

**IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

MAP 2021

NO. 28

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Appellee

V.

Timothy Oliver Barr II, Appellant

BRIEF FOR *AMICI CURIAE* DEFENDER ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL
LIBERTIES UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA ON BEHALF OF
APPELLEE, TIMOTHY BARR

Appeal from the Order of the Superior Court at No. 2347 EDA 2019 dated September 25, 2020 Vacating the Order of the Lehigh County Court of Common Pleas, Criminal Division, at No. CP-39-CR-0000279-2019 dated August 2, 2019 and Remanding

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INTEREST OF AMICUS CURIAE

Amicus curiae, the Defender Association of Philadelphia (hereinafter “The Defender”) has participated in numerous cases before this Court. The Defender is a private, non-profit corporation that represents a substantial percentage of the criminal defendants in Philadelphia County at trial, at probation and parole revocation proceedings, and on appeal. The Defender is active in Pennsylvania trial and appellate courts, and before the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. The Defender attempts to ensure a high standard of representation and to prevent the abridgment of the constitutional and other legal rights of the citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to the principles of liberty and equality embodied in the Constitution and our nation’s civil rights laws. The ACLU of Pennsylvania is one of the ACLU’s state affiliates, whose principal mission is to protect the civil liberties of those who live and work in this Commonwealth. The ACLU and ACLU of Pennsylvania have often appeared as amicus curiae in federal and state courts at all levels, including both civil and criminal proceedings, in cases involving

the rights of criminal defendants and medical marijuana users. The proper resolution of this case is thus a matter of substantial importance to the ACLU of Pennsylvania and its members.

The Defender and the American Civil Liberties Union state that no other person or entity has paid for the preparation of, or authored, this brief in whole or in part.

STATEMENT OF SCOPE AND STANDARD OF REVIEW

Amici adopt the statement of scope and standard of review as framed by Appellant.

STATEMENT OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- (1) What weight, if any, should the odor of marijuana be given in determining whether probable cause exists for a warrantless vehicle search, in light of the enactment of the Medical Marijuana Act, 35 P.S. § 10231.101 et seq.?
- (2) To what extent does this Court's decision in *Commonwealth v. Hicks*, 208 A.3d 916 (Pa. 2019), apply to probable cause determinations involving the possession of marijuana following the enactment of the Medical Marijuana Act, 35 P.S. § 10231.101 et seq.?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Amici adopt the statement of the case as presented by Appellant.

ARGUMENT

A. The New Landscape Relating To Legal Marijuana Availability And Use Radically Diminishes The Weight Its Odor May Be Given In Deciding Whether A Search or Seizure Is Justified.

No longer is the use or possession of marijuana in Pennsylvania necessarily criminal. As of May 18, 2021, there were 343,634 active medical marijuana cards issued to certified patients under Pennsylvania’s Medical Marijuana Act (“MMA”).^{1,2} Since the program began in 2017, there have been a total of 11.9 million separate legal marijuana sales or distributions—which totaled an estimated 34 million marijuana products delivered into the hands of Pennsylvania residents.³ Much of that has more recently been dry leaf marijuana, the type of marijuana that is identical to the substance that is also sold and used illegally. As of March 2021, the legal monthly sales of dry leaf marijuana

¹ Act No. 16 of 2016, 35 P.S. § 10231.301, *et seq.*,

² PA Medical Marijuana Advisory Board, Presentation, May 18, 2021, (slide 4) <https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/Programs/Medical%20Marijuana/PA%20DOH%20MMAB%20Presentation%20-%20May%2018%202021.pdf>

³ *Id.* The Advisory Board identifies these as “patient dispensing events.”

surpassed 50 million dollars, and then rose to 55 million dollars in April 2021.⁴

This reality begs the question of whether “the conduct at issue—in which hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians are licensed to engage lawfully, . . . alone is an insufficient basis for reasonable suspicion that criminal activity is afoot.” *Commonwealth v. Hicks*, 208 A.3d 916 (Pa. 2019) *cert. denied sub nom. Pennsylvania v. Hicks*, 140 S.Ct. 645, No. 19-426 (U.S. Dec. 9, 2019)). Due to the continued growth of the number of people lawfully possessing, buying, and using marijuana in Pennsylvania, the mere odor of marijuana is insufficient to provide reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. Accordingly, the Court should affirm the Superior Court’s reasoning that the odor of marijuana coming from a vehicle or its occupants is not *per se* sufficient to establish probable cause to search a vehicle. But it should also go further and conclude that the ubiquity of legal marijuana means that the smell of marijuana carries little if any independent weight in a totality of circumstances assessment.

⁴ *Id.*

1. Under the totality of the circumstances test, the applicable standard, a factor’s weight may evolve with the law and culture.

The passage of the Medical Marijuana Act created a large class of people who are now legally permitted to possess and use marijuana. This change disrupted decades of rulings by Pennsylvania and federal courts that marijuana’s illegal quality made its odor practically *per se* sufficient to create probable cause.⁵ The United States Constitution does not require the judiciary to blind itself to contemporary changes in law, science, or custom in order to adhere to decisions based on a state of affairs that no longer exists.⁶ The Fourth Amendment is not inflexible. Yet adherence to factually based decisions that no longer reflect reality is exactly what the Commonwealth demanded below – that “marijuana

⁵ See, e.g., *Johnson v. United States*, 333 U.S. 10 (1948) (finding that the odor of the “forbidden substance” is so distinctive that “it might very well be found to be evidence of the most persuasive character.”); *Commonwealth v. Stoner*, 344 A.2d 633, 635 (Pa. Super. 1975) (accepting the “plain smell” of marijuana is sufficient to create probable cause).

⁶ See, e.g., *Riley v. California*, 573 U.S. 373 (2014) (finding the new nature of a cell phone as a digital storage device deserves different protection in the search incident to arrest context); *Carpenter v. United States*, 138 S.Ct. 2206 (2018) (employing a normative adjustment in the digital context and rejecting application of the “third party doctrine” to cell site location information).

has not lost its ‘incriminating’ smell by virtue of its legality for some.”
Superior Court Brief for Appellant (Commonwealth), at 30.

The logical nexus between smelling marijuana in a car, or almost anywhere else for that matter, and the likelihood of finding unlawfully possessed narcotics is not immune to the effects of time and changes in law; it is affected and altered by both. Although legalizing the possession and use of marijuana for medical purposes does not render the odor irrelevant for investigatory purposes or require police to ignore its presence when detected, the Fourth Amendment requires officers to objectively view all of the circumstances of the specific case in light of reasonable probabilities.⁷ Marijuana, of course, still remains illegal for those who are not licensed medical marijuana users. But reasonable people in Pennsylvania can no longer presume that the odor of marijuana

⁷ “[P]robable cause is a fluid concept—turning on the assessment of probabilities in particular factual contexts—not readily, or even usefully, reduced to a neat set of legal rules.” *Maryland v. Pringle*, 540 U.S. 366, 370–71, (2003) (quoting *Illinois v. Gates*, 462 U.S. 213, 232 (1983)). “Under the totality of the circumstances test, [. . .] probable cause exists where the facts and circumstances within the officer’s knowledge are sufficient to warrant a person of reasonable caution in the belief that an offense has been or is being committed.” *Illinois v. Gates*, 462 U.S. 213 (1983)). See also *In Int. of O.A.*, 717 A.2d 490, 495 (Pa. 1998); *Commonwealth v. Banks*, 658 A.2d 752 (Pa. 1995).

they smell while walking down the street or by a car necessarily originates with a possessory crime.

The Superior Court was correct in concluding that the totality of the circumstances approach to the probable cause analysis includes factoring in changes in the state of the law. *Commonwealth v. Barr*, 240 A.3d 1263, 1278 (Pa. Super. 2020). Courts regularly engage in assessments of whether the change in a particular law affects the reasonableness of an officer’s conclusion. *See, e.g., People v. Zuniga*, 372 P.3d 1052 (Col. 2016) (“odor of marijuana can properly be considered as part of the totality of the circumstances test for probable cause” but is not sufficient on its own given legality of marijuana possession for personal use).⁸ What might have once been sufficient for probable cause may

⁸ *See also, e.g., Matter of T. T.*, 479 P.3d 598, 611 (Or. Ct. App. 2021) *review denied sub nom. State v. T. T.*, 484 P.3d 1071 (Or. 2021) (“given the legality of an adult possessing some amount of marijuana in Oregon, the smell of marijuana in a car in which an adult is present is no longer remarkable, and, by itself, does not give rise to reasonable suspicion that it is being unlawfully possessed by or delivered to an underage passenger.”); *People v. Lee*, 40 Cal. App. 5th 853, 861 (Cal. Ct. App. 2019) (“the recent legalization of marijuana in California means we can now attach fairly minimal significance to the presence of a legal amount of the drug on [the defendant’s] person.”); *Commonwealth v. Cruz*, 945 N.E.2d 899, 910 (Mass. 2011) (“Given our conclusion that [the decriminalization act], has changed the status of possessing one ounce or less of marijuana [. . .], without at least some other additional fact to bolster a reasonable suspicion of actual criminal activity, the odor of burnt marijuana alone cannot reasonably provide suspicion of criminal activity”); *People v. Brukner*, 25

diminish over time to create only reasonable suspicion. And, with the continued evolution of both law and culture, might now create no suspicion at all.

2. The two questions granted for review are interrelated because *Hicks* does not create a new Fourth Amendment rule, but rather addressed the weight of a particular factor involved in a totality assessment.

This Court does not need to rely exclusively on *Hicks* to accept or reject the premise that the possession of marijuana or its attendant odor alone is insufficient to support a search or seizure. While *Hicks* certainly informs the analysis, it's *Terry* and its substantial progeny that requires officers and our courts to weigh the value of each fact, even innocent ones, in the totality.⁹ Indeed, *Hicks* does not lay down new law. It merely applied established Fourth Amendment principles to correct a long-standing error by Pennsylvania's lower courts which conflated the facts relevant to the dangerousness element necessary for a frisk with the facts

N.Y.S.3d 559, 572 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2015) (the same); *State v. Sisco*, 373 P.3d 549, 554 (Ariz. 2016) (the same).

⁹ See, e.g., *United States v. Arvizu*, 534 U.S. 266 (2002) (holding a large number of otherwise innocent facts, when taken together, could form reasonable suspicion).

relevant to the criminality element necessary for the stop. *Hicks*, 208 A.3d at 936.

With that error resolved, this Court turned to whether the generally legal act of carrying a firearm in Pennsylvania is sufficient in itself to create suspicion of criminality in order to justify a seizure. *Hicks* held that not only may police not infer criminality from a presumptively legal act alone, but the Fourth Amendment does not apply *per se* rules to determine which facts permit invasions of privacy. *Id.* at 386-87. “Individualized justifications” are required. *Id.* at 937.¹⁰

Hicks, ultimately, reasserts tried and true Fourth Amendment standards—that an officer “certainly is entitled to consider ‘probabilities’ and to employ ‘common sense,’ but, quite fundamentally, ‘the whole picture’ of the circumstances ‘must raise a suspicion that the particular individual being stopped is engaged in wrongdoing.” *Id.* at 939 (quoting *United States v. Cortez*, 449 U.S. 411, 418 (1981)). The “probabilistic

¹⁰ See also *City of Indianapolis v. Edmond*, 531 U.S. 32, 37 (2000) (“A search or seizure is ordinarily unreasonable in the absence of individualized suspicion of wrongdoing.”).

nature of the inquiry . . . merely guides the totality of the circumstances test.” *Id.*

Applying this test, the Court examined what weight is carried by an officer’s knowledge that a person is carrying a gun. It looked to current statutory law, what is and is not permitted, and importantly, how many people in the Commonwealth were lawfully authorized to carry a gun. *Id.* at 926, 944-45. The Court even stated that its holding did not change the law or establish new constitutional methodology: “We merely hold that, with respect to the conduct at issue—in which hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians are licensed to engage lawfully . . . —that conduct alone is an insufficient basis for reasonable suspicion that criminal activity is afoot.” *Id.* at 945.

3. The odor of marijuana alone does not establish suspicion of criminal activity and should be given little weight in a totality assessment.

Quite simply, the issue before this Court is whether an officer’s detection of an odor of marijuana, if reliable (which itself is problematic and will be addressed below) continues to create a “fair probability” that

contraband or evidence of a crime will be found in the location searched. *Illinois v. Gates*, 462 U.S. 213, 235, (1983)). “The process does not deal with hard certainties, but with probabilities” informed by judgments based on objective facts. *Hicks*, at 939 (quoting *Cortez*, 449 U.S. at 417).¹¹ Probability in a constitutional context does not have to be empirically precise, but it necessitates a common-sense assessment of general numbers and chance.¹²

Pennsylvania courts, too, make common sense probabilistic assessments when evaluating how likely it is that certain conduct may indicate criminality. In *Hicks*, this Court held that the visible possession of a firearm alone does not create reasonable suspicion to conduct a stop where “hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians” are licensed to legally engage in the conduct. *Hicks*, 208 A.3d at 926. Quoting the United States Supreme Court, the Court explained that reasonable suspicion cannot exist where the conduct at issue “describe[s] a very large category of presumably innocent [people].” *Id.* at 940 (quoting *Reid v. Georgia*, 448

¹¹ See also *Kansas v. Glover*, __U.S.__, 140 S.Ct. 1183, 1190 (2020) (“officers, like jurors, may rely on probabilities in the reasonable suspicion context.”).

¹² See, e.g., *Texas v. Brown*, 460 U.S. 730, 742 (1983) (“A ‘practical, nontechnical’ probability that incriminating evidence is involved is all that is required.”).

U.S. 438, 441 (1980)). Otherwise, it would subject nearly all people acting within the scope of their rights to virtually automatic governmental searches and seizures. *Id.*

Conversely, in *Commonwealth v. Batista*, 219 A.3d 1199 (Pa. Super. 2019), the Superior Court ruled that despite the legalization of medical marijuana, due to “the extremely limited number of permits that the Department has issued, [Pennsylvania had only licensed 25 marijuana growers . . .] when an officer smells fresh marijuana emanating from a building that is a reported grow-house there still exists a fair probability that the marijuana inside is illegal.” *Id.* at 1205. The panel below correctly recognized that *Batista* “considered whether the odor of marijuana, **in conjunction with other circumstances**, contributed to a finding of probable cause . . . —a wholly unnecessary task if the odor of marijuana was alone sufficient to establish probable cause” *Barr*, 240 A.3d at 1282.¹³

¹³ Probability rationales may also play a role in the inverse direction. *See, e.g., Commonwealth v. Jefferson*, __A.3d__, 2021 PA Super 116, 2021 WL 230852, *5-*6 (June 7, 2021) (*en banc*) (holding that when a vehicle’s registered owner is subject to an arrest warrant, it is reasonable to infer that the driver may be the registered owner).

In each instance where the item may be possessed, or an act conducted, both legally and illegally, it would be negligent to ignore whether the number of people who could be acting legally is small (*Batista*) or very large (*Hicks*). These inquiries inform whether the observed conduct is more likely to be criminal or innocent. At a certain point, the more people who may act legally, the less likely that action alone may weigh towards suspicion of criminal conduct.

Other states have recognized where a large number of citizens can engage in conduct that is both legal and illegal, depending upon a set of circumstances, police must point to facts demonstrating that the conduct fits within the latter category to justify an intrusion. *See, e.g., Matter of T. T.*, 479 P.3d at 611 (holding that because adults may possess marijuana legally, when an adult and juvenile are present in a car, the odor of marijuana alone does not suggest that the juvenile may also be in improper possession); *State v. Crocker*, 97 P.3d 93 (Alaska 2004) (finding that the state right to possess a limited amount of marijuana in one's own home cannot subject residents to "thorough-going police searches of their homes" by simply exercising the right); *Commonwealth v. Overmyer*, 11

N.E.3d 1054 (Mass. 2014) (finding that under a legal marijuana scheme, the odor alone cannot distinguish between a person engaging in criminal versus non-criminal conduct).¹⁴

In Pennsylvania, roughly 350,000 people and counting are licensed to possess medical marijuana. Knowing the number of lawful actors, however, doesn't necessarily tell an officer much unless we consider how often marijuana was otherwise illegally possessed. According to the Department of Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, as of the end of 2017, only 12.8 percent (1,386,000) of Pennsylvanians used marijuana at *any point* over the prior year. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Behavioral Health Barometer: Pennsylvania*, Volume 5, at 18-19 (2019). The number of people who use regularly is obviously much lower. For example, only 1.4 percent (155,000) of Pennsylvanians exhibited

¹⁴ This logic has long been employed in other contexts. *See e.g., Commonwealth v. Landry*, 779 N.E.2d 638 (Mass. 2002) ("Possessing a hypodermic needle is not necessarily a crime" and cannot create probable cause because many individuals "may lawfully possess hypodermic needles"); *Commonwealth v. Alvarado*, 667 N.E.2d 856 (Mass. 1996) (concealed weapons); *State v. Bridges*, 963 S.W.2d 487 (Tenn. 1997) (pill bottles).

“marijuana use disorder,” which represents heavy and problematic use. *Id.* at 19.

Medical marijuana users, conversely, are likely to get a prescription precisely so they can use marijuana regularly. Indeed, a 2018 Minnesota comprehensive marijuana dosage review revealed that most people suffering from illnesses for which marijuana is generally prescribed are recommended to use multiple doses of marijuana a day.¹⁵ The point is that the number of people who will legally use marijuana regularly, and carry that medicine around, is not drastically different than the number of people who will illegally use and possess the drug regularly. Where the scale of the two groups—legal and illegal regular users—are similar, the presence alone of the odor of both burnt and fresh marijuana allows police little more than a guess as to which kind of user it is.

Moreover, unlike possession of a firearm, which is connected to a singular person, the odor of marijuana is diffuse. In a car, it can be connected to the driver, a passenger, or even recent but no longer present

¹⁵ MN Department of Health, A Review of Medical Cannabis Studies Relating to Chemical Compositions and Dosages for Qualifying Medical Conditions, May 2018, <https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/cannabis/docs/practitioners/dosagesandcompositions2018.pdf>

occupants. Considering the broad scope of an odor's possible source, it is simply impossible to determine based on the smell alone whether the odor emanates from illegal possession or from one of the roughly 350,000 legal users. And, because the MMA immunizes users from arrest or prosecution, one can no longer presume illegality. *Gass v. 52nd Jud. Dist., Lebanon Cty.*, 232 A.3d 706, 712–13 (Pa. 2020) (MMA patients “are entitled to the immunity from penalty and cannot be denied of any right or privilege solely for lawful use of medical marijuana.”).

The MMA permits marijuana use and possession without fear that state or local law enforcement officers will deny legal users any right or privilege to which they are otherwise entitled. Given the meteoric rise in not only the number of lawful marijuana users, but also in the amount of legal marijuana sold, mere evidence of its presence in a car or on the street simply no longer suggests criminality. To hold otherwise would mean that hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians would surrender their constitutional rights at the dispensary gates.

Moreover, the reason to assume that any whiff of marijuana is probably or even possibly criminal is no longer the product of common

sense, but of history and inertia. Old habits die hard. Police departments have relied on marijuana’s illegality for years to justify stops and searches.¹⁶ But decades of police training and protocol, now long part of the profession, do not turn an old habit into a reasonable one when the law changes. The Fourth Amendment does not grant a period of reprieve for police to adjust to new law. The Fourth Amendment and our citizens’ expectations of privacy demand more. The odor of marijuana alone can no longer reasonably provide the necessary cause to justify a search or seizure. The onus, as always, is on the officer to investigate and determine whether additional objective facts tip the scales.

B. The Odor Of Marijuana Is An Unreliable Indicator Of The Presence Of Contraband And Its Use As A Basis For Suspicion or Probable Cause Results In Racially Biased Outcomes.

“The question—similar to every inquiry into probable cause—is whether all the facts surrounding [a positive smell], viewed through the

¹⁶ See, e.g., Alex Kreit, *Marijuana Legalization and Pretextual Stops*, 50 U.C. DAVIS L. REV. 741, 745-54 (2016) (discussing the history of police departments justifying stops and vehicle searches based on the odor of marijuana); David Rudovsky, *The Impact of the War on Drugs on Procedural Fairness and Racial Equality*, 1994 U. CHI. LEGAL F. 237, 249 (1994) (describing the use of pretextual stops in drug policing).

lens of common sense, would make a reasonably prudent person think that a search would reveal contraband or evidence of a crime. A sniff is up to snuff when it meets that test.” *Florida v. Harris*, 568 U.S. 237, 248 (2013). Justice Kagan, writing for the Court, found that an alert to the odor of narcotics by trained and properly certified narcotic detection dogs whose training records demonstrated their reliability sufficed to create probable cause. *Id.* at 250.

Human police officers, however, are not drug-sniffing dogs. They are not likely trained or certified in odor detection. They obviously possess inferior olfactory capabilities, and they rarely if ever present records relating to their detection success rates in controlled environments. Indeed, there are good reasons to question whether an officer’s alleged detection of the odor of marijuana is a reliable predictor that marijuana is even present.

First, recent evidence from Philadelphia shows that police overwhelmingly fail to recover any kind of contraband, much less marijuana, after detecting the smell of marijuana in a car. Second, whether police believe the odor of marijuana is sufficient to create

probable cause is significantly affected by the race. Third, counterintuitively, the more often that police base a stop and search on the odor of marijuana, the less likely police are to recover it. Instead, what those stops reveal is racial bias and a disparity in police beliefs that subject Black and Latinx people to many more searches of much worse quality than their White and Asian counterparts. Each of these, separately and together, undermines the weight courts should give the odor of marijuana under the totality of the circumstances.

1. Police are bad at detecting contraband by smell.

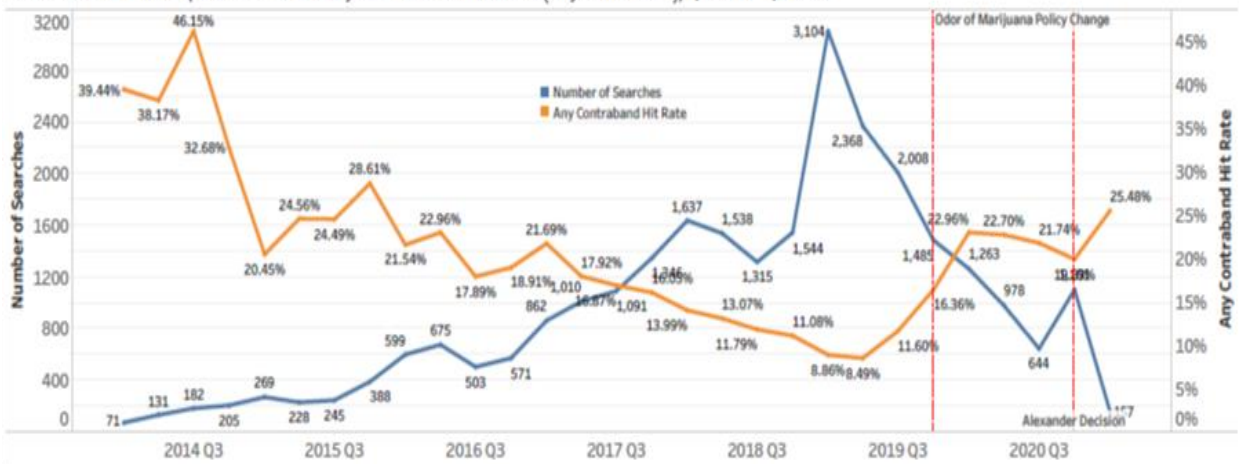
The Defender Association has examined more than 25,000 vehicle stops, and thousands of vehicle searches, in which “odor of marijuana”¹⁷ is mentioned between the beginning of 2014 and the first quarter of 2021. The results demonstrate a concerning picture: when police rely more heavily on the odor of marijuana to search a car, their “hit rate”, *i.e.*, the recovery of **any** type of contraband, drops, often to points well below 20%. The below graphs illustrate the trends in Philadelphia.

¹⁷ The methodology also included searches for dozens of possible variations of this phrasing, including misspellings, to ensure near complete capture of all stops.

Searches from MVC Stops vs. Search Hit Rate (Any Contraband), Q1 2014 - Q1 2021



Searches from MVC Stops with Odor of Marijuana vs. Search Hit Rate (Any Contraband), Q1 2014 - Q1 2021



Figures 1 & 2.¹⁸

¹⁸ The Defender analyzed data of all police vehicle stop reports (75-48As) provided under the terms outlined in the consent decree executed in April of 2016 between the City of Philadelphia and the Defender relating to the information created in the *Mahari Bailey, et al. v. City of Philadelphia, et al.*, C.A. No. 10-5952 (E.D. Pa.) settlement agreement. See also Supplementary Motion to Suppress Physical Evidence, *Commonwealth v. Marcus James*, CP-51-CR-0002241-2019, at Exhibit A, 9 (File Oct. 7, 2019), attached herein as Exhibit 1. Samantha Melamed, *Philadelphia police are searching more cars for marijuana — but finding less of it, critics say*, Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 31, 2019 (documenting the report). Amici revised its

The trend lines are telling. Prior to 2014, Pennsylvania did not allow police to search a car based on the odor of marijuana without a warrant or an identified exigency. *See Commonwealth v. White*, 669 A.2d 896 (Pa. 1995) (declining to apply the federal automobile exception). However, in 2014, *Commonwealth v. Gary*, 91 A.3d 102 (Pa. 2014) *overruled by Commonwealth v. Alexander*, 243 A.3d 177 (Pa. 2020), adopted the federal automobile exception under Article 1, Section 8 of the Pennsylvania Constitution. The decision removed the need for police to submit evidence to an independent magistrate prior to conducting a search, thereby opening the floodgates for police to search a car based solely upon the officer's conclusion that probable cause exists. *Id.* at 138.

As discussed in the prior section, policing practices do not change overnight. The adoption of new procedures and tactics takes time to catch on. The figures above demonstrate this effect. In 2014 and 2015, police search rates based on odor of marijuana remained relatively low and hit rates remained high, with contraband recovered in roughly one out of every three searches or better.

methodology slightly in response to points raised by the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office in October of 2019, the results of which are used in this brief.

This is consistent with what one would expect when police observations are tested by an independent authority not colored by the “competitive enterprise of ferreting out crime.” *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, 11-12 (1968). However, as Philadelphia police became accustomed to the automobile exception and its allowable procedure, the number of searches rose, especially those based on an alleged odor of marijuana. See Figure 1. In fact, although only a small percent of searches included odor of marijuana as justification in 2014 and 2015, but by 2018 and 2019, more than half of all vehicle searches included odor of marijuana as a factor. See Figure 2. By comparing the numbers of searches in Figure 1 with Figure 2, it is evident that marijuana “odor” was the driver of the nearly 500% increase in vehicle searches.

But so what? Just because police changed their priorities to fit with new law, does not necessarily affect the reliability of those determinations. For example, even if police were smelling marijuana with relative frequency prior to and shortly after *Gary*, they were not in the habit of applying for warrants to search cars based on marijuana alone. Therefore, assuming police accurately detected the possible

presence of marijuana, they may have rarely relied upon the odor to seek a warrant or justify a search.

The problem with this logic is not that the odor of marijuana alone drove the increase in vehicle searches. The problem, as reflected by the data, is that the odor of marijuana is a much less reliable predictor that evidence of a crime will be found in a given place than the other factors that police were using before and shortly after *Gary*. The inverse trend lines in Figures 1 & 2 strongly suggest that **when police claim to believe that they smell marijuana and use that assertion as the basis for a search, the hit rate, or quality of the search drops dramatically**. By quality, we mean the likelihood that a supposed finding of probable cause will result in the recovery of contraband or evidence.

When police relied on other factors to justify a search, whatever those may be, they were more likely to find evidence, suggesting those factors had a fair degree of predictive reliability. When police began searching cars based on an alleged odor of marijuana, however, the quality of that probable cause determination fell; and fell drastically.

The inverse relationship between the number of searches based on the odor of marijuana and the decreasing quality of search is further exhibited when considering what happened after the Philadelphia Police Department was criticized for its practices and changed its guidelines with respect to using the odor of marijuana to conduct vehicle searches.¹⁹ On November 5th, 2019, after much public criticism, the Philadelphia Police changed its policy to require officers to call a supervisor to the scene before searching a car based on the odor of marijuana. As Figures 1 and 2 illustrate, after the policy shift, the number of searches dropped. But the quality of the searches rose proportionately, returning a balance similar to that which existed prior to *Gary*.

Ultimately, when police rely on the “odor of marijuana,” they are relying on much less reliable evidence, and courts are relying on much less reliable assertions, to justify a search.

There are three possible reasons for this outcome: (1) it’s possible that someone smoked marijuana and discarded all evidence before the police conducted the stop; “(2) [the officer] thought he smelled marijuana,

¹⁹ See *Directive From Christine Coulter, Police Commissioner*, Nov. 5, 2019, attached at Exhibit 2.

but was mistaken; or (3) [the officer] fabricated his testimony that he detected the smell of marijuana” as a pretext to justify searches for unrelated crimes and contraband. *United States v. Nielsen*, 9 F.3d 1487, 1489 (10th Cir. 1993).²⁰

Regardless of the reason for these disparities in any specific case, the fact remains that police appear to make numerous errors in identifying the presence of marijuana based upon smell except in the clearest cases. This is true for people in general.²¹ Although not much research has been done in this area, Doty et al. found that although nearly all people could distinguish between five pounds of marijuana in a garbage bag versus five pounds of newspaper in a garbage bag when asked to sniff the bag, the same was not true for people sitting in the driver’s compartment when the same five pound bags were placed in the trunk. People were just as likely to wrongly say they smelled marijuana

²⁰ See Jeffrey Bellin, *The Inverse Relationship Between the Constitutionality and Effectiveness of New York City “Stop and Frisk,”* 94 B.U. L. REV. 1495, 1511 (2014) (demonstrating that New York police altered practices to rely on alleged marijuana crimes as pretexts to conduct other searches for weapons otherwise lacking in probable cause).

²¹ See Doty, Wudarski, Marshall, & Hastings, *Marijuana Odor Perception: Studies Modeled from Probable Cause Cases*, 28 LAW & HUM. BEHAV. 223, 232 (2004).

when it was the newspaper in the trunk as they were to correctly identify its presence. *Id.* at 223-33. *See also Commonwealth v. Overmyer*, 11 N.E.3d 1054, 1058-59 (Mass. 2014) (raising concerns about an officer’s ability to reliably detect the odor of marijuana).

Whether police are unreliable odor detectors or whether the alleged odor is fabricated is ultimately irrelevant for Fourth Amendment purposes. Objective suspicion must be based upon “reasonably trustworthy information.” *Brinegar v. United States*, 338 U.S. 160, 175 (1949); *see also Commonwealth v. Gray*, 509 A.2d 921, 925 (Pa. 1985) (discussing the reliability components of the probable cause requirement); *Commonwealth v. Lohr*, 715 A.2d 459, 462 (Pa. Super. 1998) (the assessment “depends upon both the quantity and **quality** of information possessed by police”) (emphasis added).

Philadelphia’s experience demonstrates that the odor of marijuana is not “reasonably trustworthy.” It does not reasonably help officers determine whether a car in fact contains contraband. An officer’s assertion that she smells marijuana standing alone is not high-quality information. In deciding how much weight to give an officer’s claim that

they smelled marijuana, this Court must incorporate into the assessment the overwhelming chance that the officer's conclusion that "I smelled an odor of marijuana" is wrong. Other evidence, beyond the smell of marijuana alone must corroborate the account. This is especially important now that 350,000 Pennsylvanians can legally possess marijuana under the MMA.

2. Because the belief that the odor of marijuana is present is subjective and unreliable, racial discrimination is exacerbated.

As shown, the alleged presence of the odor of marijuana in a car has a relatively low degree of reliability with respect to whether contraband will be found. However, because of its historically near *per se* status justifying a search, it grants broad discretion to officers to present untestable conclusions about the existence of contraband, permitting general and pretextual searches.²² The effect is to permit invidious impermissible factors, like race, to erode reasonable *sine qua non* objective decision making.

²² Pretextual searches are not unconstitutional under the Fourth Amendment. See *Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806 (1996).

The Defender’s review of vehicle search data corroborates this hypothesis. Since 2014, the hit rate for Black and Latinx drivers is significantly worse than the hit rate for White drivers.²³

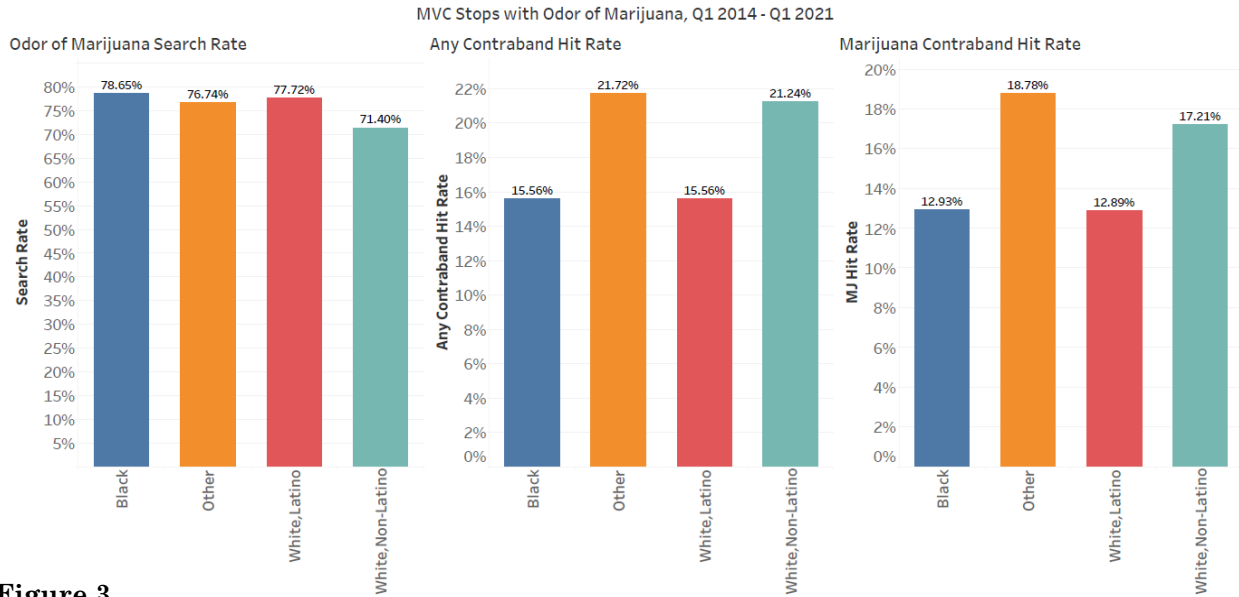


Figure 3

Figure 3 above summarizes six years of data relating to vehicle searches. If one assumes that the amount of suspicion officers need to conduct a search is the same across racial groups, then with a large enough sample, one would assume that the hit rate should also be equal. See Becker, G.S., THE ECONOMICS OF DISCRIMINATION. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, IL. (1957) (developing the outcomes based model to test

²³ See Defender Association Data Analysis, May 2021, on file with author. See also Exhibit 1, *Marcus James*, at Exhibit A at 10 (including similar graphs).

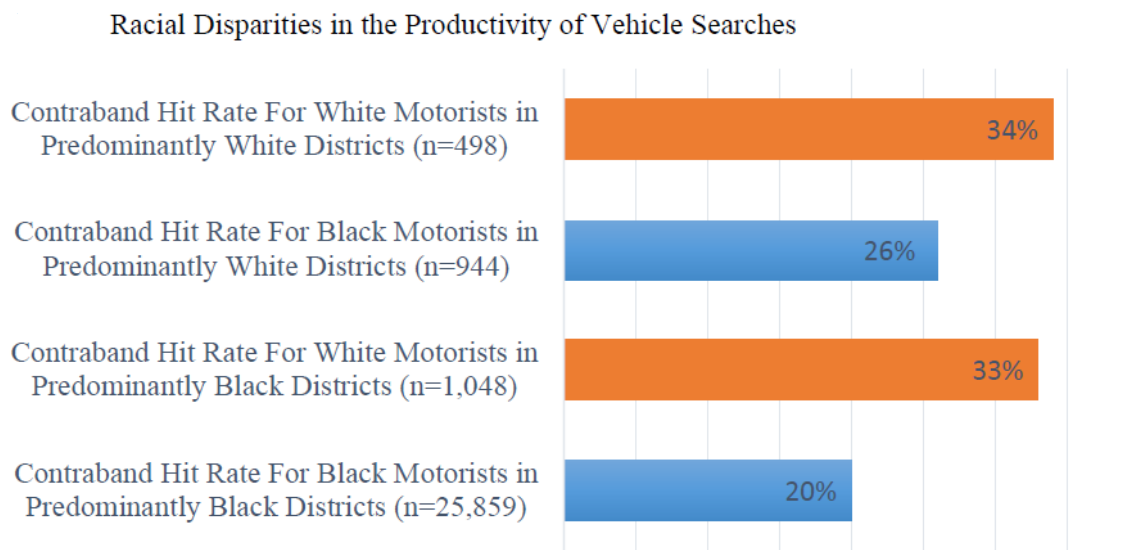
for discrimination); Becker, G.S. *Nobel lecture: The economic way of looking at behavior.*, 101 J. POLIT. ECON. 385 (1993) (discussing the model). However, the Defender Association's analysis found that the outcomes are far from equal. Rather, police have developed a much lower threshold for what constitutes probable cause for minority drivers than they have for white drivers, ultimately subjecting minority residents to more searches of questionable constitutional validity than their White counterparts.

Other researchers have come to the same conclusions regarding Philadelphia's data. Villanova Sociology and Criminology Professor Lance Hannon and his colleagues, evaluated similar vehicle stop and search data from Philadelphia police reports. See Lance Hannon, Malik Neal & Alex R. Gustafson, *Out-of-Place and In-Place Racial Profiling: An Examination of Traffic Stops in Hyper-Segregated Philadelphia*, 67 CRIME & DELINQUENCY 868 (2020).²⁴ Using Philadelphia's own publicly available city-wide data published pursuant to the *Bailey* litigation from 2015 through 2018, the authors made two important findings: first that

²⁴ Amici attaches the original paper for ease of reference at Exhibit 3 and cites the page numbers as indicated.

police search minority drivers at much lower suspicion thresholds than they search White drivers, and second, that those discrepancies remain constant regardless of the racial demographics of the district in which the car is stopped. *Id.* at *17-18.

Figure 4 below starkly exhibits these findings.



Note: These calculations are based on vehicle searches occurring between 2015 and 2018 in Philadelphia.

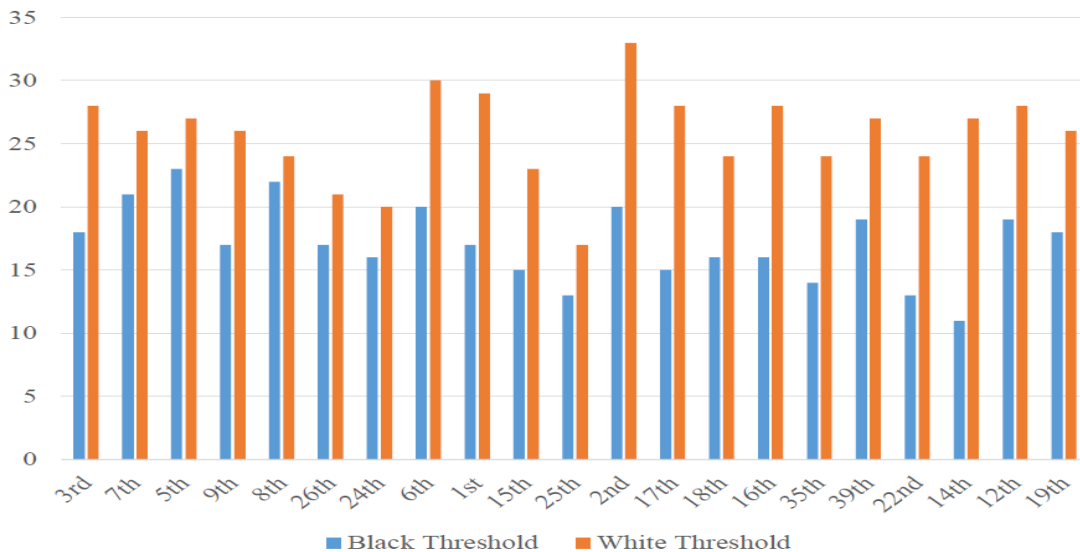
Id. at *33.

Strikingly, but unfortunately unsurprisingly, the lowest hit rate exists where a Black driver is stopped in a majority Black district. Accordingly, not only are Black drivers likely subjected to searches based on lesser evidence than their White counterparts, the threshold for

whether probable cause exists drops even lower when the search is conducted of a Black person driving in a Black police district.

When the data is broken down by district, as illustrated by Figure 4 below, the authors revealed that although Black drivers were always subject to a lower search threshold, White drivers did not suffer from a lowering threshold when the district’s population had a higher percentage of black residents. Rather, “the greatest racial disparity in favor of White motorists was observed in the 14th district—an area that is nearly 80% non-Latinx Black.” *Id.* at *18, Figure 5, at 28.

Racial Differences in the Estimated Threshold of Suspicion Needed to Trigger a Vehicle Search in Philadelphia Police Districts



Id. at *34. These findings are consistent with findings in other jurisdictions relating to police stops based on reasonable suspicion.²⁵

It is of course possible that police may have an equally low probable cause threshold for people of all races, and consciously decide to forego searching of White people more than Black People despite the perceived existence of probable cause. Amici cannot know whether Philadelphia police are explicitly acting in an intentionally racist manner, but we presume for current purposes that the police are unlikely making conscious race-based decisions regarding who to search. Rather, it is sufficient to conclude that these biases are implicit. If the racial component of police decision making is subconscious, the officers therefore likely believe they are applying the same standard of probable cause to all drivers. But the data shows they are not.

²⁵ See, e.g., Emma Pierson, et al., *A large-scale analysis of racial disparities in police stops across the United States*, Stanford Computational Policy Lab, (March, 2019) <https://5harad.com/papers/100M-stops.pdf> (finding race affects the degree of suspicion required to make a stop); Smith, M., Tillyer, R., Lloyd, C., & Petrocelli, M., *Benchmarking disparities in police stops: A Comparative application of 2nd and 3rd generation techniques*. JUSTICE QUARTERLY (2019); Amanda Geller & Jeffrey Fagan, *Pot as Pretext: Marijuana, Race, and the New Disorder in New York City Street Policing*, 7 J. EMPIRICAL LEGAL STUD. 591, 591 (2010) (analyzing more than 2.2 million stops and arrests and finding that the marijuana was likely used as a pretext for other investigations).

As the trend lines in Figures 1 & 2, demonstrate, the “odor of marijuana” assertion was likely the largest single contributor to the increase in vehicle searches from 2014 until 2020. For example, in the first quarter of 2018, there were just over 3000 vehicle searches, and just under 2000 of those included the odor of marijuana as a justification. In 2014, when the chart begins, however, there were just over 1000 vehicle searches and almost none included the odor of marijuana as a justification. *See* Figures 1 & 2. The difference over the six-year span between total searches and those that included marijuana remained relatively constant, suggesting that marijuana odor was the primary factor leading the increase once probable cause alone was deemed sufficient to justify a search.²⁶

Because the perceived odor of marijuana is driving the increase in searches, the massive decline in overall hit rates means that officers are

²⁶ This Court’s decision in *Alexander, supra*, may limit fabrications with respect to the odor of marijuana with respect to vehicle searches because police may be less inclined to seek a warrant on questionable or fabricated beliefs about marijuana’s presence when those assertions are subject to pre-search scrutiny. But, any reduction in the vehicle search context does little to address initial vehicle or pedestrian stop decisions and has no bearing on the question before this court about the weight to afford the odor of marijuana in a constitutional context.

either fabricating their assertions or making mistakes in either detecting the odor to begin with, or in deciding whether the odor they smell is likely linked to contraband inside the car. When relying on the odor alone in making these decisions, it is clear that race acts as a trump card.

Philadelphia's experience reflects that the quality of the information that an "odor of marijuana" provides is not just low intrinsically, it is easily malleable based upon an officer's likely implicit assumptions about race. Invasions of privacy cannot and should not be based on suspect and unreliable beliefs. One way to prevent impermissible considerations from bolstering otherwise weak evidence is to bar sole reliance on the factor that appears to be subject to biased or erroneous decision-making. In other words, require police to assert additional facts that would corroborate their belief, similar to what the police across the state were obviously doing (and before *Gary*, obligated to do) in 2014 and early 2015, when hit rates were substantially higher. This would reduce the risk of discriminatory law enforcement.

Another method for reducing the reliability and bias problem would be to require precisely what the United States Supreme Court suggested

in *Florida v. Harris* – force the Commonwealth to demonstrate the officer’s reliability through data related to their prior searches. *Harris*, 568 U.S. at 237.²⁷ If an individual officer’s past history demonstrates a relatively high reliability of evidence recovered after searching on the basis of detecting the odor of marijuana, that officer’s experience shows that her ability to detect marijuana is relatively reliable, and therefore, could satisfy the requisite constitutional reliability baseline.

However, this second method does not address the problem here. Even if a police officer’s sniff was up to snuff, and the officer’s nose reliably and non-discriminatorily detected the presence of marijuana, it still cannot tell the officer whether that marijuana is legal or not. Only additional facts beyond the odor alone could do that. Therefore, the only real and practical solution is to minimize the weight the odor or even presence of dry leaf marijuana has in the determination of reasonable suspicion and probable cause.

²⁷ See, e.g., L. Song Richardson, *Cognitive Bias, Police Character, and the Fourth Amendment*, 44 ARIZ. ST. L.J. 267 (2012) (discussing the use of hit rate data in assisting determinations of probable cause consistent with *Terry*’s requirement that courts consider an officer’s “experience.”).

This Court must not let poor quality evidence, the detection and meaning of which appears to be influenced by the impermissible fact of race, continue to justify a severe invasion of constitutional rights. It should require more. Police must not be able to conduct a search or seizure based upon the “odor of marijuana” alone.

CONCLUSION

For the forgoing reasons, Amici respectfully submit that this Court should conclude that the odor of marijuana carries very little to no weight standing alone in an assessment of whether cause exists to justify a search or seizure.

Respectfully submitted,

/S/

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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 127, PA.R.A.P.

I certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania: Case Records of the Appellate and Trial Courts that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents.

/S/

AARON MARCUS, Assistant Defender
Attorney Registration No. 93929

EXHIBIT 1

DEFENDER ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA
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Carlton Powell, Assistant Defender

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Attorney for Marcus James

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA	:	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
	:	CRIMINAL TRIAL DIVISION
VS.	:	
MARCUS JAMES	:	CP-51-CR-0002241-2019
	:	CHARGES: VUFA, KI, MJ Poss.

SUPPLEMENTARY MOTION TO SUPPRESS PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

TO THE HONORABLE GENECE E. BRINKLEY, PRESIDING IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS CRIMINAL TRIAL DIVISION FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA:

Marcus James, by his attorneys, Carlton Powell, Assistant Defender, and Keir Bradford-Grey, Defender, moves to suppress physical evidence found in a search of his car, and represents the following:

1. Police recovered physical evidence, specifically two bags of marijuana, a cigar wrapper and a firearm, as fruit of a warrantless search of the defendant's car.
2. The warrantless searches of Defendant's car and person violated Amendments 4 and 14 of the United States Constitution as well as Article I, Section 8 of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

3. Police lacked reasonable suspicion to stop and investigate the defendant and probable cause to search his car because (A) the officer's justification for the stop and search of the car was fabricated; and (B) even if the officer believed he smelled marijuana, in light of his history and experience, the officer's belief was unreasonable and his ability to detect the odor of marijuana unreliable. See Exhibit A, Section II.¹

4. Even if this court finds the officer credible, or finds the officer's ability to detect marijuana reliable, independently, the odor of marijuana is insufficient to establish probable cause to search a vehicle in Pennsylvania, especially Philadelphia, in light of new facts that have changed the law: specifically, (A) the Philadelphia Police Department's ability to detect the odor of marijuana is unreliable since there is no fair probability that marijuana will be found inside that vehicle *and* these searches are usually consistent with racial disparities (See Exhibit A, Section III); and (B) laws here and in our sister states authorizing the legal possession and use of medical marijuana by nearly 200,000 citizens and counting in Pennsylvania² and 57,000 citizens in New Jersey³ eradicate the fair probability that contraband will be present inside that vehicle.

The rationale behind Commonwealth v. Hicks, 208 A.3d 916, 937 (Pa. 2019) is applicable here in that, like in a case involving a firearm, police have no justification for inferring criminal activity merely from a person's possession of marijuana, since "there is no way to ascertain an individual's licensing status" by his outward appearance or by the mere presence of

¹ The data analyzed in the exhibit is from a spreadsheet of 75-48As provided to the Defender Association of Philadelphia under the terms outlined in the Mahari Bailey, et al. v. City of Philadelphia, et al. settlement agreement. The spreadsheet information used to conduct the analysis will be submitted to the court and Commonwealth and filed under seal pursuant to the conditions of that agreement.

² Sam Wood, *5 Reasons Why There's a Medical Marijuana Drought in Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia Inquirer, Sep. 29, 2019, <https://www.inquirer.com/business/weed/medical-marijuana-drought-pennsylvania-flower-shortage-mold-growers-weed-20190929.html> (more reliable source of information along with exact number being currently being sought by counsel).

³ New Jersey Department of Health, Division of Medical Marijuana, <https://www.nj.gov/health/medicalmarijuana/>

an item which is legal for a large number of Pennsylvania's citizens and citizens visiting from New Jersey.

5. Additionally, the warrantless search of Petitioner's car violated the broader protections of Article I, Section 8 of the Pennsylvania Constitution in light of the independent privacy protections it affords. A warrant is required to search a car, and there were no existent circumstances justifying a warrantless search.

6. The decision in Commonwealth v. Gary, 91 A.3d 102 (Pa. 2014), adopting the federal constitutional bright line rule permitting warrantless searches of cars, should be overruled or limited.

7. The Gary decision should be overruled or limited because it is inconsistent with the privacy protections of Article I, Section 8 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court decisions protecting privacy through the warrant requirement.

8. Until Gary the warrant requirement was firmly rooted for all car searches, with the Court noting in 2007 that "[t]his dual requirement of probable cause plus exigency is an established part of our state constitutional jurisprudence." Commonwealth v. Hernandez, 935 A.2d 1275, 1280 (Pa. 2007).

Pennsylvania has long valued the need for a warrant, with its neutral determination preceding a search, much more than the United States Supreme Court's Fourth Amendment decisions. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has often enforced the warrant requirement under Article I, Section 8 in situations where the United States Supreme Court has afforded no Fourth Amendment protection. E.g., Commonwealth v. Edmunds, 586 A.2d 887 (Pa. 1991) (no good faith exception to exclusionary rule for invalid warrants); Commonwealth v. Melilli, 555 A.2d

1254 (Pa. 1989) (warrant required for pen register); Commonwealth v. DeJohn, 403 A.2d 1283, 1289 (Pa. 1979) (warrant required for bank records).

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court also consistently (see supra) until Gary valued the right to privacy in cars much more than the United States Supreme Court. See Gary, 91 A.3d at 152 (Todd, J., dissenting).

9. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has granted a petition for allowance of appeal to consider whether, under Article I, Section 8, Gary should be overruled or limited. Commonwealth v. Keith Alexander, No. 151 EAL 2019 (Pa. 9/24/19).

Wherefore, this Court is respectfully requested to suppress the physical evidence recovered during a search of the defendant's car.⁴

Respectfully submitted,

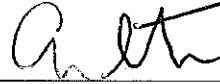


Carlton Powell
Assistant Defender

⁴ Counsel requests the Court leave open the opportunity to submit post-motion brief.

VERIFICATION

The facts set forth in the foregoing are true and correct to the best of the undersigned's knowledge, information and belief and are verified subject to the penalties for unsworn falsification to authorities under Title 18, § 4904 of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code.



Carlton Powell
Assistant Defender

October 7, 2019

DEFENDER ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

**BY: Keir Bradford-Grey, Defender, and
Carlton Powell, Assistant Defender**

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Attorney for Marcus James

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA	:	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
	:	CRIMINAL TRIAL DIVISION
VS.	:	
Marcus James	:	CP-51-CR-0002241-2019
	:	CHARGES: VUFA, KI, MJ Poss.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby affirms that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Petition for Writ of Certiorari was served on the following parties via electronic mail:

ADA Erida Livingston
erilda.livingston@phila.gov
Philadelphia District Attorney's Office
Three South Penn Square
Philadelphia, PA 19102



Carlton Powell, Assistant Defender,
and with him, Keir Bradford-Grey, Defender
ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT

DATE: October 7, 2019

EXHIBIT A

Summary

This report outlines vehicle stops, vehicle searches, and hit rates for vehicle stops made by the Philadelphia Police Department between the first quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2019, a little over five years' worth of data. A significant portion of the report is focused on stops and searches conducted based on the alleged odor of marijuana. The report proceeds as follows: the first section describes the data; the second provides information and analysis related to vehicle stops and/or investigations conducted by Officer Michael Chichearo; the third section provides information and analysis related to vehicle stops and/or investigations conducted by all Philadelphia police officers. Also included is an appendix of the terms used in a string search to identify the stops involving an odor of marijuana and an appendix with Officer Chichearo's stops in which he alleged to smell an odor of marijuana. All identifying information has been redacted from these stops.

I. Data Description

The data analyzed is a spreadsheet of 75-48As provided to the Defender Association of Philadelphia under the terms outlined in the *Bailey v. City of Philadelphia* settlement agreement. Under this agreement, the Defender Association receives 75-48A data from all pedestrian and vehicle stops made by the Philadelphia Police Department. The data analyzed in this case includes 75-48As for stops conducted by the Philadelphia Police Department between January 2014 and March 2019, a total of approximately 2.3 million 75-48As, about 1.5 million of which are vehicle stops. The data is recorded in a spreadsheet: each row represents a unique 75-48A and each column represents a field on the 75-48A. The columns include fields such as stop type (pedestrian or vehicle), driver age, driver race, date/time of stop, name of officer, payroll number of officer, name of partner, payroll number of partner, reason for stop, frisk occurrence, search occurrence, contraband recovered, etc. To isolate the vehicle stops conducted by Officer Chichearo, all non-vehicle stops were omitted as well as any 75-48As originating from the same stop in order to get an accurate number of unique vehicle stops involving Officer Chichearo. 75-48As originating from stops made at the exact same date and time by the same officer were assumed to be 75-48As originating from the same stop. Any 75-48As originating from the same stop were included only once in the final sample. If contraband recovery was listed on any of the 75-48As stemming from the same stop, this stop was maintained to show contraband was recovered. After making the above omissions, the final sample contains 1,712 unique vehicle stops involving Officer Chichearo, the first of which was conducted on 1/29/2014 and the last of which was conducted on 3/30/2019.

II. Analysis of Vehicle Stops Conducted by Officer Chichearo

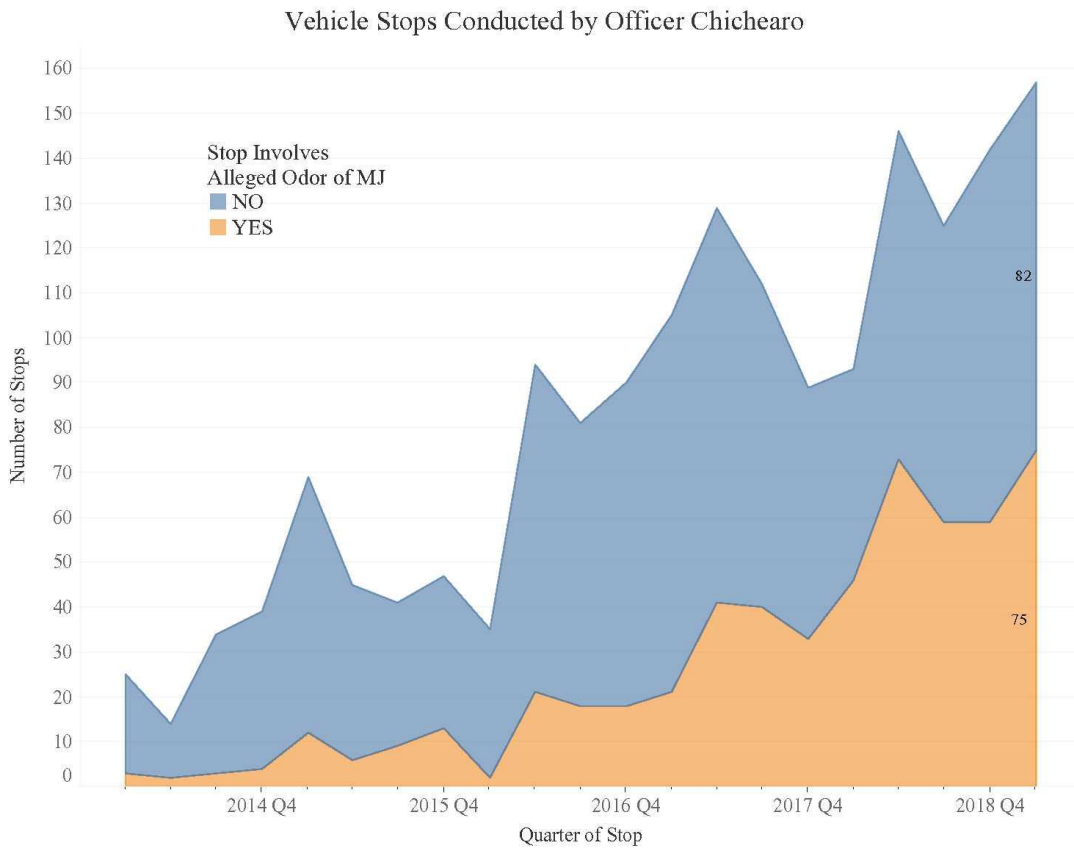
Identifying Vehicle Stops Conducted by Officer Chichearo and Stops Involving Odor of Marijuana

To identify the stops conducted by Officer Chichearo, I identified all stops in the master dataset in which his payroll number is listed as either the officer payroll number or the partner payroll number. Using this method, I identified 1,712 unique vehicle stops involving Officer Chichearo. Then, I searched the stop, frisk, and search justification fields for the phrase “odor of marijuana” or approximately 80 similar variants like “smell of marijuana”, listed in Appendix A. This search yielded 505 stops, all of which involved the officer mentioning an odor of marijuana. A subsequent manual search (reviewing each line individually) yielded 53 additional stops, bringing the total number of stops that involved the odor of marijuana as a justification for the search or frisk to 558. Appendix B includes raw data from each of the 558 aforementioned 75-48As. The data fields in Appendix B include the spreadsheet row, the date/time of the vehicle stop, narrative fields (reason for stop, reason for frisk, reason for search), and any contraband recovered. Blank spaces in the contraband recovered box indicate no contraband was recovered from that stop.

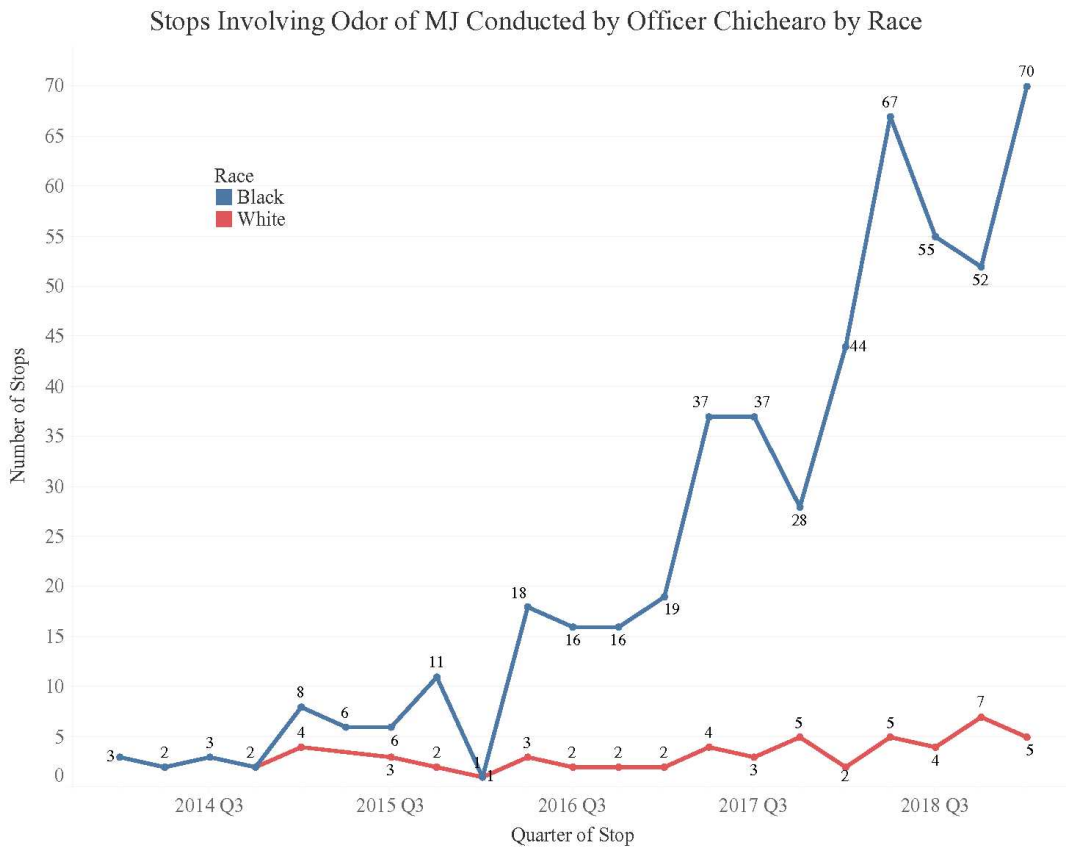
Results of Stops Involving Odor of Marijuana

Out of 1,712 unique vehicle stops made by Officer Chichearo between January 2014 and March 2019, 558 (~32.6%) mention an odor of marijuana. Out of these 558 stops that mention an odor of marijuana, a search was conducted in 435 instances, a frisk conducted in 93 instances, both a search and a frisk conducted in 18 instances, and neither a search nor a frisk conducted in 12 instances. Out of the 453 stops in which odor of marijuana is mentioned and a search was conducted, contraband was recovered in 31 instances (~6.8%). Out of the 453 stops in which odor of marijuana is mentioned and a search was conducted, contraband including marijuana was recovered in 23 instances (~5.1%). In other words, only about 1 in 20 instances in which the odor of marijuana is used as justification for a search led to the recovery of marijuana. Although Officer Chichearo conducted vehicle stops each year between 2014 and 2019, 80.1% of the stops in which Officer Chichearo mentions an odor of marijuana occur between 2017 and the first quarter of 2019; ~96.5% of the stops in which Officer Chichearo mentions an odor of marijuana and subsequently conducts a search occur between 2017 and the first quarter of 2019.

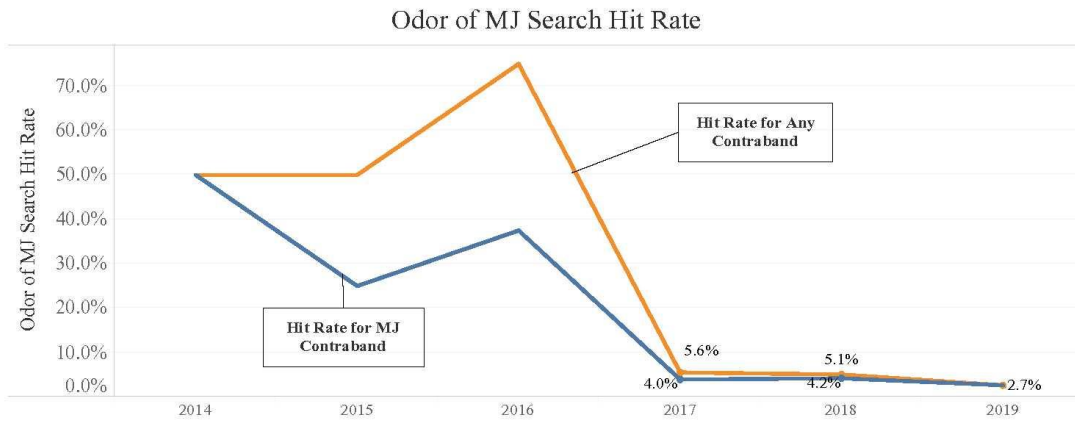
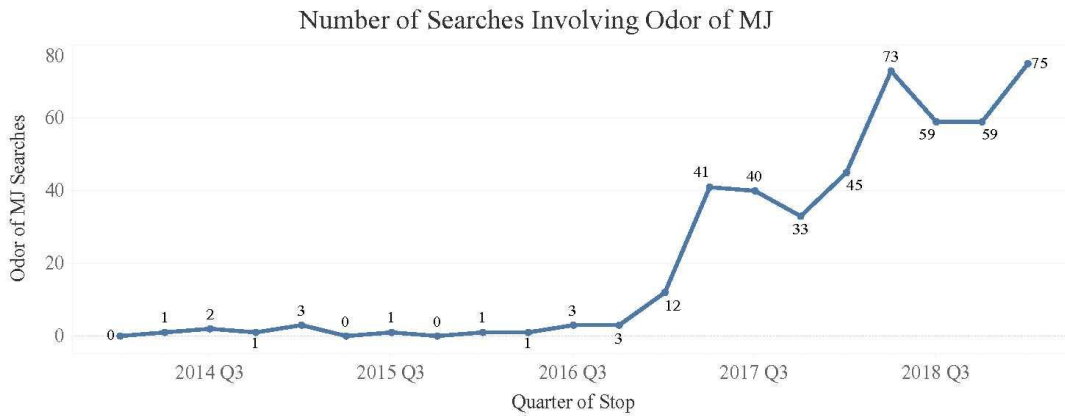
The graph below shows the vehicle stops conducted by Officer Chichearo and the proportion of these stops in which he mentions smelling the odor of marijuana. As shown in the graph, in the most recent quarter for which there is data, the first quarter of 2019, Officer Chichearo conducted 157 unique vehicle stops, 75 (~48%) of which involved the alleged odor of marijuana.



The graph below shows the number of stops in which Officer Chichearo alleges an odor of marijuana separated by race. In the most recent quarter for which there is data, the first quarter of 2019, out of 75 total stops involving the alleged odor of marijuana, 70 (~93%) involved Black drivers and 5 (~7%) involved White drivers.



The graphs below show the number of searches from stops that involve the odor of marijuana, as well as the hit rate for these searches. The hit rate is calculated by dividing the total number of searches in which contraband was recovered by the total number of searches. The orange line shows the hit rate for any contraband and the blue line shows the hit rate for contraband that includes marijuana. It is worth noting that the number of searches involving the odor of marijuana increased dramatically beginning in 2017, at which point the overall hit rate for these searches fell from 75% to less than 6%.

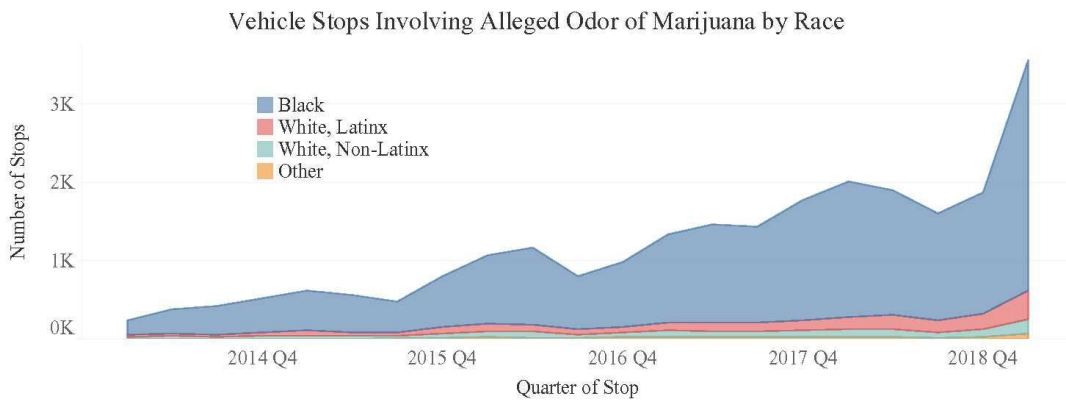
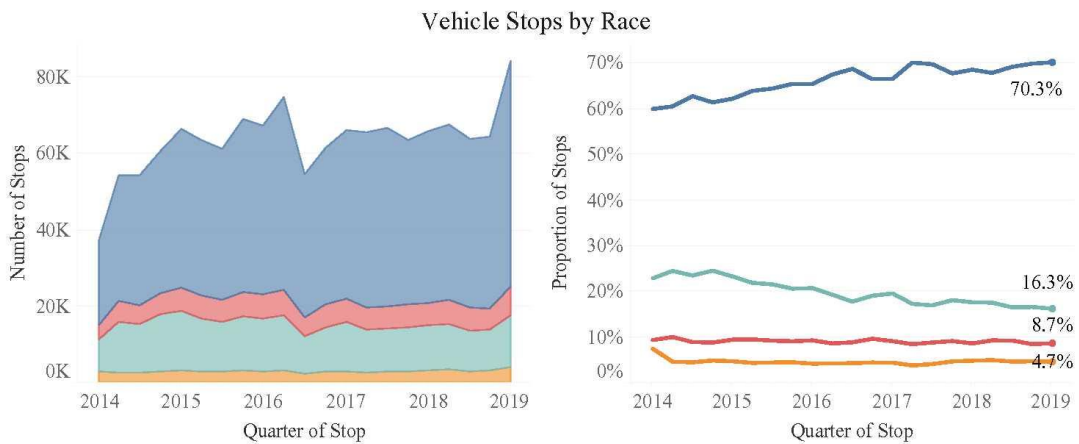


III. Analysis of Vehicle Stops Conducted City-Wide

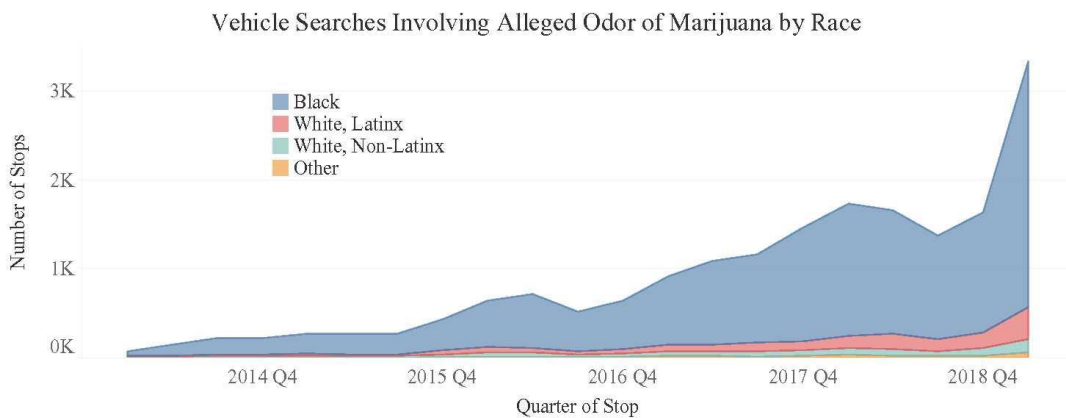
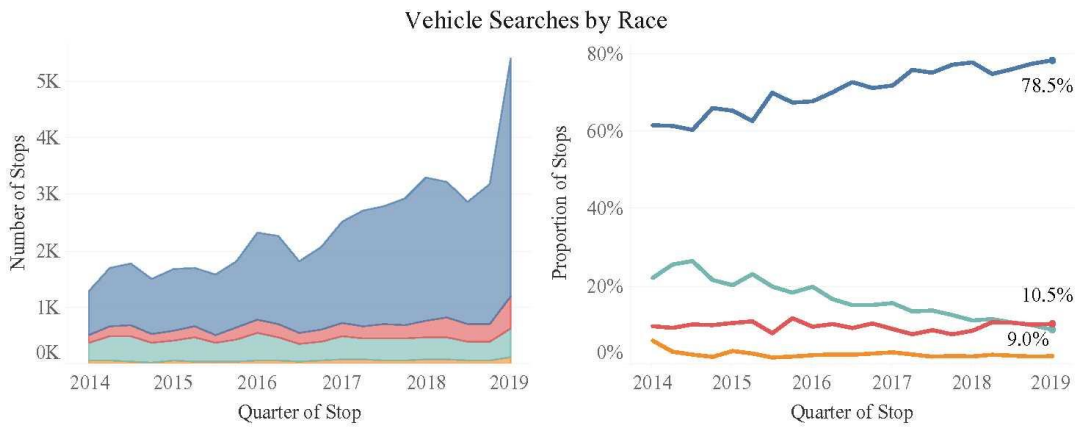
Description of Data and Identification of Stops Involving the Odor of Marijuana

The data analyzed for the following graphs contains data from approximately 1.33 million 75-48As filled out by Philadelphia police officers between the beginning of 2014 and the first quarter of 2019. To ensure each stop was only captured once, I omitted duplicative 75-48As from stops in which multiple were produced. To identify stops involving an alleged odor of marijuana, I searched the stop, frisk, and search justification fields for the phrase “odor of marijuana” and approximately 80 similar variants like “smell of marijuana” and “odor of burnt marijuana”. This string search is approximately 90% accurate and I have yet to come across a false positive that it has identified. This string search identified approximately 25,000 vehicle stops in which the odor of marijuana is mentioned.

The graphs below show the number of vehicle stops by race, the proportion of vehicle stops by race, and the number of vehicle stops involving an alleged odor of marijuana by race. It is worth noting that in the first quarter of 2014, Black drivers represented approximately 60% of those stopped whereas by the first quarter of 2019, Black drivers represented over 70% of those stopped. This increase was matched almost exactly by a corresponding decrease in the proportion of White drivers stopped. Black drivers also represent approximately 84% of the total stops involving an alleged odor of marijuana, Latinx drivers represent another approximately 9% of stops involving an alleged odor of marijuana and White, non-Latinx drivers represent just 5.6% of the total stops involving an alleged odor of marijuana.

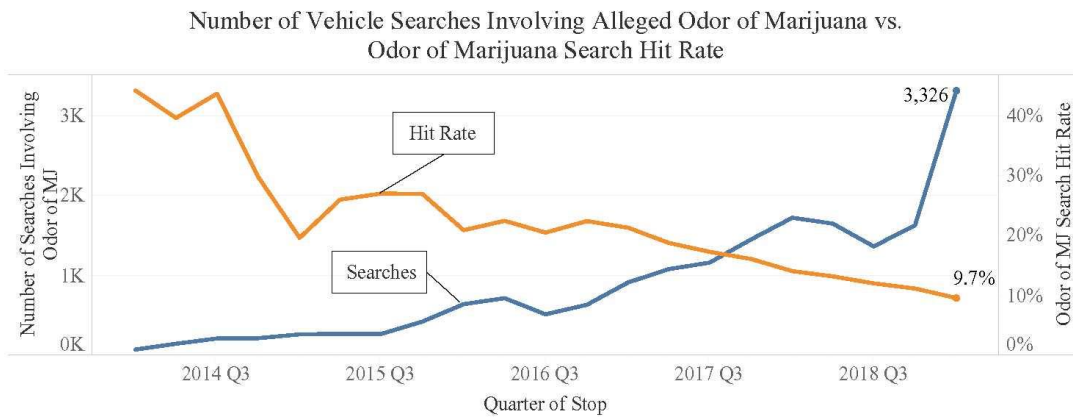
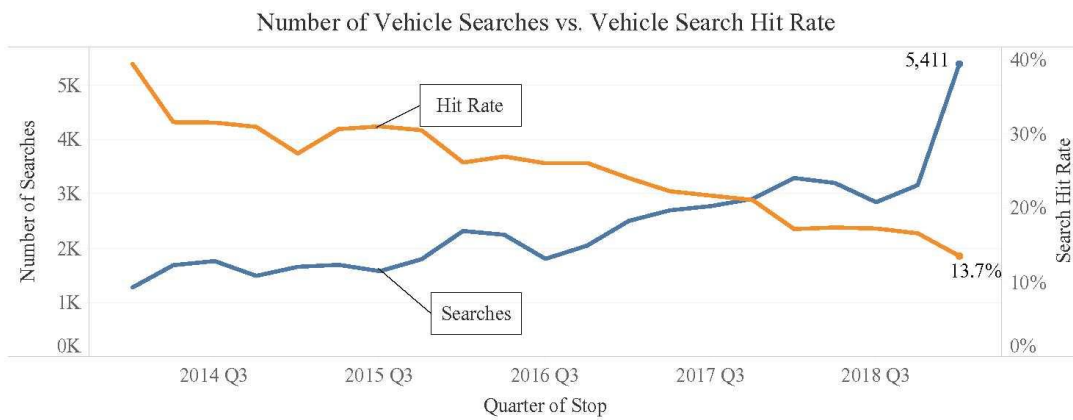


The graphs below show the number of vehicle searches by race, the proportion of vehicle searches by race, and the number of vehicle searches involving an alleged odor of marijuana by race. It is worth noting that in the first quarter of 2014, Black drivers represented approximately 62% of those searched whereas by the first quarter of 2019, Black drivers represented over 78% of those searched. This increase was matched almost exactly by a corresponding decrease in the proportion of White drivers searched. Black drivers also represent approximately 84% of the total searches involving an alleged odor of marijuana, Latinx drivers represent another approximately 9% of searches involving an alleged odor of marijuana and White, non-Latinx drivers represent just 5.2% of the total searches involving an alleged odor of marijuana.



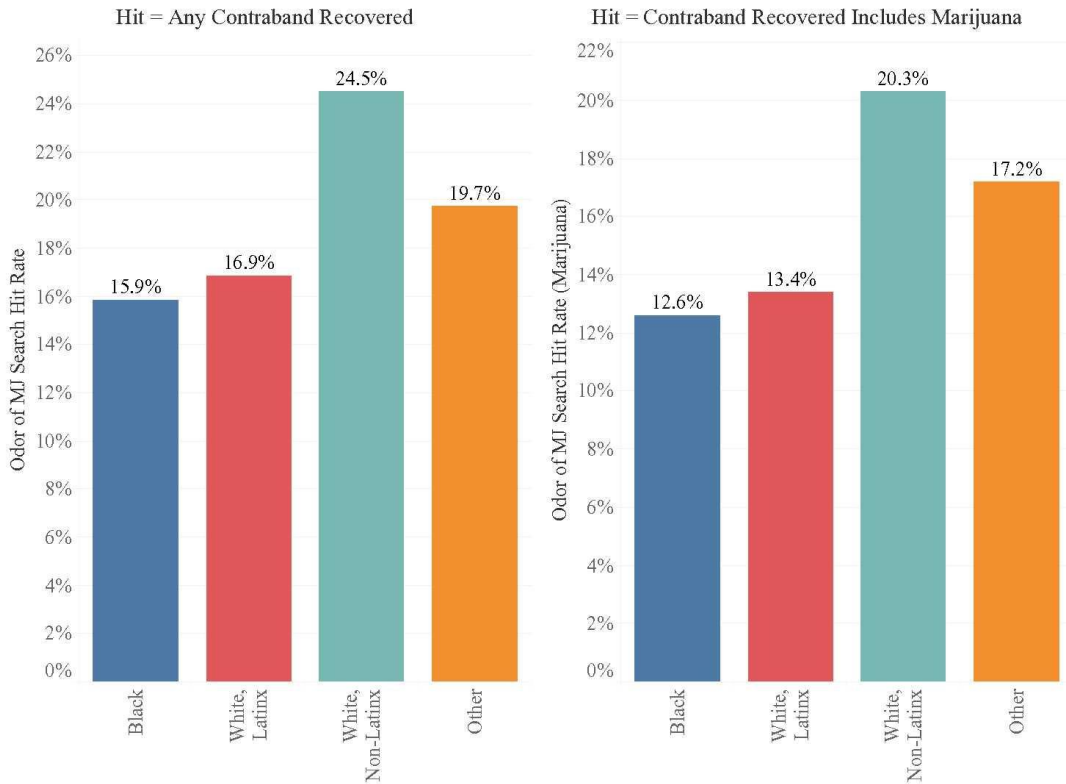
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The graphs below show the number of vehicle searches versus the search hit rate by quarter, as well as the number of vehicle searches involving the odor of marijuana versus the search hit rate for these searches involving the odor of marijuana by quarter. The hit rate is calculated by dividing the total number of searches that involve contraband recovery by the total number of searches. Both graphs show a steady increase in the number of vehicles searched with a particularly dramatic increase in the first quarter of 2019 as well a steady decline in the hit rate of searches since 2014. The overall search hit rate began above 30% and has declined to 13.7%. Similarly, the hit rate for searches involving the odor of marijuana began above 40% and has declined to 9.7%.



The graphs below show the hit rate for searches involving the odor of marijuana by race. The graph on the left shows the hit rate for any contraband and the graph on the right shows the hit rate for contraband that includes marijuana. Both graphs show that the hit rate for White, non-Latinx drivers is significantly higher than the hit rate for Black and White, Latinx drivers. According to the outcome test developed by economist Gary Becker, if the quality of searches performed on these groups is the same, we would expect to see approximately the same hit rates, barring major issues with infra-marginality. The vast disparity in hit rates suggests the searches of Black and Latinx drivers involving the odor of marijuana are of significantly worse quality than those of White, non-Latinx drivers.

Odor of Marijuana Search Hit Rate



Appendix A:
Terms Used to Identify Stops Involving Odor of Marijuana

- "smelled of marijuana"
- "odor of marijuana"
- "odor of marj"
- "odor of fresh marijuana"
- "odor of mar"
- "odor of marijuana"
- "odor of burnt marijuana"
- "order of marijuana"
- "odor of raw marijuana"
- "odor of unburnt marijuana"
- "odor of smoked marijuana"
- "odor of burn marijuana"
- "odor of fresh marijuana"
- "smell of marijuana"
- "smell of burnt marijuana"
- "smell of raw marijuana"
- "smell of unburnt marijuana"
- "smell of smoked marijuana"
- "smell of burn marijuana"
- "smell of fresh marijuana"
- "scent of marijuana"
- "scent of burnt marijuana"
- "scent of raw marijuana"
- "scent of unburnt marijuana"
- "scent of smoked marijuana"
- "scent of burn marijuana"
- "scent of fresh marijuana"
- "oder of marijuana"
- "oder of burnt marijuana"
- "oder of raw marijuana"
- "oder of unburnt marijuana"
- "oder of smoked marijuana"
- "oder of burn marijuana"
- "oder of fresh marijuana"
- "aroma of marijuana"
- "aroma of burnt marijuana"
- "aroma of raw marijuana"

- "aroma of unburnt marijuana"
- "aroma of smoked marijuana"
- "aroma of burn marijuana"
- "aroma of fresh marijuana"
- "smelled of marijuana"
- "smell of fresh burnt marijuana"
- "marijuana odor"
- "smell burn marijuana"
- "odor f marijuana"
- "odor of alcohol and marijuana"
- "smelled marijuana"
- "smelled like burnt marijuana"
- "smelled burnt marijuana"
- "odor of narcotics, alleged marijuana"
- "ordor of marijuana"
- "ododr of marijuana"
- "omelled like marijuana"
- "odor of burning marijuana"
- "odor of marijuana"
- "smell the burnt marijuana"
- "smelled like marijuana"
- "odor marijuana"
- "odor of burning marijuana"
- "odor of alcohol and burnt marijuana"
- "smelled allege burnt marijuana"
- "odor of alleged marijuana"
- "odor of marijuana"
- "odor of fresh smoked marijuana"
- "smell marijuana"
- "odoor of marijuana"
- "smell of burned marijuana"
- "odorof marijuana"
- "smelled like fresh marijuana"
- "smell burnt marijuana"
- "odor of burt marijuana"
- "smelled marijuana"
- "smelled of burnt marijuana"
- "smelled the fresh burn of marijuana"
- "odor of fresh and burnt marijuana"
- "smelled strongly of marijuana"

- "odor of burnt and fresh marijuana"
- "odor of burned marijuana"
- "scent of unburned marijuana"

Appendix B:
Raw 75-48A Data from Officer Chichearó's Stops Involving Odor of Marijuana

Row	Date/Time of Stop	Narrative Fields	Contraband
7	2/25/2014 22:25	police obs abv ml inside below veh with veh running. police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh. cbi other	
8	2/27/2014 18:55	several construction tools in vehicle hammer screw driver police smelled a heavy odor of burning marijuana coming from inside the vehicle. cbi involved in criminal activity	
25	3/27/2014 21:04	strong odor of marijuana coming from male and vehicle as police passed male stopped for inv cbi police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle as police passed male stopped for inv cbi involved in criminal activity	
32	5/21/2014 20:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle and the male police observed above male operating below vehicle with tint too dark for police to see in. vehicle stopped for investigation verbal warning cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from male and vehicle violation of mvc	
33	5/22/2014 20:30	male had a large object protruding from males waist bands--objected consistant with a firearm police observed males sitting in below vehicle. police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. males stopped for investigation. cbi. violation of mvc	
68	9/10/2014 22:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh gold chevy yukon truck, below veh was stopped in ref. to a person w/ agun. upon further inv abv male was arrested for narc violation male placed under arrest and trans to 15th cctv incident to arrset matches flash info	(1) clear sandwich bag cont.(9) clear bags alleged marijuana,(1) clear sandwich bag cont. (2)blue vials alleged marijuana (1)clear bag"crack"cocaine,(2)clear baggies cocaines/a

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70	9/23/2014 22:49	male had a strong odor of marijuana involved in criminal activity	
72	9/26/2014 22:49	police observed abv male inside above veh police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from veh. male stopped for invest upon further inv male ahd warrant oca#cpcms [REDACTED] involved in criminal activity	
76	10/9/2014 19:30	male was sitting in a vehicle with a strong smell of marijuana coming from it cbi involved in criminal activity	
104	12/3/2014 21:19	police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from veh as they passed. males stopped for inv cbi involved in criminal activity	
105	12/5/2014 21:10	police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from below vehicle upon investigation above male was arrested for narcotics violation below items were recovered involved in criminal activity	1 clear baggie with a green leafy substance alleged marijuana 1 amber pill bottle 51 yellow percocets 10 oval blue xanax
111	12/26/2014 12:40	below vehicle was running with 3 people in it with a strong smell of marijuana coming from vehicle other	
113	1/13/2015 17:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh. police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from below veh. police stopped abv for inv. cbi. strong odor of marijuana coming from veh. involved in criminal activity	
114	1/13/2015 18:45	below vehicle was parked in rear of above location partially blocking alley with a strong odor of marijuanan coming from it. further investigation male was arrested for narcotics violation below items were recovered violation of mvc	7 clear packets with blue insert alleged heroin
115	1/13/2015 22:20	vehicle had tinted windows and there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle cbi violation of mvc	
131	1/27/2015 17:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle	

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		stopped for investigation cbi involved in criminal activity	
134	1/29/2015 18:19	driver was sleeping in vehicle with a strong smell of marijuana coming from vehicle other	
144	2/24/2015 20:55	vehicle made a u-turn on the above block there was a strong odor of marijuana male stated he was smoking marijuana earlier violation of mvc	
153	3/11/2015 20:00	vehicle was parked in alley with a strong odor of marijuana violation of mvc	
154	3/11/2015 23:55	yes, strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle stopped for investigation cbi yes , strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle other	
158	3/13/2015 21:19	police observed above operating below vehicle police smelled a strong odor of marijuana emitting from vehicle. vehicle stopped for investigation cbi involved in criminal activity	
168	3/15/2015 21:19	strong odor of marijuana coming from amle and vehicle police observed below male operating below vehicle disregard stop sign at above location. vehicle stopped for investigation verbal warning violation of mvc	
178	3/27/2015 20:25	above male was blocking street parked on sidewalk with a strong odor of marijuana in vehicle cbi'd violation of mvc	
181	3/28/2015 22:49	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle at above vehicle stopped for investigation and cbi'd other	
193	4/22/2015 16:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle and male. other	
203	5/5/2015 18:15	strong odor of marijuana vehicle made an illegal u-turn verbal warning given violation of mvc	

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210	5/8/2015 23:05	police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from below vehicle. vehicle stopped for investigation cbi'd involved in criminal activity	
215	5/22/2015 20:15	stronge odor of marj stronge odor of bmarj coming from veh other reason	
216	6/3/2015 20:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from veh as police passed other reason	
224	6/20/2015 21:04	strong odor of marijuanna coming from veh in ref to drug sales other reason	
227	7/1/2015 18:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh police obs passenger in veh throw trash out the window onto the highway other reason	
228	7/1/2015 19:04	strong odor of marijuanan coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
235	7/11/2015 12:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
239	7/17/2015 22:40	male was scene doing a hand to hand trans action into veh and veh had a strong smell of marijuana narc violation strong smell of marijuanna other reason	one pill bottle with assorted pills no label 2 jars filled with a green weed substance alle marijuana and one more jar with 2 pills in it no label
242	7/28/2015 18:40	strong odor of marijiunna male was smoking brown wrapped cigar cbi other reason	
252	8/25/2015 23:00	strong odor of marijunna vehicle in violation of mvc	
254	8/27/2015 22:15	strong odor of marijuana veh parked blocking cross walk other reason	
262	9/23/2015 21:15	strong odor of marijuana comin from male and veh police smelled a strong odor of marijuana comming from veh as police passed cbi other reason	
264	9/24/2015 19:00	yes strong odor of marijuana coming from veh police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh as police passed cbi vehicle involved in criminal activity	
275	10/8/2015 22:06	strong odor of marijunna vehicle in violation of mvc	

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276	10/8/2015 23:50	strong odor of marijunna coming from veh other reason	
283	10/24/201 5 21:40	yes strong odor of marijuana coming from veh poss narc violation other reason	
290	11/7/2015 22:30	strong odor of marjiana male parked blocking common drive way other reason	
293	11/18/201 5 20:30	stong odor of marijunna vehicle in violation of mvc	
298	12/4/2015 22:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh police smelled a strong odor of marijuana emitting from veh as they passed veh stopped for inv cbi vehicle involved in criminal activity	
302	12/18/201 5 21:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
304	12/19/201 5 19:20	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
305	12/19/201 5 20:10	strong odor of marijunna vehicle in violation of mvc	
310	12/29/201 5 19:10	strong odor of marijunna vehicle in violation of mvc	
311	12/29/201 5 20:34	strong odor of marijunna veh didnt use turn signal other reason	
313	12/31/201 5 20:40	smell of marj males sitting on block in veh nsmoking with a strong odor of marijunna other reason	
314	12/31/201 5 21:18	strong odor of marijunna vehicle in violation of mvc	
344	3/24/2016 23:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
348	3/26/2016 23:00	strong odor of marijuana inside vehicle, scattered marijuana debris on seat vehicle in violation of mvc	green leafy substance alleged marijuana. 66 percocet's schedule 2 narcotic id by poison control operator #44
351	4/6/2016 11:25	strong odor of marijuana from inside, operator was nervous and did not have a valid license. verbal was given vehicle in violation of mvc	
357	4/12/2016 19:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
358	4/12/2016 20:34	strong odor of marijuana. as police approached male tried exiting very quickly	

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		police observed a strong odor of possible marijuana coming from inside the vehicle . upon invest male was smoking flavored tobacco. no wants ncic pcic other reason	
368	4/16/2016 21:04	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
376	4/22/2016 23:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
377	4/23/2016 20:00	male was moving around inside of the car when observed the police. hands was under the car seat area. police officer smell a strong odor of marijuana coming out of the car. observed the passenger counting large amount of money. area is know to police officers as a high drug sales area. no drugs was notice. vehicle involved in criminal activity	
378	4/23/2016 23:00	male when stop bend downward with his hands in the glove compartment. police smell strong odor of marijuana coming from the car. vehicle involved in criminal activity	
384	4/28/2016 11:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
392	5/3/2016 21:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from operator and vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
394	5/3/2016 22:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle as police passed. vehicle stopped for investigation . cbi vehicle involved in criminal activity	
395	5/3/2016 22:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle as police passed. vehicle stopped for investigation. cbi vehicle involved in criminal activity	
396	5/4/2016 20:27	police observed operator sitting in vehicle parked with engine running. as police drove past there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from the area of the vehcile and th	

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		vehicle appeared to have smoke all inside. upon invest male couldn't produce id or paperwork for the vehicle and male gave police multiple names. as police were still investigating vehicle, the operator exited and attempted to walk away from car. male ordered to get back in vehicle but he refused and stated "fuck you" and attempted to keep walking. male stopped and detained for investigation and male was very hostile towards to police. male cleared by invest other reason	
398	5/5/2016 20:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
402	5/6/2016 21:25	there was a small rolled up sandwich bag with possible marijuana in it. upon invest male had rolling tobacco police observed male parked blocking the intersection while car was running. upon approaching vehicle there was a strong odor of possible marijuana coming from inside the vehicle. cleared by invest. no wants . other reason	
403	5/7/2016 19:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police observed vehicle traveling n/b on broad,police could smell a stong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle. vehicle stopped for investigation. cbi vehicle involved in criminal activity	
406	5/12/2016 21:49	yes strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
412	5/14/2016 20:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
419	5/19/2016 13:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. male stated his friend was smoking in his vehicle last night vehicle in violation of mvc	
432	6/23/2016 18:57	vehicle was frisked for further narcotics vehicle investigated in ref. to odor of marijuana. upon approach passenger was moving around and appeared to be shoving something into door area and had to be ordered twice to show his hands. passenger	blk. nylon bag containing numerous narcotics recovered on floor of vehicle next to def. between seat and passenger door.narcotics recovered on passenger floor between passenger

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		removed from vehicle and had in his right pocket a green clear tube of green weedish substance, and on floor between pass seat and right door was recovered a open nylon bag with numerous narcotics, def. passenger transp. to pdu for processing. driver was investigated and released. vehicle searched for further narcotics after arrest for narcotics violation vehicle involved in criminal activity	seat and door. open blk. nylon bag with clear baggies containing numerous narcotics
440	6/28/2016 13:00	police observed the occupants sitting in the vehicle with the windows down and a very strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the vehicle. police observed a brown cigar type object in the ash tray upon further observation police observed multiple blue pills on the floor not in a pill bottle. male removed from vehicle and upon further invest passenger [REDACTED] had a valid prescription for the pills and they fell out of his bottle. cigar was flavored tobacco only. cleared by invest. no wants vehicle involved in criminal activity	
443	6/29/2016 13:00	strong odor of marijuana police observed male parked partially sticking out impeding traffic. vehicle stopped for investigation. verbal warning cbi other reason	
446	7/5/2016 19:49	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
447	7/5/2016 22:49	strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
453	7/9/2016 3:19	as police were talking to the male and female inside of the vehicle. police could smell an odor of burnt marijuana. police also noticed that the female driver of the vehicle was shaking vehicle in violation of mvc	
459	7/16/2016 20:15	police observed male placing a black bag in the center console area as police approached. police could smell a strong	

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		odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle. vehicle in violation of mvc	
471	8/2/2016 21:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police were on routine patrol s/b on 28th street when they passed above males who were inside parked vehicle, police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle. males stopped for investigation. upon further investigation turned out to be scented tobacco. cbi other reason	
472	8/3/2016 20:19	police could smell a strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle police observed female parked blocking the highway causing traffic to back up. vehicle stopped for investigation, verbal warning cbi other reason	
480	8/16/2016 21:15	police observed above male inside his vehicle next to the playground and there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from the area of the males vehicle. no wants, upon further invest the smell was coming from the playground from an unknown area other reason	
491	8/23/2016 20:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police observed males vehicle parked unattended and running blocking the highway. male was stopped for investigation, verbal warning cbi other reason	
492	8/23/2016 20:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle and male stated he may have a bag of "weed" in backseat. no marijuana found vehicle in violation of mvc	
494	8/23/2016 21:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
498	8/25/2016 21:55	police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from the rear trunk of vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
501	8/26/2016 22:04	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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506	8/30/2016 13:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
507	9/1/2016 12:49	immediate curtaledge strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
512	9/8/2016 20:15	male observed going to console and center of vehicle. police observed several empty dutch blunt wrappers and strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle incident to arrest vehicle in violation of mvc	20 purple cont with white chunky substance. 5 clear pink baggies narcotics
515	9/14/2016 19:34	small brown object on floor that appeared to be marijuana as well as strong odor. cbi vehicle in violation of mvc	
519	9/15/2016 22:04	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
524	9/30/2016 20:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police observed male sitting inside vehicle parked, police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle as they passed. male stopped for investigation. cbi vehicle involved in criminal activity	
527	10/4/2016 21:04	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
528	10/4/2016 21:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
529	10/4/2016 22:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
532	10/6/2016 19:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police observed males sitting in parked vehicle as police passed police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle. males were stopped for investigation, cbi vehicle involved in criminal activity	
533	10/6/2016 20:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
541	10/8/2016 23:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
544	10/12/201 6 13:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	

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546	10/26/2016 21:00	observed metal object under the seat.cbi police observed above male sitting in driver seat of vehicle with the window down. as police drove past the vehicle we observed a very strong odor of maerijuana coming from the area of the car. upon stopping for invest , we observed a metallic object under the seat that appeared to be possible weapon. male removed from vehicle and upon invest object was a piece of metal. no wants on male. male cleared by invest. other reason	
552	11/1/2016 10:49	small bag with brown leafy substance under seat. cleared by invest. tobacco only above male stopped for failure to signal while making a left turn. stopped for mvc violation. upon approaching the vehicle there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the vehicle. as we approached the vehicle, we observed the male place a baggie underneath the seat as we got closer as if he were attempting to hide an object. based on strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle and the male being very nervous and placing the object under the seat we had the male exit the vehicle for further invest. upon invest male placed a bag of cigar shavings under the seat. no wants male cleared bu invest. vernal warning given other reason	
561	11/16/2016 22:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police observed male parked sitting in vehicle at above location, police smelled a strong odor of marijuana coming from males vehicle as police passed. male stopped for investigation. cbi other reason	
578	12/1/2016 22:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
579	12/2/2016 22:48	observed possible narcotics in the vehicle police observed the operator of the vehicle operating with a suspended registration due to inurance cancellation. upon stopping thr vehicle on the highway the male quickly	8 grams of alleged crack cocaine 16 grams of alleged cocaine (14) heroin (9) grams of marijuananarcotics and usc

		<p>threw the vehicle in park and exited the driver seat stating "it isnt his car and that he lives right here" we asked the male to get back in the vehicle. upon approaching the vehicle and asking the male for his identification, we observed a strong odor of mairjuana coming from inside the vehicle. at this time we observed a clear blue case sticking out of the door that had what appeared to be a baggie with green leafy substance in it. there was also a green pill bottle with no name label on it. and several clar baggies that contained smaller items. we asked the male if he had any marijuana on his person or in the vehicle and he stated "yes i have a little weed and a few packets of heroine" we had the defendant exit the vehicle and recovered from inside the clear blue case was a green leafy substance, a clear bag that contained (14) ziplock baggies each with bue glassine insert stamped "draft" in red. also recovered was a baggie that contained several white chunky substance and another clear bag that contained a white powder substance. recovered in the pill bottle was (51) pink circle pills (alleged oxcodon). male placed under arrest and taken to cdd for processing. also recovered from the defendant and vehicle was \$1482 usc recovered narcotics from in the vehicle violation of mvc</p>	
580	12/3/2016 22:40	<p>strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police observed male parked blocking the fire hydrant at above location. police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle as police approached. males stopped for investigation. cbi other reason</p>	
582	12/6/2016 20:30	<p>strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc</p>	

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594	12/16/201 6 12:45	as police approached operator of vehicle appeared very nervous, police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle and observed two empty plastic jars that were consistent with narcotics packaging and a measuring scale on the driver door pocket. police observed male operating vehicle e/b on 1100 e tioga with no registration sticker on license plate. vehicle ran through ncic/pcic vehicle came back no record. vehicle was stopped for mvc and upon further investigation operator of vehicle was arrested for narcotics violation. other reason	46 total packets of crack cocaine 1 digital scale 2 empty plastic jars
603	12/23/201 6 20:30	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle, and operator appeared very nervous police observed vehicle n/b on germantown with tint to dark for police to see in. vehicle was stopped for investigation. verbal warning cbi violation of mvc	
609	12/28/201 6 20:25	male seemed very nervous and police could smell a strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from the vehicle. male also had a large amount usc on his person. police observed male operating vehicle w/b on allegheny with no vehicle registration sticker on license plate. vehicle stopped for investigation. verbal warning cbi violation of mvc	
613	12/30/201 6 21:15	police were on routine patrol in the area when police observed males sitting in a vehicle in an open lot. as police passed vehicle police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. males were stopped and upon further investigation front seat passenger late id as () was arrested for narcotics violation. three other males cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. police observing a brown wrapped marijuana cigarette on the front	(1) brown wrapped marijuana cigarette on the front passenger side floor board

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		passenger side floor board involved in criminal activity	
616	1/3/2017 13:05	male refused to roll down windows after police asked numerous times. police could smell a strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle. police observed male operating vehicle n/b on frankford ave. with tint to dark for police to see any occupants inside vehicle. vehicle was stopped for investigation. verbal warning given violation of mvc	
619	1/11/2017 19:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from the vehicle police observed male operating vehicle e/b on jefferson disregard stop sign at 21st street. vehicle was stopped for investigation, verbal warning cbi violation of mvc	
637	2/6/2017 21:25	due to strong odor of marijuana. vehicle in violation of mvc	
638	2/6/2017 21:50	due to strong odor of marijuana. vehicle in violation of mvc	
649	2/10/2017 20:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from car. check veh with neg results. vehicle in violation of mvc	
650	2/10/2017 21:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh. neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
652	2/10/2017 23:25	strong odor of marijuan coming from inside the veh. police searched veh and recovered 2 bundles of heroin from center console. vehicle in violation of mvc	14 orange waxed papers folded up and rubber banded 14 clear zip lock baggies with light blue insert stamped ebola al containing an off white powder substance, alleged heroin.
653	2/11/2017 19:28	strong odor of mariuana coming from the vehicle, negative results. also a digital scale vehicle in violation of mvc	
657	2/15/2017 13:34	strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle. male stated passenger earlier in the day had smoked in car. vehicle in violation of mvc	
660	2/20/2017 16:50	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from the vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	

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669	2/22/2017 19:00	strong odor of marijuana in vehicle and also small green container on floor vehicle in violation of mvc	
671	2/23/2017 22:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
679	2/28/2017 20:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle male stated his cousin just got out of vehicle and that his cousin smoked earlier today vehicle in violation of mvc	
683	3/11/2017 17:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle police observed male parked to close to corner blocking traffic from turning w/b on york from camac. vehicle stopped for investigation, verbal warning cbi other reason	
693	3/17/2017 22:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
697	3/18/2017 21:35	police observed male in the driver seat of the vehicle with the window down and a strong odor of marijuna coming from the vehicle. as we pulled along male quickly exited vehicle and attempted to walk away. male stopped for invest. upon talking to male we observed a silver handle sticking out of his waist that looked like a knife. male stated he had a knife on his person. male stated that his girlfriend smoked in the vehicle about an hour ago. no wants. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. cbi vehicle involved in criminal activity	
701	3/21/2017 20:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
708	3/24/2017 20:00	strong odor of mairijuna vehicle in violation of mvc	
711	3/25/2017 16:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
714	3/26/2017 20:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
715	3/28/2017 11:10	police observed the operator and passenger sitting in the above vehicle at 3100 hancock. as we drove passed the vehicle we observed	two bags filled with red and clear jars of green leafy

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		the vehicle filled with smoke and a very strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle. both males were stopped for possible narcotics violations. upon approaching the males we observed several clear and red jars filled with a green leafy substance (alleged marijuana) on the floor at the males feet. males were removed from the vehicle and placed under arrest. upon further searching the car, there was a black backpack that contained both red and clear jars filled with green leafy substance. recovered from the glove box was another large black plastic bag containing multiple jars of the same. both males were arrested and taken to edd for processing incident to arrest after observing alleged marijuana in car vehicle involved in criminal activity	substancealleged narcotics recovered
729	4/6/2017 21:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
732	4/7/2017 22:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
737	4/8/2017 20:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh. neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
740	4/11/2017 21:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle and passenger stated he smoked marijuana earlier. there was also an empty jar often used for storing narcotics vehicle in violation of mvc	
744	4/13/2017 23:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle. vehicle in violation of mvc	
748	4/15/2017 22:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. also empty jars often used for narcotics vehicle in violation of mvc	
749	4/20/2017 14:15	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
750	4/21/2017 11:30	very strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle. male stated his passenger earlier smoked vehicle in violation of mvc	

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751	4/21/2017 12:45	strong odor of mairjuana, also a small brown cigarette that had a green leafy stem sticking out of it vehicle in violation of mvc	brown burnt cigarette with green leafy stemalleged crack cocaine, pills, and alleged marijuana
752	4/25/2017 19:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
753	4/25/2017 20:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
758	4/26/2017 22:30	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
759	4/29/2017 20:35	strong odor of marijuana coming form inside the veh. neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
765	5/2/2017 22:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
768	5/5/2017 20:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
776	5/16/2017 22:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle and numerous pill bottles on floor board area vehicle in violation of mvc	
779	5/17/2017 21:05	police observed the male operator, operating vehicle w/b on indiana. as vehicle drove past police there was a strong odor of mairjuana coming from the vehicle. as we were behind the vehicle the driver, appeared to throw a lit small object out of the window. male stopped for invetsigation. upon approaching vehicle there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from the car. vehicle and male searched with negative results. male stated somebody smoked earlier in the car strong odor of marijuana coming from car other reason	
785	5/18/2017 22:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
787	5/19/2017 22:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
793	5/23/2017 21:10	there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle and also several empty plastic jars that are used for narcotics. cbi. vehicle in violation of mvc	
796	5/24/2017 20:40	police ran tag of veh and the bmv came back to a wanted person who operates veh -	

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		wanted out of tinicum township for dangerous drugs. female not in veh after driver gave name strong odor of marijuana coming from inside th veh - neg results other reason	
797	5/24/2017 21:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
798	5/24/2017 22:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside th veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
801	5/25/2017 22:40	police observed male reaching under driver seat trying to conceal a large quantity of usc, police also could smell a strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from the vehicle. male stated to police he had a firearm in the center console and had a permit to carry. vehicle in violation of mvc	
805	5/31/2017 11:00	as police were stopped at the intersection next to the vehicle we observed a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle. the vehicle was the only other car at the intersection. male stopped for investigation. as police approached, the male was observed stuffing a amber colored pill bottle into his waist area. vehicle searched after smelling a strong door of marijuana again coming from the vehicle. negative results, male stated that his brother uses the car and often smokes marijuana. pill bottle was further discovered to be a prescription for above. strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle and male other reason	
807	6/1/2017 13:00	police observed what appeared to be a barrel of a rifle sticking out from under the driver seat later determined barrel was a cooper pipe. police could also smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. vehicle in violation of mvc	
811	6/2/2017 11:50	strong odor of mairjuana vehicle in violation of mvc	

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812	6/2/2017 13:15	strong odor of mairjuana coming from vehicle. vehicle in violation of mvc	
817	6/7/2017 19:00	strong odor of marijuana. vehicle in violation of mvc	
826	6/14/2017 21:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
828	6/15/2017 22:20	police detected a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle as police passed, vehicle stopped for investigation, female passenger stated she just smoked marijuana 10min prior. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle involved in criminal activity	
831	6/16/2017 22:20	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
837	6/27/2017 21:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside teh veh. neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
838	6/27/2017 22:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh. neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
841	6/28/2017 20:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
842	6/29/2017 18:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from insde the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
843	6/29/2017 21:55	odor of marijuana coming from insde the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
844	6/29/2017 22:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from insde the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
845	6/30/2017 0:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from insde the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
847	6/30/2017 21:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle, police also observed numerous empty pill bottles with labels torn. neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
848	6/30/2017 22:20	police responded to above location in reference to a person with a gun and gunshots, verified flash info given by police radio was a b/m, white shirt and tan shorts	

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		armed with gun. police observed male sitting inside vehicle parked blocking the cross walk as police exit to investigate the male quickly exited the vehicle, male was stopped no gun cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle other reason	
849	7/1/2017 0:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
850	7/1/2017 18:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh. neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
851	7/1/2017 19:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh. neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
854	7/5/2017 21:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
855	7/5/2017 21:45	police observed males and female inside vehicle parked, police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the area of vehicle, males stated they just smoked marijuana prior to police stopping them cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
857	7/6/2017 19:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
859	7/6/2017 20:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
860	7/6/2017 21:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
862	7/6/2017 22:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
864	7/7/2017 17:50	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
867	7/8/2017 21:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside teh veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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868	7/8/2017 23:20	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
873	7/19/2017 18:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	(115) packets alleged heroin stamped "infiniti"; (1) clear sandwich baggie containing a green leafy weed substance alleged marijuana (1) brown wrapped cigarette alleged marijuana uscusc
884	8/9/2017 21:20	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
885	8/9/2017 22:00	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
887	8/10/2017 20:05	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
892	8/11/2017 23:55	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
893	8/12/2017 0:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. vehicle in violation of mvc	
894	8/12/2017 0:30	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
900	8/15/2017 21:50	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
902	8/16/2017 20:00	strong odor of mariuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
903	8/16/2017 22:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. vehicle in violation of mvc	
907	8/17/2017 22:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle in violation of mvc	
908	8/18/2017 21:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
910	8/18/2017 23:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
912	8/22/2017 11:10	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
919	8/30/2017 21:20	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
920	8/31/2017 21:15	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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921	8/31/2017 21:50	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
924	9/1/2017 20:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
926	9/1/2017 22:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
930	9/5/2017 21:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
933	9/6/2017 20:10	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
935	9/6/2017 22:00	strong odoe of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
939	9/8/2017 21:30	strong odor of mairjuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
941	9/15/2017 12:00	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
951	9/21/2017 20:00	police obs male parked and sitting inside below veh, as police passed they could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of the veh. male stopped for inv and stated he smoked weed prior to police stopping him cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
955	9/27/2017 19:30	strong odor od marijuana cbi vehicle in violation of mvc	
959	9/29/2017 23:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
960	9/30/2017 20:20	police observed above males parked in a vehicle on the 2800 block of huntingdon street, as we drove next to the car there was a very strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle. males stopped for possible narcotics violation. upon further invest, male stated they smoked earlier. no wants cbi. strong odor of marijuana vehicle involved in criminal activity	
962	10/7/2017 17:10	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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965	10/7/2017 22:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
966	10/11/2017 19:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle in violation of mvc	
969	10/11/2017 23:10	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	'crack'; cocaine, marijuana, pills
972	10/18/2017 19:10	police obs male parked at above location, police could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of male inside vehicle. male stopped for inv, verbal warning cbi strong odor of burnt and fresh marijuana vehicle involved in criminal activity	
974	10/28/2017 11:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
977	10/31/2017 23:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
978	11/2/2017 21:25	police obs male parked at abv location police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from area of veh. male stopped for inv cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
982	11/3/2017 21:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
984	11/4/2017 18:50	police observed vehicle parked to close to corner of listed location, when police approached vehicle police smelled strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle., strong odor of marijuana. vehicle involved in criminal activity	
985	11/7/2017 20:40	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
988	11/8/2017 23:05	police obs male parked wrong way at abv location, police smelled a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of veh. males stopped for inv, verbal warning cbi strong odor of marijuana other reason	
993	11/11/2017 23:10	police could detect a strong odor of marijuana coming from veh, police also obs a magazine with bullets in driver side door	

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		pocket and upon further search police obs a bersa .45cal handgun in trunk of veh. further inv male owned firearm and stated he was on his way home from the gun range , police confirmed through east det that male was not a convicted felon and male was able to provide a receipt for the gun purchase. cbi vehicle in violation of mvc	
994	11/14/2017 7 12:20	strong odor of marijuana. vehicle in violation of mvc	pill bottle with (42) blue pills (oxycodone)28 grams of marijuana and (42) oxycodone 30mg
996	11/17/2017 7 14:30	police obs males inside veh at abv location, police could detect a strong odor of marijuana coming from the area of males. both males were stopped for inv, cbi strongodor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
999	11/18/2017 7 13:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1001	11/21/2017 7 22:05	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1002	11/24/2017 7 19:10	police observed above male in the driver seat of the vehicle along with a female passenger. as police drove by there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle and there was also dark smoke inside the car. upon invest male stated a passenger smoked earlier in the vehicle. no wants cbi strong odor of marijuana other reason	
1003	11/24/2017 7 20:05	strong odor of mariuana. negatuve results vehicle in violation of mvc	strong odor of marijuana.
1004	11/24/2017 7 22:08	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1005	11/24/2017 7 23:20	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1006	11/25/2017 7 20:06	strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
1010	11/28/2017 7 21:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1013	11/30/2017 19:40	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1018	12/2/2017 18:50	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1019	12/2/2017 19:02	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1020	12/2/2017 19:25	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1028	12/5/2017 11:50	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1029	12/5/2017 13:00	police observed above male in vehicle at the listed location. there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle where the male was at. upon invest male stated a passenger smoked earlier. no wants. cbi strong odor of marijuana vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1030	12/8/2017 13:30	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1041	12/21/2017 19:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle in violation of mvc	
1042	12/21/2017 20:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle in violation of mvc	
1045	12/22/2017 23:00	strong odor of marijuana cbi vehicle in violation of mvc	
1051	1/2/2018 20:30	police observed the above males inside the above listed vehicle at 3000 susquehanna. as we were passing the males there was a very strong odor of marijuana coming from the area of the vehicle. we proceeded to make a u-turn to further investigate, at which time the males quickly exited the vehicle and started to walk away. both males stopped for investigation. upon approaching both males there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from their person as well as from the vehicle itself. upon further invest of the vehicle we observed "blunt" wrappers throughout the vehicle. recovered from under the passenger front seat was a glock 40 cal loaded with (12) live rounds and an	glock 40 cal kel-tec 40 cal incident to arrest

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		obliterated serial number. also recovered from the same area was a keltec 40 cal serial # [REDACTED] loaded with (9) live rounds. both males placed under arrest and recovered from [REDACTED] was (1) clear jar that contained a green leafy substance of alleged marijuana. both males taken to cdd. strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. there was also several blunt style wrappers inside the vehicle vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1052	1/4/2018 19:55	upon approaching the vehicle the driver was observed leaning forward towards the floor area of the car. upon further invest there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle and the males. vehicle in violation of mvc	chrome s&w 38 loaded with 5 rounds
1055	1/10/2018 20:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle and male. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1056	1/11/2018 21:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1058	1/12/2018 21:00	police observed above males parked on sidewalk with engine running and there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle and the males. upon invest all cbi. no wants. strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle other reason	
1059	1/12/2018 22:30	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1063	1/16/2018 13:10	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1064	1/16/2018 14:40	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1066	1/19/2018 9:00	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1067	1/23/2018 19:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1068	1/23/2018 20:50	police obs veh w/b on glenwood, police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the vehicle which was in front of them, veh stopped for inv. cbi strong odor	

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		of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1069	1/23/2018 23:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1075	1/30/2018 19:40	police were traveling n/b on akron, as police passed they could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of the vehicle which was parked. female stated "they just got done smoking and were just chilling";. male and female cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1080	2/13/2018 20:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
1081	2/13/2018 21:30	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1083	2/15/2018 21:40	police obs male sitting inside below parked veh, police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of veh as they passed. male stopped for inv male stated he just smoked a "blount" prior to police stopping him. cbi vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1084	2/17/2018 19:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
1089	2/20/2018 20:34	strong odor of marijuna and pcp vehicle in violation of mvc	
1092	2/22/2018 20:15	strong odor of unburnt marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	clear plastic bag containing bulk marijuana
1102	2/26/2018 20:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1104	2/28/2018 11:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from both male and car vehicle in violation of mvc	
1105	2/28/2018 11:30	police observed male talking to another male who was sitting in the driver seat of the above vehicle. as we approached there was a very strong odor of both fresh and burnt marijuana coming from both males and car. as we attempted to exit our rpc the driver attempted to exit the vehicle. both males stopped for invest. both searched due	

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		to extremely strong odor of marijuana with negative results extremely strong odor of marijuana with negative results vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1107	2/28/2018 13:31	strong odor of marijuana. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1108	3/6/2018 22:30	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	169 pills, 26 bags alleged crack, 2 jars weed
1110	3/8/2018 21:00	police observed above male sitting in a vehicle with another male and as police approached vehicle there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle. upon further invest both male and vehicle were searched with negative results. cbi very strong odor of marijuna. vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1112	3/9/2018 22:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1113	3/10/2018 20:25	police obs male's veh running and blocking the highway at above location. police ran veh tag through ncic/pcic and tag came back to a wanted person ([REDACTED]). veh was stopped and police confirmed that the male operating the veh was the male wanted on the open body warrant. male placed under arrest and trans to 25th cctv. strong odor of marijuana coming from veh. and due to male having an active narcotics body warrant for seller of heroin. other reason	
1115	3/13/2018 21:45	there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from male and vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
1116	3/13/2018 22:05	there was a strong odor of marijuana coming from male and vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
1117	3/14/2018 20:00	police obs male sitting in parked veh, as police passed veh police could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of veh. male was stopped for inv male stated he just smoked marijuana prior	

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		to police stopping him. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1118	3/14/2018 21:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1119	3/14/2018 22:35	police obs males sitting inside parked veh at above, as police passed veh police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of the males in the veh. males stopped for inv verbal warning cbia strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1124	3/16/2018 21:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1125	3/17/2018 20:10	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1126	3/22/2018 12:30	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	marijuana recovered from center console and back seat area. "crack" cocaine recovered from under driver seat & heroin recovered from back seat area.\$2,526 usc
1127	3/23/2018 8:50	strong odor of burnt marijuna coming from the vehicle. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1128	3/23/2018 11:57	strong odor of burnt marijuna coming from the vehicle. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1131	3/24/2018 21:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1132	3/27/2018 21:05	strong odor of marijauna vehicle in violation of mvc	
1134	3/27/2018 23:00	strong odor of marijuana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1135	3/27/2018 23:15	police observed above male stopped in crosswalk. male stopped for invest and upon approaching the vehicle there was a strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from vehicle.. searched negative results. strong odor of marijuana other reason	
1138	3/30/2018 20:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1139	3/30/2018 21:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1140	3/30/2018 22:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1141	3/30/2018 22:50	police were traveling w/b on susquehanna wit the above car parked on te north side of street with a strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh, (windows were cracked with smoke coming out of driver's side window. as police exited their veh, the passenger jumped out the veh while placing an unknown object under the seat. no wants strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1142	3/31/2018 20:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1143	4/3/2018 19:55	police were on routine patrol and traveling e/b on the 4000 block of chippendale st. when they could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana in the area. police observed a male parked at above location, police obs male smoking a brown wrapped cigarette, as police exit their vehicle the male reached down towards the driver's door pocket and then locked his doors. after numerous commands to unlock the door the male refused to after about the 5th time the male unlocked door. police obs the brown wrapped cigarette on driver seat between his legs and observed a clear sandwich baggie knotted at the top containing numerous "bundles" of clear baggies with white inserts stamped "awaken". male was placed under arrest and trans to 15th dist cctv. inc to arrest vehicle involved in criminal activity	82 packets of alleged heroin 1 brown wrapped cigarette alleged marijuana items placed on pr# [REDACTED] \$1,193 usc pr# [REDACTED]

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1145	4/4/2018 21:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1146	4/5/2018 19:15	police obs male traveling w/b on longshore with a cracked front windsheild. veh stopped for inv verbal warning cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh other reason	
1147	4/5/2018 22:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1148	4/6/2018 22:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1151	4/7/2018 18:40	police were traveling e/b at above location when they could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of the vehicle where the males were parked. males stopped for inv verbal warning cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1153	4/7/2018 22:50	police obs males sitting inside park veh in rear of above smoking a brown wrapped cigarette and could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of the males. as police approached male threw cigarette out window. police couldn't recover cigarette from highway. males cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1154	4/7/2018 23:20	police obs male parked facing the wrong way blocking a garage in a no parking zone. male stopped for inv verbal warning cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh other reason	
1155	4/9/2018 18:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1157	4/10/2018 9:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1158	4/10/2018 11:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1159	4/10/2018 13:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1161	4/18/2018 19:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1165	4/20/2018 20:20	police obs males sitting in vehicle parked, police could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area. police stopped males for inv. males stated they just smoked weed cause its 4/20. males cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1167	4/21/2018 19:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	1 clear plastic sandwich bag, knotted at the top containing a bulk of a green weed substance, alleged marijuana and 1 clear plastic sandwich bag, knotted at the top containing numerous light blue, white and pink pills - later counted to 125 total pills - 31 light blue oval pills (xanax); 26 white round pills (oxycodone); and 68 pink round pills (oxycodone)
1178	4/28/2018 23:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1182	5/2/2018 12:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1183	5/3/2018 13:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside of vehicle. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1188	5/4/2018 18:50	police observed veh blocking a driveway behind store with signs posted to not block driveway. no wants. veh moved refused to move at first, then cooperated. no wants odor of marijuana coming fro inside the veh neg results other reason	
1189	5/4/2018 19:05	odor of marijuana coming fro inside the veh neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1190	5/4/2018 19:30	odor of marijuana coming fro inside the veh neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1192	5/4/2018 21:00	odor of marijuana coming fro inside the veh neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1197	5/8/2018 19:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1199	5/8/2018 20:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1201	5/8/2018 21:08	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1202	5/9/2018 0:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1203	5/10/2018 18:50	observed male seated in the driver's seat of the driver's seat of the above veh licking a thin brown cigar wrapper then lighting it, and recognized it immediately as narcotics. police were in unmarked car and turned around and pulled male over. no wants. strong odor of marijuana coming from veh - neg results nothing found other reason	
1204	5/10/2018 19:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1205	5/10/2018 22:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1210	5/16/2018 19:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1211	5/16/2018 20:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1212	5/16/2018 22:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1213	5/17/2018 21:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1214	5/17/2018 23:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1215	5/17/2018 23:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1216	5/18/2018 0:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh. vehicle in violation of mvc	1 chrome and wooden grip colored raven semi auto 25 cal handgun

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			with partially obliterated serial number loaded with 5 live rounds sticking out from under the front passenger seat and recovered 1 clear medium sized heat sealed bag, and numerous different size and shaped colored tinted tubes all containing a green weed substance, alleged marijuana recovered from the front seat passengers inside jacket pocket.
1217	5/19/2018 19:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1222	5/21/2018 18:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1225	5/21/2018 20:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1227	5/21/2018 22:05	police obs veh parked at abv location and could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the area of veh. police obs males inside veh. males stated he just got done smoking weed and was about to go inside. male cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1230	5/23/2018 13:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1236	5/26/2018 14:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1239	5/29/2018 22:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh police also obs a empty codeine bottle with label ripped off on backseat vehicle in violation of mvc	
1242	5/30/2018 21:05	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh -neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1244	5/31/2018 20:15	strong smell of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1245	5/31/2018 20:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1246	6/1/2018 19:20	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1248	6/1/2018 20:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1249	6/1/2018 20:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1250	6/1/2018 22:42	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1251	6/1/2018 23:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1252	6/5/2018 19:50	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1254	6/5/2018 22:15	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1256	6/6/2018 22:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1259	6/7/2018 20:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1260	6/7/2018 20:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1262	6/7/2018 22:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1263	6/8/2018 21:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1266	6/9/2018 19:40	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1267	6/9/2018 22:40	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1268	6/9/2018 23:05	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1270	6/10/2018 0:05	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1272	6/26/2018 21:10	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1273	6/26/2018 21:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1274	6/26/2018 22:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1275	6/26/2018 22:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1277	6/27/2018 21:35	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1279	6/28/2018 21:00	police were driving southbound on the 600 block of comly st when they observed a gold colored jeep parked on the west side of the street with the windows open and smoke coming out of the driver's side window. police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the vehicle. no wants. as police walked up to car male placed an unknown brown object in his mouth and immediately drank from white cup with soda in it . cbi strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results other reason	
1280	6/28/2018 21:35	police were traveling w/b on comly st when they observed a gold colored maxima with the windows ad smoke coming out of the windows. as police were directly next to car they could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the veh. police had to turn around and when they got back around police stopped the males inside the veh. no wants strong odor of burnt	

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		marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results other reason	
1282	6/28/2018 23:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1283	6/28/2018 23:45	police were driving e/b on alcott street and observed a male and a female inside a the above veh, with windows down and when we were directly next to veh could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the veh. no wants strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results other reason	
1286	6/30/2018 20:05	odor of marijuana coming from veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1287	6/30/2018 20:40	odor of marijuana coming from veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1289	7/2/2018 16:40	strong odorof marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
1290	7/2/2018 17:15	strong odor of marijuana in vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	
1293	7/10/2018 19:30	police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1298	7/10/2018 22:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1300	7/11/2018 19:55	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1302	7/11/2018 22:05	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1303	7/11/2018 22:30	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1304	7/12/2018 0:30	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1309	7/12/2018 21:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1310	7/12/2018 22:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1311	7/12/2018 23:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1314	7/13/2018 20:20	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1316	7/13/2018 21:10	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1317	7/15/2018 17:30	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1320	7/15/2018 21:30	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1321	7/17/2018 19:00	police were on routine patrol in the rear alley of above location. police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area, police obs male sitting in front passenger seat of listed vehicle smoking a brown wrapped cigarette that police recognized to be narcotics. as police exit veh the male threw the brown cigarette into a back yard area. police could not locate cigarette. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh other reason	
1323	7/18/2018 19:50	police observed blunt shavings in center console and on ground on both sides of car and could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1324	7/18/2018 20:05	police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1327	7/18/2018 23:05	police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1328	7/19/2018 18:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1331	7/20/2018 22:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1332	7/20/2018 23:20	police were traveling n/b on pen and observed the above veh with windows down adn smoke coming out of them. as police were directly next to veh they could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from veh. no wants - nothing able to be rcovered strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1333	7/21/2018 0:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1334	7/21/2018 0:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1335	7/21/2018 0:55	police observed the aobve veh parked in parking lot across from bar with three occupants inside and could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh. police observed smoke coming from the windows. police stopped veh in lot. no wants strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results other reason	
1339	7/21/2018 21:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1340	7/21/2018 21:50	police were traveling w/b on haworth when they could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from a grey veh that was parked on the northside of block police obs above male sitting in veh. police approached and obs numerous brown "blunt shavings" that is consistent with smoking marijuana. male stated to police he just got done smoking a few minutes prior to police arriving. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh other reason	

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1342	7/26/2018 12:40	strong odor of marijuana coming fro inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1345	8/16/2018 10:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1347	8/17/2018 17:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1348	8/17/2018 17:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1350	8/17/2018 21:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside te veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1351	8/19/2018 16:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh -neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1354	8/19/2018 20:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh -neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1355	8/19/2018 20:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh -neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1359	8/21/2018 21:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1361	8/22/2018 22:40	strong odor of marijuana coming ffrom veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1365	8/24/2018 21:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1366	8/24/2018 22:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1367	8/25/2018 20:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh- neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1369	8/26/2018 0:01	odor of marijuana coming from vehicle vehicle in violation of mvc	police recovered 1 black taurus revolver, .357 magnum serial # [REDACTED] loaded with 4 live rounds, and 1 pink tinted plastic tube filled with a green weed like substance, alleged marijuanafirearm recovered from veh
1371	8/28/2018 19:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1373	8/28/2018 21:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1374	8/28/2018 23:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1376	8/29/2018 21:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1377	8/29/2018 22:20	police were driving n/b on fawn st when they observed the above veh parked with windows down and smoke coming from inside the veh. police could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh. police stopped veh for narcotics violations. no wants strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1383	9/11/2018 19:30	odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1385	9/12/2018 19:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh -neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1386	9/12/2018 19:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh -neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1387	9/12/2018 22:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1388	9/13/2018 18:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1391	9/13/2018 22:25	police were driving past bar located at above location and observed three people inside the above listed veh smoking with windows down. police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh as it was parked in lot across from bar. no wants strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1393	9/14/2018 21:20	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1395	9/14/2018 21:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1396	9/18/2018 20:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1397	9/18/2018 21:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh. police also obs a amber in color pill bottle with label partially ripped off inside glove box. vehicle in violation of mvc	
1398	9/18/2018 21:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1399	9/18/2018 22:55	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1409	9/26/2018 11:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh -neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1414	10/2/2018 19:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1415	10/3/2018 20:30	strong odor of marijuana comming from veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1416	10/3/2018 21:58	strong odor of marijuana comming from veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	1 large clear zip lock bag containing a bulk green weed substance, and a smaller clear zip lock bag containing a green weed substance, alleged marijuana
1423	10/6/2018 19:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1424	10/6/2018 20:35	police observed above male standing next to passenger side of car smoking a brown rolled cigar with smoke coming from his mouth and police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from veh and him. police recognized smell as marijuana being smoked and door he was next to was open and when police stopped their veh the above male reached into veh - police stopped the male inside the veh. nothing able to be recovered. strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results other reason	
1429	10/9/2018 20:15	veh had strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1438	10/12/2018 22:20	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1441	10/13/2018 21:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1442	10/13/2018 21:15	police received a radio call with verified flash in reference to a robbery that occurred at 5200 warnock. the flash given was a green chevy tahoe with a temp paper tag on it [REDACTED] with two males inside veh im towards broad street. a second radio call came in that males were at broad and windrim at pump #8, 2 black males, #1 gray jacket, #2 dark hoody wiith large white symbol on it. police observed the 2 males at pump number 8 inside the tahoe and stopped them. compl came over and would not identify males due to he was not 100% positive it was them. male refused to cooperate afterwards. strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1444	10/14/2018 0:13	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh - neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1445	10/22/2018 17:30	police could smell strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the vehicle....neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1447	10/22/2018 19:40	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the vehicle....neg results vehicle in violation of mvc	
1452	10/24/2018 22:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1453	10/25/2018 18:55	police pulled into paring lot of apt building and observed the above veh parked, with driver's side window down and smoke coming from inside the veh. police could smell a strong odor of burning marijuana coming from the veh - cbi strong odor of burnt marijuana coming	

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		from inside the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1454	10/25/2018 19:25	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1455	10/25/2018 20:55	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1456	10/25/2018 21:15	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1457	10/25/2018 22:30	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1461	10/26/2018 20:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1468	11/1/2018 22:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1469	11/2/2018 19:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1473	11/8/2018 11:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1476	11/10/2018 12:20	police smelled strong odor of marijunana vehicle in violation of mvc	
1479	11/13/2018 22:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1481	11/13/2018 23:12	police were driving westbound on jerome and observed 2 males sitting in the above veh with a thick cloud of smoke coming out of the veh- police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1487	11/17/2018 19:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1489	11/17/2018 20:30	police were trav s/b on leonard street and observed a thick cloud of smoke coming from the veh window. police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the veh strong odor of marijuana coming	

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		from the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1495	11/18/2018 19:50	police were traveling n/b on alder when police could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from abv listed veh which was parked not running on the west side of street police. as police got closer to veh the strong got stronger and police obs males inside veh. males stopped for inv. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1497	11/20/2018 19:50	police were traveling e/b on pear and obs veh parked on the s/b side of pear with above male sitting in veh with veh off police could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of the veh and male. male stopped for inv. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1498	11/20/2018 21:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1499	11/23/2018 19:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1500	11/23/2018 20:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1502	11/27/2018 12:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1503	12/4/2018 19:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1504	12/4/2018 19:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1505	12/4/2018 20:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1506	12/4/2018 22:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1510	12/5/2018 22:35	strong odor of marijuana inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1511	12/5/2018 23:10	strong odor of marijuana inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1514	12/11/2018 20:25	odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1516	12/11/2018 21:30	police were traveling w/b on 12100 e price when the observed smoke coming out of the passenger side window of above veh. as police passed the veh they smelled a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from that veh. strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inisde the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1517	12/12/2018 19:20	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1518	12/12/2018 22:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1521	12/13/2018 21:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1522	12/13/2018 22:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1526	12/18/2018 13:45	police were traveling e/b in the rear alley on the north side of 3100 stirling st. as police passed they could smell a strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh. male stopped for inv. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh. vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1527	12/18/2018 14:15	police observed and were behind the above vehicle as it was traveling n/b on ditman street nd could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the veh. police could also see smoke coming from the driver's side window. the veh then turned onto the side parking lane of ditman st on the west side of the street and began backing up to park and we were . the smell of burning marijuana was getting stronger as we puled up next to the vehicle and we activated our lights and sirens to conduct a vehicle investigation strong odor of burnt and fresh marijuana coming from the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	1 silver revolver with black handle, north american firearms .22 magnum loaded with 3 live rounds, 1 clear plastic freezer bag containing a bulk of green weed substance, and 1 blue colored plastic container and 1 green colored plastic container both filled with a green weed substance, alleged marijuanarecovered from right jacket pocket was 1 amber colored prescription bottle containing 6 oxycodone pills, and 1 clear plastic sandwich bag containing 10 white colored packets stamped "fendi" and 4 blue

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			packets stamped with black markings all filled with a white and brown powdery substance, alleged heroin.
1533	12/21/2018 17:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1535	12/21/2018 18:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1536	12/21/2018 18:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1537	12/21/2018 20:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1541	12/26/2018 23:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1542	12/27/2018 18:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1543	12/27/2018 19:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1545	12/27/2018 20:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1546	12/27/2018 21:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1547	12/27/2018 22:40	police drove past veh and it had windows open with smoke coming out of driver's side window. police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the veh. strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1551	12/28/2018 23:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	1 large clear plastic jar with blue lid containing 7 large clear zip lock baggies and 1 clear sandwich baggie knotted at the top all containing a green weed substance, alleged marijuana. also recovered from center console was 1 black and silver ruger model sr9 serial # [REDACTED], 9mm loaded with 16 live rounds, 1 of which was in the chamber of gun.
1552	12/29/2018 19:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1557	1/2/2019 20:30	strong odor fo fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1558	1/2/2019 21:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1559	1/2/2019 21:25	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1560	1/2/2019 21:50	police drove by alley way where car was parked and observed three people sitting inside the veh. the inside of the veh was filled with smoke and the passenger side window was cracked with smoke coming out of the window and a strong odor of burning marijuana coming from the veh. strong odor of burning marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1562	1/8/2019 9:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1572	1/12/2019 16:50	police were traveling s/b on 30th and smelled a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from abv listed veh with abv females parked at abv location. veh stopped for inv and passenger in veh stated to police she just got done smoking prior to police stopping them, both females cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1573	1/12/2019 18:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from vеха vehicle in violation of mvc	
1575	1/12/2019 19:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1576	1/15/2019 19:20	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming fro inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1578	1/15/2019 20:20	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming fro inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1579	1/15/2019 21:05	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming fro inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1582	1/16/2019 21:50	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1583	1/16/2019 22:40	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1586	1/17/2019 21:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1589	1/18/2019 20:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1591	1/18/2019 21:35	police were traveling s/b on 31st street. police could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the parked veh police obs male sitting in. as police approached veh the smell got stronger. male stopped for inv cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1592	1/19/2019 19:30	police drove eastbound by the above listed veh and observed the windows on passenger side down and smoke coming from inside the veh. police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the veh strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1594	1/19/2019 20:40	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1597	1/23/2019 19:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1600	1/23/2019 22:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1601	1/23/2019 23:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1602	1/24/2019 19:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1603	1/24/2019 19:22	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1604	1/24/2019 19:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1605	1/24/2019 20:05	police were driving southbound on 4800 block of griscom street when they began smelling a strong odor of burning marijuana coming from a maroon colored hyundai sontata parked on the east side of the 4800 block of griscom street. police activated its lights and stopped the above listed vehicle. upon further investigation police arrested the above owner of vehicle for vufa and narcotics. strong odor of burnt and fresh marijuana coming from inside the vehicle involved in criminal activity	1 black colored smith and wesson revolver, with a brown colored handle, .38 caliber, serial # [REDACTED] loaded with 5 live rounds was recovered from under the driver's seat. also recovered from the vehicle was 2 clear plastic baggies both containing a green weed substance, alleged marijuana and 1 brown cigar wrapper, burnt at 1 end cont a green weed substance, alleged marijuana. 1 clear plastic sandwich bag, knotted at corner containing 19 pink tinted zip lock packets all cont a white chunky substance, alleged crack cocaine. also recovered from the male was \$730.00 usc
1608	1/26/2019 20:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1610	1/26/2019 22:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1611	2/5/2019 19:00	strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1612	2/5/2019 20:20	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1615	2/5/2019 23:25	police were driving s/b on leonard st and could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the above veh. stopped for investigation. driver and front seat passenger of vehicle refused to roll window down at first for about 20-30 seconds. driver side door was opened by police and driver was yelling and cursing at police and attempted to pull the door closed. driver stated his dad was a cop and he was getting us in trouble like last cops that stopped him. he stated he would get us a foot patrol for punishment. male refused to cooperate or provide police with any paper	

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		work except for his pa dl. strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1617	2/6/2019 20:40	police were traveling n/b on sydenham, police obs male parked at above location ad police could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area the male was parked as police passed. male stopped for inv. male stated he wasnt smoking now but smoked earlier. male stated he lived where he was parked and that he didnt have any identification on his person and that it was in his house. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1619	2/6/2019 21:20	police were traveling w/b on priscilla, police obs male and female parked at above location and police could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area the male and female were parked as police passed the smell got stronger. male and female stopped for inv. both cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1620	2/6/2019 21:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1621	2/6/2019 22:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1622	2/7/2019 20:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1624	2/8/2019 18:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1626	2/8/2019 21:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1627	2/8/2019 22:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1629	2/9/2019 0:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1631	2/12/2019 21:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1633	2/16/2019 19:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1635	2/16/2019 20:45	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1636	2/16/2019 23:15	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1637	2/17/2019 0:01	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1639	2/22/2019 12:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle in violation of mvc	
1640	2/22/2019 12:35	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1641	2/27/2019 19:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1643	2/27/2019 19:55	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside he veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1646	2/28/2019 18:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1647	2/28/2019 19:00	police were traveling e/b on granite and could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the above listed veh that was occupied by 1 h/m with driver's side window down. police observe a cloud of smoke inside the veh as they passed it and coming from front window. strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1654	3/1/2019 19:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	(1) black trash bag containing (2) clear large heat sealed bags both containing a green leafy weed substance alleged marijuana recovered from trunk of above listed vehusc refer to p.r
1662	3/5/2019 19:00	strong odor of fresh marijuana coming from inside the vehicle...cbi vehicle in violation of mvc	
1663	3/5/2019 19:20	police were traveling e/b on 1700 brill st, police could smell strong odor of burnt marijuana, then observed a white cloud of smoke coming from a white vehicle as	

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		police were approaching it.. police observed 2 black males sitting in the vehicle with the engine not running and a strong odor of marijuana coming from the inside..passenger stated he just got done smoking marijuana...cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the vehicle... vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1667	3/6/2019 21:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1671	3/6/2019 23:25	police were traveling e/b on willard and could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area as police passed veh they obs males inside with smoke coming out of passenger side window as police pulled parallel with veh the odor became stronger. veh stopped for inv passenger in veh stated he just got done smoking marijuana cbi strong odor of marijauna vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1672	3/7/2019 20:00	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1676	3/7/2019 23:00	police were at abv location and could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of below listed veh. police obs male parked with veh not running and could also obs smoke coming from the driver side window. male was stopped for inv male stated he smoked prior to police stopping him. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1677	3/8/2019 19:05	police were driving e/b on unruh and observed the above veh parked with lights on, and dark tinted windows. the windows were cracked open with a thick cloud of smoke coming from rear window on drier's side. police were out of their police car and could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the above veh. strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from	

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		inside the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1679	3/8/2019 21:05	police pulled into alley and observed two males inside the above listed veh, with a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh, with smoke coming fro veh. passenger exited the veh and walked away and was stopped immediately. strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1681	3/8/2019 22:50	police were trav s/b on dagget when they observed the above veh with engine running and driver's side window cracked, and smoking coming out window. police could smell a strong odor of burning marijuana coming from the veh. strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1682	3/9/2019 19:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1683	3/9/2019 20:45	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1691	3/14/2019 11:00	police observed above veh parked on south side of dyre street with all windows down and a thick cloud of smoke coming from rear passenger side window. police could smell a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the veh strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1692	3/20/2019 19:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1694	3/20/2019 20:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1697	3/20/2019 22:15	strong odor of marijuana coming from the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1700	3/23/2019 20:10	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1701	3/23/2019 20:30	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1702	3/23/2019 23:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

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1703	3/23/2019 23:50	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1708	3/29/2019 19:05	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1709	3/29/2019 20:35	police were traveling s/b on chadwick and could detect a strong odor of burnt marijuana coming from the area of abv listed veh. police obs abv males inside veh and one of the males immediately exit the veh as police approached. as police got closer to veh the odor became stronger. both males stopped for inv. cbi strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle involved in criminal activity	
1710	3/30/2019 0:20	strong odor of marijuana coming from veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1711	3/30/2019 19:40	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	
1712	3/30/2019 20:25	strong odor of marijuana coming from inside the veh vehicle in violation of mvc	

EXHIBIT 2

TO: ALL SWORN PERSONNEL

SUBJECT: SEARCHING VEHICLES BASED UPON ODOR OF MARIJUANA

1. EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, PRIOR TO CONDUCTING ANY VEHICLE SEARCH BASED UPON THE ODOR OF MARIJUANA, A SUPERVISOR SHALL BE SUMMONED TO THE SCENE TO CONFIRM THE PROBABLE CAUSE AND APPROVE THE SEARCH IF WARRANTED. WHEN ANY SEARCH IS CONDUCTED, THE SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND BADGE NUMBER SHALL BE INSERTED INTO THE NOTES SECTION OF THE 75-48A.
2. ANY MARIJUANA LOCATED DURING A SEARCH, REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT, SHALL BE PLACED ON A PROPERTY RECEIPT AND PROPERLY RECORDED ON THE 75-48A.

TO BE READ AT ROLL CALLS FOR
THREE (3) CONSECUTIVE DAYS

CHRISTINE M. COULTER
POLICE COMMISSIONER

CPL. HAWORTH #8309 PR#181843

TO: ALL SWORN PERSONNEL

SUBJECT: SEARCHING VEHICLES BASED UPON ODOR OF MARIJUANA

1. EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, PRIOR TO CONDUCTING ANY VEHICLE SEARCH BASED UPON THE ODOR OF MARIJUANA, A SUPERVISOR SHALL BE SUMMONED TO THE SCENE TO CONFIRM THE PROBABLE CAUSE AND APPROVE THE SEARCH IF WARRANTED. WHEN ANY SEARCH IS CONDUCTED, THE SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND BADGE NUMBER SHALL BE INSERTED INTO THE NOTES SECTION OF THE 75-48A.
2. ANY MARIJUANA LOCATED DURING A SEARCH, REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT, SHALL BE PLACED ON A PROPERTY RECEIPT AND PROPERLY RECORDED ON THE 75-48A.

TO BE READ AT ROLL CALLS FOR
THREE (3) CONSECUTIVE DAYS

CHRISTINE M. COULTER
POLICE COMMISSIONER

CPL. HAWORTH #8309 PR#181843

EXHIBIT 3

Out-of-Place and In-Place Policing: An Examination of Traffic Stops in Racially Segregated Philadelphia

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Out-of-Place and In-Place Policing: An Examination of Traffic Stops in Racially Segregated Philadelphia

Abstract

It is commonly argued that Black people may be more likely to be stopped by the police in majority White neighborhoods due to a natural tendency to first observe and then scrutinize that which seems out of the ordinary. Anecdotal evidence of police officers appearing equally drawn to White people in predominantly Black neighborhoods is sometimes presented to suggest that the phenomenon is race neutral. Motivated by such narratives, we examine the extent to which Black versus White racial categorization encourages police scrutiny in out-of-place and in-place contexts. Applying the veil-of-darkness and vehicle search threshold tests, we find that in-place or out-of-place, being seen as White is always an advantage in Philadelphia.

Introduction

It is unlawful for police officers to initiate investigatory stops of vehicles based solely on the driver's race or ethnicity (Kennedy, 1997). However, as long as it is only one component of reasonable suspicion, the courts have traditionally allowed police officers to consider whether a motorist is "out of place" given the empirical reality of persistently high levels of residential segregation in the United States (Kennedy, 1997; Russell Brown, 2008). Underlying such authorization is the recognition that good police work frequently requires officers to be observant of outliers.

A clear example of how the courts have conceptualized the issue of race-out-of-place appears in *State v. Dean* (Arizona, 1975). In this case, Dean alleged that the detention of his vehicle was invalid because, as admitted by the investigating officer, part of the reason why Dean was initially seen as suspicious was that he was a Latinx male in a predominantly White neighborhood. The Arizona Supreme Court ruled that the stop was lawful because the perceived mismatch between Dean's ethnicity and the racial composition of the area was only part of the totality of circumstances for reasonable suspicion. The Court concluded:

That a person is observed in a neighborhood not frequented by persons of his ethnic background is quite often a basis for an officer's initial suspicion. To attempt by judicial fiat to say he may not do this ignores the practical aspects of good law enforcement. While detention and investigation based on ethnic background alone would be arbitrary and capricious and therefore impermissible, the fact that a person is obviously out of place in a particular neighborhood is one of several factors that may be considered by an officer and the court in determining whether an investigation and detention is reasonable and therefore lawful.

This common line of argument is frequently described as the “out-of-place doctrine” (Russell Brown, 2008; Thompson, 1999).

When explaining the difference between good police work and bias-based enforcement, police officers also commonly reference the practical need to react to that which is out of the ordinary. As detailed in Glover’s (2007) ethnographic research, officers regularly state that race-out-of-place individuals “stand out more than anything” (p. 243) and this is true for White people observed in predominantly Black neighborhoods, not just racial minorities in White spaces. Glover argues that police narratives depicting out-of-place White suspects tacitly promote the notion that policing is race neutral (in the sense that White people and Black people are portrayed as equally subject to distrust in certain contexts). While the officers in Glover’s sample acknowledged that an individual’s race interacts with the racial composition of the neighborhood to either heighten or lessen suspicion, the officers rarely discussed the case of minorities in White neighborhoods without first mentioning the example of the “White boy in a no White boy zone” (Glover, 2007, p. 242).

Supporting Glover’s (2007) conclusions, a cursory review of anonymous law enforcement boards reveals similar discourse regarding valid uses of race for determining reasonable suspicion. For example, consider this verbatim entry on forum.officer.com concerning the difference between racial profiling and criminal profiling:

Racial profiling, IMHO, is using someones race or ethnic catagory solely to determine if that person would commit a particular type of crime. Many people state that racial profile is the bases for X number of (insert any one particular race) is being stopped more frequently than (insert a different race). What people fail to see (again, IMHO) is you have to consider the demographics being questioned in those scenarios. For example; I

work a high crime, high drug area of town (commonly referred to as the projects). It is a matter of fact, not opinion, that the majority of persons in this area are black. When I'm patrolling in the area and I see a white person, I am going to stop and speak to them. This isn't racial profiling. 1) this is a predominantly black community. 2) this is a high drug area. 3) my training and experience is that white men come to X area to purchase X drug. 4) I know he doesn't belong in the area, meaning he doesn't live there. This is my zone...you learn to know who does and doesn't live there. It's a matter of good policing. The man being white isn't the ONLY reason I stopped him. Did he get my attention because he's white...absolutely he did.

In this example, in line with legal precedent, the anonymous author emphasizes that while race-out-of-place is often the initial factor drawing an officer's attention, it is only one factor in the totality of circumstances defining reasonable suspicion and it applies to White people too.

Withrow's (2004) theory of contextual attentiveness formalizes this common perspective among law enforcement personnel as a potential explanation for racial disparities in policing. Withrow notes that the police are especially focused on deviations from the norm and can always find a probable-cause reason for stopping a vehicle when they see a driver that is noticeably incongruent with local context. Arguing that both of the following situations are "equally inconsistent" (Withrow, 2004, p. 359), Withrow poses the question: "Is a White man driving in a neighborhood populated predominately by Black residents as likely to be stopped and searched as a Black man driving in a neighborhood populated predominately by White residents?" (2004, p. 345). If so, Withrow concludes that rather than "driving while Black," the real issue could be "driving while different" (Withrow, 2004, p. 361).

The present study aims to evaluate whether there is racial parity in the degree to which being out-of-place versus in-place matters for the relative likelihood of being stopped and searched by the police. Focusing on Philadelphia, a city that has been described as hyper-segregated (Massey & Denton, 1998), we use publicly available data from the American Community Survey and the Philadelphia Police Department. Our analyses employ a third-generation benchmarking technique known as the veil-of-darkness test to help ensure that any observed racial disparities in stop rates are due to police officer discretionary judgments rather than differences in traffic violation rates or vehicle characteristics (Pierson et al., 2019; Smith et al., 2019). Additionally, we utilize stop outcome tests that do not require an external benchmark to assess the extent to which fitting in demographically matters for avoiding unproductive vehicle searches.

Previous Studies

Because there are many excellent reviews of the vast social science literature on biased-based policing (Harris, 2002; Smith et al., 2019; White & Fradella, 2016), we focus our attention on studies that (1) specifically aim to assess whether out-of-place policing occurs equally for White and Black people and (2) avoid reliance on the debunked premise that the population traveling through an area accurately resembles the demographic composition of local residents (Hannon, 2019; Tillyer, Engel, & Wooldredge, 2008).

Overall, existing research on this topic offers some support for the notion that out-of-place policing runs in both directions, although this research does not indicate that it runs equally in both directions. In particular, there is some evidence that in certain cities Black search rates are higher in predominantly White areas, and White search rates are higher in predominantly

Black areas (Novak & Chamlin, 2008; Rojek, Rosenfeld, & Decker, 2012). We note that this scholarship does not claim to be conclusive because there are also studies focused on other areas reporting that the size of the local Black population is positively associated with higher search rates for both Black and White drivers (Close & Mason, 2007) or not meaningfully associated with search rates for either set of drivers (Carroll & Gonzalez, 2014). Furthermore, we note that when drawing conclusions about out-of-place policing, it is very important to keep an eye on which groups are being compared in the analytic techniques employed in this body of research. More specifically, the interpretation of results can vary dramatically depending on the implicit contrast group in the models (e.g., is the reported result comparing how White individuals are treated relative to Black individuals in various contexts or is the result simply comparing differently situated White individuals?). We describe some of the nuanced complexity in this literature below.

Meehan and Ponder (2002) offer one of the earliest sophisticated tests of out-of-place policing. One of the unique features of this study is that it utilized data regarding computer queries initiated by suburban police officers surveying suspicious vehicles while out on patrol. Examining this data, Meehan and Ponder (2002) found that as Black drivers moved toward the overwhelmingly White center of the suburban jurisdiction (and away from a bordering majority Black city), they faced a significant increase in the probability of being subject to an electronic query. Interestingly, Meehan and Ponder (2002, p. 417) noted that for White drivers, the chance of being queried was roughly equal throughout the jurisdiction (regardless of proximity to the bordering majority Black city).

Novak and Chamlin (2012) examined traffic stop data for Kansas City, Missouri and provided a novel conceptual framework that combined insights from the racial threat perspective

with empirical work on out-of-place policing. They noted (2012, p. 275) that their “most intriguing finding” involved “the conditional effect of the racial composition of the beat on search rates.” In particular, they found that the percentage Black in a police beat was significantly positively associated with the search rate for White drivers, while the coefficient was smaller and statistically insignificant (but still positive) for the regression model predicting the search rate for Black drivers. Therefore, Novak and Chamlin’s (2012) analyses pointed to an out-of-place policing effect that was only statistically discernible for White drivers. Put differently, while White drivers experienced a clear benefit from being in-place, Black drivers did not. They instead experienced a constantly elevated probability of being searched relative to White motorists that was irrespective of in-place or out-of-place status. Indeed, the coefficients in Novak and Chamlin’s (2012) regression models indicated that while the predicted White search rate got closer to the Black search rate as the percentage Black increased, the Black search rate was still higher than the White search rate in beats that were 90% Black (holding constant other factors at zero).

In a study that tested a variety of important theoretic propositions simultaneously, Rojek, Rosenfeld, and Decker (2012) utilized traffic stop data for the city of St. Louis. While the city has roughly equal numbers of White and Black residents, Rojek, Rosenfeld, and Decker (2012) noted that St. Louis is highly segregated, with some police districts being populated almost entirely with Black residents. For the city as a whole, Rojek, Rosenfeld, and Decker (2012) reported that the Black search rate was about 70% higher than the White search rate (6.3% versus 3.7%). However, their logistic regression results indicated considerable variation in the relative likelihood of a search that was contingent on the particular combination of the race of the officer and the race of the driver as well as the racial composition of the police district where the

stop took place. Ultimately, Rojek, Rosenfeld, and Decker (2012) concluded that in districts where Black people were not in the majority, stops involving White officers and Black drivers were the ones that were most likely to end in a search. Furthermore, in majority Black districts, searches appeared to be most likely for stops of White drivers by White officers. Thus, Rojek, Rosenfeld, and Decker's research suggests that out-of-place policing occurs for both White and Black motorists, although the analyses were not aimed toward quantifying the degree to which this happens evenly to both sets of drivers and the particular structure and complexity of the models make after-the-fact calculations unhelpful (Black officer-White driver is the omitted contrast group in the equations).

Carroll and Gonzalez (2014) expanded this line of inquiry beyond searches to also include frisks. They reasoned that because frisks require a lower standard of justification (reasonable suspicion) than searches (probable cause), racial bias will be more evident for vehicle stops with frisks than searches. Their analyses of traffic stop data from the Rhode Island State Police supported this hypothesis. More important, Carroll and Gonzalez (2014) examined the conditioning impact of the racial composition of the location where the stop took place and found that Black drivers were significantly more likely to be frisked when they were stopped in the predominately White townships outside of the Providence area. Interestingly, similar to Meehan and Ponder's (2002) findings, Carroll and Gonzalez (2014) reported that the White frisk rate did not vary much with local racial context and was never higher than the Black frisk rate. That is, (1) out-of-place policing appeared to be much more of a phenomenon for Black drivers than White drivers and (2) even though the estimated race-specific frisk rates were closer outside of White suburbia, being perceived as Black was never an advantage relative to being perceived as White. Carroll and Gonzalez (2014) suggested that this asymmetry may be due to different

stereotypes associated with out-of-place White people versus out-of-place Black people. The former may be perceived as a hapless shopper of illicit goods while the latter may be seen as outright dangerous.

Like Carroll and Gonzalez (2014), a significant component of Levchak's (2017) comprehensive study focused on frisks as a highly discretionary stop outcome. Examining pedestrian stop data for New York City, Levchak (2017) estimated the degree to which the racial composition of a police district influenced the association between individual race and the probability of a frisk occurring during a stop. In this case, not only was the Black frisk rate always estimated to be higher than the White frisk rate, the disparity between the two actually grew as the percentage Black in the police district increased. Levchak concluded (2017, p. 397): "Thus, compared to whites, blacks are more likely to be frisked in precincts with large concentrations of African Americans—suggesting that whites may not experience out-of-place policing here."

Data and Methods

Associated with the settlement of *Bailey v. City of Philadelphia* (2011), a case that focused on racial disparities in pedestrian stop-and-frisk practices, the Philadelphia Police Department currently publishes comprehensive data on investigative detentions occurring within city limits.¹ Different from other jurisdictions (e.g., Chicago), all routine traffic stops occurring on local streets were deemed investigative detentions and thus included alongside pedestrian stops in this large public dataset ($N > 2$ million stops). The vast majority of vehicle stops (approximately 95%) were formally justified based on motor vehicle code violations (as opposed to vehicle matching flash description or other rationales) and arrests for any offense were rare

(just 2% for Black motorists and 2% for White motorists). Highway vehicle stops in Philadelphia were not included in the data because those are primarily handled by the Pennsylvania State Police.

Pierson et al. (2019) recently conducted a number of illustrative analyses focused on the vehicle portion of Philadelphia's public stop dataset (<https://openpolicing.stanford.edu/tutorials/>). Their analyses demonstrated considerable citywide racial disparities in stop rates, search rates, and contraband recovery rates from searches. In particular, their examination of the data for 2017 suggested that Black people in Philadelphia were stopped and searched at higher than expected rates, especially relative to White people. While most of Pierson et al.'s (2019) analyses were rudimentary (as their stated intention was to provide an introduction to analyzing the data), they also included two more advanced techniques for uncovering potential racial discrimination: (1) the veil-of-darkness test and (2) the search threshold test. The results of these more rigorous tests also indicated significant racial bias against Black drivers relative to White drivers for Philadelphia as a whole.

We build on Pierson et al.'s (2019) results by analyzing whether the overall findings associated with these tests are different when the data are disaggregated to a more local level.² Considering the longstanding hyper-segregation of Philadelphia's White and Black communities (Massey & Denton, 1998) and the importance of evaluating the symmetry/asymmetry of out-of-place policing, we focus our analytic attention on assessing racial disparities in predominantly White vs. predominantly Black areas. To do this, we match residential demographic estimates from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019) to police district boundaries (police district indicators are included in the public stop data). More specifically, the longitude and latitude coordinates for the population center of each census block group were

merged with spatial parameters for Philadelphia's 21 police districts (there were 1336 census block groups in city limits). Ultimately, this procedure indicated that there were 9 districts that were majority Black and 7 districts that were majority White. Of the 5 remaining districts, 2 were largely Latinx and the other 3 were racially and ethnically diverse (i.e., not simply an equal mix of Black and White residents).³

We focus our analyses on the years 2015 through 2018. At the time of this writing, the data for 2019 were not complete and available information suggests that the year was characterized by a unique rise in vehicle stops (potentially reflecting a recent shift in policy, see Melamed, 2019). The data for 2014, the first year the data monitoring system was implemented, were also incomplete and seemed to indicate an escalation in the recording of stops (vehicle and pedestrian investigations rose very closely together in the first several months). Figure 1 depicts the available monthly data with a best-fitting cubic regression line through the vehicle stop observations.

The number of vehicles stops occurring between 2015 and 2018 was over 1 million, with the vast majority taking place in areas that were predominantly Black. American Community Survey estimates suggest that the City of Philadelphia's non-Latinx Black and White populations were each approximately 40% of the total residential population. The predominantly Black police districts used in our main analyses were, on average, 74% non-Latinx Black and 15% non-Latinx White. Conversely, the predominantly White police districts in our main analyses were, on average, 70% non-Latinx White and 12% non-Latinx Black.⁴

While there are many studies utilizing the veil-of-darkness test, ours is the first to employ it as a means for examining whether being classified as the same race as most local residents is equally advantageous for White and Black motorists at the decision-to-stop stage. Likewise, we

join only a handful of existing studies (e.g., Carroll & Gonzalez, 2014) examining the outcome of vehicle searches for contraband as a way to ascertain whether race-out-of-place suspects are consistently held to a lower evidentiary standard of suspicion than race-in-place suspects.

Designed by Grogger and Ridgeway (2006), the veil-of-darkness test attempts to address the known deficiencies of earlier approaches for assessing racial disparities, particularly the lack of a reliable benchmark indicating the population at risk of being stopped (legitimately). The veil-of-darkness strategy exploits natural variation in sunlight throughout the year as well as daylight savings time and is based on the premise that officers who are engaged in bias-based policing will be less likely to discern a driver's race when it is dark. If the stops made after the sun is at least six degrees below the horizon have a smaller proportion of Black drivers than the stops made in sunlight, this suggests that "there is racial bias against black drivers" (Grogger and Ridgeway, p. 881).

The major strength of the veil-of-darkness test is that it does not assume that the racial composition of drivers on the road matches that of local residents or that there are no racial differences in traffic violations. Instead, the test's primary assumption is that Black and White motorists do not alter their driving behavior when there is daylight versus darkness (holding constant clock time and season). Importantly, existing research on this assumption suggests that Black drivers relative to White drivers adjust their driving habits such that they are more likely to drive cautiously in daylight (Kalinowski, Ross, & Ross, 2017; Smith et al., 2019). This, along with other aspects of the method (e.g., that it ignores artificial street lighting), means that the veil-of-darkness test is conservatively biased; a null result does not prove the absence of racial discrimination, but uncovering even a modest disparity can indicate a serious problem (Smith et al., 2019).

Following Grogger and Ridgeway's (2006) original design, we limited the stops analyzed to those occurring in the inter-twilight period spanning the earliest and latest times that dusk occurs throughout the year (approximately 5pm to 9pm in the case of Philadelphia). Consistent with existing research in this area (e.g., Pierson et al., 2019), we focus on stop comparisons involving non-Latinx White and non-Latinx Black motorists and we exclude stops occurring during the roughly 30-minute interval between sunset and the end of civil twilight (as this period might be considered neither dark nor light). In line with Grogger and Ridgeway's (2006) original implementation, the veil-of-darkness test takes the form of a logistic regression model where classification as either Black or White is the dependent variable and whether the stop takes place during darkness is the key independent variable.

We also include several control variables in the models. First, clock time (using 6 splines) is held constant to protect against the possibility that the racial composition of drivers varies throughout the early evening hours. Second, we incorporate police district fixed effects to account for the possibility that certain districts may be policed systematically more after dark due to the particular nature of offenses occurring there. Third, we add an indicator variable for the summer months (June, July, or August) to control for the tourist season in Philadelphia, which could alter the racial composition of drivers on the road. Along the same lines, we include indicators for the weeks surrounding two events drawing considerable non-residential populations to Philadelphia: the 2015 Papal Visit and the 2016 Democratic National Convention (DNC). Following Taniguchi et al. (2017), we also disaggregate the veil-of-darkness test by the sex of the driver because their analyses of data for Durham, North Carolina indicated that clear evidence of racial disproportionately was limited to men.

In addition to the veil-of-darkness test, we also utilize other techniques for assessing racial bias that circumvent the thorny issue of external benchmarking. Rather than attempt to estimate expected stop rates by racial group, stop outcome tests analyze the results of reasonable suspicion or probable cause investigations during stops as a way to assess racial parity in the overall quality of those stops. If, for example, officers were disproportionately conducting routine traffic stops of Black drivers as a pretext for searching vehicles for drugs, one might expect to find lower contraband recovery rates for these drivers. That is, one would expect a lower probability of uncovering contraband when decisions to search vehicles are essentially made before there is any meaningful supporting evidence of wrongdoing.

Simoiu, Corbett-Davies, and Goel (2017) offer an important enhancement to traditional outcome tests with their introduction of the threshold test. This test, which utilizes both search rates and contraband hit rates to infer search thresholds, gives race-specific estimates of the average quality of clues needed to initiate a search for illicit goods.⁵ Importantly, the threshold test addresses the problem of infra-marginality often present in traditional contraband hit rate comparisons.⁶ Standard contraband hit rate tests only measure average outcomes, ignoring differences in variability around averages. More specifically, through a hierarchical Bayesian latent variable model, the threshold test takes into account race-specific variances in contraband possession where it may be factually easier to tell the difference between low- and high-risk individuals for one racial group than the other.

Results

Figure 2 presents a simplified example of the underlying logic of the veil-of-darkness test utilizing a portion of the Philadelphia data for illustration purposes. Looking only at district 7 in

Northeast Philadelphia, an area that is approximately 73% non-Latinx White and 9% non-Latinx Black, non-Latinx Black motorists appeared more likely to be pulled over during the 6pm-7pm window when that period had sunlight than when that period was dark. Black people were 16% of the combined population of White and Black detainees when there was darkness but were 23% of that population when there was natural light. Consistent with the possibility of racial bias, this result suggests that the relative likelihood that a Black person will be stopped rises when daylight increases the visibility of driver race.

Table 1 offers a more comprehensive and rigorous assessment of this possibility. For cases citywide that involved motorists classified as either non-Latinx White or Black, a logistic regression model predicting whether a motorist was Black revealed a statistically significant negative coefficient for low visibility in the inter-twilight period with controls for clock time, year, summer season, the 2015 Papal Visit, the 2016 Democratic National Convention, and the police district where the stop occurred. The coefficient for low visibility in Model 1 suggests that overall, the relative odds of a Black motorist being stopped are about 11% less under the “veil of darkness.”

The coefficients for the year indicators in Model 1 suggest that the proportion Black for the combined population of White and Black detainees was rising for the years in the sample (2018 is the omitted reference category). While the coefficients for the summer months dummy variable and the Papal Visit indicator were not statistically significant, the coefficient for the week surrounding the Democratic National Convention was statistically significant and negative, indicating that Black motorists saw their relative likelihood of being pulled over drop during this brief period. Models 2 and 3 disaggregate the citywide results by sex. In line with Taniguchi et al.’s (2017) findings for the City of Durham, the visibility indicator was only significantly related

to the race of the stopped driver for men (who make up the majority of those stopped during the inter-twilight period). This result raises the possibility that if police officers were targeting certain types of individuals in stop decisions, they were doing so through both race and gender lenses in line with the “criminalblackman” stereotype (Russell Brown 2008).

Table 2 presents the application of the veil-of-darkness test to male stops occurring in majority White and majority Black districts (non-Latinx). While the model applied to data from predominantly White police districts indicated that diminished visibility reduced the detention of Black men (Model 1), this effect was also evident in districts that were predominantly Black (Model 2). In other words, regardless of the racial composition of the surrounding area, Black males were more likely to be stopped when sunlight increased the visibility of the driver’s race than were White males.

Conversely, irrespective of spatial context, being seen as White was always an advantage. Indeed, contradicting common narratives about the symmetry and race-neutrality of out-of-place policing, being classified as White appeared to be an even greater benefit in predominantly Black areas (than in predominantly White spaces). Put differently, the larger coefficient exhibited in Model 2 relative to Model 1 implies that, if anything, Black male motorists may be disproportionately targeted to an even worse extent when they are in place than when they are out of place.

Figure 3 displays race-specific contraband recovery rates (hit rates) from searches in predominantly Black and predominantly White police districts. As can be seen, searches of White motorists tend to be more successful in uncovering contraband than searches of Black motorists. This suggests that police officers may require less evidentiary certainty to initiate a search of a Black driver than a White driver. More important for our purposes, Figure 3 also

illustrates how the racial disparity in contraband hit rates is similar regardless of whether the district is predominantly White or predominantly Black. Like the results for the veil-of-darkness test, the relative advantage of being classified as White actually appears greater in areas where White people are out of place and Black people are not. In predominantly Black districts, contraband recovery rates are about 65% higher for White motorists selected to be searched than for Black motorists.

While comparisons of contraband recovery rates provide an intuitive test for racial bias in stops, this methodological strategy suffers from a number of weaknesses. One potentially important limitation is that the approach does not account for infra-marginality. Figure 4 shows the district-specific results for the threshold test recommended by Simoiu, Corbett-Davies, and Goel (2017) as a way to overcome this limitation of traditional contraband hit rate analyses. As is apparent in Figure 4, all districts exhibited a higher search threshold for White motorists compared to Black motorists. Furthermore, the White estimated search threshold was not closer to the Black estimated search threshold in majority Black districts. Indeed, the greatest racial disparity in favor of White motorists was observed in the 14th district—an area that is nearly 80% non-Latinx Black.

We also conducted three robustness tests to help bolster our conclusions. First, in addition to examining district-level variation in race-specific contraband hit rates and thresholds, we also examined vehicle search rates.⁷ Although Black/White disparities were somewhat less than those based on contraband outcomes, all districts displayed higher search rates for Black motorists than White motorists—with the largest relative advantage for White motorists again occurring in the predominantly Black 14th district. Interestingly, this occurred despite the fact that the residential percentage Black and the White search rate for districts were positively

correlated ($r=.22$, similar to what has been reported in previous studies). Overall, our findings imply that while White people in Black districts may experience additional inspection relative to White people in White districts, they do not draw more suspicion than Black people in Black districts.

Second, while our main models attempt to control for spurious seasonal variation in driving and deployment patterns, an alternative approach would be to limit the sample to a brief period around the switch to (or from) daylight savings time (Taniguchi et al., 2017). While this strategy can greatly reduce the statistical power of the veil-of-darkness test, it can also greatly increase our confidence in the test result (when significant) as it is unlikely that driving behavior would change much right before/after the clock moves forward/back one hour. To implement this robustness test we limited our data to the 15-days on either side of the daylight savings time switches in March and November, reducing samples to about 17% of their original size. In line with our main results, Black male motorists were still significantly more likely to be stopped when there was daylight versus darkness. More specifically, estimating Model 2 of Table 2 for this select sample revealed a veil-of-darkness coefficient for majority Black districts of $-.218$ ($p<.01$).

Third, to assuage concerns about aggregation bias, we also applied the veil-of-darkness models in Table 2 to data linked to police service areas ($N=65$). These are smaller, more homogenous places than police districts and are arguably equivalent to the police beat category used in other jurisdictions. While policing policy is more likely to be made at a higher administrative level, utilizing these subunits allowed us to look at areas where residents were almost entirely of one self-identified racial/ethnic category. Focusing the veil-of-darkness model on police service areas that were over 90% non-Latinx Black ($N=62,864$ stops) produced nearly

identical results in direction and magnitude to those reported for stops in majority Black police districts. Black male motorists were still significantly more likely to be stopped when there was daylight as opposed to darkness. Conversely, even in these overwhelmingly Black areas, White male motorists were significantly advantaged when sunlight made drivers' race more discernible.

Conclusion

We use two tests for bias-based policing that do not rely on the very problematic assumption that the population driving through an area closely matches the demographic composition of local residents: (1) the veil-of-darkness and (2) the contraband search threshold. For both tests, we find evidence suggesting bias against Black motorists in stops in Philadelphia. This evidence is not limited to districts where Black people are in the residential minority and thus potentially subject to out-of-place policing. In fact, similar to Levchak's (2017) stop-and-frisk findings for New York City, the apparent bias against Black motorists is most pronounced in areas that are predominantly Black. Consequently, our findings imply that the unequal policing of Black people is an even greater problem when Black drivers are 'in place' than when they are 'out of place' in Philadelphia. This appears to be particularly true when using the veil-of-darkness test as the key measure (applied to males).⁸

As noted earlier, however, the veil-of-darkness test is notoriously a conservative gauge of discrimination as it does not account for factors that would make stops in daylight and darkness appear equivalent despite the presence of racial bias. For example, the original designers of the veil-of-darkness test, Grogger and Ridgeway (2006, p. 884), note that street lighting and "car profiling" reduce the power of the veil-of-darkness test to "reject the null of no racial profiling." For this reason and others, Grogger and Ridgeway (2006) recommended exclusively using the

veil-of-darkness test to assess the *direction* of any bias and cautioned against assertions regarding the comparative *magnitude* of effects. In our study, it is possible that better artificial lighting in predominantly White districts may be attenuating the size of the veil-of-darkness test result. Therefore, it could be that the coefficients for the darkness indicator would be more similar between majority White and majority Black locations if the models accounted for variation in street lights.

Regardless, the consistent direction of the results for both the veil-of-darkness test and the threshold test contradicts the pervasive narrative that White males are exposed to comparable scrutiny in out-of-place contexts. This is important because those who have defended the legitimacy of out-of-place policing have done so by suggesting that there is nothing capricious or unlawful about noticing the out of the ordinary; it is simply a practical aspect of police work. As Withrow (2004, p. 361) notes in his delineation of a theory of contextual attentiveness, “From the beginning of a police officer’s career, he or she is trained to recognize inconsistent patterns of behavior...It seems reasonable therefore that individuals that are ‘different’ would attract the attention and/or suspicion of a police officer.” But, if it is simply “driving while different” that explains the attention given to minorities in majority White places, one would expect to find equality in the degree of disproportionate police response for White people when they are similarly out of place in Black neighborhoods (Withrow, p. 361). Instead, the results imply bias that only runs in one direction—against Black people.

While our analyses consistently uncovered racial disparities in policing outcomes, it is important to note that our research design did not include any direct measures of racial stereotyping and we did not have information on the motivation of the individual officers making stops and conducting searches. Like almost all existing research in this area, the presence or

absence of bias could only be inferred from evidence regarding (in)equality of treatment. Moreover, like previous studies employing the veil-of-darkness and search threshold tests, our methodology has certain limitations. While we were able to include a variety of controls for seasonal fluctuations in driving behavior in our application of the veil-of-darkness test, we were unable to rule out race-specific differences in driving related to the amount of lighting. Similarly, while the search threshold test is arguably a significant improvement over traditional outcome tests, our data did not allow us to disaggregate by search type (e.g., consent-based or probable cause), and this could affect the results. Future studies should consider applying the search threshold test to more detailed data.

We also recommend that future studies focused on evaluating equity in out-of-place policing be structured in a way that corresponds with the *similarly situated individual* framework in discrimination law. This framework requires evidence that certain categories of people are treated differently than others when placed in nearly identical circumstances. Methodologically speaking, this means ensuring that the central comparison is, for example, between how White people in predominantly Black neighborhoods are treated versus how Black people are treated in those same neighborhoods. While there is certainly value for criminological theory in models comparing White treatment in majority Black areas to White treatment in majority White areas, such models cannot directly inform individual discrimination claims since a variety of unmeasured factors likely differ by neighborhood type. If, for instance, predominantly Black areas are perceived as much more crime ridden than they really are, all individuals, regardless of racial background, may face an elevated risk of being interrogated in this context. This would lead to a positive correlation between the percentage of residents that are Black and the rate at which White motorists are stopped or searched. However, this is not convincing evidence of

White drivers looking out of place since Black drivers may have the same or even higher stop/search rates in these places. Our findings demonstrate that while White people in Black neighborhoods may experience additional monitoring relative to White people in White neighborhoods, they do not draw more investigation than Black people in Black neighborhoods, at least in Philadelphia.

Because Philadelphia is one of the nation's most highly segregated large cities, it is possible that racial stereotypes may be especially amplified for Black individuals in majority Black areas. As Sampson and Raudenbush (2004, p. 320) argued in their seminal research on Chicago neighborhoods, "dark skin is an easily observable trait that has become a statistical marker in American society, one imbued with meanings about crime and disorder that stigmatize not only people but also the places in which they are concentrated." Although more comprehensive research is needed, if police officers tend to categorize majority Black neighborhoods as 'bad areas' irrespective of crime rate, blending in may actually serve to heighten suspicion relative to being seen as out of place (Quillian & Pager, 2001). Our results underscore that beyond working to reduce racial disparities in the policing of Black individuals, it is important to independently consider potential biases affecting the policing of Black communities.

Notes

¹ Directive 8.11 of the Philadelphia Police Department (last updated 6-10-14) articulates the department's commitment to unbiased policing and attempts to clarify the acceptable use of race/ethnicity in enforcement actions. This policy notes: "An officer may take into account the reported race or ethnicity of a specific suspect or suspects based on trustworthy, locally relevant information that links a person or persons of a specific race/ethnicity to a particular unlawful incident(s). However, race/ethnicity can never be used as the sole basis for probable cause or reasonable suspicion."

² Besides our emphasis on neighborhood context, we also differ from Pierson et al. (2019) in our use of multiple years, adjustments for seasonal and major event effects, and disaggregation of stops by driver sex.

³ Future research should consider utilizing the veil-of-darkness and search threshold tests to investigate the possibility of bias in stops of Latinx drivers (and whether any evidence of bias is conditioned by the racial and ethnic composition of the surrounding area).

⁴ The majority Black districts in our sample ranged from 54% to 85% Black and the majority White districts ranged from 55% to 83% White.

⁵ There were 41,453 searches over our study period. Unfortunately, the public data we use do not include the officer's stated rationale behind each search. The data do indicate that arrest is an equally rare event (about 2%) for both Black and White motorists, so incident-to-arrest searches

are unlikely to significantly skew our results. Furthermore, we note that Simoiu, Corbett-Davies, and Goel (2017) reported that the inclusion (or exclusion) of consent searches did not meaningfully alter their findings for the search threshold test applied to vehicle stop data for North Carolina.

⁶ Simoiu, Corbett-Davies, and Goel (2017, p. 1194) offer the following helpful example to illustrate the problem of infra-marginality: “To see this, suppose that there are two, easily distinguishable types of white drivers: those who have a 1% chance of carrying contraband, and those who have a 75% chance. Similarly assume that black drivers have either a 1% or 50% chance of carrying contraband. If officers, in a race-neutral manner, search individuals who are at least 10% likely to be carrying contraband, then searches of whites will be successful 75% of the time whereas searches of blacks will be successful only 50% of the time.”

⁷ The racial disproportionality in search rates was strongly positively correlated with racial disproportionality in estimated search thresholds for police districts. Nevertheless, more than one-third of the variation was unshared. Thus, while related, search rates and search thresholds are empirically quite different.

⁸ Worden, McLean and Wheeler (2012, p. 96) convincingly argue that “evidence of racial profiling would be most likely to emerge among officers whose assignments are the most crime focused.” Thus, it is possible that the elevated veil-of-darkness coefficient in majority Black neighborhoods reflects a greater deployment of officers with a crime-suppression mission (as opposed to traffic safety).

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Figure 1. Number of Vehicle Stops by Month in Philadelphia

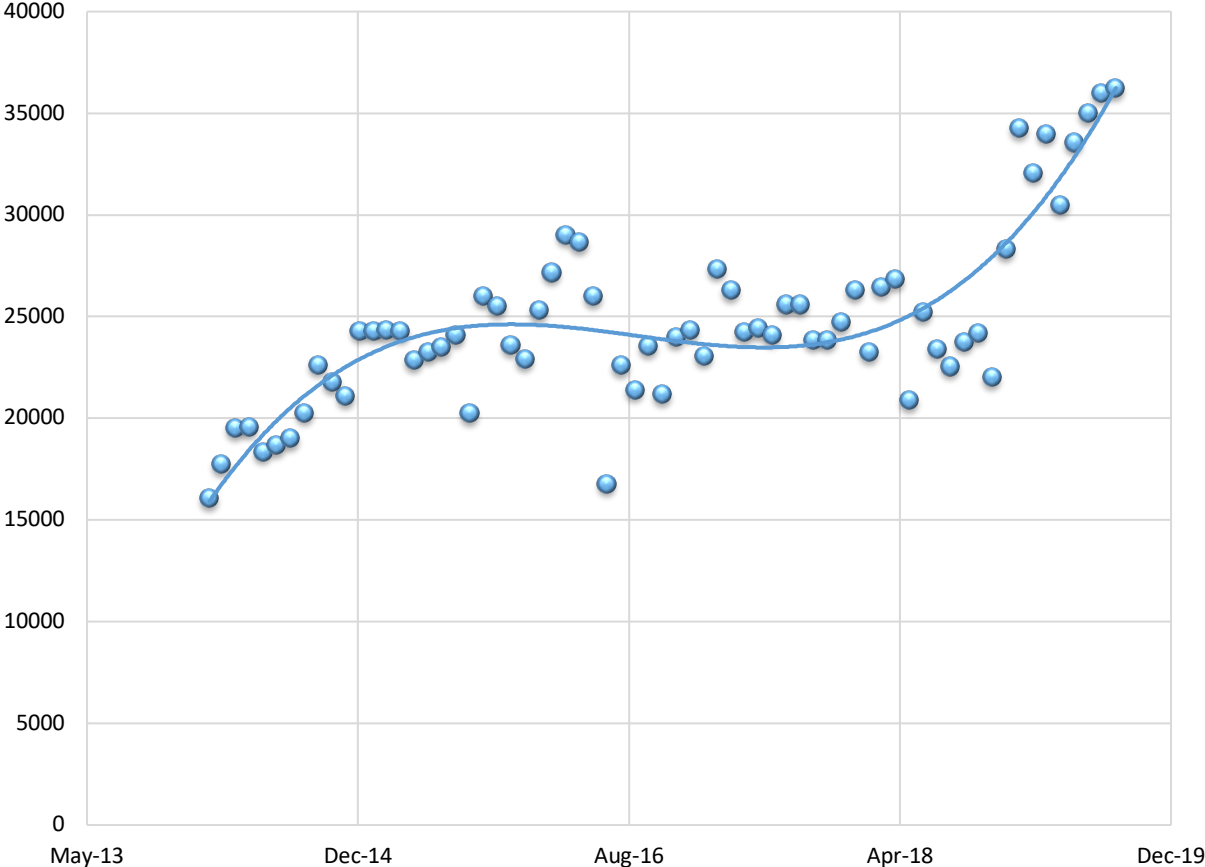
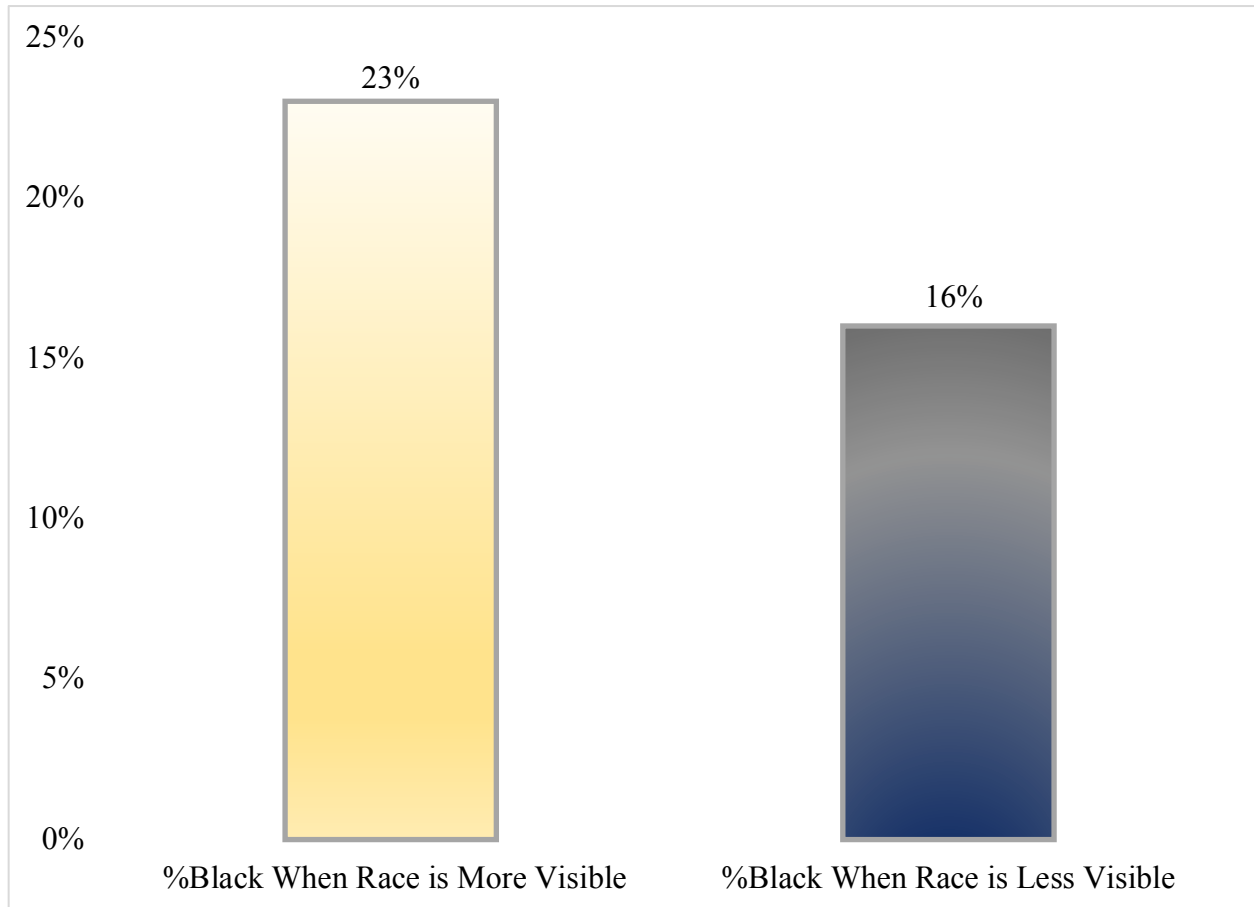
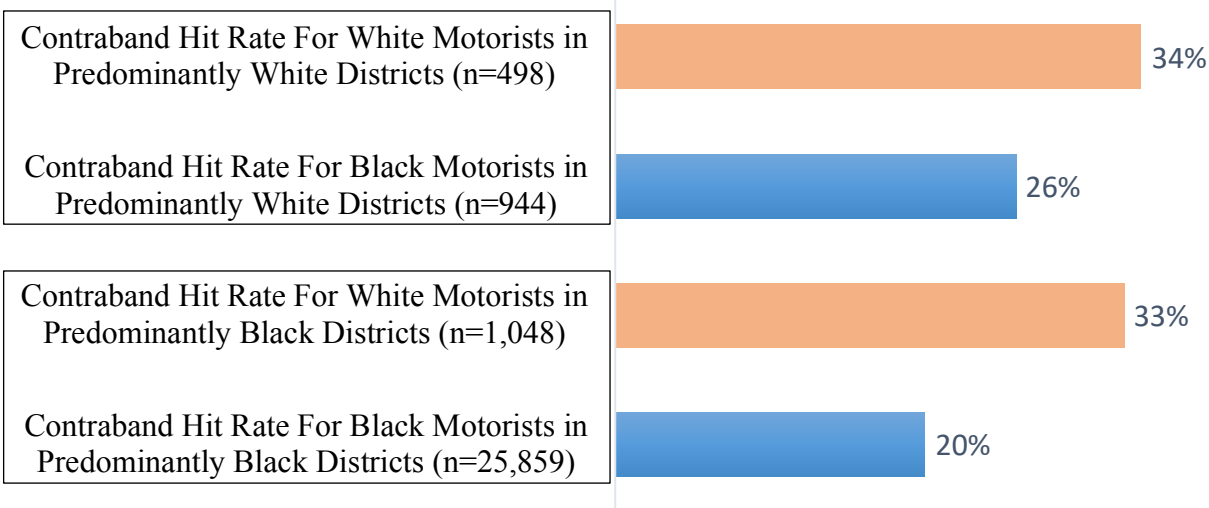


Figure 2. An Illustrative Example of the Underlying Logic of the Veil-of-Darkness Test



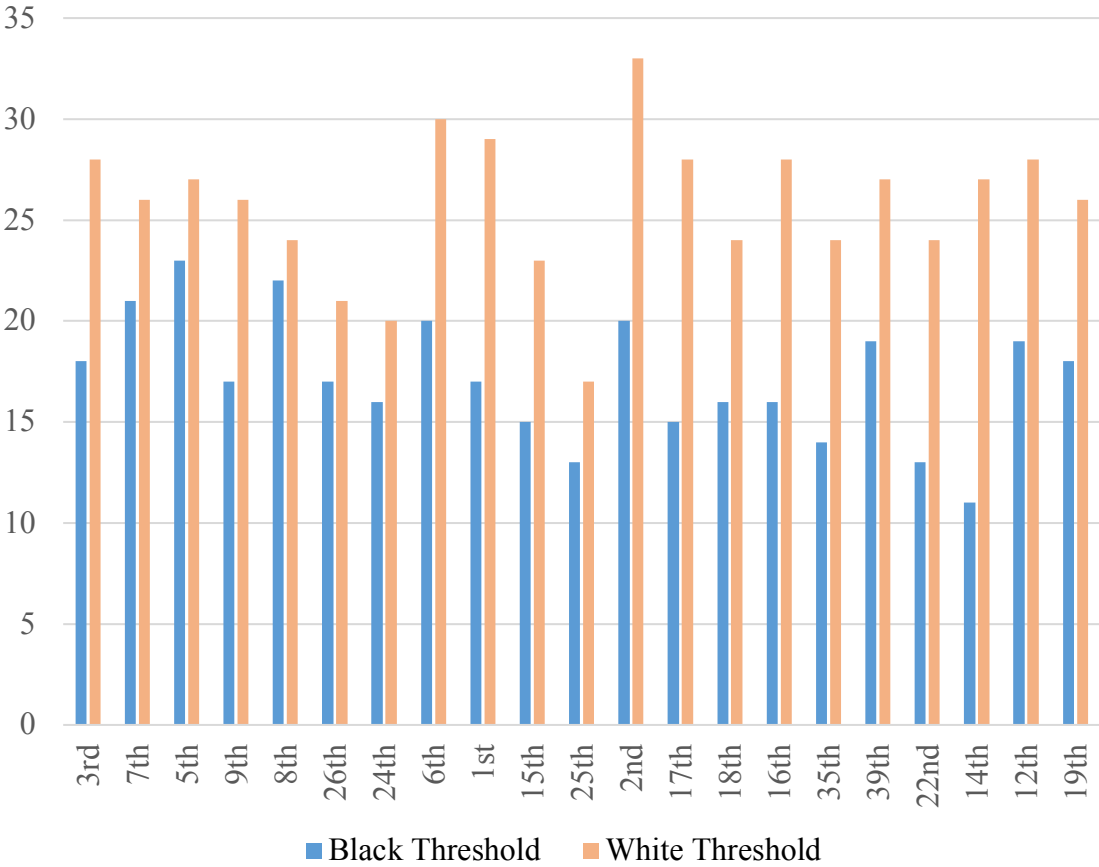
Note: The selected sample is limited to inter-twilight stops involving either non-Latinx White or non-Latinx Black motorists occurring between 6pm and 7pm for the years 2015 through 2018 on local roads in District 7 ($N=908$). District 7 is in Northeast Philadelphia with a residential population that is approximately 73% non-Latinx White and 9% non-Latinx Black.

Figure 3. Racial Disparities in the Productivity of Vehicle Searches



Note: These calculations are based on vehicle searches occurring between 2015 and 2018 in Philadelphia.

Figure 4. Racial Differences in the Estimated Threshold of Suspicion Needed to Trigger a Vehicle Search in Philadelphia Police Districts



Note: Conceptually, the threshold values can be interpreted as the degree of empirical justification needed to motivate a search. Police districts are ordered from left to right by the percentage of residents who are non-Latinx Black (the 17th, 18th, 16th, 35th, 39th, 22nd, 14th, 12th, and 19th districts are majority Black). Thresholds of suspicion are derived from Bayesian analyses that account for infra-marginality in contraband recovery rates from searches (see Pierson et al. 2019, the data are available here: <https://openpolicing.stanford.edu/findings/>).

Table 1. Logistic Regression Models Predicting Whether a Stopped Motorist is Black, Disaggregated by Sex

Variable	Model 1 (Total)	Model 2 (Female)	Model 3 (Male)
Low Visibility Indicator	-.115*** (.015) [.891]	-.051 (.026) [.950]	-.144*** (.018) [.866]
2015 Indicator	-.278*** (.015) [.757]	-.284*** (.027) [.753]	-.280*** (.019) [.756]
2016 Indicator	-.164*** (.015) [.849]	-.209*** (.027) [.811]	-.145*** (.019) [.865]
2017 Indicator	-.084*** (.015) [.919]	-.117*** (.027) [.890]	-.071*** (.018) [.931]
Summer Month Indicator	-.002 (.016) [.998]	.006 (.028) [1.006]	-.008 (.019) [.992]
DNC Convention Indicator	-.213** (.078) [.808]	-.225 (.147) [.799]	-.207* (.093) [.813]
Papal Visit Indicator	-.062 (.070) [.940]	-.044 (.124) [.957]	-.069 (.085) [.993]
Intercept	.790*** (.040)	1.088*** (.069)	.636** (.048)
Number of Vehicle Stops	307,317	96,467	210,850

Note: The sample is limited to inter-twilight stops involving either non-Latinx White or non-Latinx Black motorists on non-highway roads in Philadelphia for the years 2015 through 2018. All models include police district fixed effects and clock time (not shown). Standard errors are in parentheses. Odds ratios are in brackets. Significance tests are two-tailed. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table 2. Logistic Regression Models Predicting Whether a Stopped Motorist is a Black Male, Disaggregated by the Racial Composition of the Police District Where the Stop Occurred

Variable	Model 1 (Majority White Areas)	Model 2 (Majority Black Areas)
Low Visibility Indicator	-.138*** (.040) [.871]	-.249*** (.029) [.780]
2015 Indicator	-.279*** (.040) [.757]	-.316*** (.030) [.729]
2016 Indicator	-.077 (.041) [.926]	-.183*** (.029) [.833]
2017 Indicator	-.079 (.041) [.924]	-.080** (.029) [.923]
Summer Month Indicator	.015 (.040) [1.015]	-.007 (.031) [.993]
DNC Convention Indicator	-.201 (.239) [.818]	-.124 (.144) [.883]
Papal Visit Indicator	.062 (.167) [1.064]	-.100 (.128) [.905]
Intercept	.547*** (.083)	3.052*** (.066)
Number of Vehicle Stops	22,318	147,482

Note: The sample is limited to inter-twilight stops involving either non-Latinx White male or non-Latinx Black male motorists on non-highway roads in Philadelphia for the years 2015 through 2018. Both models include police district fixed effects and clock time (not shown). Standard errors are in parentheses. Odds ratios are in brackets. Significance tests are two-tailed. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$