



Police Commission

Police Commission Meeting - Tuesday, September 26, 2023, 6:00 PM, Contois Auditorium

Please click the link below to join the webinar:

<https://zoom.us/j/91285938328>

Or join by telephone:

+1 309 205 3325 US

1. Agenda

- 1.1. Call to Order
- 1.2. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum
- 1.3. Additions or Modifications to Agenda

2. Approval of minutes

- 2.1. Approval of previous meeting minutes

3. Public Forum

- 3.1. The public is invited to address the Commission

4. Chief's Report

- 4.1. Report from Police Chief Murad

5. Commission Business

- 5.1. Use of Force Report
- 5.2. Presentation by Laurie Emerson, Executive Director, NAMI VT; Q&A; regarding mental health and policing, racial and New American considerations, mental health and policing programs and initiatives (20 minutes)
- 5.3. Presentation of draft BPD 2022 Annual Report by Zoe Portlas, City Data Analyst; Q&A; discussion; recommendations for edits or approval of draft (30 minutes)

File Attachments

- 1. draft 2022_Annual_Report_9-8-2023draft 2022_Annual_Report_9-8-2023.pdf

6. Officer and Staff Commendations

6.1. Officer and staff commendations will be read

7. Commissioner Updates

7.1. Commissioner Updates

8. Adjournment

8.1. Motion to Adjourn

9. Non-Discrimination Statement

9.1. 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

September 2023



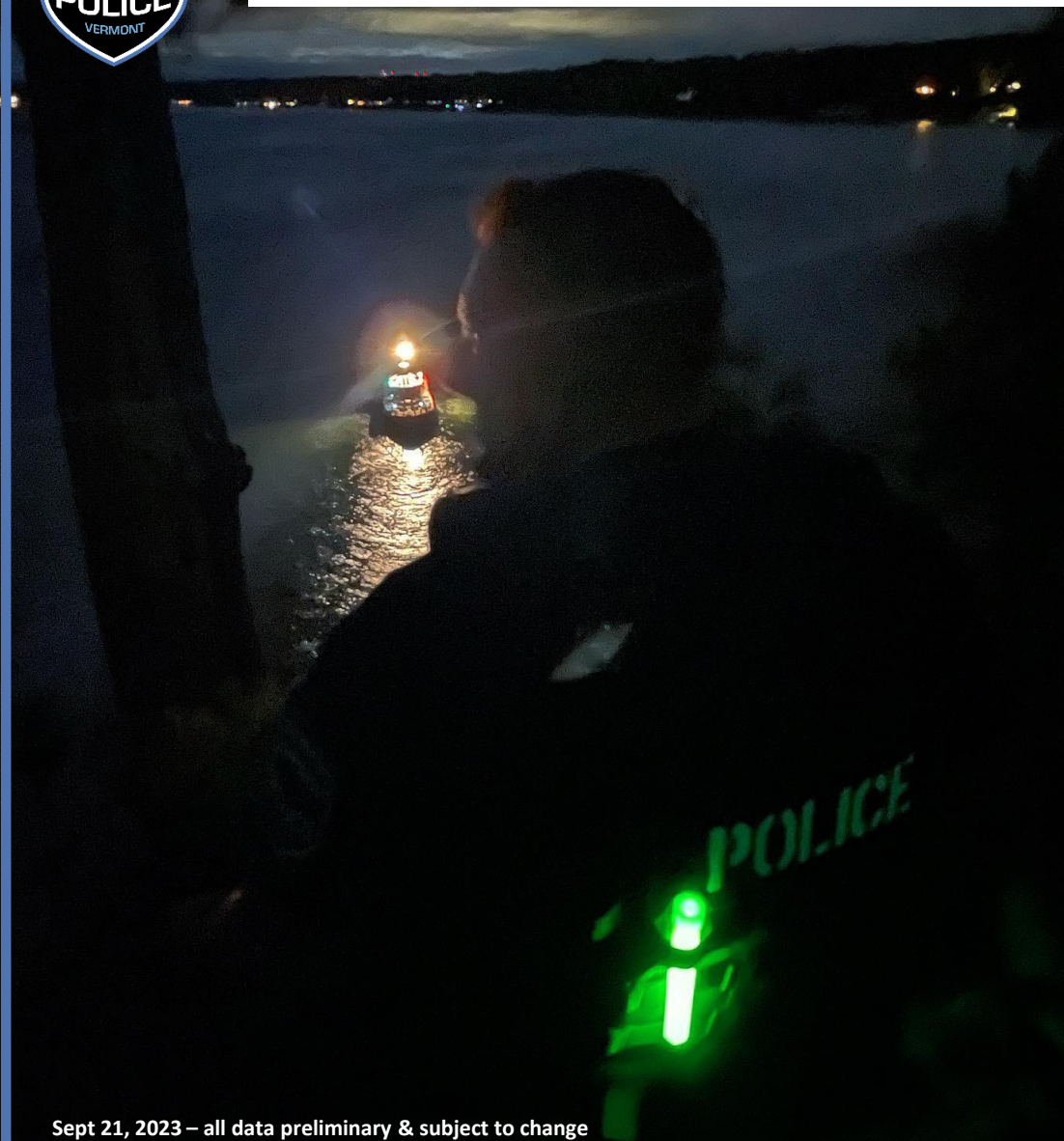
PRIDE MARCH

This year's annual Pride March commemorated the 40th anniversary of Vermont's first Pride march. Sponsored and organized by the Pride Center of Vermont, the march is all about a community where love and acceptance prevail. And it was **FABULOUS!**





MANHUNT



Sept 21, 2023 – all data preliminary & subject to change

On Wednesday August 30 2023, two officers were called to a welfare check of a man passed out in a running vehicle. The vehicle matched the description of one used in a gun-involved robbery approximately a week ago. When the officers approached the man and roused him he became belligerent and uncooperative. The man—later identified as Eric Edson, 52—fled at a high rate of speed, assaulting both officers with the vehicle in the process.

Later that evening the unoccupied vehicle was located in the North Ave Cooperative. Officers observed Mr. Edson in the vicinity; he was in possession of a firearm. He fled again, on foot and then on a stolen bicycle. From the Leddy Beach area he used a paddleboard to get to a moored sailboat, in which he attempted to abscond before being intercepted by the Coast Guard. The sailboat ran aground on the base of cliffs along Rock Point, and Mr. Edson abandoned the craft and went ashore.

Multiple officers—including personnel from the US Coast Guard, the Colchester Police Department Marine Unit, the UVM Police Department, and a canine officer from the Essex Police Department, as well as the BPD's Emergency Response Unit—responded, but Mr. Edson escaped in the darkness.

Mr. Edson remained on the run for eight days, during which time he stole multiple additional vehicles including a dump truck and a tractor. On Thursday September 7, troopers with the Vermont State Police and game wardens with the Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife responded to a tip and saw Edson in a kayak on the Lamoille River. Edson landed the kayak, which is believed to have been stolen, then fled on foot before jumping into the river. Troopers and wardens arrested him when he came ashore.

Because of the unusualness of Mr. Edson's various modes of flight, from cars to bikes to paddle boards to sailboats to tractors, it's easy to lose sight of the fact that Mr. Edson is a dangerous person. He allegedly robbed people at gunpoint, stole property, absorbed law-enforcement resources, and put the public at risk with his criminal behavior. Kudos to our law-enforcement partners for apprehending him.



TORCH RUN

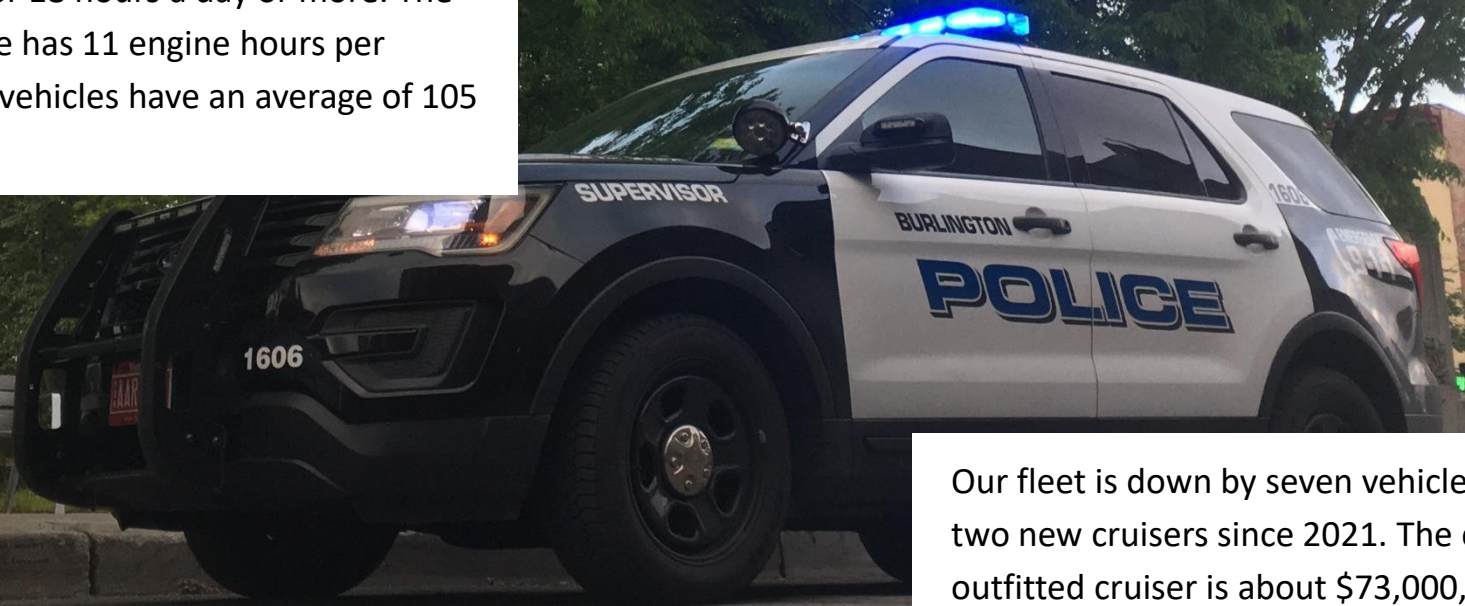
The **Law Enforcement Torch Run** is a fundraising benefit for the Special Olympics. Nearly 100,000 law-enforcement professionals from around the world participate. Our team included BPD personnel and officers from the UVM Police Department, too. The Special Olympics fosters training, teamwork, and accomplishment for millions of children and adults with intellectual disabilities.





POLICE VEHICLES

Our fleet is aging and overtaxed. Because we operate around the clock, and every day of the year, the vehicles in our fleet have a higher engine use/run times than other vehicles. Given the nature of shift work, it is not unusual for a cruiser to be in operation for 18 hours a day or more. The average American automobile has 11 engine hours per week, while the BPD's patrol vehicles have an average of 105 hours.



Our fleet is down by seven vehicles. We have only received two new cruisers since 2021. The cost of a new, fully outfitted cruiser is about \$73,000, which includes: the purchase cost of $\approx$ \$50,000 per vehicle; $\approx$ \$16,500 for outfitting with lights, cage, wrap, etc.; and $\approx$ \$6,500 for electronics / radio, etc.



SURVEYS

In light of the Safer Together Solution Burlington proposal, here is a recap of previous survey results

TALITHA REPORT, August 2021

- About 80% of respondents were satisfied or extremely satisfied with their 911 responses, and people of color were more likely to be satisfied or extremely satisfied.
- People of color are more likely to trust police than their white counterparts and less likely to trust other emergency services and social workers.
- Key reasons for satisfaction with police were prompt response and professionalism.
- Key reasons for the smaller number of unsatisfied responses were lack of training for mental health and delayed response.

NATIONAL POLICE FOUNDATION SURVEY, Dec 2019

From the SMS survey, with its stronger statistical sample:

- 88.01% agree or strongly agree that, “during the encounter, the officer treated me with dignity and respect.”

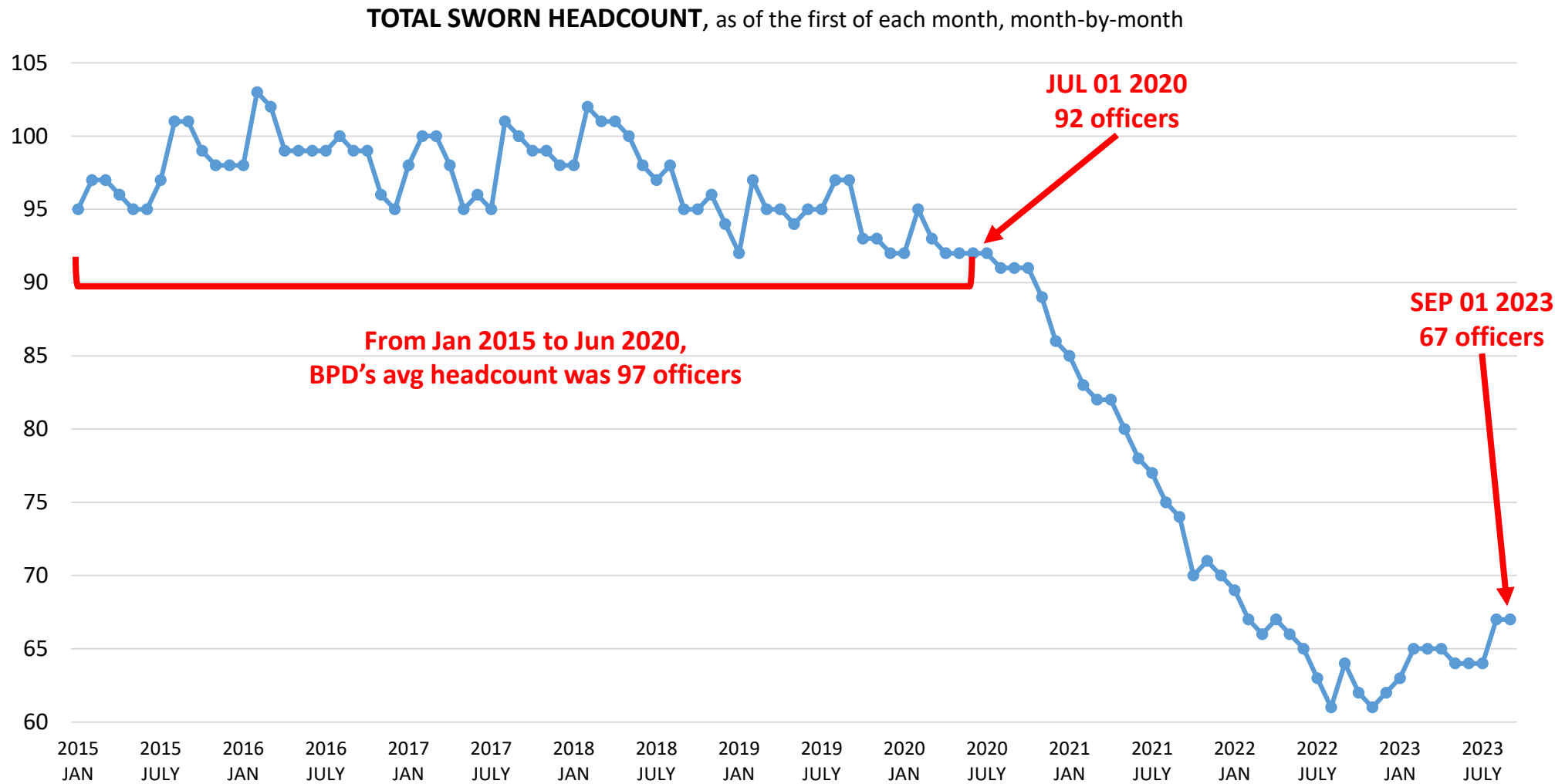
From the long-form survey,

- 71% of respondents have confidence that the BPD can do its job well
- 73% believe we act professionally
- 82% feel comfortable calling the BPD if they need help.

You can see all of these results and more at the [“Burlington Community Survey Platform Report”](#)



BPD SWORN OFFICER HEADCOUNT, 2015-2023



Sept 21, 2023 – all data preliminary & subject to change



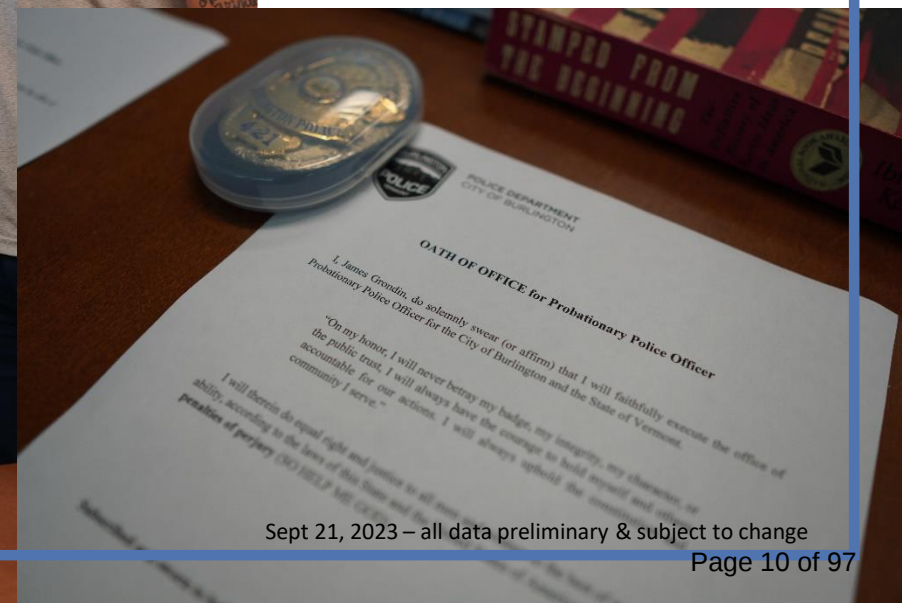
TWO NEW OFFICERS



At the beginning of September, we swore in two new pre-certified police officers, or “lateral officers.” This means that they have already been police officers with an agency other than the BPD—in this case, one officer comes to us after several years’ experience in Virginia and the other after a few years in Texas. Because they are already certified, they don’t need to attend the entire 16-week Vermont Police Academy. But we will still give them 580 hours of field training, to ensure that they police Burlington with the unique style and compassion our neighbors expect.

HOW’S THE REST OF THE COUNTRY DOING?

An article in [Forbes](#) reported “A survey of 182 police agencies in 38 states and Washington, D.C. from the Police Executive Research Forum noted that, although hiring is improving, the 50% increase in police resignation last year [2022] compared to 2019 and the total sworn staffing decreasing by 5% over the past three years is outpacing the hiring. In addition to pay, some cite public scrutiny following the protests of 2020 that prompted current and potential cops to rethink the role.” Another [article](#) about the City of Alameda, CA, pointed out their dire situation, stating that “Almost one-third of the 88 sworn positions in his department were vacant.”





69 TOTAL, 56 AVAILABLE

As of September 15, 2023, the BPD has **69 total sworn officers**, of whom 56 are available to be independently deployed. Historically, headcount has been in the high 90s; currently we are authorized for 87 officers.

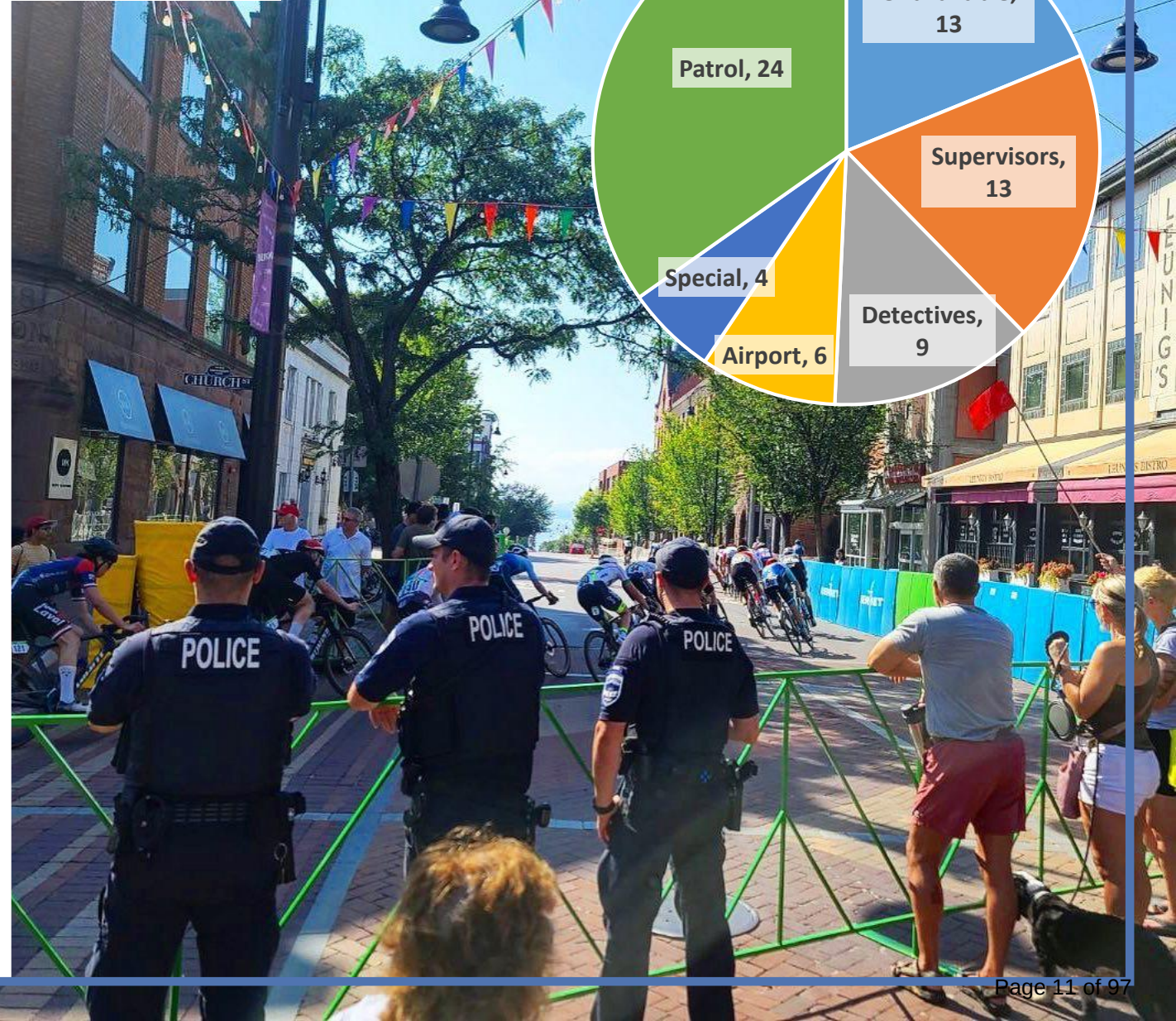
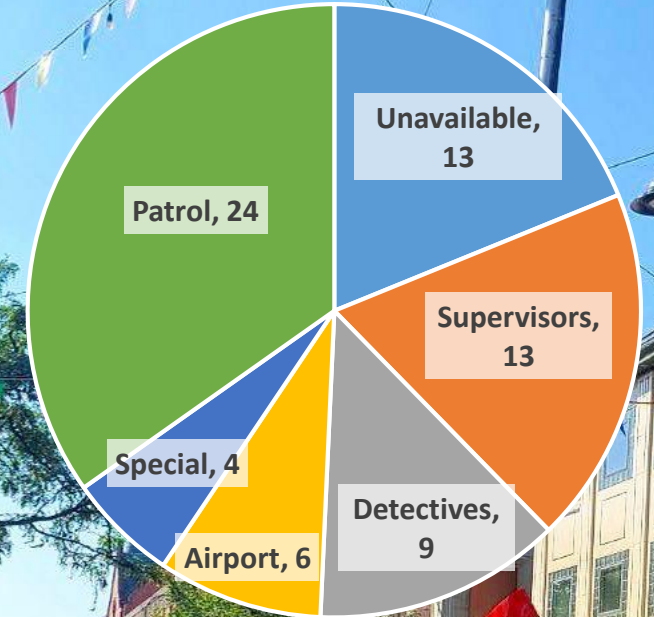
minus 13 on injury, on FTO, or at VPA = 56
minus 13 supervisors = 43
minus 9 detectives = 34
minus 6 airport officers = 28
minus 2 special assignments = 26
minus 2 Marketplace officers = 24

24

officers on Patrol

**Additionally, BPD currently has
4 CSOs (of 11) and 5 CSLs (of 6)**

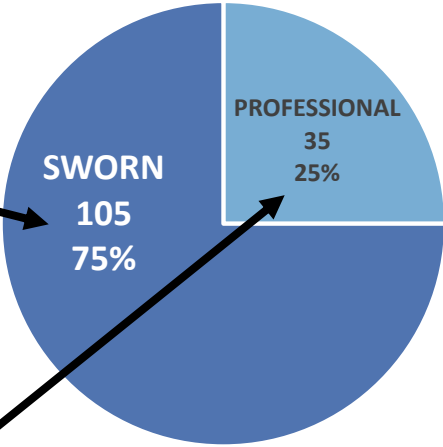
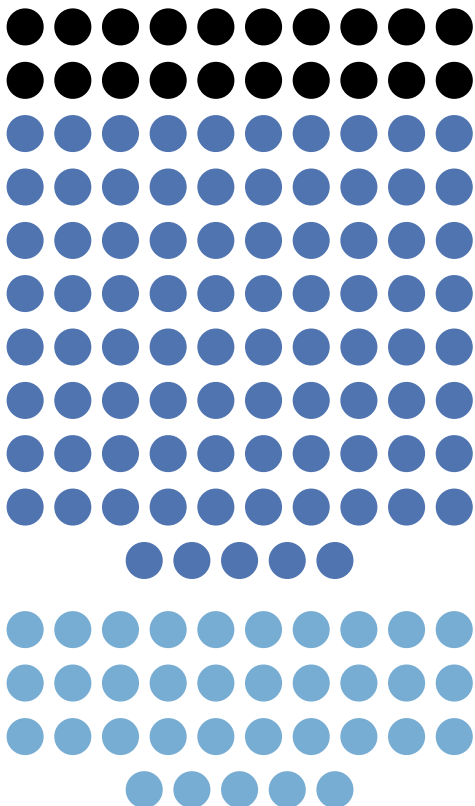
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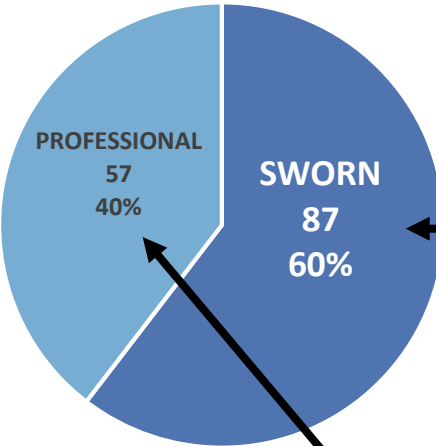
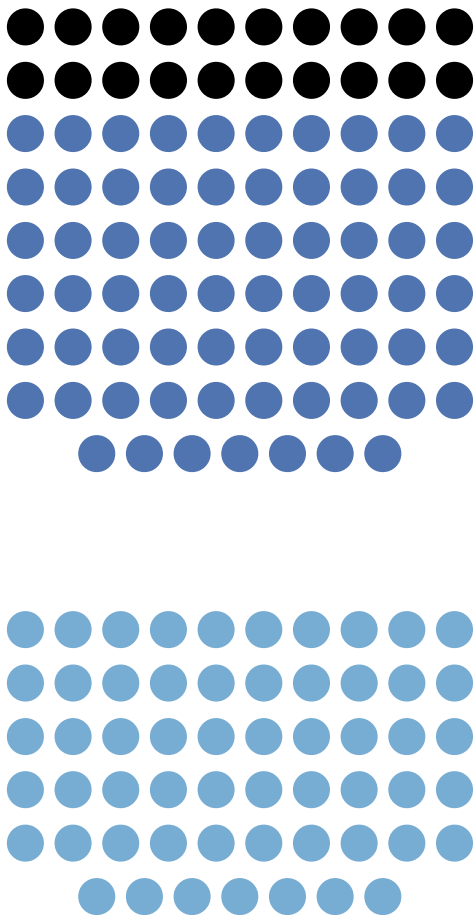


CHANGING PROPORTIONS

Authorized 2019
140 total*



Authorized 2023
144 total



Since 2019, we have significantly changed the BPD's ratio of sworn to professional employees.

* note: Parking was part of the BPD in 2019, but they were moved to DPW in July 2020. For consistency, the eight Parking employees are *not* included in this graphic.

- Sworn supervisor
- Sworn officer
- Professional employee

"Professional employee" includes CSOs, CSLs, ID techs, dispatchers, clerks, & others



POSITIONS & TITLES

This table shows the current positions that are assigned to the Burlington Police Department. The table at the top shows sworn-officer positions. The table at the bottom shows professional positions (sometimes called “civilian positions,” although we eschew the artificial military connotations that carries). At the right-hand edge of both tables are two columns, one that shows the number of employees authorized in each position and one that shows the number of employees currently on staff in each position. All data is from September 15, 2023.

SWORN POSITIONS		# AUTH	# ON STAFF
1	Chief	1	1
2	Deputy Chief	2	2
3	Lieutenant	6	6
4	Sergeant	11	5
5	Police Officer	67	55
		87	69

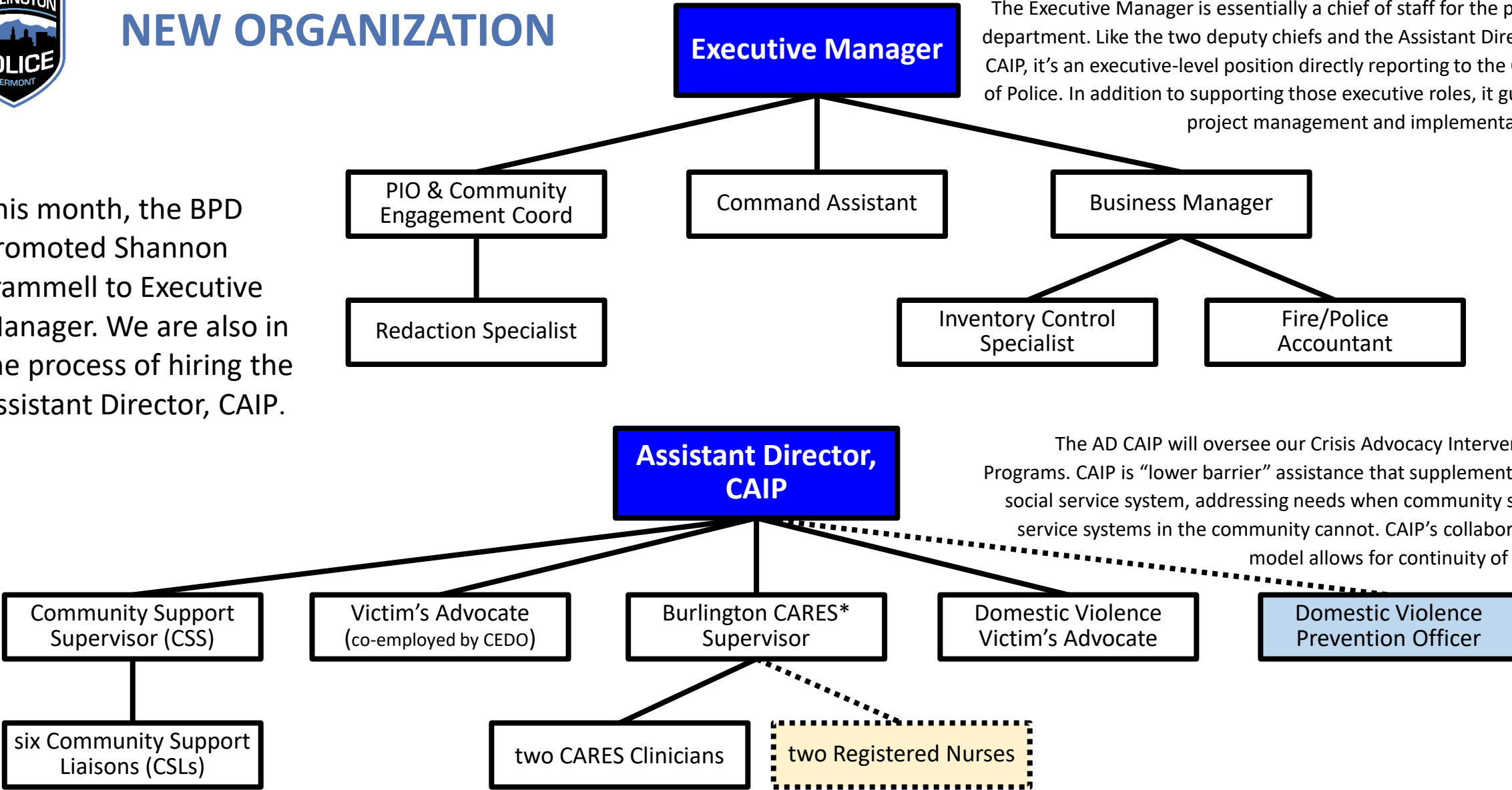
PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS		# AUTH	# ON STAFF
1	Application and Technology Support Specialist	1	1
2	Assistant Director of CAIP	1	0
3	Beach & Parks Patrol	x	x
4	Burlington CARES Clinical Supervisor	1	0
5	Burlington CARES Clinician	2	0
6	Business Manager	1	1
7	Community Service Manager (CSM)	1	1
8	Community Service Officer (CSO)	11	5
9	Community Support Liaison (CSL)	6	5
10	Community Support Supervisor (CSS)	1	1
11	Criminal Identification Technician	2	2
12	Digital Media Redaction Specialist	1	1
13	Domestic Violence Victims Advocate	1	1
14	Emergency Communications Manager (ECM)	1	1
15	Emergency Communications Specialist (ECS)	14	8
16	Executive Manager	1	1
17	Executive Assistant to the Chief of Police	1	0
18	Inventory Control Specialist	1	1
19	Police / Fire Accountant	1	1
20	Police Recruitment and Hiring Coordinator	1	1
21	PIO & Community Engagement Coordinator	1	1
22	Records Clerk	4	4
23	Senior Network Administrator	1	1
24	Training and Special Projects Coordinator	1	1
25	Uniform Bureau Support & Administrative Coordinator	1	1
		57	39
		144	108



NEW ORGANIZATION

This month, the BPD promoted Shannon Trammell to Executive Manager. We are also in the process of hiring the Assistant Director, CAIP.

The Executive Manager is essentially a chief of staff for the police department. Like the two deputy chiefs and the Assistant Director, CAIP, it's an executive-level position directly reporting to the Chief of Police. In addition to supporting those executive roles, it guides project management and implementation.



The AD CAIP will oversee our Crisis Advocacy Intervention Programs. CAIP is “lower barrier” assistance that supplements the social service system, addressing needs when community social service systems in the community cannot. CAIP’s collaborative model allows for continuity of care.

*Burlington CARES is the **C**risis **A**ssessment, **R**esponse, and **E**ngagement **S**ervice; specifics about it are in development



REVISED PRIORITY RESPONSE PLAN

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.

We originally implemented [the Priority Response Plan](#) in May 2021. We have made several revisions, shown in this chart. The categorization of incidents has **not** changed. (Our primary goal remains **NEIGHBORS' PHYSICAL SAFETY**, so Priority 1 incidents are still Priority 1 incidents, etc.) But many Priority 3 incidents will now receive a different response.

In the chart, **incidents labeled "CSO"** will initially receive a response from a CSO, rather than a police officer, unless the incident evolves in a way that changes its category or requires a sworn officer.

Incidents labeled "ONL" (for "Online Only") will be diverted to an online reporting function. Unless extenuating circumstances apply, callers will be asked to make an online report. There are reporting mechanisms for callers who do not have Internet access.

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

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



INCIDENT VOLUME

YEAR-TO-DATE 9/15

Year-to-date, **incidents in 2023 are up 21% compared to 2022. They are up 40% over 2021.** In fact, 2023's incident volume is equal to 2018's.

Patrol officers are addressing the same number of incidents with 50% fewer patrol officers. Of the 21,455 incidents in 2023 so far, 2,664 have been “stacked”—i.e., 12%.

Additionally, 2,607 have been referred to online reporting, or 12%.

	YTD INCIDENTS (as of 9/15)	%Δ
2018	21,494	100%
2019	20,530	↓5%
2020	17,737	↓15%
2021	15,288	↓12%
2022	17,726	↑16%
2023	21,455	↑21%
	Δ 2018 to 2023:	no change





SELECTED VALCOUR INCIDENTS, YTD AS OF SEPTEMBER 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
2018	37	133	119	64	99	46	343	3	397	558	41	13	53	15	1,992
2019	37	111	68	62	109	59	328	3	487	547	34	16	41	37	1,441
2020	39	103	71	41	99	41	473	10	525	685	70	14	48	43	982
2021	49	102	115	61	94	30	402	12	727	704	94	8	33	74	535
2022	51	126	122	72	105	31	397	23	1,102	848	155	14	30	240	315
2023	33	144	129	87	61	36	329	9	985	712	350	16	26	226	454

* = 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 September 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.



DRUG OVERVIEW – Grim Statistics

Overdoses in Burlington are at unconscionable levels. It is possible there may be as many as 500 by year's end. The Valcour category of "Overdose" generally does not include fatal overdoses—those are usually carried under the category "Untimely." A death cannot be officially called an overdose until the medical examiner determines a cause of death. In some instances, our detective bureau explores charges for "Selling or dispensing a regulated drug with death resulting," 18 VSA §4250. But because of the prevalence of polydrug results from toxicology reports, it is exceedingly challenging to make a case against a single provider of drugs to hold them accountable for someone's overdose death.





DRUG OVERVIEW – Making Drug Tips

MAYOR

DEPARTMENTS ▾

RENTAL & PROPERTY INFO

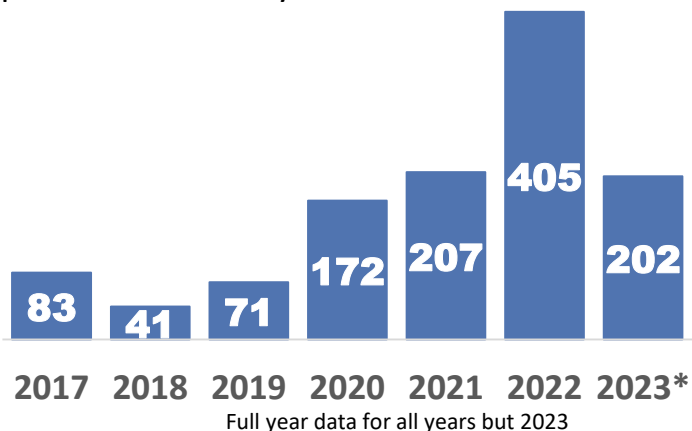
CALENDAR

CITY COUNCIL

NPAs

Neighbors experiencing or observing suspected narcotics activity can submit that information via our [Online Tip form](#). It's prominently placed near the top of our [Police Department homepage](#) on the City of Burlington website.

With fewer patrol officers, a smaller narcotics unit, and no Street Crime team, open-air drug activity has risen over the past three years, and drug tips have gone up, too, in a pattern remarkably similar to overdoses:



Sept 21, 2023 – all data preliminary & subject to change



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

[Modified 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





DRUG OVERVIEW – The Drug Unit

The BPD Drug Unit is a part of the Detective Services Bureau, or DSB. It consists of one sergeant, two detectives, and a third detective assigned as a task force officer (TFO) to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). In the past there have been three or four detectives rather than two. Additionally, the BPD formerly fielded a three-to-five officer Street Crime team to address open-air narcotics activities, among other duties. Despite being smaller than in the past, the Drug Unit has had several high-profile, successful cases over the past few years:

21BU016850 – [Nine members of a Philadelphia-based drug enterprise arrested](#), January 19 2023 (active federal prosecution ongoing)

21BU017403 – [Quenton Dodson arrested for distributing methamphetamine](#), January 20 2022 (active federal prosecution ongoing)

22BU001955 – [Melvin Hill convicted after jury trial](#) on drug and firearms charges, August 22 2023 (sentencing expected in early 2024)

22BU020340 – [Kenneth Jackson convicted, sentenced](#) to 48 months in prison, Sept 19 2023

23BU00356 – [Manuel Francis indicted](#) for allegedly stealing controlled substances during a burglary, March 2 2023 (active federal prosecution ongoing)

The Drug Unit also has several ongoing active investigations. The unit's current focus is on fentanyl and methamphetamine, and dedicating BPD's limited resources to individuals supplying drugs rather than street-level distribution.

From the Melvin Hill conviction press release: "The Burlington Police Department is committed to public safety, and that includes protecting those who suffer from substance use disorder," said Burlington Police Chief Jon Murad. "We do not tolerate trafficking poisonous substances into our community, particularly by traffickers who target vulnerable people. This case shows our resolve to hold these individuals accountable. The BPD's team, including Drug Unit Sergeant Phil Tremblay, want to acknowledge the fantastic work at trial by Assistant United States Attorneys Stendig and Waples, and their legal team. We would also like to thank the DEA and the ATF for their efforts in this investigation."



DRUG OVERVIEW – Turning the Tap

There are many tools for addressing the substance-use crisis that Burlington is experiencing. Four of them are shown here.

For the past few years, three have been turned all the way up while one, on a street level, has been nearly shut down. The current mix is not working.

None of these should be all the way up, and none should be all the way down.



Decarceration



Deprosecution



Harm reduction



Street-level Enforcement





THE BPD IS HIRING!

\$74,500
starting pay

\$100,000
top pay (when contract matures)

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

www.bpdcareers.com





POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF BURLINGTON

Use of Force Report

August 01, 2023 – August 31, 2023

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 8/1/23 – 8/31/23 – 2789

Total Number of UOF Incidents – 17

Total Uses of Force – 33

Percent of UOF Incidents vs. Total Incidents - .6 %

Race/Gender of Arrestee/Subject in UOF Incidents

White Male – 8

White Female – 4

Black Male – 5

Black Female – 0

Incidents

1. 23BU017253

8/4/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Retail Theft

Charges – Retail Theft

Synopsis

Loss prevention notified police that they had a female shoplifter in the store. The female fled out the rear emergency exit with a cart of items they did not pay for. A officer on scene located the female and the shopping cart alongside the building. The female pushed the cart away and ran from the officer. The officer exited their cruiser and stated to the effect for her to stop. The female continued to run. The officer radioed a second officer that the female had run in their directions. The officer followed in their cruiser. The officer lost sight of the female and returned to where they had last seen her and located her laying on the other side of a fence. The officer stated to the effect that she was under arrest. The officer attempted to grasp her arm but only managed to take hold of her shirt. The arrestee continued to pull away stretching the shirt. The second officer arrived on scene on the arrestee's side fence and was able to take hold of the



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arrestee's left arm. The first officer hopped the fence and both officers had to physically place the arrestee's arms behind her back and place her in handcuffs.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 2 – Empty hand controls

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Female Age 35, 5'03", 120 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

2. 23BU017354

8/6/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Reckless Endangerment

Charges – Reckless Endangerment

Synopsis

Multiple 911 calls for gunshots at a apartment building on Church Street. This was the second response in 2 hours to this location for shots fired. Through witness statements and officers investigation they learned the suspect who fired the shots was still in the apartment building. A perimeter was set up and officer entered the building to clear it. Officers located the arrestee in an apartment in the building. The officer stated to the effect that they were under arrest and to turn around and place their hands behind their back. The arrestee refused to comply. The officer had to physically place the arrestee's arms behind their back and handcuff them.

Arrestee Actions – Passive Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee - taken into custody

Black Male Age 34, 6'02", 260 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury



POLICE DEPARTMENT
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3. 23BU017420

8/6/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Agency Assist

Charges – Domestic Assault/Simple Assault on a Police officer/Disorderly Conduct

Synopsis

Colchester PD called requesting assistance as two of their officers were actively fighting with an intoxicated male in their city. Two Burlington Officers responded and arrived on scene. The arrestee was on the ground being restrained by two Colchester officers. The arrestee had already punched and spit in an officer's face. They formulated a plan to roll the arrestee onto his stomach so they could be handcuffed.

One BPD officer was controlling the arrestee's legs and the second BPD officer was holding the arrestee's left arm attempting to assist in rolling the arrestee onto his stomach. The arrestee tucked his left arm in closer to his body. The arrestee then spat in the second BPD officers face. A Colchester officer tried to move the arrestees face away from the officer. The second BPD officer stated to the effect warning the arrestee if he spat again he would be sprayed with OC. The arrestee then spat again. The officer then deployed his OC. The arrestee became continued to struggle then became compliant and the first BPD officer and the Colchester's officers were able to roll the arrestee onto his stomach and place him in handcuffs.

Arrestee Actions – Active resistant

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Empty hand controls/Verbal commands/OC threatened/OC deployed

Officer 2 – Empty hand controls

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Male Age 17, 5'11", 280 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officers – no physical injury/arrestee spat in face

4. 23BU017516

8/7/23

Officers initiated

Call type – Violation of Conditions of Release

Charges – Violation of Conditions of Release



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Synopsis

While on patrol in City Hall Park Three officers observed a male consuming an alcoholic beverage. An officer stated to the effect for the male to stop but the male did not. A group with the male did stop. Officer caught up to the male who stated at first he did not hear the officer. The male refused to identify himself but was recognized by one of the officers. A check of court conditions of release showed the male was not to be in possession of alcohol. The arrestee was taken into custody. While being searched the arrestee tensed up, pushed back against the officer holding him. The officer had to use physical force to push the arrestee up against the cruiser to prevent him from moving.

Arrestee Actions – Active resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Empty hand controls

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Male Age 19, 5'08", 145 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

5. 23BU017710

8/9/23

Officer Initiated

Call type – Arrest on Warrant

Charges – Arrest on Warrant/Simple Assault on a Police Officer/Disorderly Conduct/Impeding

Synopsis

Two officers on duty observed a female who they knew to have an arrest warrant. Once confirming the warrant they approached the female and her girlfriend stated to the effect that she had a warrant. Officers allowed the arrestee to give her personal items to her girlfriend and for them to embrace and say good bye. The arrestee suddenly took off running. Officers pursued her on foot. One of the officer caught hold of her left arm but the arrestee continued to pull away. The officer brought her to the ground in a controlled manner. The second officer had taken hold of the arrestee's right arm. Initially on the ground the arrestee was on her back and in that position brought her right leg back and then kicked it out striking the officer in the knee. One officer stated to the effect for the arrestee to roll onto their stomach to which the arrestee did not comply. The two officers had to physically roll the arrestee onto her stomach. One officer then held the arrestee's legs while the second physically moved her arms to her back and placed her into handcuffs.



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Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/take down/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal Commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Female Age 26, 5'08", 170 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – slight injury to knee

6. 23BU017985

8/12/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Disorderly Conduct

Charges – Disorderly conduct

Synopsis

Two officers on Church Street observed an irate female that had just been served legal paperwork from another officer who was no longer on scene. The female was yelling and screaming. The officers approached and attempted to speak with her but it did not resolve her behavior. The officer left the area in hopes that their absence would calm the female. The female continued her yelling and screaming. The officers were approached by several subjects who spoke with them concerning the female. The female then walked by the officers pushing a cart and yelling. The officers observed the female then approached a random male and got in their personal space. The officer approached the female and stated to the effect that she was under arrest for Disorderly Conduct. The arrestee stated to the effect that she was not and walked away. The officer went after the arrestee stating to the effect for her to stop. The officer caught up to the arrestee and one officer took hold of the arrestee's left arm and told her to place her arm behind her back. The arrestee refused to let go of the cart and the officer had to use their other hand to physically remove the arrestee's left hand from the cart. The officer then moved the arrestee's hand behind their back. The arrestee continued to try and pull away. The second officer took hold of the arrestee's right arm and hand and physically brought it behind the arrestee's back and placed the arrestee in handcuffs.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee - taken into custody



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White Female Age 43, 5'07", 150 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

7. 23BU018302

8/15/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type –Burglary

Charges – Burglary

Synopsis

Subject had broken into ex-girlfriends residence and had been observed on security camera. Officer arrived on scene and the subject barricade himself in the residence stating he had a knife. Officers negotiated for approximately 3 hours with no progress. An officer deployed less than lethal munitions – pepper ball into the area the subject was barricaded in this appeared to cause the subject to cough but they did not exit. After approximately 45 minutes more of negotiations a second officer deployed an OC vapor into the area the subject was barricaded.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – LLM deployed -Pepper ball

Officer 2 – OC vapor deployed

Arrestee -

White Male Age 55, 5'11", 195 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury from UOF

Officer – no injury

8. 23BU018530

8/18/23

Officer Initiated

Call type – Suspicious Event

Charges – Armed Robbery

Synopsis

An officer observed a male subject he knew was wanted by South Burlington Police for an armed robbery, committed with a firearm. The officer parked and exited his vehicle and approached the area he observed the male. The officer observed the male was walking away from him and the officer stated to the effect calling out the male's name and telling him to



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stop. The male appeared ignore the officer and continued to walk away. The officer stated to the effect the male was under arrest to which the male began to run from the officer. The officer lost sight of the male. A perimeter was set up with other local and federal officers assisting in the search for the male. An Officer observed the arrestee down an alley and pointed his firearm at the arrestee before the arrestee ducked around and corner into a backyard. An officer then located the arrestee hiding under a paddle board in a backyard. Three officer approached the male with their firearms pointed at the male. One officer holstered his firearm and physically pulled the arrestee out from under the paddle board. Once out the officer rolled the arrestee onto his stomach and placed the arrestee's right arm behind his back. A second officer holstered their firearm, approached and took the arrestee's left arm and placed it behind the arrestee's back. A fourth arriving officer compliantly applied handcuffs.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

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

Officer 2 – Fire arm pointed/Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 3 – Fire arm pointed/Verbal commands

Arrestee - taken into custody transferred to South Burlington PD custody
Black Male Age 33, '6'01", 180 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

9. 23BU018604

8/19/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Robbery

Charges – Assault and Robbery

Synopsis

Multiple 911 calls for a male robbing another male at knife point. While en-route officers were given a description and area the suspect was last seen. A officer near the area observed the suspect who ran from the officer. The officer called out the foot pursuit. Two officers observed the suspect in an alley way next to a parking garage. The suspect looked at the officers and hopped a short wall and ran into the parking garage. One officer entered the front of the parking garage with their firearm drawn. That officer came in contact with the suspect. The officer stated to the effect for the suspect to get on the ground and pointed their firearm at the suspect. The suspect got on their knees but did not prone out. The second officer approached the kneeling suspect from behind and using their foot pushed the suspect onto their stomach.



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Once prone the officer physically placed the arrestee's arms behind his back and placed the arrestee in handcuffs.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance/Passive Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal Commands/Firearm pointed

Officer 2 – Pushed with foot/Empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee -

White Male Age 32, 5'10", 155 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

10. 23BU018717

8/21/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Trespass

Charges – Burglary

Complainant called and stated to the effect that a male subject had broken into a secured area of Burlington Electric Department. An officers arrived on scene and located the suspect dressed all in black near the fence line of the secured area. One officer drew their firearm and pointed it at the suspect and stated to the effect for them to show their hands. The suspect was compliant, showing their hands. The suspect was compliantly placed in handcuffs and taken into custody. Burglary tools were located on the arrestee.

Synopsis

Arrestee Actions – Compliant

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/Firearm pointed

Arrestee -

White Male Age 35, 5'07", 185 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

11. 23BU0 18810

8/22/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Assault

Charges – Simple Assault/Felon in possession of a Firearm/Resisting arrest



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Synopsis

Victim approached a BPD CSO and stated they had been assaulted and gave a description of the suspect. An officer in the area of the assault observed a male subject matching the description of the suspect. The officer approached the male, as the male began to walk away from the officer and stated to the effect if he could speak with him. The male suspect continued to walk away. The officer jogged up to the male and took hold of the suspects arm to stop them from walking away. The suspect pulled free from the officers grasp and ran. The officer pursued the suspect and was able to grab them around the waist and pull them to the ground. Once on the ground the officer had to physically move the suspect's arms behind his back and place him in handcuffs. The suspect was carrying an over the shoulder bag that was open. Officers observed the handle of a firearm in the bag. A loaded firearm was recovered from the bag. The suspect was positively identified by the victim. An officer told the suspect he was under arrest. At the cruiser the arrestee was being searched. The arrestee continued to struggle and pull away from officers holding him. Officer decided to bring the arrest to the ground in a controlled manner. Once on the ground one officer had to hold the arrestee's legs while a second officer completed the search. Officers observed a small cut on the arrestee's forehead and contacted BFD to respond. The arrestee refused all medical services from BFD.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal Commands/Empty hand controls/take down/handcuffing

Officer 2 – Verbal Commands/Empty hand controls/take down

Officer 3 – Empty hand controls of legs

Arrestee – taken into custody and lodged at correctional facility

Black Male Age 44, 5'09", 150 lbs.

Arrestee – small cut to forehead/refused medical services

Officers – no injury

12. 23BU019039

8/24/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Stolen Vehicle

Charges – Driving with a Criminally Suspended License/Impeding a Public Officer

Synopsis

A Burlington Parks and Recreation employee called in a truck they believed was stolen located in the parking lot of Leddy Park. An officer arrived on scene and located the vehicle, observed there was no operator but did observe drug paraphernalia in the front seat. The trucks license



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plate was did not belong on the vehicle, the vehicle was not registered but the truck was not stolen. The officer removed the plate and left the scene. A CSO was dispatched to stand by with the vehicle while waiting for a tow truck to remove it. When the CSO arrived they observed a male subject that was overdosing in the front seat. BFD responded as well as an officer. The male subject refused treatment from BFD. The officer spoke with the male concerning the vehicle and also through the course of his investigation learned the male's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in the state of Vermont was criminally suspended. The officer was also concerned the male was under the influence of narcotics. When the officer stated to the effect that the male had to gather his belongings and the vehicle would be towed the male leapt into the driver's seat and slammed the truck door. The officer attempted to open the door before the male started the truck. As the officer opened the truck door the male slammed the door shut, trapping the officer's arm. The officer was in fear the male would drive off with his arm pinned in the door and dragging the officer alongside the truck. The officer was able to force open the door but was unable to remove the male. The officer took hold of the male's right arm and stated to the effect for the male to exit the vehicle but the male refused. The officer removed his OC spray as the male kicked at him and pointed it at the male. The male then complied with the officer and was taken into custody without further incident.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

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

Arrestee -

White Male Age 35, 5'08", 180 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

13. 23BU019053

8/24/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Violation of a Protection Order

Charges – Violation of a Protection Order/Resisting Arrest/Disorderly Conduct

Synopsis

The plaintiff in a protection order called police and stated to the effect that a female subject had violated a protection order that the victim had against her. Upon arrival the two officers located the victim and obtained a sworn statement. The officers located the female suspect and stated to the effect that she was under arrest for the protection order violation. The arrestee was began to scream. The officer took hold of the arrestee's left arm and she attempted to pull



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away from the officer. The second officer took hold of the arrestee's right arm she again struggled, twisting her arm and breaking free. The officers stated to the effect for the arrestee to place her arms behind her back. The arrestee did not comply. The arrestee brought her arms close to her body trying to defeat the officers moving her arms behind her back. An officer brought her to the ground in a controlled manner. Once on the ground the arrestee began to kick at the officers. One officer held the arrestee's legs to prevent this. The other officer moved the arrestee to her stomach. Once on her stomach the second officer continued to control her legs and the second officer had to physically move the arrestee's arms behind her back and place her in handcuffs. While walking the arrestee to the cruiser she continued to yell, scream and struggle against the officers until she reached the police cruiser.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/Controlled take down/handcuffing

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Arrestee -

White Female Age 43, 5'07", 150 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officers – no injury

14. 23BU019215

8/25/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Retail Theft

Charges – Retail Theft

Synopsis

Loss prevention had contacted officer stating a male suspect was preparing to leave the store with items they had concealed. The suspect exited the store bypassing all methods of payment. The Loss Prevention officer attempted to recover the stolen property outside the store and the suspect pulled back their left hand in a fist. The officer believed the suspect was going to assault the loss prevention officer. The officer stated to the effect police department and moved in taking hold of the suspect's right arm. The officer repeatedly stated to the effect for the suspect to place his hands behind his back. The suspect attempted to pull away but quickly complied with the officer's requests. The officer was able to place the arrestee into handcuffs.

Arrestee Actions – Assaultive

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal Commands/Empty hand controls/handcuffing



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Arrestee – taken into custody
White Male Age 43, 5'04", 165 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury
Officer – no injury

15. 23BU019425

8/28/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Sexual Assault

Charges – Sexual Assault/Simple Assault/Assault on a Law Enforcement officer/Resisting Arrest/Person prohibited from possessing firearms

Synopsis

An employee of a downtown bar called police and stated to the effect that they had been assaulted while working. The employee stated to the effect that the suspects were two black males and that the employee had recovered a firearm in a sweatshirt left behind by one of the males. The employee stated to the effect that the males were in the parking lot across the street from the bar. An officer arriving on scene observed a male matching the description of one of the suspects crouch down by the front of a vehicle as two other police cruisers pulled into the parking lot. The officer then observed the suspect stand up and quickly start walking away from the two police cruisers. The officer approached the suspect and told him to stop several times. The suspect stops and then walks towards the officer and approaches the suspect. The officer asks the suspect if he was involved in a fight and the suspect states to the effect he was not. The officer observes a small shoulder bag over the suspects shoulder and states to the effect that he is going to pull it off him use he does not know if the suspect has a gun on him or not, the suspect says no I don't, the officers he is not going to look inside of it. The suspect initially starts take off the bag but then turns and start to reach for the bag. The officer fearing the suspect was attempting to access a firearm takes hold of the suspect and the bag. The suspect tries to run and the officer holds onto the bag and the suspect. The male continues to try and flee pulling the bag with him. The officer hangs on until both fall onto the ground. The suspect get up first as the officer hangs onto the bag. The suspect then tries to take the bag from the officer who is still on the ground. The suspect takes hold of the strap but the officer has a hold on the bag. The suspect then punches the officer in the head, falling onto the ground in the process and the bag falls onto the grass. The officer and the suspect both struggle for the bag. The suspect grabs it and starts to stands up when he is tackled to the ground by the bar employee who had called police. The officer gets up and reaches under the suspect and grabs the hands of the suspect who is prone on the ground, the bag underneath



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him with the employee on top of him. A second officer arrives and is able to remove the suspect's right arm from underneath him and place it behind the suspects back. The first officer is able to remove the suspects left arm and place the suspects arm behind his back. Two more officers arrived and were able to have the employee get off the suspect and the third officer controlled the suspect's legs as they were kicking. The fourth officer assisted in handcuffing the male. Officer were able to see into the unzipped bag and observed the grip and hammer of a firearm in the bag.

Arrestee Actions – Assaultive

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – empty hand controls

Officer 3 – empty hand controls

Officer 4 – empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee -

Black Male Age 26, 5'10", 175 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury from UOF

Officer – injured from punch to head by arrestee.

16. 23BU019604

8/29/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Juvenile Problem

Charges – none

Synopsis

911 caller reporting a twelve year old male holding a shard of glass to his neck threatening self-harm. Upon arrival a family member physically carried (cradled in both arms) the juvenile out of the residence and stated to the effect here he is, take him. The family member then starts to put the juvenile down and the officer takes hold of the juvenile's arms and assists the family member in putting the juvenile down in a seated position on the steps to the residence. . The officer states to the effect for the juvenile to sit down and the juvenile remains seated but attempts to remove the officer's hands. The officer loses his grip and the juvenile immediately attempts to run away. The officer is able to take hold of the juveniles arm and pull him back. While doing this the officer continues to speak with the juvenile in a calm voice at one point stating to the family members to stop yelling. The juvenile continues struggle and to try and get away from the officer. The officer finally gets the juvenile to sit down again. A short time late the juvenile again gets up and runs. The officer has to take hold of the juvenile. The juvenile



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states to the effect he is going to kill all of them. The officer escorts the juvenile to the cruiser and after a struggle places him into the back of the cruiser. The juvenile then continuously kicks the inside of the cruiser. The juvenile is transported to BPD. Officer learn that the juvenile is in DCF custody and they request he is transported to UVMMC ED. At the hospital a second officer had to take hold of him to prevent him from grabbing item in the room they were in while a room in the hospital was being readied. Once the room was ready the officer had to guide the juvenile with his hand on the juveniles back into the room with the juvenile pushing back against the officer. In the room the officer once again had to hold onto the juvenile to prevent them from grabbing items in the room. Hospital staff eventually took custody of the juvenile and the officers left.

Subjects Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – empty hand controls

Officer 2 – empty hand controls

Subject -

Black Male Age 12, 5'06", 80 lbs.

Subject – no injury/ transported to UVMMC ED per DCF request

Officers– no injury

17. 23BU0019653

8/30/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Wanted Subject

Charges – not located at the time of this report

Synopsis

Officer had contact with the suspect earlier in the day. Officers learned he had a warrant for his arrest. The suspect had eluded the officer's attempts to take him into custody. Later in the day officers located a vehicle he was operating near several residence he had ties to. As officer responded to the area an officer observed the suspect go over a fence with a firearm in his hand. A short time later an officer observed the suspect who pointed and stated to the effect he want that way. The officer called the suspect by his name. At this point the suspect reached into his waistband and stated to the effect that he was going to blow his brains out. The officer drew his firearm, moved back to cover and pointed it the suspect. The officer stated to the effect for the suspect to stop as the suspect ran from the officer. The officer eventually lost the suspect when he jumped over a fence.



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A short time later an officer observed the suspect on a bicycle nearby. The officer ran to their cruiser and followed the suspect. The suspect stopped at an intersection at a nearby shopping plaza. The officer stopped and exited the cruiser. Due to the threat of a firearm the officer took cover at his cruiser, drew his firearm and pointed at the suspect. The suspect turned and reached for his waistband, stating to the effect do it, do it. The officer gave verbal commands for the suspect to stop but the suspect ran off and the officer lost sight of him.

Arrestee Actions – Active resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/firearm pointed

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/firearm pointed

Suspect – not located

White Male Age 52, 5'08", 200 lbs.

Suspect – no injury

Officers – no injury



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Use of Force Report

September 01, 2023 – September 16, 2023

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 9/1/23 – 9/16/23 – 1705

Total Number of UOF Incidents – 14

Total Uses of Force – 33

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

Race/Gender of Arrestee/Subject in UOF Incidents

White Male – 10

White Female – 2

Black Male – 2

Black Female – 0

Incidents

1. 23BU019964

9/2/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Disturbance

Charges – Disorderly Conduct

Synopsis

Dispatch observed a fight on Main Street near Mr. Mikes Pizza. Two officers responded and observed a male fall to the ground. There approximately 10 people yelling at each other. Officers separated the subjects and began to interview them. Two officers observed a male punch another male and they moved in and each took an arm, bringing them behind the males back and placing him in handcuffs. After handcuffing the male the officers took hold of the male's arms and began to escort him away from the area, to try and control the male the officers walked him backwards. The male began to attempt pull away from the officers, struggling to free his arms and spinning around. A third officer approached, took hold of the males left arm and assisted the two officers in bringing the male to the ground in a controlled manner. Once on the ground the male calmed down and complied with officers requests.



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Subject Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 3 – Empty hand controls

Subject – detained and issued DC ticket

White Male Age 21, 6'03", 210 lbs.

Subject – no injury

Officer – no injury

2. 23BU020057

9/3/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – DUI

Charges – DUI

Synopsis

Complaint called dispatch and stated to the effect that a vehicle that had two flat tires veered off the road and struck a port-a-potty. Officers arrived on scene and determined from their investigation that they had probable cause to arrest the suspect for DUI. The officer stated to the effect to the suspect they were under arrest for DUI. The arrestee wanted to smoke a cigarette and officers allowed him to try to but the arrestee did not have a lighter nor did the officers. The officer took the cigarette from the arrestee and stated to the effect to place their hands behind their back. The arrestee does not comply and two officer attempt to take control of the arrestee's arms. The arrestee pulls their arms forward trying to get free from the officers grasp. The two officers have to use physical force to move the arrestee's arms behind his back and place him in handcuffs.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand techniques/handcuffing

Officer 2 – empty hand controls

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Male Age 40, 5'07", 160 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury



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3. 23BU020119

9/3/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Assault

Charges – Assault on a Law Enforcement Officer

Synopsis

Caller stated to the effect a male was at the intersection Church Street and Cherry Street being combative, hurling racial slurs and attempting to start fights with people passing by. Caller stated to the effect that a friend of the male had escorted the male away from the area. Two officers arrived on scene and canvassed the area looking for the male. The officers located the male and two subjects speaking with him. The male pulled away from the two subjects. An officer attempted to speak with the male while the second officer spoke with the friends. The officer observed the male showing signs of being extremely intoxicated and stated to the effect that fact to the male. The officer attempted to figure out where the male lived. The officer tried speaking with the two friends to get them to take the male home. The male stepped in between the officers and the friends and would not let the officer speak with them. The officer decided to take the male into protective custody and stated this to the male. The male threw his sweat shirt at an officer and then ran from the two officers. While running away the male fell twice. The officer approached the male as he got back up and attempted to run away. The male punched the officer in the head as he attempted to run by the officer. The two officer brought the male to the ground. The two officers tried to roll the male over into a prone position but the arrestee would not comply. A third officer arrived and the second officer went to get their police cruiser. The third officer assisted in rolling the male into a prone position where they were placed in handcuffs.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 2 – empty hand controls

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Male Age 23, 5'11", 145 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – injury to elbow - laceration.



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4. 23BU020736

9/8/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Retail Theft

Charges – Retail Theft

Synopsis

Loss prevention stated to the effect that a male was walking out of the store without paying for items. An officer stopped the male in the vestibule and identified himself as police officers. The male attempted to walk past the officer. The officer had to place their open palms on the male's chest and upper left arm to prevent the male from walking by him. The male stopped and a second officer arrived and the arrestee was detained.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal direction/empty hand controls

Arrestee - taken into custody, cited and released

White Male Age 26, 5'05", 140 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

5. 23BU020744

9/8/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Mental Health

Charges – None

Synopsis

Caller stated that their family member had been diagnosed with a mental health disorder and was currently experiencing a mental health issue at this time. Officers arrived on scene and observed two females grabbing onto each other screaming. One female continued to repeat the same phrase over and over. The other female stated that this female was hurting her. One officer took the female subjects left arm and the other took her right arm and pulled her from the other female. The officers then physically moved her arms behind her back and placed her in handcuffs. BFD was called and arrived on scene to treat the female. Officer maintained their hold on the female while she was being treated by BFD. Three officers had to physically carry the female down a set of stairs and place her on a stretcher. Two officers rode up in the ambulance with BFD per BFD request.



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Subjects Actions – Assaultive

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 2 – Empty hand controls

Officer 3 – Empty hand controls

Subject - taken into medical custody

White Female Age 57, 5'02", 140 lbs.

Subject – no injury

Officer – no injury

6. 23BU020822

9/9/23

Office Initiated

Call type – Larceny from a Building

Charges – Petit Larceny from a Building

Synopsis

An officer in his cruiser at the intersection of Bank Street and Church Street observed a male chasing another male. The male caught the male he was chasing and the officer observed a physical altercation. The officer responded, yelling for them to stop and the male who was being chased fled on foot from the officer. The officer pursued and was able to grab the male around his chest from behind and stop him. The male struggled against the officer. The officer stated to the effect to the male that he was being detained. The male complied and was placed into handcuffs. The male who was giving chase was a store employee and stated to the effect that the male being detained had stolen their tip jar and ran.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Male Age 37, 5'06", 120 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury



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7. 23BU020916

9/11/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Robbery

Charges – Simple Assault on a Police Officer/Disorderly Conduct/Stalking

Synopsis

Caller into dispatch could be heard arguing with a male and then stating to the effect are you robbing me. Dispatch was able to map the call to a location and dispatched officers. The first officer arriving observed a male and female struggling with each other inside a residence. The officer stated to the effect to stop. The parties separated but continued to verbally argue. The first officer spoke with the male subject and a second officer spoke with the female. The female decided to leave the residence for the night. The female walked down the street the male began to follow her yelling at her. The officer stated to the effect for the male to not follow the female. The male began to follow her yelling. It was approximately 0600 hours. One officer used his police cruisers to catch up to the male and a second officer walked up behind the male. A third officer arrived and went out with the male first, stating to the effect to walk in the other direction or he would be arrested for stalking. The male stated to the effect for the officer to get out of his face. The male then stepped closer to the officer and the officer walking up behind observed the male to clench his fist and believed the male was going to assault the officer in front of him. The officer took hold of him male from behind and brought him to the ground. The first officer arrived and assisted rolling the male into a prone position where the two officers had to physically pull the arrestees arms behind his back and place him in handcuffs. While trying to search the arrestee he continued struggle and fight and was warned he was going to be sprayed with OC if he continued to resist. Once at the police cruiser the arrestee continued to struggle and would only partially get into the cruiser. An officer deployed his OC to get the arrestee completely into the rear of the cruiser.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance/Assaultive

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/distractionary strikes

Officer 3 – Verbal commands/Empty hand controls/handcuffing/OC warned/OC deployed

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Male Age 35, 5'00", 120 lbs.

Arrestee – requested medical attention after OC deployed while at BPD/BFD transported to UVMHC ED/Seen at ED and released

Officer – no injury



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8. 23BU209980

9/11/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Domestic disturbance

Charges – None

Synopsis

Complainant called and stated to the effect that his girlfriend who had been staying with him was intoxicated and acting aggressively towards him while she was packing to leave. Officer arrived on scene and spoke with the male and female. The officers observed the female was intoxicated and stating to the effect that she wanted to kill herself. After speaking with the female the officers decided base on her self harm statements to take her into protective custody. Two officers took hold of her arms to place her in handcuffs and the female attempted to pull her arms away. Both officers had to use physical force to bring the females arms behind her back and place her in handcuffs. While walking her to the cruiser the female dropped her weight and sat down. Officers had to physically pick her up to her feet. At the cruiser they had to partially lift her into the back of the cruiser.

Subjects Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Subject - taken into protective custody

White Female Age 38, 5'08", 130 lbs.

Subject – no injury

Officer – no injury

9. 23BU2021067

9/12/23

Officer Initiated

Call type – Arrest on Warrant

Charges – Arrest on Warrant/resisting arrest

Synopsis

An officer on patrol observed a male subject on a bicycle they knew to have a warrant. Once confirmed the officer relocated the male and the male fled on the bicycle from the officer. The officer canvassed the area and again relocated the male. The officer exited his cruiser and



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stated to the effect to the male he had a warrant and was under arrest. The male again fled on the bicycle. The officer pursued the male on foot and was able to finally catch up to the male. The officer attempted to grab a hold of the backpack the male was wearing while doing so this caused the male to lose his balance on the bicycle. The male crashed the bicycle ending up on his side. The officer was able to physically bring right arm behind the arrestees back and the male compliantly placed his left hand behind his back. Once the officer had placed a single handcuff on the arrestee began to resist, struggling and pulling his arms away. The officer stated to the effect to stop resisting. The officer stated to the effect that he would use his OC if the arrestee did not stop. The officer never drew his OC. The arrestee complied and the officer was able to complete handcuffing the arrestee. The officer observed an abrasion to the right side of the arrestee's head from bicycle crash. The male declined medical service but the officer called for BFD and they transported the arrestee to UVMHC ED where he was treated and released to police custody.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls/handcuffing/OC warned

Arrestee – taken into custody

White Male Age 41, 5'09", 180 lbs.

Arrestee – abrasion from bicycle crash/transported to UVMHC ED by BFD/treated and released by ED.

Officer – no injury

10. 23BU201182

9/13/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Assault

Charges – Disorderly Conduct/Simple Assault

Synopsis

Callers stated to the effect that a male was assaulting a female in the parking lot off of Center Street. As officer responded a caller advised that the parties were dispersing. A description of the suspect was given to officers. A short time later an officer canvassing the area observed the suspect in the assault running across Saint Paul Street. The officer drove his cruiser into a parking lot in the direction the suspect was fleeing. The officer was told by a bystander that the suspect had already fled the parking lot and the officer observed the suspect running and initiated a foot pursuit. The officer pursued the male into a parking lot that was closed on three sides by buildings. The suspect hid behind a large electrical box that completely hid him from



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the officer's view. The officer did not know if the subject was armed, drew their firearm. The suspect came emerged from behind the electrical box. The officer gave the suspect verbal commands stating to the effect to show their hands and to get on the ground. The suspect did not comply but finally turned around and put their hands behind their back. The officer holstered their firearm and approached and compliantly handcuffed the suspect.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/firearm pointed/empty hand controls/handcuffing

Arrestee - taken into custody

Black Male Age 49, 5'07", 160 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – no injury

11. 23BU021235

9/13/23

Officer Initiated

Call type – Impeding a Public Officer

Charges – Impeding a Public Officer/Aggravated Assault/Resisting Arrest/Hindering Arrest

Synopsis

An officer had taken a suspect into custody and was searching them before placing them into a cruiser when a male subject approached him. The officer had to stop his search of the arrestee to state to the effect to the male stop walking towards him. The male then approached the open rear hatch back of the cruiser. A second officer approached the male and stated to the effect to move away from the rear of the cruiser. The officer closed the hatch back of the cruiser. The male then encroached on the first officer who was still dealing with his arrestee. The second officer stated to the effect to the male to stay away from the officer and that if he continued he could be arrested for impeding. The officer stated to the effect to the male he could walk away or watch from a distance. The male stated to the effect that he was not going to stop as he stepped even closer to the first officer and the arrestee. The first officer had to stop his search for the third time due to the male's actions. The first officer then placed his arrestee into this cruiser. The male approached the first officer while his back was turned. The second officer placed himself between the male and the first officer and had to place his hand the male's chest to stop him from moving forward. The male stepped back but then again moved forward into the officer, this occurred 2 times and then the second officer stated to the effect that the male was under arrest for impeding. The first officer took hold of the male's left arm and the second officer took hold of his right arm. The arrestee stiffened both arms and pull



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his arms forward as the officer attempted to move them behind the arrestee's back. The first officer brought the arrestee to the ground in a controlled manner. The second officer controlled the arrestee's legs as the first officer struggled with the arrestee's upper body. A third officer arrived and took hold of the arrestee's left arm and helped roll him into a prone position. A fourth officer arrived and removed a knife from the pocket of the arrestee and then held his right leg. The arrestee continued to struggle and a fifth officer arrived and attempted to assist in bringing the arrestee's arms from under him to his back. The arrestee resisted these attempts. The officer then removed his OC and deployed it. The arrestee decreased his resistance and the officers were able to place him in handcuffs. The arrestee requested medical attention for the OC spray. The arrestee was seen at UVMHC ED and released.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/Empty hand techniques

Officer 2 – Empty hand techniques

Officer 3 – Empty hand techniques/handcuffing

Officer 4 – Empty hand techniques

Officer 5 – Empty hand techniques/OC deployed

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Male Age 28, 6'02", 175 lbs.

Arrestee – requested medical attention/transported to UVMHC ED/seen and released to BPD/
no injury

Officer – 2 officers had cuts and abrasions to their arms/did not seek medical attention

12. 23BU021267

9/14/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Assault

Charges – Aggravated Disorderly Conduct/Retail theft/Assault on a Law Enforcement
Officer/Impeding a Public Officer

Synopsis

Caller stated that their grocery store security officer was pushed by a male suspect. The male suspect had exited the building and was near the cart corral. Responding officer located the suspect at a gas station/convenience store across from the grocery store. Two officer went out with the suspect who was inside the store. They stated to the effect to him to step outside so they could speak with him about the incident at the grocery store. The suspect grabbed several items from the store and walked outside without paying for them. After officers spoke with him



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the suspect attempted to walk back inside. One officer stated to the effect that they were not free to go and took hold of the suspect's left arm. The suspect pulled his arm away and the second officer took hold of the suspect's right arm. The suspect pulled his arm away and drew back with his right hand in a fist as if to strike the second officer. A third officer who had arrived on scene wrapped his arms around the suspect and brought him to the ground in a controlled manner. The first officer attempted to hold the suspects legs. On the ground the suspect grasped the second officer vest and attempted to pull the officer on top of himself. The vest tore at the shoulder and the officer was able to pin the suspects arm to the ground. The vest had hung down onto the suspect and the suspect began to bit the internal portion of the vest. The officer used his forearm to push the suspects face away from his body and vest. A fourth officer arrived and deployed his OC on the suspect to stop his resistance. The suspect continued to resist but officer were able to finally place his hands behind his back and handcuff him.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/Empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/Empty hand control

Officer 3 – Empty hand controls/take down/handcuffing

Officer 4 – OC deployed

Arrestee - taken into custody

Black Male Age 30, 5'10", 180 lbs.

Arrestee – requested medical for OC spray/transported to UVMMC ED by BPD/treated and released to BPD

Officer – 2 officers suffered abrasions and scrapes to their arms/did not seek medical attention

13. 23BU021428

9/15/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Retail Theft

Charges – Aggravated Assault/Resisting Arrest/Retail Theft/Arrest on Warrant X2

Synopsis

Loss prevention notified officers of a retail theft that was occurring at their store. An officer working a rapid response Retail Theft detail stopped the suspect outside of the store after the loss prevention officer had taken possession of the cart of merchandise. The suspect complied with the officer at first but when the officer stated to the effect to the suspect they were under arrest. The officer took hold of the suspects arm but the suspect pulled their arm away, spun



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around and flailed pushing the officer's hands away as the officer attempted to take hold of him. The suspect continued to fight with the officer but was able to separate from the officer and flee on foot. The officer pursued and short distance but injured their leg and had to stop. The officer broadcasted a description of the male and where he was last scene. An officer responding to the area on a police motor unit observed the suspect and was able to pursue them into a park with the help of citizens pointing in the direction the suspect fled. The officer located the suspect hiding in the tree line of the park. The officer could not observe the suspects hands. The officer drew their firearm and pointed at the suspect and stated to the effect to the suspect to come out of the tree line and show his hands. The suspect complied. The officer stated to the effect for the suspect to place his hands behind his back. The suspect complied and the officer holstered his firearm and compliantly handcuffed the suspect.

Arrestee Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Verbal commands/empty hand controls

Officer 2 – Verbal commands/firearm pointed/handcuffing

Arrestee - taken into custody

White Male Age 53, 5'11", 160 lbs.

Arrestee – no injury

Officer – leg injury/treated at UVMMC ED and released

14. 23BU021553

9/16/23

Complainant/Officers Dispatched

Call type – Intoxication

Charges – None

Synopsis

Caller stated they were following a male who was highly intoxicated up Church Street. Three officer went out with the caller, her husband and son. The son was friend with the subject. The subject at this time was passed out on the ground. The officer called for BFD to respond. The male had a bloody nose and numerous bleeding cuts and scrapes on his body. BFD responded and the male was placed in restraints on a stretcher. While in the ambulance the subject came to and attempted to remove his restraints. The subject then began to grab at cabinets, items in the ambulance and trying to remove his restraints. Three officers entered the back of the ambulance. Two officers physically moved the subjects and the third placed his hand in handcuffs. Two officer had to ride up to UVMMC ED in the back of the ambulance. Even though



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the subject was handcuffed the two officers had to use physical force to keep the subjects arms and upper torso down.

Subject Actions – Active Resistance

Officer Actions

Officer 1 – Empty hand controls/handcuffing

Officer 2 – Empty hand controls

Officer 3 – Empty hand controls

Subject - taken into protective custody

White Male Age 27, 5'06", 200 lbs.

Subject – no injury from UOF/Transported to UVMMC ED by BFD for injuries that occurred previous to officer contact and for level of intoxication

Officer – two officer received blood exposures – one officer on the arm the second in the face/decontamination

Burlington Police Department

2022 Annual Report

August 15, 2023

Background

The 2022 Annual Report covers Burlington Police Department (BPD) activity for the year, and is prepared by the Office of City Planning. The report includes information on metrics established in partnership with the Burlington Police Commission and covers six subject areas, including: individuals who interacted with the police, incidents, offenses, traffic and pedestrian stops, arrests, and uses of force. In addition to information about BPD's activities, this report investigates racial disparities in policing, particularly for Black individuals who have interacted with the BPD.

Key Findings

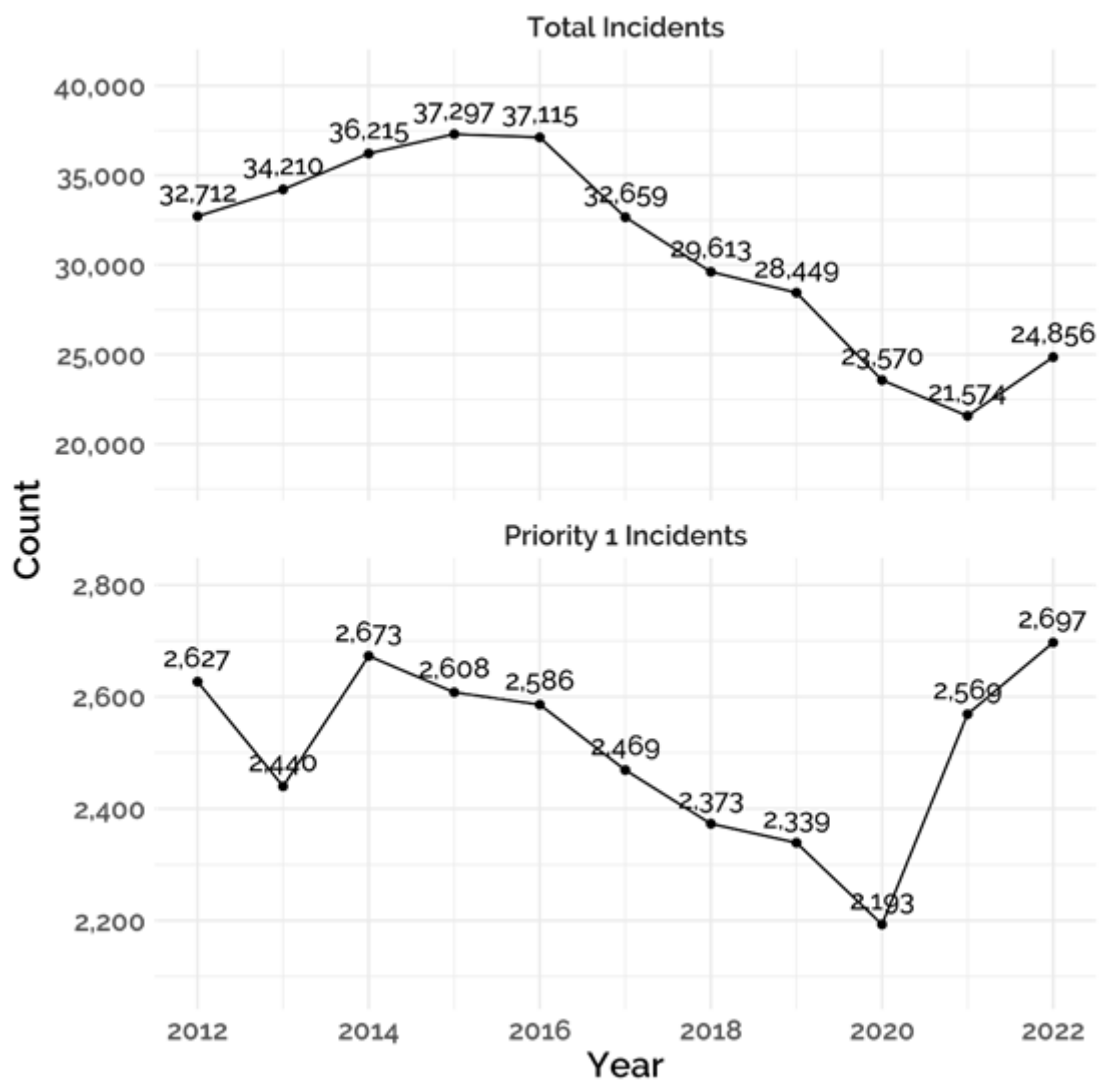
The BPD interacted with 17,319 unique individuals in 2022, over half of whom were residents of Burlington. Of all people who interacted with BPD, 87% were White, 9% were Black, and 3% were Asian. For most, an interaction with the BPD is a rare event, and the majority of individuals BPD engaged with in 2022 were involved in only one incident. However, a fraction of the population has recurring interactions with the BPD; 10% of individuals BPD engaged with in 2022 were involved in 41% of person-interactions. This suggests that addressing the needs of this group through appropriate interventions may reduce the demand on the BPD. *For more information, see the People section on page 10.*

An incident is a primary unit of police activity, and comprehensive data on BPD incidents are available dating back to 2012. In 2022, BPD responded to 24,856 incidents, an increase of 15% since 2021. This uptick follows six years of a steady reduction in overall BPD incidents, down from the peak of 37,297 incidents in 2015. The decline largely resulted from changes in BPD policy, especially the de-emphasis on traffic stops, but certain incident types, such as Larceny from a Motor Vehicle, have increased in recent years.

The BPD divides incidents into three priority levels. Priority 1 incidents are the highest priority incidents and are prioritized to get a response from a sworn officer. In 2022, the BPD responded to 2,627 Priority 1 incidents, a record number for the eleven years for which data is available. The increase in this priority group is due in particular to Overdose responses, which have accelerated in recent years, climbing 74% from 2021 to 2022. In 2022, Overdose incidents represented 9% of the Priority 1 incidents, compared to 3% in 2017 and just 1% in 2012.

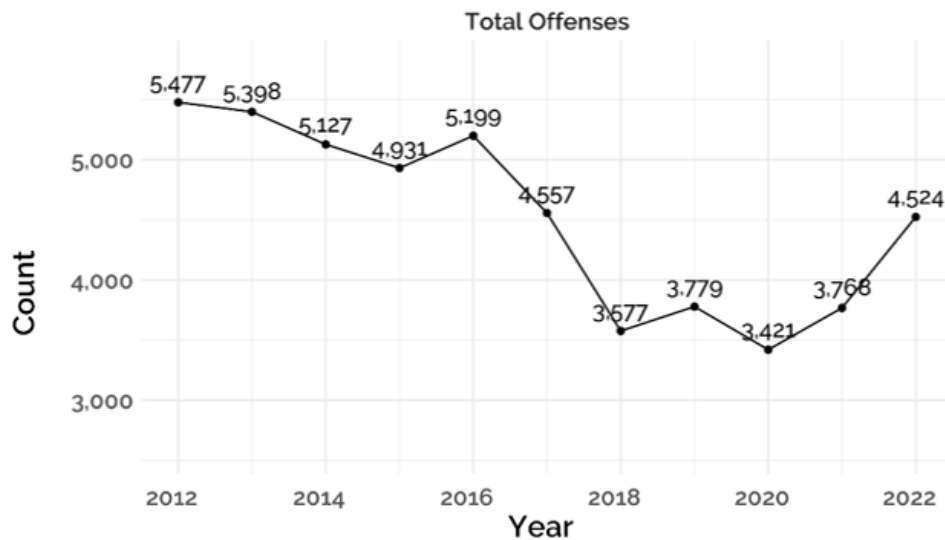
There was a 9% increase in Priority 2 incidents from 2021, with the five most common Priority 2 call types including Suspicious Event, Mental Health Issue, Welfare Check, Alarm, and Assist – Agency. There was a 24% increase in Priority 3 incidents from 2021, with the five most common Priority 3 call types including Foot Patrol, Found/Lost Property, Assist – Public, Larceny – From a Motor Vehicle, and Crash – Property damage only. *The Incidents section on page 13 provides more information about incident trends, including changes in various incident types.*

Total and Priority 1 incidents over time, from 2012 – 2022



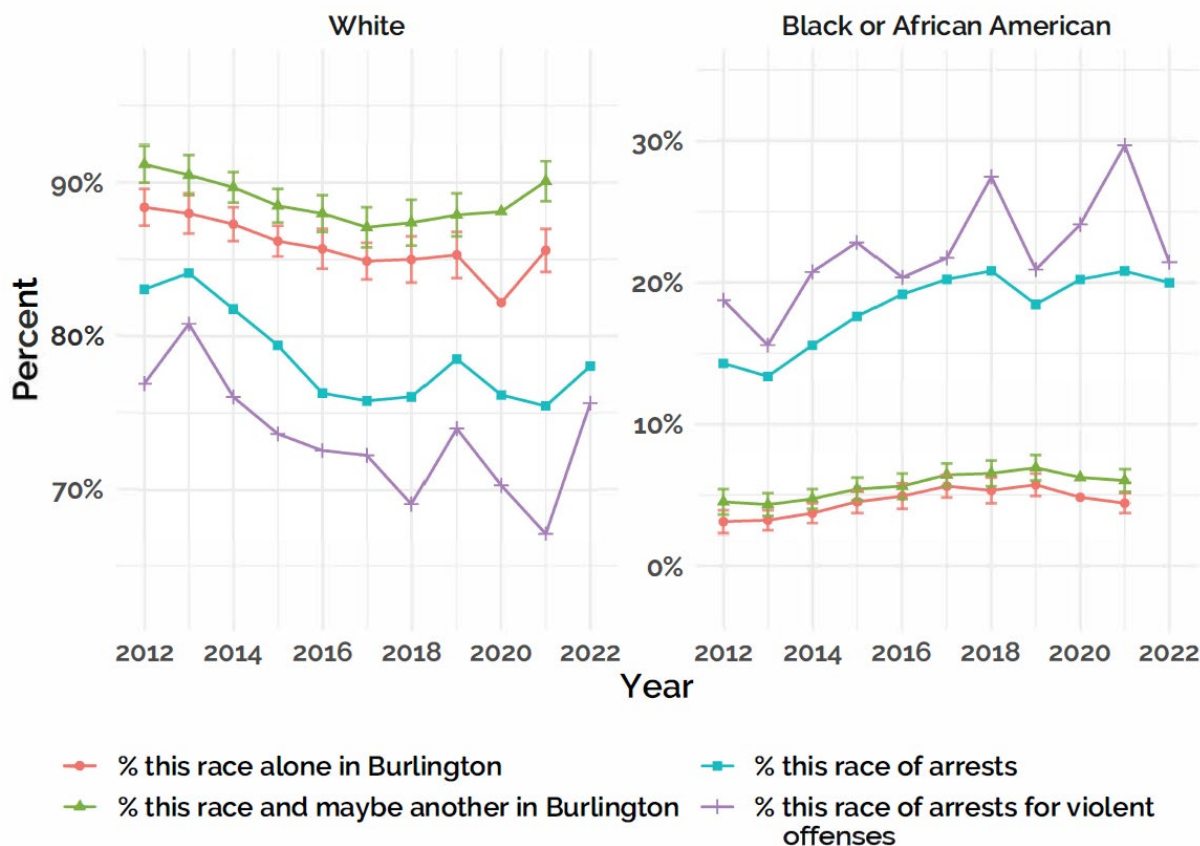
While incidents are units of police activity, offenses are crimes. In 2022, there were 4,524 offenses recorded by the BPD, up 21% from 2021. The most common offenses in 2022 were Grand Larceny, Leaving the Scene of an Accident, Petit Larceny from a Motor Vehicle, Retail Theft (Misd.), and Unlawful Mischief (Misd.). Of these, Petit Larceny from a Motor Vehicle and Grand Larceny have increased the most year-over-year for the past 5 years. Violent offenses increased by 5% from 2021, but was the second lowest number for the period for which data is available. *For more information, see the Offenses section on page 18.*

Total Offenses, 2012 – 2022



BPD made 1,037 arrests in 2022, a 4.6% increase from 2021. Arrests remain relatively stable after decreasing from the peak of 2,278 in 2016. As in past years, the proportion of arrestees who are Black is higher than the estimated proportion of Burlington residents that are Black. *For more information, see the Arrests section on page 29.*

The percent of arrests, by race, compared to the percent of the population of Burlington that is each race



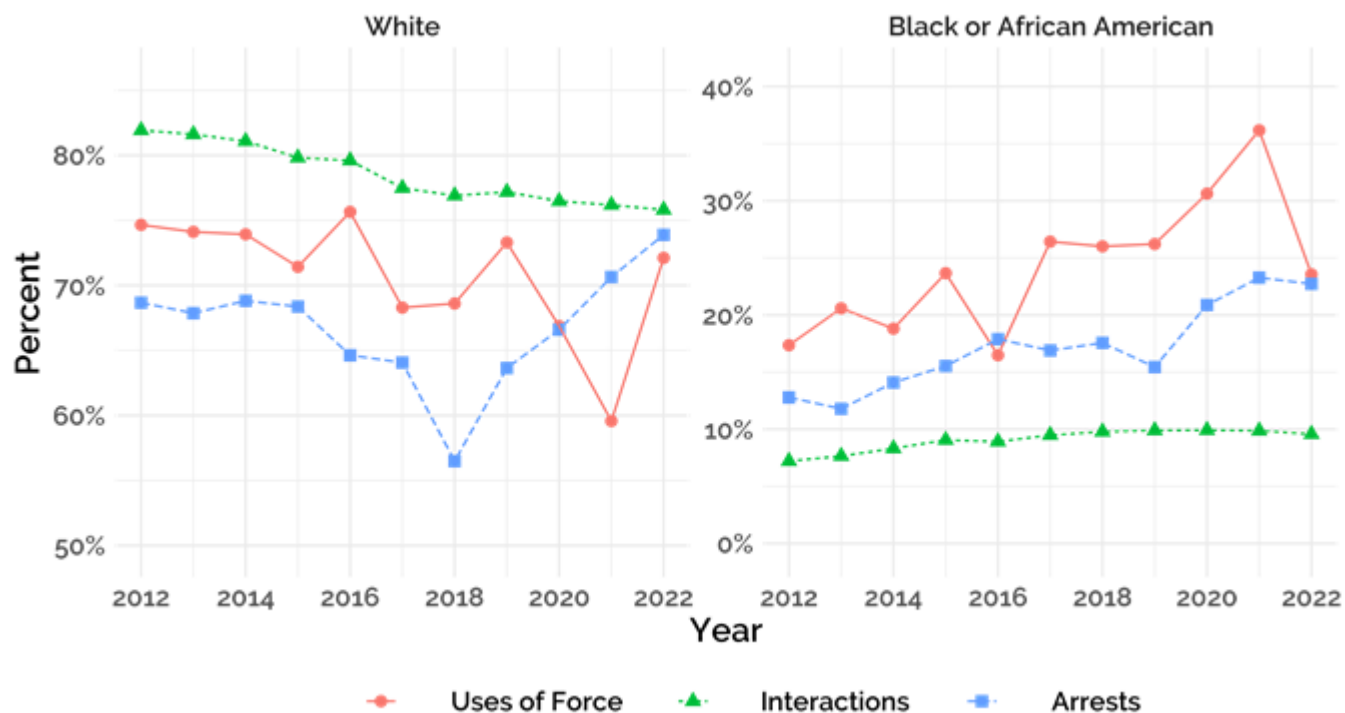
Of the 416 officer-initiated Traffic Stops in 2022, 82% were of White drivers, similar to the share of motor vehicle crashes in Burlington involving White drivers. Black drivers made up 12% of officer-initiated Traffic Stops, slightly above the share of motor vehicle crashes involving Black drivers, which is used to estimate the demographics of drivers in Burlington. While moving violations are the most common reason for a stop for drivers of all races, Black drivers are more likely to be stopped for vehicle equipment than drivers of other races. In 2022, there were no officer-initiated pedestrian stops recorded. *For more on Traffic and Pedestrian Stops, see page 22.*

Racial shares and disparity index of traffic stops in 2022

	White	Black
Number of Officer Initiated Stops	342	50
Percentage of Total Officer Initiated Stops	82.2%	12.0%
Driver Percentage (VTrans Crash Data)	82.0%	10.5%
Disparity Index (Officer Initiated Stops)	1	1.16

There were 208 uses of force against people in 2022, which is an 11% increase from the 188 uses of force in 2021. The proportion of subjects of force who are Black was higher than the proportion of individuals who are Black who interacted with the police. However, unlike in recent years, the race of subjects of force aligned with the race of arrestees, as shown in the chart below. In 2022, a firearm was displayed or pointed in 48% of uses of force for White subjects of force and 49% of uses of force for Black subjects of force. This is the first year for which data was collected that displaying or pointing a firearm was used in a similar proportion of uses of force for White and Black subjects. *For more information about Use of Force, see page 36.*

The percent of uses of force by race compared to the percent of arrests and people interacting with the police, by race



Background

The 2022 Annual Report regarding the Burlington Police Department's (BPD) activity contains information from calendar year 2022 on six subject areas: individuals who interacted with the police, incidents, offenses, traffic and pedestrian stops, arrests, and uses of force. The report provides more information about BPD activities to the community and provides demographic data on the six subject areas outlines above, including possible racial disparities.

While this report investigates racial disparities in policing, particularly for Black individuals, 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.

This report was prepared by the Office of City Planning, and largely follows the outline of a motion passed by the Police Commission on January 26, 2021¹. Prior to 2021, several of the topics addressed herein were presented as individual reports, which can be found on the BPD website along with previous years' annual reports². In addition to these reports, BPD provides monthly reports on specific incidents and uses of force to the Police Commission. The Office of City Planning, in coordination with BPD, maintains a data dashboard with de-identified BPD data which can be found on the Public Safety page of the City of Burlington's BTVstat Data Hub³. Note that numbers may differ slightly across these various reports of police activity because of different methods of cleaning and grouping data.

Data Sources & Notes

There are several sources of the data used in this report. Unless otherwise stated, data comes from Valcour, BPD's computer-aided dispatch and record management system (CAD/RMS) that 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 demographic survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, from years 2012 – 2019 and 2021 were used as benchmarks for the race of Burlington residents to compare to race of arrestees. 2022 ACS data had not been released at the time of publication of this report. When ACS data is used, error bars are included because it is an estimate based on a sample, not an exact count like the Decennial Census.

Motor vehicle crash data from the Vermont Agency of Transportation (Vtrans) was used as a benchmark for traffic stops. BPD is required to report certain information to the state for each motor vehicle crash that occurs in Burlington, including the perceived race of the operator. 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.

Data on use of force come from two databases. On May 1, 2022, the BPD changed its use of force tracking from Valcour to Benchmark. This report includes data from both.

An internal BPD spreadsheet is the source of data on gunfire incidents (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.

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, 1-year data should be viewed with caution. In some instances, this report focuses on 3-year averages in order to identify patterns, such as racial disparities.

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>

Terms

The following terms are used throughout this report, as defined by BPD.

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., any non-employees who are involved, such as victims, suspects, operators, etc., are also included. The data is 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 May 2022⁴.

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.

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.

⁴ <https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/sites/default/files/20220601%20Priority%20Response%20Plan%20UPDATE.pdf>

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

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

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, they 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 their 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 their 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 them, 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 their program, they are cited to appear in court, but their “Arrest Type” remains referral to the CJC.

Charge A crime that an arrestee is accused of committing. A single arrestee may be arrested on multiple charges, meaning they are 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 them to do so. It contrasts with a stop that an officer makes based on their own 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

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

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>.

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

Active Aggression Assaultive behavior that creates an imminent risk of physical injury to the subject themselves, the officer, or a third party, but not a risk of death or serious bodily injury. Examples of assaultive behavior in 2021 include pushing, shoving, and punching.

People

Table 1 shows the racial composition of Burlington according to the 2020 Decennial Census. Respondents were able to self-identify one or more races. The column "This Group Alone" reflects people who identified as only one race, and the column may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The column "This Group and Maybe Another" includes people who selected one race, as well as people who selected more than one race. 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 2020

	This Group Alone		This Group and Maybe Another	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White	36,778	82.2%	39,428	88.1%
Black or African American	2,155	4.8%	2,778	6.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	104	0.2%	830	1.9%
Asian	2,421	5.4%	3,047	6.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0%	44	0.1%
Some other race	502	1.1%	1,608	3.6%
Two or more races	2,780	6.2%	-	-

Data according to the 2020 Decennial Census.

Tables 2 and 3 provide information about people who interacted with the BPD in 2022. Interactions with BPD 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 (30.6% of person-incidents), followed by person of interest (23.9%), and victim (11.4%). 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.

Table 2. Residence of people interacting with the police in 2022

	Persons		Person-Incidents	
	N	%	N	%
Total (Including missing address)	17,319	-	32,412	-
Total (Excluding missing values)	16,258	100%	31,132	100%
Burlington	8,399	51.7%	18,414	59.1%
Vermont, Not Burlington	6,512	40.1%	11,050	35.5%
Not Vermont	1,347	8.3%	1,668	5.4%
Missing address	1,061	-	1,280	-

Percentages do not include persons or person-incidents with a missing address.

Table 2 shows the residence of people interacting with BPD in 2022. Just over half (51.7%) of people who had at least one interaction with the police had an address in Burlington, and 40% had an address in Vermont, outside of Burlington. Burlington residents make up a greater percentage of person-incidents than persons (59.1% of person-incidents), meaning that Burlington residents are more likely to interact with the police more than once. This can be expected, as people residing in Burlington spend more of their time in Burlington than people residing outside of Burlington.

Table 3 shows the race of people interacting with BPD in 2022. Of Burlingtonians with at least one interaction with the police, 8.8% are Black, making them over-represented in people interacting with the police compared to their share of the population of Burlington, according to the 2020 Census (Table 1). Black people also make up a larger percentage of person-incidents than persons, which suggests that Black people who interact with BPD are more likely to do so more than once compared to people of other races.

Table 3. Residence of people interacting with the police in 2022

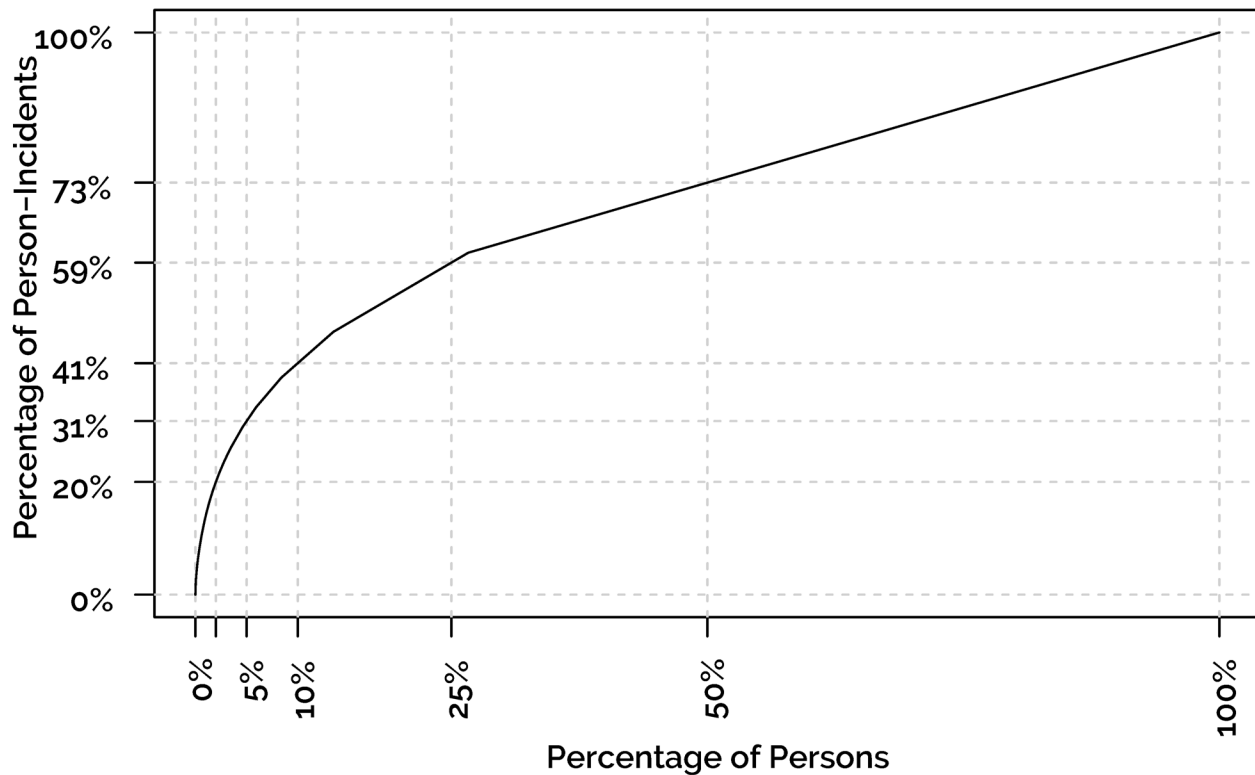
	All People				Residents of Burlington			
	Persons		Person-Incidents		Persons		Person-Incidents	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total (including missing race)	17,319	-	32,412	-	8,399	-	18,404	-
Total (excluding missing values)	14,067	100%	28,549	100%	7,202	100%	16,807	100%
White	12,273	87.2%	24,409	86%	6,198	86.1%	14,290	85.0%
Black or African American	1,209	8.6%	3,066	11%	633	8.8%	1,824	10.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	15	0.1%	37	0%	7	0.1%	10	0.1%
Asian	456	3.2%	807	3%	302	4.2%	593	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9	0.1%	10	0%	6	0.1%	7	0.0%
Some other race	105	0.7%	220	1%	56	0.8%	83	0.5%
Missing race	3,252	-	3,863	-	1,197	-	1,607	-

These data come from Valcour, which only allows one race to be selected per person. Percentages do not include persons or person-incidents with a missing race.

Figure 1 shows the percentage of person-incidents in 2022 attributable to certain percentages of people who interacted with BPD. In 2022, 10% of persons account for 40% of the person-incidents. This suggests that while a small number of people are involved in a large percentage of police interactions, addressing the needs of this group through appropriate interventions may reduce the demand on the BPD.

Note that person-incident involvement types include many things, including person of interest, suspect, or arrestee, as well as involvements such as victim, family member, or caller.

Figure 1. Distribution of person-incidents among persons in 2022



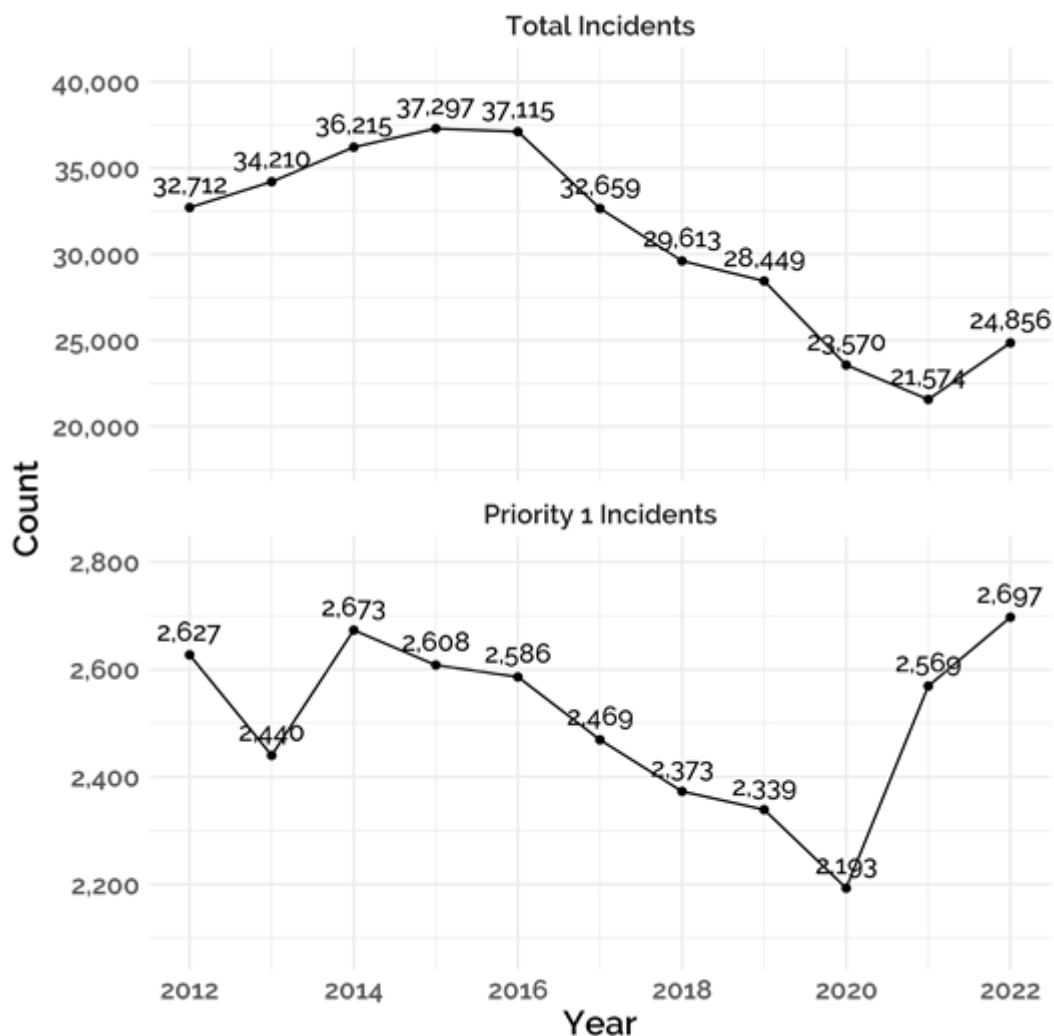
Incidents

An incident is the primary unit of police activity. Priority 1 incidents are those that are the most urgent according to the BPD's priority response plan (see Terms). Incidents generally, and the priority response plan specifically, can be used as a measure for the workload placed on BPD, but should not be used as a direct measure of safety or crime in Burlington.

Figure 2 shows the total number of incidents by year, from 2012 – 2023. There were 24,856 incidents in 2022, which is an increase of 15% from 2021. This increase comes after 6 years of steadily decreasing incidents; however, the total number of incidents in 2022 was 67% of the incidents that occurred in 2015, which was the highest number for the years 2012-2022.

Figure 2 also shows the number of incidents that were designated as Priority 1, from 2012 – 2023. In 2022, there were 2,697 Priority 1 incidents, which is a 5% increase from 2021 and is the highest number for the years 2012 – 2022. In 2022, the five most common Priority 1 call types were Domestic Disturbance (551 incidents), 911 Hang-up (520), TRO/FRO/ERPO Service (384), Overdose (252), and Assault – Simple (177). The five Priority 1 call types that had the largest percent increase from 2021 to 2022 were Homicide (125%), Overdose (74%), Runaway (59%), Robbery (36%), and Domestic Assault - Misdemeanor (21%). For all of these call types besides Overdoses, there were fewer than 20 additional incidents in 2022 than in 2021. However, a 74% increase in Overdose incidents represents 108 more overdoses than in 2021. In 2022, 9.3% of Priority 1 incidents were Overdoses compared to 2.8% in 2017 and 1.1% in 2012.

Figure 2. The total number of BPD incidents by year, 2012 – 2022 (top) and the number of Priority 1 incidents by year, 2012 – 2022 (bottom)



In 2022, there were 9,983 Priority 2 incidents, a 9% increase from the 9,197 incidents in 2021. The peak for Priority 2 incidents was 11,491 incidents in 2015. The five most common Priority 2 call types in 2022 were Suspicious Event, Mental Health Issue, Welfare Check, Alarm, and Assist – Agency. In 2022, there were 12,174 Priority 3 incidents, an increase of 24% from 2021. The peak for Priority 3 incidents was 23,294 incidents in 2016. The five most common Priority 3 call types in 2022 were Foot Patrol, Found/Lost Property, Assist – Public, Larceny – From a Motor Vehicle, and Crash – Property damage only.

Figure 3 shows the number of incidents over time excluding Traffic and Foot Patrol incidents as well as other incidents that were initiated by officers. In 2022, 21,800 incidents, or 88% of the total incidents, were not officer-initiated. This is compared to 2015, when 23,400 incidents or, 63% of the total incidents, were not officer-initiated. The difference in the volume of incidents largely reflects the decreased number of foot patrols and traffic enforcement in 2022 compared to earlier years due to changes in BPD services and staffing. While there was a 12% increase in the number of incidents that were not initiated by officers between 2021 and 2022, but the number in 2022 was similar to years prior to 2020.

Figure 3. The total number of BPD incidents by year, from 2012 – 2022, excluding Traffic, Foot Patrol, and other officer-initiated incidents

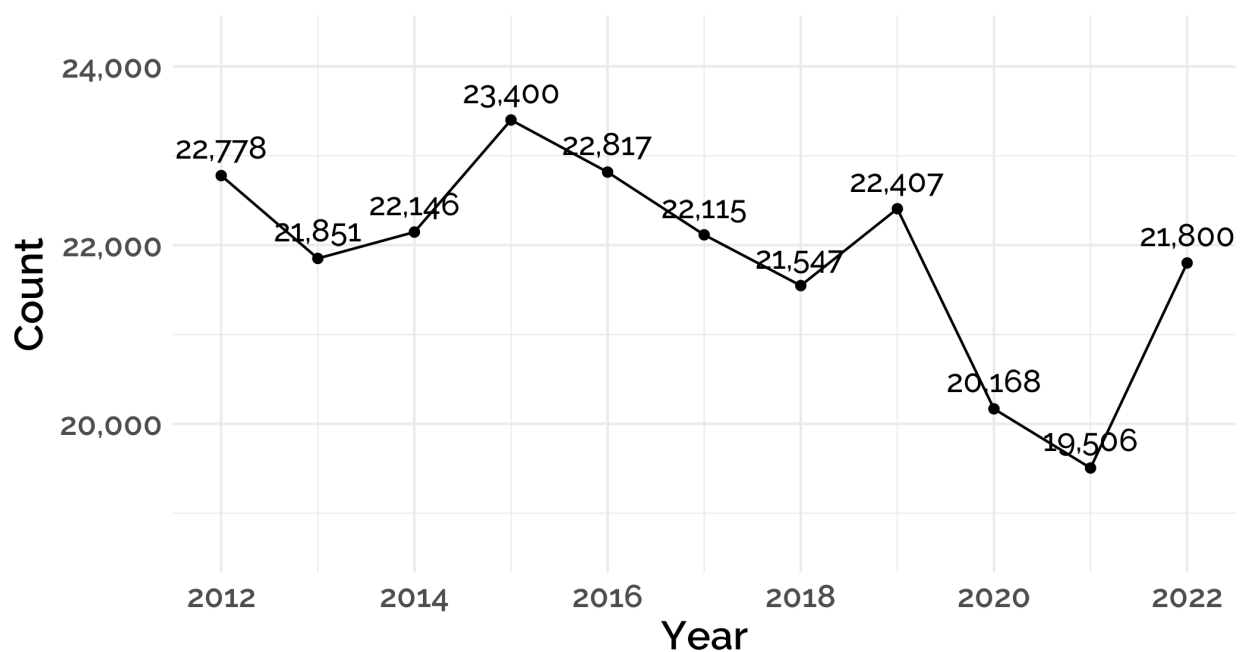


Figure 4 shows how the five incident types that had the highest number of calls in 2022 have changed from 2012-2022. These include all incident priorities, but do not include Foot Patrol and Traffic incidents. Suspicious Events were the most common call type in 2022. They increased slightly from 2021 to 2022; however, they have been decreasing since 2016 and did not reach pre-2020 numbers in 2022. Mental Health Issue and Welfare Check calls have been generally increasing since 2012. In 2021, the 5 most common call types in 2021 were Suspicious Event, Welfare Check, Assist - Agency, Assist - Public, and Mental Health Issue.

Figure 4. Incident types with top 5 highest counts in 2022, for 2012 – 2022

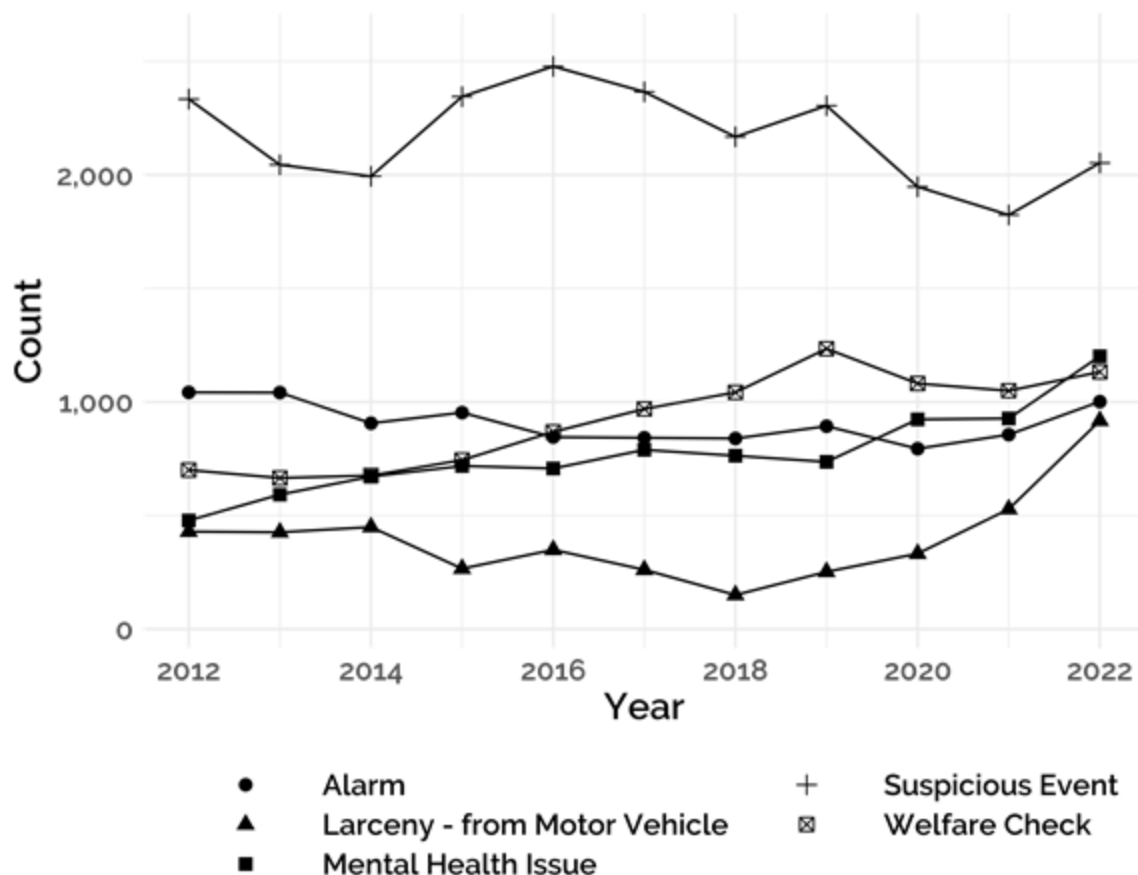


Figure does not include counts of Foot Patrol or Traffic incidents.

Figures 5 and 6 show the change in certain incident types for the 3 years before and after January 1, 2020. The 2021 annual report included this information for the two years before and after the declaration of the Covid-19 State of Emergency on March 13, 2020. In this report, the window is adjusted to include the three years before and after January 1, 2020. This date was chosen because it is the beginning of a new decade and because multiple events in 2020 and beyond may have an effect on public safety and BPD activity, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and changes in local and state services and supports; an historic rise in Overdose incidents; and ongoing discussions about BPD services and staffing.

In these figures, some incident types have been combined. Crash – All includes the Crash types: Non-investigated, Property damage only, Injury to person, Leaving the Scene of Accident (LSA), and Fatality. Larceny – All includes the Larceny types: from Building, from Motor Vehicle, from a Person, and Other. 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 shows the number of incidents for 20 incident types for the three years before January 1, 2020 (“Pre”) and after January 1, 2020 (“Post”).

Figure 5. Count of selected incident types during the 3-year periods before and after January 1, 2020

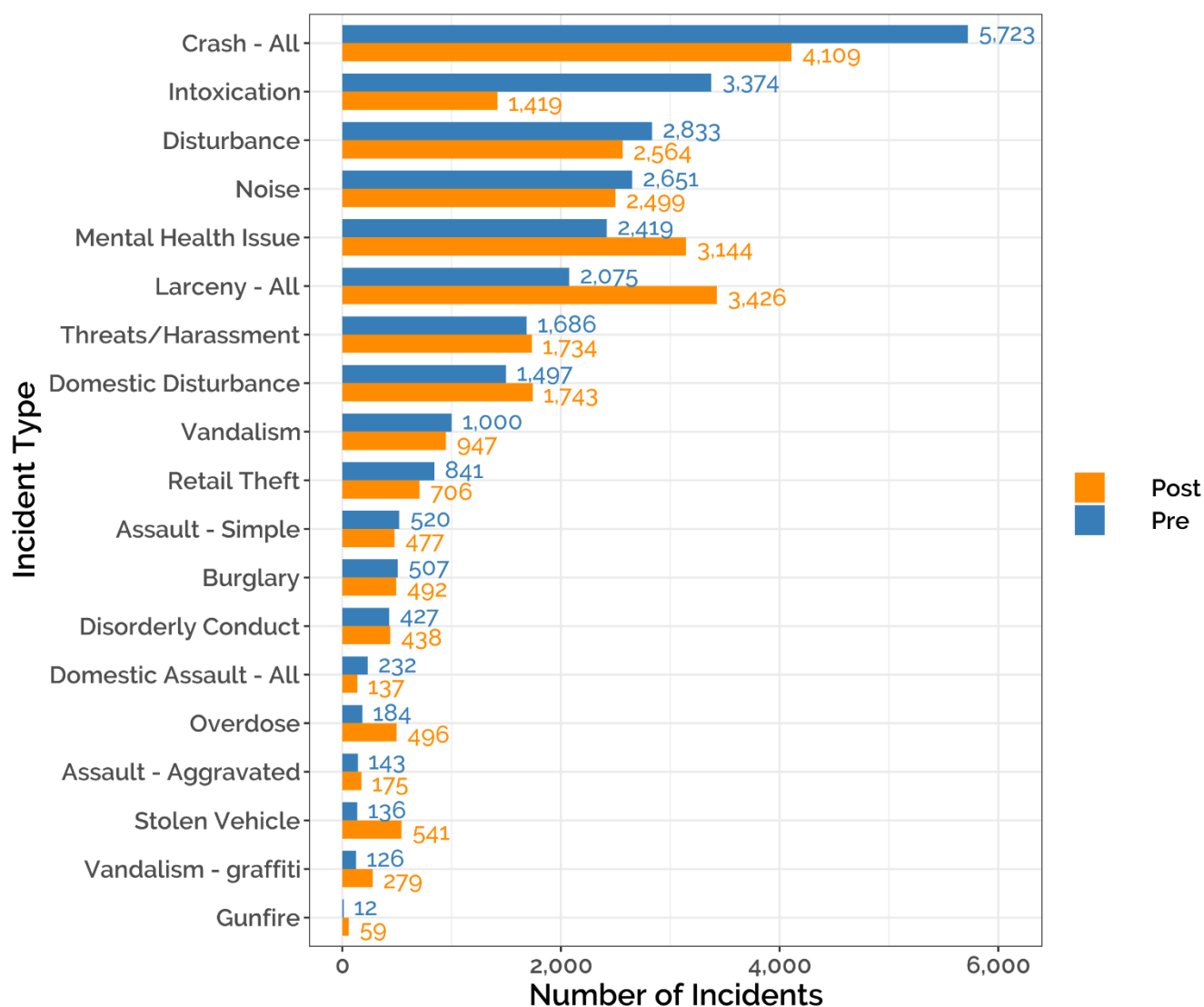
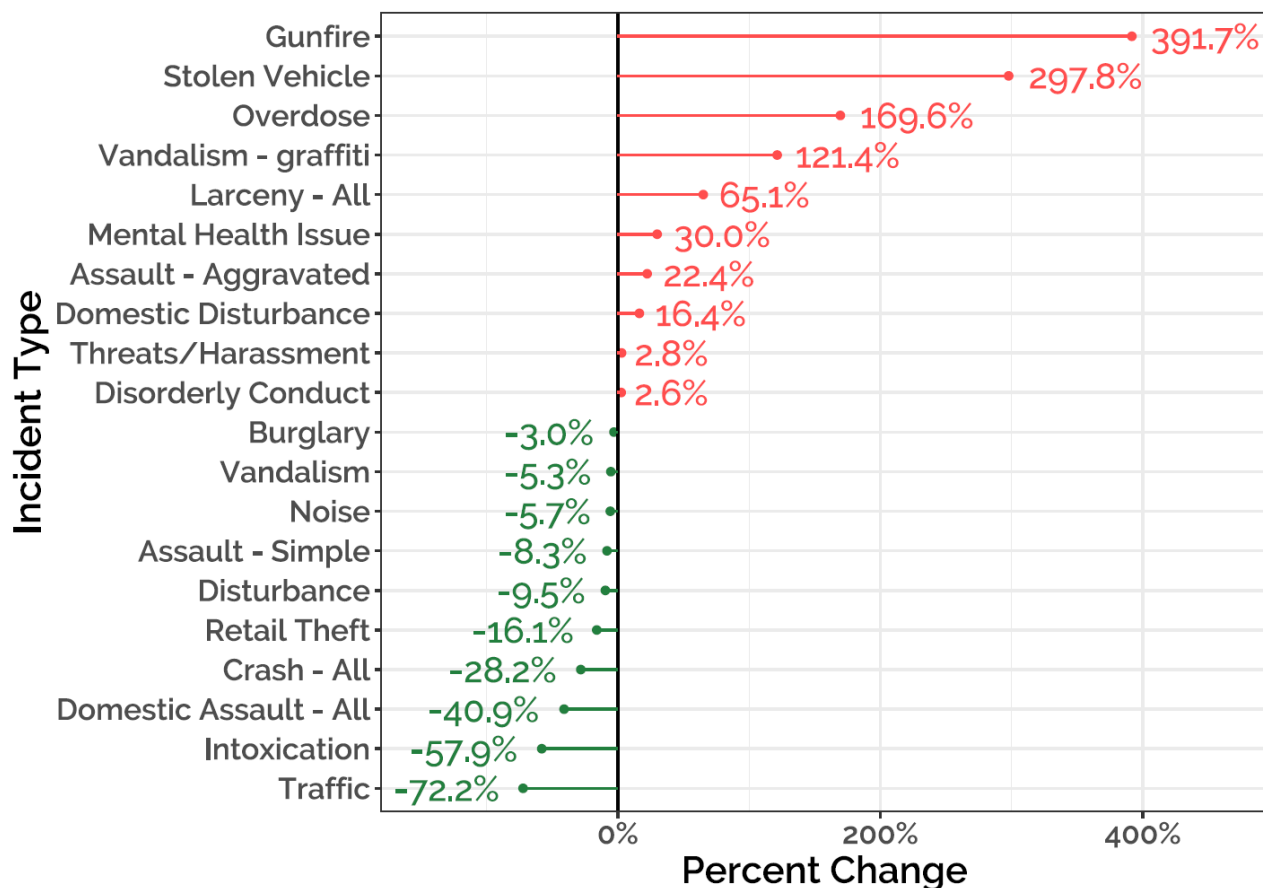


Figure 6 shows the percent change for the same call types as Figure 5. Call types that saw at least a 10% decrease in the Post period include Crash – All, Intoxication, Domestic Assault – All, Retail Theft, and Disturbance. Call types that saw at least 10% increase include Mental Health Issue, Larceny – All, Overdose, Vandalism – graffiti, and Stolen Vehicle. While there is a relatively small number of gunfire incidents compared to the other incident types shown in Figures 4 and 5, there has been a large percent increase in Gunfire between these 3-year periods of time.

Figure 6. Percent change in selected incident types between the 3-year period before and after January 1, 2020

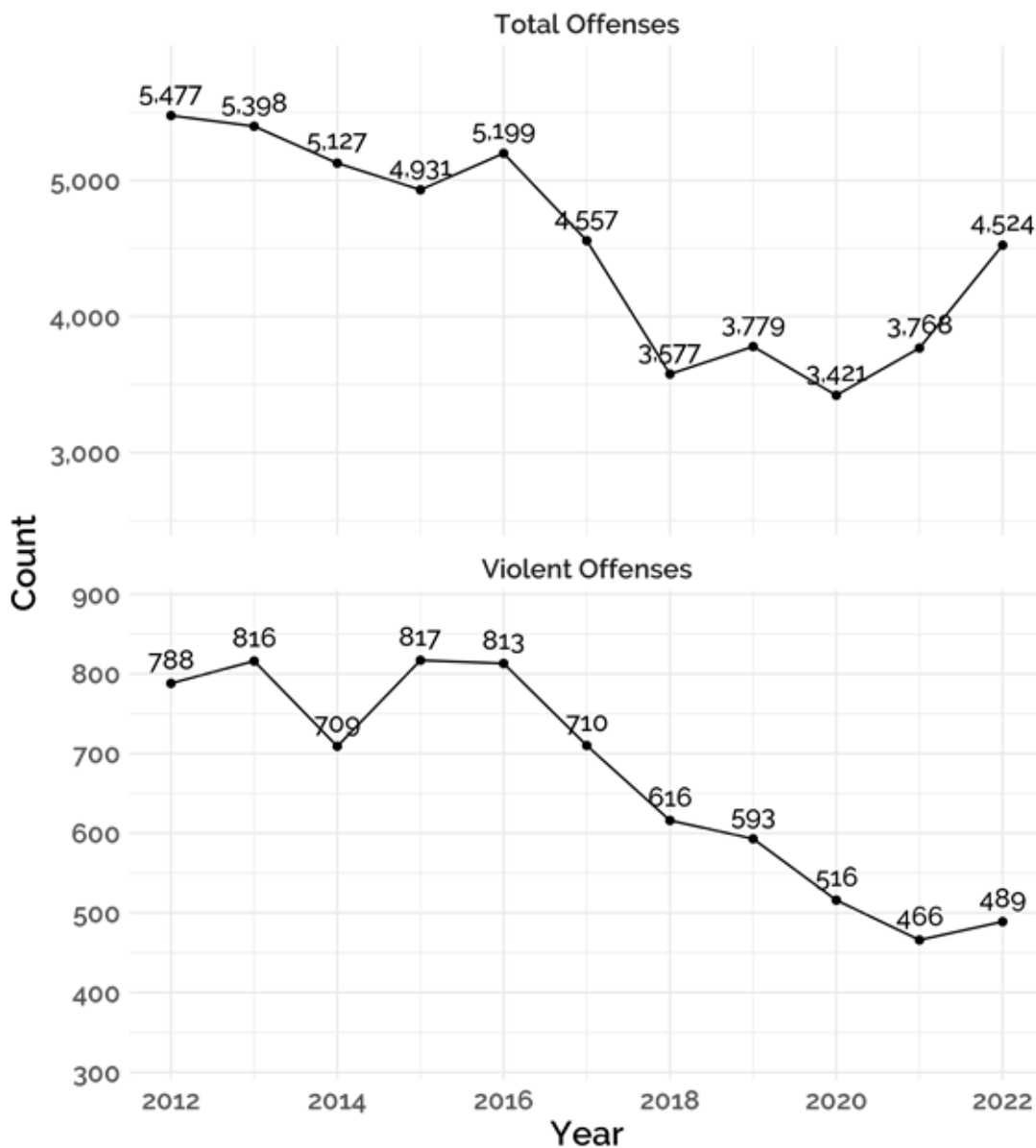


Offenses

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 Violent and Nonviolent Misdemeanors. While Felony and Misdemeanor are legal definitions, offenses were assigned the categories Violent and Nonviolent by previous BPD analysts based on the nature of the offenses. One notable change from previous annual reports is that, based on discussions with BPD leadership, Disorderly Conduct offenses are categorized as Violent, when they were previously Non-Violent. While Disorderly Conduct charges apply to broad types of situations, the BPD most often uses these charges in incidents that involve fighting or threatening harm. In this 2022 annual report, the change applies to all years 2012 – 2022.

Figure 7 shows that in 2022, there were 4,524 offenses, 489 of which were Violent. While the number of total offenses has increased since 2020 to pre-2018 levels, Violent offenses only increased by 5% from 2021 and was the second lowest number for any year for which data is available.

Figure 7. Number of offenses per year for total offenses and Violent offenses



Note that the vertical y-axes are different for each plot.

Figure 8 shows the five offenses that had the highest counts in 2022, and how those offenses have changed each year since 2012. Both Petit Larceny from a Motor Vehicle, the most common offense in 2022, and Grand Larceny have increased dramatically since 2018. Petit Larceny is when money or value of property stolen is less than \$900 in value. Grand larceny is when stolen money or property exceed \$900 in value or when any value of property is stolen directly from a person.

Figure 8. Offenses that had the highest counts in 2022 and their counts from 2012 - 2022

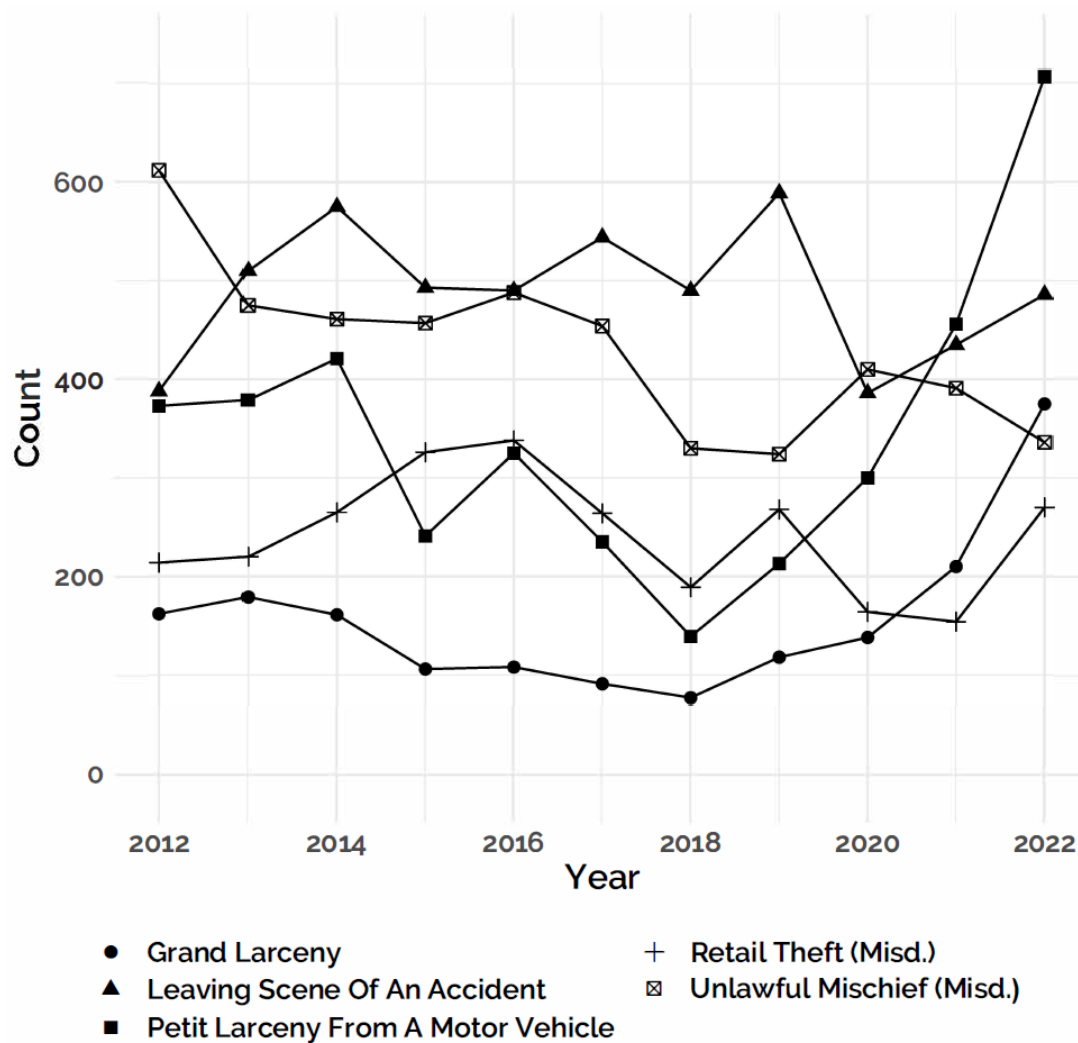


Figure 9 shows the percent of offenses that result in arrest, for offenses that occurred at least 50 times in 2022. Some offenses, such as Violation of Conditions of Release, Disorderly Conduct – All Other, and Unlawful Trespass (Misdemeanor), have arrests rates of over 80%, while other offenses such as Leaving Scene of an Accident, Grand Larceny, Petit Larceny from a Motor Vehicle, and Petit Larceny from Other Location, have arrest rates of less than 5%. Arrests here include warrants, which are requested if an officer would like to arrest someone but cannot locate them.

Figure 9. Percent of offenses that result in arrest, for offenses that happened at least 50 times in 2022

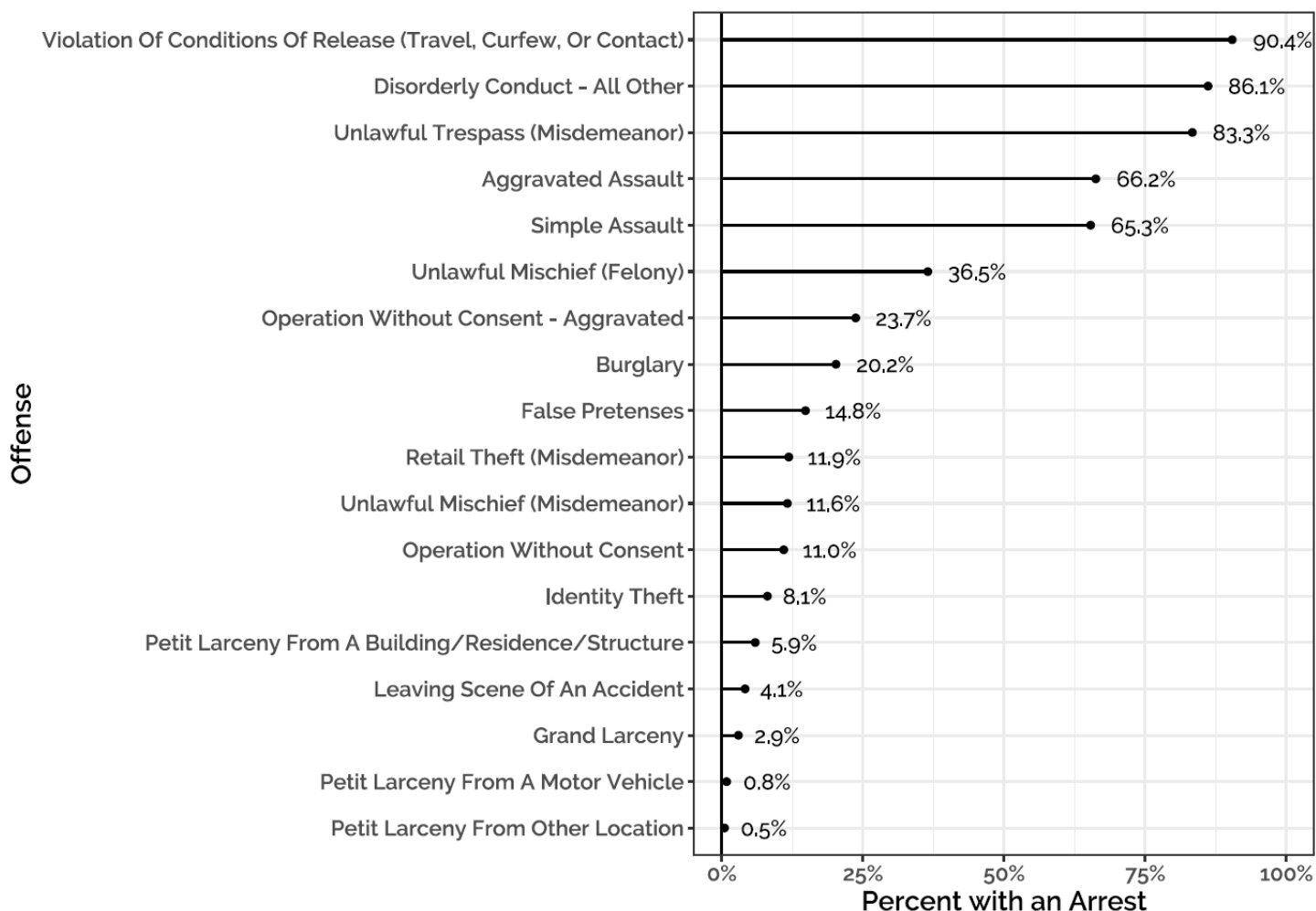
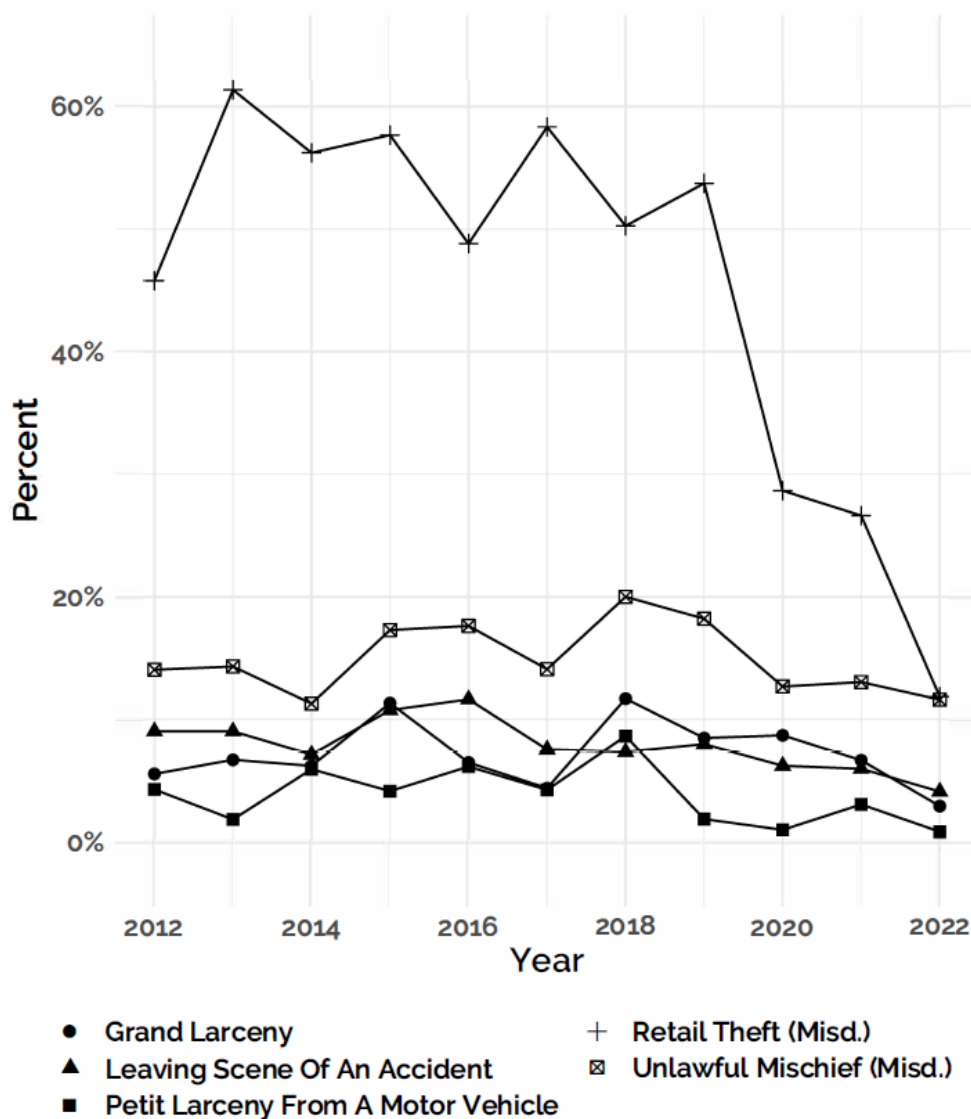


Figure 10 shows how the percent of offenses that result in arrest for the 5 most common offenses in 2022 have changed over time. While most of the arrest rates for these offenses have remained below 20% since 2012, the percentage of Retail Theft (Misdemeanor) offenses that result in an arrest has dropped significantly since 2019.

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 during which an officer stopped a pedestrian without witnessing a crime taking place. In 2021, only 1 pedestrian stop was officer-initiated, in response to the officer witnessing disorderly conduct in progress. In 2022, there were no officer-initiated pedestrian stops recorded.

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 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 the incident call type. Because of the high volume of tickets in previous years, only tickets for 2022 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.

The method used in this report is very similar to the algorithm used in the 2021 annual report. One notable change was made to more accurately exclude crashes and municipal tickets for violations unrelated to driving, such as open alcohol containers in public spaces. This filtering method was applied to tickets for all years in this report and while the magnitude of the change is small and does not affect the overall trend of traffic stops across years, exact numbers of traffic stops from 2012 - 2022 in this report may differ slightly from previous annual reports.

In Valcour, each person has certain information, including race, that 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. The options for perceived race are: White, Black, Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic, or Native American or Alaska Native.

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.

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.

Unless otherwise stated this Traffic section does not include externally generated stops, which are stops that are not made due to an officer's discretion (see Terms); in 2022, there were only 14 stops not initiated by an officer. Figure 11 shows the number of officer-initiated traffic stops each year from 2012 through 2022.

Figure 11. Number of traffic stops by year based on traffic tickets, for 2012 - 2022

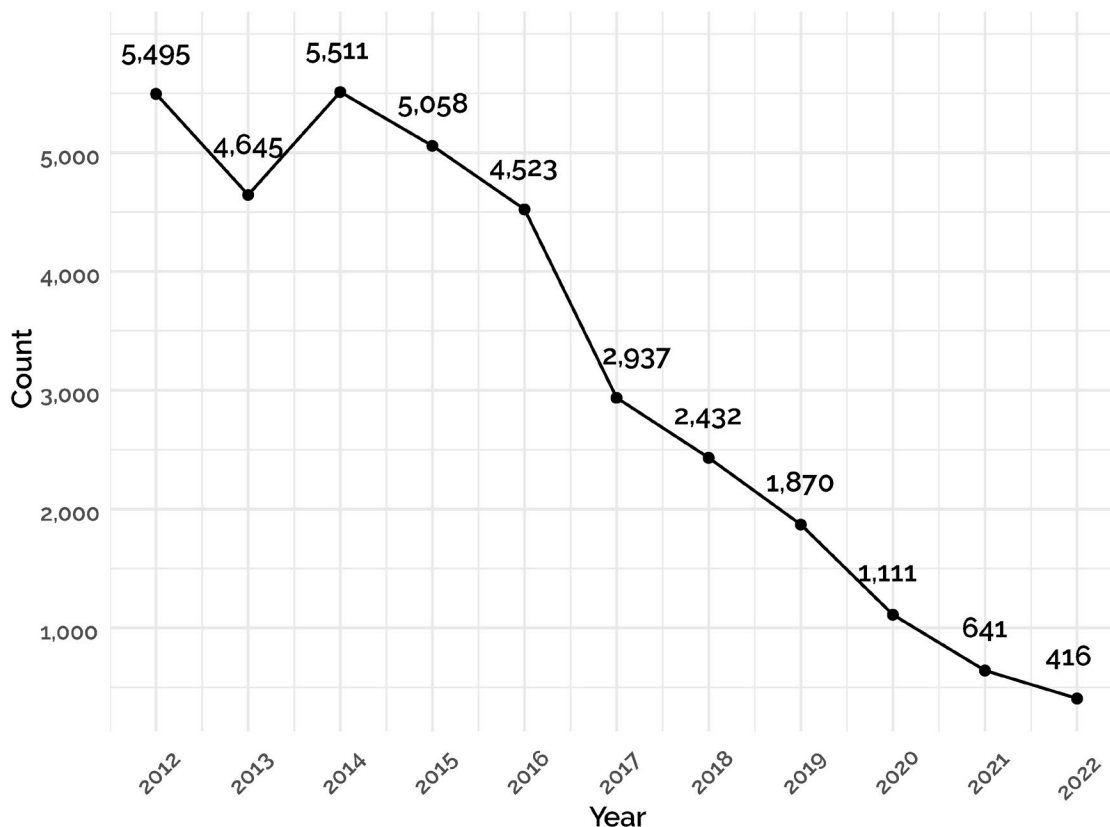


Table 4 shows the total number of traffic stops in 2022, by race. It shows the total number of stops; the number of officer-initiated stops; the median duration of all stops; and the number of vehicle plates for stops that were Vermont, out-of-state, or missing. The median duration of all stops was 7:31 (min:sec); however, the median for White drivers is 7:16 and the median for all other races is higher than the median for all stops.

Table 4: Officer-initiated traffic stops in 2022, by race

	Total	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Officer-initiated stops	416	342	50	19	5
Median duration of stop (min:sec)	7:31	7:16	9:12	10:21	16:26
Vermont vehicle	365	306	38	15	6
Out-of-state vehicle	63	44	14	4	1
Missing vehicle state	2	2	0	0	0

Table 5 shows the racial shares for traffic stops in 2022. A disparity index was calculated to compare the share of officer-initiated stops of each group with the share of drivers, as estimated from Burlington's motor vehicle crash data. This index is a ratio of the racial share of the stops divided by the racial share of the drivers in crashes, where a value of 1 indicates that the proportion of stops is exactly the same as the estimated proportion of the driving population of Burlington.

This indicates that in 2022, the percentage of drivers who were stopped who were White was similar to the estimated percentage of drivers in Burlington who were White. The percentage of drivers stopped who were Asian is lower than the estimated percentage of drivers who are Asian. The percentage of stops of both Black and Hispanic drivers was slightly higher than those groups' estimated percentages in the driving population. However, the number of stops was very low for all groups besides stops of White drivers.

Table 5: Racial shares and disparity index of traffic stops in 2022

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Percentage of Officer Initiated Stops	82.2%	12.0%	4.6%	1.2%
Driver Percentage (VTrans Crash Data)	82.0%	10.5%	5.6%	1.1%
Disparity Index (Officer Initiated Stops)	1	1.16	0.82	1.05

Figure 12 shows the percentage of stops for drivers of each race (dotted line) and the percentage of crashes for drivers of each race (solid line) over time from 2012-2022. In 2022, the racial shares of traffic stops and racial shares of drivers involved in accidents were more similar for all races than in 2021, particularly for White and Black drivers.

Figure 12. Percentage of traffic stops and crashes by race, for 2012 - 2022

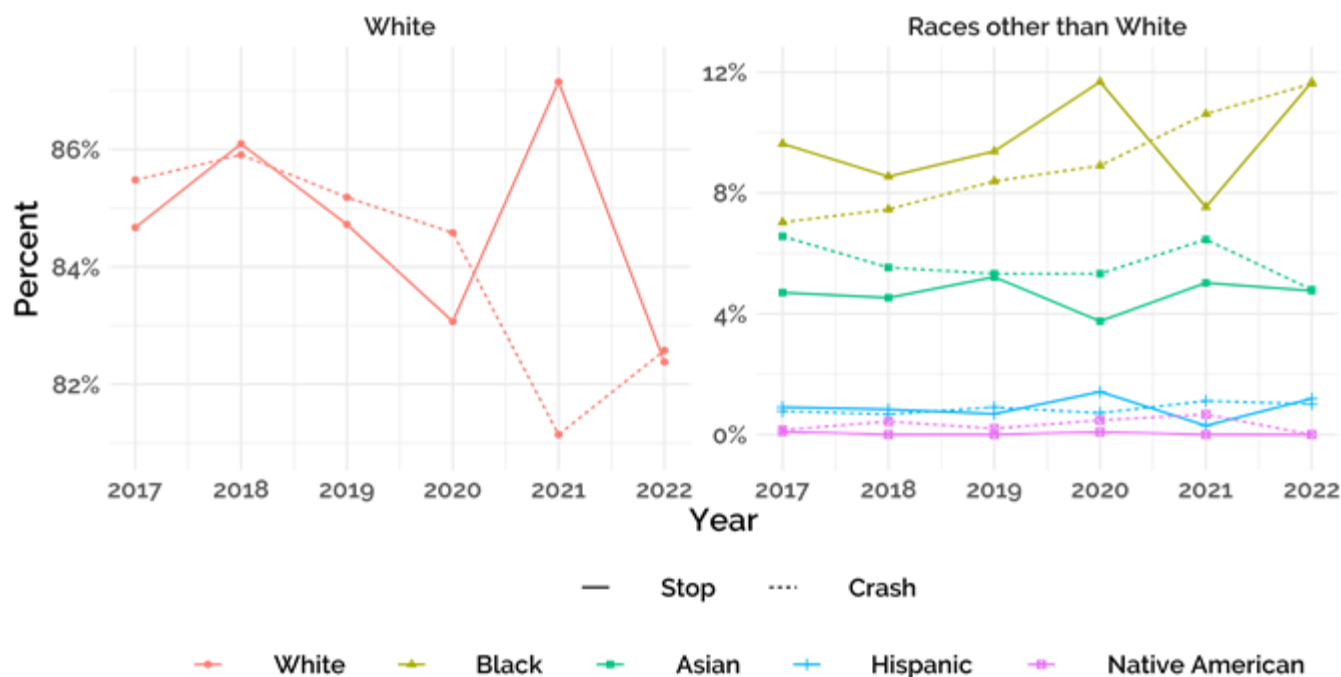


Table 6 shows the reasons for traffic stops, by race, for all stops in 2022. Note that there is a very low sample size of stops of Asian and Hispanic drivers, which means that conclusions or comparisons with stops of White and Black drivers are unreliable.

Moving violations were the most common reason for stops for each race. This was the stop reason for 73% of White drivers, while this was the stop reason for 51.9% of Black drivers. A larger percentage of stops of Black drivers were for the reason of vehicle equipment. 30.8% of stops of Black drivers were because of vehicle equipment and only 16.5% of stops of White drivers were for the same reason. This compares to 2020 and 2021 when the shares of White and Black drivers stopped for vehicle equipment were much more similar. In 2020, this was the stop type for 38.5% of White drivers and 36.5% of Black drivers, and in 2021 this was the stop type for 13.1% of White drivers and 14.3% of Black drivers. In 2022, the most common violations in Vehicle Equipment stops of Black drivers were Lights (6 stops) and Illuminations Required (3 stops).

Table 6: The count and percentage of reasons for stops in 2022, by race

	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	352	100%	52	100%	19	100%	7	100%
Moving violation	257	73.0%	27	51.9%	16	84.2%	4	57.1%
Investigatory	5	1.4%	3	5.8%	0	0%	0	0%
Vehicle Equipment	58	16.5%	16	30.8%	2	10.5%	1	14.3%
Externally Generated	10	2.8%	2	3.8%	0	0%	2	28.6%
Other	21	6.0%	4	7.7%	1	5.3%	0	0%

Percentage is calculated as the percentage of stops for each race. Includes Externally Generated stops.

Table 7 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, with over 80% of stops for each group in 2022.

Table 7: The count and percentage of outcomes for officer-initiated stops in 2022, by race

	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	342	100%	52	100%	19	100%	5	100%
Ticket	51	14.9%	5	9.6%	1	5.3%	1	20.0%
Warning	288	84.2%	43	82.7%	18	94.7%	4	80.0%
No action taken	2	0.6%	2	3.8%	0	0%	0	0%
Arrest for Violation	1	0.3%	2	3.8%	0	0%	0	0%

The following tables, Tables 8-11, show the same information as Tables 4-7, but for officer-initiated stops for 2020 through 2022. This 3-year period is included because the number of traffic stops made by the BPD has been decreasing since 2014, resulting in low numbers of stops in 2022. A 3-year average allows for a larger sample size, which is especially important for stops of drivers who are not White. Note that there was one stop in this 3-year period that included a Native American driver and the driver was not involved in an officer-initiated stop; due to this very small sample size, this stop is not included in this section.

Table 8 shows that the median duration of stops for stops of White, Black, and Hispanic drivers were closer to the median duration for the total stops for this time period than in 2022. The median duration of stops of Asian drivers was nearly a minute shorter than the median duration for all stops.

Table 8: Officer-initiated traffic stops for the 3-year period 2020-2022, by race

	Total	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Officer-initiated stops	2,177	1,846	213	94	24
Median duration of stop (min:sec)	7:30	7:32	7:44	6:43	7:13
Vermont vehicle	1,893	1,605	185	81	21
Out-of-state vehicle	345	280	45	15	5
Missing vehicle state	7	6	1	0	0

Table 9 shows the disparity indices for this 3-year period show that the percentage of stops that were of White and Black drivers are very close to their percentages of the driving population as estimated by crash data. A lower percentage of stops are of Asian drivers than their percentage in the driving population. A higher percentage of stops were for Hispanic drivers than their percentage in the driving population, however even with 3-year data, the number of stops of Hispanic drivers was low in Burlington.

Table 9: Racial shares and disparity index of officer-initiated traffic stops in for the 3-year period 2020-2022

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Percentage of Officer Initiated Stops	84.8%	9.7%	4.3%	1.1%
Driver Percentage (VTrans Crash data)	82.5%	10.0%	5.8%	1.0%
Disparity Index (Officer Initiated Stops)	1.03	0.97	0.74	1.10

Table 10 shows the count and percentage of reasons for stops for the 3-year period, by race. As in 2022, Black drivers were more likely to be stopped for vehicle equipment than White drivers, although the difference in proportion was smaller than in stops from only 2022. White drivers were more likely than Black drivers to be stopped for Moving Violations.

Table 10: The count and percentage of reasons for stops in 2020 – 2022, by race

	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1,891	100%	231	100%	96	100%	26	100%
Moving violation	1,238	65.5%	120	51.9%	69	71.9%	16	61.5%
Investigatory	10	0.5%	5	2.2%	1	1.0%	0	0%
Vehicle Equipment	514	27.2%	74	32.0%	20	20.8%	7	26.9%
Externally Generated	44	2.3%	18	7.8%	2	2.1%	2	7.7%
Other	82	4.3%	14	6.1%	4	4.2%	1	3.8%

Percentage is calculated as the percentage of stops for each race.

Table 11 shows the outcomes for officer-initiated stops for the 3-year period. Warnings were the most common outcome of stops for all races of drivers. A similar proportion of stops of Black drivers resulted in tickets as stops of White drivers, but Black drivers were more likely than White drivers to be arrested for a violation.

Table 11: The count and percentage of outcomes for officer-initiated stops (excluding externally-generated) in 2020 – 2022, by race

	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1,891	100%	231	100%	96	100%	26	100%
Ticket	263	13.9%	34	14.5%	10	10.1%	3	12.5%
Warning	1,566	82.8%	180	78.1%	80	83.8%	23	87.5%
No action taken	16	0.8%	4	1.7%	1	1.0%	0	0%
Arrest for Violation	44	2.3%	13	5.8%	5	5.1%	0	0%
Arrest for Warrant	2	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 12 shows the information about traffic stops where searches were conducted in 2022. Only 1 traffic stop in 2022 resulted in a search based on reasonable suspicion. The operator of the vehicle was white and the reason for the stop was a suspected DUI. No contraband was found in the search and the stop resulted in a ticket for the violation.

Table 12: Searches during traffic stops, 2022

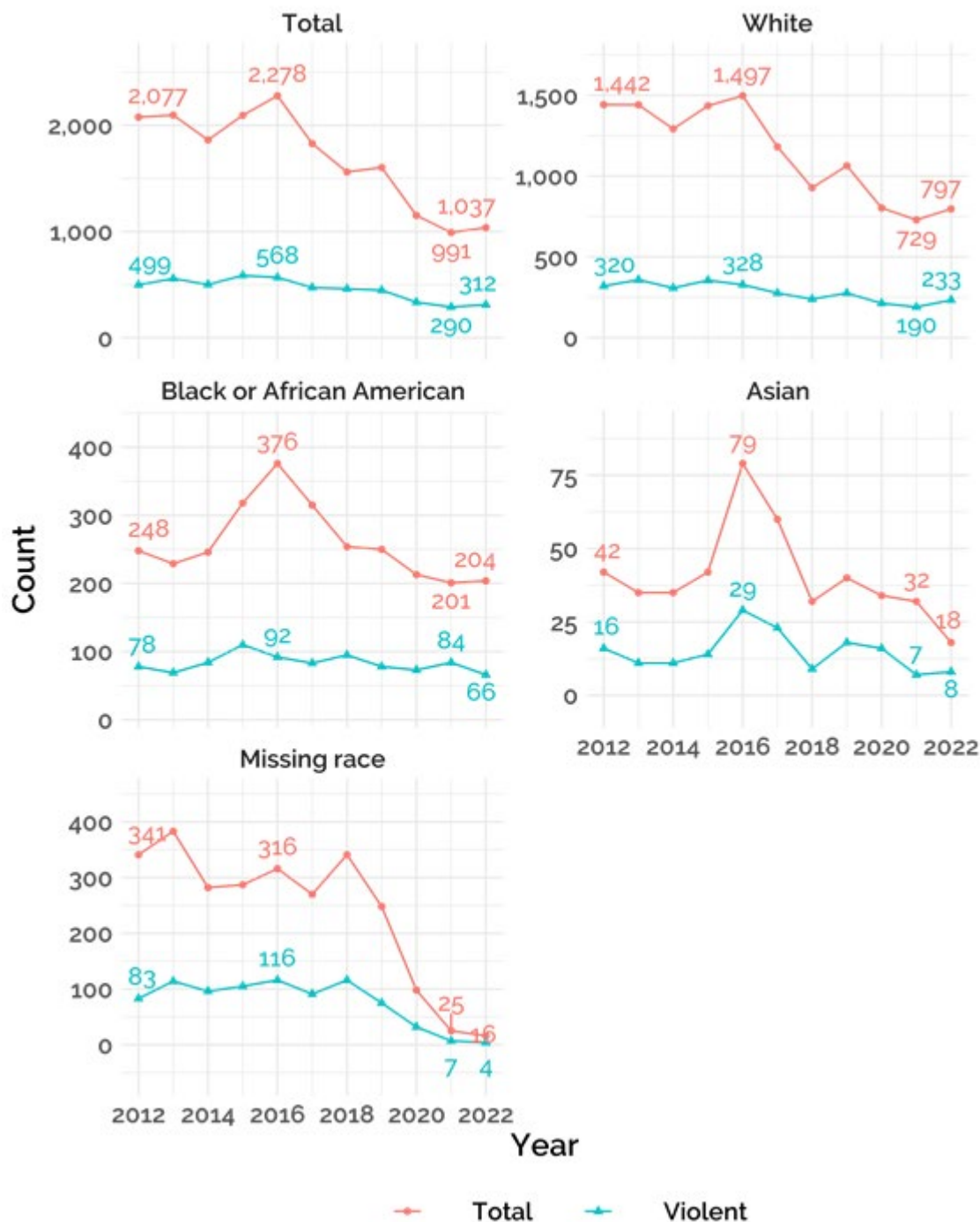
Stop 1	
Reason for Stop	Suspected DUI
Race	White
Type of Search	Reasonable Suspicion
Contraband	None
Outcome	Ticket

Arrests

This section 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 charge; where there was more than one charge in any of the following categories that was marked as the most serious, one was chosen at random. The following ranking, from most to least serious, was used: Violent felony, Non-Violent felony, Violent misdemeanor, Non-Violent misdemeanor. As noted in the Offenses section, one notable change from previous annual reports is that Disorderly Conduct offenses are here categorized as Violent, when they were previously Non-Violent, based on discussions with BPD leadership. . There were no arrests for people listed as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander or American Indian and Alaska Native, and very few for people who are some other race. Therefore, where data is disaggregated by race, only arrests of White, Black and Asian arrestees are included unless otherwise noted.

Figure 13 shows the total number of arrests over time, as well as arrests for White, Black, and Asian people, and arrests missing race. Thee 1,037 arrests in 2022 is a 4.6% increase from the 991 arrests in 2021, but remains relatively stable after decreasing for several years from the peak of 2,278 in 2016. 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.

Figure 13. Change over time in the number of arrests, from 2012-2022, for total arrests and violent arrests, by race



Note that the vertical y-axis is different for each plot. Labels are included for the years 2012, 2016, 2021, and 2022.

Table 13 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 significant difference in the percentage of any race between arrests including AOW and arrests excluding AOW.

In 2021, 75.8% of arrestees including AOW were White, 20.5% were Black, and 3.3% were Asian. In 2022, the percentage of arrestees who were White was slightly higher than in 2021, while the percentage of arrestees who were Black or Asian were slightly lower than in 2021.

Table 13: Race of arrests in 2022, including Arrests on Warrants (AOW) and for arrests excluding Arrests on Warrants (AOW)

	Including AOW		Excluding AOW	
	N	%	N	%
Total (including missing values)	1,037	-	894	-
Total (excluding missing values)	1,024	100%	884	100%
White	800	78.1%	678	76.7%
Black or African American	204	19.9%	187	21.2%
Asian	18	1.8%	17	1.9%
Some other race	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
Missing race	13	-	10	-

Figure 14 shows the percentage of all arrests and arrests for violent offenses by race. 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 all years 2012 – 2019 and 2021. 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, by race, with racial shares of the population according to the American Community Survey (ACS) and the 2020 Census

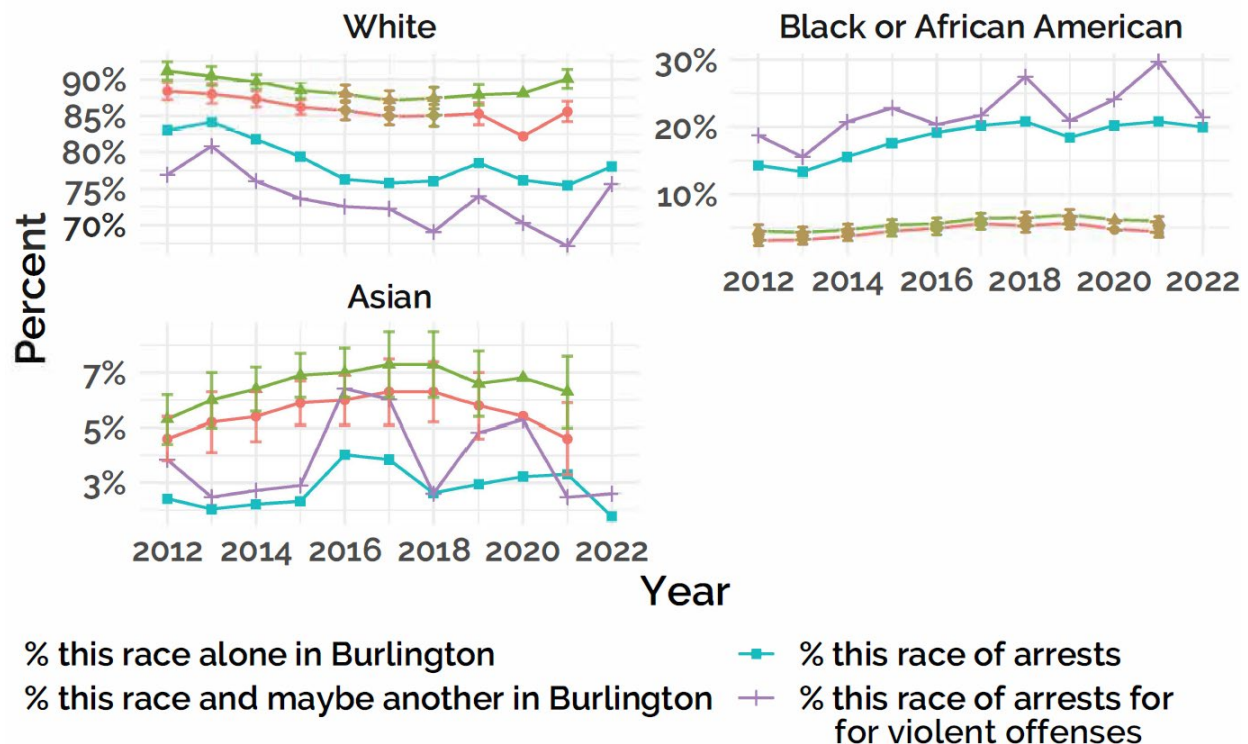


Table 14 shows the types of arrests (see Terms for definitions) in 2022, by race. Arrestees may be cited, lodged (with judicial review and approval), arrested on a warrant, or referred to the Community Justice Center (CJC). This table also includes warrant requests. Black arrests are more likely to be lodged than White arrestees, (26% vs. 17.1%, respectively). Black arrestees are less likely than White arrestees to be cited (38.2% vs. 42.5%, respectively) or arrested on warrant (8.3% vs. 15.2%), but warrant requests and referrals to the CJC are similar for Black and White arrestees.

Table 14: Type of arrest by race in 2022, by race

	Total		Cited		Lodged		Arrest on Warrant		Warrant Request		CJC Referral	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	800	100%	340	42.5%	137	17.1%	122	15.2%	55	6.9%	146	18.2%
Black or African American	204	100%	78	38.2%	53	26.0%	17	8.3%	16	7.8%	40	19.6%
Asian	18	100%	11	61.1%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%	0	0%	1	5.6%
Some other race	2	100%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Missing race	13	100%	8	61.5%	0	0%	3	23.1%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%

Percentages are calculated based on the total arrests for each race, not based on types of arrests.

Table 15 shows arrests by race for violent and non-violent felonies and misdemeanors. Black arrestees are more likely to be arrested for Violent Felonies (VF) than White arrestees (14.7% vs. 9.9%, respectively) and for Non-Violent Misdemeanors (NVM) than White arrestees (41.7% vs. 35%). Percentages for Non-Violent Felonies (NVF) and Violent Misdemeanors (VM) are approximately the same for Black and White arrestees. In 2022, there were 249 arrests for uncategorized offenses. Of those, 86% were Arrest on an In-State Warrant or Violation of an Abuse Prevention Order.

Table 15. Type of charge by race in 2022, by race

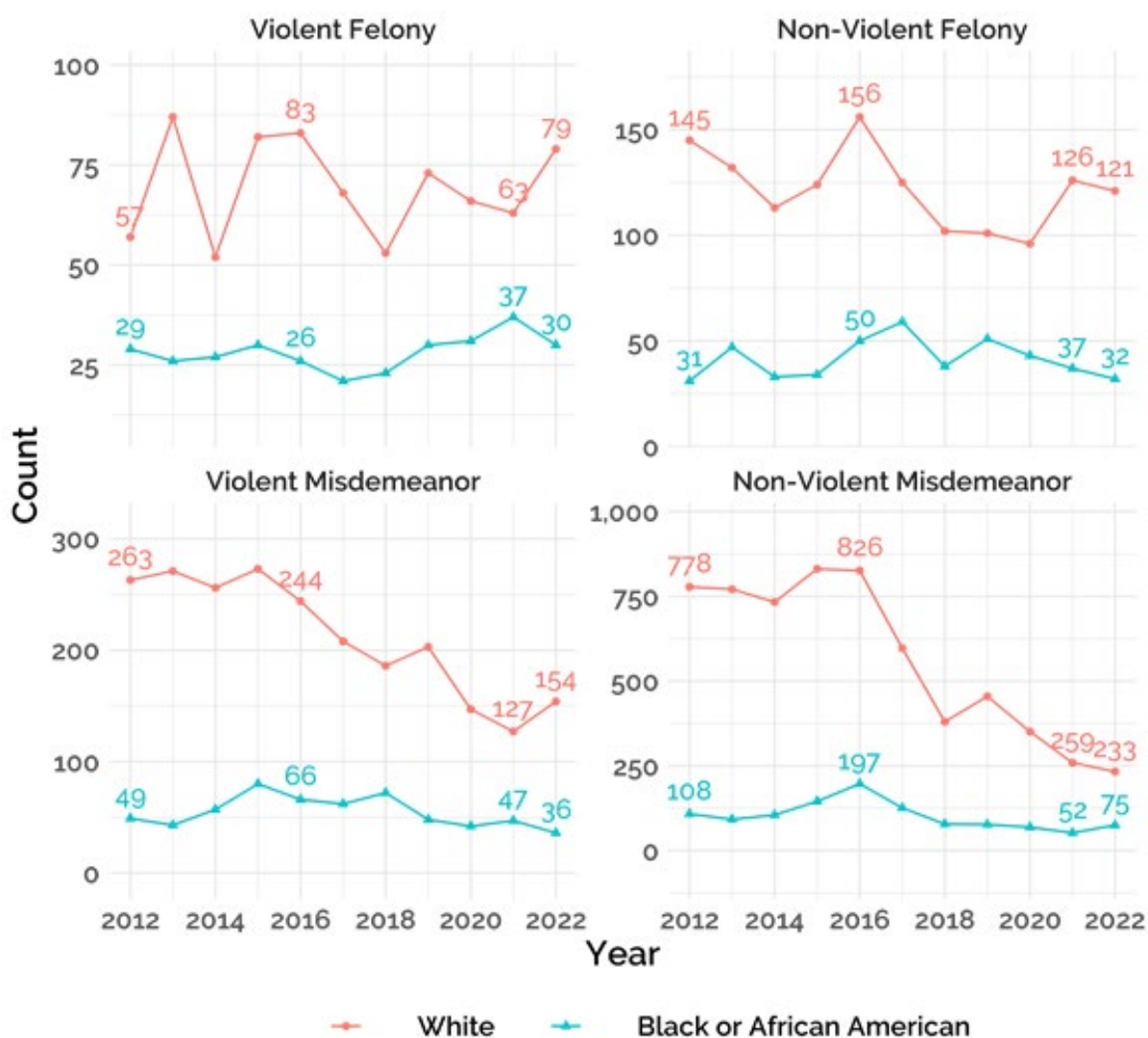
	Total		Violent Felony		Non-Violent Felony		Violent Misdemeanor		Non-Violent Misdemeanor		Uncategor-ized	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	800	100%	79	9.9%	121	15.1%	154	19.3%	233	29.1%	210	26.6%
Black or African American	204	100%	30	14.7%	32	15.7%	36	17.6%	75	36.3%	31	15.2%
Asian	18	100%	3	16.7%	0	0%	4	22.2%	8	44.4%	3	16.7%
Some other race	2	100%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50.0%	0	0%
Missing race	13	100%	1	7.7%	0	0%	3	23.1%	4	30.8%	5	38.5%

Percentages are calculated based on the total arrests for each race, not based on types of charge.

Figure 15 shows arrests over time by severity for Black and White arrestees. From 2021 to 2022, there was a 25% increase in Violent Felony arrests, a 4% decrease in Non-Violent Felony arrests, a 21% increase in Violent Misdemeanor arrests, and an 11% decrease in Non-Violent Misdemeanor arrests for White arrestees. From 2021 to 2022, there was a 23% decrease in Violent Felony arrests, a 16% decrease in Non-Violent Felony arrests, a 31% increase in Violent Misdemeanor arrests, and a 44% decrease in Non-Violent Misdemeanor arrests for Black arrestees.

While the number of Violent and Non-Violent Felony arrests for both White and Black arrestees have remained fairly consistent during the time period of 2012 – 2022, both Violent and Non-Violent Misdemeanor arrests have decreased since 2015 or 2016 for White and Black arrestees. In 2022, the number of Violent Misdemeanor arrests was 56% of the peak in 2015 for White arrestees and 45% of the peak in 2015 for Black arrestees. The number of Non-Violent Misdemeanor arrests was 28% of the peak in 2015 for White arrestees and 38% of the peak in 2016 for Black arrestees.

Figure 15. Number of arrests by severity, for years 2012-2022, for Black and White arrestees



Note that vertical y-axes have different scales.

Table 16 shows the 10 most common charges in 2022, by race. Because of small sample sizes across races due to the large number of charges possible, comparisons made between races are unreliable. Table 17 shows the arrest types for these 10 charges. Because there were only 4 arrests where the race was Other or Missing for these charges in 2022, these groups are excluded from the table below.

Table 16. 10 most common charges in 2022, by race

	Total		White		Black		Asian	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Simple Assault	91	100%	72	79.1%	17	18.7%	1	1.1%
Unlawful Trespass (Misd)	57	100%	41	71.9%	15	26.3%	1	1.8%
Aggravated Assault	46	100%	33	71.7%	11	23.9%	2	4.3%
Disorderly Conduct - All Other	43	100%	35	81.4%	8	18.6%	0	0%
Burglary	40	100%	31	77.5%	9	22.5%	0	0%
Driving Under the Influence - First Offense	34	100%	22	64.7%	10	29.4%	0	0%
Retail Theft (Misd)	33	100%	30	90.9%	3	9.1%	0	0%
Domestic Assault	28	100%	20	71.4%	4	14.3%	3	10.7%
Violation of an Abuse Prevention Order	28	100%	26	92.9%	2	7.1%	0	0%
Violation of Conditions of Release (Travel, Curfew, or Contact)	28	100%	15	53.6%	12	42.9%	1	3.6%

Percentages are calculated as percent of charges, not percentage of race.

Table 17 shows the 10 most common charges in 2022, by type of arrest. Some charges are more likely to be referred to the Community Justice Center, such as Simple Assault (53.8% of Simple Arrest arrests), Unlawful Trespass Misd. (64.9%), Disorderly Conduct - All Other (58.1%), and Retail Theft Misd. (54.5%). Other charges are more likely to be lodged, such as Aggravated Assault (50%).

Table 17. 10 most common charges in 2022, by arrest type

	Total		Cited		Lodged		Warrant		Request		CJC	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Simple Assault	91	100%	33	36.3%	6	6.6%	0	0%	3	3.3%	49	53.8%
Unlawful Trespass (Misd.)	57	100%	12	21.1%	5	8.8%	0	0%	3	5.3%	37	64.9%
Aggravated Assault	46	100%	14	30.4%	23	50.0%	0	0%	8	17.4%	1	2.2%
Disorderly Conduct - All Other	43	100%	12	27.9%	4	9.3%	0	0%	2	4.7%	25	58.1%
Burglary	40	100%	22	55.0%	12	30.0%	0	0%	6	15.0%	0	0%
Driving Under the Influence - First Offense	34	100%	34	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Retail Theft (Misd.)	33	100%	12	36.4%	0	0%	0	0%	3	9.1%	18	54.5%
Domestic Assault	28	100%	18	64.3%	8	28.6%	0	0%	2	7.1%	0	0%
Violation of an Abuse Prevention Order	28	100%	19	67.9%	6	21.4%	0	0%	3	10.7%	0	0%
Violation of Conditions of Release (Travel, Curfew, or Contact)	28	100%	23	82.1%	4	14.3%	0	0%	1	3.6%	0	0%

Percentages are calculated as percent of charges, not percentage of arrest type.

Table 18 shows arrests with drug involvement by race. The majority of arrests do not involve drug possession or sale, and in 2022 there were no drug-related arrests for arrestees that were Asian or some other race, nor for arrests where the race was missing. In 2022, Black arrests were slightly more likely to involve drug possession than White arrests (3.9% vs. 2.4%, respectively). Black arrests were also more likely to involve drug sale than White arrests (5.9% vs. 1.1%).

Table 18. Drug involvement of total arrests, by race

	Total		Possession		Sale	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	800	100%	19	2.4%	9	1.1%
Black or African American	204	100%	8	3.9%	12	5.9%

Table 19 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 19. Location of arrests, by race, in 2022

	Downtown		Old North End		University/Hill Section		South End		New North End		Outside Burlington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	297	37.1%	184	23.0%	122	15.2%	128	16.0%	40	5.0%	11	1.4%
Black	84	41.2%	54	26.5%	18	8.8%	22	10.8%	10	4.9%	9	4.4%
Asian	6	33.3%	6	33.3%	0	0%	2	11.1%	4	22.2%	0	0%
Some other race	0	0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50.0%
Missing race	2	15.4%	3	23.1%	4	30.8%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%	0	0%

Percentages of total arrests (see Total Column of Table 16 above for total counts). Excludes arrests missing a neighborhood.

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.⁹

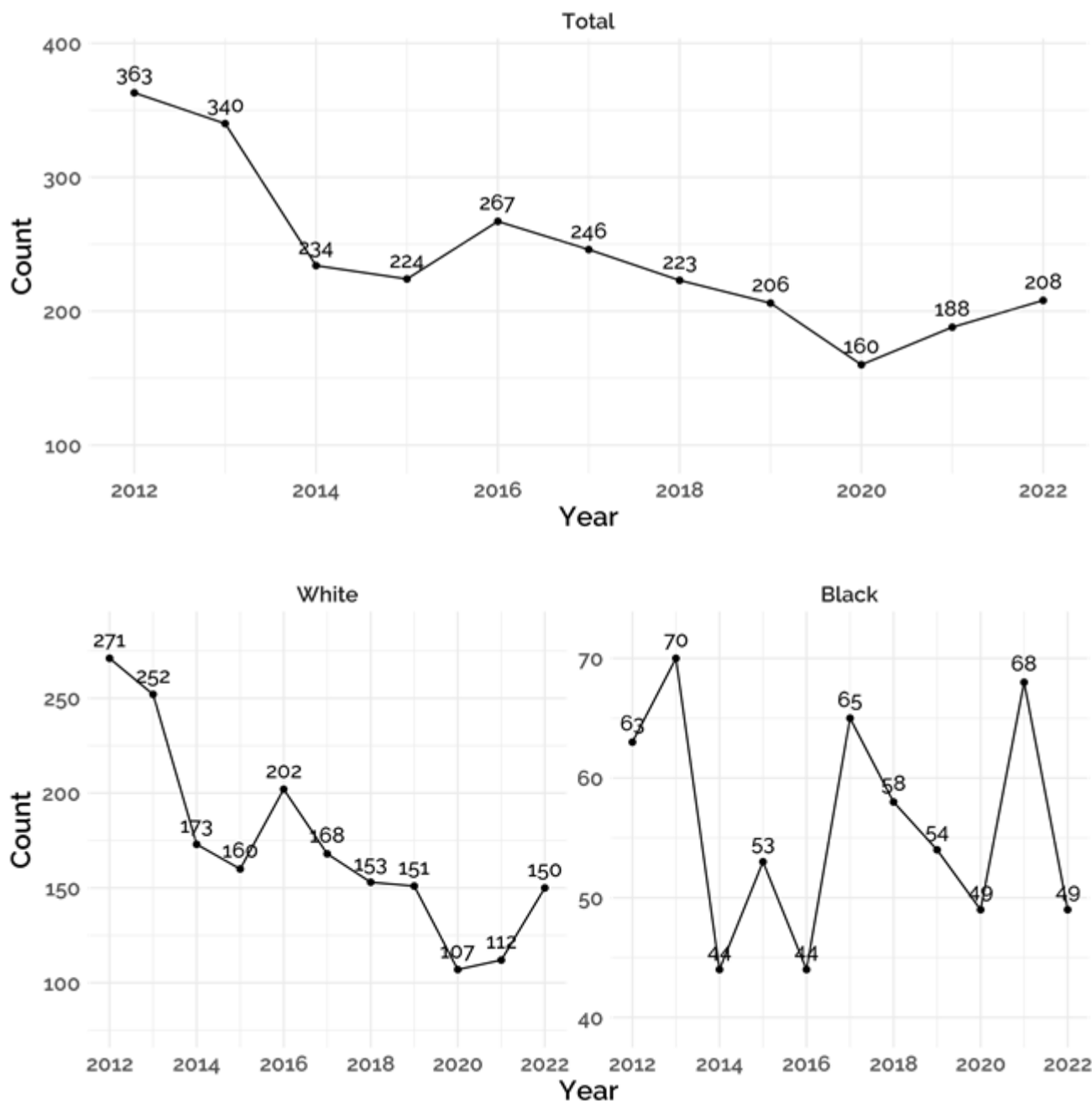
Unless otherwise noted, this section refers to person-incidents to count uses of force. If two people are involved in an incident and both are subjects of uses of force, it would be counted as two person-incidents and two uses of force. If the same person is a subject of a use of force in two different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

There were 208 person-incidents that involved force in 2022, representing just 0.6% of total person-incidents in 2022. 190 individuals were the subject of use of force; 174 had one incident in which use of force was used, 14 were subject to two incidents in which force was used, and 2 were subject to three incidents in which force was used. 71% of uses of force were on male subjects and 25% were on female subjects. 72% of uses of force were on White subjects and 24% were on Black subjects.

⁹ https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/police/use_of_force_reports

Figures 14 and 15 show the change over time of use of force incidents. In figure 14, the total number of uses of force are shown, as well as the numbers by race of the subject of force. The total number in 2022 rose back to the level in 2019, when there were 206 uses of force recorded. Most of this change can be attributed to a higher number of uses of force on White subjects in 2022, which rose from 112 uses in 2021 to 150 in 2022. Meanwhile, uses of force on Black subjects dropped from 68 in 2021 to 49 in 2022 and uses of force on Asian subjects dropped from 6 in 2021 to 1 in 2022. There were also two incidents of force against Hispanic subjects and six where the subject's race was Other/Not Recorded.

Figure 16. Numbers of uses of force from 2012 – 2022 and uses of force disaggregated by White and Black subjects.

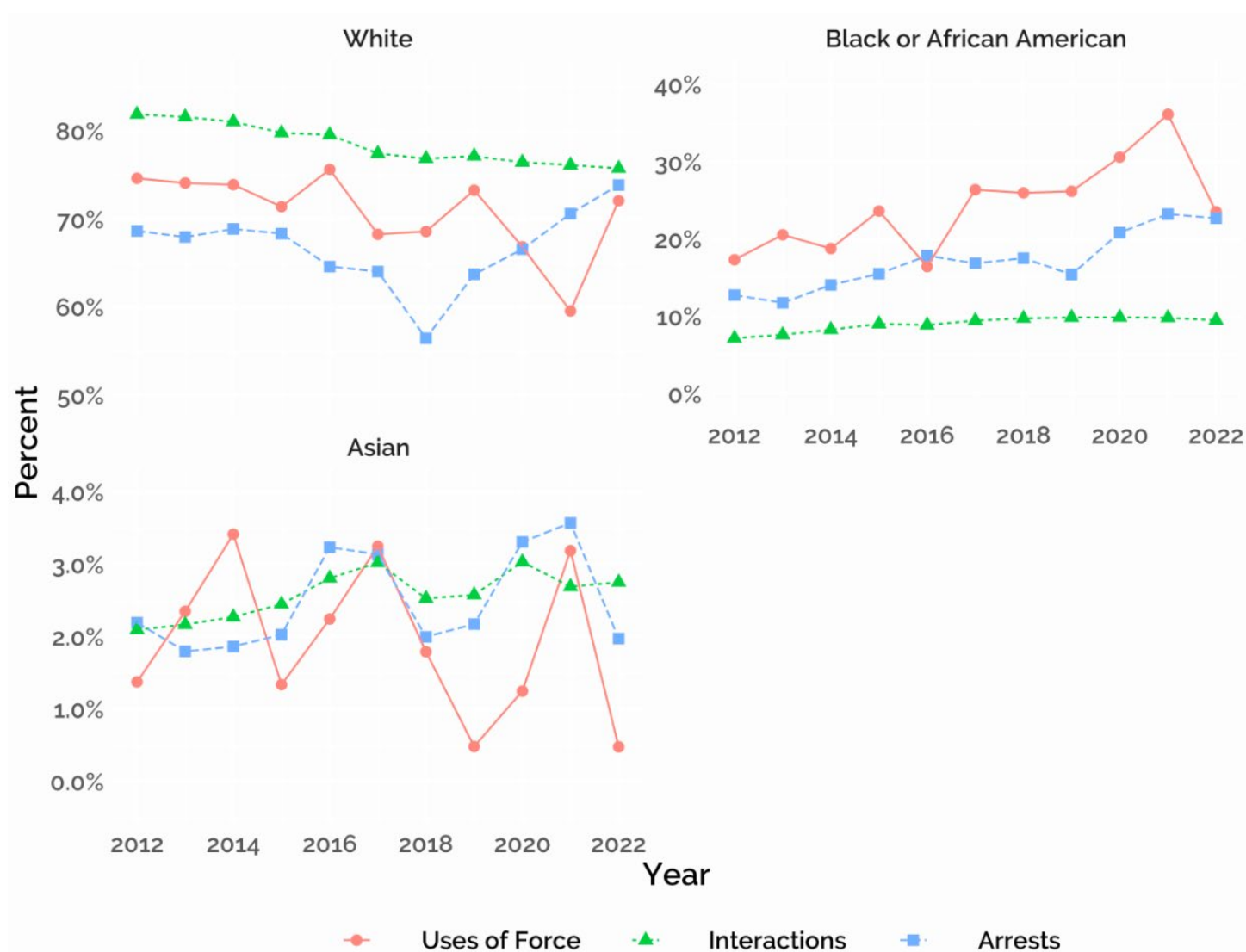


Note that the vertical axis is different for each graph.

Figure 17 shows the percent of uses of force compared to the percent of arrests and interactions with the police by race from 2012 – 2022. Because the proportion of people who interact with and are arrested by the BPD is not the same as the demographics of Burlington, comparing uses of force with arrests and interactions is more useful.

Before 2022, uses of force on White subjects were disproportionately low compared to White people interacting with the police and disproportionately high compared to White arrestees. Before 2022, uses of force on Black subjects were disproportionately high compared to both Black people interacting with the police and Black arrestees in most years. In 2022, the proportion of subjects of uses of force who were White was similar to both the proportions of arrestees and people who interacted with the police who were White. In 2022, the proportion of subjects of uses of force who were Black was similar to the proportion of arrestees who were Black. However, both the proportion of arrestees and subjects of uses of force who were Black were higher than the proportion of people interacting with the police. This is the first year where the proportion of uses of force was very close to the proportion of arrests since 2016 for Black subjects and since 2020 for White subjects.

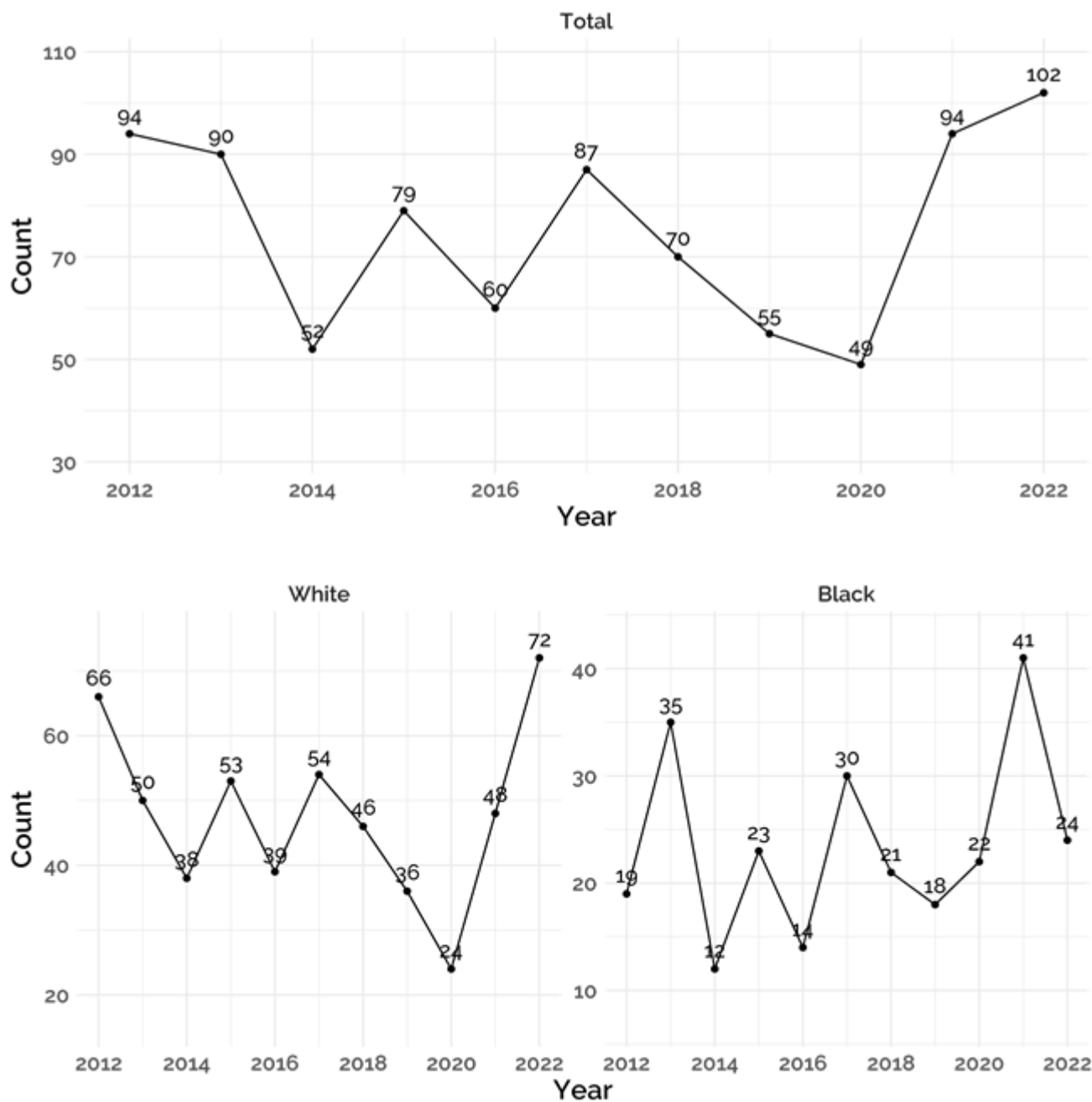
Figure 17. Percent of uses of force by race compared with the percent of this race alone and this race and maybe another from Census and ACS data.



Note that the vertical axis is different for each graph.

Figure 18 shows the number of times that a firearm was pointed or displayed for all uses of force, and by race, over time since 2012. A firearm was pointed or displayed in 104 uses of force in 2022, compared to 94 in 2021 and higher than any year for which data is available. A firearm was pointed or displayed in 72 uses of force on White subjects in 2022. A firearm was displayed or pointed in 24 uses of force on Black subjects in 2022. This is lower than the 41 uses of force on Black subjects in 2021 that involved displaying or pointing a firearm, but is similar to earlier years. There were no uses of force during which an officer displayed or pointed a firearm in 2022 on subjects who were Asian or Hispanic/Latino and 6 uses of force for which the subject's race was Other or Not Reported.

Figure 18. Change over time of officers displaying or pointing a firearm as a use of force, and for White and Black subjects of force



Note that the vertical axis is different for each graph

Table 20 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 incident, so percentages do not sum to 100%. In 2022, 96% of uses of force were on subjects who were either White or Black. Weaponless force, which includes empty hand controls or handcuff control techniques, was the most common type of force used for both White and Black subjects of force, with 49% of uses of force for White subjects and 55% of uses of force on Black subjects being weaponless. Firearm force, which includes both displaying and pointing a firearm, was the second most common type of force used, with 49% of uses of force on White subjects and 49% of uses of force on Black subjects involving a firearm. A firearm was fired during one use of force in 2022, which had a White subject of force. Other types of force, which in 2022 included the threat of Kg deployment and the use of a shield, were far less common.

Table 20. Types of force used in 2022, by race

	White		Black		Other/Not Reported		Hispanic/Latino		Asian	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Uses of Force	150	-	49	-	6	-	2	-	1	-
Weaponless	74	49.3%	27	55.1%	1	17.7%	2	100%	1	100%
Firearm (Displayed or Pointed)	72	48.0%	24	49.0%	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%
OC Spray	12	8.0%	3	6.1%	1	17.7%	0	0%	0	0%
Taser (Displayed or Used)	8	5.3%	3	6.1%	1	17.7%	0	0%	1	100%
Other Force	2	1.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Firearm Fired	1	0.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Percentages do not sum to 100% because of person-incident of a use of force may involve more than one type of force.

Figure 19 shows the change over time in the percent of uses of force on White and Black subjects where a firearm was displayed or pointed. 2022 was the first year in the available data in which the percentage of uses of force where a firearm was displayed or pointed for White and Black subjects was similar.

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

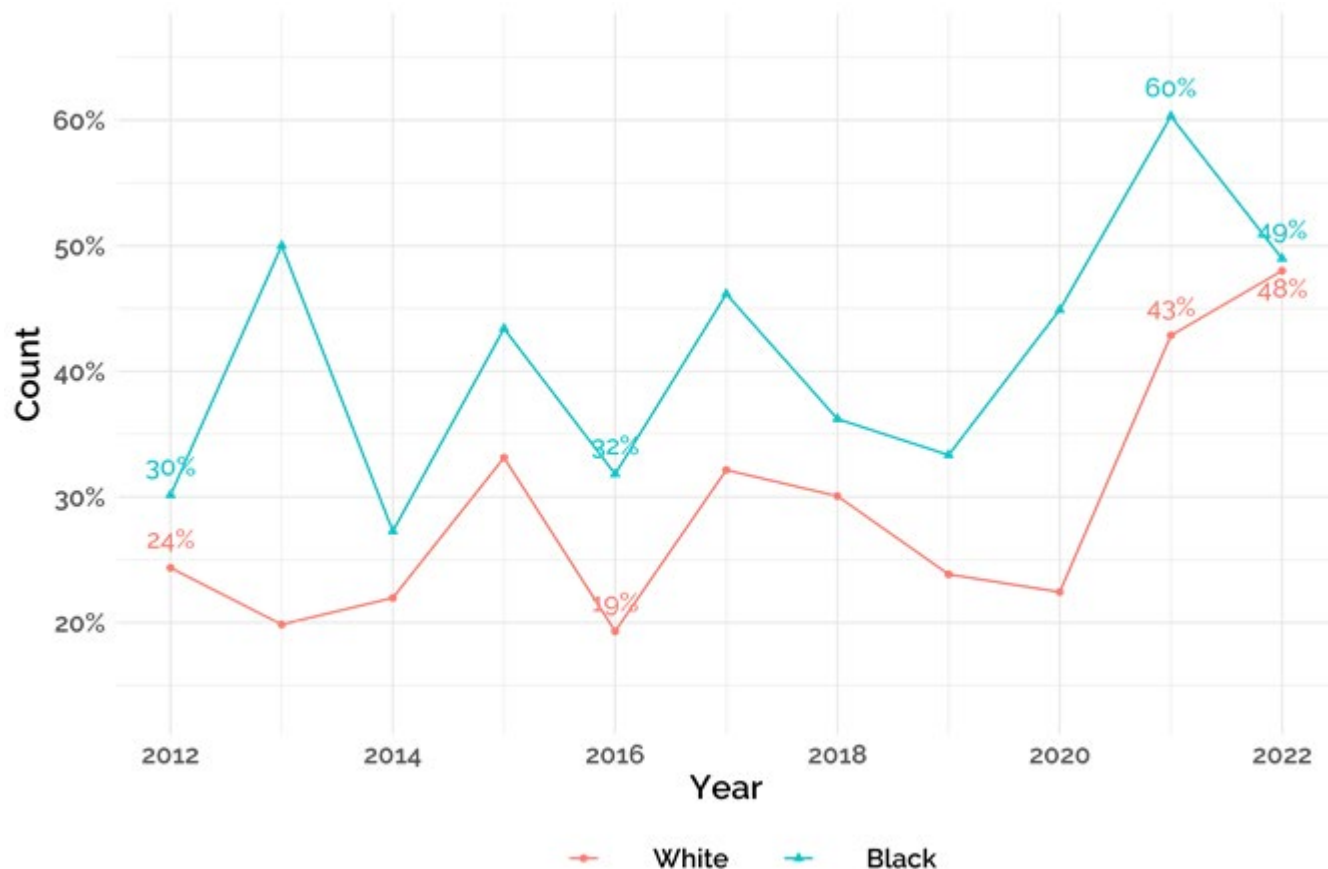


Table 21 shows the percentage of incidents in 2022 that occurred in neighborhoods of Burlington, as well as Outside Burlington, compared to the percentage of incidents where force was used that occurred in different areas. The majority of incidents outside Burlington occur at the airport, but may also be when the BPD assists another police agency. Force was used most commonly in the Downtown and Old North End neighborhoods, and a greater proportion of incidents with a use of force occurred in those neighborhoods than the proportion of total incidents in those neighborhoods. In 2022, while 29% of the total incident volume occurred in Downtown, 37% of incidents with at least one use of force occurred there. Similarly, while 23% of incidents in 2022 occurred in the Old North End, 26% of incidents with at least one use of force occurred there.

Table 21. The number and percent of total incidents and incidents where force was used in areas of Burlington, including outside Burlington

	Total Incidents		Uses of Force	
Downtown	7,393	29.8%	58	37.4%
Old North End	5,845	23.6%	41	26.5%
South End	4,025	16%	24	15.5%
University Hill Section	4,499	18.1%	19	12.3%
New North End	2,014	8.1%	9	5.8%
Outside Burlington	1,029	4.1%	4	2.6%

Table 22 shows the numbers of uses of force in 2022, by neighborhood and the types of force used. In the Old North End and the University Hill Section, displaying or pointing a firearm was the most common type of force used; 63% of uses of force in the Old North End and 57% of uses of force in the University Hill Section involved displaying or pointing a firearm. However, in Downtown and the South End, weaponless force was the most common type of force used, with 64% of uses of force Downtown and 48% of uses of force in the South End involving weaponless force. In the New North End and Outside Burlington, weaponless force and displaying or pointing a firearm were used in equal numbers of uses of force within each area.

Table 22. Types of force used in 2022, by neighborhood

	Old North End		Downtown		South End		University Hill Section		New North End		Outside Burlington	
Total Uses of Force	73	-	69	-	29	-	21	-	11	-	5	-
Weaponless	29	39.7%	44	63.8%	14	48.3%	10	47.6%	6	54.5%	2	40.0%
Firearm (Displayed or Pointed)	46	63.0%	27	39.1%	9	31.0%	12	57.1%	6	54.5%	2	40.0%
OC Spray	2	2.7%	6	8.7%	5	17.2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Taser (Displayed or Used)	5	6.8%	3	4.3%	2	6.9%	0	0%	2	18.2%	1	20.0%
Other Force	2	2.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Firearm Fired	1	1.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Percentages do not sum to 100% because one person-incident of a use of force may involve more than one type of force.

Table 23 shows the injuries in person-incidents of uses of force, included self-inflicted injuries. 15% of White person-incidents involved a subject injury, and 18% of Black person-incidents involved a subject injury. No person-incidents that were Other Race/Not Reported or Hispanic/Latino involved an injury to a subject of force or an officer. While 100% of Asian uses of force had an injury to a subject or officer, this is only 1 person-incident. There was an officer injury in 7% of White person-incidents and 14% of Black person-incidents.

In 2020 and 2021, White subjects of force were more likely to be injured than Black subjects of force. In 2022, Black subjects were slightly more likely to be injured than White subjects. Overall, less than 20% of uses of force resulting in a subject injury is consistent with previous years. In 2022, officers were more likely to be injured during uses of force involving Black subjects.

Table 23. Number and percent, by race, of person-incidents where force was used resulting in an injury to an officer or subject of force, in 2022

	White		Black		Other/Not Reported		Hispanic/Latino		Asian	
Total Uses of Force	150	-	49	-	6	-	2	-	1	-
Officer Injury	11	7.3%	7	14.3%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Subject Injury	23	15.3%	9	18.4%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%

Table 24 shows the perceived mental status of subjects of force in 2022, by race. Note that the perceived mental status is indicated by an officer when entering data about the use of force, and is not the same as the incident type entered in Valcour. White and Black subjects of force in 2022 were perceived by officers to be experiencing a mental health crisis 34% and 37% of the time, respectively. Both groups were more likely to be perceived to be experiencing a mental health crisis than being perceived as under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

In 2022, both the number and percentage of both White and Black subjects of force perceived to be having a mental health crisis was higher than in 2021. In 2021, 20 White subjects of force were perceived to be having a mental health crisis, which was 18% of White subjects of force. That year, 7 Black subjects of force were perceived to be having a mental health crisis, which was 10% of Black subjects of force.

Table 24. The perceived mental status of subjects of force, by race, in 2022

	White		Black		Other/Not Reported		Hispanic/Latino		Asian	
Total Uses of Force	150	-	49	-	6	-	2	-	1	-
Alcohol	28	18.7%	7	14.3%	0	0%	1	50.0%	0	0%
Drugs	20	13.3%	6	12.2%	1	16.7%	0	0%	0	0%
Mental Health Crisis	51	34.0%	18	36.7%	1	16.7%	1	50.0%	1	100%

Table 25 shows the types of resistance to force, by race, in 2022. In the majority of uses of force, both White and Black subjects were compliant. The most common resistance to force was Active Resistance, followed by Verbal Non-Compliance for both White and Black subjects of force. Black subjects of force were more likely to exhibit Active Resistance and Verbal Non-Compliance than White subjects of force.

The numbers of uses of force where a subject resisted was much lower in 2022 than in 2021. In 2021, 21.4% of White subjects of force and 27.9% of Black subjects of force were compliant, compared to 76% of White subjects of force and 67.3% of Black subjects of force in 2022.

Table 25. Types of resistance to force, including compliance, by race, in 2022

Type	White		Black		Other/Not Reported		Hispanic/Latino		Asian	
Total Uses of Force	150	100%	49	100%	6	100%	2	100%	1	100%
Active Resistance	27	18.0%	10	20.4%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%
Assaultive	2	1.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Compliant	114	76.0%	33	67.3%	6	100%	1	50%	1	100%
Deadly Force	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Passive Resistance	1	0.7%	1	2.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Verbal Non-Compliance	4	2.7%	3	6.1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Psychological Intimidation	2	1.3%	1	2.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Figure 20 shows the percent of incident types where force was used during the years 2012 – 2022 counting all uses of force. Assault – Aggravated was the incident type where force was most often used during this time period. Only the 20 incident types with the highest rates of use of force and incident types with at least 100 occurrences during the time period are displayed.

Figure 20. Percent of incident types where force was used for 2012-2022

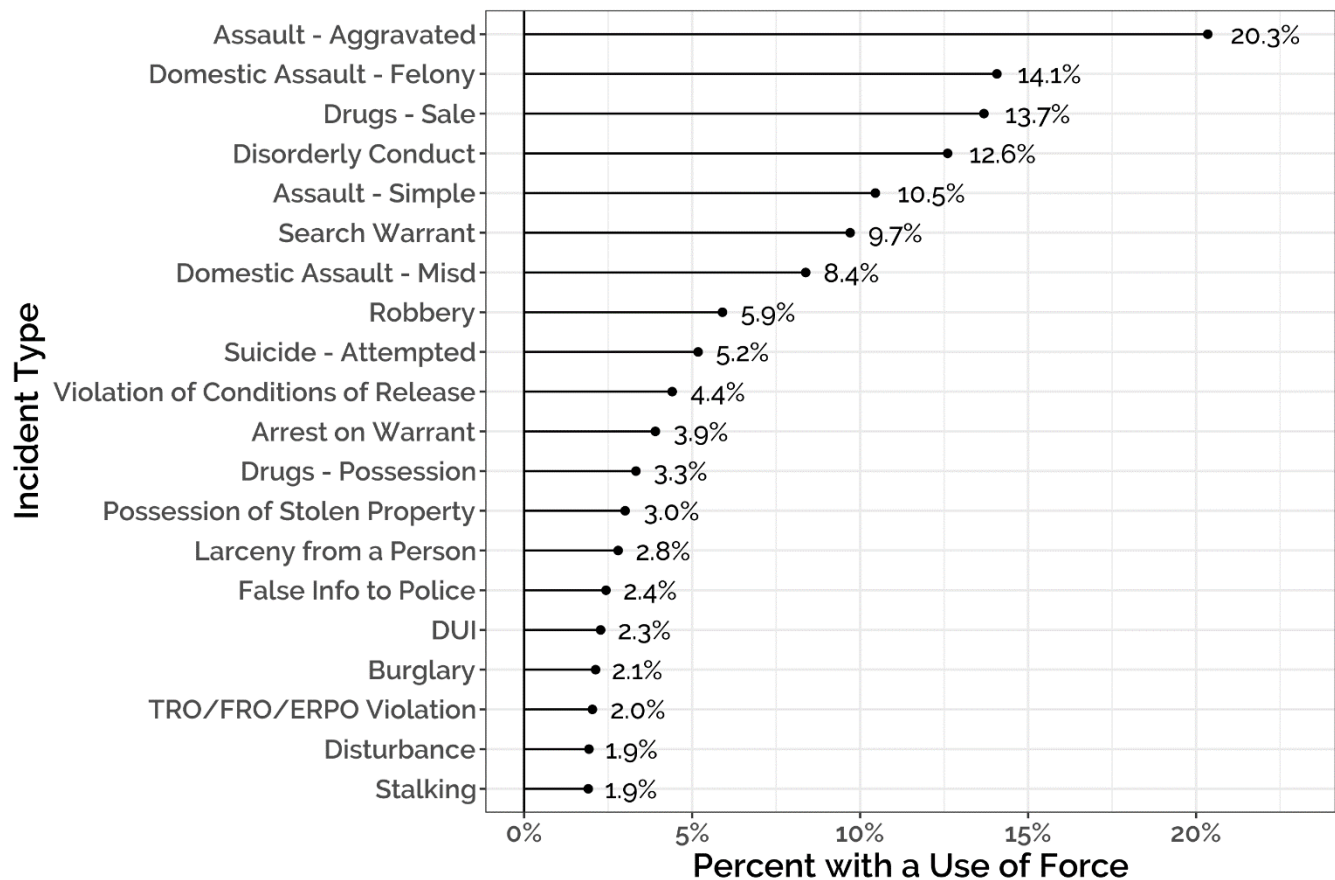


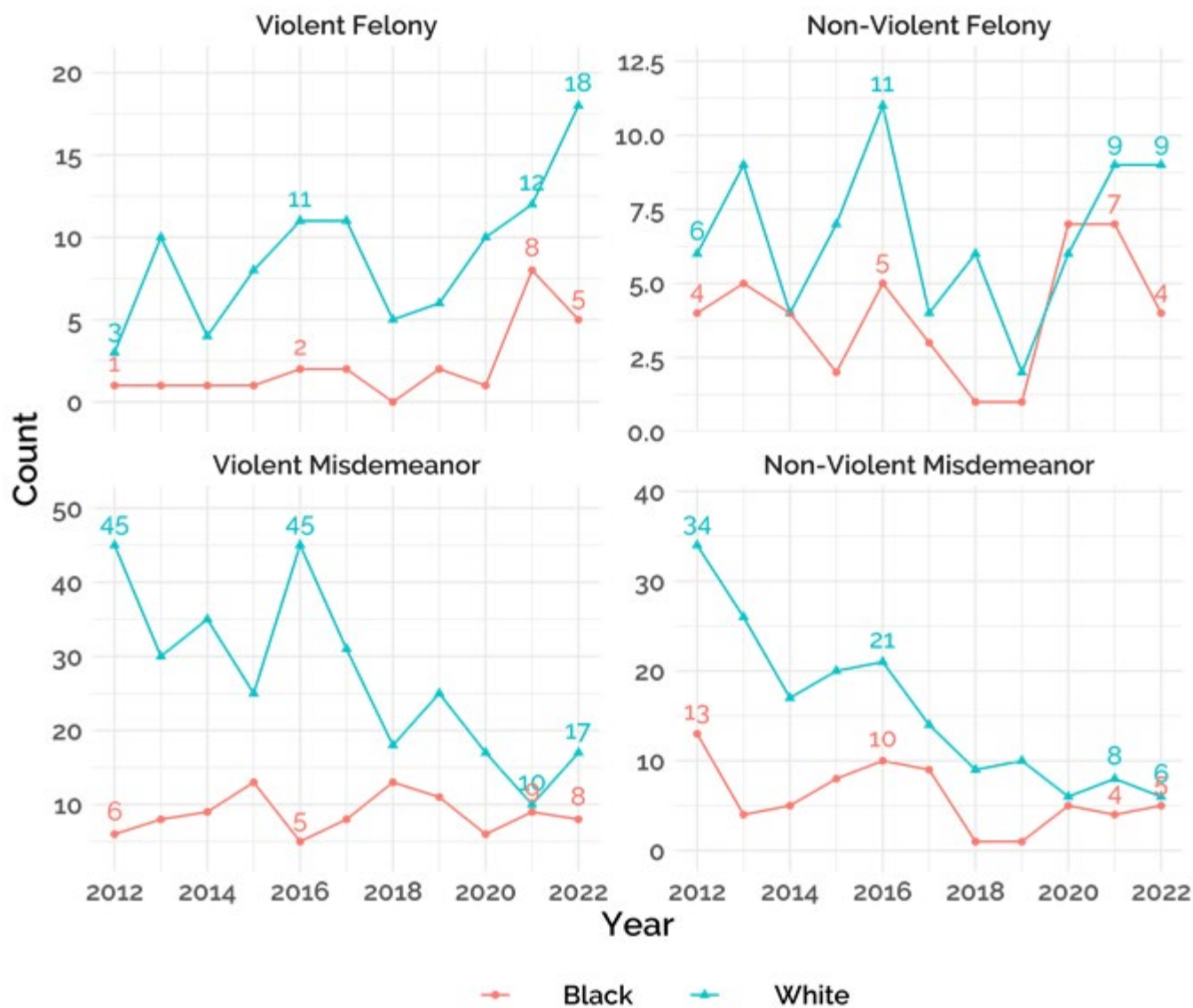
Table 26 shows the number and percent of arrests for different severities of offenses for White and Black arrestees in 2022 for all uses of force. Use of force was more often used for White arrestees being arrested for Violent Felonies (VF) compared to Black arrestees being arrested for Violent Felonies. However, use of force was more often used on Black arrestees being arrested for Non-Violent Felonies (NVF) and Violent Misdemeanors (VM) than for White arrestees being arrested for those severities of offenses. These patterns were true whether uses of force that involved a firearm being displayed or pointed was excluded or not.

Table 26. Percent of arrests in 2022 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	79	20	25.3%	30	6	20.0%
Non-Violent Felony	121	15	12.4%	32	10	31.3%
Violent Misdemeanor	154	11	7.1%	36	7	19.4%
Non-Violent Misdemeanor	233	17	7.3%	75	6	8.0%

Figure 21 shows the number of times force was used in arrests for different severities of offenses for White and Black arrestees over time from 2012 – 2022. The number of arrests for Violent Felonies where force was used has increased for both White and Black arrestees since 2019. Since 2012, the number of arrests for both Violent and Non-Violent Misdemeanors for White arrestees has decreased.

Figure 21. The number of arrests for Violent Felonies, Non-Violent Felonies, Violent Misdemeanors, and Non-Violent Misdemeanors where force was used for White and Black arrestees over the time period of 2012 – 2022.



Note that the vertical axis is different for each graph