Clayton Police Department

2013 Annual Report

Introduction

To: *Citizens of the Town of Clayton, Mayor Jody McLeod, Mayor Pro Tem Michael Grannis, Council members Art Holder, Butch Lawter, Bob Satterfield, Jason Thompson and Town Manager Steve Biggs*

On behalf of the police officers and staff of the Clayton Police Department, I am pleased to submit to you the 2013 Annual Report. This report provides the reader with information regarding the various divisions and units within the Department and gives them a glimpse into our activities and accomplishments this past year.

The report also contains information regarding crime trends in the community, as well as reported crimes and arrests. In 2013, we continued to serve Clayton to the best of our ability by sharing data and activities with the community to keep citizens well informed.
We have remained diligent in addressing crime and safety issues throughout the Town of Clayton.

Significant events involving the Clayton Police Department in 2013 include:

➢ Three new officers hired to fill vacancies
➢ Chief Glen Allen retired after 6 years of service
➢ Captain Wayne Bridges promoted to Chief of Police
➢ Lieutenant Herring promoted to Patrol Captain
➢ Officer LeQuire promoted to Patrol Lieutenant
➢ No homicides in 2013
➢ Large drug seizures and arrests by investigators
➢ Two new canines added to department
➢ Detective Temple obtained his Advanced Law Enforcement Certification
➢ Tyler McNeill obtained his Intermediate Law Enforcement Certification
➢ Arrests made in several vehicle burglary and robbery cases
➢ Expanded Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) to serve those with disabilities
➢ Successful "Night Out Against Crime" event organized and held in August 2013
➢ Filed Reports on 660 Traffic Accidents – 122 with injuries, 0 fatalities
➢ Handled 24,168 police calls for service in 2013

The principles and practices of community policing remain our best approach to serving our diverse community. Throughout the year we have taken pride in serving our community and upholding the rights of all citizens. We appreciate the continued support of the department's law enforcement and community service efforts. The members of the Clayton Police Department continue to demonstrate their commitment to providing a safe community for all.

Synopsis of Crime Statistics

This is the Clayton Police Department's preliminary 2013 annual report on Part 1 (Index) Crimes. The data analyzed for this summary covers the period from January 1 through December 31, 2013.

During the past year, the Clayton Police Department received 452 reports of Part I (Index*) Offenses.

*The number of **Violent Crimes reported in 2013 increased by a total of 4** (17%) over the 2012 number. This was due in large part to an increase in aggravated assaults from 15 to 20. Robbery offenses remained steady at 5 incidences. There were no homicides for the sixth consecutive year. The number of **Property Crimes increased by 21 incidents.** This increase is primarily due to a rash of larcenies from unlocked vehicles.*

These statistics must always be viewed in the context that numerical deviations are influenced by many factors beyond our control (see Appendix A). While we are careful to monitor apparent trends in reported crime and are cautiously pleased with our crime rate which remains well below state and national levels, that is of little consolation to those who have been victims of crime. The Police Department staff, officers, and civilian employees have shown a steadfast commitment to improving our department and to making Clayton a better place to live, work and visit.

	Part I (Index) Crimes Town of Clayton				
	** For an explanation of how Summary-based Uniform Crime Reporting is scored and tabulated for statistical analysis, see **Appendix A**.*				
Crime	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012 – 2013 change**
Murder	0	0	0	0	n/a
Rape	3	2	4	3	-(1) **
Robbery	8	10	5	5	n/a
Aggravated Assault	13	8	15	20	+(5) **
Violent Crime Total	**24**	**20**	**24**	**28**	**+(4) ****
Burglary	110	112	107	104	-3%
Larceny	272	282	288	307	+7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	13	8	11	+(3) **
Property Crime Total	**392**	**410**	**403**	**424**	**+5%**
TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	**416**	**430**	**427**	**452**	**+6%**

** Change shown by actual number of incidents (not by percentage, if the total # is less than 100).

New Officers

Officer Bill Kilpatrick returned to the department in 2013 after briefly working in the "private sector" for almost two years. He had previously served with us for eight years and had obtained the rank of detective. He brings a wealth of knowledge and law enforcement experience back to this agency.

(Ofc. Kilpatrick)

Officer Tyler Johnson came to the department after serving with the Kinston Police Department. He graduated from Basic Law Enforcement Training at the Johnston County Community College and grew up in the Clayton area.

(Ofc. Johnson)

Officer Timothy Mimms is a graduate of East Carolina University, where he obtained his degree in Criminal Justice. While completing coursework for his degree he interned with the Zebulon Police Department and gained insight into many computer programs and law enforcement applications. Officer Mimms completed his Basic Law Enforcement Training at Nash Community College.

(Ofc. Mims)

Retirement

(Chief Glen Allen)

Chief Glen B. Allen retired from service with the Clayton Police Department in April of 2013. After his retirement he went on to work as the Chief of the State Capital Police Department in Raleigh. The Chief had been with the Clayton Police Department for six years and saw the construction of the new Law Enforcement Center as well as the accreditation of the department during his tenure.

Chief Allen graduated from Appalachian University and then began his law enforcement career with the Wilson Police Department. He worked his way through the ranks with Wilson and achieved the rank of captain. He later left Wilson to go to his hometown of Henderson as Chief of Police.

After approximately twenty five years of law enforcement service, Chief Allen came to the Clayton Police Department and filled the position left after Chief Gary Ragland's retirement. He served this agency admirably and made numerous lifelong friends in and out of law enforcement.

New Chief Named

(Chief Wayne Bridges)

Chief Bridges has been with the Clayton Police Department for fifteen (15) years and has served in numerous roles during that time. He came to Clayton after serving ten (10) years with the Raleigh Police Department and began his career here as a patrol officer. He was later promoted to the rank of sergeant and led a patrol squad for a year before being promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

The chief obtained his bachelor's degree in criminal justice while working the street and later achieved the rank of captain. While in charge of the patrol division he created the department's tactical team and was the team commander until making chief. He also wrote the initial grant that started the traffic unit. He has been in charge of many special projects to include our transition to Johnston County 911 dispatch, and the creation of the Administrative Services Division and the Community Action Team.

Chief Bridges has also served as the agencies accreditation manager and played a large role in both our initial CALEA accreditation and first re-accreditation.

Chief Bridges has begun to implement new programs and approaches to address the changing nature of police work in our community. He places a very strong emphasis on customer service, officer fitness for duty, officer training, and police tactics.

Promotions and Awards

Lieutenant J. R. Herring was promoted to the rank of captain in July of 2013. After beginning his career in Clayton in 2001 as an officer, Herring progressed through the ranks of the agency, and now commands the patrol division.

John LeQuire was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in August of 2013. He has a total of 10 years with the agency and holds numerous certifications to include being a certified drug recognition expert. He is currently assigned to "C" Squad in the Patrol Division.

Detective Temple was awarded his Advanced Law Enforcement Certification in 2013. The award represents many hours of law enforcement and traditional education and is one of the highest awards that can be earned by a law enforcement officer.

Sgt. Kevin Cook won second place in a police motorcycle in-service training and competition put on by the Raleigh Police Department. The field was extremely competitive with motor officers from across the state.

2013 Officer of the Year

Officer Ron Freeman served as the Clayton Police Department's Officer of the Year for 2013. Officer Freeman was selected for this position after displaying years of dedicated service to the department and going above and beyond when dealing with the citizens of Clayton. Freeman is currently assigned to the Administrative Services Division where he has served on both the Community Action Team as well as the Traffic Unit as a police motor officer.

Officer Freeman attended and passed the Police Motor Officer Training Course in early 2013. This is an extremely difficult course with a high failure rate. The course is designed to provide agencies with highly qualified motorcycle operators for the purposes of traffic enforcement. After completion of the course Freeman returned to our agency and began his work on the motorcycle unit in a highly effective manner.

In the past Officer Freeman was also charged with the responsibility of organizing and running the police department's response to a community event held each August called National Night Out Against Crime. While volunteers from the community put on the event, there is still a great deal of work and coordination on the department's part. Officer Freeman assisted our citizens in the planning and running of the event for several years and produced very good results.

While on the Community Action Team, Freeman represented the department before numerous civic, church, and youth groups. He was instrumental in organizing many of the Town's Neighborhood Watch Programs and still remains in contact with those groups. Many children in Town may only recognize him as McGruff the Crime Dog!

Officer Activity, Complaints, and Internal Reviews

The Clayton Police Department continues to assess the conduct of our employees as we strive to ensure that all officers and civilians represent the agency in a positive manner. Our goal is to offer a high level of quality, commitment and professionalism both on and off-duty. To that end, we fully document and investigate any and all complaints against members of our department, and communicate with complainants regarding the status of their individual complaints(s).

In 2013 the department investigated a total of 6 complaints which was down from 14 in 2012. This total includes complaints made by citizens and those initiated by the administration of the police department. Of the 6 complaints investigated; 2 were substantiated, 3 were unfounded, and 1 was exonerated. In all substantiated cases some level of disciplinary or corrective action is taken. **All complaints from all sources are documented in writing and investigated.**

Definitions of Complaint Classifications

Substantiated -	Information was sufficient to prove the allegation
Unsubstantiated -	Information was insufficient to prove the allegation.
Exonerated -	The allegation or conduct occurred, but was lawful and proper.
Unfounded -	The allegation was proven false or determined to be not factual.

Subject of all Complaints (both internal and external origins)

Excessive Use of Force	0
Rights Violation	0
Improper Police Action	2
Biased Based	0
Officer Demeanor	2
Other	2

Defensive Actions

Officers reported 19 encounters requiring Defensive Actions in 2013. Clayton Police Officers are required by departmental policy to complete an internal report for every occasion during which they have to use physical force or use weapons in self defense, to affect an arrest, to respond to aggression or resistance, or to perform some other lawful action.

Citations

Citations differ from arrests in law enforcement reporting. Citations are primarily issued to offenders charged with infractions or minor misdemeanors that do not require the signing or the posting of a bond (waivable offense). Citations are written for traffic violations and a wide variety of non-traffic misdemeanors. In 2013, the Clayton Police Department's officers issued 3,305 citations. This is down slightly from 3,346 in 2012.

Traffic Enforcement Action Taken by Driver's Sex, Race, and Ethnicity
Report From 1/1/2013 through 11/30/2013

Action	Gender	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Other	Total By Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	Total By Ethnicity
Citation Issued	Female	506	201	1	3	0	711	77	634	711
No Action Taken	Female	12	7	0	0	0	19	2	17	19
On-View Arrest	Female	10	7	0	0	0	17	1	16	17
Verbal Warning	Female	188	81	1	1	0	271	20	251	271
Written Warning	Female	104	65	0	0	1	170	7	163	170
Written Warning	Male	157	53	2	1	0	213	13	200	213
Verbal Warning	Male	329	130	2	1	0	462	54	408	462
On-View Arrest	Male	34	18	0	0	0	52	11	41	52
No Action Taken	Male	21	13	0	0	0	34	0	34	34
Citation Issued	Male	842	272	6	4	2	1126	199	927	1126
Female Total	Female	820	361	2	4	1	1188	107	1081	1188
Male Total	Male	1383	486	10	6	2	1887	277	1610	1887
Total		2203	847	12	10	3	3075	384	2691	3075

Note: This data reflects ONLY vehicle stops for traffic offenses – It does not reflect citations for criminal misdemeanor or local ordinance violations.
This data is for the period of January 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013.

Traffic Collisions

In 2013, officers of the Clayton Police Department investigated 660 traffic accidents. This is 106 more accidents than were investigated in 2012. We also saw a significant increase in injuries resulting from accidents. In 2012 there were 38 injury accidents and in 2013 there were 122. There were no traffic fatalities in 2013. The information regarding our traffic accidents and injuries has been used as the basis for a grant request to the Governor's Highway Safety Program. This grant will be specifically targeted toward education, enforcement, and accident reduction.

Pursuits

There were a total of 4 pursuits in 2013. This is the same number of pursuits we experienced in 2012. Departmental policy states that all pursuits must be documented and reviewed at each supervisory level to insure that rules were followed.

Calls for Service

There were 24,168 police calls for service in 2013. This is 620 fewer calls than the department received in 2012. The total number of calls includes traffic stops, wreck investigations, arrests, and a wide variety of officer-initiated actions as well as all police responses and planned activities.

Appendix A

About Crime Reporting

The Clayton Police Department voluntarily participates in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR) by submitting monthly reports to the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigations. Through this voluntary program, and with the cooperation of participating agencies such as our own, the UCR program strives to ensure the production of a reliable and uniform set of crime statistics, from which a nationwide and statewide view of crime is possible. The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigations' (SBI) Division of Criminal Information (DCI) gathers data from participating law enforcement agencies throughout the state and forwards the UCR statistics to the FBI in UCR format.

Because of their seriousness and frequency, seven offenses comprise a **Crime Index**, which is used by law enforcement agencies throughout the nation to serve as indicators of crime experience within jurisdictions. These figures are intended to represent the volume of crime in Clayton, NC. Volume indicators do not represent the actual number of crimes committed; rather, they represent the number of offenses reported to law enforcement for each category. The Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR) collects data on offenses known to law enforcement, and on persons arrested, to depict total crime and to provide data for administrative and operational use in addressing community problems. With respect to Murder, Rape and Aggravated Assault, the volume represents the number of actual victims known to law enforcement, while for Robbery, Burglary, Larceny – Theft, and Motor Vehicle Theft, the number of known offenses is represented.

When analyzing UCR statistics, the user of this information should guard against superficial agency-to-agency comparisons. Such direct comparisons, without taking into account the demographic differences between law enforcement jurisdictions, are misleading.

The underlying causes of crime are complex, and they resist simplistic "quick-fix" solutions. Crime is a community problem that requires law enforcement, citizens of the community, and other social institutions in the community to cooperatively form crime-specific strategies for resisting crime. We continue to bring the resources that are available to us to bear on specific criminal activities, within our operating and resource limitations.

To accept crime as a fact of life is an admission of defeat. Only through the establishment of short and long-term strategies and the assistance of the citizens can the community successfully resist crime problems in our neighborhoods. The identification of our community's crime patterns, through an examination of local crime experience, is a starting point. Thus, these crime statistics are a way of revealing to all of the people in our community just what we're up against.

Social and economic factors have an enormous impact on the nature and levels of crime in any particular community. The FBI, as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting system (UCR), lists a number of factors that affect the volume and type of crime:

- *the size of the community and its population*
- *the density of its population*
- *how the population is composed*
- *stability of the population with respect to mobility and transience*
- *the prevailing economic conditions*
- *cultural conditions, such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics*
- *climate*
- *effective strength of law enforcement agencies*
- *what law enforcement emphasizes in its administrative and investigative roles*
- *the policies of other components of the criminal justice system (prosecutors, courts, corrections, and probation)*
- *citizen attitudes towards crime*
- *how citizens report crime (how often, how quickly)*

The majority of these factors are somewhat beyond the control of the police. However, the Police Department can play a major role in controlling "street crimes" - those that occur in public places (e.g., purse snatching, assaults/muggings). Crimes of passion committed among relatives or friends and other crimes committed indoors, such as shoplifting, are crimes for which law enforcement agencies' typically have little to no control over any increases and decreases in frequency. Police agencies collect information about these crimes and make arrests, as an order maintenance measure, whenever possible.

The rate at which citizens report crime varies from community to community. We strive to be responsive to our citizens' reports of criminal activity – the public's confidence in our ability to effectively respond to specific events is crucial if we, as a community, want to

formulate an effective community-wide strategy to resist increases in the frequency with which crimes occur. Therefore, increases in the frequency of crimes reported may be viewed favorably provided that we, as a community, use the statistics to identify our specific problems and formulate reasonable short and long-term responses.

In addition to arresting suspects after a crime has been committed, crime prevention and deterrence activities are methods by which Law Enforcement agencies and the citizens of the community can collaboratively resist increases in the volume of crimes.

All offenses are classified on the basis of law-enforcement officer investigation and in accordance with UCR offense definitions (which will not necessarily coincide with N.C. Statute definitions.) Because UCR identifies a Police problem, offense classifications are not based on the findings of a court, coroner, jury or decision of a prosecutor.

SCORING OF UCR OFFENSES

The method of scoring in the Uniform Crime Reporting program varies with the type of crime committed, and it is important to remember that the number of offenders does not determine the number of offenses.

For murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assaults, one offense is scored for each victim regardless of the number of offenders involved. For example, three offenders could be involved in the murder of one victim, and in this case one murder would be scored.

For robbery and larceny, one offense is counted for each distinct operation - that is, separate in time and place. The number of victims in any one operation does not determine the number of offenses. For example, if ten (10) people are robbed in a bar at the same time, only one offense is counted. However, if that robber then leaves the bar and holds up a passerby, a second offense has occurred and would be scored.

For burglary, one offense is counted for each "structure" which is illegally entered. For UCR purposes, a structure is generally defined as an enclosed, permanently occupied area. The illegal entries for the purpose of committing a felony or theft of such structures as dwelling houses, garages, offices, barns and the like are considered burglaries, and one burglary is scored for each separate unit entered. The illegal entry of several structures used to hold transients, such as hotel rooms, is scored as one burglary if there was one distinct criminal operation, regardless of the number of rooms or structures that have been entered. For motor vehicle theft, one offense is counted for each theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. For UCR purposes, a motor vehicle is defined as any self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface and not on rails or a body of water. Thefts of farm and construction equipment are excluded from this definition and are scored as larcenies. All cases where persons not having lawful access take automobiles are classified as motor vehicle theft, even though the vehicles may later be found abandoned. This includes "joyriding." One offense is scored for each vehicle stolen or for each attempt to steal a motor vehicle.

Attempts to commit any of the above offenses are counted with the exception of attempts or assaults to kill, which are classified and scored under aggravated assaults.

For multiple offenses that occur in one incident (at the same "time and place"), only the most serious offense is counted.

Part I crimes are ranked according to UCR's definition of seriousness, and appear in order from the most serious to least serious. For example, a robber may seize a man's wallet and then beat him causing serious injury. Both a robbery and an aggravated assault have occurred, but because robbery is considered by UCR to be more serious, only the robbery is scored. From one perspective this method of counting seriously understates the crime problem, but from another, it prevents undue inflation of crime statistics.

> The Clayton Police Department is dedicated to the protection of life and property. We are further committed to treating all people with respect while holding ourselves and others accountable for our actions. We strive to uphold the constitution and to conduct ourselves with integrity in all our undertakings.
>
> *R. W. Bridges*
> Chief of Police