Asheville Police Department Response to Recent Protests

Internal Review

Office of the Asheville City Attorney

Date: September 8, 2020

To: Asheville City Council

From: Brad Branham, Asheville City Attorney

The following report was prepared at the request of the Asheville City Council per a June 15, 2020 letter to City Manager, Debra Campbell. This letter was executed unanimously by all members of the Council and copied to myself as City Attorney. In response to this direction, and subsequent clarification from the City Council and Public Safety Committee, I have undertaken the process of conducting an internal review concerning the response to recent protests within the City by the Asheville Police Department. At the Council's request, a separate phase of review will be performed by the Asheville Police Department in the form of an after-action report regarding the tactical response to the protests. These two evaluations are separate, with the City Attorney's review limited to the collection of the facts and circumstances leading up to, and resulting in, several key aspects of the City's response to the protests as recounted by key City personnel and elected officials.

The following report represents the results and accumulation of information collected during that review. To that end, I personally conducted interviews with each member of the City Council including the Mayor, as well as the City Manager, the Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief of Police, and other members of police command staff. In addition, I have reviewed numerous media accounts, press statements, and internal communications between the relevant parties. I have prepared this report as City Attorney, with assistance from attorneys within my office. No member of City staff, including the Asheville Police Department (hereinafter referred to as the "APD"), nor any member of City Council has influenced the manner in which it was prepared beyond the information they provided in response to my questions.

Standard of Review

The findings of the City Attorney's internal review, reflected herein, constitute a factual recounting of what transpired leading up to and during the recent protests as recounted by City staff and elected officials. At the direction of the City Council, this report focuses on the decision making process in relation to the following:

- Initial police response to the protestors
- Deployment of riot gear
- Use of tear gas
- Use of other crowd control projectiles
- Assistance of the National Guard and other police agencies
- Police engagement on the Jeff Bowen Bridge

- Destruction of supplies at the area now commonly referred to as the "medic tent"

This report seeks to provide an accurate timeline and account of facts. However, it does not provide any opinions or conclusions regarding the appropriateness of the actions of City officials or staff. Furthermore, this report is not a comprehensive account of the protest timeline in that it does include input from any person outside of City staff or elected officials. For these reasons, this report should be considered only an internal review specifically dealing with how certain decisions were made, and who was involved in that process.

Timeline

The following is a general timeline of the events referenced above as they transpired during the relevant portion of the protests. Rather than a comprehensive list of each event that took place during this period, this timeline is intended to specifically highlight those circumstances in which review has been requested by the City Council.

Friday, May 29th - Protests begin with cooperative dialogue between demonstrators and police. All persons present are peaceful, and no use of force by police reported.

Saturday, May 30th - Protests continue with little to no police presence, nor any instances of use of force by officers. Crowds are larger than on previous day, but remain peaceful.

Sunday, May 31st- Protests continue and increase substantially in size. Protestors begin marching through downtown and, on two separate occasions, onto I-240. Marching protesters twice breach a line of officers on bikes attempting to prevent their entry onto the interstate. When the crowd begins marching onto the Jeff Bowen Bridge in the direction of West Asheville, APD officers respond with crowd control measures including pepperballs fired in front of the crowd, tear gas, and officers with shields and helmets forming a line to prevent access to I-26. Throughout these events, some protestors threw and struck officers with items such as water bottles and other objects. Once protestors leave I-240, additional interactions with police occur downtown. More objects are thrown at officers' lines, including fireworks or similar incendiary devices, and police again utilize tear gas to disperse the crowd. Multiple local police agencies supply officers to assist with crowd control efforts. Police officers, as well as Chief Zack, take a knee with protestors.

Monday, June 1st - Chief Zack, Ms. Campbell and Mayor Manheimer hold a press conference that afternoon regarding the previous day's protest response. Protests continue that evening, primarily in the downtown area. On several occasions, some protestors throw various objects at officers, including fireworks. Police respond with crowd control measures including tear gas. There are several instances of vandalism including graffiti, broken windows, attempted arson, and gunfire. Assistance is requested from the National Guard. Various local police agencies continue to provide support.

Tuesday, June 2nd- Curfew instituted. Protests continue, and curfew is violated by many protestors. Additional objects, including fireworks, are thrown at officers. Police respond with crowd control measures including tear gas. The National Guard and other local police agencies assist the APD. Water bottles and supplies at the area known as the "medic tent" are destroyed.

Wednesday, June 3rd - Protests continue, and curfew is violated. Police respond with crowd control measures including tear gas. Other agencies and the National Guard assist the APD.

Thursday, June 4th- Protests continue. Demonstration are peaceful and no use of force by police reported. Other agencies and the National Guard remain available to assist the APD.

Friday, June 5th- Protests continue. No use of force by police reported. Other agencies and National Guard remain available assist the APD.

Saturday, June 6th- Curfew is lifted. Protests continue. No use of force by police reported. Other agencies and National Guard remain available assist the APD.

- *Note – Although protests and demonstrations continued beyond June 6th, the focus of this report is not on the protests but rather the police interaction with the protestors during this specific time period.*

Decision Making

Following an initial two days of protests on May 29th and 30th, the number of protestors increased significantly and the location of the protests began to move away from the Vance Monument in Pack Square on Sunday, May 31st. Throughout the following days, protestors formed lines on a nightly basis directly in front of the Municipal Building (APD headquarters), and protestors moved to various locations throughout downtown. During the evening on Sunday, protestors moved onto I-240 on two separate occasions, the second time resulting in an extended standoff with police on the Jeff Bowen Bridge. As a result of the increased protest activity, the APD deployed a heightened police response specifically designed for crowd control. The APD's response included the use of tear gas, less than lethal projectiles, and the elimination of supplies in an area referred to as the "medic tent." These efforts continued until Thursday, June 4th, when police interaction with protestors diminished.

This report will detail several aspects of the APD protest response, along with providing a description of those individuals or departments involved in the decision making process and an account of how these actions were undertaken. Four specific focus areas will be included: 1. General response to the protestors; 2. Utilization of crowd control gear and munitions; 3. Request for other agency assistance; and 4. Specific police interactions with protestors.

General Response to the Protestors – Following peaceful protests and no uses of force or crowd control measures by police on May 29th and 30th, a much larger group assembled on May 31st. As the protests progressed, some individuals began acting aggressively toward police, including eventually breaching a bike line established to prevent entry onto the interstate. Following consultation with his command staff, Chief Zack made the decision to respond to the protest by mobilizing the department's specialized crowd control unit, which consists of approximately 35-40 officers, although at no point were more than 36 deployed at the same time. These officers receive additional training in crowd control tactics and are equipped with additional gear in comparison to regular officers. Unlike the majority of APD officers, this unit carries some or all of the following special items: riot gear (specialized helmets and shields), tear gas and gas launchers, sting balls, and foam batons. Only members of the crowd control unit carry these pieces of equipment/munitions, although regular patrol officers do carry other less than lethal equipment such as pepper spray or potentially pepperball launchers. Some members the crowd control unit also carry pepperball launchers.

The operational decision to deploy the crowd control unit was made entirely by the APD with the final direction coming from Chief Zack. Thereafter, in the evening on May 31st, City Manager Debra Campbell was informed that the protest activities had escalated in terms of size, movement, and interactions with police. All deployment decisions regarding use of the crowd control unit (including their authorization to use their specialized equipment if necessary) were made prior to this communication. Ms. Campbell responded only with the direction for Chief Zack to take the necessary steps to keep people safe. Ms. Campbell proceeded, at this point, to initiate a series of emails updating all Council Members on the status of the protests and the police response. I was also copied on these emails. Periodic communications between Chief Zack and Ms. Campbell, who was present as police headquarters, continued throughout the evening and night, and Ms. Campbell relayed updates to the Council Members. Just before 8:00 pm, the Council was informed that protestors had proceeded onto I-240, and that the APD had deployed "the hard gear." This is a reference to the hard plastic helmets and other protective gear worn by officers within the crowd control unit.

In addition to police efforts, the Mayor, in consultation with the City Manager and the City Attorney, made the determination to install a nightly curfew beginning at 8:00 p.m. on June 2nd. Although some Council Members did ask questions or offered their own opinions on the status of the protests, no direction from any member of Council was given to the Manager or the Chief of Police regarding any element of police activity or tactical response.

Utilization of Crowd Control Gear and Munitions – As described above, on May 31st, the APD made the decision, at the final direction of Chief Zack, to place its crowd control unit on standby for immediate deployment. Chief Zack felt that the size and nature of the protests warranted this heightened response. The members of the APD crowd control unit are the only officers carrying the type of equipment often referred to as "riot gear." In addition, some, but not all, of the officers in this unit also carry tear gas and other less than lethal projectiles. A comprehensive list of the less than lethal equipment available to the APD, and those specifically carried by the officers in the crowd control unit, is attached hereto as Appendix A. The remaining APD officers responding to the protests, who were not specifically trained and designated as part of the specialized unit, only participated in crowd control tactics to a lesser degree such as forming bike lines or making arrests. Therefore, the total number of APD officers outfitted in protective gear and employing tactical crowd control measures was never more than 36 at any time during the

protests. However, some members of other agencies assisting the APD also utilized these crowd control tactics. Protestor numbers reached approximately 200-1000 participants on certain nights.

Following Chief Zack's decision to place the crowd control unit on standby, the unit was not actually deployed until the protestors first broke through bike lines and went onto I-240. Once deployed, the unit commander possesses authority to make field decisions regarding use of the unit's crowd control munitions (tear gas, pepperball, sting balls, etc.). When the protestors reached the Jeff Bowen Bridge after entering I-240 for the second time, a request was made from the field commander for Chief Zack to confirm that the unit was authorized to deploy tear gas. Per APD policy, the field commander possesses discretion to authorize the use of chemical munitions in appropriate situations, and Chief Zack's further authorization was not necessary. Nevertheless, the authorization was requested from Chief Zack prior to deployment. He responded by affirming that the field commander was authorized to utilize tear gas if determined to be necessary. Only two officers had access to tear gas and only two officers had pepperball launchers while on the Jeff Bowen Bridge. No prior approval or direction was sought or given by the City Manager or any member of the City Council for the use of tear gas or pepperballs. All subsequent uses of tear gas and other crowd control projectiles were made in the field by field commanders within the crowd control unit.

The determination to deploy the crowd control unit, including the type of equipment described above, was made entirely by the APD at the specific authorization of Chief Zack. The City Manager was made aware of this decision on May 31st once the crowd control officers were actually deployed, but this communication was offered only for information and updating purposes. Ms. Campbell proceeded to share this information with the City Council in her email referencing the APD's use of "the hard gear." At no point was prior direction or approval sought from the Manager or any member of City Council by Chief Zack or any other member of the APD. Beginning on May 31st, Ms. Campbell determined that it was in the best interests of the City and operational effectiveness and efficiency to allow all tactical decisions, in terms of crowd control and protest response, to be made by the APD. The sole exception to this was the decision to request assistance from the National Guard, which is discussed later in this report.

Request for Other Agency Assistance – In anticipation of growing and potentially more contentious protests on May 31st, the third full day of demonstrations, Chief Zack determined that his limited number of officers may require additional support. Therefore, Zack believed that APD should request assistance from outside police agencies in order to effectively maintain public safety and prevent property damage. In addition to outside agency police officers, due in large part to increasing signs of fatigue displayed by APD officers, a request was made on June 1st to request additional assistance from the National Guard. Assistance was thereafter provided in these two different forms, but the decision making process for each was very different.

In order to provide support for what APD anticipated to be an increasingly large and potentially aggressive protest, outside police agencies supplied more than 100 additional officers from their agencies to aid in the protest response.[1] The number of additional officers and the agencies supplying them varied each night during the event. A comprehensive list of the supplying agencies and the number of officers provided is attached hereto as Appendix B. The sharing of officer resources between police agencies is

[1] Sheriff Quentin Miller, who provided the APD with various types of assistance throughout the protests, also deployed tactical units from the Sheriff's office to guard the courthouse and other county property in the downtown area.

not an uncommon practice, and APD is a party to multiagency agreements that provide for this type of personnel support. A determination to request additional outside officers can be made for a variety of reasons, but is generally a tactical one. That was the case during these protests. Upon review of intelligence and media reports from other cities within the region regarding the anticipated evolution of the protest size and activity, Chief Zack determined that support was needed and the request was made. As with the other tactical decisions discussed herein, this decision making process did not include the City Manager or any member of the City Council. The City Manager was made aware of the inclusion of additional officers after the decision was made. Members of the City Council were not specifically informed about this decision.

In contrast to the request for outside police agency assistance, a separate process exists for calling in support from the National Guard. This action is approved by the Governor and, in the case of municipalities, is often requested by the Mayor. In the aftermath of the protests and events on May 31st, discussions took place between Chief Zack, Debra Campbell, and Mayor Manheimer regarding the National Guard. The unanimous consensus, based upon information provided by Chief Zack, was that National Guard assistance would be needed. Following those discussions, the Mayor called and spoke with the Governor regarding the possibility of initiating the request. Thereafter, the request was finalized by the Asheville-Buncombe joint emergency operations center (EOC). Approximately 100 guardsmen arrived in Asheville by June 2nd. This number was reduced by half on Friday June 5th. However, these troops were only deployed on one night in order to provide protection for APD headquarters and the Asheville Art Museum, as well as local buildings. For the remainder of their time in Asheville, National Guard troops remained in reserve.

There is a lack of consensus as to how the remaining Council Members were informed about the addition of National Guard troops joining the protest response. However, other than the Mayor, none were asked to provide any direction on the issue prior to the decision to request assistance.

Specific Police Interaction with Protestors – Throughout the relevant protest timeline, which is described herein above, APD officers and those under the direction of the APD, had multiple interactions with protestors. Some of the interactions were positive, including peaceful discussions and kneeling together. At other times, the APD utilized a variety of tactics to respond to the activities of the protestors. In some cases, officers felt the use of force was necessary for crowd control or to effect arrests. The details of each such interaction is beyond the scope of this report, and will, instead, be more fully analyzed as part of an after-action review and report to be performed by the APD pursuant to the direction of the City Council. However, at the request of City Council, two specific incidents have been reviewed herein: 1. The events occurring on the Jeff Bowen Bridge; and 2. the destruction of supplies at the area referred to as the "medic tent." These two incidents will be described based upon the facts ascertained from the City Attorney's Internal Review only. A more complete analysis and opinions on appropriateness of these events are hereby reserved for the police department's internal evaluation.

Just before 7:00 p.m., on the evening of May 31st, following demonstrations in Pack Square and in front of the City Municipal Building, protestors made their way toward I-240. APD officers attempted to redirect the protestors away from the interstate, including the formation of bike lines to block their entry, but these efforts were unsuccessful. The protestors broke through these lines and then proceeded eastbound onto I-240 from Woodfin Street toward Charlotte Street. As the crowd moved, some interactions with vehicles occurred despite APD attempts to control traffic. This included a minor collision

between a vehicle and an APD officer and protestors. Other instances of attempting to damage police vehicles and vandalism of road infrastructure took place prior to protestors exiting the interstate. At approximately 8:00 p.m., the protestors again made their way back towards I-240 via Patton Avenue. This time, they proceeded westbound. APD once again formed a bike line to prevent the protestors from reaching the Jeff Bowen Bridge and moving toward I-26. During this extended confrontation, APD officers maintained a presence in front of the protesters on the bridge and blocked traffic behind the protesters after they went onto I-240. Officers issued verbal warnings directing the crowd to disperse and directed them toward the pedestrian walkway near the Westgate Shopping Center. When the crowd refused to disperse and leave the interstate, APD officers deployed pepperballs at the ground in front of the approaching protestors. Some protestors begin throwing objects such as fireworks, rocks, and bottles at the APD line. Officers then gave the crowd warnings that chemical munitions would be used if the crowd refused to disperse. Approximately six minutes following these warnings, tear gas was deployed at the direction of the crowd control field commander. As a result, a significant percentage of the protestors quickly dispersed. The remaining protestors stayed on the bridge for some time before requesting that officers escort them back to downtown. During the events on the Jeff Bowen Bridge, the number of protestors was estimated to be between 200-300 people. There were 23 officers of the crowd control unit on the bridge in addition to the bike officers already present. For the next several hours, some individuals interspersed with the protestors conducted acts of vandalism and violence at various locations throughout downtown. APD officers responded with additional use of tear gas as well as other less than lethal munitions. Four individuals were arrested that night in the downtown area.

As described above, command officers on the ground made a call to Chief Zack to verify the authorization for the crowd control unit to deploy tear gas in order to disperse the crowd on the bridge. Chief Zack confirmed this authorization, and then relayed this information to Debra Campbell. Ms. Campbell provided this update to members of the City Council via email, stating that the situation had escalated and that the "hard gear" was being utilized. Although this was not a specific reference to tear gas, rather an affirmation that the crowd control unit was being deployed, it was these officers alone who carried tear gas.

Two days following the events on the Jeff Bowen Bridge, APD officers of the crowd control unit moved towards an area, which has become commonly referred to as the "medic tent." Although no actual tent was in place, the area was delineated by temporary barriers that partially enclosed an alleyway. Neither Chief Zack, Debra Campbell, nor any member of City Council were aware of this area prior to its elimination on June 2nd. Prior to that occurrence, Chief Zack had been given information from officers in the field that this location was being used to provide some of the projectiles being thrown at officers, as well as treating protestors who were exposed to tear gas so that they could rejoin the demonstrations. APD considered this a "resupply" station for those protestors who were throwing objects at officers, and believed that this area was counterproductive to the crowd control efforts. The APD had also received a complaint from the relevant property owner that these individuals did not have permission for this installation and requested that it be removed. At this time, Chief Zack was unaware that anyone considered this area to be a medical station, and he affirmed the recommendation of his officers to remove it. However, Chief Zack provided no further direction on the methods to be used in effecting this removal. Thereafter, the crowd control unit took action to remove the individuals from this area and destroyed water bottles and other supplies. These specific actions taken by the officers involved were determined in the field without specific approval from Chief Zack. It was later confirmed that some

medical personnel were present and attempting to utilize this area for medical support purposes. Following this event, individuals associated with the "medic tent" stated publicly that the City had previously approved their presence at this location. No records of such approval have been discovered. In addition, the alley is privately owned. Therefore, the City lacks authority to provide authorization or a permit for such a use. Neither Debra Campbell or any member of the City Council were made aware that any action pertaining to this area was planned, and most learned of the incident later through social media.

During the course of these two events, all tactical decisions regarding general crowd control measures, the use the tear gas, other less than lethal munitions, and other uses of force were made entirely by APD officers on the ground or by Chief Zack and his command staff. Debra Campbell was present nightly at police headquarters for the majority of the protests and updated regularly, but provided no further guidance or direction to the APD other than her original statement to the Chief to do what was needed to maintain public safety. Ms. Campbell believed that it was prudent to allow the police to make all tactical decisions during the course of the protests as they possessed the expertise and information necessary to make such decisions. Mayor Manheimer was also present at police headquarters on May 31st to give a live press interview with Debra Campbell. This interview from the lobby of the building was interrupted by an explosive device thrown at the building from the protestors. The Mayor remained at police headquarters for some time that evening following this event. However, neither she, nor any member of the City Council provided any authorization for the actions taken during these two events. Although they did receive email status updates from the City Manager, no input was given on any decision made during the relevant timeline.

Post Event Synopsis

On June 6th, Mayor Manheimer executed a declaration rescinding the curfew. This decision followed two days of continued protests, which occurred peacefully and with little to no interaction with police. All outside agency officers, as well as the National Guard troops, were released around this time. However, the public continued to express their displeasure with certain elements of the City's decision-making and the APD response to the protests. The following section provides a general account of pertinent information regarding arrest data, injuries, and complaints.

Contemporaneous with the increased size and escalation of protest activity occurring on May 31st, the APD began making its initial arrests on this evening. From May 29th through June 6th, the APD made a total of 57 arrests. These are further broken out by date as follows:

- May 29: 0 arrests
- May 30: 0 arrests
- May 31: 4 arrests
- June 1: 11 arrests
- June 2: 22 arrests
- June 3: 20 arrests
- June 4: 0 arrests
- June 5: 0 arrests
- June 6: 0 arrests

The vast majority of the individual arrests listed above were charged with failure to disperse or curfew violations. However, other charges included Assault on a Government Official, Resisting a Public Officer, Impeding Traffic, Second Degree Trespass, Simple Possession of a Controlled Substance, Assault with a Deadly Weapon on a Government Official, and Possession of Marijuana. The majority of those arrested were from Asheville, but several came from other locations within North Carolina. Residences of those arrested also included Arden, Swannanoa, Fletcher, Summerville, Waynesville, Leicester, Tryon, Alexander, Whittier, Hendersonville, and Clyde. Four individuals were arrested with addresses outside of North Carolina. These include Sterling, MA; Waterville, ME; Indian Rocks Beach, FL; and Richland, WA. A comprehensive list of all arrests made, and their corresponding charges, during the event is attached hereto as Appendix C.

APD officers self-reported twelve personal injuries. These included five lower body injuries, three heat related injuries, one wrist injury, one ear injury, one mortar related burn injury, and one unspecified injury. In addition to the aforementioned officer injuries, APD reported three incidents of damage to police vehicles and one police bicycle. Multiple reports of damage to private property were also recorded which primarily involved broken windows and graffiti in the downtown area.

As of the date of this report, the APD has received numerous communications complaining about police actions during the protests. However, to date, only one (1) outside formal complaint regarding the use of force has been filed. Pursuant to APD policies, these matters are currently under review. State law prohibits the public release of this information as is constitutes protected personnel data. Therefore, no additional information regarding the formal complaints will be provided in this report.

Conclusion

It is the determination of this review that all tactical decisions, including the use of tear gas, less than lethal projectiles, and other crowd control tactics, were made entirely by APD officers. The initial mobilization and deployment of the specialized crowd control unit were specially authorized by Chief Zack. Those members of the crowd control unit carrying tear gas were given the authority to deploy it in the field by the unit commanders. Like all other gear carried by these officers, APD policy authorizes the use of tear gas by anyone trained to carry it upon the determination by the field commander that such use is warranted in a specific situation. The City Manager made the determination that all tactical decisions were best entrusted to those with law enforcement training rather than her. Accordingly, full tactical control remained with Chief Zack, APD commanders, and field officers throughout the protest events. Ms. Campbell, however, remained in close contact with Chief Zack at all times, and provided authorization in very general terms.

Like the City Manager, members of the City Council had little to no involvement in the any of the tactical decisions discussed herein above. Their direction was neither sought, nor provided, with regard to the use of crowd control efforts. This is in accordance with State and local law, which specifically prohibits any member of the Council from providing direction to a member of City Staff (including the APD) other than the City Manager, the City Attorney, and the City Clerk. As a result of these legal prohibitions, neither the Mayor nor the Council Members are permitted to direct police officer actions. This includes the Chief of Police, whose direction can only come from the City Manager.

The only exception to the unilateral decision making by the APD was the process of requesting assistance from the National Guard. In that case, both the City Manager and the Mayor were involved.

However, reliance on the opinion of Chief Zack regarding the need was the determining factor in pursuing this option. Other than this involvement by the Mayor, no member of Council played any role in any of the events described in this report. In fact, in many cases, they only became aware of these events through informational updates from the City Manager or through social media and reports received from members of the public.

As stated in the outset of this report, no opinions regarding the appropriateness of APD's actions will be drawn within this review. Pursuant to the directions provided by the City Council, any such conclusions, including any disciplinary action, will be determined by an internal evaluation conducted within the police department.

Appendix A

APD Less than lethal devices

- (223) - Axon X2 Tasers (168 issued, 55 in stock)
- (15) - Pepperball launchers
- (5) - Remington 870 shotguns for bean bag platform use
- (3) - 40MM less lethal gas launcher
- (3) different sizes of pepper spray
- (250) – pepper spray dispensers carried by all officers on duty belt (240 issued, 10 in stock)
- Sting balls (hand thrown devices which deploy rubber projectiles in multiple directions)

Less than lethal devices only carried by Crowd Control Unit

- (3) - 40MM gas launcher
- Sting balls (hand thrown devices which deploy rubber projectiles in multiple directions)

- *NOTE: Despite reports to the contrary, APD does not stock or use rubber bullets. In addition, no member of the Crowd Control Unit carries bean bag projectiles.*

Appendix B

Support from Other Agencies *(Numbers based on each agency reported)*

5/31/20	6/1/20	6/2/20	6/3/20	6/4/20	6/5/20	6/6/20
Waynesville (3)	BCSD	Waynesville (5)	Waynesville (5)	Waynesville (5)	Waynesville (5)	Waynesville (5)
UNCA (2)	ALE	ALE (10)	ALE (8)	ALE (5)	Bilt. Forest (3)	Bilt. Forest (4)
HCSO (32)	HCSO (40)	HCSO (50)	Black Mtn (7)	NC DPS (17)	NC DPS (15)	NC DPS (28)
SHP (12)	SHP (15)	SHP (15)	SHP	SHP	SHP	National Guard (50)
Bilt.Forest (4)	Transylvania CO (15)	Bilt. Forest (7)	National Guard (100)	National Guard (100)	National Guard (50)	Black Mtn. (7)
		Weaverville (7)	SBI (2)	SBI (4)		MCSO (15)
		McDowell (6)		MCSO (12)		Woodfin (4)
		Swain Co (1)				Swain Co (1)
		ATF (2)				
		Transylvania CO (19)				

Appendix C

Overall: 57 arrests

May 31st – June 1st (4 arrests)
Cori Antonio Floyd, 29, of Asheville - Fail to Disperse on Command
Anthony Pacer John, 32, of Asheville - Assault on a Government Official, Failure to Disperse on Command, Resisting Public Officer
Michael Fox Dean, 24, of Arden - Assault on a Government Official, Failure to Disperse on Command, Resisting Public Officer
Raphael Demetrius Morales, Jr., 30, of Asheville - Failure to Disperse on Command, Impede Traffic Sit/Stand/Lie

June 1st – June 2nd (11 arrests)
Kiran George Bursenos, 20 of Arden - Fail to Disperse on Command, Second Degree Trespass
Daniella Adarve Cuellar, 25 of Asheville - Fail to Disperse on Command
David Timothy Dutcher, 31 of Asheville - Fail to Disperse on Command
Tess Aurora Gantz, 24 of Swannanoa - Fail to Disperse on Command
River Peyton Georgeff, 19 of Fletcher - Fail To Disperse On Command, Simple Possess Sch II CS (M)
Jordan Tyler Hough, 22 of Asheville - Fail to Disperse on Command
Joshua Johann Jinks, 30 of Summerville - AWDW Government Official
Jacob Riley Miller, 20 of Waynesville - Fail to Disperse on Command, Second Degree Trespass
Angela Lynn Richardson, 40 of Arden - Fail to Disperse on Command
Alexander Tuttle Rogers, 21 of Asheville - Fail to Disperse on Command, Second Degree Trespass
Richard Edward Lee Stone, 42 of Arden - Fail to Disperse on Command

June 2nd - June 3rd (22 arrests)
Aaron Anthony King, 18 of Leicester, NC – Ordinance Violation
Aasma June Dibble, 35 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Abigail Brooke Doyle, 24 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Amanda Lee Witherspoon, 25 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Amber Jade Jones, 18 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Anders Rhys Christiano, 31 of Tryon, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Austin Maurice Baluska, 23 of Richland, WA - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Christalyn Nicole Rathbone, 22 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Corey Shea Ensley, 31 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation, Possess Marijuana Up To 1/2Oz
Cory Davis Tompkins, 30 of Arden, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Daniel Scott Black, 23 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
David Clay Thomason, 43 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Dylan Joseph Baker, 24 of Alexander, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Elijah James Hamilton, 24 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Erika Noel Ramirez, 28 of Arden, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Flint Lukas Roam, 35 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Haley Nicole Ray, 20 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Kendall Lindsay Eakin Strasser, 29 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Mary Margaret Maxwell, 43 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Patrick Don Ramirez, 31 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation

Rhythm Rain Nelson, 24 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command, Ordinance Violation
Tennyson L Welbourne, 34 of Whittier, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command

June 3rd-June 4th (20 arrests)

Aleksandar Korda, 27 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Ayden David Miller, 19 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command
Brandon Clint Durham, 34 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Charles Jordan Thompson, 33 of Hendersonville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Chastopher Storm Andrus, 33 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Christopher Shane Pankey, 33 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Duncan Andrew Small, 28 of Indian Rocks Beach, FL - Fail To Disperse On Command
Forrest Michael Alvarez, 27 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command
Gianna Louise Seminara, 23 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Hadley Luz Stevenson, 22 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command
Holbrook Green Christiana, 23 of Waterville, ME - Fail To Disperse On Command
Howard Russell Dye, 50 of Clyde, NC - Ordinance Violation
Kara Nett Hinkley, 36 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command
Kaylyn Margaret Brooks, 32 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Madison Caroline Talley, 22 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Matthew Gregory Swedan, 21 of Asheville, NC - Fail To Disperse On Command
Nicholas James Carr, 28 of Sterling, MA - Fail To Disperse On Command
Peter Coontz Conaboy, 24 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation
William Edward Hesse III, 27 of Hendersonville, NC - Ordinance Violation
Wyly James Weeks, 31 of Asheville, NC - Ordinance Violation

**NOTE: "Ordinance Violation" indicates a non-State law matter. This likely refers to violation of the existing curfew.*