



Metropolitan Police Department

Washington, DC

2000 Annual Report

Mission Statement

To prevent crime and the fear of crime, as we work with others to build safe and healthy communities throughout the District of Columbia.



Government of the District of Columbia
Anthony A. Williams, Mayor



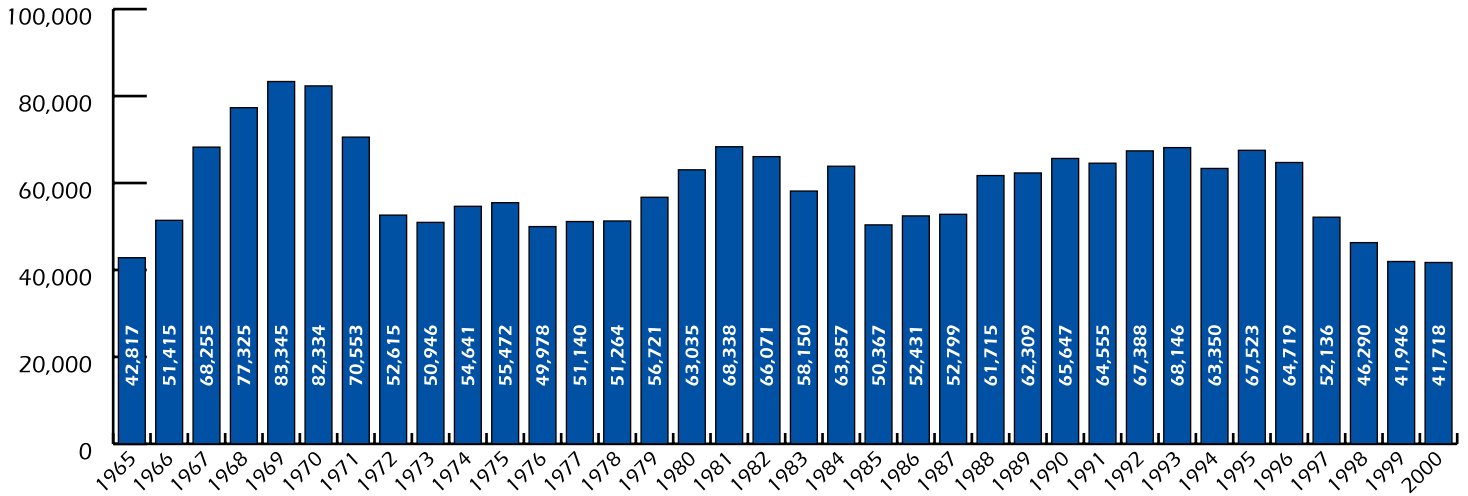
Metropolitan Police Department
Charles H. Ramsey, Chief

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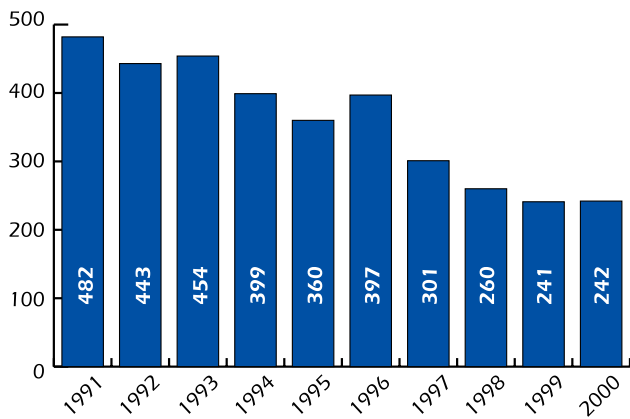
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Performance Highlights

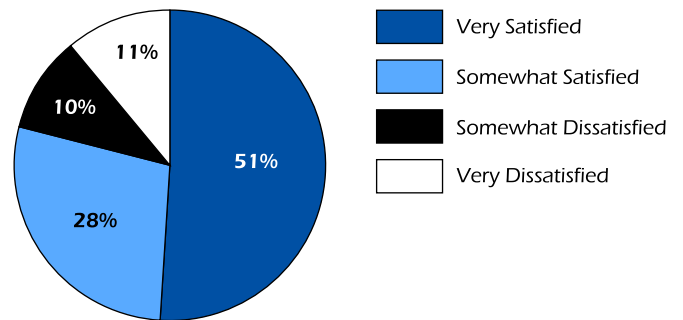
Serious (Index) Crime Trends



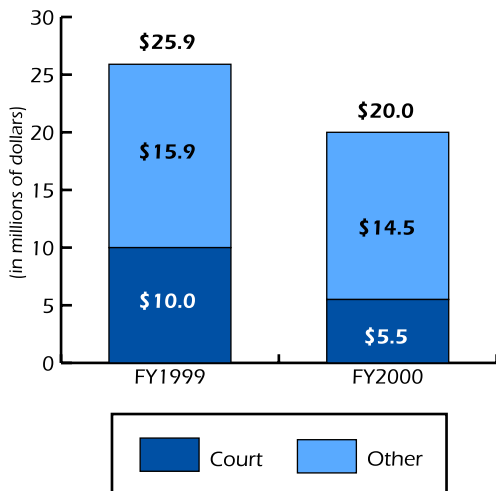
Homicides



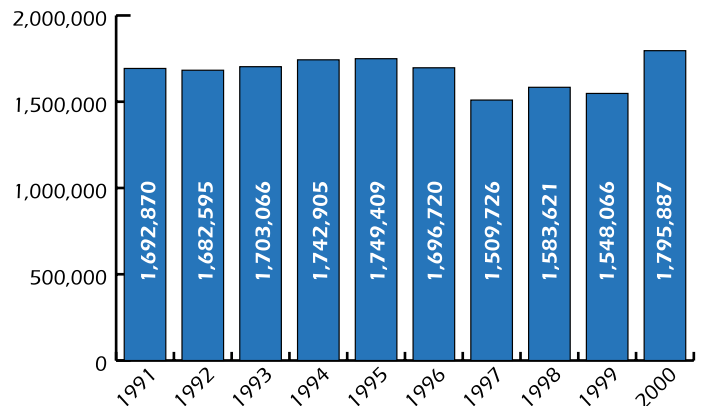
Victim Satisfaction with Initial Police Response



Overtime Expenditures



Total Calls for Service



Message from Mayor Williams

I am pleased to share with you the Metropolitan Police Department's Annual Report. The year 2000 was an important time in our city as we have made great strides toward yielding the finest police department in the nation.

In 1999, 3,000 of you joined me at the first Citizen Summit and made it clear that public safety was a top priority for our city. My administration made a commitment to build and sustain healthy neighborhoods to ensure your safety and your quality of life throughout the city.

One of our goals was to put 200 more officers on the street. We exceeded that goal by placing more than 300 additional officers in your neighborhoods during 2000. In 2000, the District's crime rate fell for the fifth consecutive year, making our city the safest it has been since the early 1960s.

We have been able to foster a real sense of community and confidence through better police and citizen cooperation. Public safety is not just the responsibility of the police, however. I've made sure that all of our agencies are involved in stabilizing our neighborhoods. They have used their resources to eliminate physical conditions that foster crime.

As we continue to revitalize our city, we're not only going to enforce laws, but through programs such as "Partnerships for Problem Solving," we're going to prevent crime by educating our young people, by helping parolees re-enter the community, and by removing guns from streets and homes. During 2000 alone, we removed more than 3,300 weapons through the gun buy-back program.

Our police department has been recognized for its tireless efforts in the Millennium celebration on the National Mall. The department also smoothly managed the massive street protests against the International Monetary Fund/World Bank Group meetings. Additionally, the department's management expertise provided the foundation for a smooth Presidential Inauguration and Parade in January 2001.

Our men and women in uniform have entered a field of public service that is both dangerous and demanding. As we continue to work together to improve our city, I am confident that our best years are still to come.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Anthony A. Williams".

Anthony A. Williams
Mayor

Message from Chief Ramsey

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For the Metropolitan Police Department, the year 2000 was a time of amazing challenges and opportunities, growth and development. And, ultimately, 2000 was a time of considerable success for the MPDC and for the communities we serve.

The rebuilding program our Department began three years ago continued—in many cases, accelerated—during the year. Substantial new resources were devoted to crime fighting *and* crime prevention. Our community policing strategy—called “Policing for Prevention”—continued to grow and become institutionalized within our Department and the community.

Once again, the MPDC was called upon to handle major protests and other high-profile events. And once again, our members performed with true skill and professionalism. Also during 2000, we made progress in tackling some of the most difficult issues facing the policing profession today, including police use of force and criminal investigations.

When all is said and done, our Department helped to make the District of Columbia safer and stronger on December 31, 2000, than it was on January 1, 2000. DC’s crime rate fell for the fifth consecutive year in 2000, even as the city’s population grew and diversified. In fact, reported crime levels in the District are at their lowest level since the early 1960s.

These bottom-line results are a testament not only to the skill and dedication of our members—police officers and civilians alike—but also to the value and vitality of the partnerships we have formed under our “Policing for Prevention” philosophy. This report highlights just a few of the success stories achieved when police, residents, community leaders and other government agencies come together and work together to improve neighborhood safety. There are many, many more stories of success in every corner of our city.

I applaud the members of our Department and our partners in community policing. While police chiefs are usually the ones who get the accolades when things go well, I know that the credit really belongs with all of you. Thank you for your hard work, commitment and perseverance. I am very proud to stand alongside all of you.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Charles H. Ramsey". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail.

Charles H. Ramsey
Chief of Police

Year 2000 Highlights

Crime reduction

After declining each of the last four years, DC's crime rate fell once again in 2000, although the decrease (just under 1 percent) was lower than in previous years. Still, the District ended the year 2000 with its lowest level of reported "Index" crime since before 1965. During the five-year period from 1995 to 2000, serious crime in DC declined by approximately 38 percent citywide. And during the entire decade of the 1990s, homicides fell nearly 50 percent, from 482 in 1991, to 242 in 2000.

Between 1999 and 2000, violent crime in the District was mostly unchanged. A small decrease in aggravated assaults was offset by slight increases in homicides (up one from 1999), sexual assaults (up three) and robberies (which rose 6 per-

cent). Among property crimes, however, there were decreases in burglaries, larceny/theft offenses and motor vehicle thefts (arson reports increased by three).

Index crime was down in three of the seven police districts, with the Seventh District registering the largest decrease (4.9 percent). Crime rose (between 1 percent and 4.4 percent) in three of the districts and was essentially unchanged in one district (5D, up 0.2 percent). Non-index crime rose by 1.3 percent citywide between 1999 and 2000.



More resources in the community

Through stronger recruiting and innovative approaches to deploying personnel, the MPDC was able to increase the number of police officers assigned to field duties. By September 2000, in fact, the Department surpassed its scorecard goal of putting at least 200 more officers on the street.

The MPDC opened a new recruiting office conveniently located in the first floor of Police Headquarters and continued to recruit aggressively on the Internet. In addition, the Department graduated its first classes of "lateral entry" officers—experienced personnel from other jurisdictions who are able to join the MPDC at salaries commensurate with their experience. These officers complete a condensed training program focusing on DC laws and Department policies, which means they are able to hit the streets much sooner than first-time recruits. During 2000, the Department also continued to civilianize numerous functions—fleet maintenance, cellblock processing, police communications, for example—previously staffed by uniformed officers. Civilianization allows these sworn officers to receive assignments in the neighborhoods.

PSA 106

Police, community tackle crime around elementary school

It was the middle of the afternoon on March 10, 2000, when shots rang out in the normally quiet neighborhood surrounding 7th and G Streets, NE. A barricade situation ensued, nearby Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School was evacuated and one person later died of his wounds. PSA 106 team members took advantage of the increased public awareness and discovered, through talking to residents, that there were several issues plaguing the area, including drug and alcohol activity at the school during the late evening hours and very few residents were willing to come forward for fear of retaliation.

Using the Partnerships for Problem Solving approach, police and residents came together on a plan of action to address nuisance properties and illegal activity around Ludlow-Taylor. Among the strategies used were identifying property owners and enforcing violations; changing the traffic pattern on a nearby street; enhancing the lighting at the school and improving the school playground; sponsoring clean-up days, safety seminars and mentoring programs at the school; with the help of the Amtrak Police Department's surveillance vehicle, obtaining photographs of suspected criminals; and increasing foot patrols and truancy enforcement in the area.

This effort has resulted not only in a reduction in crime in the area, but also stronger and more active partnerships among police, residents, parents, school officials and other government agencies.

In August, Chief Ramsey announced a new "redeployment system" that put even more officers on the street during the critical evening and weekend hours. Under redeployment, officers assigned to a specialized or administrative unit spend one week every other month working in a Police Service Area (PSA) or other assignment in the community.

Beyond increasing police presence in the community, redeployment has the added benefit of improving communication among PSA personnel and the specialized and administrative officers who support them.

In addition to hiring and redeploying more officers, the MPDC in 2000 also established new units to deal with specialized needs. A group of nearly two dozen civilian traffic control aides hit the streets in March, providing support to uniformed officers at busy intersections. To improve coordination and effectiveness in the investigation of child abuse, child sexual abuse and related crimes, Chief Ramsey established the Family Violence and Child Protection Unit in May. In June, a new Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit was formed to enhance outreach to gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered residents and to assist in investigating and preventing crimes against these communities. Also in 2000, the Narcotics Strike Force hit the streets for the first time, targeting open-air drug markets and other visible signs of drug trafficking and abuse.

Finally, the MPDC received expanded assistance from some federal law enforcement agencies during 2000. The first Police Coordination Act agreement, between the MPDC and the Amtrak Police Department, was signed in October. Under legislation spearheaded by DC Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton, these

agreements expand the jurisdiction of specific federal agencies, allowing their officers to assist the MPDC in law enforcement activities in areas immediately surrounding their regular federal jurisdictions. Subsequent agreements have helped to increase the number of police officers authorized to take enforcement action against suspected criminals in DC.

Policing for Prevention

More resources in the community meant a stronger community policing strategy in 2000. Additional leadership on each of the District's 83 Police Service Areas (PSAs) is now provided by the PSA lieutenant, and regular meetings involving police and community are taking place in the PSAs. Additional training was provided for both officers and residents during 2000, and new tools (such as computerized action plan forms) were developed. For example, by the end of 2000, each PSA had either begun "Partnerships for Problem Solving" training or was scheduled to begin training in early 2001. Using a five-step problem-solving process, police and residents are learning how to identify and solve neighborhood crime and disorder problems. Their successes are being shared with

other communities through publication in newsletters and posting on the MPDC Website (mpdc.dc.gov). A new workbook explaining the roles of the PSA in "Policing for Prevention" was also published and widely distributed.

Policing for Prevention is being carried out in a number of ways across the city. For example, the MPDC created a new Office of Youth Violence Prevention to develop and coordinate programs in this critical area. This office has worked with groups such as the East of the River Clergy-Police-Community Partnership, the Alliance of Concerned Men, the Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Clubs and others to provide services such as street outreach, early intervention in the lives of at-risk youth, and positive alternatives to violence. An expanded partnership between the MPDC and the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency is working to reduce crime committed by repeat offenders and support parolees and probationers in successfully reintegrating into the community. And during 2000, the MPDC carried out two gun buy-back programs, resulting in more than 3,300 dangerous weapons being removed from DC streets and homes.



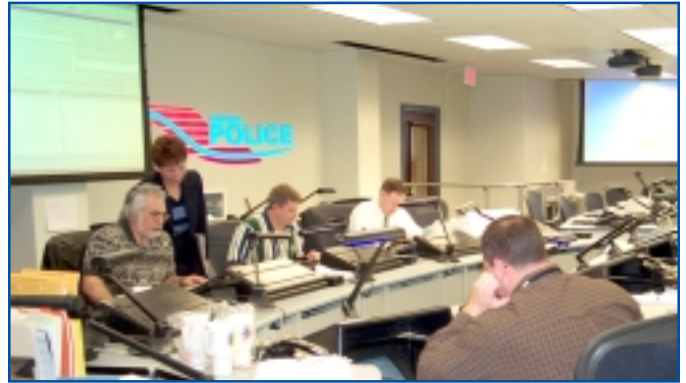
Major events

The MPDC continued to receive accolades—local, national and international—for its management of major events. Working with other federal and local agencies, the Department helped to usher in a safe and peaceful Millennium celebration on the National Mall and in DC neighborhoods. While Y2K came off without any technological glitches in DC, the MPDC had detailed plans for providing public safety had there been disruptions to any critical systems. Then, in April 2000, the Department successfully planned for and managed massive street protests against the International Monetary Fund/World Bank Group meetings in DC. The meetings were allowed to take place as scheduled, and sizable protests occurred without the type of violence and property damage that has been experienced in other cities targeted by anti-globalization demonstrators. The experience gained in these major events in 2000 was invaluable as the MPDC also managed successfully the Presidential Inauguration and Parade in January 2001 and the NBA All-Star Game and festivities the following month.

New technology

Successful management of these and other major events has been supported by a new Synchronized Operations Command Center (SOCC). The center allows the MPDC and partner agencies at the federal and local levels to monitor events, access information and share it quickly. First established for Y2K, the SOCC has undergone several enhancements since then, making it a truly state-of-the-art facility. Numerous law enforcement agencies across the country and around the world have consulted with the MPDC on SOCC operations and overall event management.

Technological developments in the area of police communications also continued during 2000. These included the establishment of 3-1-1 as the MPDC's non-emergency number. Because it is easy to use, easy to remember and toll-free, 3-1-1 is designed to relieve some of the burden on the District's 9-1-1 system



caused by non-emergency calls for service. Planning also began in 2000 for the creation of the District's new Public Safety Communications Center, a state-of-the-art facility that co-locates for the first time police, fire and emergency medical communications. The MPDC also installed a new Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) that enhances the recording and sharing of information about emergency calls for service, and the Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) network continued to expand.

Major cases

Again during 2000, the MPDC was called up to respond to and investigate major crimes that received local, national and international attention. On the evening of April 24, violence just outside the National Zoo marred DC's traditional Easter Monday celebration. Six victims, ages 11 to 16, were struck by gunfire, including an 11-year-old boy who was shot in the head but survived. Just 24 hours after the tragedy, detectives from the Second District and members of the Fifth District Focused Mission Team arrested a 16-year-old suspect. On June 30, a speeding driver lost control of his vehicle at the corner of Connecticut Avenue and Calvert Street, NW, and plowed into a crowd of pedestrians, killing both a woman



and a one-year-old boy in a stroller, and injuring two others. The driver was arrested and charged.

In September, the Gallaudet University community was shocked by the murder of one of its freshmen students in his dorm room. The case was closed with an arrest the following February, after the suspect allegedly committed a second homicide of a Gallaudet student earlier that month. And on the night of October 30, Maryland State Trooper Edward Toatley, working as part of an undercover drug operation in the District, was brutally murdered in Northeast DC. Two weeks later, a 24-year-old suspect was arrested in New York City and eventually extradited to the District. Working with the US Attorney's Office and other federal authorities, the MPDC also carried out a number of high-level operations targeting violent drug traffickers in DC.

Use of force reform

There is perhaps no aspect of police work that is more crucial to building community trust and confidence than the judicious use of force. During 2000, the MPDC continued to implement major reforms in its use-of-force policies and procedures – and continued to make impressive gains. The year saw continued refinement of the MPDC's "continuum of force" policies, expanded training, new investigatory procedures, enhanced record-keeping and management, and new standards on the use of police canines. This work culminated with the historic signing, in June 2001, of a Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice outlining a specific reform program without a restrictive and costly consent decree.

As a result of this ongoing reform program, the MPDC continued to see tangible progress in reducing use-of-force incidents. Between 1998 and 2000, the number of officer-involved shootings declined by nearly 78 percent. The number of firearm discharges at suspects declined 41 percent between 1999 and 2000, and the number of rounds fired at suspects fell 58 percent.

Infrastructure improvements

The MPDC continued to rebuild its infrastructure during 2000, with major renovation projects and the opening of several new, community-based police facilities. During the year, each of the three Regional

Operations Command headquarters began moving into new facilities located more centrally in the communities they serve: ROC-East at the Penn-Branch shopping center; ROC-Central in the burgeoning high-tech corridor on New York Avenue, NE; and ROC-North in the old Petworth Elementary School. The Office of Professional Responsibility, which investigates allegations of police misconduct and use of force incidents, also moved to a new location outside Police Headquarters. The new offices provide a neutral site for citizen complainants, witnesses and police officers to speak with investigators about specific complaints and ongoing investigations.

PSA 206 Task force targets ABC problems in busy Georgetown area

When the problem-solving group in this Northwest community got together, police and residents realized their top priority was illegal late-night activity in the busy Georgetown area. Problems included underage drinking, rowdiness, property damage and even some violent assaults.

The group realized that to solve the problem, their first step would have to be the formation of a task force of people that could provide the city agency and community resources that were needed. Spearheaded by community member Ray Kukulski, the task force included the MPDC, community prosecutors, Alcohol Beverage Control Division, the Fire Marshal, the Department of Public Works, the Health Department, Georgetown University, local business and civic organizations, Advisory Neighborhood commissioners and others. Their top priority: monitor and enforce code violations, laws, and order maintenance problems pertaining to ABC establishments in the area. Activities included surprise visits to restaurants and taverns and citations for various safety violations.

The task force also worked with university officials and students to convey the seriousness of underage drinking, and it worked with MDPC officials to step up ID checks and underage drinking enforcement efforts. A new dialogue was also established among bar and restaurant owners and the police. Community information was shared, misunderstandings were clarified, and issues of concern were worked out together. Since the task force was established, there have been very few incidents of law or code violations in several targeted Georgetown restaurants, and reports of rowdiness and illegal activity on the street have declined. Most important, communication between the community and business owners in the area has improved, paving the way for long-term, lasting solutions.

In addition to new facilities, major enhancements to existing structures continued. The station desk at each of the seven police districts has been upgraded, both to enhance security and to make the facilities more customer-friendly. New locker rooms, office space, interrogation rooms and other improvements at district stations and other facilities are improving employee productivity and enhancing morale. The Department continued to upgrade its fleet during 2000. And in the face of the growing global protest movement that has targeted DC, new, state-of-the-art equipment was acquired for civil disturbance units and other personnel.

Employee recognition

Recognizing—and celebrating the outstanding work of MPDC members took on a higher priority during 2000. For the first time in many years, the Department held an annual awards ceremony to publicly honor both Department members and our community partners who had excelled in fighting crime and making DC safer. Actor Craig T. Nelson, star of the CBS series “The District,” joined Channel 9 news



anchor J.C. Hayward in emceeding the event, which recognized approximately 300 awardees. A new system of awards and award ribbons was developed and implemented, with important new award categories recognizing valor, honor, lifesaving and being wounded in the line of duty. The awards ceremony is now an annual event.

PSA 610

Making things safer at a local shopping center

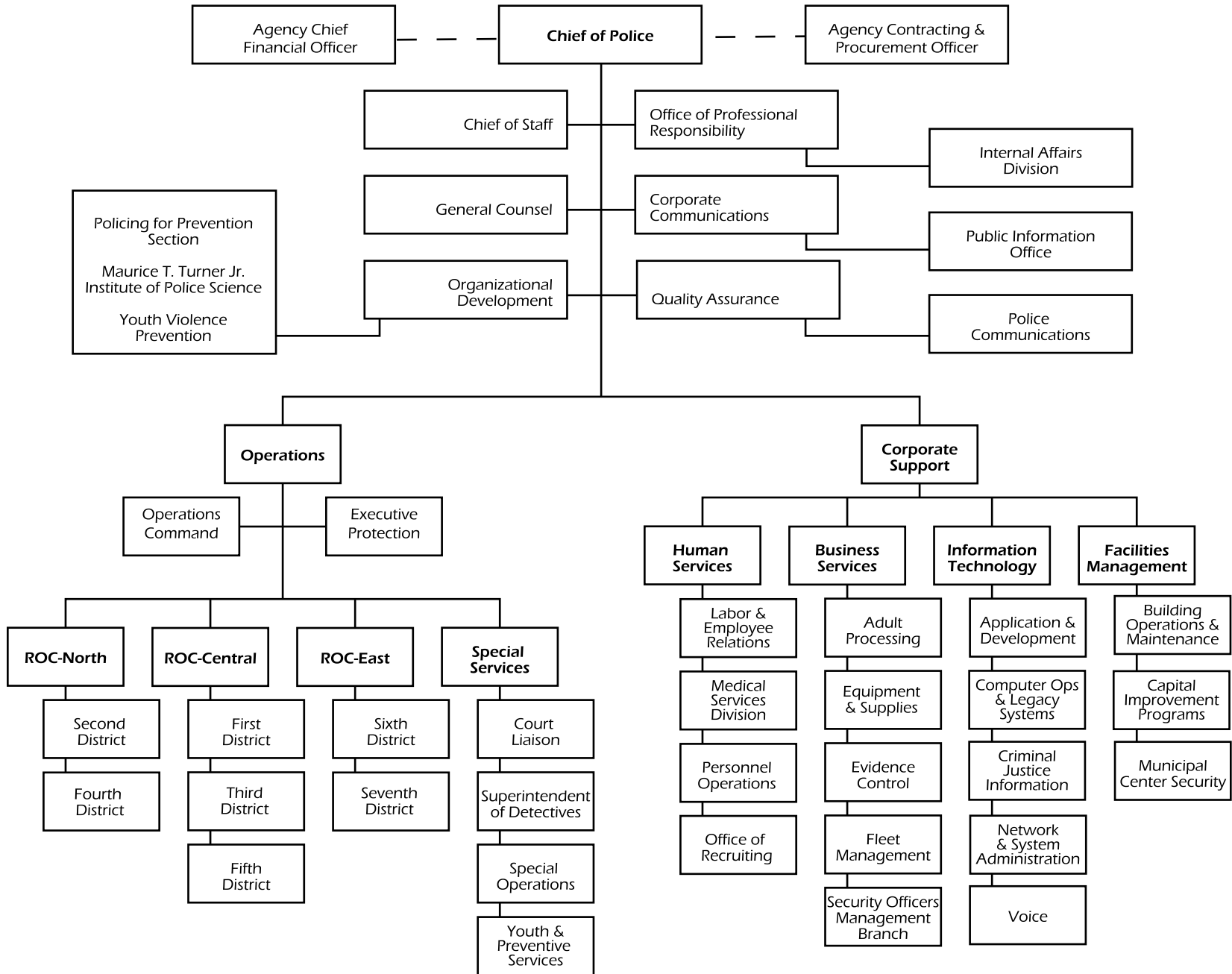
A powerful police-community partnership – focusing largely on area merchants – has improved the appearance and safety conditions at the Skyland Shopping Center, located at Good Hope Road and Skyland Place, SE. Over the past year, community members and the PSA 610 team targeted nuisance and disorder problems, such as loitering, panhandling, littering, urinating in public, inadequate lighting, and the trash that surrounded the shopping center. An illegal car lot — where owners parked cars and sold them on property they did not own or rent — also contributed to the disorder.

With community leaders Will Poteat and Dennis Logan, PSA 610 Lt. Will Goodwin visited each store for face-to-face talks with merchants, talking with them about better lighting and improved upkeep in and around their stores (including lighting an alley behind a liquor store where illegal activity was occurring). The Department of Public Works was called in to clean up trash that had accumulated on land around the shopping center (with the cost paid by the property owner) and to step up regular trash collections there. To cut down on loitering, Lt. Goodwin stepped up foot patrols in the area using both PSA and Reserve officers. He also helped to shut down the illegal car lot because its operators were not in compliance with city regulations.

The problem-solving team is encouraged by its success thus far: criminal incidents at the location are down, and the number of shoppers is up. Still, the team is working to sustain their progress through regular visits and ongoing dialogue with merchants, property owners, and residents and shoppers. The group is also looking at additional safety events in the area, including health fairs, a rolling library, and other health and safety activities.

MPDC employees were recognized by outside organizations as well. For example, Officer Gloria McGill was one of five recipients of the first Morris & Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation Awards for Distinguished DC Government Employees. She was honored for establishing effective prevention and outreach programs targeted to school-age youth and their parents in the 7th District – programs that contributed to a 10 percent drop in crime in her service area. The Department’s use-of-force reform efforts received international acclaim in 2000: in November, the MPDC’s Force Investigation Team was named one of the 10 finalists for the Webber Seavy Award for Quality in Law Enforcement, sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Motorola, Inc.

Organization of the MPDC



Crime and Performance Trends

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Index Crime By District

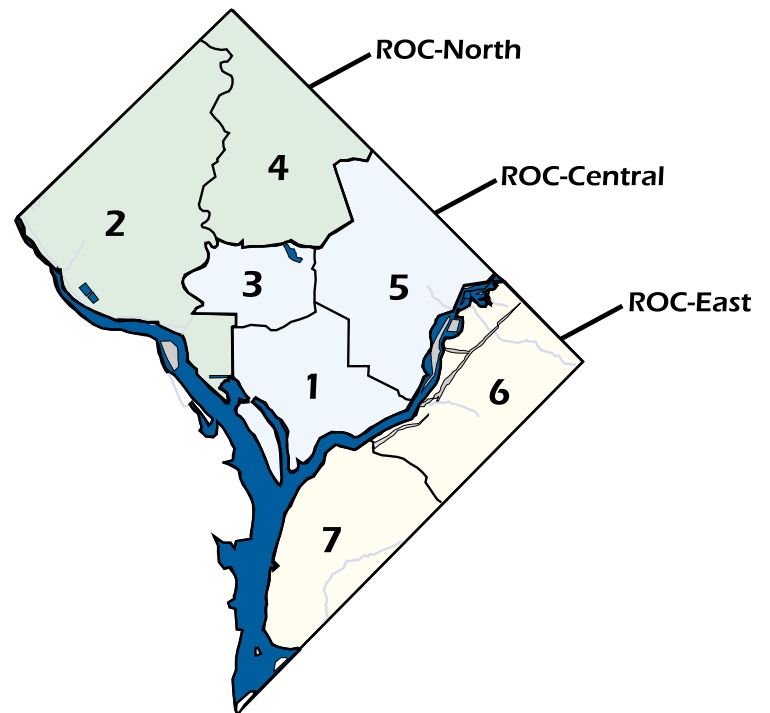
The First and Seventh Districts recorded the largest decreases in crime during 2000.

| | First District | | Second District | | Third District | | Fourth District | | Fifth District | | Sixth District | | Seventh District | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 1999 | 2000 | 1999 | 2000 | 1999 | 2000 | 1999 | 2000 | 1999 | 2000 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Homicide | 25 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 31 | 30 | 39 | 40 | 35 | 57 | 56 | 51 | 52 | 46 |
| Rape | 37 | 21 | 14 | 16 | 33 | 37 | 39 | 53 | 41 | 37 | 43 | 49 | 41 | 38 |
| Robbery | 545 | 561 | 228 | 202 | 675 | 640 | 617 | 662 | 501 | 558 | 403 | 517 | 375 | 413 |
| Aggravated Assault | 544 | 509 | 143 | 157 | 633 | 596 | 806 | 831 | 807 | 791 | 696 | 745 | 987 | 953 |
| Burglary | 621 | 692 | 699 | 656 | 850 | 705 | 840 | 786 | 725 | 789 | 638 | 606 | 694 | 511 |
| Larceny/Theft | 5,071 | 4,848 | 4,119 | 4,198 | 4,364 | 4,731 | 2,710 | 2,658 | 2,576 | 2,453 | 1,669 | 1,589 | 1,164 | 1,160 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 1,070 | 918 | 515 | 404 | 952 | 929 | 1,191 | 1,281 | 1,114 | 1,125 | 1,068 | 1,212 | 742 | 731 |
| Arson | 13 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 25 | 14 | 19 |
| Total | 7,926 | 7,571 | 5,724 | 5,639 | 7,551 | 7,682 | 6,262 | 6,327 | 5,821 | 5,834 | 4,593 | 4,794 | 4,069 | 3,871 |
| Percent Change | -4.5% | | -1.5% | | 1.7% | | 1.0% | | 0.2% | | 4.4% | | -4.9% | |

Index Crime

Reported offenses decreased in 4 of the 8 major crime categories during 2000.

| | 1999 | 2000 | Percent Change |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Homicide | 241 | 242 | 0.4% |
| Rape | 248 | 251 | 1.2% |
| Robbery | 3,344 | 3,553 | 6.3% |
| Aggravated Assault | 4,616 | 4,582 | -0.7% |
| Burglary | 5,067 | 4,745 | -6.4% |
| Larceny/Theft | 21,673 | 21,637 | -0.2% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 6,652 | 6,600 | -0.8% |
| Arson | 105 | 108 | 2.9% |
| Total | 41,946 | 41,718 | -0.5% |



The District of Columbia is divided into three regions containing a total of seven police districts. Each district is further divided into 9 to 14 police service areas (PSAs), for a total of 83 PSAs citywide.

14 Crime Rates

Index Crime Rates

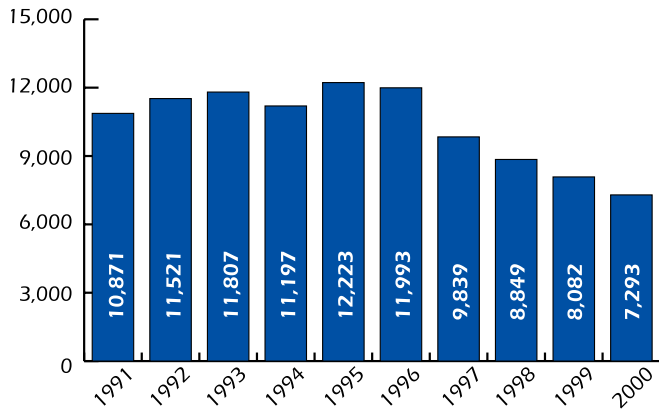
The population of the District of Columbia grew by more than 10 percent from 1999 to 2000. When taking this increase into consideration, there was a decline in crime rates in every major crime category, making the 2000 crime rates the lowest in over a decade.

| | 1991 | | 1992 | | 1993 | | 1994 | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Estimated Population | 593,820 | | 584,897 | | 577,180 | | 565,796 | |
| | Total | Rate | Total | Rate | Total | Rate | Total | Rate |
| Violent Crimes | 14,665 | 2,470 | 16,680 | 2,852 | 16,888 | 2,926 | 15,177 | 2,682 |
| Homicide | 482 | 81 | 443 | 76 | 454 | 79 | 399 | 71 |
| Rape | 214 | 36 | 215 | 37 | 324 | 56 | 249 | 44 |
| Robbery | 7,265 | 1,223 | 7,456 | 1,275 | 7,107 | 1,231 | 6,311 | 1,115 |
| Aggravated Assault | 6,704 | 1,129 | 8,566 | 1,465 | 9,003 | 1,560 | 8,218 | 1,452 |
| Property Crimes | 49,890 | 8,402 | 50,708 | 8,670 | 51,258 | 8,881 | 48,173 | 8,514 |
| Burglary | 12,403 | 2,089 | 10,719 | 1,833 | 11,532 | 1,998 | 10,037 | 1,774 |
| Larceny/Theft | 29,119 | 4,904 | 30,618 | 5,235 | 31,466 | 5,452 | 29,673 | 5,244 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 8,132 | 1,369 | 9,117 | 1,559 | 8,060 | 1,396 | 8,257 | 1,459 |
| Arson | 236 | 40 | 254 | 43 | 200 | 35 | 206 | 36 |
| Total Index Crimes | 64,555 | 10,871 | 67,388 | 11,521 | 68,146 | 11,807 | 63,350 | 11,197 |

Crime rates are per 100,000 population.

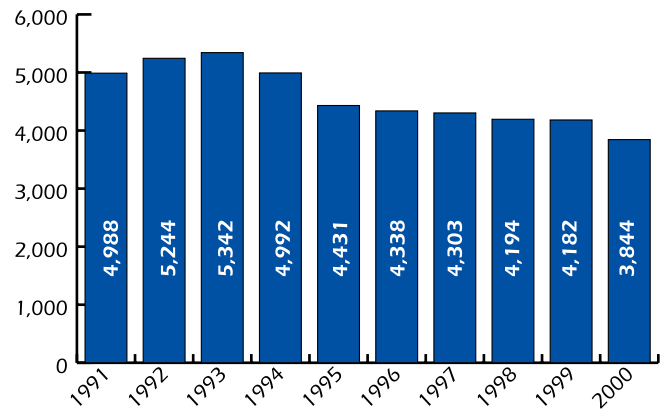
Index Crime Rates

After peaking in 1995, the index crime rate has fallen for each of the last 5 years.



Non-Index Crime Rates

The rate of non-index crimes has declined each of the last 7 years.



| 1995 | | 1996 | | 1997 | | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2000 | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 552,446 | | 539,646 | | 529,895 | | 523,124 | | 519,000 | | 572,059 | |
| Total | Rate | Total | Rate | Total | Rate | Total | Rate | Total | Rate | Total | Rate |
| 14,744 | 2,669 | 13,411 | 2,485 | 10,706 | 2,020 | 8,988 | 1,718 | 8,449 | 1,628 | 8,628 | 1,508 |
| 360 | 65 | 397 | 74 | 301 | 57 | 260 | 50 | 241 | 46 | 242 | 42 |
| 292 | 53 | 260 | 48 | 218 | 41 | 190 | 36 | 248 | 48 | 251 | 44 |
| 6,864 | 1,242 | 6,444 | 1,194 | 4,499 | 849 | 3,606 | 689 | 3,344 | 644 | 3,553 | 621 |
| 7,228 | 1,308 | 6,310 | 1,169 | 5,688 | 1,073 | 4,932 | 943 | 4,616 | 889 | 4,582 | 801 |
| 52,779 | 9,554 | 51,308 | 9,508 | 41,430 | 7,819 | 37,302 | 7,131 | 33,497 | 6,454 | 33,090 | 5,784 |
| 10,184 | 1,843 | 9,828 | 1,821 | 6,963 | 1,314 | 6,361 | 1,216 | 5,067 | 976 | 4,745 | 829 |
| 32,281 | 5,843 | 31,343 | 5,808 | 26,748 | 5,048 | 24,321 | 4,649 | 21,673 | 4,176 | 21,637 | 3,782 |
| 10,192 | 1,845 | 9,975 | 1,848 | 7,569 | 1,428 | 6,501 | 1,243 | 6,652 | 1,282 | 6,600 | 1,154 |
| 122 | 22 | 162 | 30 | 150 | 28 | 119 | 23 | 105 | 20 | 108 | 19 |
| 67,523 | 12,223 | 64,719 | 11,993 | 52,136 | 9,839 | 46,290 | 8,849 | 41,946 | 8,082 | 41,718 | 7,293 |

The Crime Index

The eight crimes included in the tables on pages 14 - 16 make up the Crime Index, a measure of reported crime in the United States. The Crime Index does not measure all crimes, but it does provide a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared from year to year.

Definitions of the eight Index crimes are listed below. All other crimes are considered "non-Index crimes" [see page 17 for more data on non-Index crimes].

Violent Crime Definitions

Homicide: The willful killing of a person. Index homicide also includes voluntary manslaughter, which is the death of a person caused by gross negligence of any individual other than the victim.

Rape: The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will.

Robbery: The taking of, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence.

Aggravated Assault: The intentional causing of, or attempt to cause, serious bodily harm, or the threat of serious bodily injury or death.

Property Crime Definitions

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft; this category includes attempted burglary.

Larceny/Theft: The unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud. This category includes attempted theft, burglary from a motor vehicle, and attempted burglary from a motor vehicle.

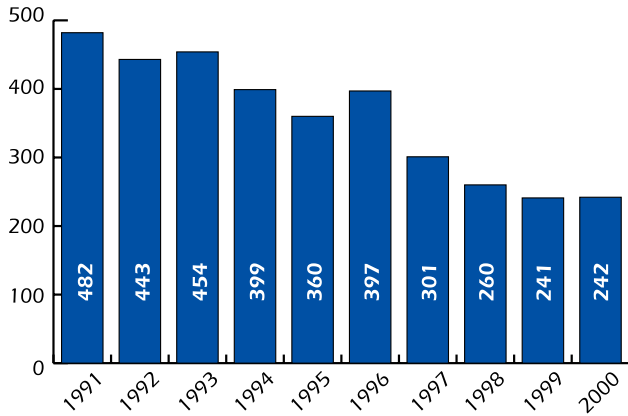
Motor Vehicle Theft: The unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle; the category includes attempted motor vehicle theft. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, buses and other motorized vehicles.

Arson: The willful or malicious burning of, or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft or personal property of another.

16 Violent Crimes

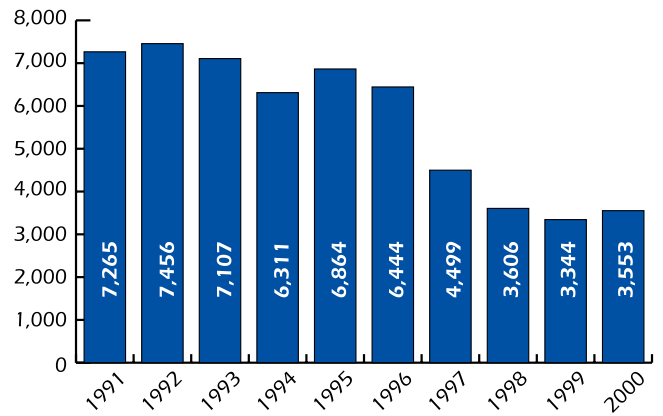
Homicide

There were half as many murders in 2000 as there were in 1991.



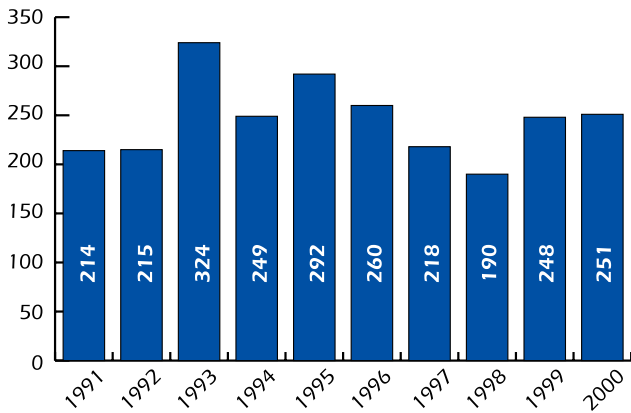
Robbery

Although still more than 50 percent lower than it was in the early 1990s, the number of robberies in 2000 was slightly higher than the previous year.



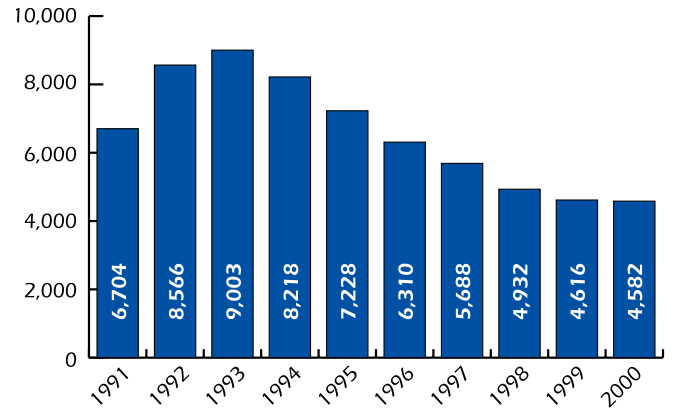
Rape

The number of rapes rose slightly in 2000, but was still 23 percent lower than in 1993.



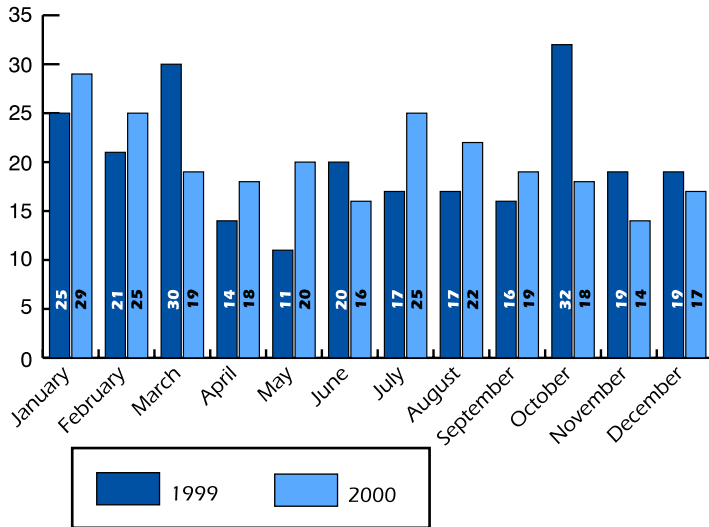
Aggravated Assault

Serious assaults have declined for the seventh straight year in 2000.



Homicides by Month

January, February and July were the highest months for homicide during 2000.



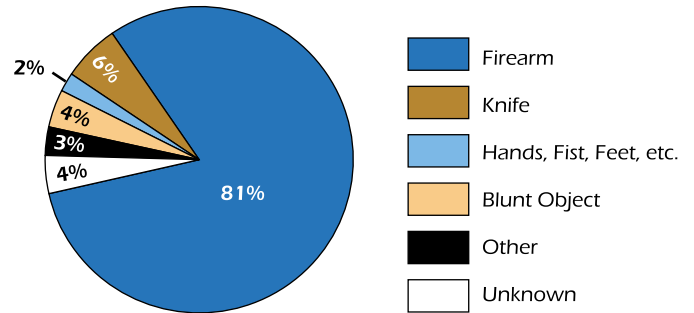
Type of Weapon Used

Firearm homicides increased slightly in 2000, while knife attacks declined sharply.

| Weapon | 1999 | 2000 | Percent Change |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| Firearm | 187 | 196 | 5% |
| Knife | 27 | 14 | -48% |
| Hands, Fist, Feet, etc. | 3 | 5 | 67% |
| Blunt Object | 2 | 11 | 450% |
| Other Weapon | 14 | 7 | -50% |
| Unknown | 8 | 9 | 13% |
| Total | 241 | 242 | 0.4% |

Weapon Distribution

Firearms now account for more than 4 out of every 5 homicides.



Homicide Rate

The homicide rate has declined 43 percent over the last 5 years.

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total Homicides | 397 | 301 | 260 | 241 | 242 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 74 | 57 | 50 | 46 | 42 |

Clearance Rate

The clearance rate for homicides declined between 1999 and 2000.

| | 1999 | 2000 |
|------------------------------|------|------|
| Number of Homicides | 241 | 242 |
| Current-Year Cases Closed | 91 | 90 |
| Year-End Clearance Rate | 38% | 37% |
| Prior-Year Cases Closed | 58 | 52 |
| Overall (UCR) Clearance Rate | 62% | 59% |

Victim Profile

Nine out of every 10 homicide victims in 2000 were black.

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| Black Males | 193 | 80% |
| Black Females | 28 | 12% |
| Hispanic Males | 8 | 3% |
| Hispanic Females | 1 | <1% |
| White Males | 7 | 3% |
| White Females | 0 | 0% |
| Asian Males | 5 | 2% |
| Asian Females | 0 | 0% |

Juvenile Involvement

The number of young homicide victims decreased in 2000. A juvenile is defined as a person under the age of 18 years old.

| | 1999 | 2000 | Percent Change |
|---------------------|------|------|----------------|
| Juvenile Victims | 28 | 17 | -39% |
| Juveniles Arrested* | 8 | 2 | -75% |

*Where arrest was in CY 2000

Motive

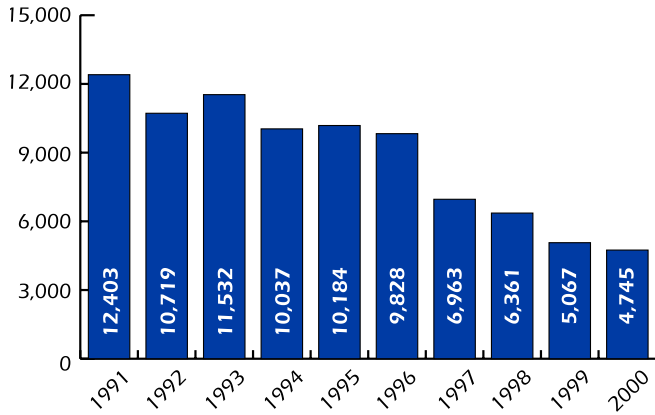
Drugs, arguments and retaliation accounted for almost two-thirds of the 2000 homicides where the motive was known.

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Drugs | 52 |
| Argument | 66 |
| Retaliation/Revenge | 38 |
| Robbery | 39 |
| Domestic | 6 |
| Child Abuse | 3 |
| Accidental | 3 |
| Gang-related | 6 |
| Burglary | 0 |
| Other | 5 |
| Unknown | 24 |
| Total | 242 |

Property Crimes

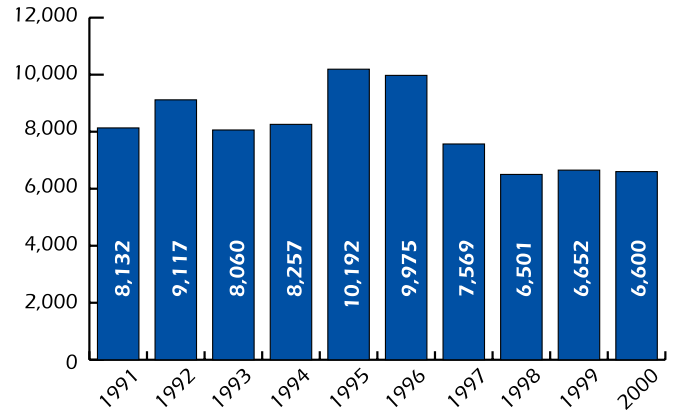
Burglary

Burglaries declined more than 61 percent over the last 10 years.



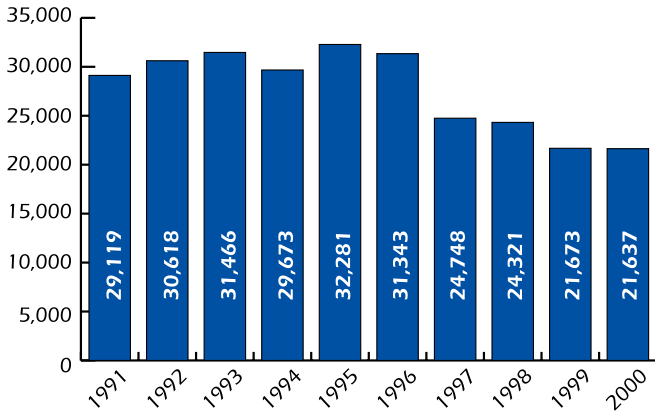
Motor Vehicle Theft

An average of 18 motor vehicles are reported stolen each day in the District of Columbia.



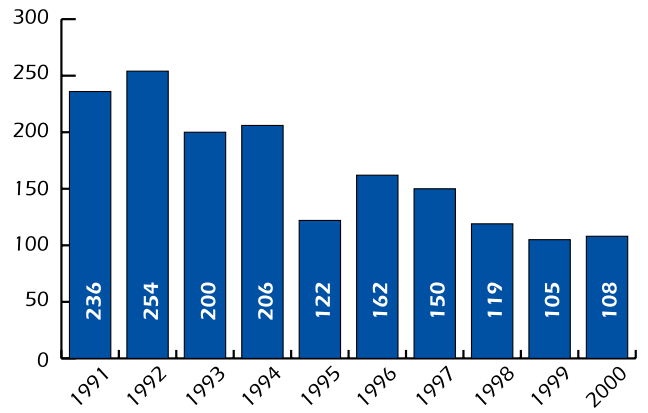
Larceny/Theft

The most frequent serious crime, larceny/thefts fell slightly in 2000.



Arson

Although the number rose slightly in 2000, reported arsons continue to remain significantly lower than in the early 1990s.



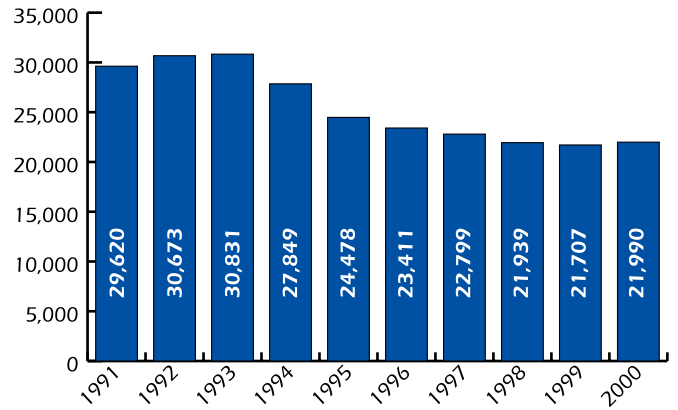
Non-Index Crimes

Prostitution and disorderly conduct offenses recorded the largest declines from 1999 to 2000, while non-index assaults had the largest increase.

| | 1999 | 2000 | Percent Change |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Non-Index Assaults | 6,208 | 7,290 | 17.4% |
| Vandalism | 5,025 | 5,157 | 2.6% |
| Weapons Violation | 571 | 505 | -11.6% |
| Prostitution | 670 | 257 | -61.6% |
| Drugs | 4,372 | 4,242 | -3.0% |
| Disorderly Conduct | 102 | 36 | -64.7% |
| Other | 4,759 | 4,503 | -5.4% |
| Total | 21,707 | 21,990 | 1.3% |

Non-Index Crime Trends

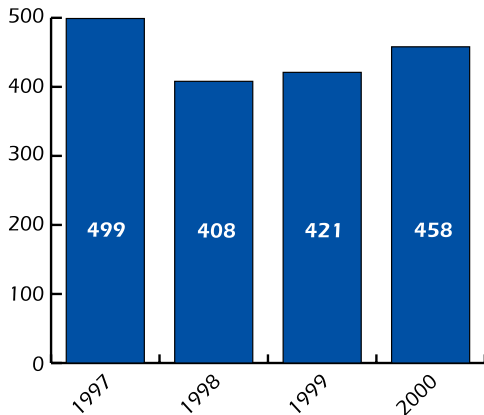
Although slightly higher than last year, total non-index crimes have decreased by nearly 29 percent since 1993.



Certain crimes, such as disorderly conduct and drug offenses, may result in numerous arrests but in only one crime report. For that reason, there are more non-index arrests than reported non-index crimes.

Assaults Against Police Officers

Assaults against police officers rose almost 9 percent between 1999 and 2000.



2000 Arrest Data

Of all suspects arrested in 2000, 82 percent were male. Juveniles accounted for 6 percent of all arrestees, but 14 percent of suspects arrested for index crimes.

| | <18 | | 18-20 | | 21-24 | | 25-34 | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Index Crimes | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide or non-negligent manslaughter | 2 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 37 | 4 | 26 | 4 |
| Rape | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Robbery | 107 | 6 | 130 | 12 | 77 | 5 | 99 | 11 |
| Aggravated Assault | 118 | 71 | 165 | 90 | 237 | 100 | 402 | 211 |
| Burglary | 35 | 6 | 59 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 133 | 17 |
| Larceny/Theft | 53 | 11 | 73 | 31 | 78 | 27 | 248 | 90 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 411 | 59 | 322 | 40 | 182 | 16 | 189 | 25 |
| Arson | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Total Index Arrests | 729 | 153 | 777 | 180 | 663 | 158 | 1,103 | 359 |

Non-Index Crimes

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Other Assaults | 138 | 63 | 353 | 129 | 526 | 179 | 1,114 | 351 |
| Forgery and Counterfeiting | 2 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 32 | 24 |
| Fraud | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 25 | 9 |
| Embezzlement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stolen Property: buying, receiving, possessing | 21 | 1 | 72 | 2 | 71 | 10 | 97 | 16 |
| Vandalism | 49 | 4 | 53 | 18 | 67 | 22 | 115 | 53 |
| Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. | 106 | 7 | 236 | 11 | 230 | 17 | 172 | 17 |
| Prostitution and Commercialized Vice | 1 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 36 | 19 | 93 | 51 |
| Sex Offenses | 12 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 41 | 2 |

Drug Abuse Violations

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Drug Sale/Manufacturing (subtotal) | 93 | 2 | 198 | 8 | 222 | 12 | 273 | 48 |
| Opium or cocaine and their derivatives | 51 | 1 | 130 | 5 | 147 | 8 | 183 | 38 |
| Marijuana | 42 | 1 | 63 | 2 | 70 | 4 | 89 | 8 |
| Synthetic narcotics | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Drug Possession (subtotal) | 369 | 13 | 1,035 | 93 | 1,012 | 89 | 1,187 | 163 |
| Opium or cocaine and their derivatives | 144 | 6 | 382 | 23 | 361 | 25 | 460 | 84 |
| Marijuana | 224 | 7 | 637 | 66 | 625 | 59 | 700 | 73 |
| Synthetic narcotics | 1 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 18 | 4 |
| Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Drug Abuse Violations (total) | 462 | 15 | 1,233 | 101 | 1,234 | 101 | 1,460 | 211 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gambling | 21 | 0 | 69 | 2 | 74 | 0 | 86 | 0 |
| Offenses Against Family and Children | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 0 | 0 | 70 | 12 | 219 | 44 | 453 | 76 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 2 | 0 | 29 | 25 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 8 |
| Drunkenness | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 65 | 16 | 836 | 269 | 1,364 | 299 | 1,958 | 416 |
| Vagrancy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fugitive | 34 | 9 | 387 | 40 | 650 | 75 | 1,241 | 322 |
| All Other Offenses | 674 | 119 | 417 | 143 | 548 | 199 | 1,217 | 441 |
| Total Non-Index Arrests | 1,588 | 235 | 3,792 | 778 | 5,069 | 986 | 8,119 | 2,010 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total Arrests | 2,317 | 388 | 4,569 | 958 | 5,732 | 1,144 | 9,222 | 2,369 |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Total by Age | 2,705 | 5,527 | 6,876 | 11,591 |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|

| 35-49 | | 50+ | | Age not stated | | Total (gender) | | Total |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| 13 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 112 | 16 | 128 |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| 98 | 20 | 8 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 540 | 55 | 595 |
| 392 | 223 | 153 | 28 | 3 | 0 | 1,470 | 723 | 2,193 |
| 173 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 466 | 43 | 509 |
| 516 | 85 | 81 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1,050 | 258 | 1,308 |
| 132 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1,245 | 158 | 1,403 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 1,336 | 365 | 262 | 41 | 42 | 3 | 4,912 | 1,259 | 6,171 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|----|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1,224 | 331 | 236 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 3,593 | 1,091 | 4,684 |
| 30 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 94 | 60 | 154 |
| 39 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 26 | 104 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | 10 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 377 | 40 | 417 |
| 122 | 37 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 423 | 137 | 560 |
| 93 | 16 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 864 | 69 | 933 |
| 71 | 105 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 194 | 424 |
| 48 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 8 | 150 |

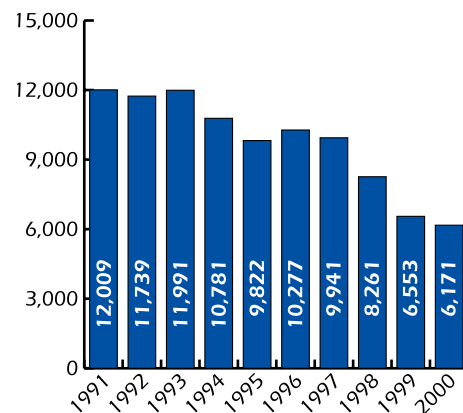
| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 251 | 86 | 56 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1,093 | 161 | 1,254 |
| 197 | 74 | 47 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 755 | 129 | 884 |
| 52 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 322 | 20 | 342 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| 1,194 | 256 | 259 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 5,059 | 647 | 5,706 |
| 798 | 196 | 189 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 2,335 | 359 | 2,694 |
| 377 | 52 | 61 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2,626 | 263 | 2,889 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 11 | 62 |
| 17 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 14 | 61 |
| 1,445 | 342 | 315 | 36 | 3 | 2 | 6,152 | 808 | 6,960 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 17 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 277 | 2 | 279 |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 26 | 39 |
| 440 | 56 | 202 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 1,391 | 202 | 1,593 |
| 23 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 54 | 142 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,295 | 553 | 1,288 | 169 | 56 | 16 | 8,862 | 1,738 | 10,600 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,057 | 478 | 373 | 25 | 44 | 3 | 4,786 | 952 | 5,738 |
| 1,850 | 529 | 645 | 180 | 14 | 0 | 5,365 | 1,611 | 6,976 |
| 10,859 | 2,501 | 3,173 | 484 | 135 | 24 | 32,735 | 7,018 | 39,753 |

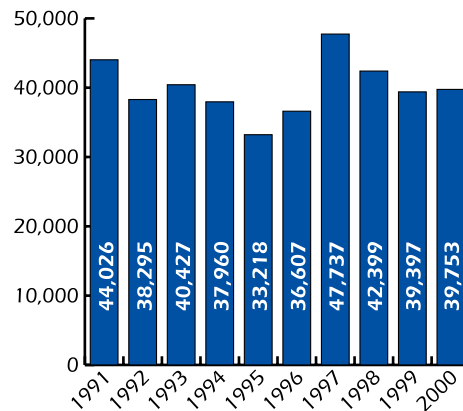
12,195 2,866 3,435 525 177 27 37,647 8,277 45,924

15,061 3960 204 45,924 45,924

2000 Arrests: Index Offenses

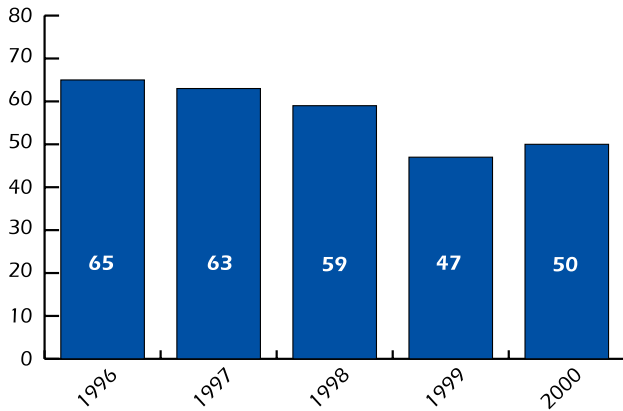


2000 Arrests: Non-Index Offenses



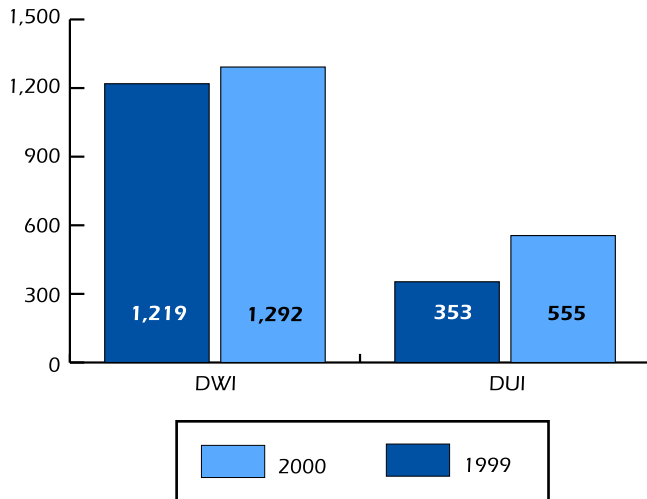
Traffic Fatalities

After declining sharply the previous year, the number of motorists and pedestrians killed in traffic crashes increased slightly in 2000; 56 percent of the fatalities were speeding-related.



Alcohol-Related Arrests

The number of motorists arrested for DWI and DUI in 2000 increased by 6 percent and 57 percent, respectively.



Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) represents drivers with a blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 and higher. Driving Under the Influence (DUI) represents drivers with a BAC between .05 and .08.

Smooth Operator

Our roads are more crowded than ever. Small fender-benders, potholes, rain—even sun glare—can cause a chain reaction of problems. So does aggressive driving.

Aggressive drivers cause crashes, injuries, and deaths—to themselves and others. With the new growth and demands on our roadways, aggressive driving will only get worse.

Aggressive drivers speed, blow through red lights, weave through traffic and tailgate (drive very close to your rear bumper). They endanger people and property. They're angry and on a mission. They think they are entitled to the road and everyone else is in the way. Aggressive drivers are everywhere.

Smooth Operator is a cooperative effort between DC, Maryland, and Virginia law enforcement agencies that targets aggressive drivers. In 2001, the program started at the end of April and continued in three waves through mid-August.

The Smooth Operator program targeted red-light and stop sign runners in all three jurisdictions as well as other forms of aggressive driving including:

- * Speeding
- * Unsafe lane changes
- * Tailgating

During the three waves of Smooth Operator, the Metropolitan Police Department issued 14, 634 citations to aggressive drivers.

Violations Issued during:

- Wave I (April 30-May 6): 2,273**
- Wave II (June 11-17): 5,030**
- Wave III (August 13-19): 7,331**



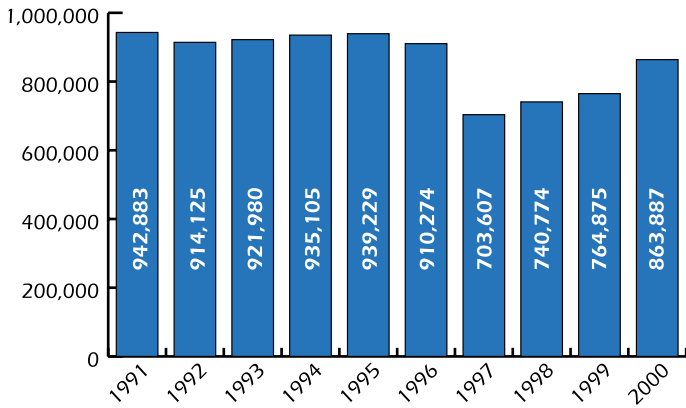
SMOOTH OPERATOR

It's Time To Get Tough On Aggressive Drivers!

District of Columbia • Maryland • Virginia

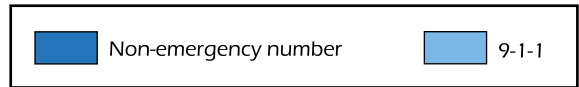
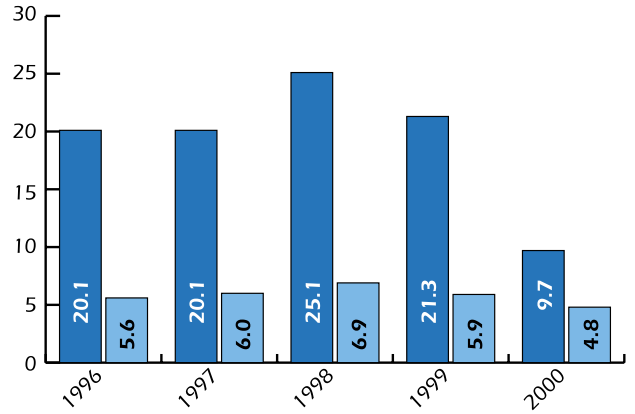
9-1-1 Calls Received

Calls to 9-1-1 increased by 13 percent in 2000.



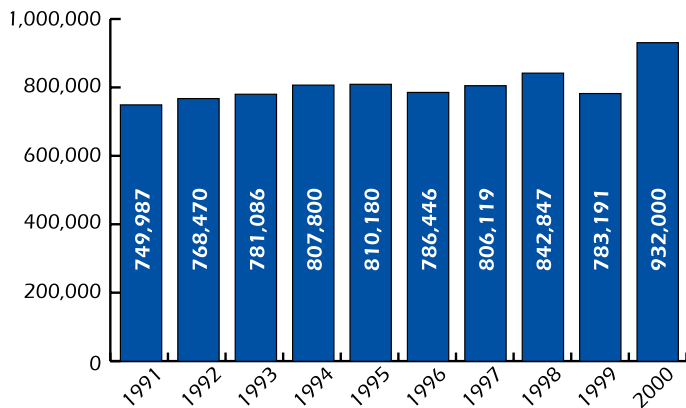
Call Answering Time

The average time to answer both emergency and non-emergency calls decreased in 2000.



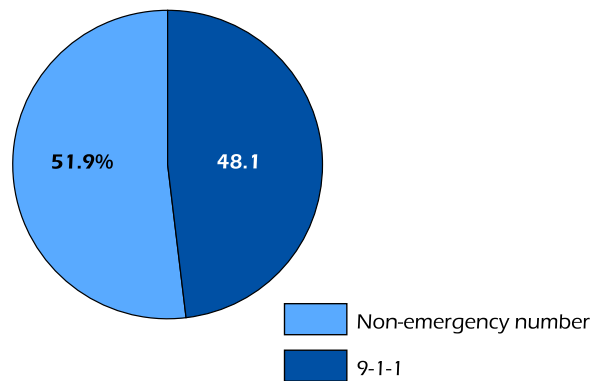
Non-emergency Calls Received

Calls to the police non-emergency numbers—3-1-1 and 727-1010—increased by 19 percent in 2000.



Distribution of Calls for Service

More than half the 1.78 million phone calls for service received by the MPDC in 2000 were handled by the non-emergency numbers.



Assignments Dispatched

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dispatches to False Burglar Alarms | 85,523 | 87,424 | 80,045 |

Expenditures*: FY1999 vs. FY2000

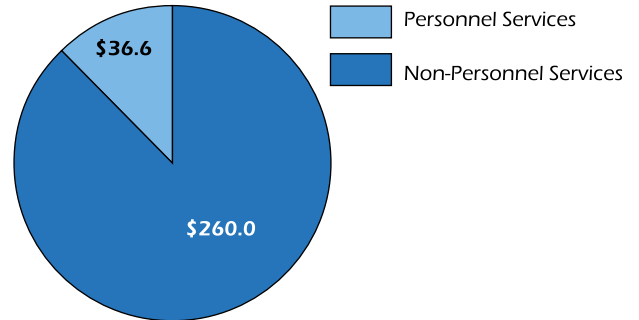
Spending from all funding increased by 7.5 percent in 2000.

| | FY1999 | FY2000 | Percent Change |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Personnel Services | 239,850 | 260,020 | 8.4% |
| Supplies | 6,882 | 3,562 | -48.2% |
| Utilities/Telecom/Rent | 7,312 | 9,208 | 25.9% |
| Services | 19,077 | 20,542 | 7.7% |
| Equipment | 2,519 | 1,586 | -37.0% |
| Debt Service | | 1,655 | N/A |
| Total | 275,640 | 296,573 | 7.6% |

*in thousands of dollars

Expenditures

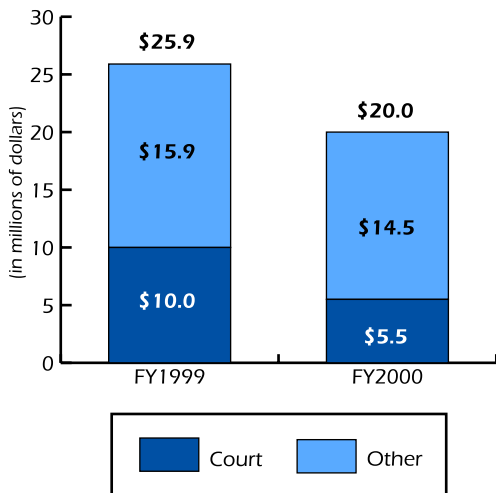
Eighty-eight percent of the local budget was spent on personnel services.



(in millions of dollars)

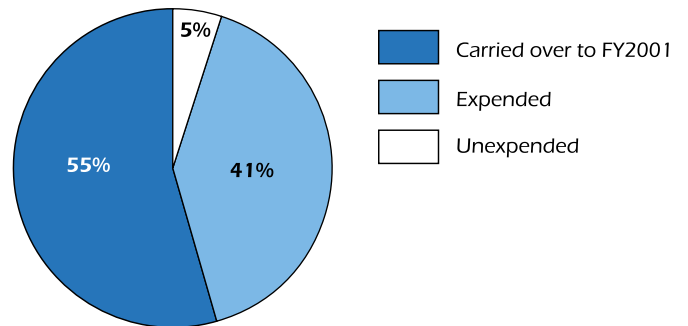
Overtime Expenditures

Overtime expenditures decreased by 23 percent in FY2000.



Grant Funding

The MPDC spent or carried over 96 percent of the grand funding authorized in FY2000.



Sworn Personnel by Gender

At nearly 25 percent, the MPDC continues to have one of the highest ratios of female police officers in the nation.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Male | 2,737 | 76% |
| Female | 877 | 24% |
| Total | 3,614 | 100% |

Civilian Personnel by Gender

Nearly three-quarters of MPDC's civilian employees are women.

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Male | 233 | 27% |
| Female | 624 | 73% |
| Total | 857 | 100% |

Sworn Personnel by Race/Ethnicity

The racial/ethnic breakdown of MPDC sworn personnel closely reflects the population of DC.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Black | 2,404 | 67% |
| White | 1,001 | 28% |
| Hispanic | 176 | 5% |
| Asian | 33 | <1% |
| Total | 3,614 | 100% |

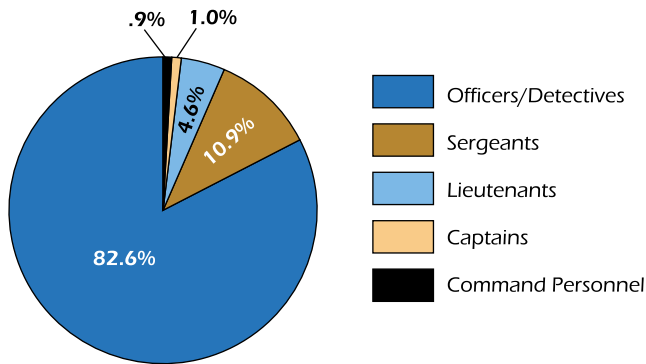
Civilian Personnel by Race/Ethnicity

Nine in 10 civilian employees are non-white minorities.

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Black | 781 | 91% |
| White | 56 | 7% |
| Hispanic | 16 | 2% |
| Asian | 4 | <1% |
| Total | 857 | 100% |

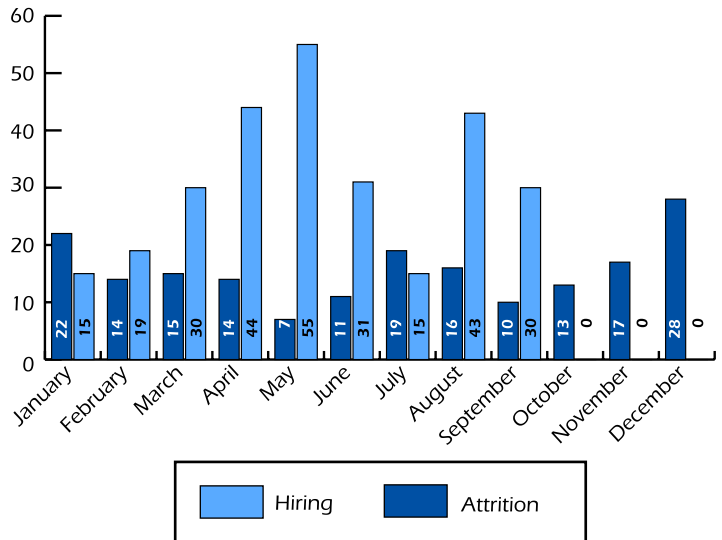
Sworn Members by Rank

Approximately 7 out of 8 sworn members are police officers or detectives.



Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

With 282 new hires, and only 186 officers leaving, the MPDC exceeded attrition in 2000.



Salary Schedule

| | Starting Salary | Top Salary |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Officer | \$34,908 | \$64,064 |
| Detective | \$42,363 | \$73,528 |
| Sergeant | \$47,409 | \$76,575 |
| Lieutenant | \$52,292 | \$82,320 |
| Captain | \$61,951 | \$92,470 |
| Inspector | \$72,382 | \$108,041 |
| Commander | \$84,944 | \$131,486 |
| Assistant Chief | \$100,026 | \$146,396 |
| Executive Asst. Chief | \$125,000 | |
| Chief | \$150,000* | |

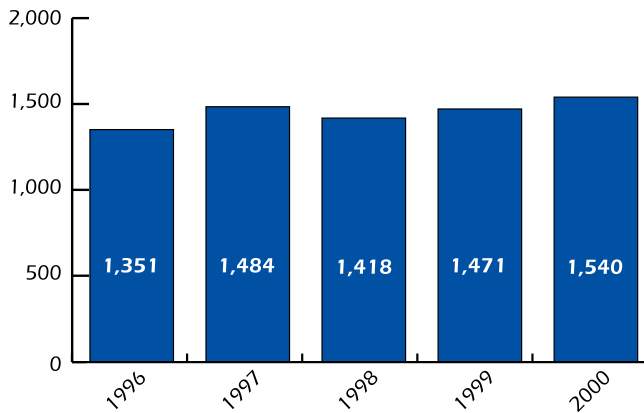
*Salary set by contract.

All Personnel data are as of December 31, 2000.

26 Fleet Inventory

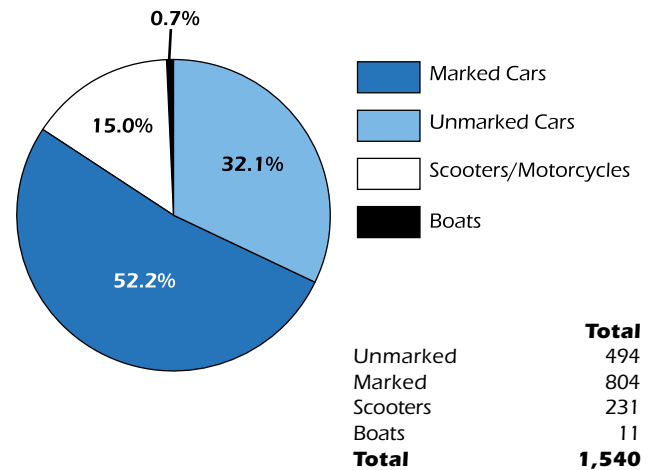
Vehicle Inventory Trends

The size of the MPDC fleet has increased steadily over the past 3 years.



Year-End Vehicle Inventory

The MPDC fleet includes a variety of vehicle types.



Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of Misconduct*

| | |
|--|------------|
| Excessive Force | 110 |
| Unprofessional/Demeaning Language/Conduct | 117 |
| Ineffective/Lack of Police Service/Wrongful NOIs | 82 |
| Harrassment | 61 |
| Abuse of Authority/Misuse of Official Position | 59 |
| Criminal/Corruption Type Allegations | 46 |
| Unlawful Arrest | 12 |
| Domestic Violence | 9 |
| Civil Type Allegations | 4 |
| Total | 500 |

* There may be more than one allegation for each complaint. The complaints for 2000 accounted for a total of 500 allegations.

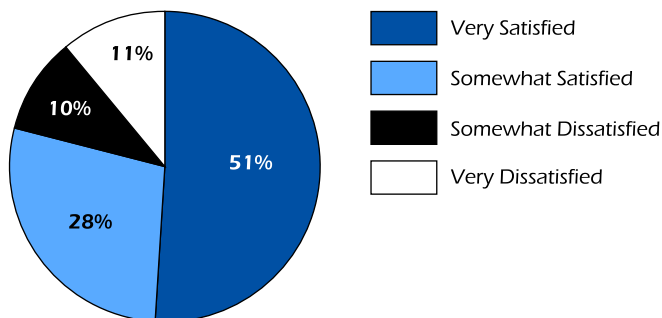
During three weeks in February 2001, the MPDC conducted telephone interviews with 401 persons who reported being victims of crime during the months of November and December 2000. The crime victims were randomly selected to participate on the basis of citywide police reports of five crime types: aggravated assault, auto theft, burglary, robbery and simple assault. The survey was designed to: (1) establish a baseline measure of victim satisfaction with MPDC's response in the immediate aftermath of victimization; (2) assess victims' needs and expectations; and (3) increase the Department's capacity to systematically collect feedback from crime victims.

Most victims reported that, overall, they were satisfied with the services they received and that most of the officers with whom they interacted were respectful. The survey analysis also found that at initial contact, officers demonstrated good skills in certain aspects of meeting the needs of crime victims, including offering reassurance, making victims feel at ease, listening without judging and showing concern for the victims. However, opportunities exist to improve services to victims, such as informing them of their rights and entitlements as crime victims, and offering crime prevention information.

While the Department performs well at the initial response, there is room for significant improvement with respect to follow-up contact and problem-solving efforts with victims to reduce the likelihood of repeat victimization.

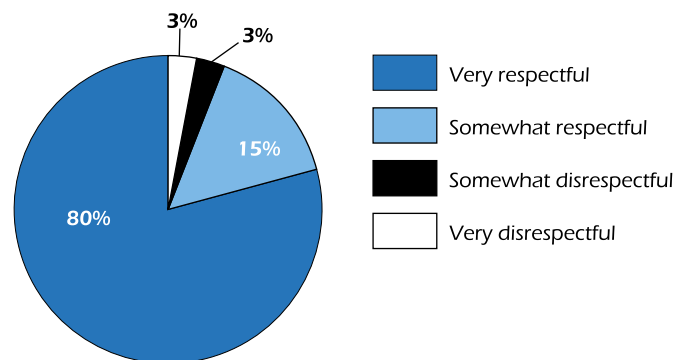
Satisfaction with Initial Police Response

Nearly 8 in 10 of the victims surveyed were very satisfied, or somewhat satisfied with the MPDC's initial response.



Percent of Officers Showing Respect to Crime Victims

Ninety-five percent of the victims interviewed said they found the officers to be very or somewhat respectful.



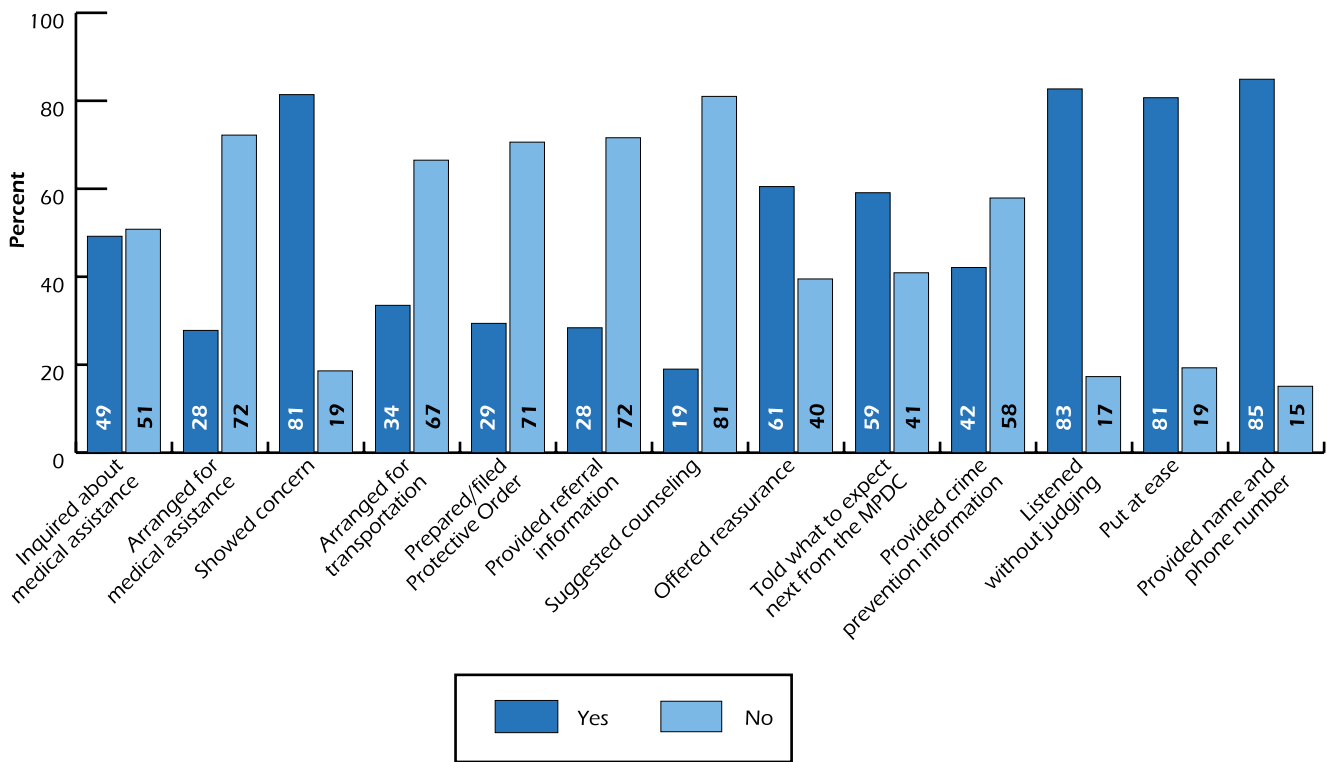
Victim Confidentiality and Rights

Although the officers were very good about maintaining a victim's confidentiality, additional information about a victim's rights and entitlements was not always provided.

| | Yes | No |
|--|-------|-------|
| Officer assured victim that information would be kept confidential | 59.6% | 40.4% |
| Officer talked to victim in private location | 76.7% | 23.3% |
| Officer explained rights as victim | 46.8% | 53.2% |
| Officer supplied information about the Crime Victims' Compensation Program | 10.3% | 89.7% |
| Officer gave other written information about rights as victim | 8.9% | 91.1% |

Officer Knowledge and Skills

Officers demonstrated good skills in certain aspects of meeting the needs of crime victims, including offering reassurance, making victims feel at ease, listening without judging and showing concern for the victims. However, opportunities exist to improve services to victims, such as informing them of their rights and entitlements as crime victims, and offering crime prevention information.



2000 Award Recipients

Mayor's Meritorious Award—Gold Medal

Officer Andre Suber
First District

Mayor's Meritorious Award—Silver Medal

Officer John Holloway
Officer James Penland
Reserve Officer Kurt Hoffman
First District

Officer Carlos Amaya
Fourth District

Detective Steven Dekelbaum
MPO Dennis Fitzgerald
Fifth District

Officer Malcolm Gaines
Sixth District

Officer James Eckert
Officer Carlos Mejia
Officer Daniel Robinson
Officer Ronald Wilkins
Seventh District

Officer Dennis Hance
Officer Dane Snapko
Harbor Patrol

Medal of Valor Recipients

Officer Andre Suber
First District

Sergeant Rick Murray
Officer Edward Miller
Fourth District

Officer Leon Johnson
Officer Antoinette Mattison
Officer Charles Robertson
Officer Wayne Walker
Fifth District

MPO Robbie Warren
Sixth District

Officer Diedre Fisher
Officer Bernard Wilmore
Seventh District

Detective Gail Brown
Detective Anthony Patterson
Detective Eduardo Voysest
Special Investigations Division

Blue Badge Award Recipients

Sergeant David Sarate
Detective Jonathan Fuller
Officer Zachary Melby
Officer Howard Wade
First District

Officer Adrian Owens
Third District

Officer Tajuana Cabell
Officer Aurelia Washington-Parks
Fourth District

Officer John E. Light
Fifth District

Sergeant Eric Hayes
Officer John Gardner
Officer George Thomas
Sixth District

Officer Linda Lewis
Seventh District

Officer Paul Riggins
Emergency Response Team

Officer Allen P. White, Jr.
Forensic Science Services Division

MPO Gerald Anderson
Major Crash Investigations Unit

Officer Elizabeth Sharp-Hamlet
Mobile Crime Unit

Officer Kervin Johnson
Public Information Office

A/C William McManus
Sergeant Michael Thornton
ROC - Central

Lifesaving Award Recipients

Desk Sergeant Ronald Gaines
Desk Sergeant Jackie Lindsay
Officer Pamela Bass
Officer Bobby Caldwell
Officer Katrina Harris
Officer Lisa Hemmingway
Officer Micah Pate
Joyce Lewis
First District

Sergeant Jacqueline Baker
MPO Dennis Fitzgerald
Officer Monique Creek
Officer Josephine Jamison-Logan
Officer Juan Johnson
Officer Craig Mack
Officer Keith McAbee
Officer Albert Williams
Fifth District

Sergeant David Robinson
MPO Christopher Picciano
Officer Jeffrey Melvin
Officer Wayne Parker
Sixth District

Commander Winston Robinson
Sergeant Darrell Best
Officer Michael Campbell
Officer Charlotte Colvin
Officer Valerie Eason
Officer Darrell Garner
Officer Sharneda Jennings
Officer Crystal Venable-Griffin
Seventh District

Officer Dennis Hance
Officer Dane Snapko
Harbor Patrol

Sergeant Dean Welch
Major Narcotics Branch

Meritorious Service Award Recipients

Captain Alan Dreher
Captain Thomas McGuire
Lieutenant Lewis Douglas
Lieutenant John Hedgecock
Sergeant Herbert Barnes
Sergeant Charles Burch
Sergeant Gary Clearwater
Sergeant Frank Edwards
Sergeant Phillip Parker
Sergeant McArthur Rodgers
Sergeant David Sarate
First District

Captain Michael Jacobs
Detective Randy Brooks
Second District

Officer Jerome McClinton
Officer Mark Saunders
Third District

Commander Cathy Lanier
Lieutenant Judith Anderson
Fourth District

Lieutenant Robert Tupa
Sergeant Andrew Genua
Investigator Joseph Sopata
Fifth District

Captain Christopher Cummings
MPO Christopher Picciano
Sixth District

Captain Michael Eldridge
Detective Christopher Kauffman
Detective Michael Will
Officer Gloria McGill
Seventh District

Achievement Award Recipients

Officer John Holloway
Officer James Penland
Reserve Officer Kurt Hoffman
First District

Senior Police Clerk Ella Gray
Third District

Officer Carlos Amaya
Officer Michael Skell
MPO Charles Whittaker
Reserve MPO Otis Saunders
Reserve PFC Kevin Buie
Fourth District

Commander Jennifer Greene
Fifth District

Officer Tracey English
Officer Malcolm Gaines
Officer Robert Kacelowicz
Officer John Oakes
Officer Erick Schickler
Officer Henry Smallwood
Officer Lester Taylor
Officer James Yates
Sixth District

Officer Marcia Collins
Seventh District

Detective Daniel Straub
Auto Theft Unit

Bennie Coates
Communications Division

Jack Kummer
Communications Division

Ani Russell
Community Partnership Unit

Brenda Barlow
Office of Finance and Budget

Commander Christopher Cooch
Forensic Science Services Division

Detective Barbara Hampton
Detective Lavinia Littleford
Major Narcotics Branch

Chief Charles H. Ramsey
EAC Terrence Gainer
Operational Services

Margaret Poethig
Policing for Prevention

Lieutenant Clyde Porter
Sergeant Gregory Wells
Office of Professional
Responsibility

Captain Keith Williams
Evidence Control

Sergeant Joseph Gentile
Public Information Office

Kathleen Minor
Jenette Williams
ROC-North

Tracy Ustry
Office of Contracting and
Procurement

Edward Hampton
Ralph Hawkins
Facilities Management

Officer Kenny Straub
Fugitive Squad

Director Bert Ennis
Human Services

Carmen Simms
Intelligence Section

Commander Jose Acosta
Lieutenant Brian McAllister
Sergeant Nicholas Breul
Sergeant Guy Poirer
Sergeant James Smart
Detective Mark Barrows
Detective Steven Kirschner
Detective Angelo Parisi
Detective Anthony Patterson
Detective James Trainum
Special Investigations Division

Commander Michael Radzilowski
Captain Michael Klein
Captain Ralph McLean
Lieutenant Alfred Durham
Lieutenant Jeffrey Herold
Lieutenant Scott Osterhuber
Special Operations Division

A/C Alfred Broadbent
Lieutenant David Cumber
Sergeant Nancy Cumberland
Sergeant Denise Garrett
Desk Sergeant Sydney Hodson
LaWann Peterson
Special Services Command

Detective Wallace Carmichael
Youth and Preventive Services

Sergeant Richard Filginiti
Sergeant Joseph McCann, III
Sergeant Norman Miller
Detective Troy Harding
Prince Georges County
Police Department

Sergeant Michelle Milam
Office of Professional
Responsibility

Lieutenant Jeffrey Herold
Officer Joseph Massey
Special Operations Division

Officer Yudis Zuniga
Washington Area Vehicle
Enforcement (WAVE) Unit

Lieutenant Sandra Peters
Youth and Preventive Services Division

Unit Citations

Civil Disturbance Training Unit
Office of Contracting and Procurement
Community Partnership Unit
Equipment and Supplies Section
Force Investigation Team
Intelligence Section
Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Clubs
Police Service Area (PSA) 110
Police Service Area (PSA) 710
Policing for Prevention Office
Prostitution Enforcement Unit
Second District Detectives
Seventh District Detectives
Seventh District Focused Mission Team
Sixth District Focused Mission Team
Testing and Standards Unit
Office of Recruiting

MPDC

**300 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001
mpdc.dc.gov**

The Annual report is prepared
by the MPDC's Office of
Corporate Communications.

Kevin Morison, Director
Kaylin Junge, Layout and Design

For additional copies, contact:

Corporate Communications
300 Indiana Ave., NW
Room 4056
202.727.3766

Copies also available on-line at
mpdc.dc.gov.