BOONE
Police Department
1500 Blowing Rock Road
Boone, NC 28607 • (828) 268-6900
Boone Police: Beyond the Blue Lights

Officer Introduction and Qualifications
Boone Police Department Consists of:

37 Sworn Law Enforcement Officers

- 5 Command Staff (Chief, Captain, 2 Patrol Lieutenants and a CID Lieutenant)
- 21 Uniform Patrol Officers (including 2 Police K-9s)
- 4 Criminal Investigators
- 3 Narcotics Investigators (including 1 Police K-9)
- 1 School Resource Officer
- 1 Downtown Officer
- 1 Forensic Digital Evidence Custodian
- 1 Administrative Sergeant
Boone Police: Who We Are

Non-Sworn Staff

- 1 E911 Supervisor
- 8 E911 Telecommunicators
- 2 Administrative Assistants
- 3 Part-time Telecommunicators
Accomplishments/Challenges in 2017

- Boone Police Department Patrol Division answered or initiated 21,876 calls. This number represents a new agency record.
- No substantiated complaints, due in part to body cameras.
- This also represents a 31% increase over the past 10 years with only a 5.7% increase in personnel.
- This year Boone Police Department officers participated in 6,694 hours of training. This averages out to 188 hours per officer.
“As officers and staff of the Boone Police Department, we have dedicated ourselves to providing the community the highest quality law enforcement service and protection to ensure the safety of the citizens and visitors to the Town of Boone.”
Accomplishments/Challenges in 2017

1. 100% of the Boone Police Command Staff has a minimum of a Bachelor’s Degree.
2. Another overriding accomplishment is that 84% of current sworn officers have obtained a Bachelor’s Degree or Master’s Degree.
3. 62% of our officers have obtained an Advanced Law Enforcement Certification.
4. Obviously we are committed to the progressive education and developmental training of our officers and staff.
“We are committed to preserving the peace, order and tranquility of this community by enforcing state and local laws fairly and impartially.”
During the last calendar year, or last twelve months, whichever is appropriate, how many arrests have Boone PD made?

By type of charge or crime, how many convictions have been achieved?

Does that include deferral agreements, prayers for judgment continued and other results which generally suggest that a plea bargain has been made?

Do we keep information on whether the convictions which have been obtained matched the original charges?

If not, how difficult would it be for that information to be collected in the future?
Arrest Study

Stevens Arrests Study

- Guilty/Lessor
- Dismissal/Defferal/Plea
- Unknown - Expunged - Not Served
- Not Guilty

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<th>Dismissal/Defferal/Plea</th>
<th>Unknown - Expunged - Not Served</th>
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Arrest Study

- As the chart shows - most of our cases that end in arrest are strong with almost none ending in a not guilty verdict.
- We provide the District Attorney’s office with solid and reliable evidence such that they feel confident in prosecuting our cases.
- Tracking of case disposition is almost impossible for the police department due to dispositions being made out of court.
- Currently the District Attorney’s Office does not have a mechanism to track case court details and dispositions.
“We hold ourselves to the highest standard of conduct while on duty and in our private lives. Furthermore, we are committed to the ethical treatment of those we serve.”
Question 2

Do we endorse the concept of “community policing,” and if so, what strides have we made toward community policing in the last year?

With what civic, social and/or advocacy groups do we maintain regular contact?

How much contact do our officers have with elementary, high school and college students outside the setting of actual enforcement activities?

Do we encourage, as part of community policing, assigning officers specific “beats”?

Do we track how much of their time officers spend on foot, bicycles, in their cars and at their desks? How many officers have foreign language proficiency?
Community Oriented Policing

Community Policing

- Boone Police absolutely practices Community Policing principles.
- We meet regularly with community groups and have for many years. We have created meaningful relationships with these groups.
- The groups we meet with are: NAACP, Immigrant Justice Committee, Black Lives Matter, the “Brook Hollow Community” leadership (Hospitality House/ Hunger Coalition/ Club 12/ Community Care Clinic).
- We are also continuously participating in various public forums, such as teaching educational classes, panel discussions, “Coffee with a Cop” events.
- We have open dialogue with these community groups and when we have a situation causing controversy in the community, the leaders of these groups feel comfortable contacting us to get accurate information.

Lieutenant Chris Hatton
Community Policing - Community Contact Officer Program

- Five years ago we started a daily “Community Contact Officer” program.
  - One officer is relieved of enforcement duties each day to spend time in the community.
  - The officer is free to visit any location within the Town of Boone.
  - To assure we spread our time throughout the community, we have a computer program that selects five random and unduplicated business in Boone for the officer to visit each day.
  - This program has helped our officers become better involved in our community.
  - The bonds formed during these contacts have increased trust with our citizens.
  - We at the Boone Police Department take our relationship with our citizens very serious.
Officer Interaction with Students:

Boone Police are constantly being invited to participate in community educational speaking engagements, and demonstrations for churches, businesses, and various civic groups. Many of these are for ASU and Watauga High School staff and students. We routinely sit on discussion panels for relevant topics for various groups.

Our officers regularly engage with students at our high school and elementary school. Some of our officers have “adopted” classrooms in order to mentor students. When available our officers walk through the schools and do things such as, step in and speak with classes or have lunch with the kids.
We are also proud supporters of Special Olympics.

In 2017, our officers raised over $27,000 and have raised a total of $73,000 in last four years.

Corporal Jake Harkey is a year round Special Olympics coach, and has travelled all around our nation, as well as, South Korea and Austria, as an ambassador for the Special Olympics. Jake pays for these trips out of his own pocket.

Charity - We serve our community in so many ways, such as holding a yearly food drive for our less fortunate citizens. Volunteer time with non-profits, board of directors.
Community Oriented Policing

**Districts or Beats:**
We do separate our town in districts. Particular officers and supervisors are responsible for designated areas of our Town. This makes us more efficient and responsive when identifying and addressing problems within our Town and helps us give better service to our citizens. This assigned area is their responsibility when crime goes up or there is a problem in that area.

**Tracking all officer’s time:**
We do track our officers time in some areas, but we do not track the minutes that an officer spends on foot, at a desk or in their car. Although we do not have officers that are very proficient in any foreign language, we do have the ability to call for a foreign language interpreter, if needed.

**Guests**
Marge McKinney - NAACP          Lisa Bottomley - Community Care Clinic
Ingrid Klaus - Immigrant Justice Committee Terri Niederhammer - Hunger & Health Coalition
Todd Carter - Black Lives Matter Harvey Deal - Club 12
“We will strive to attain professional knowledge, so that we continue to be responsive to this community with unsurpassed, professional service.”
Question 3

How well are we prepared to not only address, but prevent, mass shootings or terrorist acts in Boone?

Are there steps which could be taken administratively to enhance these abilities?
Mass Shootings

- What is prepared? We face threats that are constantly shifting. We have to prepare for the “What Ifs;” these are things that may never happen, but then again, they might.

- Last year was the deadliest year on record due to mass shootings. (345) There has already been 30 mass shootings in the US and at least 1 school shooting each week so far this year. Our preparation never stops.

- Each year we conduct training to prepare ourselves for events that are becoming more and more likely to happen.

- Prevention measures and response measures are continually being reviewed, evaluated, and updated based upon historical events and predicted changes.

- Boone Police Department is as prepared as we are afforded. We have training and equipment needs that have been requested, but not funded.
Terrorism

- There are certain events like Active Shooters, where we are better prepared than others, like terrorism.
- There are also terrorist events in which we are woefully unprepared. Biological, Chemical, Cyber and Radiation attacks are examples.
- Many events held in this area require us to prepare for the potential of a terrorist act.
- We prepare in many ways for a terrorist event that the public knows nothing about and will never notice by just looking around.
Prevention

- "If You See Something, Say Something" is a national campaign that raises public awareness of the indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime, as well as the importance of reporting suspicious activity to state and local law enforcement.

- July 2010 The U.S. Department of Homeland Security launched the campaign in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Justice's Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI), with the goal of training state and local law enforcement to recognize behaviors and indicators of terrorism and terrorism–related crime.
Boone Police has helped instruct many churches, businesses and civic organization in the “Run Hide Fight” public education program.

We have an Threat Assessment Analyst who works in conjunction with Watauga Sheriff’s Office Threat Assessment Officer to compile, review, analyze, and disseminate information on potential threats in our community. This is part of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) which standardizes how observations are documented and analyzed and ensures that reports are shared with the Federal Bureau of Investigation–led Joint Terrorism Task Forces for investigation and with state Fusion Centers for analysis.
Since 2012, Boone Police Officers have compiled over 4000 man hours of Active Shooter Related Response Training.

Boone Police currently has 4 Rapid Deployment Instructors on staff.

Boone Police Department Initiated Active Shooter Rescue Task Force Training in conjunction with Boone Fire Department and Watauga County Sheriff’s Office.

Boone Police Department has helped train seven Watauga County Fire Departments in Rescue Task Force Training.
Communications Response Needs

- Communications, specifically, interoperable communications is a known issue with these types of events. Also communications at certain sites, such as the high school, is currently limited but correctable by funding the communications project currently before the council.

- This project will improve communications and the BPD would be able to make adjustments that would increase ability at the known sites where communications is limited. Also, by supporting or requiring in-building antenna systems in new construction of large facilities and the upfitting of known locations (WHS), our communications on site would be improved, enabling communications inside the facilities.
Response Equipment and Training Needs

- An updated radio system to include portable and mobile radios (*currently before Council*).
- Bi-directional antenna system required in large buildings within the TOB.
- Training equipment – Force-on-force (Simunitions®) – *Grant awarded but funds held*.
- Civil unrest equipment (*Requested in 2017-2018 budget, but rejected*)
- We are in immediate need of civil unrest training to protect our citizens and businesses.
  - Equipment is required for the training to take place
What steps have we taken to make sure that we do not have a “Ferguson” type incident in Boone?

How much training do officers receive in the use of non-lethal versus lethal force?

How many officers use video cameras, and under what circumstances are video cameras employed?

How long do we retain video footage?

What efforts do we make to ensure a racially and gender-diverse workforce?
The Facts of Ferguson

What steps have we taken to make sure that we do not have a “Ferguson” type incident in Boone?

How are we different than Ferguson?

- The police were being used as a revenue source for the city (city budgets were dependant on this money).
- This led to a serious disconnect between the police and the community.
- Little to no dialogue going on between the police and the community. They did not have enough meaningful partnerships with community groups.

Ferguson was fueled by a false narrative and the flames were fanned by the media. The US Department of Justice determined that “Hands up, don’t shoot,” did not happen and there were no civil rights violations.
Civil Disorder Response

Our ability to respond to a civil disorder is limited. All officers at the rank of Sergeant and above have completed a two day workshop on crowd control tactics.

**Deficiencies:**

- Equipment to protect responders
  - The cost of this equipment is $912.28 per officer.
  - A minimum of 15 officers

Once equipped and trained, we can join trained units from our neighboring agencies that can provide up to 160 responders to any civil disorder or unrest in our jurisdictions.
How much training do officers receive in the use of non-lethal versus lethal force?

- The suspect and his/her actions dictate whether or not non-lethal force may be deployed.
- Boone Police officers have shown great restraint on numerous, separate incidents where lethal force would have been justified.
- Boone Police officers receive an annual 24 hours of training on the use of non-lethal force.
- SWAT operators receive an additional eight hours training on specialized non-lethal equipment (Operators are divided between the patrol shifts to allow specialized non-lethal equipment to be deployed).
Officer Video Cameras

How many officers use video cameras, and under what circumstances are video cameras employed?

All of Boone Police Department Patrol Division (25) utilizes Axon Body Cameras. They are employed according to departmental policy when officers engage the public.

How long do we retain video footage?

Footage is retained based on North Carolina Division of Archives and Records guidance, North Carolina State statute, and an automatic category-based retention schedule.
Question 5

How well-equipped and trained are Boone officers in dealing with opioid overdoses? Are all officers provided Narcan and trained in its use? Have we had any success in saving the lives of people who have overdosed on opioids?

All officers have received training in the administration of Naloxone (Narcan). Narcan is available for each on duty patrol officer. We participate with Boone Fire and Watauga Medics to provide an effective response matrix to persons suffering from opioid overdoses. In the past we have not tracked “saves” as an individual department, but have participated in numerous positive outcomes with our partner agencies.
Diverse Workplace

What efforts do we make to ensure a racially and gender-diverse workforce?

- The Boone Police Department hires the most qualified people to fill vacancies. We are in compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

- The Boone Police Department has minority police officers. We currently employ two African American males and three females; We have one female supervisor.

- As a Town department, the Boone Police Department has the most racially diverse workforce.
Our Hiring Philosophy:

We hire the best candidate from our applicant pools.

We have a competitive hiring process.

We look for good character.

We do thorough background checks.

We look for community minded people.

In our department- race and sex are not an issue.

We believe that we are a model police department for racial relations. Inside of the department and toward our community

Every officer that you see was the best from their candidate pool. They have earned their place here based on the content of their character.
In terms of energy sustainability and cost controls, do officers use their police cars to commute?

If so, do we know how much more gasoline is used in order to commute?

Given the small size of Boone, why do we need police cars which have very high speed capacity?

During the last year, do we know how many times we have engaged in a high speed pursuit?

Even in an emergency situation, do we have guidelines for what is considered the highest safe speed?

Does each officer have a police car, and if so, since officers work at all hours of day and night, can police cars be shared among several officers rather than each officer having his or her own car?
In terms of energy sustainability and cost controls, do officers use their police cars to commute?

Yes

If so, do we know how much more gasoline is used in order to commute?

Approximately $10k annually

Boone does have a “one officer- one car” practice and allows officers to take the car home, as does almost every other agencies around us including: WCSO, Wilkesboro, Lenoir, Ashe County, Hickory, Avery County, Beech Mountain, etc.

This program is essential to police service. It is vital to recruitment and retention. It actually is very cost effective as we will demonstrate.
Patrol Vehicles

Officers do generally take their cars home, if they live within 17 miles of the police department. This was the policy instituted by the former Vehicle Committee. The Town policy used to be 30 minutes. We would like to see it be 17 miles or 30 minutes for recruitment and retention purposes.

As for the cost, we will answer that in financial terms, but also there are many more aspects to consider. We know that the lack of a ‘take home car” program would cost us more.
Given the small size of Boone, why do we need police cars which have very high speed capacity?

➔ We have to be prepared for all situations. We were just asked if we are prepared for a major event (terrorism/Ferguson). Equipment/vehicles are a big part of that preparedness. **We have to have the ability to respond.**

➔ Speed is not even a significant factor in this equation, but since it was asked Dodge Charger 0-60 6.0 seconds. My wife’s Mini Cooper will do 0-60 in 5.8. The new Kia sedan GT will go 0-60 in 4.7 seconds.

We look at the Michigan State Police Vehicle Trials. They are the “gold standard” of comprehensive testing for police rated vehicles. Some of the factors considered are:

- Reliability
- Size and availability of equipment, i.e. computer mounts, prisoner partitions, rifle mounts, etc.
- Electronic capacity with heavy duty wiring, alternator, and battery.
- Heavy duty brakes
- Other safety features, e.g. Dodge Chargers have an “ambush alert system”
Vehicle Pursuits

During the last year, do we know how many times we have engaged in a high speed pursuit?

Even in an emergency situation, do we have guidelines for what is considered the highest safe speed?

We had 16 vehicle pursuits last year. Our pursuits are governed by policy and just as importantly- the judgement of our officers and supervisors to apply that policy.

This highlights a reason for retaining experienced officers. As a general rule, experienced officers make fewer mistakes and better decisions. One speed does not fit all situations. Too many variables.

Our policy has various factors to consider during a pursuit and emergency response such as: speed, traffic conditions, seriousness of the offense, weather conditions, age of offender (if known), overall dangerousness of the pursuit.

Our policy and good judgement have prevented any situations of an at-fault crash against a Boone Police Officer.
Does each officer have a police car, and if so, since officers work at all hours of day and night, can police cars be shared among several officers rather than each officer having his or her own car?

Sharing cars among officers is not cost effective and does not meet the needs of our agency. We will discuss the pros and cons in the next few slides:
Take home vehicle policy

Cons:

The town spends approximately $10,000.00 in fuel for this program.

Initial start-up cost of having enough vehicles.

This expenditure has already happened. Each officer now has an assigned car. Chief Post and town officials got us to this place and since it is cost effective, we would not want to go backwards, lose our cost savings, lose operational efficacy, and hurt employee morale.

Pros:

Cost effective based on research

In a study of a Florida Sheriff’s Office- 1.8 years of service for pool car vs. 5 years (at BPD we are getting 8 to 10 years). A seven year rotation would be ideal for Boone.

Take home car $0.56 per mile vs. $0.73 per mile for a hot seat car over the lifespan of vehicle.

Specialty assignments: Officers can respond directly to scene. We are small and everyone wears multiple hats to keep us as responsive to the community as possible, Many officers have specialties that they are on call for 24/7 such as narcotics and general investigators, Special Operations Response Team (think SWAT), Traffic Crash Reconstruction, PIO, etc.
Benefits of our policy

Loss of productivity: Each officer has their own equipment and loading and unloading every shift adds up in terms of time.

K-9 officers have to have assigned vehicle for transportation of the canine.

Call back: Weather incident, large events, all members of the department are subject to call back for any reason, e.g. Big concerts, football games, town parades, etc. We have to have a lot of cars.

Over time it has become an (unofficial) benefit. While we explain to our new officers that this is a policy not a benefit, most officers have had this since beginning their career at the Town.
Benefits of our policy

It is necessary to be competitive: We were once by far the best paying agency in the region. That is not the case anymore. Other agencies pay as much or more—Plus have take home car programs.

I anticipate that if we did not offer this program we would lose several officers to surrounding agencies who have this program. We are already losing officers due to pay that is not competitive with other agencies. Losing this program would be detrimental to officer retention.

Let’s not forget that we are paying officers $37,400 to risk their lives. Their budgets are tight, and they have to do the best they can for their families.
Off-Duty Work
- Our weekend “lifeboat”

Again, from 1990 to 2015, the Boone Police Department did not add any new positions for sworn officers. During the same period of time the Town of Boone and ASU grew by approximately 38%.

The fact of the matter is that we do not have enough police during our peak hours on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Apartment complexes hire off-duty officers during these peak hours giving the department 3 to 4 more officers on these days.

This past year off-duty officers assisted the on-duty officers by handling 654 calls for service.

We consider off-duty work essential to the Town’s police service and ability to respond to calls for service in a timely manner.

The bottom line is that private business floats the cost of the police officers that are needed and the Town only has to provide the vehicle. Yes they are providing the security for the apartment complexes, but they are already paying Town taxes for police service at their locations. They are paying for extra coverage which provides needed supplement to our allocated staffing.
How much money does Off-Duty employment save the Town of Boone?

- Boone Officers work roughly 60 hours of off-duty work per week.
- That is approximately 3,120 hours per year.
- If the Town of Boone were to have to pay for this coverage, which is needed, it would cost $82,461 in regular salaries or $123,708 if the Town had to pay this in overtime.
- For all this extra, necessary police coverage, the Town only has to provide the vehicle.
- On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday there are generally as many off-duty officers working as on-duty officers.
- The assigned car program makes this possible.
Question 7

Where are town-operated security cameras installed, other than on town buildings?

**Answer:** At the intersection of West King Street and Depot Street and the intersection of West King and Appalachian Street.

Since a former Town Council had rejected the use of such cameras, who authorized the installation of security cameras in downtown Boone?

**Answer:**

First, to give a brief history: In December 2007, Boone Town Council voted to approve applying for a grant for the purchase of three cameras to be installed downtown. There was concern about the need for the cameras and the need for further discussion, but the Town Clerk has been unable to locate any further discussion or vote that would have prohibited the purchase, lease or use of cameras in the Town of Boone.
Question 7 Continued

Answer cont’d:

- In 2016, the police department began looking into camera systems for use in downtown, to be used strictly for solving crimes, not for surveilling the populace. We needed a system that could record and had good picture quality, so that when a crime had been reported we could go back and look for the cause of damage or a perpetrator of a crime.

- We were provided a demonstration on a system for about six months and determined that this system would meet our needs and was easy to use. It is a system that is leased; therefore we don’t have to pay for damage or upgrades to cameras. During that six month trial we solved several crimes that were fairly high-profile cases for us.
We then approached the DBDA and did a presentation for them about the use of this crime solving tool. We inquired as to whether they would be interested in a partnership with the Town in funding a camera to help solve crimes.

The DBDA voted that night to fund 50% of the lease for two cameras for use in the downtown district.

Two of our current Town Council members, Council Member Clawson and Mayor Pro-Tem Mason, were members of the DBDA at the time and voted to approve funding for the cameras. **A BIG “THANK YOU”** to both of you for seeing the need and understanding our intentions.

In 2017, I presented to Town Council the need and a funding plan during the 2017-2018 Budget Retreat.
Who determined where they should be placed?

**Answer:** Boone Police Department Command Staff made the decision of where to place the cameras. The decision was made based on the availability of electricity and how much area could be covered per camera. We wanted to put the cameras at intersections that would provide the best point of view in each direction.

How much money has been spent on such surveillance equipment?

**Answer:** $11,200 annually, on these two Tsunami cameras, half of which is paid by the DBDA. That amount of money is small in comparison to the number of cases that they help solve. Without the cameras we would have spent much more in man hours to try to solve these cases and quite possibly, would not have cleared the cases or made the arrests.
Question 7 Continued

Guests:

Kendra Sink- Mast General Store- DBDA
How many people have had their images displayed on the Boone PD Facebook page or other media sites from security cameras who were not convicted of crimes?

Who has access to the images which are captured on the surveillance cameras?

How long is the information retained?

What obstacles would it create to limit access to such information to a few designated officers?

If we believe that surveillance cameras not only help solve crimes, but that they discourage crime, what efforts do we make to inform people of their presence?
Security Cameras

- 91 cases in 2017, in which camera footage was used to help solve the case or utilized to identify a suspect.

- 41 were solved utilizing Tsunami camera footage. That correlates to a 45% solve rate utilizing Tsunami camera footage.

- Once again, we have access to two cameras that are not located on town facilities.

That is a lot of victims, to whom we, as a town, we provided the best public service we could provide for those visitors, businesses and citizens.
Many images have been distributed via press release and social media. Only two persons of interest were later determined not to have committed crime.

Two Sergeants have access to Tsunami system footage. Footage is automatically overwritten, unless it is made part of a criminal case, then it is retained.

Studies show cameras do not prevent crime. However, these cameras have been a phenomenal tool in gathering evidence and helping solve crimes for our victims of crime.

These cameras are not monitored live. We do have the capability, during a large event or weather related event to monitor live, should the need arise. Otherwise, live monitoring is not happening.

Guest: Joseph Miller - High Country Crime Stoppers
At a time when possession of small amounts of marijuana is legal in many states in the United States, what resources do we direct toward this issue?

How many arrests for possession of less than an ounce of marijuana did we make in the last year?

How many arrests resulted from traffic stops?

How many arrests were the result of consensual searches?
Marijuana Possession

It should be noted that, as mentioned by Mr. Furgiuele in his list of questions, small amounts of marijuana have been legalized in some states, however it is still illegal in North Carolina.

Boone Police Department lacks the manpower to put our resources into seeking out and arresting marijuana users. Although, we do regularly find marijuana while making arrests for other charges.

In 2017, Boone Police had no arrests for misdemeanor marijuana alone; however, our officers made 33 arrests that included misdemeanor marijuana as a secondary charge.

We do not have a method for tracking exactly how many arrests come strictly from traffic stops or consensual searches.
Question 9

What are Boone’s policies regarding civil forfeiture?

How many such forfeitures did we obtain in the last year, and what property did we confiscate?
When criminals use property to commit a felony or make money from felonious activity, those assets are subject to being forfeited.

Civil forfeiture can sometimes cause controversy because it does not always have to be accompanied by a criminal charge. Many of us have heard stories about a government agency taking property for little to no reason from a citizen. Any property seized by the BPD is part of an ongoing investigation and has a felony criminal charge attached.

Currently, we use the established federal guidelines as our policy for civil forfeitures. These policies are strict, clearly written and they establish how these matters should be handled by all participating agencies.

We do participate in civil forfeiture when it applies to our cases; however, there were no cases involving civil forfeitures in 2017. Also, there was no property confiscated in 2017, aside from taking items of evidence and some state mandatory vehicle seizures in some DWI cases. All proceeds from the sale of these vehicles go to the school board.
“We seek to improve the quality of life by partnering with the community we serve, to protect the lives and property of its citizens.”
Question 10

Under what circumstances do we determine the immigration status of a person?

Is this ever done outside the context of an arrest?
The central mission of all police department’s is to protect and serve all members of the community.

Immigration checks are usually performed by jail staff during the processing of an arrestee.

Boone Police Department does not routinely check the immigration status of the people we serve.

A status check can happen outside of an arrest. In the last two years BPD has made one inquiry, which was a suspect in a sexual assault case.

There are no statutory requirements that necessitate our staff to inquire about the immigration status of individuals.

Watauga County is not a participant in the 287g program.
Question 11

When Boone PD arrests an ASU student off-campus, is information concerning that arrest communicated to ASU?
We inquire of each arrestee to learn if they are a student at ASU, Caldwell Community College or any other school.

The Boone Police Department has had a communication system with the Appalachian State University Police Department for years to exchange information about serious matters.

We have recently communicated with Chief Stephenson and Captain Corley. They have both told us they are satisfied with the established protocol and information sharing system.

For less serious matters, Student Affairs reviews the court dockets of the General Court against student rosters.
Question 12

How knowledgeable are police officers about the many infractions/misdemeanors which are created by the Municipal Code?

Are there offenses created under the Code which are particularly difficult to enforce, and would it be helpful if a review were conducted of the various provisions with an eye toward streamlining or eliminating some of the offenses which are too burdensome to enforce?

Do we maintain statistics on violations/enforcement of local ordinances and would it be a burden to periodically report to the Council on these so that we can make decisions about the utility of local ordinances and the desirability of different enforcement mechanisms to try to reduce the burden on the PD?
Boone Police Officers are trained in and kept current on the Municipal Code of Ordinance areas that they are normally tasked with enforcing. Enforcement actions are regularly taken in the areas of noise, towing, alarms, and others.

Officers have been tasked with enforcing procedurally difficult ordinances, such as noise, towing and booting, where Officers are expected to mediate between the rights of private property owners versus citizen’s being affected by predatory practices.

Implementation of a relatively simple and forgiving alarm ordinance has proved successful in reducing the number of violations. Officers and Telecommunicators are able to easily understand and enforce, and citizens are able to understand and comply with its provisions.

Statistics on ordinance based violations, as seen on the next slide, are easy to produce from the Department’s records management system.
Ordinance Violations 2017

- Skateboard/Coaster/Blad: 1.7%
- Parking Violations: 18.3%
- Park Violations: 0.6%
- Noise: 7.3%
- Misc: 0.3%
- Alcohol Violations: 15.2%
- Animal Violations: 0.3%
- Bicycle violations: 9.9%
- False Alarm: 41.7%

Total: 148
Summary

- As you can see Boone Police Department is very active in this community in many various and diverse ways.

- Our job is a difficult one, but our officers are a dedicated group of professionals, who work very hard to provide a vital service of public safety to this growing community.

- We have worked very hard to earn the trust of this community and of all Town officials. We pride ourselves in doing the right things and doing things right.

- Over the years we have received open and lively support from Boone Town Council. It is my hope that we still have your trust and support. A police department cannot survive without the public trust and the trust of the government entity which it serves.

- We hope you agree with the above statements and can openly and unequivocally voice your trust and support to Boone Police Department.
Thank you for your Support!!!