



# Clayton Police Department 2012 Annual Report



Clayton Police Department

315 East Second Street

Clayton, North Carolina 27520



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## 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 2012 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 2012, 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 2012 include:

- ▶ Three new officers hired to fill vacancies
- ▶ Officer Mark Strickland retired after 17 years of service
- ▶ No homicides in 2012
- ▶ Pill drop box for unwanted prescriptions installed in public lobby area
- ▶ Officer Kevin Cook promoted to Sergeant
- ▶ Achieved Reaccreditation by CALEA®
- ▶ Large drug seizures and arrests by investigators
- ▶ Implemented use of Police Utility Vehicle for greenway patrols and special events
- ▶ K-9 "Justice" retired
- ▶ Another officer received Advanced Law Enforcement Certification
- ▶ Arrests made in several vehicle burglary and robbery cases
- ▶ Expanded Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) to be serve those with disabilities
- ▶ Successful "Night Out Against Crime" event organized and held in August 2012
- ▶ Over 2 million visitors to Clayton PD website – <http://www.claytonpolice.org>
- ▶ Clayton PD "Facebook" and "Twitter" networking with over 3300 followers registered
- ▶ Filed Reports on 554 Traffic Accidents - 38 injuries, 0 fatalities
- ▶ Handled 24,788 police calls for service in 2012

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 2012 annual report on Part I (Index) Crimes. The data analyzed for this summary covers the period from January 1 through December 31, 2012.

During the past year, the Clayton Police Department received 428 reports of Part I (Index\*) Offenses, which is 2 fewer than the 430 offenses documented in 2011.

The number of **Violent Crimes reported in 2012 increased by a total of 4 (20%)** over the 2011 number. This was due in large part to an increase in aggravated assaults from 8 to 15. Robbery offenses declined 50% from 10 in 2011 to 5 last year. There were no homicides for the fifth consecutive year. The number of **Property Crimes decreased by 6 (1.4%) in 2012**. The decrease occurred in spite of dozens of reported thefts from unlocked cars, but we experienced a **decrease in burglaries** last year from 112 to 107 (5%).

We are pleased to see that reported crime has declined fractionally and that **the actual overall crime rate (per capita) has decreased again this past year** in light of our steady municipal population growth. The number of reported Part 1 crimes in 2012 was **0.6% below the 10-year average** for Clayton which is significant given that the town's population has nearly tripled in that time span.

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 <b>Appendix A</b> .					
Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2010 – 2011 change**
Murder	0	0	0	0	n/a
Rape	1	3	2	4	+(2) **
Robbery	16	8	10	5	-(5) **
Aggravated Assault	23	13	8	15	+(7) **
<b>Violent Crime Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>+(4) **</b>
Burglary	101	110	112	107	-4.7%
Larceny	257	272	282	289	+2.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	13	10	13	8	-(5) **
<b>Property Crime Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEX CRIMES</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>-0.01%</b>

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

## New Officers



*Officer Tyler McNeill*

Officer Tyler McNeill came to the Clayton Police Department after working several years with the Goldsboro Police Department. McNeill is a Field Training Officer who is certified in RADAR, LIDAR and holds advanced certifications in the detection of driving while impaired offenses.

Officer Bailey Pope was a four year veteran of the Wilson Police Department prior to coming to Clayton. She brings experience with undercover narcotics investigations, interview and interrogation skills, and community policing to our agency.



*Officer Bailey Pope*



*Officer Sadarius Barnes*

Officer Sadarius Barnes is a graduate of the Wake County Community College Basic Law Enforcement Program. Officer Barnes comes to us following his employment with Capitol Special Police and was highly recommended by the cadre of the basic training school. He is looking forward to his career with the Clayton Police Department.



# Retirements

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*Officer Mark Strickland*

Officer Mark Strickland retired from the Clayton Police Department in March of 2012. Officer Strickland had worked with this agency for over eleven years. His primary interest involved traffic safety/enforcement and he was one of the traffic unit's motorcycle officers. Prior to coming to Clayton, Officer Strickland worked for the State of North Carolina Department of Corrections.

Always showing a genuine desire to treat everyone with respect and dignity, he served the citizens of Clayton well. Although retired, Officer Strickland continues to maintain his law enforcement certification.

K-9 "Justice" began service with the Clayton Police Department in the summer of 2007 and served admirably until retiring late in 2012. "Justice" was trained in tracking, drugs, and apprehension. The dog also did numerous demonstrations and presentations to the public.

Officer W. McIntosh was "Justice's" handler and partner for the almost five years that "Justice" worked the street. "Justice" now lives in leisure with Officer McIntosh and his family as a pet.



*K-9 "Justice"*

## Officer of the Year



*(Detective Jason Linder)*

Detective Jason Linder was selected as the department's "Officer of the Year" for 2011-2012. Linder came to the Clayton Police Department in May of 2004. Since that time he has served in the Patrol and Investigative Services Divisions. While in the Patrol Services Division he worked many cases from start to finish and quickly moved to the Investigative Services Division.

Upon being moved to Investigations, Detective Linder began working especially on issues of juvenile crime and victimization. He established our first use of the statewide GangNet database that featured intelligence on local suspected gang members and those who were affiliated with gang activity. He led the Johnston County Gang Taskforce for several years and was the first in the county to make criminal charges under new statutes specifically written to address criminal activity involving gang members.

Detective Linder has worked some of Clayton's most serious cases, to include the armed robbery at Walgreen's in 2010. This case resulted in two federal convictions for armed robbery. Two suspects received 17 and 11 years respectively for their involvement in the case.

Later that same year, Linder made an arrest in a shooting case that the department investigated on Highway 70. Two individuals were arrested in the shooting which resulted from illicit drug activity.

In 2012, Detective Linder investigated a case involving indecent liberties with minors. After making his initial investigation it was determined that multiple offenses had occurred both within and beyond our jurisdiction. Linder worked with other agencies and eventually made numerous charges. The alleged offender remains incarcerated and the cases are awaiting adjudication.

Linder has been a member of the department's Special Response Team since 2008. During the 2012 SWAT Competition at the NC Justice Academy, Linder was selected to be one of two team members who were challenged with representing the team in a fitness competition. Clayton's team won that competition.

## Promotions



*(Sergeant Kevin Cook)*

Officer Kevin Cook came to the Clayton Police Department in 2008 after serving for several years as an officer in Zebulon. After serving in the Patrol Division, Cook was promoted to the rank of sergeant on January 2<sup>nd</sup> of 2012. Sergeant Cook is currently assigned to the Administrative Services Division, Special Operations, where he is a first line supervisor and motorcycle officer.

Cook is a certified Drug Recognition Expert, General Instructor, and Advanced Traffic Accident Investigator. He has received advanced certifications in motorcycle operation and numerous traffic related topics. He also serves on the department's Special Response Team.

Sergeant Cook is currently responsible for the overall traffic related enforcement activities of the Traffic Squad, making highway safety presentations, and coordinating with the State of North Carolina Governor's Highway Safety Program.



## Advanced Certificate



*(Detective Mark Somerville)*

Detective Mark Somerville received his Advanced Law Enforcement Certification from the State of North Carolina Training and Standards Commission in November 2012. The commission's Professional Certificate Program is designed to reward and recognize officers who continually strive to better themselves professionally, by attending various schools and training sessions, above and beyond what is currently mandated by the State of North Carolina.

Officers must have several years of full-time experience as well as numerous training hours to obtain this honor. The certificate is the highest honor awarded by the State, and recognizes education, training and experience by the recipient.

Detective Somerville is a 14-year law enforcement veteran who began his career with the City of Kinston and came to the Clayton Police Department 8 years ago. He worked in the Patrol Services Division for 5 years before transferring to the Investigative Services Division where he has been working narcotics for the last 3 years.

*Over the past few years, our agency has emphasized the importance of earning advanced certifications as part of our career development initiatives. There are now 29 Clayton police officers (69 percent) that hold Advanced or Intermediate Certifications from the NC Training and Standards Commission. By having more than 50 percent of our sworn officers with these higher levels of law enforcement credentials, our provider of police liability insurance (NC League of Municipalities) provides that we pay a discounted rate for coverage thus saving money for the Town of Clayton.*

## Crisis Intervention Team

The department has added to the number of officers trained to function as part of the [Crisis Intervention Team \(CIT\) Program](#). This program was developed in 1988 in response to a tragic incident involving the shooting of a suicidal person who was cutting himself with a knife and who approached officers while holding the weapon. The incident brought the need for officers to have a better understanding of mental illness to the forefront and brought together officers, Universities, mental health facilities, and the National Alliance on Mental Illness. This task force created the CIT Program in an attempt to prevent this type of tragedy from occurring in the future. This model was created in Memphis Tennessee and has become the standard for law enforcement agencies across the nation.

The objectives of the CIT Program are to

- Train law enforcement officers and others to safely respond to people in crisis
- Protect the rights of people with disabilities
- Ensure that people with disabilities always receive treatment in lieu of incarceration, when most appropriate
- Improve the quality and quantity of community services and treatment options
- Promote adequate training for criminal justice system personnel about mental illnesses, developmental disabilities, substance abuse and geriatric illnesses

Law enforcement officers are frequently first responders to people in crisis. Therefore, CIT training facilitates ongoing collaboration between law enforcement and the mental health community. CIT is designed to assist law enforcement officers who respond to incidents involving people experiencing a crisis. Police officers receive 40 hours of training on a variety of topics, including an Overview of Mental Health, Geriatrics, Substance Abuse/Co-Occurring Disorders, Special Concerns with Adolescents, Mental Health Commitment Process, Personality Disorders, Developmental Disabilities, Autism, Suicide, Trauma and its aftermath, Homelessness Crisis Intervention and De-escalation.

In January of 2012 Sergeant Tamra Abbott and Officer Neal Johnson went to the CIT training and returned to the department with suggestions about how we can improve our response to certain situations. Later in the year, Officer Andy Jernigan went to training. Officer Jason Bloodworth had this training when he came to our agency and it is our hope to continue to expand the number of officers possessing this skill set.

## New Services



In 2012 the department began to address the need to patrol and provide deterrence to any criminal activity that we might see on the new trails along the Neuse River. The Sam's Branch Trail is a 1.25 mile paved trail that is connected to Clayton's 4 mile portion of the Mountain to Sea Trail by a bridge over the river.

In the spring of 2012 the department purchased a Polaris ATV which it uses to cover the distance of the trail more efficiently. Officers have noted an extremely positive public response to these patrols, which are random depending on the season and level of activity on the greenways.

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In July of 2012 the department partnered with the Clayton Rotary Clubs to get a Prescription Drug Drop off box in the lobby for the public to use when discarding unused or unwanted medications. Since we have made the box available the public has dropped off more than one hundred forty one (141) pounds of assorted medications. The drugs deposited in the box have ranged from acetaminophen and Nyquil to Codeine and Morphine. The box contains a five gallon inner-liner which is often full within four days of being emptied. These are medications that may otherwise have been misused or abused and could have been flushed down toilets or discarded in a manner that might harm our sensitive rivers and water supplies.



## New Training

The department is extremely dedicated to training its command staff and officers to meet and exceed the expectations of both the public and the agency. Our officers attend far more training than that which is mandated by the State of North Carolina as being the minimum for officers. Our agency has officers who are certified as drug recognition experts and traffic accident reconstructionists.



*Captain Bridges gets the class started*



*Various departments participate in the exercise*

In 2012 the department took advantage of its new training facility and hosted a table top exercise to address a “mock” disaster in our community. Members from numerous departments in the town participated in order to practice working together in the event of an emergency.

Town department heads and managers joined other role players to address a scenario given them by Johnston County Emergency Management. The participants practiced implementation and utilization of the Incident Command System to work their way through the scenario and accessed their response at the end of the exercise.

## Crimes and Occurrences



*Kyeosha Shanaye Burns*

Early in 2012 narcotics detectives acted upon an anonymous tip and began an investigation into the illegal sales of prescription drugs. As the investigation unfolded, the detectives made several purchases of Oxycodone pills. The amount of medication was of a sufficient quantity so as to charge the suspect with trafficking.

The Riverwood Community was the victim of multiple car break-ins in early 2012. In the early morning hours, the police department received a call from a concerned citizen about two suspects entering unlocked vehicles. Responding officers canvassed the area and located and detained a pair of teen suspects. Further investigation revealed two backpacks that the teens were using to store stolen items. Both were arrested on 15 different counts of breaking and entering a motor vehicle.



*Mark Alexander Linker*



*Tyler James Hall*



*Paul Clifton Canally*

In February of 2012, the Investigative Services Division began investigating a complaint of criminal sex offenses involving a local man and children. The investigation resulted in Paul Clifton Canally being charged with 37 felonies and 7 misdemeanor offenses. The suspect remains in jail and the case is currently awaiting adjudication.

In March officers were called to 110 N Church Street to investigate a shooting. The victim in the case had minor injuries and was able to identify the suspect who was arrested in Raleigh the same evening. After the "victim" returned from the hospital, detectives interviewing her noticed powdered cocaine in plain sight in her residence. More illegal narcotics were recovered at the residence. She was charged with Possession of Cocaine, Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, and one count of Child Abuse.



*Amanda Lynn Conway*



*Alexander Dayquan Means*



*Robert Dijon Morrisey*

On April 18<sup>th</sup> of 2012 a pizza delivery driver flagged down officers and said that he was robbed by 2 suspects, one of which was carrying a rifle. After a lengthy investigation two suspects were identified and arrested. No money was taken and there were no injuries during the attempted robbery. The suspects in the case were aged 16 and 18 and were both charged with one count each of felonious Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon and Conspiracy to Commit Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon.

Narcotics Detectives working on information that indicated drug activity in the area of North O'Neal Street, used informants and other sources to seek charges against Spencer Rieck. The charges consisted of Possession with Intent to Sell and Deliver Heroin, Selling and Delivering Heroin, Intent to Sell and Deliver Marijuana, and Selling and Delivering Marijuana. The charges were made during Operation Summer Heat which led to the arrest of 4 Clayton men and one female for illegal distribution of controlled substances.



*Spencer William Rieck*



*Frisco Dillon Brown*

In July, a lone suspect entered the First Citizens Bank on US Highway 70 and attempted a robbery. The suspect handed the teller a threatening note demanding money but was not successful in his attempt. He left the bank walking through a residential neighborhood. The investigation quickly revealed his identity and warrants were obtained leading to his arrest.

The Clayton Police Department's traffic unit continues to support the [Governor's Highway Safety Program](#) initiatives and operations. In 2012 the traffic unit participated in numerous traffic and seatbelt checkpoints in Town and in other jurisdictions as part of an ongoing commitment to make our roadways safer. The checkpoints in Clayton produced over 400 charges ranging from Driving While Impaired to drug arrests.



On Saturday March 17, 2012 members of the department participated in the Clayton [Saint Baldrick's Event](#) to raise funds for childhood cancer research. Our department raised more than \$2,000 dollars for this worthwhile cause. In the photo (from left to right) is Lt. K. Lungler, Officer A. Jernigan, *officer from another city*, Sgt. K. Pruden, *officer from another city*, Chief G. Allen, Captain J. Coley, Officer B. Pounds, and Captain W. Bridges.



The department once again had a strong showing of support for the [Special Olympics Torch Run](#). Our department runs the torch more than 6 miles through Clayton on Highway 70 before it continues its journey to Raleigh for the beginning of the games. The Torch Run unites officers all over North Carolina to support and raise money for the Special Olympics. Officers from other agencies in Johnston County continue to join us each year.

Officers of the Special Operations Division are conducting more programs for children and young adults than at any time in the past. The officers visit daycares and all of the area schools. They have also conducted motorcycle, and bicycle safety programs.



*Lieutenant Lunger (L) and Sergeant Cook (R) with some new friends*

## Accreditation



*(L-R) Investigative Specialist Harvey, Administrative Services Captain Bridges and Chief Allen attended the annual CALEA meeting in Jacksonville, FL to receive the reaccreditation award for Clayton PD.*

The department had its first reaccreditation onsite in August of 2012. A team of out-of-state assessors visited the agency to ensure that the department meets the state of the art standards that is part of the [CALEA](#) Accreditation Process. The team reviewed documents and interviewed employees and town residents before reporting their findings for a full review and vote by the Commission. The department has to comply with 375 applicable standards of professionalism in order to maintain accredited status. Accredited agencies must also submit annual reports to CALEA attesting continued compliance with those standards under which it was initially accredited.

The Clayton Police Department is one of only five municipal agencies in the State with fewer than 50 personnel to achieve advanced law enforcement accreditation, and the first ever in Johnston County. A total of 41 agencies in North Carolina hold accredited status, including 8 state agencies and 5 sheriff's departments. CALEA accreditation is an international honor, with over 700 agencies in 4 countries being accredited.

Accreditation increases professionalism and can also be viewed as a cost saving measure. The Town's insurance provider imparts up to a 20% insurance premium credit for law enforcement liability coverage for those agencies maintaining CALEA accreditation. The annual cost savings exceeds the expenses related to the process fees.

Captain Bridges has been the department's accreditation manager from our initial award through this, our first reaccreditation. He is now passing this responsibility to Investigative Specialist Nancy Harvey, who will take us through the next three years.

## 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 2012 the department investigated a total of 14 complaints which was up from the total of 9 in 2011. This total includes complaints made by citizens and those initiated by the administration of the police department. Of the 14 complaints investigated; 9 were substantiated, 4 were unsubstantiated, 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	5
Biased Based	0
Officer Demeanor	5
Other	4

### Defensive Actions

Officers reported 26 encounters requiring Defensive Actions in 2012. 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 2012, the Clayton Police Department's officers issued 3,346 citations.

## Traffic Enforcement Action Taken by Driver's Sex, Race, and Ethnicity

*Report data 1/1/2012 through 12/31/2012*

Action	Gender	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Other	Total By Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	Total By Ethnicity
Citation Issued	Female	605	213	0	1	2	821	87	734	821
No Action Taken	Female	6	5	0	0	0	11	1	10	11
On-View Arrest	Female	10	4	0	0	0	14	2	12	14
Verbal Warning	Female	222	110	0	1	1	334	17	317	334
Written Warning	Female	86	42	0	0	0	128	1	127	128
Written Warning	Male	107	45	0	0	0	152	4	148	152
Verbal Warning	Male	410	170	2	1	1	584	35	549	584
On-View Arrest	Male	47	18	0	0	0	65	7	58	65
No Action Taken	Male	26	19	0	1	0	46	5	41	46
Citation Issued	Male	905	279	6	2	1	1193	191	1002	1193
<b>Female Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>1308</b>
<b>Male Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>1495</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1798</b>	<b>2040</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2424</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3348</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>2998</b>	<b>3348</b>

*NOTE: This data reflects ONLY vehicle stops for traffic offense – Does not reflect citations for criminal misdemeanor or local ordinance violations*

### Traffic Collisions

In 2012, officers of the Clayton Police Department investigated 554 traffic accidents. This is a 13% reduction from last year when 635 were investigated. For the fourth consecutive year, we saw a reduction in injuries in accidents. In 2012 there were only 38 injury accidents which represent a significant decline of nearly 60% since 2009. There were no traffic fatalities in 2012, which is down from the year before when there were three.

### Pursuits

There were a total of 4 pursuits in 2012. This was a decrease of one over 2011. Departmental policy states that all pursuits must be documented and reviewed at each supervisory level to insure that rules were followed. One of the pursuits in 2012 was called off by the officer when he felt the pursuit was becoming too hazardous to the public and the other 3 were cleared with the arrest of the offender.

### Calls for Service

There were 24,788 police calls for service in 2012. This is 421 more calls than the department received in 2011. 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.

## 2012 National Night Out Against Crime

The [National Night Out Against Crime](#) is an event that brings citizens, law enforcement, civic organizations, businesses, and neighborhoods together in order to heighten awareness of crime and drug prevention. Held in August, it also generates support and participation in local programs designed to fight crime.

The National Night Out Program sends a message to the community that neighborhoods are organized and will not tolerate crime and drug abuse. National Night Out has been proven to be an effective, inexpensive, and enjoyable program to promote neighborhood safety and create partnerships between the community and the police. The benefits of the program far exceed the one night!



*Officers and the public brave the rain for Night Out event*

Members of the public, officers, detectives, code enforcement and animal control braved the rain to partake of food, entertainment, and fun on the Town Square. When the weather became threatening, many of the citizens and groups present, went to the police department to take photos in the open bay area.

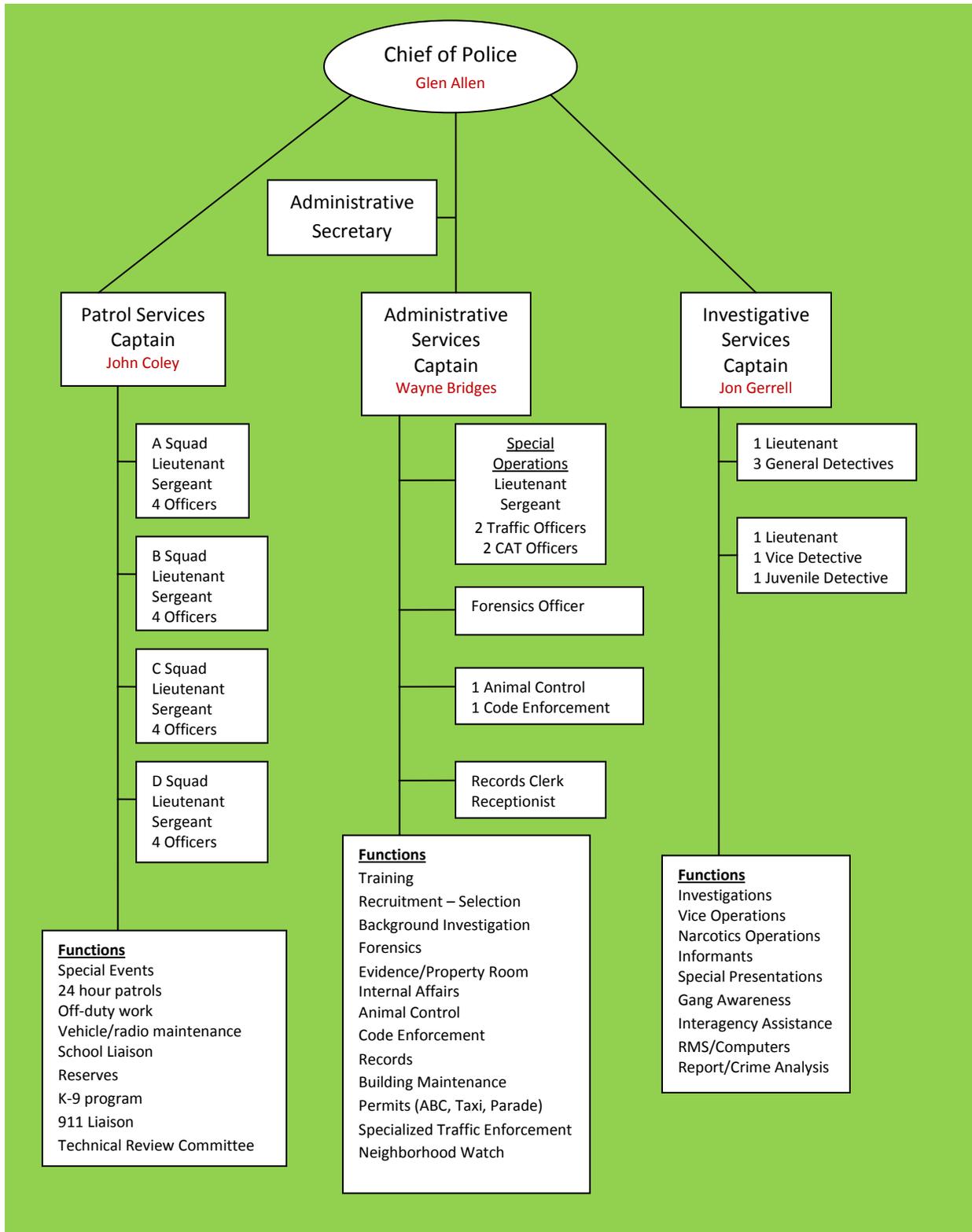


*Escaping the thunderstorm without stopping the fun*

## Police Department Command Structure



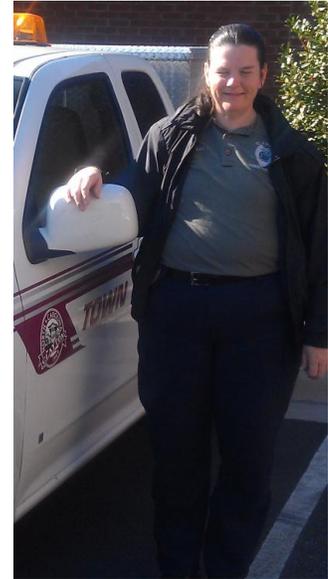
*(L to R) Captain Jon Gerrell, Chief Glen Allen, Captain John Coley, Captain Wayne Bridges*



Revised 07-1-2012

## Animal Control and Code Enforcement

The Animal Control function of the Clayton Police Department is responsible for picking up stray animals, livestock, exotic animals, nuisance animals and those that are rabid. Animal Control/Code Enforcement Officer Angela Lee responds to calls all over town and checks for compliance to rabies vaccination laws and local ordinances. She also works to ensure that animals are treated in a humane fashion and are well cared for.



*Code/Animal Control Officer A. Lee*



*Mr. Poindexter removes a sign in violation*

While Ms. Lee works both Animal Control and Code Enforcement, Mr. James Poindexter devotes all of his time to Code Enforcement activities. Both of them enforce local ordinances having to do with signs, trash, weeds, illegal dumping, and other violations that diminish the quality of life in our Town. In 2012 the two of them combined answered a total of 1,784 calls for service.

# ***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

## Appendix A (continued)

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 involving 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.

Credit for gathering and posting the data for this Annual Report goes to Captain R. W. Bridges (Administrative Services Division) and to the entire command and administrative staff of the Police Department. Although this data accurately reflects all categories, an exact summary and analysis cannot be finalized until UCR statistics are verified by the State and subsequently are released in North Carolina's annual summary report, which is not scheduled until mid-year 2013. Therefore, this report is reliable but is considered preliminary because the final data sets may change slightly.

*Glen B. Allen* Chief of Police