



2012 INTERNAL AFFAIRS REPORT

It is my pleasure to present to you the 2012 Annual CMPD Internal Affairs Report. The men and women of the CMPD are committed to providing the very best service possible and maintaining the high level of confidence this community has in us. Our Internal Affairs process plays an integral role in building and maintaining that trust.

In an effort to be as transparent and as pro-active as possible, the Internal Affairs Bureau has created an annual report for citizens since 2003. Our hope is that this year's report will help you better understand the seriousness with which we approach citizen complaints and help build understanding about the processes we follow anytime an employee uses force, is involved in a motor vehicle accident, is injured, or is accused of misconduct. This report also will give you an overview of our 2012 activities and supply similar data from previous years for comparison.



I hope you will find the information in this report reassuring and helpful. I look forward to working with all members of our community as we work together to make this an even better and safer place to live, work and visit.

Sincerely,

Rodney D. Monroe

Rodney D. Monroe
Chief of Police



Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department **Mission Statement**

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department will build problem-solving partnerships with our citizens to prevent the next crime and enhance the quality of life throughout our community, always treating people with fairness and respect.

We Value:

- *Partnerships*
- *Open Communication*
- *Problem-solving*
- *People*
- *Our Employees*
- *Integrity*
- *Courtesy*
- *The Constitution of North Carolina*
- *The Constitution of The United States*

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department **Internal Affairs Bureau** **Mission Statement**

The Internal Affairs Bureau will preserve the public's trust and confidence in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department by conducting thorough and impartial investigations of alleged employee misconduct, by providing proactive measures to prevent such misconduct, and by always maintaining the highest standards of fairness and respect towards citizens and employees.



Internal Affairs Bureau

We are proud to be part of an organization that places high value on integrity and public trust. The Internal Affairs Bureau is charged with ensuring the level of trust and confidence the public has in its police department is safeguarded, and that our agency remains deserving of that trust. We also ensure the rights of our employees are protected and all persons involved in an inquiry are treated with dignity and respect.

In order to achieve these goals, the Internal Affairs Bureau has several key functions. The bureau receives complaints, completes investigations into serious misconduct allegations and reviews investigations by field supervisors, facilitates the adjudication of allegations, and prepares cases appealed to community oversight boards.

Some misconduct allegations can generate significant community concern. An Internal Affairs sergeant is assigned to investigate such allegations thoroughly so that commanders overseeing board hearings can make informed, unbiased decisions regarding complaint dispositions. Internal Affairs presents the information gathered during an investigation to employee commanders in what is called an Independent Chain of Command Review. While Internal Affairs remains present throughout these reviews, its staff assumes **no** active role in determining the final adjudication of any alleged violation. That responsibility is reserved for an Independent Chain of Command Board and, ultimately, the Chief of Police. Internal Affairs also represents the department and the Chief of Police when a case disposition is appealed to one of the community oversight boards.

The men and women who are assigned to the Internal Affairs Bureau take their responsibilities seriously and are dedicated to the unit's mission. The sergeants that comprise the unit's investigators apply internally for the bureau and are selected based on their investigative skills, their ability to deal effectively with the public, and their commitment to both the department and the community we serve.

The Internal Affairs Staff of seven sergeants, led by a captain and a major, are always willing to assist the public in addressing their concerns. Please feel free to contact any unit member with any questions or concerns you may have. To learn more please visit www.cmpd.org. To read more about the role of Internal Affairs, click on "[Our Organization/Office of the Chief/Internal Affairs](#)." This area of our website contains detailed information about the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department Disciplinary Process, the complaint process, and an FAQ section. For a complete list of the Rules of Conduct and who may investigate a potential violation please go www.cmpd.org and click on the "[Departmental Directives](#)" link.

The Internal Affairs Staff

Major
Cam Selvey

Captain
Roslyn Maglione

Sergeants
Mike Burke
Will Farrell
Rico McIlwain
Bryan Miller
Vicky Suarez
Mike Sloop
Alex Watson



Community Oversight

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department welcomes community oversight and strives to be transparent in its disciplinary process. Engaging members of the community in the disciplinary process serves to strengthen the public's trust of the CMPD, a vital underpinning of the police-community partnerships necessary to prevent and address crime, and to improve the quality of life in our community.

Three different organizations provide oversight of issues brought to the Internal Affairs Bureau:

Community Relations Committee

The [Community Relations Committee](#) is a City of Charlotte Department, independent of the CMPD. A committee staff member participates in all Independent Chain of Command Board Hearings involving allegations of misconduct against officers and Shooting Review Boards, when the incident resulted in serious injury or death to a citizen. The Community Relations Committee representative is a fully involved member of the board and can review the entire case file, including all statements and physical evidence prior to the hearing. During the Independent Chain of Command Board Hearing, the representative can question witnesses, accused employees and Internal Affairs investigators, and fully participate in the discussion, deliberation and final adjudication of the case. If the board finds that an employee violated a departmental policy, the Community Relations Committee representative fully participates in the subsequent discussions and recommendations for disciplinary action, ranging from counseling through employment termination.

Civil Service Board

The [Civil Service Board](#) is made up of seven members (three appointed by the Mayor; four appointed by City Council). This community-based board reviews and has final authority over the hiring, promotion, demotion and termination of all sworn police officers through the rank of major. The board also hears officer-initiated appeals of disciplinary action that include any suspension without pay (imposed or deferred), demotions and all terminations of employment. Appeals of Civil Service Board decisions are limited to procedural matters and are heard in Mecklenburg County Superior Court.

Citizens Review Board

To increase the department's level of accountability to the public, the [Citizens Review Board](#) (CRB) was created in September 1997. The CRB is comprised of eleven members (three appointed by the Mayor, five by the City Council and three by the City Manager). Like the Civil Service Board, the CRB is a community-based group that has the authority to review certain types of actions taken by CMPD employees. The CRB reviews citizen appeals of departmental decisions in internal investigations involving the following:

- unbecoming conduct
- excessive use of force
- illegal arrest, search or seizure
- discharge of firearms resulting in personal injury or death

The CRB schedules a hearing to review an appeal by a complainant. During the hearing, the facts of the case are independently presented by both the appellant and the police department. If the CRB believes sufficient evidence exists to indicate the Chief of Police abused his discretionary powers, the CRB schedules a more extensive hearing where both sides have the opportunity to present their case in a formal setting. The formal hearing includes the presentation of evidence and witness testimony.

If after the full hearing the CRB determines that the Chief of Police abused his discretion, the CRB makes a recommendation to the City Manager. The City Manager discusses the case with the Chief of Police and makes a final disciplinary decision. If the CRB finds that the Chief did not abuse his authority, the appeal process ends.

Complaint Investigations

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department has a responsibility to prevent unethical and improper conduct among our employees, and to give them the very best preparation to make sound, appropriate, and respectable decisions.

The CMPD has more than 100 [Directives and Standard Operating Procedures](#) that establish policies for topics ranging from Use of Force to Towing Vehicles; however, to make internal discipline matters more clear, CMPD employees have 40 [Rules of Conduct](#) that must be followed. These rules cover the broader categories of behavior and performance expectations to which we hold all employees accountable.

We recognize that despite our best efforts, there will be times when citizens, fellow employees or supervisors perceive an employee's behavior to be inappropriate. When this occurs, staff uses a well-established process for receiving, investigating, and adjudication of complaints.

Complaints about employee conduct are classified in two ways: internal or external. Internal complaints are generated by CMPD employees. External complaints originate from someone outside of the CMPD. Most police departments require citizens to follow a more formal process than the CMPD, which accepts complaints by telephone, in-person, written correspondence or e-mail. While the Internal Affairs Bureau would like to communicate effectively with complainants and assist complainants through the process, anonymous complaints are also investigated.

The Internal Affairs Bureau investigates allegations of significant concern to the community at large. Other allegations of misconduct are investigated by a supervisor in the employee's chain of command. After an investigation is complete, depending on the allegation, the complaint is either reviewed by the employee's chain of command or an Independent Chain of Command Review Board to determine a disposition. Complaint investigations completed by Internal Affairs are most often adjudicated by an Independent Chain of Command Review Board. These Boards are comprised of supervisors and command staff members from throughout the Department, as well as the representative from the Community Relations Committee.



The CMPD disciplinary process mandates the adjudication of complaint allegations by a supervisory chain of command. Internal Affairs Bureau personnel serve to advise the chain of command on the investigation and disciplinary process, but do not participate in determination of the final disposition. There are four ways a complaint allegation can be adjudicated.

Sustained – The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to prove the allegation made in the complaint.

Not Sustained – The investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation made in the complaint.

Exonerated – The acts that provided the basis for the complaint or allegation occurred, but the investigation revealed that they were justified, lawful and proper.

Unfounded – The allegation is false. The incident never occurred or the employee was not involved in the incident, or the investigation conclusively proved that the employee's alleged act or actions that would constitute misconduct never took place.

If an allegation is sustained by a Chain of Command Review Board, the Board will discuss and impose a corrective action consistent with the department's disciplinary philosophy. [Internal Affairs](#) reviews every internal investigation for consistency with the disciplinary policy and philosophy, and works with the Board to resolve any inconsistencies.

Upon disposition of a complaint allegation, Internal Affairs mails a letter to the complainant to advise them their complaint has been thoroughly investigated and resolved. The CMPD makes every effort to investigate and adjudicate all complaint allegations within 45 days from the time a complaint is made. However, there are circumstances, including case complexity and witness availability, which prevent this goal from being achieved in every instance.



Total Complaint Events			
	2011	2012	Change
External Complaint Events	78	50	-35.9 %
Internal Complaint Events	130	142	+9.2 %
Total Complaint Events	208	192	-7.7 %

Figure 1

Figure 1 compares the total number of complaint events received during 2011 with totals from 2012.

An event which generates a complaint may include more than one officer. Each officer participating in the event is counted as a complaint. For that reason, the number of sustained complaints often exceeds the number of complaint events. **Figure 2** shows the total number of sustained complaints for 2012.

Total Sustained Complaints			
	2011	2012	Change
External Sustained	59	27	-54.2 %
Internal Sustained	209	227	+8.6 %
Total Sustained	268	254	-5.2 %

Figure 2

There were 362 alleged rule of conduct violations in 2012, compared to 388 in 2011. **Figure 3** identifies the rules of conduct that account for the majority of all misconduct allegations. There are more misconduct allegations than complaints because an employee can be accused of violating multiple rules in connection with a single complaint, and more than one employee can be accused of misconduct in the same complaint. Each employee and each misconduct accusation is counted below.

Most Common Alleged Rule of Conduct Violations							
	2011			2012			Change
	External	Internal	Total	External	Internal	Total	
Violation of Rules	16	46	62	10	54	64	+3.2%
Unbecoming Conduct	19	40	59	5	30	35	-40.7%
Absence From Duty	0	20	20	0	14	14	-30%
Neglect of Duty	8	22	30	13	32	45	+50%
Conformance To Law	10	22	32	9	11	20	-37.5%
Courtesy	19	8	27	19	6	25	-7.4%
Use of Force	30	3	33	15	11	26	-21.2%
Arrest, Search and Seizure	28	5	33	13	6	19	-42.4%
Pursuit Driving	1	26	27	0	14	14	-48.1%

Figure 3

EXTERNAL ALLEGATIONS

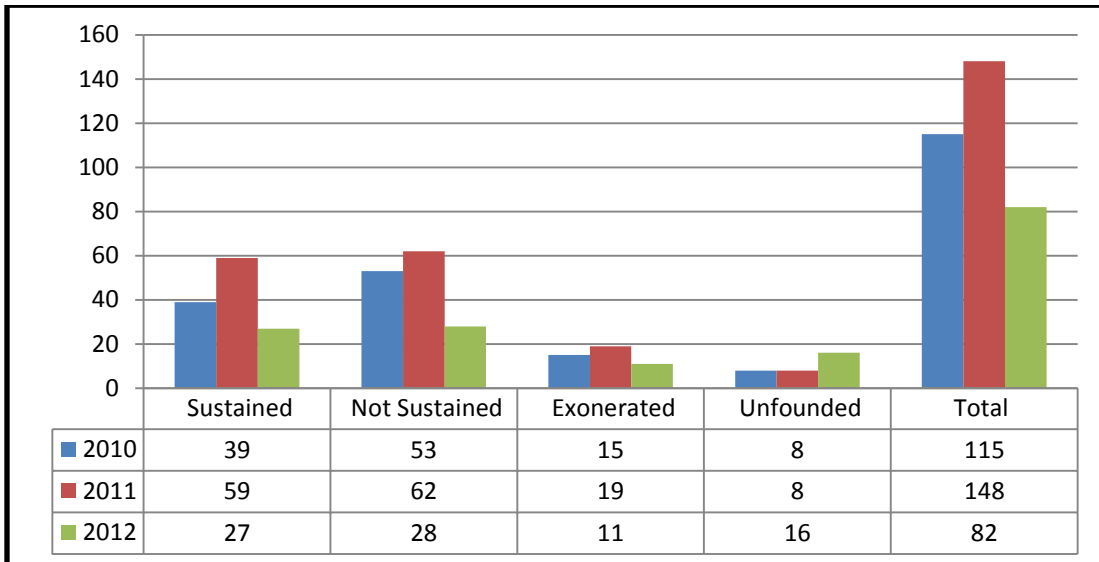


Figure 4

CMPD employees place a high value on integrity. **Figure 4** displays the adjudication of misconduct resulting from external allegations, while **Figure 5** displays the adjudication of misconduct resulting from internal allegations.

INTERNAL ALLEGATIONS

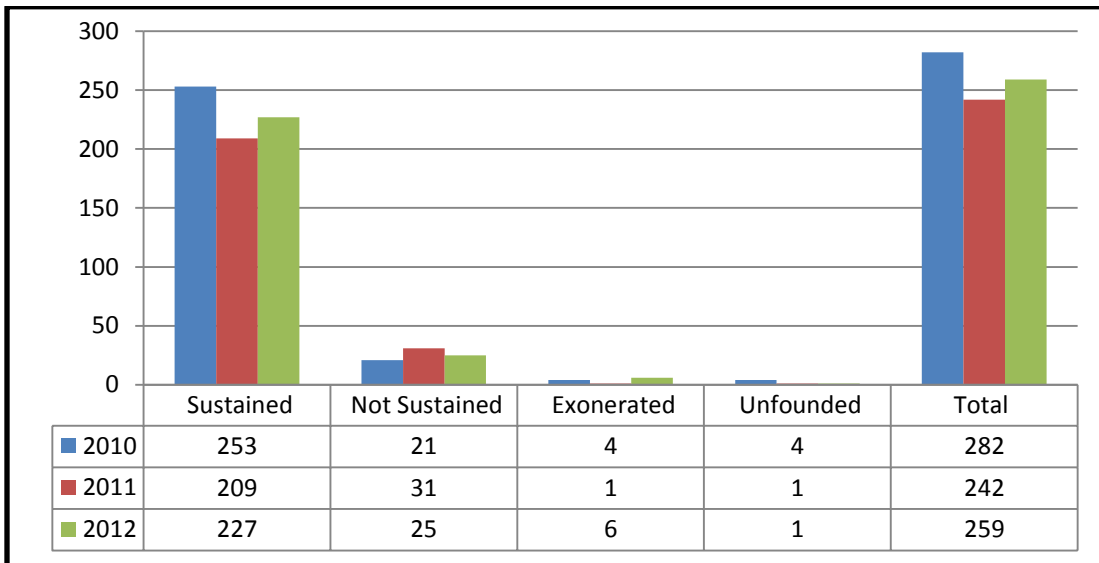


Figure 5

Disciplinary Action

The goal of the department is to apply progressive disciplinary action to ensure misconduct will not occur again. Disciplinary action can range from counseling to a recommendation for employee termination. In many cases, employees also receive additional training in the subject areas where violations occur.

The Chain of Command makes the decision on the appropriate disciplinary action based on the CMPD's disciplinary philosophy. This philosophy takes into account employee motivation, degree of harm, employee experience, whether the violation was intentional or unintentional and the employee's past record. To view a more detailed explanation of our department's disciplinary philosophy, visit www.cmpd.org , E-Policing Resources, then select [Departmental Directives](#), then [100-004 Disciplinary Philosophy](#).

Figure 6 illustrates the disciplinary action taken for sustained allegations in 2010 through 2012. An inactive suspension is activated if an employee violates a similar rule of conduct within a year. There is no disciplinary action if an employee resigns while under investigation. There are more actions taken than allegations, as some allegations result in multiple disciplinary actions, such as reprimands and suspensions together.

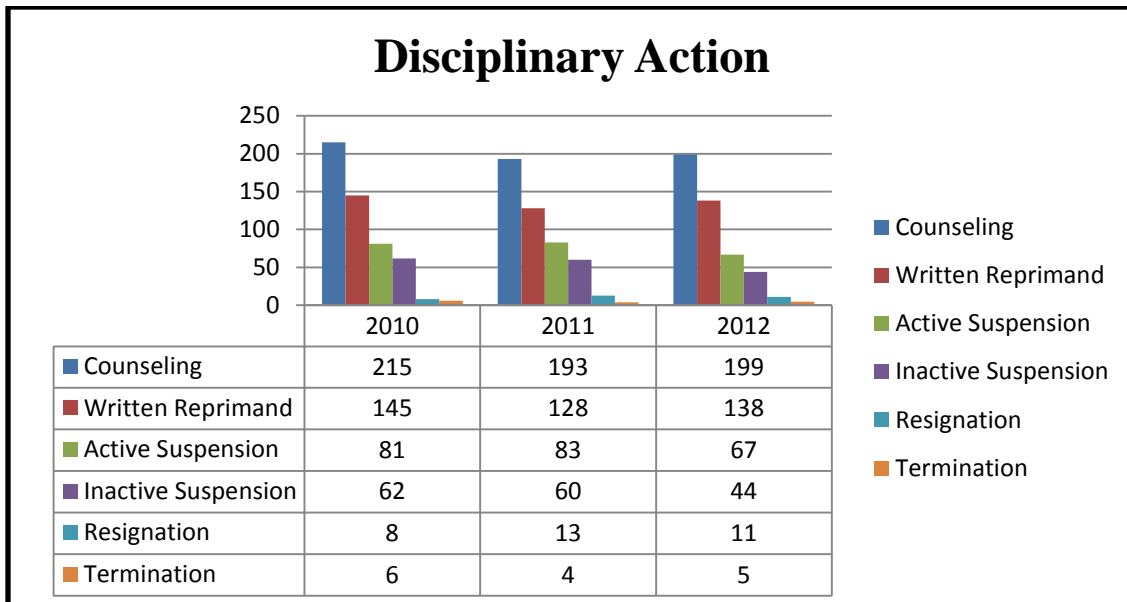


Figure 6

Criminal Investigations Involving Employees

When a CMPD employee is charged with a crime in Mecklenburg County, the department conducts a separate criminal investigation in addition to the Internal Affairs investigation. Criminal investigations are conducted by detectives in the Criminal Investigations Bureau and are presented to the Mecklenburg County District Attorney for a decision on prosecution. If the alleged crime occurs outside of Mecklenburg County, then the agency with jurisdiction in that area conducts the criminal investigation in accordance with local procedures. Decisions on the final disposition of the criminal and administrative cases are made independently of one another. Employees charged with a crime, including certain traffic offenses, are required to report the charges to the Chief of Police.

Figure 7 compares employee criminal charges with totals from previous years.

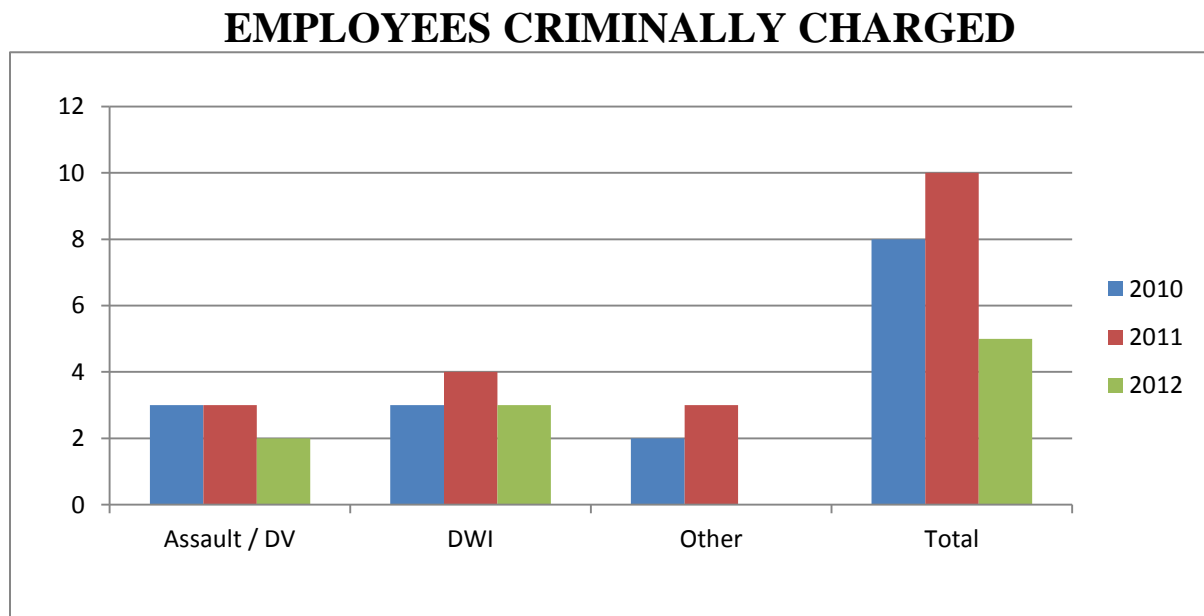


Figure 7

Offenses allegedly committed by employees during 2012 included:

2- Assault / DV

3- DWI

Use of Force

Police officers are trained to seek voluntary compliance through lawful direction. However, they are sometimes met with circumstances in which a subject's actions compel them to use force in order to gain compliance. Officers are authorized to use *non-deadly force* under both North Carolina General Statute and Departmental Directives in circumstances limited to situations where the officer believes it is necessary to protect himself or another person, or to affect a lawful arrest. To better understand Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department use of force policies, visit www.cmpd.org and under E-Policing Resources, select [All Departmental Directives](#) and select 600-019 Use of Non-Deadly Force and 600-018 Use of Deadly Force.

The circumstances in which an officer may use *deadly force* are limited by North Carolina General Statute and further restricted by Departmental Directives. To help officers train and understand what level of force is most appropriate, the CMPD utilizes a continuum to identify what actions may be taken in response to certain behaviors by a subject. To better understand this continuum, visit www.cmpd.org. From the homepage, click under E-Policing Resources, [All Departmental Directives](#). The department's Use of Force Continuum can be found under 600-020 Use of Force Continuum.

Figure 8 reveals the number of times officers used force as compared with total arrests and citizen initiated calls for service.

Use of Force Events Compared to Calls for Service and Arrests

	2010	2011	2012
Total Use of Force Events	449	471	459
Total Calls for Service	363,142	375,855	360,713
Total Arrests	27,841	26,497	24,714

Figure 8

Use of Deadly Force

An officer's use of deadly force is rigorously investigated and thoroughly reviewed both criminally and administratively. Deadly force, most commonly the discharge of a firearm, is investigated administratively by Internal Affairs. If the shooting resulted in injury or death to a person, CMPD's Homicide Division or the State Bureau of Investigation conducts a criminal investigation. Since October 2008, North Carolina law has required the SBI to investigate fatal shootings by police if the family of the deceased requests such an investigation within 180 days of the death. The law applies to shootings by any law enforcement agency in the state.

Regardless of who investigates, the facts revealed by the criminal investigation are presented to the Mecklenburg County District Attorney, who determines if the officer's action should result in criminal prosecution. Simultaneously, the Internal Affairs Bureau conducts a parallel investigation to determine if the involved officer(s) complied with department policies. An Independent Chain of Command Shooting Review Board is presented the administrative case, (which also includes the criminal investigation) and determines if any CMPD policies were violated. It also assesses whether the shooting was justified, not justified or accidental.

To the greatest degree permitted under law, the CMPD releases current and relevant information to the public throughout the investigative process during a deadly force investigation. Any case involving a discharge of firearm that results in serious injury or death, can be appealed to the Citizens Review Board.

The policy concerning the use of deadly force is reviewed with officers annually. Additionally, officers are required to train and qualify with their firearm four times each year, twice during the daylight hours and twice during the hours of darkness. Officers must also qualify yearly with the Department-issued shotgun. Officers assigned to SWAT participate in firearms training each month.



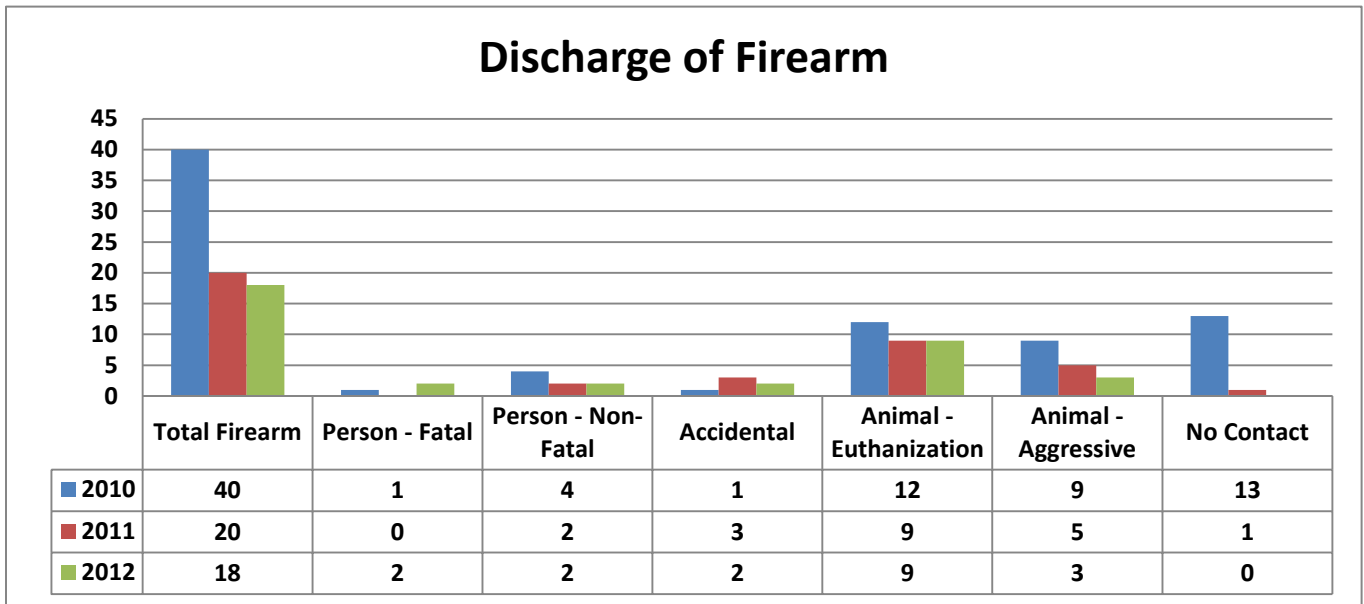


Figure 9

Figure 9 compares the number of incidents where employees discharged firearms in the performance of their duties for the past three years. Half of all shooting incidents in 2012 involved the euthanization of injured animals. NOTE: Starting in 2012, the “Animal” category was divided into “Euthanization” and “Aggressive”. Data for the prior years was adjusted to reflect the change.



During 2012, our department had two fatal uses of force involving officers firing their weapons in the performance of their duties. The following is a synopsis of each of the incidents:

On Monday, July 2, 2012, at around 11:24 p.m., officers observed a subject driving a red scooter travelling on Beatties Ford Road. Officers attempted to stop the scooter because it matched the description of a vehicle which was used to flee the scene of an armed robbery in which the victim was shot. The suspect failed to stop for the officers until he jumped off the scooter and ran towards his house on Crestview Drive. As the officers caught up to him in the front yard, a struggle ensued. As they attempted to take him into custody, he reached for a handgun and one of the officers fired his service pistol striking the suspect. The suspect was pronounced deceased at the scene.

A criminal investigation was conducted by the Homicide Unit regarding the officer's actions. The case was closed as a justifiable homicide.

A separate investigation was conducted by the Internal Affairs Bureau regarding the officer's actions. An Independent Chain of Command Shooting Review Board determined that the force used by the officer was justified.

On Friday, September 14, 2012, at 9:41 a.m., officers responded to Takeridge Court in reference to a domestic disturbance. A representative from Mental Health placed a 911 call on behalf of a female resident who had locked herself inside of her home due to her grandson's aggressive behavior. As officers attempted to speak to the grandson, he became very agitated and put his hands in his pockets. Officers gave verbal commands for him to remove his hands from his pockets, but he refused. Officers then approached the male in order to ensure that he did not have any weapons, due to his failure to comply with the commands. As officers approached, the male grabbed a pair of shears and raised them in the air and advanced aggressively towards the officers. One officer deployed his TASER device on the male, and another officer fired his service weapon. The male was transported to the hospital by ambulance where he was pronounced deceased.

A criminal investigation was conducted by the Homicide Unit regarding the officer's actions. The case was closed as a justifiable homicide.

A separate investigation was conducted by the Internal Affairs Bureau regarding the officer's actions. An Independent Chain of Command Shooting Review Board determined that the force used by the officer was justified.

Use of Non-Deadly Force

Officers, when appropriate, may utilize several non-deadly force options. As with the use of deadly force, officers receive training consistent with the [Use of Force Continuum](#) (see 600-018), as well as federal and state statutes. Officers in patrol assignments are required to carry OC (pepper) spray and either a Taser conductive energy weapon or collapsible baton. All are tools to use in applying non-deadly force when needed.

CMPD policy requires officers to report use of force incidents under a broad range of circumstances. Supervisors investigate and document each incident. Officers are required by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Standard Commission to have use of force training on a yearly basis to maintain their police certification. In addition, officers receive use of force training and techniques to de-escalate volatile situations throughout the year at the CMPD Training Academy. The use of force training given to CMPD officers exceeds the state's minimum requirements.

Figure 10 displays a comparison of the weapons officers utilized during use of force situations from 2010 to 2012. Year after year, officers use their hands and fists (personal weapons) in the overwhelming majority of use of force situations. This occurs because most encounters begin when officers are in physical contact or close proximity with a suspect at the time the suspect decides to act with aggression or resistance.

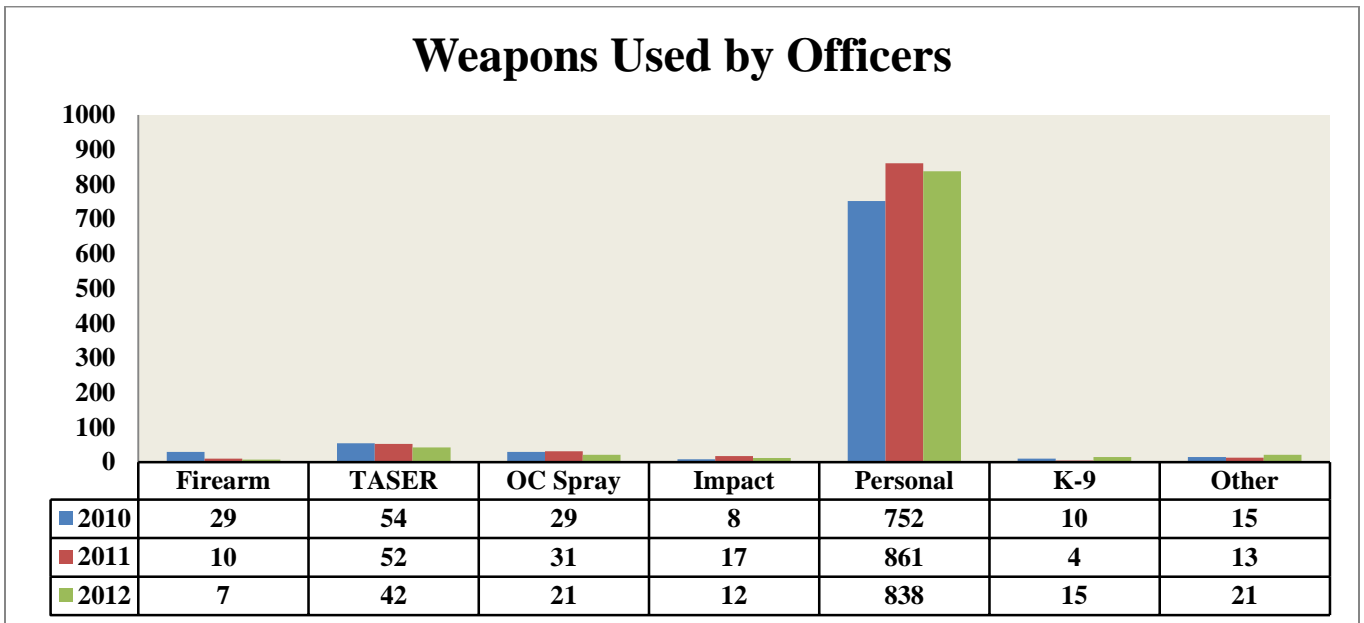


Figure 10

USE OF FORCE BY EMPLOYEE AND SUBJECT RACE

		Subject Race					Total
		Hispanic	African American	Caucasian	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Unknown	
Employee Race	Asian or Pacific Islander	1	13	4	0	0	18
	African American	6	81	28	1	3	119
	Hispanic	2	22	1	0	0	25
	Unknown	1	3	0	0	0	4
	Caucasian	36	474	144	4	2	660
	Total	46	593	177	5	5	826

Figure 11

Above, **Figure 11** shows uses of force by subject and employee race. The total is higher than the overall number of use of force incidents because in some incidents more than one officer used force. It is important to note that approximately 77 percent of the CMPD's 1,778 officers are Caucasian.

While use of force incidents occur throughout the CMPD jurisdiction, some patrol divisions may have more than others. A greater number of force incidents in a patrol division may be a function of the division's geographic area in relation to the location of violent crime hotspots and enforcement focused in those hotspots. **Figure 12** shows a comparison of total use of force incidents by division. Each division's chain of command is responsible for investigating uses of force. Their findings are then forwarded to the CMPD Internal Affairs Bureau for final review and disposition.

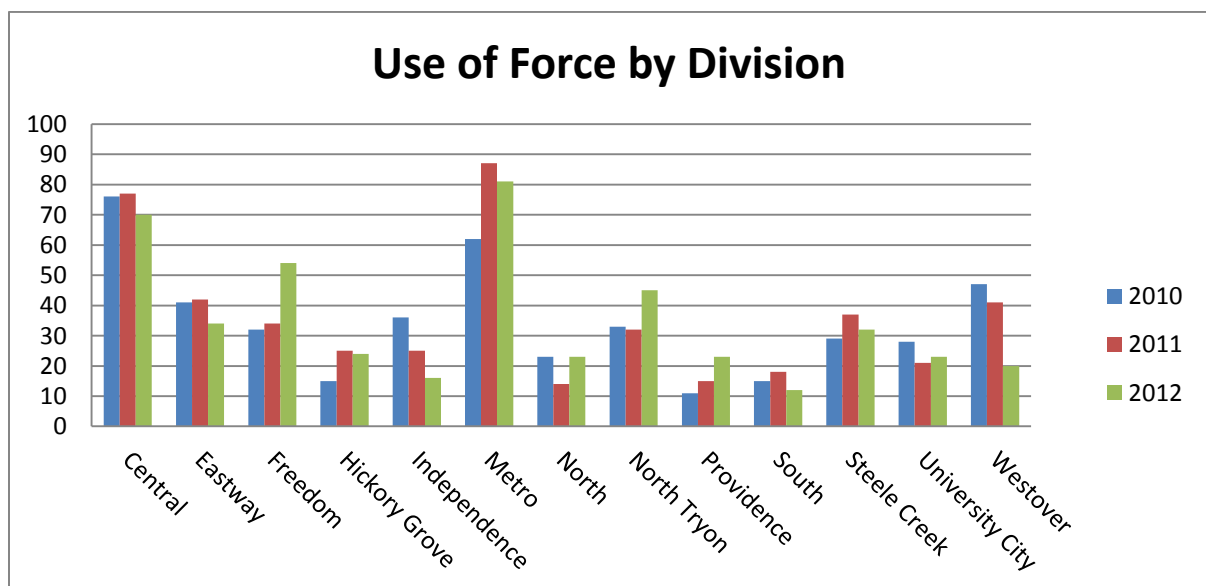


Figure 12

In-Custody Deaths

If a person dies while in the custody of CMPD, detectives from the Homicide Unit respond to the scene to conduct a criminal investigation. The investigation is presented to the Mecklenburg County District Attorney, who conducts an independent review and decides whether to press criminal charges. An Internal Affairs investigation is simultaneously conducted to ensure policy compliance. At the conclusion of the internal investigation, an Independent Chain of Command Review Board reviews the case to determine if officers acted in compliance with our policies and procedures. The Board consists of members of an employee's chain of command, a Community Relations Committee member, the Police Attorney's Office and Internal Affairs Bureau staff.

The CMPD trains its employees to monitor all persons taken into custody and to summon medical treatment whenever a subject appears or states they are in distress. To aid in that endeavor, the CMPD has developed several policies related to prisoner care and transportation. For a complete list of those guidelines, please refer to www.cmpd.org. From the homepage, click E-Policing Resources, [Departmental Directives](#), then 500-002 Confinement of Arrestees and Booking Procedures, 500-003 Management of Subjects in Extreme Distress, 500-007 Use of Interview Rooms and 500-008 Prisoner Transport. These guidelines are periodically reviewed and updated to best guide employees in their handling of persons in custody.

In 2012, CMPD had no in-custody deaths.

Police Vehicle Pursuits

From time to time, police officers encounter a subject in a motor vehicle who refuses to stop when the blue lights and siren are activated. When police continue to keep pace with a vehicle in their attempts to stop its driver, a police pursuit occurs. Vehicle pursuits pose a significant risk to the general public, those in the pursued vehicle and the pursuing officers. For this reason, the CMPD significantly restricts, thoroughly investigates and closely reviews each of these incidents. Officers must have permission from a supervisor to continue a pursuit. The supervisor then closely manages all aspects of the pursuit to include evaluating the risk it creates. Pursuits are restricted to those situations where a suspect has recently committed or will reasonably be expected to commit an offense that puts a life in danger. Pursuits may also be authorized when a felony breaking and entering of a residence takes place and officers are immediately able to locate a suspect vehicle.



Once a pursuit incident has ended, regardless of the means of termination, a patrol supervisor is responsible for completing an internal investigation. The investigation includes, at a minimum, a map of the pursuit route, statements from all employees involved and all audio, visual or documentary information. The investigation is reviewed by the involved employees' Chain of Command and ultimately by Internal Affairs to ensure compliance with CMPD policy.

To view the complete departmental directive governing pursuits, go to www.cmpd.org, E-Policing Resources, and then to [Departmental Directives](#), then to Directive 600-022, Emergency Response and Pursuit Vehicle Operations.

Pursuits vary greatly in length, vehicle speed and number of units involved. While some pursuits go for several miles at high speeds, most last only seconds and cover short distances. **Figure 13** shows the number of pursuits and how they were adjudicated.

Pursuit Events			
	2010	2011	2012
Total Pursuits	52	22	30
Justified Pursuits	42	20	21
Not Justified Pursuits	6	1	6
Justified Pursuits w/Policy Violations	4	1	3

Figure 13

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department periodically reviews and updates its pursuit policies, equipment and training in order to ensure the highest level of safety during these high-risk situations. **Figure 14** indicates that, as in previous years, the majority of all pursuits were for violent felony offenses. The majority of these pursuits for violent felonies were initiated to apprehend robbery suspects.

Pursuit Offenses	2010	2011	2012
Assault on Government Officer or Employee	0	0	1
Assault w/ Deadly Weapon	5	5	2
Breaking & Entering	8	5	6
Damage to Property	0	0	1
Driving While Impaired	0	0	1
Drug	0	1	0
Hit and Run	3	0	0
Homicide	3	0	0
Rape/Sex Offense	1	0	0
Armed Robbery	22	10	14
Traffic Offense (Not DWI)	2	0	4
Warrant/OFA	0	1	0
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	1
Total Pursuits	52	22	30

Figure 14



Acknowledgements

CTS Application Development
Ravi Vasireddy

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Will Farrell

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Ed Williams

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Maurice Osborne

Please recognize this 2012 annual report is based on data which is not static, and is subject to change following publication. While the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department strives to share accurate, timely information with the community, there are factors which influence these changes. One way the Department attempts to minimize these changes, or updates, is by adjudicating the 2012 case investigations prior to publishing the annual report. This is important because the annual report is based on the calendar year, and a complaint from an event in December may take several months to adjudicate, depending on the severity of the allegation and length of the investigation. In the case of an appeal, especially an employee suspension or termination, the final adjudication may be overturned by the Civil Service Board, or the length of suspension may be increased or decreased. With that caveat, please use this report to help understand the yearly trends related to our internal investigations and our commitment to thoroughly investigating all citizen complaints.

Employee Motor Vehicle Collisions

To provide police services throughout urban and suburban Mecklenburg County, department employees drive an enormous number of miles in CMPD vehicles. The geographic jurisdiction for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department includes the City of Charlotte and the unincorporated areas of Mecklenburg County, covering 438 square miles. Employees drive their vehicles in all types of weather, traffic and emergency conditions.

In total, the department has approximately 2,000 employees operating 1,386 vehicles, with many vehicles being operated 24-hours a day. Department vehicles were driven a total of 19,509,963 miles in 2010, 19,908,453 miles in 2011 and 20,445,961 miles in 2012.

A supervisor investigates all collisions involving a CMPD vehicle and the employee's chain of command determines if it was preventable or not preventable. When an employee is involved in a preventable collision, they are assigned specialized training at the CMPD driver training facility to address the driving error that caused the collision.

The number of collisions associated with employee driving is tabulated in **Figure 15**. It shows the total number of preventable and non-preventable collisions from 2010 through 2012. Preventable collisions, as well as total collisions, decreased in 2012 as compared to 2011.

Collisions by Disposition						
	2010	'09 v. '10	2011	'10 v. '11	2012	'11 v. '12
Not Preventable Accidents	135	+7.1%	139	+2.9%	134	-3.6%
Preventable Accidents	152	+21.6%	145	-4.6%	137	-5.5%
Total Collisions	287	+14.3%	284	-1.0%	271	-4.6%

Figure 15





CHARLOTTE.

POLICE



CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department
601 East Trade Street Charlotte, NC 28202

www.cmpd.org