



CLEMSON POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

COURTESY – PROFESSIONALISM - DEDICATION

CITY OF CLEMSON



Mayor Robert Halfacre

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Mr. Bob Brookover

Ms. Catherine Watt

Ms. Alesia Smith

Mr. Fran McGuire

Mr. John W. Ducworth, III

CITY ADMINISTRATOR:

Mr. David A. Blondeau





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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

To: Mayor Robert Halfacre, Clemson City Council Members, City Administrator, David Andy Blondeau, Citizens and Visitors of Clemson

2020 has been a challenging year for the Clemson Police Department. In early January, Chief Dixon of 20 years, retired, leaving Deputy Chief Jeff Stone to lead the agency. In addition, the City Administrator Rick Cotton, another tenured city leader, tendered his retirement. Within a few months, COVID-19 began spreading throughout the country and in March several local, state, and federal guidelines and ordinances were enacted to help slow the spread. This included the closure of city buildings and converting in person meetings into virtual meetings, which added personal and professional strain on resources. Our officers were instructed to keep their distance from others, wear personal protective equipment, hand out masks, enforce mask ordinance violations in potentially unhealthy conditions, and adjust their methods and tactics to meet these new guidelines and ordinances. As the City of Clemson continued to navigate these unprecedented times, the members of the Clemson Police Department rose to the challenge while keeping the health, safety, and wellbeing of our citizens in mind.

A national search was conducted for the next Chief of Police and I am honored and humbled to have been selected as your new Chief. I joined Clemson Police Department on November 30, 2020. In the first two months, I have been learning how your police department operates and the people who serve you. I am pleased to report that the members of the Clemson Police Department are very dedicated to serving this community. As we move forward into 2021, our agency will implement more community policing into our operations. We will start by fulfilling our City Council's mandate of a Police Advisory Board that will serve as an advisor to me and to the City Council. We will work to be transparent with our operations and will solicit how our community would like us to police it. I will be sending members to various training courses and will try to bring training to Clemson to aid in these goals. I will also work to provide our department members with the tools and equipment needed for the same.

I welcome all members of our community to engage with our agency. Our employees strive to make Clemson the best and safest place to live, but we cannot accomplish this alone. We are grateful to our citizens, council members, and city administrator for their continued support to accomplish our mission.

Respectfully Submitted:

Jorge J. Campos

Jorge J. Campos
Chief of Police

CLEMSON POLICE DEPARTMENT



Clemson Police Department's Mission Statement

The Clemson Police Department will serve diligently to be compassionate and responsive to the needs of the community by providing professional law enforcement services for the purpose of enhancing the quality of life for those who live, work and visit the City of Clemson.

Department's Vision Statement

The Clemson Police Department will strive to become a bench mark agency in the law enforcement profession; accomplished through Courtesy, Professionalism and Dedication to public service; employing the highest caliber of personnel and forming community partnerships to maintain order and preserve a high quality of life.

CLEMSON POLICE EXECUTIVE STAFF



Chief Jorge Campos



Capt. Matt Culbreath



Capt. Nate Heard

POLICE DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE

The Clemson Police Department employs forty-three (43) full time personnel. Thirty-three (33) of the staff are sworn police officers, eight (8) are certified detention officers, and two (2) are support personnel.

Below you will see the current Organizational Chart for Clemson PD.

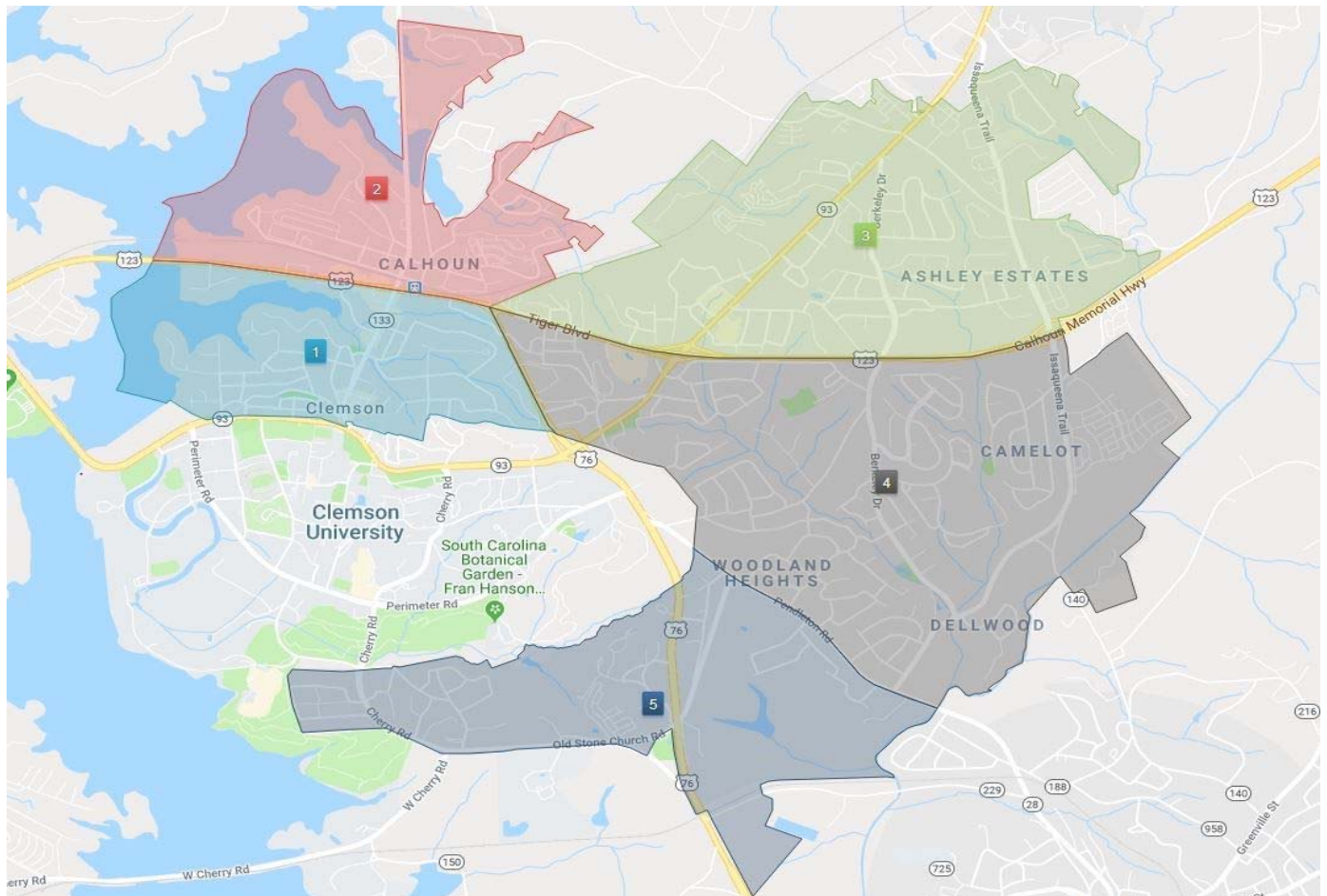
CLEMSON POLICE DEPARTMENT Responsibility Flow



PATROL ZONES



The City of Clemson is divided into five (5) patrol zones based on geography. The Department's goal is to have at least one (1) officer assigned to each zone at all times.



SUPPORT SERVICES

2020

DISPATCH

4,029

911 Calls received by
Clemson Dispatch

7,319

Total calls received
by dispatch initiated
by citizens

51,024

Total calls received
by dispatch initiated
by officers

RECORDS

248

Collision report
requests processed

403

Incident report
requests processed

67

Number of
Background Checks

PROPERTY & EVIDENCE

\$600.00

Drug money seized

\$80,000.00

Value of Stolen
Property
Recovered



CEAL Program: Clemson Police Department has a program to provide a means for law enforcement to conduct a check on the basic welfare of our senior and homebound citizens. The program is named the Clemson Elderly Assistance Line (CEAL). Those who sign up for the CEAL program are contacted each morning by telephone by one of our designated officers. This brief telephone call assures us that the citizen is safe and will be available for a call on the following day. If there is no answer at the residence, an officer is sent to the home to determine if the participant requires emergency assistance. In 2020, 2,066 calls were made to CEAL participants.

INVESTIGATION UNIT



The Clemson Police Department has three (3) full time criminal investigators, one (1) alcohol/narcotics investigator and one (1) full time forensic officer. The Investigators work as part of the Support Services Division of Clemson Police Department.

The Investigation Unit is responsible for follow up and investigating the following types of crimes: burglary, robbery, motor vehicle theft, fraud, forgery, arson, domestic violence, sexual assault, kidnapping, missing persons and others.

Cases at a glance for 2020:

262

CASES INVESTIGATED BY INVESTIGATIONS

92

CASES CLEARED BY INVESTIGATIONS

16

CASES CLEARED BY INVESTIGATIONS BY ARREST

104

CRIME SCENES PROCESSED BY FORENSICS



VICTIM SERVICES



2020 At a Glance:

440 Victims Served

123 Courtroom Accompaniments

16 Community Outreach Events

The Clemson Police Department employs one full-time Victim Services Coordinator (VSC). The role of the VSC is to ensure that the rights of all crime victims are upheld. The VSC offers crisis intervention, helpful information, emotional support, and help filling out necessary forms and applications. Additionally, the VSC attends court with victims and may make referrals on the victim's behalf. The VSC is a civilian employee who is part of the Support Services Division of Clemson Police Department.

The VSC maintains certification as a victim service provider through the Office of the Attorney General for South Carolina. Additionally, the VSC maintains multiple task force and committee affiliations including the Domestic Violence Prevention Coordinating Council, Upstate Human Trafficking Prevention Council, SC Immigrant Population Council, Pickens County Child Abuse Prevention, Pickens County Sexual Assault Response Team and others.

CPD's Victim Service Coordinator also hosts and attends numerous community events throughout the year to bring awareness to and about victim rights and services available to crime survivors in our area.

Since 2018, CPD has utilized a therapy dog program with victims, survivors and outreach efforts. The Victim Services Coordinator trained with Ozzy (the therapy dog) and is certified as a Pet Therapy Team by the Alliance of Therapy Dogs. Due to COVID, the Pet Therapy Team was unable to make its usual visits to the local retirement homes and schools but plans to resume as soon as allowed.



SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER

The Clemson Police Department has one (1) full time sworn police officer that serves as the School Resource Officer (SRO) at Clemson Elementary School. This liaison between the Police Department and the Pickens County School District facilitates the rapid resolution of problems that occur at the school. The SRO's primary focus is working with the schools administration to maintain a safer learning environment. In 2020, the SRO spent 1,372 hours in the elementary school.

Some of the duties of the SRO include, but are not limited to:

- Consulting with school officials regarding issues at the school or community.
- Investigating the circumstances surrounding crime that may have occurred on school grounds.
- Conflict intervention/resolution between students.
- Building a positive rapport with the students at the school.



Clemson Elementary School (Photo taken from Clemson Elementary School Website)

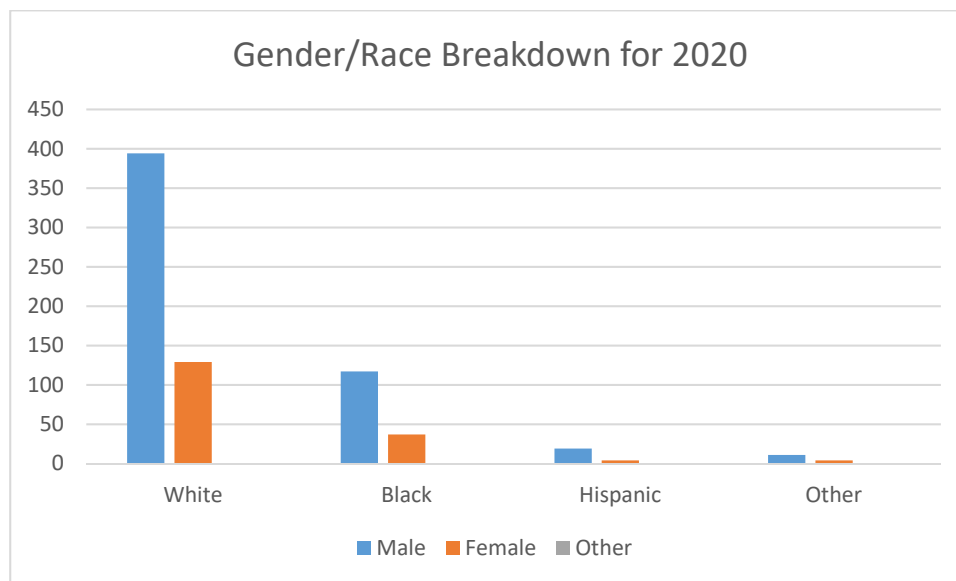
DETENTION FACILITIES

Clemson's Detention Facility houses prisoners for Clemson City and Clemson University Police. Eight (8) jailers work in the detention facility and they also double as dispatchers for Clemson City Police Department. The facility is licensed through the South Carolina Department of Corrections as a Level One Jail. The South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina State Fire Marshal's Office inspect it bi-annually.

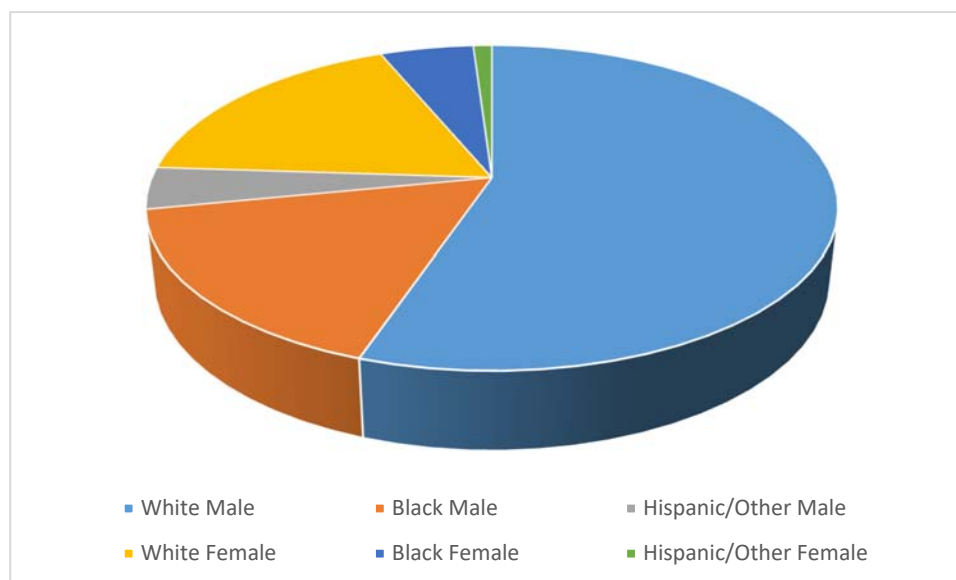


The following pages (pages 12 and 13) contain information about our detention facility and the prisoners that were housed in 2020.

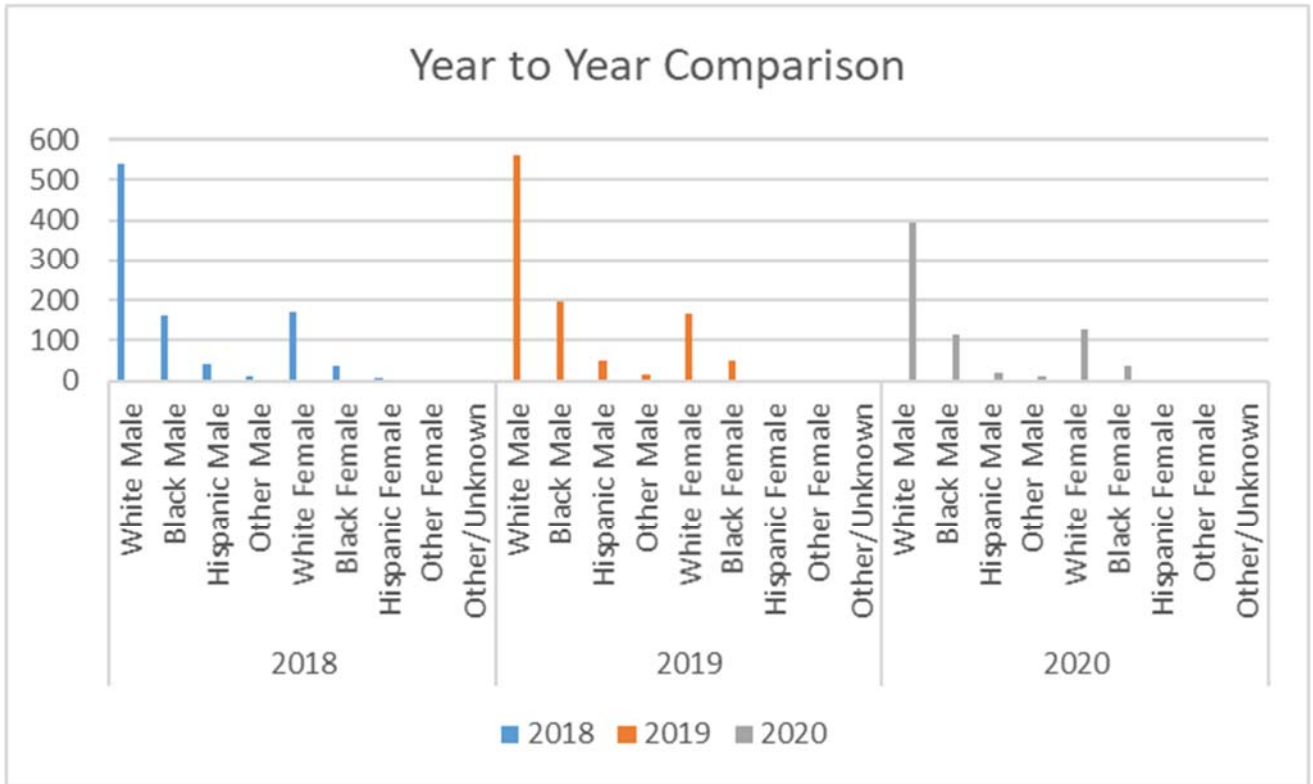
During the period of January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, the Clemson Detention Center housed a total of **739** prisoners arrested on criminal charges. The demographic breakdown for the inmates demonstrated in the chart below is as follows: **394** white males, **117** black males, **19** Hispanic males and **11** males of other ethnic backgrounds. **129** white females, **37** black females, **4** Hispanic females and no female of other ethnic backgrounds were incarcerated. There was **1** white prisoner of an undefined gender identity.



In 2020, white males represented **53%** of inmate population, while black males represented **16%**, and males of Hispanic and other ethnic backgrounds represented **4%**. White females represented **17%** of the inmate population, black females represented **5%** and females of Hispanic and other ethnic backgrounds represented **1%** of the total housed in the detention center.



During 2020, Clemson City Police Department stopped housing prisoners for the City of Central. As a result of this, the inmate population totals decreased 29% compared to 2019.



**FBI/CJIS guidelines include Hispanic individuals within the White category.

PART I CRIME STATISTICS



Index Crimes Statistics:

Motor vehicle theft cases decreased 22% from Yr. 2019 (103) to Yr. 2020 (80).

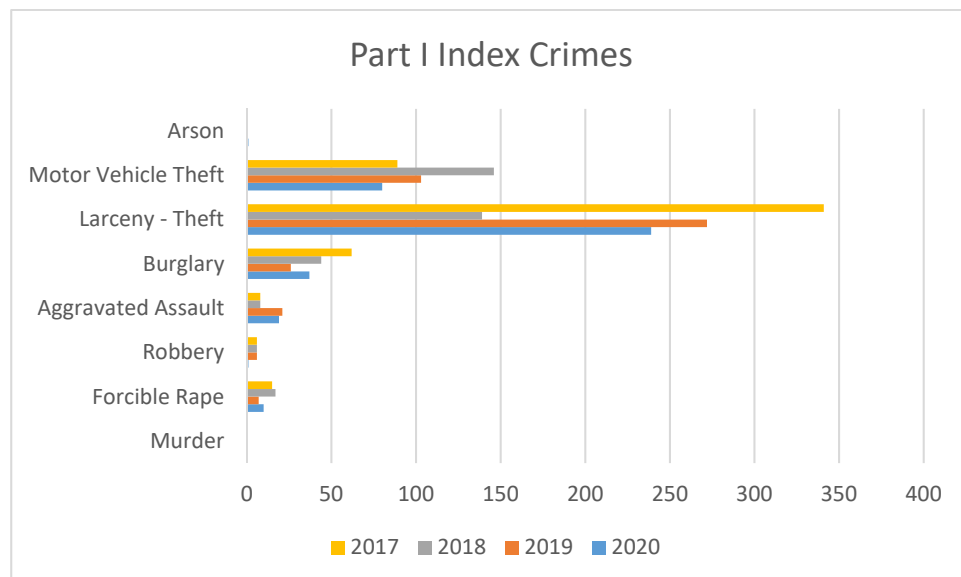
Larceny cases decreased 12% from Yr. 2019 (272) to Yr. 2020 (239).

Burglary cases increased 42% from Yr. 2019 (26) to Yr. 2020 (37).

Aggravated assault cases decreased 10% from Yr. 2019 (21) to Yr. 2020 (19).

Robbery cases decreased 83% from Yr. 2019 (6) to Yr. 2020 (1).

Reported rape cases increased 43% from Yr. 2019 (7) to Yr. 2020 (10).



The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) are official data on crime known to law enforcement in the US, published by the FBI. Part I index crimes are the eight (8) most serious crimes reported. These crimes are: Homicide/Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny/Theft (all except motor vehicle), Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson. The comparison of Years 2017 to 2020 are above. (Motor vehicle thefts include reported thefts of mopeds due to UCR reporting requirements.)

*See Statistical Tables at the end of this report for more information and definitions concerning Part I Crimes.

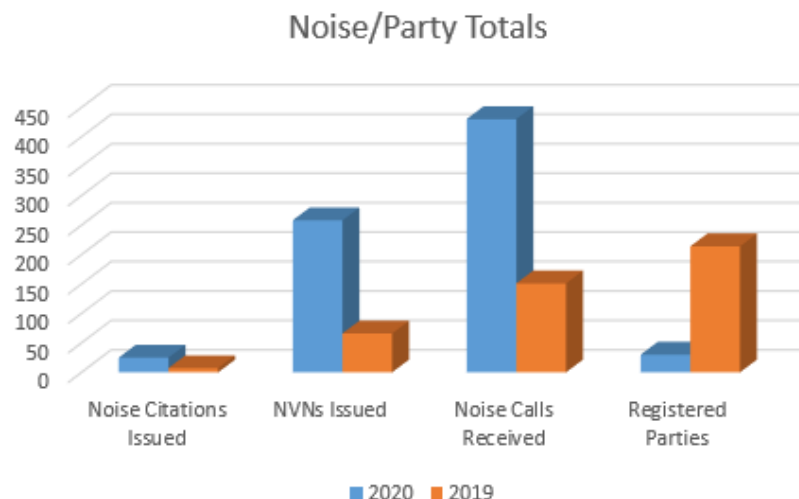
NOISE/PARTY COMPLAINTS AND VIOLATIONS

Since 2018, Clemson's Social Host Ordinance has been in place and enforced. The Social Host Ordinance requires that residents register the party that they intend to host with the City of Clemson and holds them accountable for any illegal activity that may occur at the registered party (ex. underage alcohol violations, noise violations, illegal drug use, etc). This has been a beneficial tool for helping officers combat underage drinking and the many other crimes that stem from alcohol and/or drug use.

During 2020, there were only thirty (30) parties registered with the Department. This was an 86% decrease from 2019. This decrease is possibly due to the City of Clemson's restrictions in response to Covid.

If a complaint is received about a registered party location, the on duty supervisor will call the person responsible for the party and give them time to remedy the situation without law enforcement having to physically go the location. If the situation is not remedied, officers will respond to the home. Of the thirty (30) registered parties, officers made three (3) courtesy calls.

In 2020, Clemson Police Department received four hundred thirty (430) noise complaint calls, issued twenty-five (25) noise citations, and issued two hundred fifty eight (258) Noise Violation Notices (NVN). Forty-seven (47) citations were issued for social host violations.



ALCOHOL-DISORDERLY CONDUCT VIOLATIONS

Clemson Police Department works along with The Alcohol Enforcement Team (South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and Officers from Clemson University) to aggressively target underage drinking, alcohol abuse and other alcohol abuse crimes.



Officers conducted sixty-four (64) compliance checks in 2020 to ensure that licensed alcohol sales establishments are following the law and not selling alcohol to persons under the age of twenty-one (21). In July of 2020, approximately twenty-five (25) bar owners and managers met with Law Enforcement to discuss all relevant laws, regulations, COVID restrictions and patron safety.

In 2020, officers issued two hundred fifty nine (259) citations for minor in possession of alcohol and made sixty-four (64) arrests for driving under the influence.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT

IN 2020, THERE WERE ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN (115) ARRESTS IN CLEMSON FOR DRUG RELATED OFFENSES.

Clemson Police Department is dedicated to fighting the war on drugs. To help combat this nationwide problem, officers receive specialized training, and Clemson Police Department has one (1) full time narcotics investigator. Clemson City Police Department also has a “Pill Take Back Box” located in the lobby of the Police Department. Although the lobby has been closed to the public since March of 2020, thirty-five (35) pounds of prescription drugs were place in the Take Back Box in 2020. Additionally, CPD joined forces with other law enforcement agencies in Pickens County and participated in National Pill Take Back Day October 24, 2020. On this day, three hundred ninety five (395) pounds of unused prescription drugs were turned in county-wide. Of the three hundred ninety-five (395) pounds, sixty-five (65) pounds were collected in Clemson alone.



All money, assets and property that are seized and forfeited during drug arrests or investigations must be used for drug enforcement activities or for drug/law enforcement training or education. In 2020, Clemson Police seized \$600.00 in drug money.

CANINE UNIT



The Clemson Police Department's Canine (K-9) Unit is assigned to our Patrol Operations Division. The K-9 Unit is comprised of two (2) highly trained canines and their handlers.

Canine Jekyll, is a German Shepherd/Belgian Malinois mix. He is assigned to Sgt. Brenda L. Link. Canine Jekyll is trained to conduct building searches for suspects, tracking and apprehension of suspects, searching for articles, and can locate illegal narcotics in many locations (in vehicles, building and in outdoor locations).

Canine Zeke is a Labrador and German Short Hair Pointer mix. He is assigned to Patrol Officer Jonathan Duncan. Canine Zeke is trained to locate illegal narcotics and specializes in tracking. He has been used to track missing children and vulnerable adults. Canine Zeke was used for five (5) person tracks and five (5) narcotic searches in 2020.

Both Canine Units are valuable tools and helps keep the City of Clemson and the surrounding communities safer. Each Canine Unit is required to obtain at least two hundred eight (208) hours a year of specialized training.

Both canines came from Shallow Creek Kennels in Pennsylvania and have a National Certification through North American Police Work Dog Association.



JEKYLL

Handler: Sgt. Brenda Link

Breed: German Shepard/Malinois Mix

Age: 4 years

Service: Serving since October 2017



ZEKE

Handler: Off. Jonathan Duncan

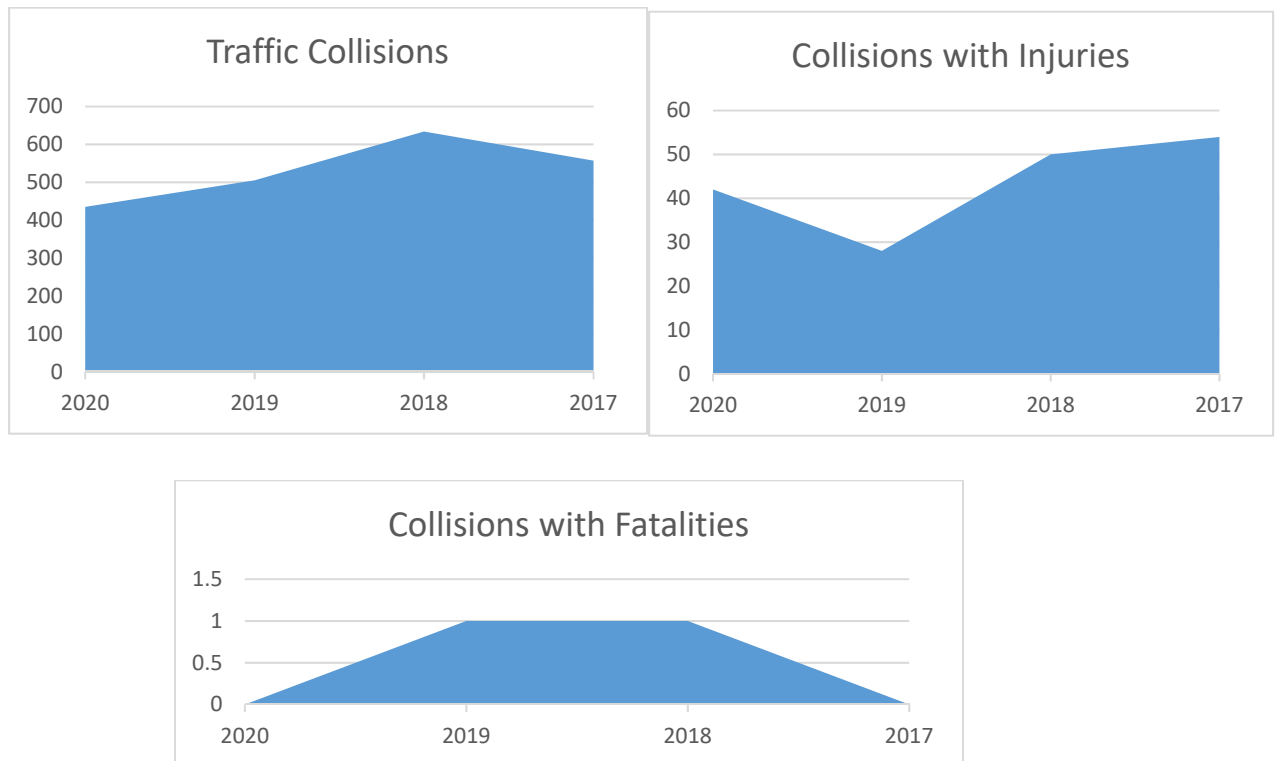
Breed: Lab /German Pointer Mix

Age: 4 years

Service: Serving since October 2018

TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

The City of Clemson continues to grow. With this growth comes more traffic and more traffic incidents. Traffic congestion continues to be an ongoing issue in the City of Clemson on certain roads. The City of Clemson and the Clemson Police Department are working together along with several other entities and agencies to help come up with a solution for this issue. Meanwhile, Clemson Police Department is taking proactive steps to help alleviate some of the problems including, but not limited to, the use of mobile signs directing traffic, increased officer presence in problem areas, and educating local business owners on what they can do to help.



Year	Collisions	Collisions with Injuries	Collisions with Fatalities
2017	557	54	0
2018	634	50	1
2019	505	28	1
2020	435	42	0

VEHICLE PURSUITS



On February 19, 2021, in accordance with General Order 15.3 (Emergency Vehicle Operations), an annual review and analysis of the incidents involving vehicle pursuits for the period January through December 2020 was conducted.

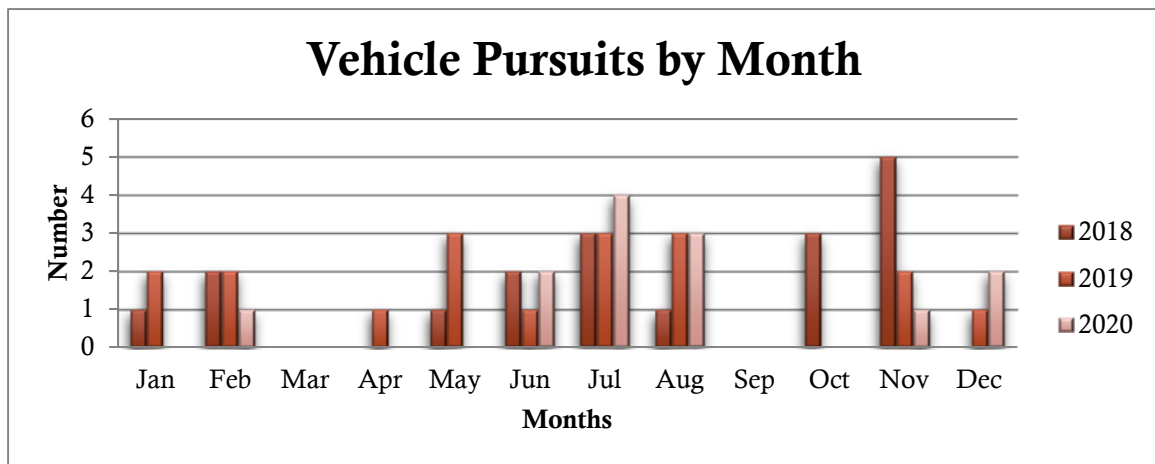
The 2020 Vehicle Pursuit Analysis was prepared from a compilation of the data collected from actual reports submitted by members of the Clemson Police Department. The data was analyzed and reviewed independently for each category to determine if any patterns or significant trends exist.

Numbers for the various categories were compiled and listed in chart or graph form to allow ease of interpretation. However, caution should be exercised when reviewing the results as the categories contained in the report are not exhaustive and allow for multiple entries.

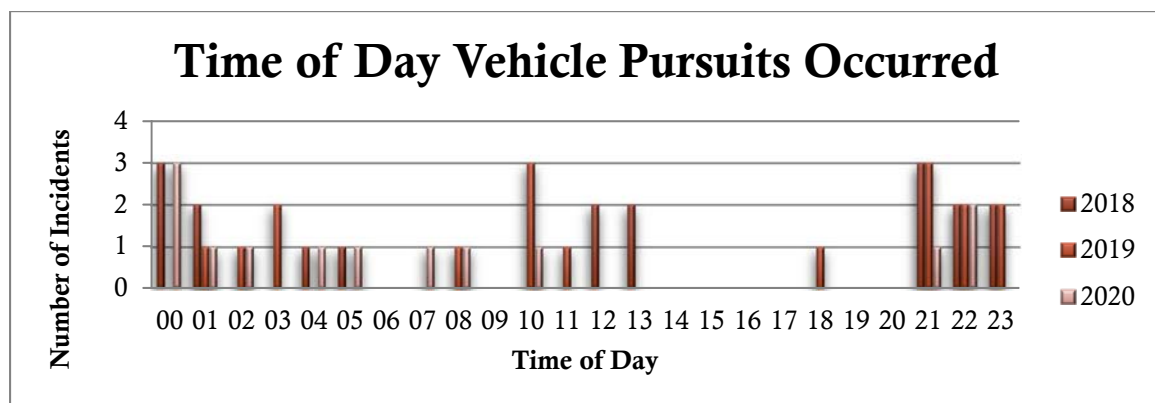
The report contains an analysis of the data and recommendations for improving the reporting process. Supplemental training may also be recommended based on the interpretation of the data.

The report on pages 21-23 concludes with a summary of findings.

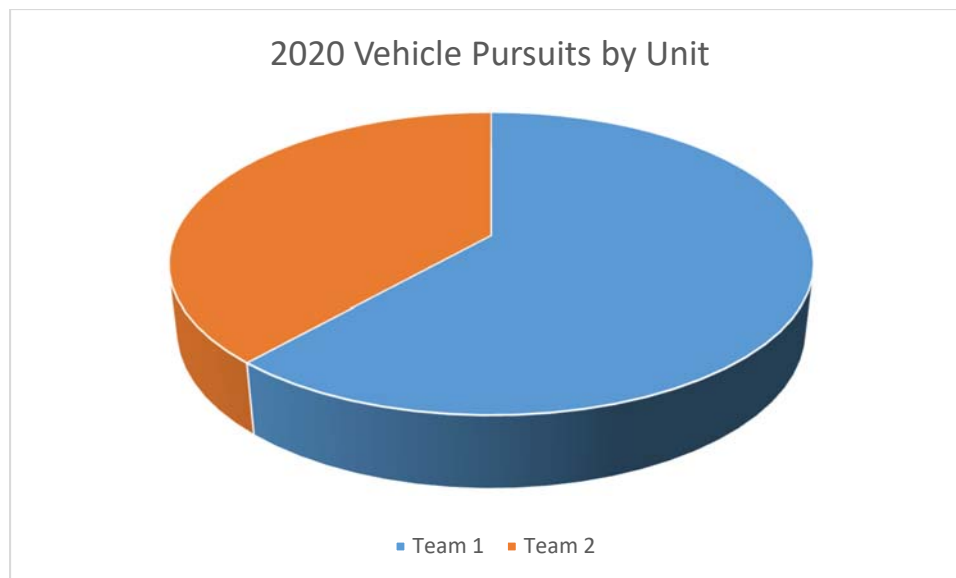
Statistical Analysis of Vehicle Pursuits for the period January through December 2020



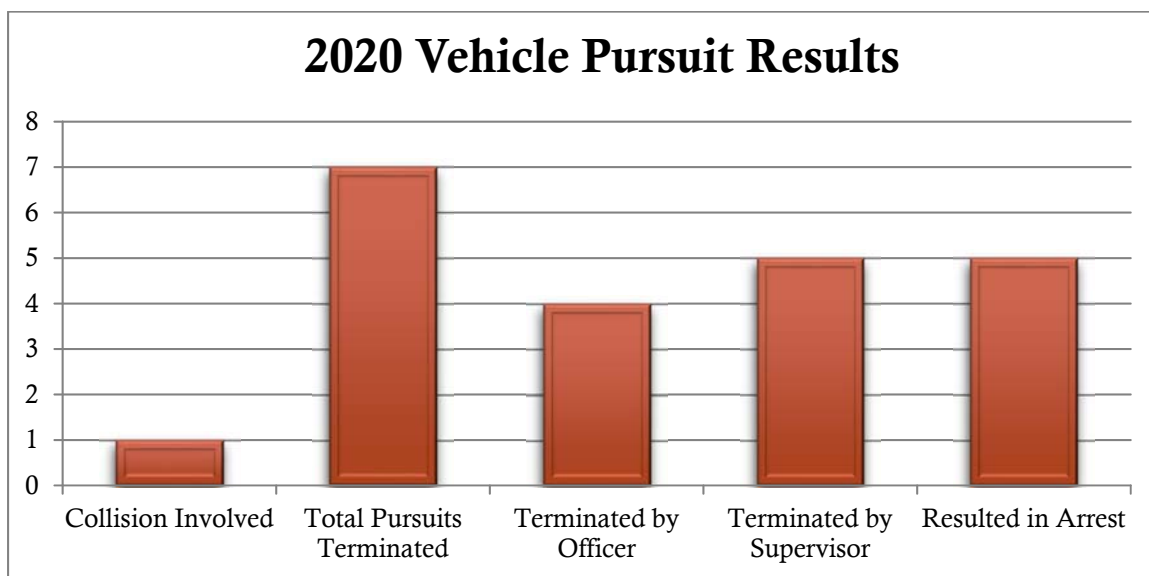
The Clemson Police Department participated in 13 vehicle pursuits in 2020, compared to 18 vehicle pursuits in 2019 and 18 for the same period in 2018. This figure decreased from last year's number of pursuits, and may be again attributed to the decrease in traffic activity throughout the year due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



In 2020, vehicle pursuits decreased from the prior two years. Again, the majority of the pursuits occurred between 9pm and 2am, but there were some that occurred before noon.



2020 data shows that all of the vehicle pursuits were initiated by officers assigned to Uniform Patrol, while Command Staff, Support Services, CIU and the Reserve Unit did not participate in any vehicle pursuits for the year. Team 1 accounted for 64% of the pursuits, which is attributed to a higher level of traffic enforcement among their personnel.



2020 data indicates that 1 pursuits resulted in a vehicle collision. This collision occurred when the suspect drove off the roadway and attempted to flee the scene. 38% of the pursuits resulted in the arrest of suspects, which is significantly below 2019 percentages. The pursuits that were terminated reinforces that supervisors and officers use sound judgment to weigh the safety risks of continuing and responded well to Emergency Vehicle Operations training.

Summary

An analysis and comparison to prior years' data was made in an effort to identify trends or patterns of behavior that could help the department analyze department's vehicle pursuits and improve the safety of our officers and the public, improve training, and provide information for agency management to address any noted deficiencies or issues regarding those pursuits.

There were 13 Vehicle Pursuits in 2020, as compared to 18 pursuits in the 2019 calendar year and 18 in 2018.

In accordance with General Order 15.3, a Unit Commander reviewed each incident and submitted the review to the Chief of Police. **In all instances, the careful review of each incident by the Unit Commander affirmed that the Vehicle Pursuit was consistent with agency policy and all instances remained well within State law.**

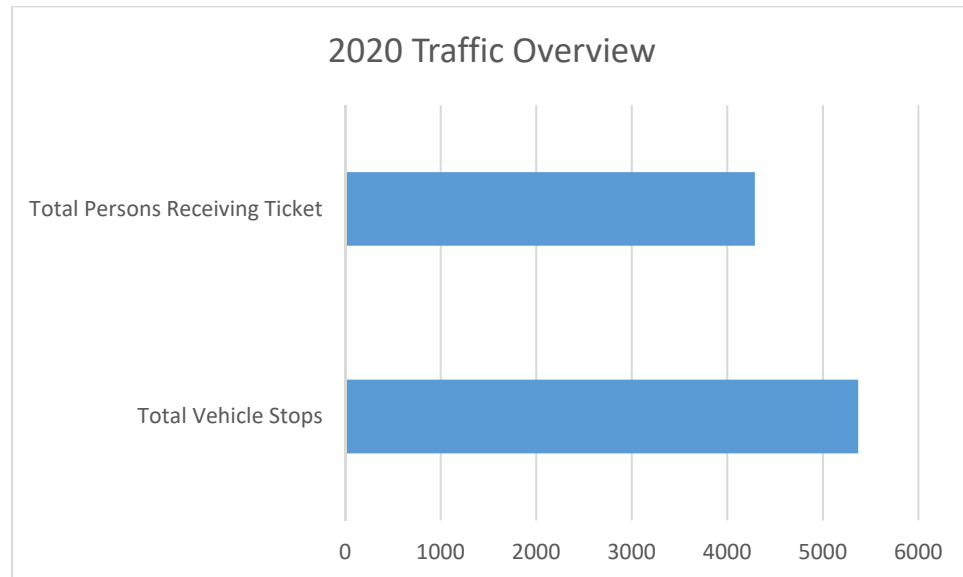
All officers with the Clemson Police Department received instruction and review of the Emergency Vehicle Operations General Order during annual EVO training.

At the time of this report, General Order 15.3, which governs departmental emergency vehicle operations, was reviewed to ensure it is up to date and required no revisions. No revisions to this General Order were recommended at this time.

Recommendations

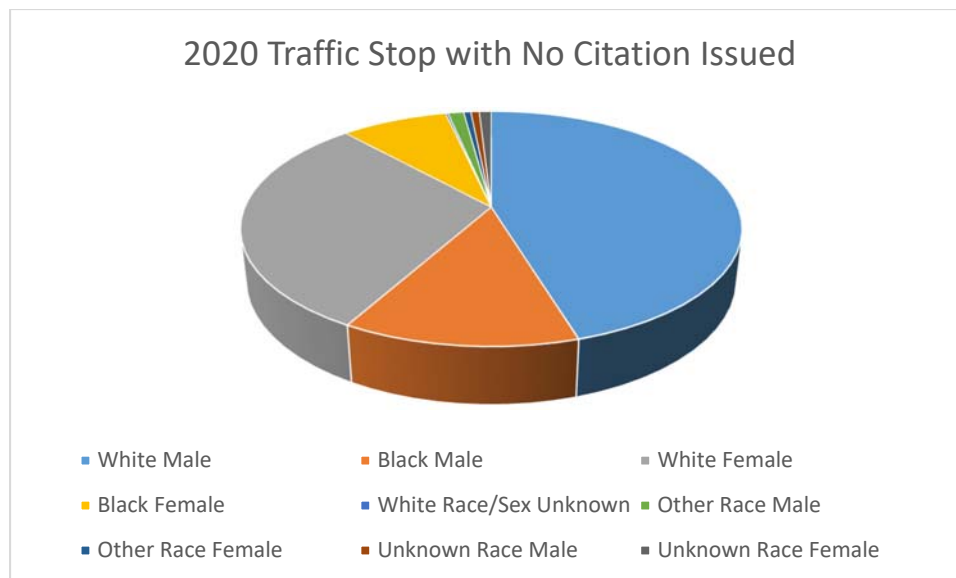
A recommendation to continue roll call training in the area of Vehicle Pursuits/Emergency Vehicle Operation once per quarter is submitted. This will ensure all personnel are re-familiarized with the General Order, and allow the Watch Commander to review recent vehicle pursuits with personnel in an environment that will benefit their assigned personnel.

BIASED BASED POLICING

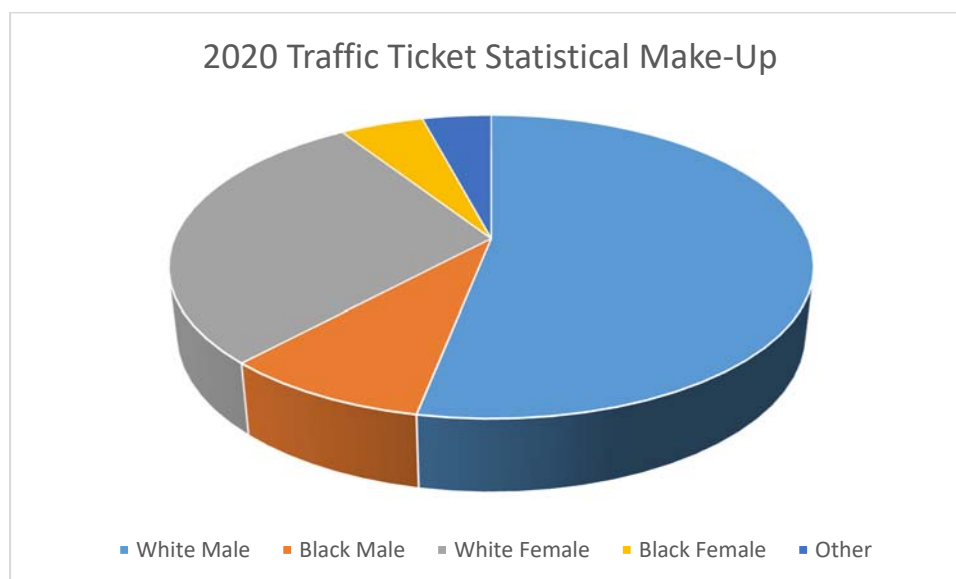


During the period of January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, officers at the Clemson Police Department conducted **5,350** vehicle stops and issued **4,289** citations. The charts on the following pages demonstrate the statistical make-up of those contacts.



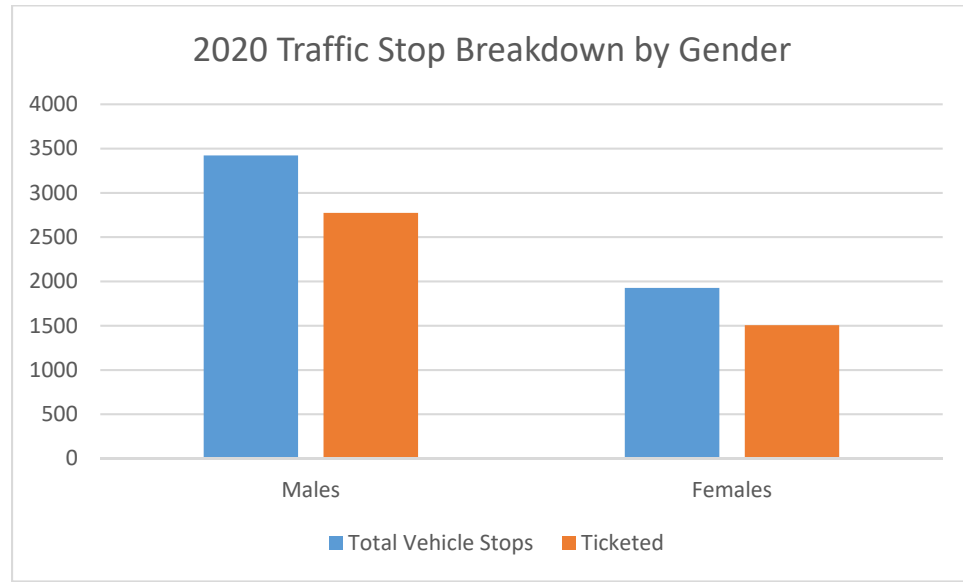


During 2020, vehicle stops in which officers did not issue citations involved white males **45%**, black males **13%**, and other race males represented **1%** of the total. White females represented **30%**, black females **8%** and other females were less than **1%** of the stops. The remaining **2%** involved unknown races.



White males received **53%** of the citations, as compared to black males receiving **9%** and other males receiving **4%** of the total. White females accounted for **29%** of the citations, with black females receiving **5%**.

In 2020, males represented **3,423** of the total traffic stops and received **2,774** citations. Females represented the remaining **1,927** stops and received **1,506** citations.



USE OF FORCE



On February 19, 2021, in accordance with General Order 1.5 (Use of Force), an annual review and analysis of the incidents involving use of force for the period January through December 2020 was conducted.

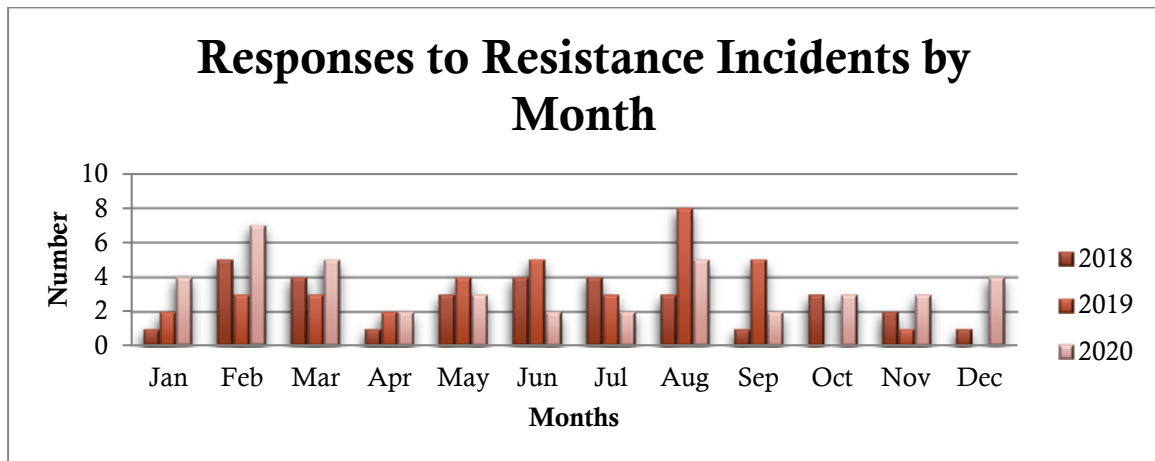
The 2020 Use of Force Analysis was prepared from a compilation of the data collected from actual reports submitted by members of the Clemson Police Department. The data was analyzed and reviewed independently for each category to determine if any patterns or significant trends exist.

Numbers for the various categories were compiled and listed in chart or graph form to allow ease of interpretation. These results were compared to previous two years. However, caution should be exercised when reviewing the results as the categories contained in the report are not exhaustive and allow for multiple entries.

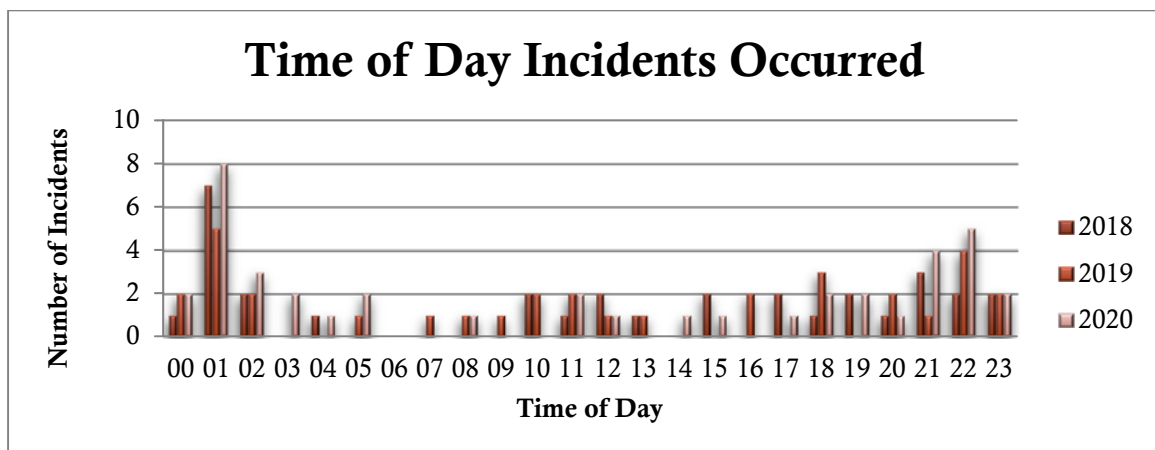
The report contains an analysis of the data and recommendations for improving the reporting process. Supplemental training may also be recommended based on the interpretation of the data.

The report on pages 28-32 concludes with a summary of findings.

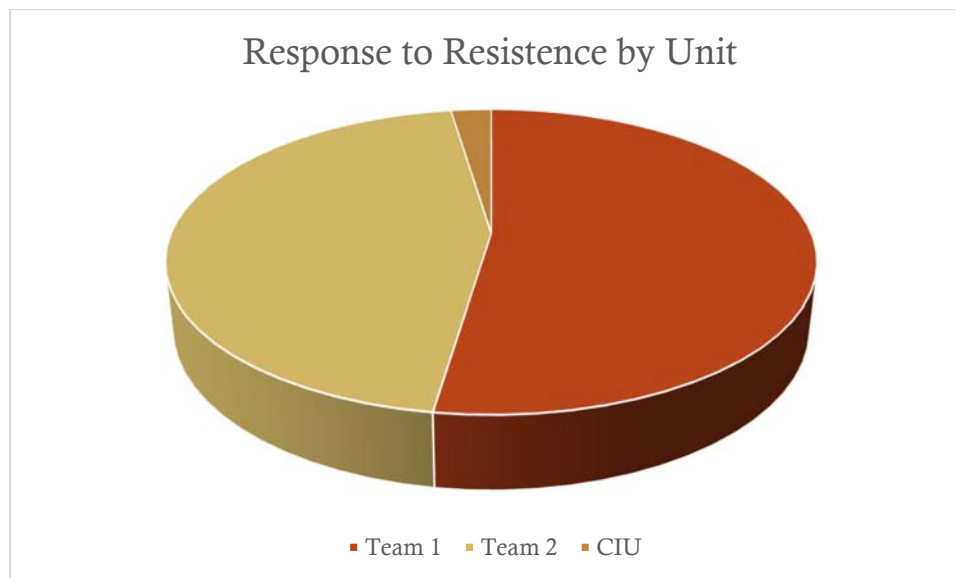
Statistical Analysis of Response to Resistance for the period January through December 2020



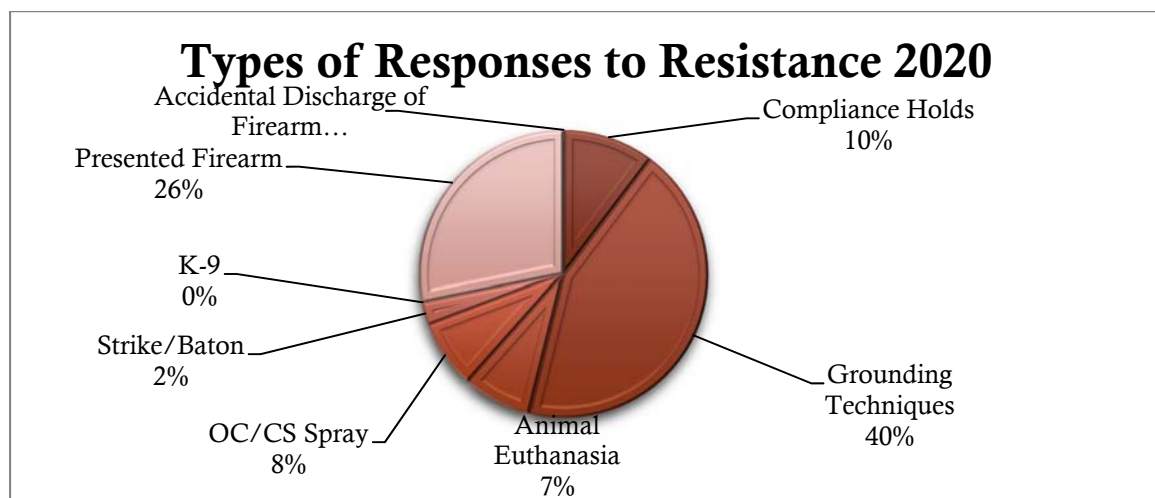
Response to Resistance was reported 42 times in 2020, as compared to 36 times in 2019 and 32 for the same time period in 2018. This figure represents a 17% increase from 2019, and is 31% higher than 2018.



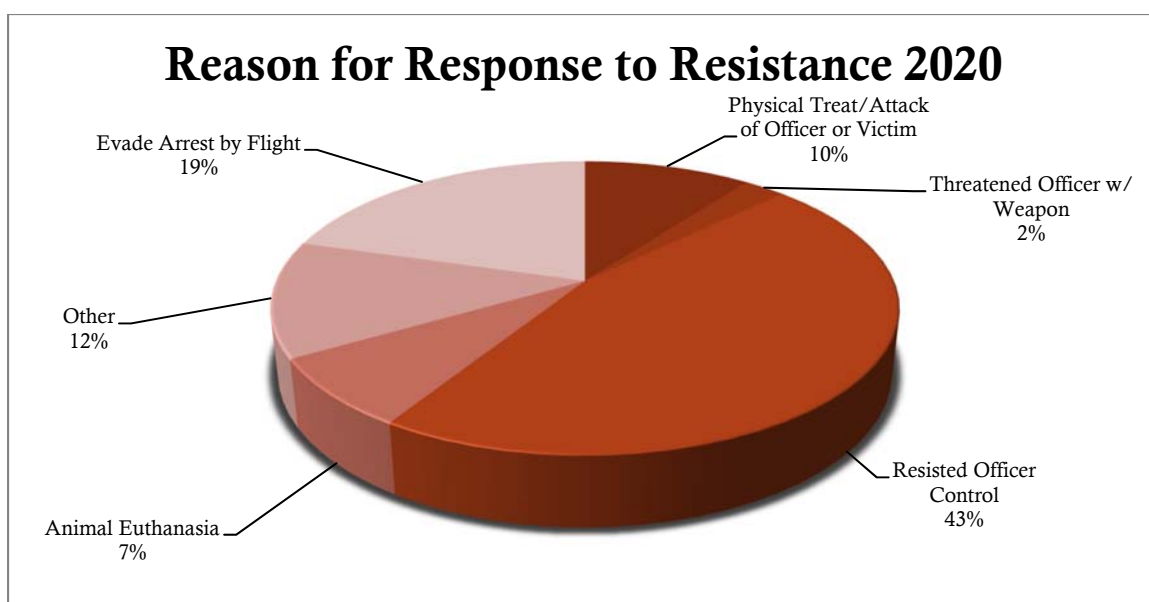
In 2020, Use of Force incidents increased by six over 2019, however; the majority of incidents continued to occur throughout the evening and early morning hours. The department experienced an overall pattern similar to previous years; however, was free of incidents from 6am to 8 am, 9am to 11 am and 4pm to 5pm. The Use of Force incidents during the evening and early morning hours continue to be consistent with increased activity in the downtown area and tied to alcohol consumption, with the largest increase occurring between 9pm to 10pm.



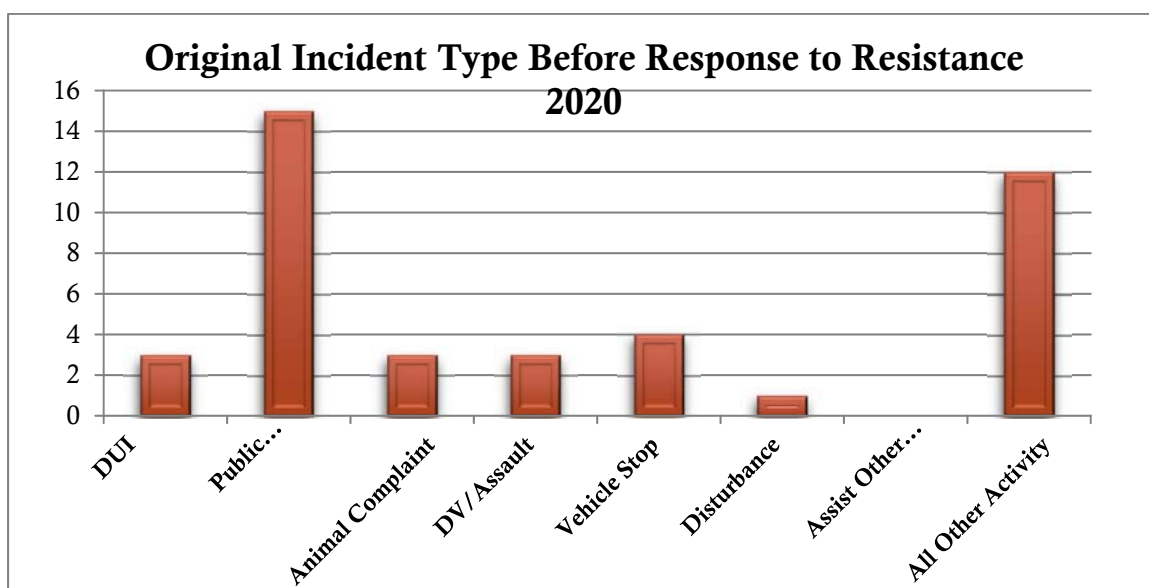
The 2020 data again shows that Teams 1 and 2 are higher than the other units, as expected. Team 1 was involved with 53% of the Use of Force incidents, and Team 2 was involved in 45%. A member of the Criminal Investigations Unit was involved in one of the incidents, or 2%. The Reserve Officers, Support Services and Command Staff personnel were not involved in use of force incidents in 2019.



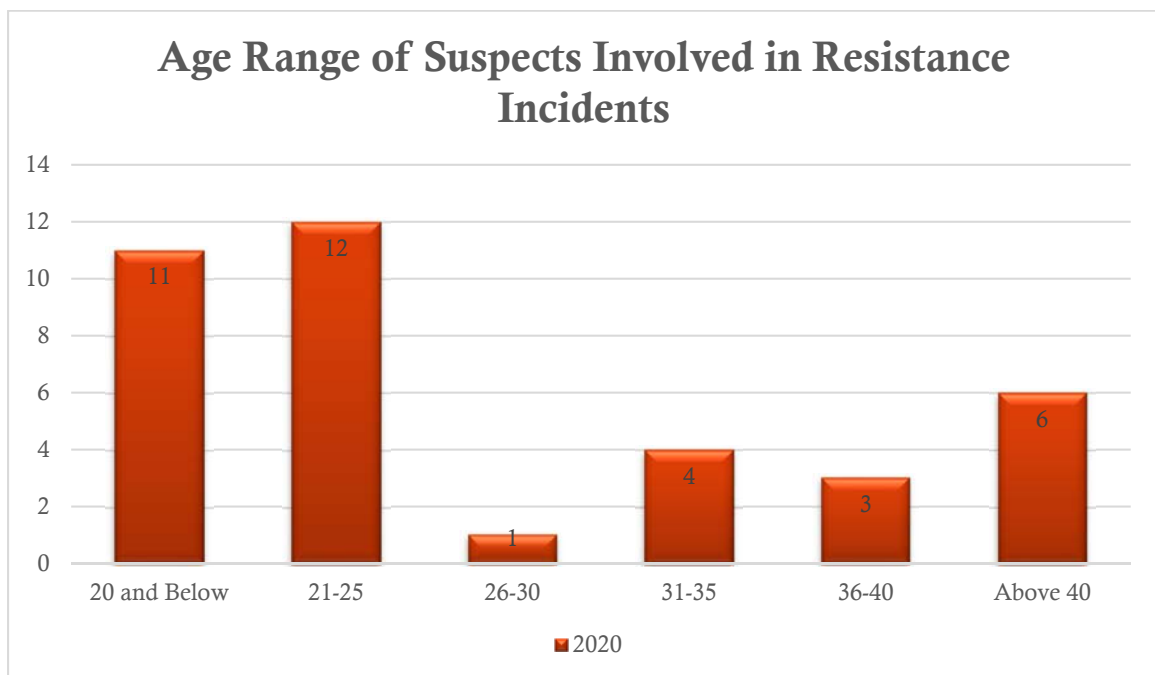
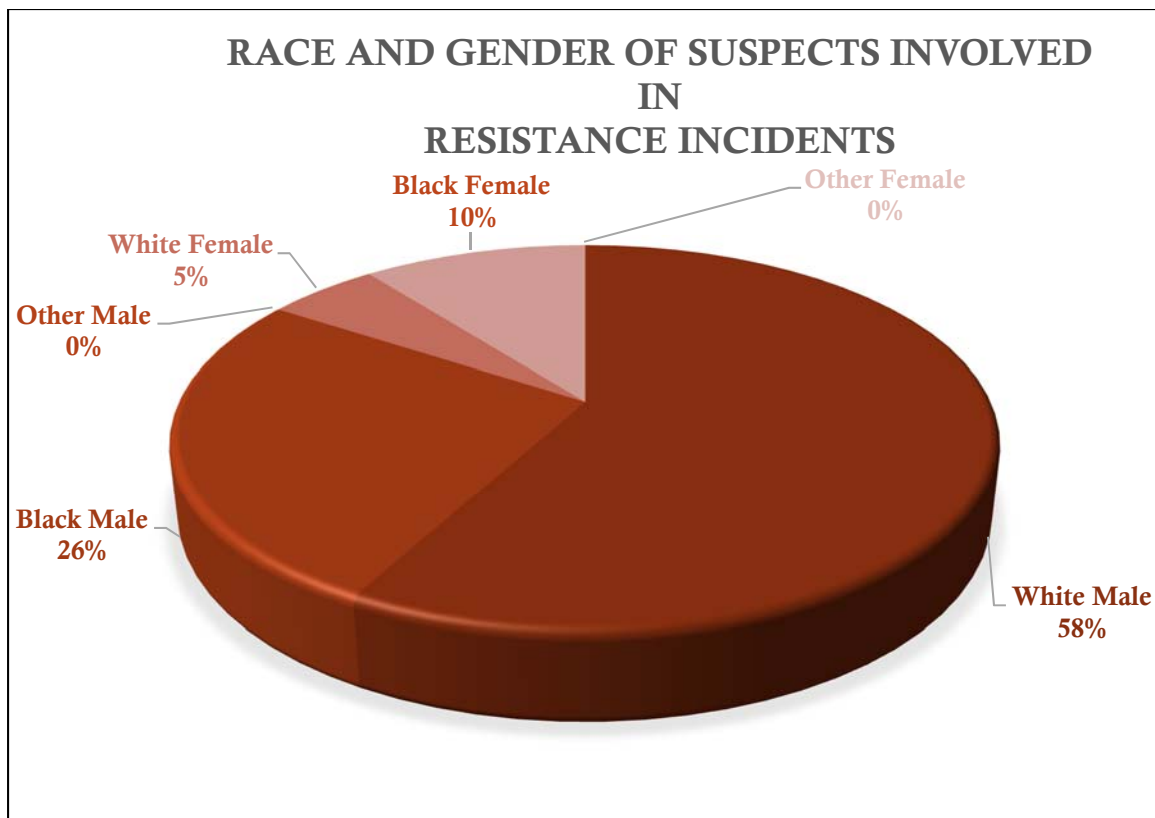
2020 data indicates that grounding techniques became the most commonly used resistance response (40%) than any other type as a response to resistance. The reason for this response was due to an increase in interactions with suspects that were actively resisting officers. Pointing/Presenting a firearm ranked second, at 26% of incidents in 2020. This ranged from clearing buildings to confronting non-compliant suspects possessing potential weapons. In these instances, the weapon was holstered immediately upon suspect compliance. Animal euthanasia increased slightly to 7% over this period. There were no incidents requiring K-9 apprehension, or accidental discharges of a firearm during this period.



The chart above illustrates the type of subject conduct that prompted a response to resistance by the officer, with the most common being *Resisted Officer Control*. *Evade Arrest By Flight* ranked at 22% this year, and incidents involving officers threatened with a weapon decreased to 10% in 2020. *Other* and *Animal Euthanasia* incidents were 12% and 7%, respectively. The “other” category included officers clearing buildings with unknown risk. The physical threats involved situations where suspects used physical force against officers to avoid arrest.



The chart above details the types of original calls that were reported which ultimately resulted in a Response to Resistance. Alcohol Related Incidents were most commonly met with resistance in 2020. All Other activity, which included warrant services, larcenies and narcotic offenses decreased to 2nd.



Summary

An analysis and comparison to prior years' data was made in an effort to identify trends or patterns of behavior that could help the department analyze the Use of Force incidents and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our officers, improve training, increase employee safety, and provide information for agency management to address Response to Resistance issues with the public.

There were 42 Use of Force incidents in 2020, compared to 36 incidents in the 2019 calendar year and 32 in 2018. These numbers increased somewhat from the past few years, but again this year, this agency was fortunate to experience an overall reduction of violent crimes involving resistance. There continues to be an apparent decline in respect for authority and an increase in the number of incidents where suspects posed a threat of harm to officers with weapons. While most of the resistance incidents our officers encounter stem from alcohol intoxication and disorderly conduct, suspects still pose a valid threat to the safety of the officers.

In 2020, the Clemson Police Department experienced an increase in incidents involving response to resistance. The total number of those is continues to be minimal, considering the number of incidents handled by this agency during the year. Out of the **63,341** incidents handled by Clemson Police Department officers, only **42** involved a response to resistance.

In accordance with General Order 1.5, a Unit Commander reviewed each incident and submitted the review to the Chief of Police. **In all instances, the careful review of each incident by the Unit Commander affirmed that the Response to Resistance was consistent with agency policy and all instances remained well within State law.**

In addition, at the time of this report, General Order 1.5, which governs departmental Use of Force and Weapons, was reviewed to ensure it is up to date and required no revisions. No revisions to this General Order were recommended at this time. All officers received instruction on General Order 1.5 during annual in-service training.

Recommendations

A recommendation to continue Use of Force training during roll call is submitted. This will ensure all personnel are familiar with the General Order, and allow the Watch Commander to review recent Use of Force incidents with personnel in an environment that will benefit their assigned personnel. In addition to roll-call training, it is imperative to continue annual defensive tactics and OC/CS recertification to ensure hands-on understanding and application of techniques that bring situations under control using the least amount of force necessary.

STAFF TRAINING



Training is the most important and highest liability area of law enforcement. CPD takes training our personnel seriously and requires all personnel to undergo advanced and specialized training quarterly.



In 2020, CPD conducted a total of 1,161 hours of in service training and personnel received a total of 410 hours of specialized training. In 2020, Clemson Police Department hired seven (7) new employees. Five (5) were hired to be patrol officers, one (1) was hired to be a dispatcher/jailer and one (1) was hired to be a parking enforcement officer.

To become a certified police officer in South Carolina, once employed, incumbents must attend the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy in Columbia, S.C. for 12 weeks. Certified officers from other states and military police may qualify for a six-week focus on the legal portion of the academy. The officers must then completed the Clemson Field Training Program. Officers complete a probationary period of one year.

The benefits of employment with the City of Clemson as a patrol officer include: (1) Uniforms and Equipment: Provided at no cost to the employee; (2) Paid Holidays, Sick Leave and Annual Leave; (3) Insurance: Medical, dental, vision, pharmaceutical and life insurance policies are available; (4) Military Leave; (5) Retirement: Officers participate in the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System.

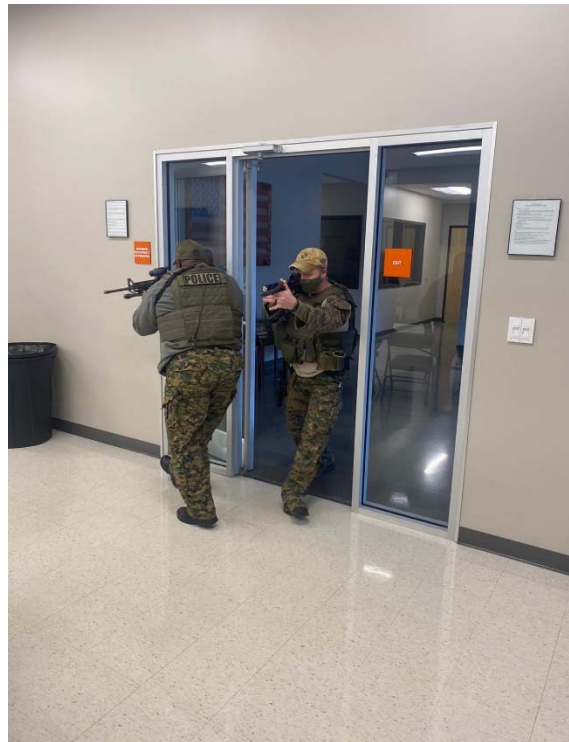
Salary levels are competitive and based on the results of periodic salary surveys. Salary levels are also dependent upon the officer's rank in the department. The starting salaries are as follows: Non-certified: \$41,000/year and Certified: \$42,000 to \$45,000 based on experience and certifications.

HIGH RISK TEAM



The Clemson Police Department's High Risk Team (HRT) is an elite team of officers that are specially trained to handle high risk, threatening situations. HRT is used for unusual circumstances and incidents such as barricaded subjects, hostage situations, mass violence incidents and other special assignments. HRT works closely with the Negotiator officers in many of these assignments.

In 2020, the HRT members trained for a total of six hundred forty (640) hours and responded to three (3) incidents in the City of Clemson.



HRT Officers during a training exercise

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

CommUNITY is very important to the Clemson PD. The Department continually works to develop both public trust and accountability. Covid tested all of us but, luckily, the Department was able to host and attend events before restrictions were put in place and attend a few socially distanced events. In 2020, CPD attended and/or hosted nine (9) community events.



During the month of December 2020, the Clemson Police Department committed to do at least 12 acts of kindness in the City of Clemson. The goal was to spread some holiday cheer and to encourage positive interactions with the community while remaining socially distant. The acts of kindness included, but were not limited to: Left quarters at laundromat, picked up litter at city parks and public areas and left small toys for random children, homeless persons outreach with care packages, delivered gift packages to CEAL participants, donation made to Clemson Paw Partners, left \$1.00 bills at Dollar Tree, parking enforcement gave out gift cards and candy canes downtown, delivered toys and gift cards to families selected based on need, delivered cards from officers to 3 retirement homes in Clemson, took treats to Clemson University Police Department and gave out stuffed animals to children in the community.

COVID-19 RESPONSE



The COVID-19 pandemic was confirmed to have reached South Carolina in March 2020. By April 2020, DHEC announced that the virus had spread to all 46 counties in the state. As of December 29, 2020, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) has confirmed 277,563 cases in the state, resulting in 4,804 confirmed deaths.

On March 13, 2020, Governor Henry McMaster declared a state of emergency due to the rising cases of COVID. Later that week, Governor McMaster issued an executive order requiring the mandatory shutdown of dine-in service in restaurants and bars and placed restrictions on public gatherings.

In June 2020, the city of Clemson passed an ordinance that required people (over the age of 12) wear masks in public to slow the spread of COVID-19. This ordinance has been in effect since that time.

Clemson Police Department has worked diligently to help protect the Citizens of Clemson as well as visitors during these unprecedented times. Some of the ways that Clemson Police Department has aided in preventing the spread of COVID-19 include, but are not limited to: (1) educating residents and visitors about the State and City Ordinances addressing COVID safety; (2) educating business owners and managers about the State and City Ordinances addressing COVID safety; (3) random business checks to ensure compliance of businesses and patrons; (4) responding to and handling all reports of loud noise, parties and/or public gatherings; and (5) issuing citations for non-compliance matters.

In 2020, Clemson Police Department issued two hundred fifty six (256) citations for non-compliance of mask ordinance.

CONNECT WITH US YEAR ROUND



Website:

<https://www.clemsonpd.org/>



<https://nextdoor.com/agency/clemson-policedepartment/?i=xtncnpxjbdscthhrhfgz>



[Clemson City Police Department](#)



<https://twitter.com/home>
Clemson Police Department



Clemson Police Department

APPENDIX A - STATISTICAL TABLES

The agency collects statistical data related to standards as a tool to determine policy effectiveness and to promote outcomes based on operating practices. The following tables will be used to collect such data. A brief explanation is included with each table. Agencies are encouraged to utilize Bureau of Justice Statistics and the United States Census Bureau websites as resources in defining data points. It is understood that data points may vary by county.

The following are the designated race categories:

White non-Hispanic

Black non-Hispanic

Hispanic-Latino any race

Other (includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races)

The statistical tables should be included in the agency's annual report.



TRAFFIC CONTACTS

- **Warning:** A documented contact resulting in a verbal or written warning for a traffic violation.
- **Citation:** A traffic related contact that results in the issuance of a non-custodial citation or summons.

Traffic Warnings and Citations			
2020			
Race/Gender	Warnings	Citations	Total
White non-Hispanic			
• Male	490	2277	2767
• Female	326	1242	1568
Black non-Hispanic			
• Male	139	378	517
• Female	89	215	304
Hispanic/Latino any race			
• Male	13	111	124
• Female	6	36	42
Other			
• Male	7	16	23
• Female	12	14	26
TOTAL	1082	4289	5371

BIAS BASED POLICING

- **Traffic Contacts:** Includes all complaints of bias related traffic stops, whether or not a citation or warning was issued.
- **Field Contacts:** Includes all complaints of bias related to citizen contacts during field interviews, investigative stops, etc.
- **Asset Forfeitures:** Includes all complaints of bias related cases of criminal or civil asset forfeiture.

Biased Based Policing Complaints	
2020	
Complaints derived from:	
Traffic Contacts	0
Field Contacts	0
Asset Forfeitures	0

USE OF FORCE

- Firearm: Includes the total number of display and actual discharge of a pistol, rifle or shotgun by an agency member on or off duty; excluding training sessions, recreational shooting, hunting or euthanizing an animal.
 - Firearm Display: Includes pointing a pistol, rifle or shotgun by an agency member on or off duty for the purpose of using force for defensive actions; excluding training sessions, recreational shooting, hunting or euthanizing an animal.
 - Firearm Discharge: Includes the actual firing or discharge of a pistol, rifle or shotgun by an agency member on or off duty; excluding training sessions, recreational shooting, hunting or euthanizing an animal.
- ECW: Includes the total number of display and actual discharge of an Electronic Conductive Weapon, such as Taser® or similar device on another person.
 - ECW Display: Includes pointing of an Electronic Conductive Weapon, such as Taser® or similar device on another person for the purpose of using force for defensive actions.
 - ECW Discharge: Includes the actual deployment or discharge of an Electronic Conductive Weapon, such as Taser® or similar device on another person, excluding discharges conducted during training sessions.
- Baton: Includes the actual use of a fixed or expandable baton, and use of any other item in a similar manner as a baton (i.e. flashlight, etc.) to strike another person, excluding training sessions.
- Chemical / OC: Includes the discharge of any chemical (CS, CN) or oleoresin capsicum (OC) weapon, such as aerosol, liquid or powder, regardless of dispersal method (i.e. spray, launched munition, hand thrown device, etc.) on another person(s), excluding training sessions.
- Weaponless: Includes the actual use of any physical force to control another person, such as pressure points, joint manipulation, take-downs, punches, kicks, etc.
- Canine: The total number of canine releases and the total number of releases with bites.

Total Uses of Force: Total of the above use of force numbers, exclude the number of suspect injuries/fatalities.

Total Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries: The total number of non- fatal injuries, by race and gender, of all uses of force.

Total Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries: The total number of fatal injuries, by race and gender, of all uses of force.

Total Number of Incidents Resulting in Officer Injury or Death: The total number of incidents resulting in officer injury or death.

Total Use of Force Arrests: The total number of custodial arrests related to incidents where the above force was used.

Total Agency Custodial Arrests: The total number of custodial arrests made by the agency.

Complaints: The total number of use of force complaints levied against the agency.

Use of Force									
2020									
Sworn Personnel	White		Black		Hispanic-Latino any race		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Firearm									
• Discharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Display only	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
ECW									
• Discharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Display only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical /OC	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Weaponless	17	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	29
Canine									
• Release Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Release and Bite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Uses of Force	26	3	11	3	0	0	0	0	43
Total Number of Incidents Resulting in Officer Injury or Death	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Use of Force Arrests	26	3	11	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total Agency Custodial Arrests	394	129	117	37	19	4	1	0	701
Total Use of Force Complaints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRIEVANCES

Grievances: Include all formal complaints made by employees related to working conditions, wages or benefits.

Formal Grievances	
2020	
Number of Grievances	0

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

- Suspension: Includes any loss of work hours or docking of pay as a result of disciplinary action.
- Demotion: Includes any loss of rank, position or assignment as a result of disciplinary action.
- Resign in Lieu of Termination: Means anytime an employee resigns their position rather than face disciplinary action.
- Termination: Includes the discharge, termination or firing of an employee as a result of disciplinary action.
- Other: Includes verbal or written warnings, reprimands, counseling, or other actions not otherwise categorized.

TOTAL: Includes the total number of the above personnel actions.

- Commendations: Includes any formal commendations or awards presented to employees for their performance.

Personnel Actions	
2020	
Suspension	2
Demotion	0
Resign In Lieu of Termination	0
Termination	0
Other	0
Total	2
Commendations	1

COMPLAINTS AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- Citizen Complaint: The total number of complaints against the agency or its employees submitted by citizens or organizations outside of the agency.
- Directed complaint: The total number of complaints against the agency or its employees submitted by a member of the agency or initiated by the agency.
- Sustained: The total number of citizen complaints which were determined to be valid and either the agency or its employee(s) is responsible for some causal act or omission.
- Not Sustained: The total number of citizen complaints which were determined to be valid; however, it could not be determined whether or not the agency or its employee(s) were responsible for some causal act or omission.
- Unfounded: The total number of citizen complaints determined not to be valid (aka the situation described did not occur).
- Exonerated: The total number of citizen complaints determined to be valid; however, the agency or its employee(s) acted appropriately.

Complaints and Internal Affairs Investigations	
2020	
External - Citizen Complaint	
• Sustained	0
• Not Sustained	0
• Unfounded	0
• Exonerated	0
Total	0
Internal - Directed complaint	
• Sustained	0
• Not Sustained	0
• Unfounded	0
• Exonerated	0
Total	0

UCR/NIBRS Part 1 Crimes

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program divides offenses into two groups, Part I and Part II crimes. Each month, participating law enforcement agencies submit information on the number of Part I offenses that become known to them; those offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means; and the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for each of the offenses. Contributors provide only arrest data for Part II offenses.

The UCR Program collects data about Part I offenses in order to measure the level and scope of crime occurring throughout the nation. The program's founders chose these offenses because they are serious crimes, they occur with regularity in all areas of the country, and they are likely to be reported to police. The Part I offenses are:

Criminal homicide—a.) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by Negligence.

Forcible rape— Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery—The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault—An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary (breaking or entering)—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Arson—Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

The Part II offenses, for which only arrest data are collected, are:

Other assaults (simple)—Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim. Stalking, intimidation, coercion, and hazing are included.

Forgery and counterfeiting—The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. Attempts are included.

Fraud—The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses. Confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are included.

Embezzlement—The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing—Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc. Attempts are included.

Vandalism—To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Attempts are included.

Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.—The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice—The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit, including attempts. To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)—Offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Incest, indecent exposure, and statutory rape are included. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations—The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling—To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

Offenses against the family and children—Unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses. Attempts are included.

Driving under the influence—Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Liquor laws—The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness—To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Driving under the influence is excluded.

Disorderly conduct—Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Vagrancy—The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

All other offenses—All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations.

Suspicion—Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)—Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

Runaways (persons under age 18)—Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes.

Part 1 Crimes	
2020	
Murder	0
Forcible Rape	10
Robbery	1
Aggravated Assault	19
Burglary	37
Larceny-Theft	239
Motor Vehicle Theft	80
Arson	1

CALLS FOR SERVICE: The number of criminal and non-criminal incidents reported to the law enforcement agency.

Calls for Service	
2020	
Number of Calls	63,341

MOTOR VEHICLE PURSUITS

- **Total Pursuits:** The total number of motor vehicle pursuits occurring during the annual period.
 - **Forcible Stopping Techniques Used:** The total number of forcible stopping techniques used to terminate pursuits.
 - **Terminated by Agency:** The total number of motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period which were terminated or ceased based on the employees own judgment or that of a supervisor.
 - **Policy Compliant:** The total number of motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period, which complied with the agency's written directives.
 - **Policy Non-Compliant:** The total number of motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period, which did not comply with the agency's written directives.
- **Total Collisions:** The total number of collisions or crashes that resulted from or were related to motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.
- **Total Injuries:** The total number of injuries that resulted from, or were related to, motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.
 - **Officer Injuries:** The total number of employees injured because of, or related to, motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.

- Suspect Injuries: The total number of suspects injured as a result of, or related to, motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.
- Third Party Injuries: The total number of people, other than employees or suspects, injured because of, or related to, motor vehicle pursuits during the annual period.
- **Reason Initiated:** If there are multiple charges, count only the most serious charge.
 - Traffic: The total number of motor vehicle pursuits initiated due to traffic related offenses.
 - Felony: The total number of motor vehicle pursuits initiated due to a felony or serious crime.
 - Misdemeanor: The total number of motor vehicle pursuits initiated due to a misdemeanor or minor crime.

Vehicle Pursuits	
2020	
Total Pursuits:	
• Forcible stopping techniques used	0
• Terminated by agency	9
• Policy Compliant	13
• Policy Non- compliant	0
Total Collisions:	1
Total Injuries:	
• Officer	0
• Suspects	0
• Third Party	0
Reason Initiated:	
• Traffic	7
• Felony	1
• Misdemeanor	5

AGENCY-WIDE BREAKDOWN OF SWORN AND NON-SWORN POSITIONS

Provide numerical data for categories given. Only include the number of full-time sworn and non-sworn positions assigned to the law enforcement function. Exclude part-time positions, volunteers, or employees assigned to corrections, fire services, or other non-law enforcement related functions.

Sworn Personnel

- Non-supervisory positions
- Supervisory
- Command: has direct authority over supervisors
- Executives: CEO and direct reports, except as noted in Command

Non-sworn Personnel

- Non-supervisory positions
- Supervisory
- Managerial : direct authority over supervisors
- Executive: CEO or direct report to the CEO

Agency Wide Breakdown of Sworn and Non-Sworn Positions									
2020									
Sworn Personnel	White		Black		Hispanic-Latino any race		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Non-supervisory positions	17	6	4	2	1	1	0	0	31
Supervisory	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Command	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Executives	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	22	8	5	2	1	1	0	0	39
Non-sworn Personnel									
Non-supervisory positions	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Supervisory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Managerial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Executive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Sworn & Non-Sworn)	22	9	5	4	1	1	0	0	42

Demographics Report								
2020								
Race/Ethnicity	Service Population		Available Workforce		Current Male Sworn Officers		Current Female Sworn Officers	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White-non- Hispanic	13826	79	44,275	88	22	56	8	21
Black-non-Hispanic	1400	8	3,195	6	5	13	2	5
Hispanic- Latino of any race	525	3	1,497	4	1	3	1	3
Other	1750	10	949	2	0	0	0	0
Total	17501	100	49,916	100	28	72	11	29

SWORN OFFICER SELECTION

- Applications Received: Includes the total number of applications received during the year.
- Applicants Hired: Includes the number of applicants that were hired during the year.

Sworn Officer Selection		
2020		
Race/Gender	Applications	Applicants
White-non-Hispanic		
• Male	46	3
• Female	2	0
Black-non-Hispanic		
• Male	7	2
• Female	0	1
Hispanic-Latino of any race		
• Male	2	1
• Female	0	0
Other		
• Male	1	0
• Female	0	0
Total	58	7

Sworn Officer Promotions			
2020			
	Tested	Eligible After Testing	Promoted
White-non-Hispanic			
• Male	3	3	1
• Female	0	0	0
Black-non-Hispanic			
• Male	1	1	1
• Female	0	0	0
Hispanic-Latino of any race			
• Male	0	0	0
• Female	0	0	0
Other			
• Male	0	0	0
• Female	0	0	0
Total	4	4	2