back of the cruiser.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Empty hand controls

Officer 3 – Empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 4 – Empty hand controls

Officer 5 – Empty hand controls

Arrestee – taken into to custody/transported to UVMHC ED/flash citation

Black male Age 31, 5'10", 198 lbs.

Arrestee – complained of knee pain/brought to UVMHC ED to be evaluated.

Officers – no injury

22. 24BU011465

5/31/24

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Aggravated Assault with a Firearm

Charges – Narcotic Distribution

Synopsis

Officers were attempting to stop a motor vehicle involved in an aggravated assault with a firearm. An officer located the vehicle, and they attempted a high-risk motor vehicle stop. One officer had their rifle pointed at the motor vehicle during the attempt. The vehicle was able to



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flee the scene. Later suspects from the vehicle were located in Colchester. One of the arrestees was taken to the Burlington Police Department. While in the holding area, the same officer was attempting to obtain the arrestee's clothing for a search. The arrestee charged out of the cell towards the officer. The officer was able to take control of the arrestee's left arm and physically sit them down on a bench

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/Firearm pointed/Empty hand controls

Arrestee – taken into custody and cited

Black male Age 21, 5'07, 160 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury



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COMMENDATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLIC
May & June 2024

#1

Sent: Thursday, May 30, 2024 9:02:12 PM

Subject: Really good work

Hey all,

I just wanted to give you both a heads up that Caty went above and beyond on the ** case today.

Yes, she helped support the family and get the RFA approved and that's super important.

But even more impactful for the family is how Caty utilized and leveraged her resources within the PD by contacting a member of the Drug Unit who was working patrol at the time.

In doing this, Caty was instrumental in getting Mr. ** located, arrested, and lodged tonight. Meaning that ** and her kids can sleep peacefully knowing he won't be returning before he is arraigned.

Caty's dogged advocacy for the safety of this family is admirable. It is these impactful events with community members where CAIP shines and where I hope people can truly begin to see this program's value and worth.

#2

Good Morning!

Sgt. Mellis has been patrolling our south end neighborhood (Prospect Pkwy/Glen/Crescent) for the past two days, and we want to express our deepest gratitude for his efforts to keep our neighborhood and kids safe. We've faced numerous issues for years, especially with Rice High School students and parents driving too fast during our morning walks to Champlain Elementary and during the afternoon and evening hours when RMHS/sports is out and neighborhood kids are playing outside.

Sgt. Mellis exemplifies true professionalism, is clearly passionate about his work, and genuinely cares about this city. We are very fortunate to have him serving Burlington.

Thank you for your continued hard work to keep our city safe! We really appreciate all you do.



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#3

Hello,

I wanted to let you know how impressed I was with Officer Parrette's interaction with both ** and ** tonight. He was able to deescalate both parties while maintaining his composure and help them come up with a temporary solution for the evening. He was respectful of both of them and listened to what they both had to say. He also helped ** refocus and take care of herself to help her deescalate.

#4

Dear BPD, ** and I want to thank you for the restraint and professionalism you showed during the entire ordeal and his subsequent arrest. You have a few tools at your disposal during tense and chaotic situations such as this, and I thank the officers and dept. for handling this the way that they/you did. I don't know what comes next for **, but I'm thankful that no one else was hurt and that he's still alive. Thank you.

#5

Hi, Chief Murad

I hope you are well. I don't know if you remember me, but I used to work at CEDO (City Hall park project) when you started with BPD. I now work for Champlain Housing Trust. I am now working on a project at 176 S. Winooski Ave that will start construction in August for 38 apartments and 2 community facilities.

I am writing to thank you and your officers who responded to a burglary alarm and attempted entry into the building tonight. The first officer to arrive was officer Brown followed by several other officers. The officers politely and professionally engaged the two individuals outside the building, then cleared the building and helped me try to resecure the boarded-up window opening (window is gone) while the individuals were packing up their belongings. The officers stayed until they left the property and put the fence back. The two individuals were trespassed. Of course, this all happened at the peak of the rain this evening.

I was a bit shaken and did not get all the officers names. Would you be able to share their names? I would like to send them all a thank you note.

****redacted for privacy.**

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