

Metropolitan Police Department

Washington, D.C.



FISCAL YEAR 1982 ANNUAL REPORT



Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

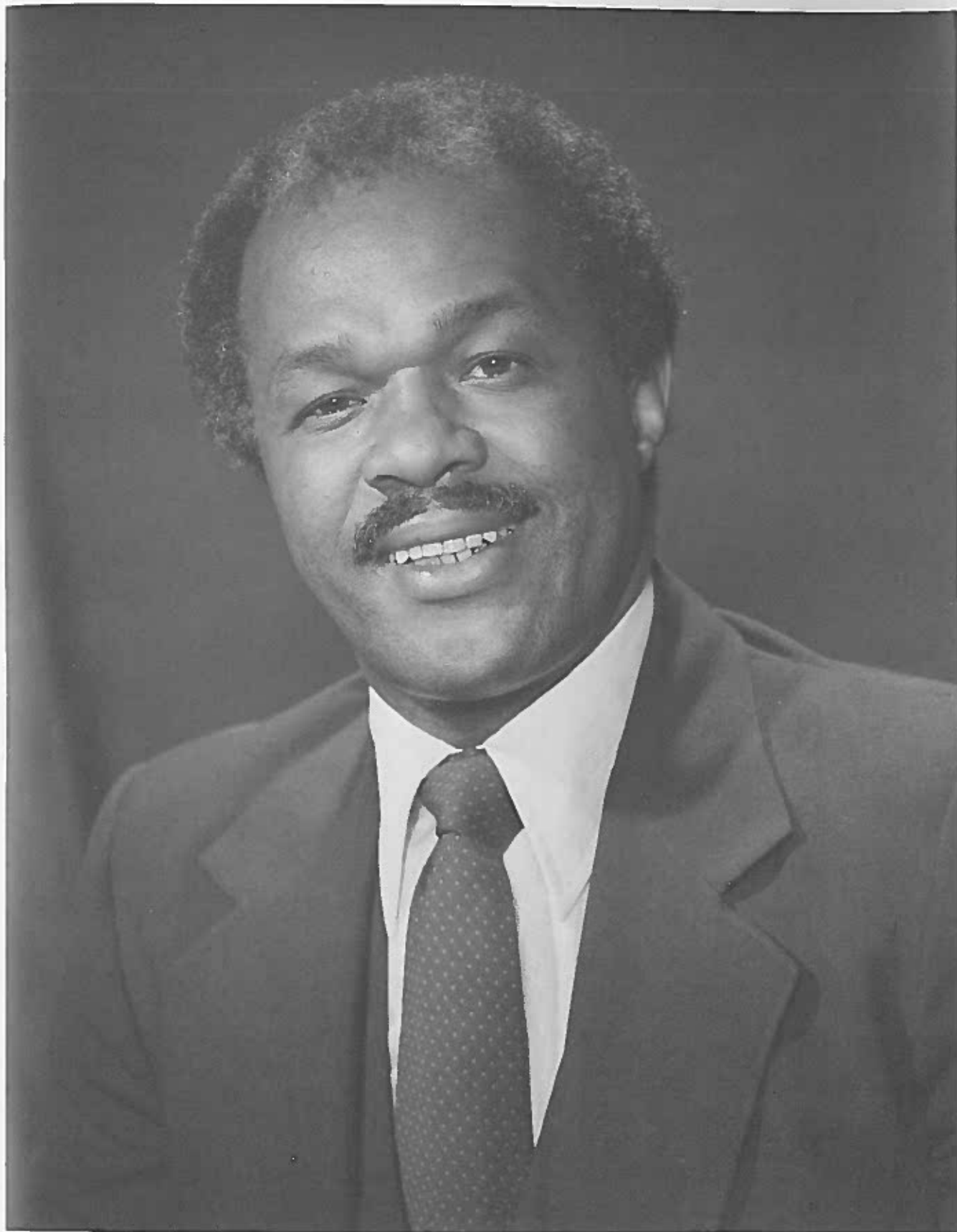
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**Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, D.C.**

Fiscal Year 1982 Annual Report

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*Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor
Washington, D.C.*



*Maurice T. Turner, Jr.
Chief of Police*

Office of the Chief of Police

In order for a police department to provide the best service to its citizens, it must constantly upgrade all of its on-going programs and activities to meet the many changing social conditions. This is particularly true in a free, democratic society comprised of a diversity of cultures, many with different social norms and customs. To achieve and maintain a standard of the highest quality of policing coupled with a maximum degree of flexibility is a task of great magnitude. The Metropolitan Police Department has chosen these objectives as its highest priorities in 1982.

As we entered 1982, the Department was already committed to modern, innovative approaches to the management of its resources. Chiefly, among our objectives for the year was the announcement and implementation of our Management Improvement Plan (MIP). This package of improvements is a multi-year sequence of organizational progression designed to enhance five operational program areas and three key management systems areas. Included in the enhancement process are the following programs: Managing Calls for Service; Enhanced Crime Analysis; Redesigning of District and Patrol Beat Boundaries; Directed Patrol; Managing Criminal Investigations; and an Improved Information System.

Each of the components of the Management Improvement Plan was born of a set of values and beliefs that embrace the Department's commitment to provide superior police service to the citizens of the District of Columbia. The components were further designed to re-inforce within Department members a realization that the police, the community and government share the same responsibility for public safety and that in order for us to be successful in maintaining a safe environment, we must all do our part.

To best accomplish the task of protecting the rights, lives, and properties of the members of our community, we have made, and are continuing to make, a stronger emphasis on crime prevention activities. The support shown by the Mayor and his administration, the District of Columbia City Council, the Advisory Council to the Chief of Police, the Patrol Districts' Advisory Councils and a myriad of other community and neighborhood groups in our war against crime cannot go unrecognized. With the able assistance of these individuals and groups, we have begun to reduce the incidence of crime in our city. This year (1982), we realized a 3.3 percent decrease in Part I Crime Index Offenses when compared to the 1981 statistics; a significant decrease which represents the first of its kind in more than five years.

Looking toward the future, I believe that we will continue to be successful in our crime-fighting efforts; thanks to the

increasing citizen involvement in this endeavor and the high enthusiasm shown by our members. As we move forward into 1983, let us all join hearts and hands to show the nation that we the people of the District of Columbia can make a difference and that truly "WASHINGTON IS A CAPITAL CITY."



Maurice T. Turner, Jr.
Maurice T. Turner, Jr.
Chief of Police

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

On May 3, 1982, Chief Turner, along with his four Assistant Chiefs, presented the Metropolitan Police Department's Management Improvement Plan. This plan reflects their best effort in developing a programmatic framework for upgrading the quality of police service within the City of Washington. The plan enunciates the professional values and beliefs that they feel reflect the kind of commitment entitled to the citizens of the City. Based on these values and beliefs, they developed a logical and organized sequence of management and operational improvements that will be undertaken to fulfill these commitments.

The values and beliefs contain this Department's philosophy of policing within our Community. As seen below, community involvement is essential in achieving the department's objectives.

- The responsibility for public safety and health must be shared between the police, community, and government.
- The Metropolitan Police Department is committed to an aggressive response to criminal activity throughout the City of Washington in a manner consistent with safeguarding the rights of all citizens.
- The Metropolitan Police Department is committed to the maintenance of good employee physical and mental health, and the enhancement of employee job satisfaction and morale.
- The Metropolitan Police Department will actively solicit the participation of all employees in the management and operations of the organization.
- The Metropolitan Police Department is committed to considering community input and natural neighborhood boundaries in the process of structuring the delivery of police services in a manner compatible with the needs of our citizens.
- The Metropolitan Police Department will be a firm advocate of linking the many needs of our citizens with other governmental services and agencies.
- The Metropolitan Police Department is committed to maximizing technological improvements in order to facilitate the better management and operations of the Department.
- The Metropolitan Police Department will constantly demand the highest degree of integrity and professionalism from all its employees.

The transformation of these values and beliefs into operational programs was realized in September of 1982 with the publication of the Operations Manual. It sets forth each component of the Management Improvement Plan and its expected results. The programs, as seen in the chart, are:

- **MANAGING CALLS FOR SERVICE**

To improve the management of, and response to, demands for patrol service.

- **ENHANCED CRIME ANALYSIS**

To provide crime analysis capability which will identify and analyze crime patterns and trends in order to improve the overall effectiveness of departmental operations.

- **REDESIGN DISTRICT AND PATROL BEATS**

To realign district and beat boundaries in accordance with neighborhood boundaries taking into account equalization of patrol workload, and to adjust manpower allocation to achieve a more equitable distribution of officer workload and provide the staffing required to perform the various patrol activities developed in response to the needs and priorities of the community.

- **DIRECTED PATROL**

A systematic and comprehensive approach of identifying police-community problems and implementing effective strategies to address those problems and priorities.

- **MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS**

To improve the management and conduct of criminal investigations in order to increase the number of case clearances and enhance the quality of cases presented for prosecution.

- **CAREER DEVELOPMENT**

An improved system of promotion, advancement, and assignments which addresses contemporary departmental and human needs.

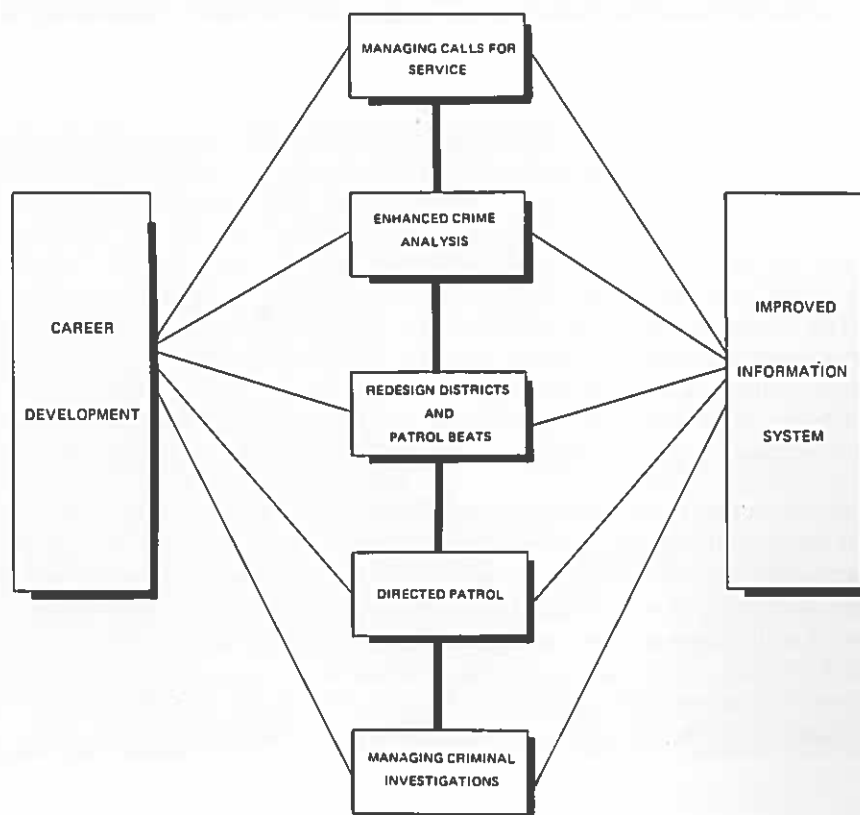
- **PERFORMANCE EVALUATION SYSTEM**

An improved and valid performance evaluation system for sworn personnel to be operational during 1983.

- **IMPROVED INFORMATION SYSTEM**

To improve the utilization of formal and informal information systems in support of management and operational needs.

Management Improvement Process
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT COMPONENTS



A DAY OF CHALLENGE: January 13, 1982

On January 13, the Washington Metropolitan Area was struck by a major snowstorm, dumping approximately 6 inches of snow in a short period of time. During the day, as the storm worsened, plans were made for early release of workers throughout the city so that homeward travel could commence before the height of the storm was reached. At 2:00 p.m., the area's largest employer, the Federal Government, released a majority of its workforce. Because driving conditions had become difficult, traffic flow was minimal, extreme congestion developed, and many instances of "gridlock" (vehicles locked against each other in intersections) occurred.

The snowstorm itself was a major emergency for the Washington area, but not one which was unusual. The area had known other storms, which commonly caused heavy traffic congestion; and the government had developed early release plans providing for staggered worker release to avoid massive congestion. On January 13, however, the congestion was worse than usual due to the severity of the storm and the failure of many federal agencies to implement the staggered release schedule. One hour after the release of thousands of workers, the snowstorm was at its peak intensity; and traffic had come to a halt in many parts of the city. Automobiles were being abandoned as drivers sought shelter, and the business of the city had come to a standstill. The City's Office of Emergency Preparedness had gone into operation some hours earlier, coordinating storm progress and monitoring city agency responses to the worsening conditions.

Washington National Airport, however, was still operating although there were substantial delays in takeoffs and landings. Air Florida's Flight 90 had been scheduled to take-off shortly after 2:30 p.m., but was delayed because of the weather conditions. Flight 90 was finally permitted to leave the gate after 3:00 p.m., but was held on the runway apron until finally being cleared for take-off at 4:00 p.m. As the plane left the runway, it never gained sufficient altitude and crashed into the Potomac River, striking the 14th Street Bridge and several automobiles before breaking up and plunging into the ice-covered river.

Meanwhile, reports from citizen band operators confirmed that there was an airplane crash in the area of the 14th Street Bridge. At 4:06 p.m., the Washington National Airport Fire Dispatcher, using the Civil Defense Network, made formal notifications of the crash to the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, Fire Department, U.S. Park Police, and other agencies in the area. The Metropolitan Police Department immediately sent 20 patrol units to the reported scene, fire apparatus was dispatched, and the U.S. Park Police sent one of their helicopters to the scene. Other helicopters were refused permission to fly to the scene due to the weather and the limited operational area.

At the time of these notifications, traffic was clogging most major routes in the city, making access to the reported scene difficult, at best. Thus, response by some units was delayed, and there was difficulty in city command posts receiving accurate information as to actual conditions at the scene.

As the rescue effort at the river got underway, a Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority rail car, transporting peak hour passenger loads, derailed in the tunnel located between the Federal Triangle and Smithsonian Stations. The accident occurred when a train, eastbound toward the Smithsonian Station, entered a crossover switch and moved to the westbound track. This crossover was immediately recognized by Metro operating personnel on the scene and the train was stopped. An attempt was made to reverse the train's direction to pull it back on the eastbound track. At that time, the front wheels of the lead car failed to negotiate the other end of the crossover switch and the car pulled back into a concrete bulkhead, straddling both tracks, cutting service between McPherson Square and Federal Center S.W. There were three fatalities, at least 25 passengers injured, and the rail car was severely damaged.

The first report of the derailment was received from a Metro Transit Police Officer riding in the lead rail car. He contacted Metro Police Communications via his hand-held radio, advising of the accident with injuries to passengers and the fact that special equipment was needed. The damage to the rail car resulted in the loss of both third rail and on-board emergency battery electrical power. Thus, the emergency lighting system failed to operate, creating confusion. Moreover, the fact that the damaged train was located between stations meant that rescue efforts had to be conducted over a considerable distance. The responses to the Metro crash were made difficult by the extensive traffic congestion and the congestion of large amounts of rescue equipment at the Air Florida crash site. Some equipment had to be diverted from the 14th Street Bridge site, and travel across town was difficult.

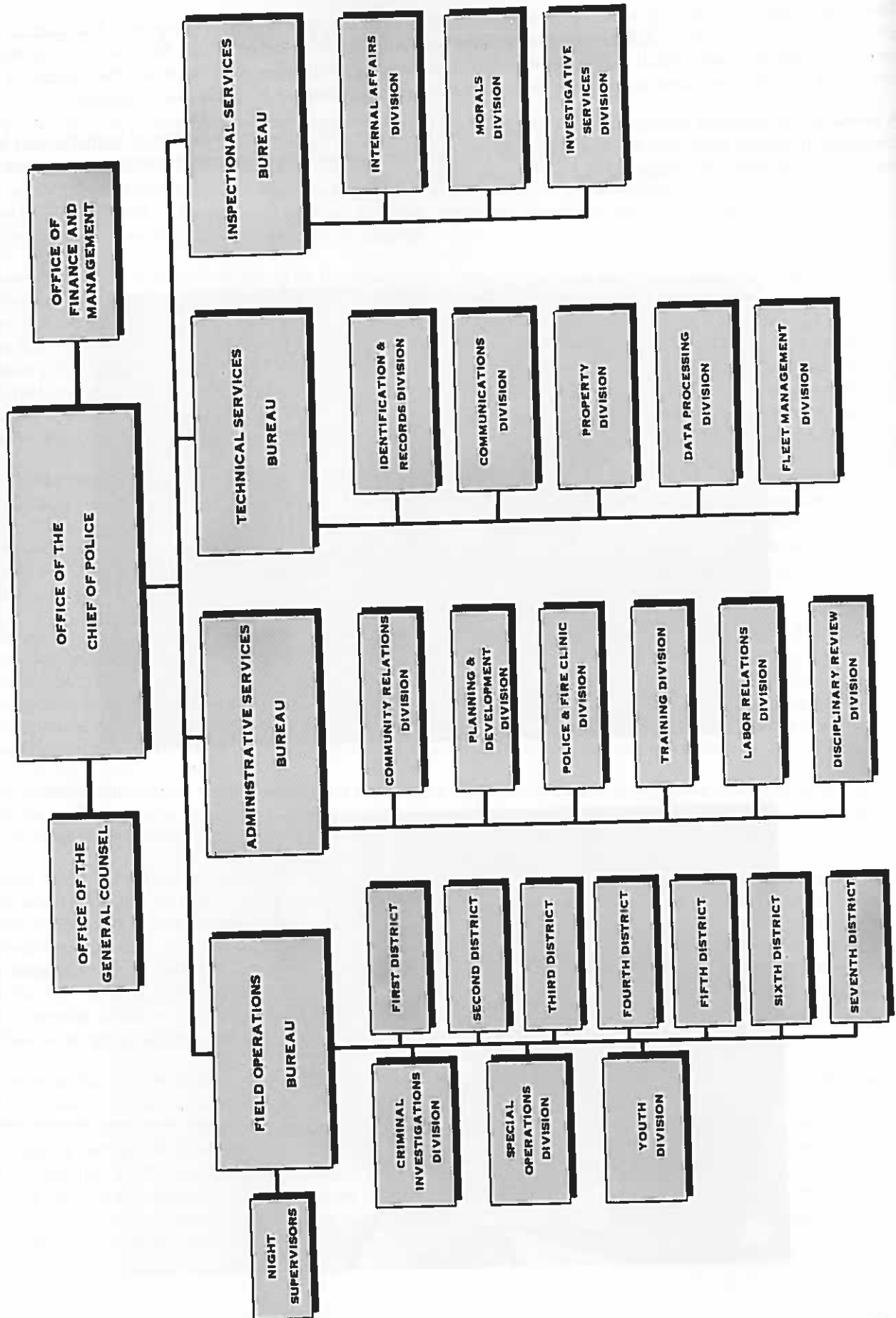
The three emergencies, although separate, were linked, both in terms of time, causality, and impact. The weather created situations which made other operations difficult. The Air Florida crash occurred in bad weather, and the Metro rail crash was made especially difficult because of the crush of passengers going home early due to weather conditions. Any one of the emergencies alone would have required a sophisticated response by public safety agencies.

A review of the events of January 13th, by a Task Force chaired by this department confirmed both the high level of commitment and the rapid response of the agencies and their employees who are involved in emergency rescue efforts not only in the District of Columbia, but in the metropolitan area.



METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.



Awards For Valor

The Board of Trade held its annual recognition luncheon to pay tribute to those members of the Police and Fire Departments who risked their lives protecting the citizens of the Nation's Capital.

Silver Medal

Officers Michael J. Bilek and Michael T. Anderson of the Fifth District received the silver medal for their extraordinary heroism in rescuing six handicapped persons from a potential blazing inferno.

The two officers were on routine patrol when they heard a loud crash resembling an automobile accident. Upon entering the intersection of 18th Street and Otis Pl., N.E., they observed a Dodge van which had been struck by a Chevrolet Station Wagon. The impact was so severe that the van had flipped and was resting on its top. The officers immediately called for an ambulance and additional police support.

Looking through the windows in the side of the van, the officers observed seven adults trapped in the vehicle. They also noted that the victims, although conscious and moving, were not attempting to reach for the door handles or windows in an effort to free themselves from the van. They further observed that the van was leaking gasoline and that smoke was pouring out from under the hood of the chevy wagon, which was approximately 6" from the van. The van, with its flowing gas leak, could have ignited at any time and would have been engulfed in flames in a matter of minutes.

Acting quickly, the officers removed a tire iron from the trunk of their scout car and pried open one of the van's doors. It was when they began to remove the van's occupants that they realized that all of the passengers were blind. The officers swiftly, but carefully, removed all six handicapped persons from the van to a safe distance from the accident scene.



Left to Right: Officer M. J. Bilek, Chief of Police Maurice T. Turner, Jr., and Officer M. T. Anderson.



Vernon S. Gill
General Counsel

Office of the General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel consists of the Legal Services Division, with four attorneys located in police headquarters, and the Court Liaison Division, located in the District of Columbia Superior Court. During the fiscal year, the staff rendered advice and guidance to the Chief of Police and other departmental officials on the legal aspects of planned policies, procedures, proposals, and operations of the Metropolitan Police Department. This office provided lawyer-instructors for various courses at the department's Training Academy and also drafted department directives and training materials of a legal nature.

The General Counsel served on the Promotional Process Advisory Board and in connection, therewith, designed and edited a special paperback edition of the new District of Columbia Code entitled, "District of Columbia Criminal Code and Procedure 1981." The Deputy General Counsel, as Chairman of the Use of Service Weapons Review Board, reviewed 68 cases of the use of service weapons (representing a 9% decrease over FY 1981) and as the legal advisor to the Department on labor management relations, litigated grievance and arbitration cases before the Public Employee Relations Board. Attorneys of the office also handled cases before the D.C. Office of Human Rights Hearing Examiners and at the Office of Employee Appeals. In addition, the attorneys utilized model procedures developed by the office to review reward offers in pending criminal cases and reviewed Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and subpoena requests for release of records and files.

During Fiscal Year 1982, attorneys of the Office's Legal Services Division provided legal counsel, often on the scene, in such areas as police investigations and related matters and in the conduct of parades and demonstrations. Attorneys were on site January 13, 1982, after the



Air Florida airplane crash emergency and the General Counsel rendered advice to the subsequent Special Task Force on Emergency Response and to the Stress Debriefing Program for the airline disaster. Staff attorneys prepared civil litigation report letters, drafted pleadings and interrogatory responses; represented the Department or the Chief of Police in court motions; decided FOIA appeals on behalf of the Chief of Police; and analyzed new legislation, legal trends and court opinions for implementation into departmental policy and training.

Moreover, the General Counsel staff attorneys and the Court Liaison Division were responsible for establishing and maintaining liaison and cooperation with the Court, U.S. Attorney's Office, the D.C. Corporation Counsel's Office, and other members of the Bar for the purpose of exchanging information and seeking their opinion on matters which impact upon the Department and the criminal justice system.



*Inspector
Thomas L. Carroll
Director*

Court Liaison Division

During the past year, the Court Liaison Division with the assistance of prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys conducted eight recruit classes through training sessions in Superior Court. Court Liaison Division officials have also responded to the Training Division and given lectures on preparation of the P.D. Form 163 (Prosecution Report). In addition, Court Liaison Division assisted the Training Division with the complete restructuring of their 40 hours on court procedures by providing materials and suggestions and reviewing and commenting on their written lesson plans.

A feasibility study of the Court Standby Program for on-duty officers was initiated during the fiscal year. As a result, a standby log was established and a limited program began. Officers on standby had to be available to the court within forty-five minutes of their notification. From April 26 through September 30, 1982, 287 officers were placed on standby. The results of this limited study are very promising, and the Court Liaison Division is considering various extensions of the on-duty standby program.

Prior to presentation to the U.S. Attorney and Corporation Counsel Offices, this Division reviewed all PD 163's (Prosecution Report). The primary objective of this task was to identify patterns or repeated errors made by arresting officers in the preparation of the report. Once the

errors were identified, an official flagged the jacket for consultation with the arresting officer. By identifying these problems areas, it is anticipated that a vast improvement will be made in the preparation of the Prosecution Report.



Two Officers assigned to the First District presented the Court Liaison Division with a suggestion for identifying and apprehending defendants scheduled to appear in court and wanted on outstanding warrants for other criminal matters. Alphabetical lists of the defendants scheduled to appear in court each day were provided to the officers for several weeks. A manual comparison was made of the defendants' names to the daily printout of outstanding warrants and numerous individuals were arrested. Based on this, the Court Liaison Division and Data Processing Division, then, began working with the United States Attorney's Office (USAO) for an arrangement which resulted in a computerized interfacing of their lists of defendants scheduled to appear in court daily and the Department's data bank of outstanding warrants. The Court Liaison Division and the USAO then developed a formal agreement between the eight agencies of the criminal justice system who were directly involved in the implementation of the plan. It was dubbed the Warrant/Defendant Interface Program and marked the first time that the Department and the United States Attorney's Office had interfaced files. Results were that in 1982 there were 424 persons arrested in court or taken into custody and presented directly to a judge who issued a bench warrant for them.





Captain
Sammie D. Morrison
Director

Office of Finance and Management

The Office of Finance and Management is responsible for formulating and preparing justification of the Department's operational budget. This office is also responsible for ensuring economy in spending and determining the proper allocation and utilization of manpower.

During Fiscal Year 1982, this office initiated a comprehensive Management Engineering Program designed to increase productivity throughout the Department. This program accomplished work simplification techniques to decrease employee fatigue while increasing labor yield; provided standardized procedures, workflows and program counts; developed valid time standards through the application of industrial and management engineering principles and techniques; and furnished the department with a tool for systematically assessing how well organizations are utilizing their resources.



By streamlining its office procedures, the Office of Finance and Management was able to process vendor requests for payments of goods and services in a more timely manner. This prompt service was attributed to the operational efficiency of the staff along with management's philosophy of assisting vendors in a personable manner to alleviate problems commonly associated with late payment and cash flow.

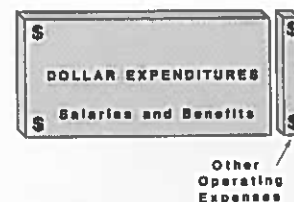
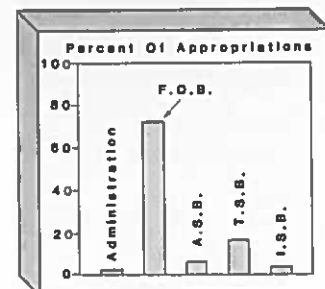
Although the Metropolitan Police Department did not allocate monies for an employee Dental and Optical Plan, which was negotiated by union membership, this office was able to absorb the costs for this employee health plan by using monies available from unfunded positions. Efficient internal accounting procedures resulted in reasonable and accurate estimates regarding the cost of these plans and ensured prompt monthly payments to the private health service providers.

Continued improvement in payroll services produced more comprehensive information on all employees. The Payroll Section now receives a Financial Institute participation list which indicates the account number and exact amount of money being forwarded for each employee.



Department Resources
Budget Appropriations

UNIT	TOTAL BUDGET	PERCENT OF DEPARTMENT BUDGET
Administration		
Chief of Police	\$ 155,700	0.13
Office of General Counsel	762,600	0.64
Office of Finance and Management	933,600	0.78
Field Operations Bureau		
Field Operations Officer	380,600	0.32
Seven Police Districts	70,840,300	59.44
Criminal Investigations Division	4,864,500	4.08
Youth Division	1,805,100	1.52
Special Operations Division	7,979,300	6.70
Administrative Services Bureau		
Administrative Services Officer	613,400	0.51
Community Relations Division	952,000	0.80
Planning and Development Division	1,865,100	1.57
Training Division	2,054,000	1.72
Disciplinary Review Division	1,839,400	1.54
Police and Fire Clinic Division	99,000	0.08
Labor Relations Division	141,300	0.12
Technical Services Bureau		
Technical Services Officer	100,400	0.08
Identification and Records Division	4,249,300	3.57
Communications Division	5,695,400	4.78
Property Division	2,160,300	1.81
Data Processing Division	1,935,800	1.62
Fleet Management Division	5,090,500	4.27
Inspectional Services Bureau		
Inspectional Services Officer	305,100	0.26
Internal Affairs Division	1,374,500	1.15
Morals Division	2,142,800	1.80
Investigative Services Division	840,800	0.71



Salaries

Police

SALARY CLASS AND TITLE	SERVICE STEP								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class 1 Police Officer	\$17,337	\$17,860	\$18,728	\$19,594	\$20,976	\$22,366	\$22,234	\$24,101	\$24,966
Class 3 Detective	21,672	22,756	23,839	24,923	26,005	27,089	28,173	—	—
Class 4 Police Sergeant Detective Sergeant	23,547	24,720	25,901	27,083	28,262	29,435	—	—	—
Class 5 Police Lieutenant	27,217	28,583	29,944	31,303	32,663	—	—	—	—
Class 6									
Class 7 Police Captain	32,246	33,859	35,473	37,081	—	—	—	—	—
Class 8 Police Inspector	37,378	39,247	41,123	42,998	—	—	—	—	—
Class 9 Deputy Chief of Police	43,865	46,832	49,807	52,780	—	—	—	—	—
Class 10 Assistant Chief of Police	52,011	53,119	53,119	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class 11 *Chief of Police	53,119	53,119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

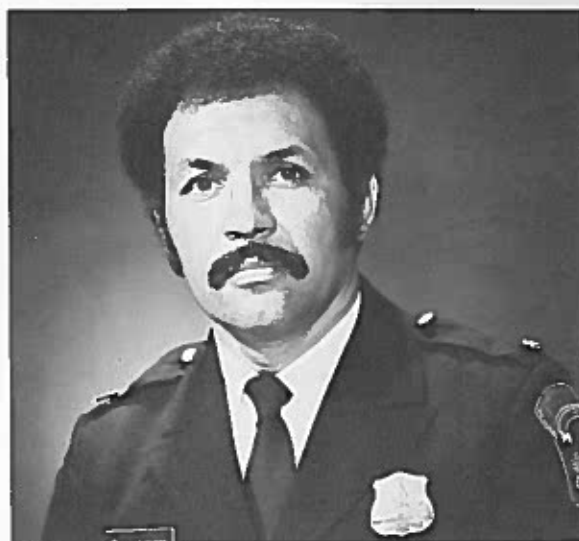
* For FY 81 the basic pay is limited to \$50,112.50 pursuant to Section 2(g) of D.C. Emergency Act 3-152.

Civilian

	SERVICE STEP									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DS-1	\$ 8,043	\$ 8,311	\$ 8,579	\$ 8,847	\$ 9,115	\$ 9,383	\$ 9,651	\$ 9,919	\$10,187	\$10,455
2	9,046	9,346	9,646	9,946	10,246	10,546	10,846	11,146	11,446	11,746
3	\$ 9,868	\$10,197	\$10,526	\$10,855	\$11,184	\$11,513	\$11,842	\$12,171	\$12,500	\$12,829
4	11,080	11,449	11,818	12,187	12,556	12,925	13,294	13,663	14,032	14,401
5	12,393	12,807	13,221	13,635	14,049	14,463	14,877	15,291	15,705	16,119
6	13,815	14,276	14,737	15,198	15,659	16,120	16,581	17,042	17,503	17,964
7	15,351	15,863	16,375	16,887	17,399	17,911	18,423	18,935	19,447	19,959
8	17,003	17,570	18,137	18,704	19,271	19,838	20,405	20,972	21,539	22,106
9	18,782	19,408	20,034	20,660	21,286	21,912	22,538	23,164	23,790	24,416
10	20,683	21,372	22,061	22,750	23,439	24,128	24,817	25,506	26,195	26,884
11	22,725	23,482	24,239	24,996	25,753	26,510	27,267	28,024	28,781	29,538
12	27,237	28,144	29,051	29,958	30,865	31,772	32,679	33,586	34,493	35,400
13	32,384	33,464	34,544	35,624	36,704	37,784	38,864	39,944	41,024	42,104
14	38,273	39,548	40,823	42,098	43,373	44,648	45,923	47,198	48,473	49,748
15	45,016	46,517	48,018	49,519	51,020	52,521	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618
16	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618
17	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618	52,618
18										

* For FY 81 the basic pay is limited to \$50,112.50 pursuant to Section 2(g) of D.C. Emergency Act 3-152.

Field Operations Bureau



*Assistant Chief Marty M. Tapscott
Field Operations Officer*

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

Night Supervisors	Members of the rank of Inspector staff the Field Operations Bureau on a 24-hour basis; assume direct authority and responsibility for the Department in the absence of the Chief of Police; and respond to serious or unusual incidents occurring in the city.
Seven Police Districts	Members protect life and property by preventing crime, enforcing the law, preserving the peace, and apprehending criminals.
Criminal Investigations.....	Members conduct city-wide criminal investigations of specific felonies and crimes requiring extensive follow-up investigations, or the use of specialized skills.
Special Operations	Members control traffic, enforce vehicle regulations, investigate accidents, utilize selective traffic enforcement and educational materials to further the prevention of vehicle and pedestrian accidents; provide extra tactical personnel to respond to unusual law enforcement situations and events.
Youth	Members provide the expertise needed for the proper handling of police cases involving juveniles, investigate missing persons and child abuse cases, and carry out programs specifically designed to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Night Supervisors

The Field Operations Bureau is staffed on a twenty-four hour basis by officials of the rank of Inspector who are designated as "Night Supervisors". Except during the day-work tour of duty, the Night Supervisors assume direct authority and responsibility for the Department.



Inspector Michael D. Carney



Inspector Ronald E. Crytzer



Inspector Kenneth L. Hutson



Inspector Joyce R. Leland



*Deputy Chief
Ronald D. Cox
Commander*

First District

The First District has continued its efforts to reduce crime with special emphasis on the "high fear" crimes, street robberies and residential burglaries. Two separate units were created within the First District's Tactical Section to concentrate specifically on these offenses. Police reports were first studied and, in conjunction with the district's Crime Analysis Unit, detailed maps were prepared and records developed showing crime patterns and allowing officials to determine similar physical descriptions and modus operandi of perpetrators. In addition, truancy enforcement was tracked and recorded on special maps; enabling personnel to determine if crime patterns corresponded with locations where truants were picked up.



Since its establishment in January 1982, the Street Robbery Unit arrested a total of 212 defendants, resulting in 353 charges. The Special Assignment Team, responsible for combating residential burglaries, arrested 163 defendants and helped achieve a 12% reduction in burglaries. After the formation of these two units, the district posted an 11% overall reduction in crime as opposed to an almost 9% reduction for the entire year. Significantly, the First District, through tactical innovation, determined investigative efforts, and aggressive

patrol by the uniformed men and women, won all four quarterly Crime Reduction Awards during the fiscal year.

To promote effective relations with the diverse segments of the First District community, officers and officials now attend with greater frequency civic meetings within their beats. Members attending these meetings stimulate interest in civic matters for those in the community who personally meet with and speak to the men and women who actually patrol the areas in which they live. In addition, great emphasis has been placed on the revitalization of the Citizens Advisory Council. Through mutual cooperation and a desire to reduce crime, the citizens and police of the First District have committed themselves to transforming the quality of life in this part of our city. Indeed, great success has already been achieved and membership in the Council has increased from 17 in 1981 to the present number of 95.

The First District hosted an open house/dedication on November 21st to mark the opening of the newly renovated and expanded station house. In attendance were police and city officials and an assembly of about 300 citizens. Those who attended were treated to a buffet luncheon and a tour of the new building.





Second District

*Deputy Chief
Roland W. Perry
Commander*

At the beginning of FY 82, concern was voiced by local jewelry merchants about the need to establish ways to protect themselves and provide greater security against crime. Second District officials attended several meetings with two business associations to assist in coordinating a self-help program. The first system was a telephone alert notification system wherein a store owner who observed suspicious activity would immediately call five other jewelry stores, providing them with a description of the subjects, the vehicle they were using, etc. In turn, each of these store owners would call other members in the program and relay the information. This process would continue until all the stores and the police were contacted. The second system involved Motorola pagers. The pager was used to transmit a message simultaneously to the wearers providing the necessary information on suspicious activity.



The Second District has long been aware that large amounts of stolen property have been "disposed of" in second-hand and pawn shops. A detective was assigned to work full-time on the recovery of stolen property primarily from these stores. During FY 82, a total of 290 separate items of stolen property were located and returned to their owners. Approximately 200 cases have been closed, and over 100 persons arrested.



During FY 82, the Second District began a pilot program of assigning major burglaries to District Investigators rather than having them handled by the Burglary Squad of the Criminal Investigations Division, as was normal procedure. The program was initiated because burglaries were occurring in specific areas and apparently were being committed by the same perpetrators. During the course of the program, it became clear that the management of inquiries made by victims was more efficient. This program is still being monitored, with the possibility of adoption throughout the Department.

The Community Services Officers have continued in their efforts to organize more groups in the Neighborhood Watch Program which now includes over 5,500 households. The Community Services Section also collected over \$43,000 in donations for the Boys' and Girls' Club.

During the Second District's Annual Open House, citizens had the opportunity to meet the new Commanding Officer. Approximately 250 citizens went on tours of the station and observed demonstrations and displays of the department's Crime Prevention Van, bomb disposal truck, harbor boat, police helicopter, and a K-9 demonstration.



*Deputy Chief
Rodwell M. Catoe
Commander*

Third District

The Third District held an open house community reception with approximately 500 citizens who reside in the district and provide assistance to the officers in their efforts to improve the quality of life within their jurisdiction. Our members realize that for a public agency to achieve any measure of success, it must enjoy the full support and confidence of the citizenry that it serves.



A highlight of the year was the Hispanic Festival held in the Third District. This is always an outstanding event, bringing together many of the people of the Metropolitan area for a week-long festival of ethnic culture, dance, music, and food. The festival was a total success due largely to the efforts of the police officers and the assistance of citizens who provided traffic and crowd control and directed the various activities over the entire weekend.

On May 25, 1982, Boys' and Girls' Club Number 3D-10 officially opened their new facility. The club house is the

first club facility to be built in the last 15 years. The 1.3 million dollar facility contains a gym, a lounge, office space, and areas for arts, crafts, etc.



In an effort to further increase the involvement of citizens in the workings of the District, a drug allocation program was initiated in order to curtail illegal drug activities occurring in the District. In conjunction with members of the Drug Enforcement Unit, a member of the Citizens Advisory Council responds to court to voice concerns to the judge in regards to the harm a particular defendant has caused the community and the potential threat that an individual could pose to the community. To further impact upon drug abuse, the owners of vacant properties which are used as "shooting galleries" were identified and the property either bricked or boarded up. This action was necessary in order to help stem the illicit drug traffic and to deny access to buildings by those who would use the premises to sell or use drugs.



Fourth District

*Deputy Chief
Clay W. Goldston
Commander*

During the Fiscal Year 1982, the Fourth District instituted a Drug Education Program aimed at educating parents, teachers, clergy, etc., in recognizing the symptoms of drug usage by juveniles and young adults. One of the major designs of this program was for the officers to address the increasing use of drugs by pupils enrolled in junior and senior high schools. Approximately 1,500 pamphlets were distributed to parents, teachers, and administrators. A joint task force was formed within the district of uniformed officers, members of the Vice Unit, and citizens to develop measures to counteract the increase of drugs in the Kennedy Street area.

Utilizing the equipment of the Electronic Surveillance Unit, a decoy program was instituted using policewomen in civilian attire in those areas which have been plagued by assaults on females. Greater use of stake-outs was a major factor which contributed to reduction of commercial robberies.



The Fourth District, in conjunction with McDonald's, launched a "Stay in School" program in an effort to encourage children to continue their education. As part of this effort, elementary students received coloring calendars along with coupons from the McDonald Corporation. The smiling children showing off their newly acquired McDonald coloring calendars are first graders at the Nativity School located in the Fourth District.

To assist the Boys' and Girls' Club in achieving their yearly objectives for operating costs, the Community Services Unit coordinated a fund-raising campaign which netted \$18,750. This successful drive marks the third year that the goal of the district was achieved.

The Fourth District honored National Police Week by presenting an open house. The open house enabled community members to become acquainted with the workings of a police district. Activities included presentations which concerned Crime Prevention, Neighborhood Watch, Uniform Patrol Demonstrations, and a Drug Enforcement Display.



Fifth District

*Deputy Chief
Carl V. Profater
Commander*

The Fifth District instituted a program which was designed to relieve scout car officers from handling many minor disorderly calls (family disturbances, loud music complaints, disorderly juveniles, etc.). One scout car, manned by two officers, was assigned to handle all such calls during the 1500 - 2300 hours tour of duty. In most cases, these units were able to handle all disorderly calls in their area of responsibility, thus freeing the other scout cars to handle their own patrol area and for more actual preventive patrol. On the same concept, a Truant Car program was established to handle all truants encountered during school hours. Statistics show that the number of day time burglaries is inversely related to the number of truants apprehended.



A Field Service Office was established in a newly built shopping center in the inner-city. Manned by Community Services Officers, this center is open 16 hours a day, six days a week. The primary purpose of the Field Office is to serve as a liaison between local businessowners and residents of the community. The office further serves as an information center, providing data on such things as crime prevention, detection, and identification. Visitors seeking assistance that cannot be provided by the department are referred to other agencies for such things as hous-

ing services, nutrition, employment services, etc. Reports of all types are also taken at the center, thereby relieving the need for a scout car to go out of service to handle the complaint.



During FY 82, the Fifth District implemented a Citizen Volunteer Program, consisting of citizens who volunteer and are then selected and trained to perform various administrative duties within the 5D station. The primary purpose of the program was to foster a cooperative effort between police officers and citizens of the Fifth District in doing something about crime. The program also provided the District Commander with a great deal of flexibility in the re-assignment of sworn personnel to street duty as the volunteers became proficient. Although the major emphasis of the program was to train volunteers to perform various administrative duties within the station, the volunteers became so proficient that they now perform duties in the Detective Office, Community Services, and Administrative Office. Some duties performed by these volunteers include maintaining required files, operating the WALES terminal, keeping gas logs, and assisting officers with paperwork. During FY 82, fourteen citizens worked in the Fifth District, providing 1,521 hours of volunteer service.



*Deputy Chief
Isaac Fulwood, Jr.
Commander*

Sixth District

The Sixth District realized an overall reduction in crime of approximately one percent for Fiscal Year 1982. The success in achieving this reduction is attributable to foot patrol deployment and better utilization of preventive patrol techniques by scout cars in conjunction with the sequential change in patrol methods of the tactical unit. Further, periodic usage of the "Roadblock Operation" has netted arrests and disrupted street drug activities in targeted areas.



In conjunction with the Vice Unit, the Community Services Division initiated a drug abuse counseling program to assist parents/guardians in recognizing drug usage by minors.

During the month of October 1981, the Sixth District's Midnight Patrol Section implemented a Rigid Enforcement Program to increase the recovery of stolen vehicles, and reduce narcotics trafficking. In early May 1982, a Rigid Radar Enforcement Program (Roadblock) was established for all tours of duty to be utilized in high crime and drug trafficking areas. This program has proven to be a highly effective tool for combatting crime in targeted areas.

Recognizing the direct impact of socio-economic conditions on crime and the calls for police service, the Sixth District



joined with other D.C. Government agencies to improve the squalid conditions within the public housing areas of the Sixth District. In coordination with the Department of Housing and Community Development; Department of Environmental Services; and the Department of Transportation; the District spearheaded a concerted effort to remove abandoned vehicles; to board up vacant dwellings; to collect and remove trash and debris; and other activities which would improve the general welfare to residents living in these particular areas.

During Fiscal Year 1982, a new patrol technique was implemented in order to combat the large number of automobile larcenies. All marked patrol units were given straight line beats which eliminated preventive patrol in predetermined targeted areas. The targeted area is then saturated with old clothes and SCIP personnel with perimeters being patrolled by a number of scooter units. This technique produced an increase in arrests for larceny from auto in affected areas.



*Deputy Chief
James K. Kelly
Commander*

Seventh District

The Seventh District began an aggressive campaign in FY 82 against residential burglaries. District officials and crime analysis clerks attended daily crime meetings at which crime fighting strategies were discussed. Using the information obtained at these meetings, units were assigned to targeted areas. At the first sign of burglary problems, Community Services Officers and members of the Youths' Explorers Program were assigned to the area to heighten community awareness. During the school year, Youth Services Officers were assigned to a specific area for truancy enforcement and to bring roving bands of juveniles into summer programs for the summer break. Casual Clothes Officers were assigned to specific overlapping geographical areas and were held accountable for crime within their areas. Special emphasis was placed on the investigation of burglaries by detectives, resulting in a 20% closure rate. Although the initial impact of these tactics served only to move crime from one area to another as new strategies were developed, a definite decrease in burglaries was obtained. The last six months of this program showed a 29.15% reduction in burglaries.



The Seventh District was plagued by the blatant nature of narcotics sales conducted in a "stop and shop" manner. To combat this problem, a scooter tactical unit was

formed. By its mere presence and aggressive enforcement of all law violations, this unit sought to disrupt narcotic activity. A narcotics trained canine officer/dog team was also added. This team increased the effectiveness of the district's ability to locate and seize narcotics in the execution of search warrants. Uniformed personnel were also continually apprised of activity in the target areas and directed their free patrol time to the overall effort. As a result of these measures, drug trading was seriously fragmented, forcing drug dealers into a mode of sophistication and secretiveness that sorely reduced their attraction to the casual narcotics buyer.



The Seventh District's Community and Youth Services Officers continued in their efforts to generate greater cohesiveness and understanding among members of the community. Underprivileged children were given the opportunity to participate in such programs as a field trip to historic Harper's Ferry, West Virginia; a visit to the Redskins' Training camp; the 13th Annual Christmas Party (with a visit from Santa arriving in a Departmental helicopter); and a fishing trip on a chartered boat. A unique service also provided by the Seventh District is the operation of a Shoe Bank in conjunction with the district's Citizens Advisory Council. The purpose of this program is to furnish footwear to needy residents, and to date, no other organization or agency provides a service equivalent to the Shoe Bank supply service.

Crime Data by Police District

Classification of Offenses	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Criminal Homicide								
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	221	21	12	51	31	42	27	37
Manslaughter by Negligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape (By Force)	368	45	27	51	53	53	52	87
Assault with Intent to Rape	75	13	2	12	13	7	11	17
Carnal Knowledge	52	4	1	5	13	8	8	13
Attempt Carnal Knowledge	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total Rape Offenses	496	62	30	68	79	69	71	117
ASSAULT								
By Gun	986	136	38	151	136	193	141	191
By Knife or Cutting Tool	1,099	203	64	228	152	161	118	173
By Other Dangerous Weapon	1,292	282	86	214	167	197	160	186
By Hands, Fists, etc. (Aggravated)	176	27	30	19	16	37	11	36
Other Assaults (Non Aggravated)	1,592	353	242	245	208	189	154	201
Police Assaults	133	25	15	22	22	20	6	23
Total Assault Offenses	5,278	1,026	475	879	701	797	590	810
ROBBERY								
Highways, Streets, etc.	7,236	1,651	749	1,354	949	888	599	1,046
Commercial House	904	145	105	103	129	218	74	130
Gas or Service Station	145	38	4	12	17	33	21	20
Chain Store	176	20	20	3	32	40	28	33
Residence (anywhere on Premises)	441	64	18	76	80	78	50	75
Bank, Credit Union and Other	62	17	19	5	10	4	—	7
Miscellaneous	835	211	130	116	97	133	53	95
Total Robbery Offenses	9,799	2,146	1,045	1,669	1,314	1,394	825	1,406
Armed, Any Weapon	5,649	1,093	634	980	700	914	479	849
Strong Arm, No Weapon	3,138	792	287	536	474	375	247	427
Attempt	1,012	261	124	153	140	105	99	130
BURGLARY								
Residential, Night	2,294	283	275	305	411	429	241	350
Residential, Day	6,124	716	720	811	1,090	1,146	620	1,021
Residential, Unknown	—101	3	—43	—35	—22	7	—1	—10
Non-Residential, Night	3,432	583	756	453	430	655	246	309
Non-Residential, Day	3,867	600	1,351	631	368	529	158	230
Non-Residential, Unknown	66	13	22	9	3	11	2	6
Total Burglary Offenses	15,682	2,198	3,081	2,174	2,280	2,777	1,266	1,906
Unlawful Entry, No Force	3,242	422	989	528	343	409	224	327
Forcible Entry	11,138	1,568	1,865	1,507	1,688	2,146	941	1,423
Attempt	1,302	208	227	139	249	222	101	156
LARCENY								
Pocket Picking	666	209	259	93	21	41	11	32
Purse Snatching	1,942	423	194	366	289	231	157	282
Shoplifting	1,969	712	518	155	128	240	91	125
From Auto, Not Accessory	12,567	2,886	1,957	2,952	1,758	1,633	586	795
Auto Parts, Accessories	5,529	989	764	713	945	944	481	693
Bicycles	1,275	219	465	176	137	136	58	84
From Buildings	8,291	1,745	2,966	1,190	833	684	327	546
From Coin Machine	428	99	94	60	54	58	16	47
All Other	1,399	247	356	176	169	184	91	176
Total Larceny Offenses	34,066	7,529	7,573	5,881	4,334	4,151	1,818	2,780
\$200 and Over	6,523	1,501	1,749	1,134	747	727	266	399
\$50 To \$200	12,335	2,835	2,840	2,288	1,494	1,518	510	850
Under \$50	15,208	3,193	2,984	2,459	2,093	1,906	1,042	1,531
Auto Theft	4,082	645	558	478	519	831	478	573
Total Part 1 Offenses	68,232	13,314	12,548	10,977	9,077	9,910	4,949	7,457
Total Crime Index Offenses	68,232	13,314	12,548	10,977	9,077	9,910	4,949	7,457
Total Part 2 Offenses	19,696	3,689	2,190	5,406	2,036	1,875	1,289	2,145
Grand Total (Part 1 and Part 2)	87,928	17,003	14,738	16,383	11,113	11,785	6,238	9,602



Criminal Investigations Division

*Deputy Chief
Alfonso D. Gibson
Commander*

The Criminal Investigations Division has direct investigative responsibility for armed robberies, homicides, sex offenses, burglaries, check and fraud offenses, arsons, auto thefts and other serious offenses which require specialized investigative skills. This Division also provides assistance to other elements of the department by conducting investigations of city-wide crime problems.

Due to a dramatic increase in the number of commercial robberies, mostly at convenience stores, the Robbery Branch organized stake-out details at various locations throughout the city. By utilizing volunteer manpower from all divisions of the department, this six-month detail resulted in a dramatic decrease in the number of commercial robberies.

The Sex Offense Branch continued to attend neighborhood meetings in an effort to educate the public regarding women's safety. Members also conduct meetings with hospital emergency room staff to give detailed instructions in the proper methods for the collection and preservation of medical evidence. As a result, this Branch has found that the examining physicians are routinely providing a more complete description of their findings for sexual assault cases.

At the request of local hotel security forces for additional assistance, the Burglary Section assigned one detective to handle hotel cases and to coordinate efforts with the various security forces. As a result, there has been a 27 percent decrease in hotel burglaries over last year although burglaries as a whole have increased by 25 percent for the same period.

In the beginning of FY 82, the city of Washington, D.C., experienced a full-scale drug war. Disputes among drug traffickers and other incidents relating to illicit drugs resulted in the murders of more than 57 persons by the end of Calendar Year 1981. In early 1982, "Operation Copperjacket" was created to mount an assault against the illicit drug trade within the city and to identify and apprehend those responsible for drug-related murders. The Task Force, with the arrest of 13 individuals, closed almost half of the targeted drug-related murders. Additionally, "Operation Copperjacket," with the assistance of other units in the department seized more than 27 million dollars in heroin and other illicit drugs.

The Fugitive Unit's "Ten Most Wanted" Program was revised and renamed the "Look Out For Program." The focus of this program is to create a fugitive from justice reporting information network within the metropolitan area through the use of "wanted" flyers. The increase in tips and leads has resulted in the number of apprehensions of targeted fugitives wanted by this department.





*Deputy Chief
John C. Connor
Commander*

Special Operations Division

The Detail and Support Branch provides police assistance for activities not generally considered traditional police crime fighting tasks. These "details" include security support for the Secret Service and State Department as well as for officials visiting the District of Columbia. Traffic control is provided during parades and large gatherings as well as manpower for other incidents occurring on public space. This Branch provided police coverage for 2,050 events during Fiscal Year 1982. Thirty-three members of this command also attended the Protective Operations Briefing School provided by the U.S. Secret Service.



The Helicopter Branch maintained its efforts to fulfill the mission of the Department: protection of life, property, the prevention of crime, and assisting in the apprehension of criminals. During FY 82, crew members flew a total of 2,211 hours in support of the police mission, responding to a total of 6,852 calls for service. Their assistance resulted in 242 arrests which accounted for 340 charges.

In Fiscal Year 1982, the Metropolitan Police Department established a Repeat Offender Project to identify and arrest those active criminals who are responsible for a large majority of serious crime. The unit has made 488 arrests through the use of a variety of surveillance techniques, decoy operations, and undercover operations.

The Traffic Enforcement Branch received two additional Alcohol Mobile Test Vans, bringing the total to three vans available for processing all arrested drunk driver suspects. The use of Road Side Breath Testing was expanded by training more officers from each district. The Alcohol Speed Enforcement Program maintained an alcohol related fatality rate at 32% compared to the 50% ratio that prevailed prior to the existence of this unit. As a result of its vigilant efforts to remove intoxicated drivers from D.C. roadways, the Traffic Enforcement Branch was awarded the U. S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's highest Public Service Award for its Alcohol Countermeasures Program.



The Special Tactics Branch is responsible for providing protection during demonstrations, public gatherings, sporting events, barricade situations, and bomb threats. In addition, members provide supplemental support to police forces by combating specific crime problems. During FY 82, 383 bomb threats were handled and personnel responded to 12 barricade situations. This Branch provided an additional 3,000 manhours for security during the trial of would-be presidential assassin John Hinckley and an additional 10,920 hours at the recovery detail for the Air Florida plane crash.

Traffic Accidents

Accident Summary

FISCAL YEAR 1982

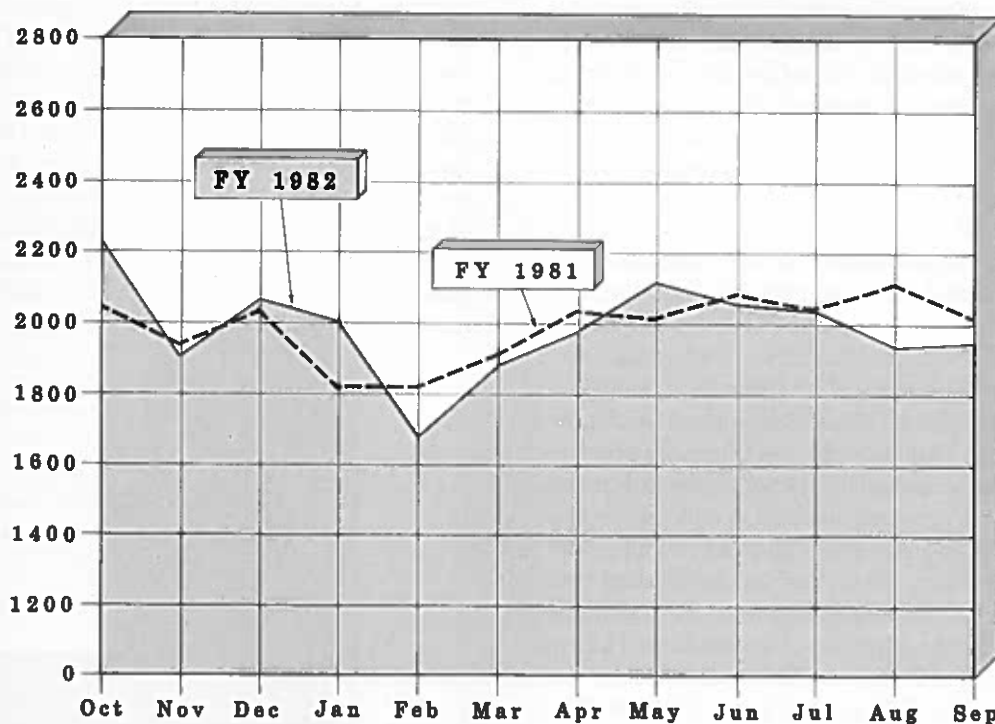
CAUSES	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	FATAL
1. Speeding	1,219	11
2. Defective Brakes	269	0
3. Following Too Close	1,551	1
4. Auto Right of Way	2,395	6
5. Pedestrian R.O.W.	181	2
6. Improper Turn	832	0
7. Yield Sign	15	0
8. Red Light	1,152	2
9. Flashing Light	107	0
10. Directional Signal	36	0
11. Stop Sign	309	0
12. Drunk Driving	864	3
13. Improper Passing	271	0
14. Wrong Way One Way Street	98	0
15. Wrong Side of Street	468	1
16. Improper Starting/Backing	33	1
17. Defective Veh. or Equip.	128	0
18. Pedestrian Violation	626	9
19. No Charge/Hearing Set	14	0
20. Full Time and Attention	4,560	0
21. Changing Lanes w/o Caution	1,448	1
22. D/U Influence of Drugs	16	0
23. Failure to Set Hand Brake	63	0
24. Opening Door to Traffic	178	0
25. Other	6,971	3

TOTAL

23,804

40

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS





*Inspector
Fred Thomas
Director*

Youth Division

The Youth Division is responsible for investigating all cases of child abuse and immediate-danger child neglect; juvenile missing persons; missing persons of whatever age when there is a real or suspected danger of foul play or whose physical/mental condition indicates that they are endangered; unidentified persons admitted to hospitals or the Detoxification Center; juveniles who escape or otherwise leave Youth Services Administration (Department of Human Services) Court placements (absconders); major juvenile recidivists; children placed for adoption in violation of the law; sexual exploitation of juveniles; death and serious injury notifications directed to the Department from other jurisdictions; children in need of supervision (PINS); and interstate fugitives from parents, institutions or justice. Additionally, the Division is responsible for ensuring that the Department's policy for handling juveniles is uniformly applied, general direction and coordination of the Department's efforts to combat juvenile delinquency, services related to the registration of bicycles, coordination of the Department's efforts to serve juvenile custody orders, and specific programs designed to reduce juvenile delinquency.

In response to its responsibilities for the investigation of child abuse and immediate-danger child neglect, the Division continued its on-going programs designed to increase awareness of the general public and the professional sector concerning the importance of early detection, identification, and reporting of child abuse and immediate-danger child neglect cases. Additionally, the Division worked to improve the working relationship between the police and other social services agencies involved in child abuse and child neglect. To ensure a more effective working relationship, a joint training committee was established with representatives from the Division and from the staff of the Child and Family Services Division (Department of Human Services). During the fiscal year, 739 cases of child abuse and immediate-danger child neglect were investigated by the Division.

Members of the Division have traditionally functioned in a variety of activities aimed at fostering positive relationships with youths in the District of Columbia. In November 1981, twenty-six children from the Grimké School (devoted to the education of children identified as slow learners) began attending various Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club facilities in a program designed to teach sportsmanship and other skills to these handicapped children. In addition to this and other special programs, the Youth Division's Delinquency Prevention Branch (which staffs facilities operated by the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club) operated a number of on-going programs such as basketball, baseball, boxing, football, soccer, and tennis activities. Camp Earnest W. Brown opened its 47th annual camping season during the summer, and offered a week of supervised recreational activities to 1385 young people. During the fiscal year the programs run by the Delinquency Prevention Branch sponsored activities for approximately 4,700 young people. Sergeant Anthony Bell, of the Delinquency Prevention Branch, was recognized for his unique contribution to the Division's youth activities by the Big Brothers of the District of Columbia. Additionally, Officer Eddie Banks, also of the Delinquency Prevention Branch, was honored by the Black Metropolitan Police Officials for his work.



Arrests – Juveniles

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		SEX	AGE						Total Under 18
			10 and Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	M	—	—	—	2	4	4	10
		F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forcible Rape	02	M	—	—	2	2	4	3	11
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	03	M	3	29	78	92	120	124	446
		F	2	3	5	9	4	7	30
Aggravated Assault (Return A-4a-d)	04	M	4	12	36	41	33	29	155
		F	2	2	15	10	11	8	48
Burglary—Breaking or Entering	05	M	14	46	111	101	106	103	481
		F	2	1	5	3	3	3	17
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	06	M	8	50	135	125	160	155	633
		F	1	1	13	14	19	17	65
Motor Vehicle Theft	07	M	—	2	45	61	77	99	284
		F	—	—	1	5	8	11	25
Other Assaults	08	M	2	5	29	29	23	21	109
		F	—	1	7	8	6	3	25
Arson	09	M	3	1	5	—	—	—	9
		F	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	10	M	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
		F	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Fraud	11	M	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
		F	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Embezzlement	12	M	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	13	M	—	3	11	12	14	8	48
		F	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Vandalism	14	M	10	17	22	18	35	17	119
		F	—	—	—	1	4	2	7
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	15	M	—	—	7	15	12	27	61
		F	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
		F	—	—	2	3	4	9	18
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	M	1	6	13	10	4	6	40
		F	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Drug Abuse Violations	18	M	—	2	18	47	75	127	269
		F	—	2	7	9	9	24	51
Gambling	19	M	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving Under The Influence	21	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquor Laws	22	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness	23	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly Conduct	24	M	—	1	1	6	20	25	53
		F	—	—	4	3	2	7	16
Vagrancy	25	M	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	M	—	6	20	17	41	50	134
		F	—	—	3	2	3	5	13
TOTAL			52	193	597	653	810	911	3,216



*Inspector Timothy Burgess
Commander*

The Reserve Corps

The Reserve Corps members complement the regular force and serve in a voluntary capacity. Corps members visit businesses to perform security inspections, distribute crime prevention literature, operate a citizen's information and referral center, and patrol public housing areas.



Seated L to R: H. Allen, C. Rolark, Chief Turner, Ms. Trexler.
Standing L to R: C. Jackson, L. Anthony, K. Mautner and Inspector J. Shugart.

The Advisory Council to the Chief of Police

The Advisory Council to the Chief of Police provides the Chief with direct information and recommendations from citizens concerning their specific community needs. The Council also advises the Chief on the implementation of proposed programs to develop neighborhood awareness and the coordination and responsibility for solutions to crime problems experienced by members of the community. Additionally, the Council advises the Chief, as appropriate, on other matters of a police-community nature.



Left to Right: Dr. W. K. Lyons, Rev. Dr. W. E. Bishop, Rev. J. Powderly, Rabbi S. Kobrinetz and Rev. R. J. Dooley.

The Police Chaplains

Spiritual guidance and advice needed by our officers to endure the unusual stress involved in the profession is provided by the Police Chaplains. The Chaplains respond immediately to provide spiritual aid and comfort in times of death, serious illnesses, or injury of members of the Department.



Left to Right: Captain Jimmy L. Wilson, Joel McCleod, Gabrielle Edgecomb, Goler Butcher, Frank Braxton, Detective David Powell, and Joe Tom Easley.

Civilian Complaint Review Board

The Civilian Complaint Review Board investigates and holds public hearings into allegations of police harassment, use of excessive force, and the use of demeaning language by members of the Metropolitan Police Department and Special Police Officers employed by the District of Columbia.

Administrative Services Bureau



*Assistant Chief Theodore R. Carr
Administrative Services Officer*

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

Community Relations	Members develop and promote programs to improve police relations with the community and the news media, and administer a public information program for disseminating timely and factual information concerning Department operations.
Planning and Development	Members develop and disseminate departmental policies, procedures and programs, prepare long-range planning and organizational analyses; and review department operations to improve procedures and ensure optimum utilization of resources.
Clinic	Members minister to the health needs of the force.
Training	Members develop, administer, supervise, coordinate and evaluate training programs for sworn and civilian employees of the department.
Labor Relations	Members provide the department's viewpoint in such matters as pay negotiations and working conditions to the unions which represent officers and sergeants and the non-supervisory wage grade employees.
Disciplinary Review	Members review reports submitted to the Chief of Police requesting disciplinary action, recommend appropriate disposition of charges, and administer appropriate disciplinary action as directed by the Chief of Police.



*Inspector
James P. Shugart
Director*

Community Relations Division

The 50th Annual Safety Patrol Parade was an event which involved safety patrols from 150 local and national schools. Mickey and Minnie Mouse were the parade marshals for this event which attracted approximately 100,000 spectators.



A "Kids and Cops/Police Cards for Kids" Program was undertaken to increase Georgetown University's involvement in community affairs. The program, co-sponsored by the Department, Georgetown University, Safeway Stores, and the Capital Centre will strengthen relationships between the police and juveniles. A total of one-half million cards were distributed to mostly fifth through twelfth graders.

During FY-1982, The Crime Solvers Program televised a total of 53 "Crime of the Week" cases over WJLA-TV and the local newspapers and radios. A total of 14 felony cases were closed which resulted in 18 arrests. Callers who provided information which led to an arrest and indictment in felony cases received rewards from \$100 to \$1,000. An automatic \$1,000 award is offered for a "Crime of the Week" case. The funds utilized for the rewards are obtained through private donations and are entirely administered by a civilian Crime Solvers Committee.

The Community Relations Division, in conjunction with the Department of Transportation, developed a D.C. Walker Safety Program for pre-kindergarten through grade three. Statistics have shown that youngsters are involved in most accidents, and should be the target for the Pedestrian Safety Education Program. D.C. Walker, a puppet, is characterized as a bright young man who knows his "stuff" when it comes to Pedestrian Safety and is used by officers to relate and to establish traffic safety rules in the minds of children. A colorful animated slide presentation featuring Officer Friendly and D.C. Walker is shown to the children. This slide show is carefully designed to emphasize the most important points to be made to school children on the subject of safe walking.



Members of the Division developed and implemented a department-wide Community Services Officer Network Program. This unit was designed to cross district boundaries and bring together officials and officers from each District's Community Services Section to discuss mutual problems and arrive at mutual solutions, which would assist each unit's efforts to provide better service to their community.

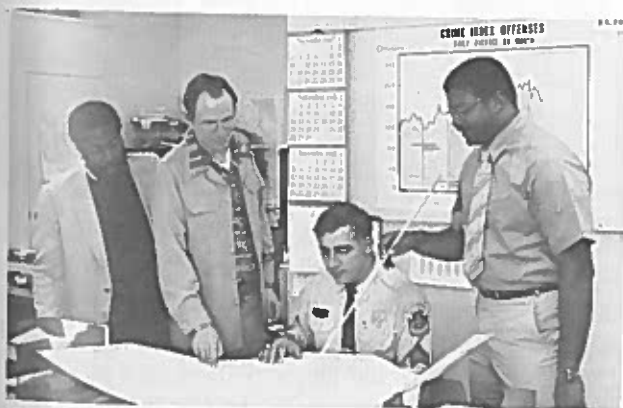


Planning and Development Division

*Inspector
Charles E. Samarra
Director*

The mission of the Planning and Development Division is to provide staff assistance in planning, developing and disseminating departmental policies, procedures and programs. Additionally, this division engages in long-range planning, organizational analysis, space utilization and allocation, and review and evaluation of departmental operations to develop improved procedures and ensure optimum utilization of resources.

The Crime Research and Analysis Section began reorganization with the goal of eventually becoming a functional crime analysis unit. Staff was added and an overall review of the department's crime analysis function began in order to enhance the department's capability of analyzing city-wide crime trends, patterns and suspect information, and to more effectively assist the crime analysis units in the field.



The Human Resource Development Section advanced through the middle stages of its effort to revise the department's Performance Evaluation System. Surveys of each rank and job area were conducted and major steps towards implementation of the revised system were achieved. This involved separating our performance evaluation system component from its previous direct tie to service and longevity step increases.

The Physical Resource Management Section monitored the expenditures of \$1,439,926 for maintenance and repairs to departmental facilities and coordinated the design and construction of a new K-9 facility which was completed and occupied in July, 1982. A process was begun to eliminate the Field Report and Administrative Report Writing Handbooks by printing all instructions on the various reports and forms as they are reordered for replacement. This section also provided administrative support to the Chief's Task Force that investigated emergency responses to the Air Florida Plane crash disaster.

The Program Development Section evaluated numerous programs and policies having a substantial impact on the operations of the department. A detailed study and evaluation was conducted to determine the type of soft-body armor that would best protect members of the force; a Managing Criminal Investigations Program was established in the Fifth and Sixth districts; and an evaluation of the department's Telephone Reporting Unit resulted in a decision to increase, by three, the number of offense and incident reports that could be taken over the telephone.

During Fiscal Year 1982, the Directive Development Section published 15 general order changes which revised 33 general orders; rescinded six general orders; 58 special orders; 63 circulars; and added three new directives. Major revisions included the orders dealing with the department's policies on handling property, pre-five year tenure physicals, and driving under the influence.

During Fiscal Year 1982, this division developed the basic operational components of the department's Management Improvement Plan and established a Management Improvement Section to coordinate the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Plan's seven component programs.



*Inspector James S. Kirk
Director*

Police and Fire Clinic Division



*Doctor Robert F. Dyer
Chief, Professional Services Branch*

The professional and administrative staff of the Police and Fire Clinic provides medical care, physical and psychiatric examinations, laboratory diagnostic procedures, and outside referral services to uniformed personnel. Additionally, occupational medical and surgical input is provided in the care of sworn personnel.

Drug-screening equipment was purchased by the Clinic as a part of the pre-employment physical for police department applicants. Positive results which appear on the screening are then sent to an outside lab for confirmation. After confirmation, the results of positive tests have rendered the evidence necessary to disqualify certain applicants for employment; and the equipment itself has provided substantial financial savings over sending all samples to an outside laboratory.



During FY 1982, a Pre-Five Year Tenure Physical Examination Program became effective, the purpose of which is to provide for the medical review of sworn personnel prior to their fifth year of service. Any member who is unable to meet the required medical and psychiatric standards will be recommended for involuntary separation.

To reduce waiting time and to ensure proper treatment and dispositions of members visiting the Clinic, an afternoon appointment system for surgical patients began. This new appointment system reduced considerably waiting time and saves the department many previously wasted manhours.



A mandatory psychiatric counseling program was put into effect in FY 82. This program addresses the counseling needs of members who in the performance of official police duties are responsible for the fatal or serious wounding of another, have themselves been wounded or fired upon, or who have been a direct witness to the fatal or serious wounding of a suspect or another police officer. This essential counseling prepares the officers for what they could expect during the initial period of adjustment and ensures treatment for those who might otherwise not receive any. The implementation of the program was widely accepted by the department, and the affected members have willingly participated.



*Inspector
Horatius W. Wilson
Director*

Training Division

The Training Division is responsible for the development, administration, supervision, coordination, presentation and evaluation of training programs for sworn members and employees of the department.

A Staff Training Program was developed to include an Instructor Development Course, Advanced Instructors Program, Scientific Interrogation, CPR Instructors School, Script Writing Training, and First Line Supervisors Training. Also, a First Responders Course for Recruit and Experienced Officers was developed.



In Fiscal Year 1982, a need for supervisor-management training for civilian employees of this department was identified which necessitated the development of a forty hour training program. A total of three programs were presented to 33 civilian supervisors.

Fiscal Year 1982 witnessed a substantial increase in the number of personnel trained in motorscooter, accident review board referrals, and driver training. In accordance with the American Red Cross standards, all members of the Harbor and Helicopter Branches have been trained in water safety.

An Investigative Patrol Program was designed to include elements of the Experienced Officer Training Program, the

Criminal Procedure Program, the Policy and Procedures Program, and the Basic Investigators Training Program. This program was established to augment the department's Management Improvement Plan in the area of Managing Criminal Investigations. The program is an 80-hour course that provides refresher training in the law and the policies of the department emphasizing investigative techniques and responsibilities of the patrol officer in this area.

A new kennel facility was built in Fiscal Year 1982 for the Canine Training Section. This department's canines provide service to federal buildings and Presidential details in conducting bomb searches. Our department also receives calls from surrounding jurisdictions requesting our canines' assistance in searching for missing persons. The canines participated in various demonstrations and have assisted other police departments in training their canine teams. A "small dog" training program has been developed for narcotic detection. To date, three dogs have been trained.



The Firearms Training Section processed 163 recruit officers through Marksmanship Firearms Training. The Practical Pistol Course was modified to include a Body Armor Tactic Segment. This was due to the more frequent use of body armor by the criminal element.



*Inspector
Bobby J. Wallace
Director*

Labor Relations Division

The Labor Relations Division serves as the Department's representative in the collective bargaining process. This Division develops and administers labor-management policies and monitors the implementation of contractual agreements between the Department and labor organizations.

The Labor Relations Division continues to insure management compliance with the terms of all agreements and trains managers in their contractual responsibilities. In FY 82, seven training sessions were held for management personnel. The Division also processed sixteen grievances and reviewed fifty-nine disciplinary appeals.

The Department's School Crossing Guards are now represented for collective bargaining purposes by the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. A contract has been negotiated covering the Crossing Guards, however, the terms of the Agreement will not become final until the review process is completed.

As a result of an election held by the Public Employees Relations Board, the Fraternal Order of Police won the exclusive bargaining rights for our officers and sergeant from the International Brotherhood of Police Officers. The terms of the contract, negotiated by the I.B.P.O. prior to the election, will be fulfilled by the department pending renegotiation by the Fraternal Order of Police.





*Inspector
Melvin C. High
Director*

Disciplinary Review Division

The Disciplinary Review Division is responsible for the administration and adjudication of departmental adverse actions. Included are three separate adverse disciplinary systems, i.e., trial board, adverse action hearing, and summary adjudication. Each of these systems is administered to promote economy and efficiency in the department's disciplinary process.

Although it is difficult to determine the effectiveness of the case adjudication process, it is anticipated that the division's expanded organizational role, i.e., disciplinary procedures development, disciplinary trend evaluation, and effective discipline for supervisory/management training, will encourage a decrease in personnel misconduct; thus, reaffirming the Disciplinary Review Division as a positive and effective management tool.

During FY 1982, the Disciplinary Review Division received for disposition, 194 adverse recommendations.

FY 1982 ADVERSE DISCIPLINARY DATA

Summary Adjudications	129
Summary Adjudications pending	15
Adverse Action Hearings	6*
Adverse Action Hearings pending	6
Trial Board Hearings	1
Corrective Actions recommended	11
Warnings	1
Suspensions	4
Charges dismissed	4
Filed for future reference	1
Resigned pending adverse action	3
Retired pending adverse action	1
Returned for medical evaluation	2
Forwarded to USWRB	1
Pending review	8
Administrative Hold	1

*Three terminations



Employee Services

Equal Employment Opportunity



Inspector Addison L. Davis

The Equal Employment Opportunity Office is charged with the responsibility for ensuring equal employment for all department employees.

Medical Claims Review Office



Captain James G. Brunzos

The Medical Claims Review Office conducts appeal hearings with sworn members who have been denied administrative sick leave benefits.

Employee Assistance Office



Dr. Victor E. Bibbins

The Employee Assistance Office provides confidential counseling, referral, and support services to all department personnel and their families.

Public Safety Cluster D.C. Personnel Office



Captain Donald H. Christian

The Personnel Office, in cooperation with the Recruiting Section, accepts and reviews submitted applications, conducts investigations, and personal interviews with applicants seeking a career with this department.

Promotional Process Coordinator



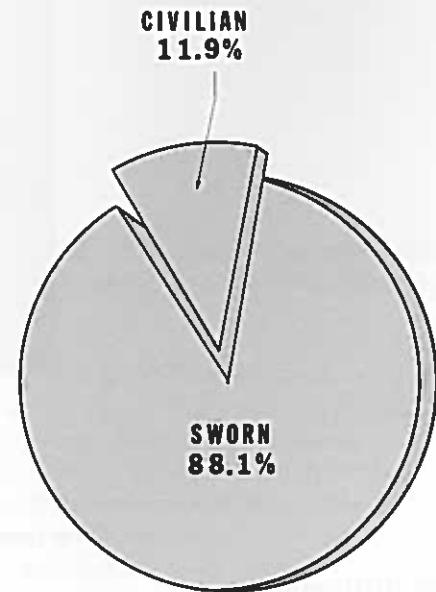
Captain Willie M. Doster

The Promotional Process Coordinator is responsible for the overall planning, developing, administering, and evaluation of the police promotional examination process.

Civilian

Office of the Chief of Police	2
Office of the General Counsel	8
Office of Finance and Management	31
Field Operations Bureau	83
Administrative Services Bureau	59
Inspectional Services Bureau	14
Technical Services Bureau	326
Grand Total	523

Distribution of Personnel



Police — By Rank and Unit

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Rank or Grade	Total	Office of Chief	Gen. Cnst.	Fin. & Man.	Field Oper.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	CID	YD	SOD	Adm. Serv.	Tech. Serv.	Insp. Serv.
Chief of Police	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Chief of Police	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Deputy Chief of Police	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Inspector	20	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	3
Captain	49	—	—	1	—	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	4	4	2	5
Lieutenant	156	2	2	1	1	13	13	14	13	12	13	13	9	3	14	12	12	9
Sergeant	455	—	6	—	2	52	43	42	37	39	23	37	22	9	37	25	34	47
Detective	421	—	—	—	2	38	28	36	27	22	12	21	127	16	2	2	—	88
Officer	2,558	—	7	—	5	373	335	302	282	287	180	274	4	34	210	74	172	19
Master Patrol Officer	83	—	—	—	—	11	9	10	11	10	11	10	—	—	11	—	—	—
Other Technicians	108	—	—	—	—	11	9	11	9	11	8	12	5	2	4	1	22	3
TOTAL	3,865	3	16	2	15	504	442	420	384	386	251	372	172	66	283	126	248	175

Technical Services Bureau



*Assistant Chief Charles E. Rinaldi
Technical Services Officer*

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Identification | Members provide criminal record, photographic, mail, messenger, weapon registration and printing services; technical expertise for firearm, ballistic, fingerprint, questioned document, and crime scene examinations; and maintain the central prisoner processing and holding facility. |
| Property | Members provide uniforms, office supplies and equipment; maintain a carpentry shop; store and control evidence, contraband, lost and found property and impounded vehicles; and repair office machines and service weapons. |
| Data Processing | Members coordinate and develop data processing methods to ensure optimum use of computer resources; conduct feasibility studies for implementation of automated system adaptation; develop and design new programs; and evaluate and monitor system performance. |
| Communications..... | Members record and classify requests for police assistance received by telephone or radio; assign these calls to the appropriate unit for action; operate the teletype system; serve as the focal point for entries and inquiries into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES); and maintain communication equipment. |
| Fleet Management | Members maintain, repair, and inspect all department vehicles; operate a preventive maintenance program; operate a motor pool; operate departmental cranes; and ensure the approval of specifications and requests for new vehicles. |



*Inspector
James R. Lee
Director*

Identification and Records Division

The mission of the Identification and Records Division is to maintain, process, index, reproduce, and file departmental records, warrants, and identification material; to collect, process, and maintain files of evidence; to review various documents for completeness and accuracy, interpret information for proper classification and statistical evaluation, exercise authority to change erroneous reporting and follow-up reports; to enter required data into system via Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) devices; to code data from various departmental reports; to maintain a central prisoner processing and holding facility; to maintain a gun registration and permit file and supervise dealers in deadly weapons; and to administer the Printing Control Program which includes the review, coordination, and authorization of all requests for printing services.

The Criminal History Section implemented a new procedure featuring the use of individually color-coded "cards" to assure that microfiches are kept in strict numerical order. New operating procedures were implemented for obtaining dispositions for charges listed on police department Criminal History Records. The new process, though more time-consuming than the one formerly used, has ensured that convictions against persons whose original charge was dismissed or nolle, are not overlooked.



The Firearms Registration Section completed a project that will change the firearms records to conform with the new weapon code found in the N.C.I.C. Operating Manual. This change eliminated confusion between the entries

made by various sections. Time spent referencing codes in the manual will be eliminated and improved efficiency will be the net result.

Special efforts were made to facilitate the service of large backlogs of active warrants. With the cooperation of the Identification Branch and Administrative Branch of this Division, pamphlets containing the photographs and identifying information of individuals actively wanted in the District of Columbia for various classes of offenses, were compiled, printed and distributed to interested officers. Separate pamphlets were made on narcotic offenders, prostitution-related offenders, and armed felons and gun violators. Each pamphlet contained in the neighborhood of 400 currently wanted persons. These pamphlets were well received and resulted in the clearance of large numbers of warrants.

The Department purchased a Fingerprint Facsimile System. It is a system whereby an officer who makes an arrest and transports the arrestee to his unit may, within a relatively short period of time, verify the identity of his prisoner without the prisoner being transported to the Central Cellblock. The verification is made by fingerprinting the arrestee at the station and sending the copy of the fingerprints to the Central Cellblock by means of the Laserfax machine. The member who utilizes the Laserfax will have a verification of the identity of his arrestee within thirty minutes.





*Inspector
Martin H. Niveth
Director*

Property Division

The Property Division consists of three Branches which are the Materiel Management Branch, the Property Control Branch, and the Support Services Branch.



The Support Services Branch implemented a "Uniform Classification Program" to add to the department's uniform inventory by recalling issued uniforms which were not being used due to a member's assignment, e.g., plainclothes, utility uniform assignment, etc. The Branch also coordinated the production of a video tape training key on "Care and Maintenance of Uniforms and Equipment" which was shown to members of the force.

The Typewriter Shop processed and repaired 298 electric and manual typewriters, and 65 electric and mechanical calculators and time stamp machines.

During Fiscal Year 1982, a procedure was established to save the department several thousand budgeted dollars that had been spent annually for postage which was required for notifying citizens of the imminent sale of property. This savings was realized by using monies from the "Auction Fund" to pay for these expenses. The third "Annual Auction" yielded funds in excess of \$100,000.00 from the sale of unclaimed property. Unclaimed monies, recovered department funds, and forfeited gambling proceeds totaled \$284,568.15. This money resulted from prosecutor's releases, expiration of the statutory time requirements, and Civil Court actions. All collected monies were deposited with the D.C. Treasury.

The Uniform and Equipment Services Section outfitted 16 classes of new recruit officers, averaging 25 members per class, with Class A uniforms and commenced phasing in a new 4" non-swivel holster. The Armorer Section repaired 1,187 weapons; reblued 491, and inspected 1,103 for serviceability or condemnation.





*Inspector
William R. Anastos
Director*

Communications Division

Operation of the Department's communication system which includes radio, telephone, and teletype components, is the primary responsibility of the Communications Division.



Participation in the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) HELP Program allows the department to receive information on registration, driver license, and criminal history. The system also provides information regarding driver registrations within the District of Columbia, i.e., color configuration of plates, expiration date of tags, definition of abbreviations used in traffic and criminal records, etc. This information is stored at the NLETS switcher site in Phoenix, Arizona, and is available to all law enforcement agencies in the United States.

The Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU) was expanded to provide space for ten work stations. TRU was authorized to handle three new classifications of reports. They

include: grand larceny (not to exceed \$1,000), larceny from the mail, and missing persons from St. Elizabeths Hospital. An additional terminal was also installed in an effort to expand the Unit's report-taking capabilities; such that they would receive approximately 30% of all reports written by the department.

During FY 82, to improve the radio paging capabilities, the Division consolidated the two paging systems into one centrally located terminal. This terminal is a micro-processor based unit which provides recordings of all paging transactions; thereby, allowing improved management of paging services.

In October of 1981, the communications tower located on the grounds of the Fourth District was dedicated. This tower will be known as the John S. Hughes Tower in honor of retired Assistant Chief of Police Hughes, who was instrumental in obtaining it for the department.



Communications

Telephone Reporting Branch

	FY - 1981	FY - 1982
Larceny	1,582	2,095
Larceny from Auto	5,730	7,090
Animal Bite	159	131
Stolen Bicycles	522	560
Stolen Tags	308	333
Stolen Auto	1,298	1,393
Property (Lost & Damaged)	5,175	5,520
Destroying Property	688	964
Missing Persons	293	366
Other	263	260
Additional Information	2,141	1,776
Accidents (Hit and Run)	1,761	3,527
Total Original Reports	19,920	24,015
Assignment-No report made	15,615	16,133
Total Assignments Handled	35,535	40,148

Radio Calls

First Shift	156,319
Second Shift	234,299
Third Shift	301,953
TOTAL	692,571

Calls for Police Service

Code	Type Call	2400-0800 Shift	Avg. Time On Call (In minutes)	0800-1600 Shift	Avg. Time On Call (In minutes)	1600-2400 Shift	Avg. Time On Call (In minutes)
0100	Homicide	33	189	37	173	69	156
0200	Rape	545	74	251	64	505	60
0300	Robbery	4,050	94	4,660	98	9,604	92
0400	A.D.W.	1,218	59	933	55	2,116	57
0500	Burglary	8,287	45	11,846	47	12,337	42
0600	Larceny	6,433	95	25,449	88	18,172	83
0690	Stolen Bike	122	26	730	27	984	27
0700	Stolen Auto	2,639	39	5,297	35	4,591	32
0800	Simple Assault	4,460	28	4,561	33	9,326	29
1400	Destruction of Property	2,347	36	2,929	32	3,467	33
1800	UNA/CSA	662	12	1,692	6	3,690	5
4002	Animal Case	748	21	1,206	30	1,597	32
4003	Burglar Alarm/Holdup	18,641	15	19,981	13	26,750	14
4006	Disorderly	37,911	15	29,377	20	66,695	17
4010	Juveniles	468	13	1,997	25	4,326	19
4012	Man with _____	1,490	20	1,338	21	2,949	19
4014	Police in Trouble	313	15	297	19	813	16
4015	Prowler	1,601	19	47	29	840	17
4016	See Complainant	1,087	25	2,216	38	2,584	30
4017	Shooting	563	22	341	19	1,069	17
4019	Transport	177	38	711	39	881	32
5000	Incidentals	9,237	349	23,154	403	21,833	336
5050	All Other	33,199	21	43,528	23	58,323	21
6001	Traffic Accident	7,968	44	22,083	37	22,719	36
6002	Traffic Complaint	8,495	16	25,237	16	19,882	13
6011	Traffic Accid MPD	108	72	164	91	204	74
6091	Traffic (Hit & Run)	1,830	44	4,176	33	4,957	36
6121	Traffic (DWI)	1,687	8	61	45	670	21
Total		156,319	24	234,299	27	301,953	24

District	First	Second	Thirld	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh
Total Calls	119,203	113,573	103,944	97,227	108,374	59,646	90,604
% of Total	17	16	15	14	16	9	13



*Inspector
Charles J. Shuster
Director*

Data Processing Division

Development and maintenance of comprehensive automated information systems and the provision of services for the department are the primary responsibilities of the Data Processing Division. In addition, specific automated services are provided to the D.C. Department of Corrections, the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency, and the U.S. Attorney's Office through on-site time sharing arrangements. Facilities management is also provided for the D.C. Department of Transportation. Specific services are interfaced by remote terminal access with seventeen local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in cooperative arrangements. Also, specific interfaces are maintained on a national level with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), and the Maryland Interagency Law Enforcement System (MILES).



In conjunction with a special detail with the United States Marshal's Office, a program was developed to produce 300 warrant packages containing specific information available from WALES on wanted subjects.

In June, 1982, a program was written to establish a non-serial numbered pawned article file that lists the articles alphabetically and by the pawn shop where it is located. This program will make it easier to collect and identify data on pawned articles. It will result in substantial savings in the investigator's time and effort in locating stolen articles that are pawned.

During FY 82, a program was developed to furnish the Court Liaison Branch with a daily listing of those persons due in Court who are also wanted on an outstanding warrant. This has resulted in approximately ten arrests a month being made, and 40-60 additional warrants being cleared by other means.

An Internal Problem and Change Management Program was instituted in an effort to establish the methodology for tracking and accounting for changes/problems within the department's hardware/software configurations. This program is a joint effort between the Metropolitan Police Department, Department of Transportation, Pretrial Services Agency, U.S. Attorney's Office, and the Department of Corrections.





*Inspector
Max J. Krupo
Director*

Fleet Management Division

The Department's motor vehicle fleet is maintained by the Fleet Management Division. This Division is responsible for inspecting, repairing, servicing, and providing preventive maintenance for all vehicles utilized by the Metropolitan Police Department.

In its effort to conserve Department funds, this Division continued its vehicular cannibalization program for repairing vehicles involved in accidents. During Fiscal Year 1982, \$14,800 was saved by utilizing parts from cannibalized vehicles. In addition, the program has provided the Division with additional savings by using various automotive mechanical parts from cannibalized vehicles in repairing other fleet vehicles.

The Accident Review Section processed 450 accidents involving departmental vehicles during FY 82. In addition, the unit forwarded to the D.C. Treasurer \$34,384 which had been collected from individuals found at fault for damages to department vehicles.

With a total authorized fleet of 945 vehicles, the Fleet Management Division processed 12,415 vehicles for repair, with an average repair time of 16.3 hours per sedan. This resulted in an average of 6.5% of the sedan fleet out of service for repairs.

During FY 82, the Fleet Management Division continued to use rebuilt carburetors, power steering pumps, alternators, drive shafts, rear end differentials, transmissions, windshield wiper motors and air conditioning units, saving the Department approximately \$34,000 in automotive parts expenditures.



Fleet Strength

Automobiles	
Marked Scout Cars	136
Marked Cruisers	148
Unmarked Cruisers	201
Station Wagons (Marked)	25
Patrol Wagons	15
*Utility	42
*Cranes	10
*Buses	2
Motorcycles	19
Motor Scooters	327
*Terminal Equipment	2
*Trailers	18
**Helicopters	4
**Boats	7
Total Operating Units	871
*Total Service Units	74
**Total Marine Units	11
GRAND TOTAL	956

Inspectional Services Bureau



*Assistant Chief William R. Dixon
Inspectional Services Officer*

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

- Morals**..... Members investigate and suppress illegal vice activities involving gambling, liquor, narcotics, and obscenity and provide liaison in vice enforcement matters requiring intra- and interdepartmental or agency communication or cooperation.
- Investigative Services**..... Members gather and analyze intelligence data on the criminal activities of persons, groups, and organizations that conspire to obstruct justice or violate criminal statutes; coordinate with local, state, and federal investigative agencies on criminal matters of mutual concern; and administer the Department's responsibilities in connection with commercial security and detective agencies.
- Internal Affairs** Members provide advice and investigative assistance for alleged incidents of criminal activity or serious infractions of disciplinary rules by members; identify and monitor situations where conditions may threaten the integrity of the Department; and investigate and provide other assistance in matters of a criminal nature originating in other District of Columbia agencies.
- Field Inspections** Members provide inspectional services of personnel, material resources, and procedures in order to locate and identify operational or administrative deficiencies for correction and to maintain overview and statistical analyses of citizen complaints received directly by the Department.



*Inspector
Wilfred R. Coligan
Director*

Morals Division

The Morals Division has as one of its primary tasks the control of commercialized vice. Collectively speaking, vice laws are violations of the laws regulating or prohibiting prostitution; obscenity; gambling; and the sale, possession or use of narcotics and liquor.

The Narcotics Branch recognizes that prevention of drug abuse is the most critical objective that must be accomplished if they are to meet their goal of eliminating or significantly reducing the availability of controlled substances. Therefore, Narcotics Branch detectives are extremely active in educating the public through drug abuse lectures about the evils of drug abuse.

A major drug investigation lasting over three months resulted in the arrest of a violator from Colorado who visited this city for the sole purpose of distributing cocaine. After paying the violator \$133,000 in cash in a Georgetown Motel, narcotic detectives arrested the individual and obtained two kilos of cocaine. Minutes later, two more co-violators were arrested on charges of conspiracy. These arrests resulted in the seizure of one more kilo of 93% pure cocaine with a street value of over \$2 million dollars.

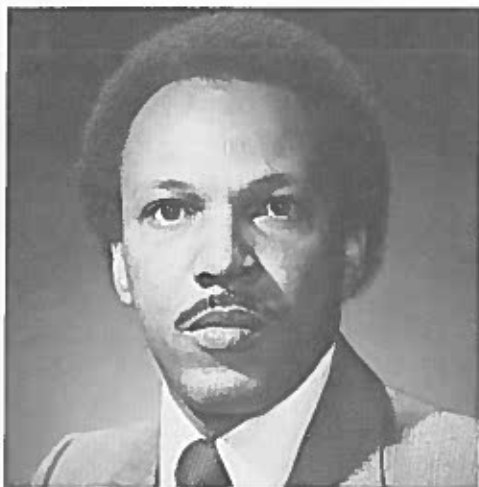


The Gambling Branch continues to be an active unit primarily targeting organized gambling as in the case of numbers operations and sports betting operations. This unit seized a total of \$139,986.00 in cash during Fiscal Year 1982.

A special narcotic task force was implemented to address the ever increasing problem of open street drug distribution. In concentrating on open street drug distribution, the task force hopes to disperse the large crowds which gather on sidewalks at drug distribution points.

The Narcotics Branch of the Morals Division, in conjunction with the Data Processing Division, has utilized on-hand technology to develop a computer program described as a "linkage information tracking system". The program is designed to catalog numbers, dates, time sequences, addresses, and other important data relating to suspected violators. The system will analyze the compiled information, make comparisons with open and closed investigations, and provide the results in printed form in a number of different sequences. Prior to this program, detectives expended hundreds of manhours by manually organizing their own files. This new program, which is the first working system of its kind to be developed in the country, has captured the interest of local and federal law enforcement agencies.





*Inspector
Fred W. Raines
Director*

Investigative Services Division

During Fiscal Year 1982, the Division conducted strategic investigations in the following areas of criminal activity: commercialized pornography and prostitution, narcotics trafficking, commercialized gambling, infiltration of legitimate business by elements of organized crime, and terrorist activity.



The Division successfully executed a search warrant, charging violation of the narcotic laws, on a premise in the Northwest section of the city. As a result, a large quantity of narcotic drugs and paraphernalia was seized, and two arrests were made. Also seized were financial records relating to the distribution and sale of large quantities of narcotic drugs by an organized network of persons.

Two members were detailed to the Copper Jacket Task Force. This Task Force deals with narcotic-related

homicides in the District of Columbia. They were able to identify major heroin traffickers, three of whom are currently on trial.

Members of this Division, utilizing the services of a special employee and an undercover officer (assigned to this office and detailed to the Drug Enforcement Task Force) completed an investigation into the narcotic distribution activities of a well known attorney by infiltrating the organization. The attorney and two co-conspirators were arrested for Violation of the Controlled Substance Act.

Investigative Services Division investigators assisted the Morals Division and the Arlington County Police Department's Vice Unit with background information on an organization that was being used to launder money from out-call prostitution services throughout the area. A large quantity of charge cards from the various out-call services were seized.

In July, personnel of this division assisted the "Eye Team" of Channel 7's T.V. News in culminating an extensive investigation into video tape piracy. The principal in a video tape "bootleg" operation was arrested and charged with violation of the copyright laws. Subsequent to his arrest, the perpetrator consented to a residential search relevant to the case which produced numerous reproduced, rented, and blank tapes; and several video recording devices which were seized as evidence. A guilty plea was entered into the D.C. Superior Court by the defendant at his arraignment.



*Inspector
Leonard A. Maiden
Director*

Internal Affairs Division

The mission of the Internal Affairs Division is to provide staff supervision for all investigations involving possible misconduct by departmental personnel. Further, the Division will provide the department with advice and investigative assistance on personnel problems concerning alleged violations of the law or infractions of disciplinary rules by members and to conduct critical internal investigations as directed by the Chief of Police. The division further investigates or provides staff supervision of the investigation of abuse of sick leave by members of the department and provides an investigative staff to the Police and Firemen's Retirement and Relief Board.

The Division provided clerical and administrative support to the Use of Service Weapons Review Board in 94 cases for the Fiscal Year 1982. There were 71 cases for the use of the service revolvers and other department issued firearms, 3 for the use of chemical aerosol dispensers, and 21 cases of incidents of baton, blackjack, and slapjack usage.

In an effort to expand their on-going program of making all members of the Department more knowledgeable of the various functions, policies, and procedures of the Division, lectures were presented to all new hires, all experienced officers attending the Experienced Officers Class, and all supervisors attending the First Line Supervisor Course. In addition to discussing the policies and procedures of the Division during the First Line Supervisors Course, elements of internal investigations beneficial to field supervisors when handling investigations of misconduct were also offered.

A forty hour course of instruction in the techniques of interviewing and interrogation was developed by the Training Division as a method for improving the quality of investigations conducted by members of this Division. A block of this instruction included managing criminal investigations. Further, in October, the Electronic Surveillance

Unit presented instruction on the use and capabilities of technical equipment.

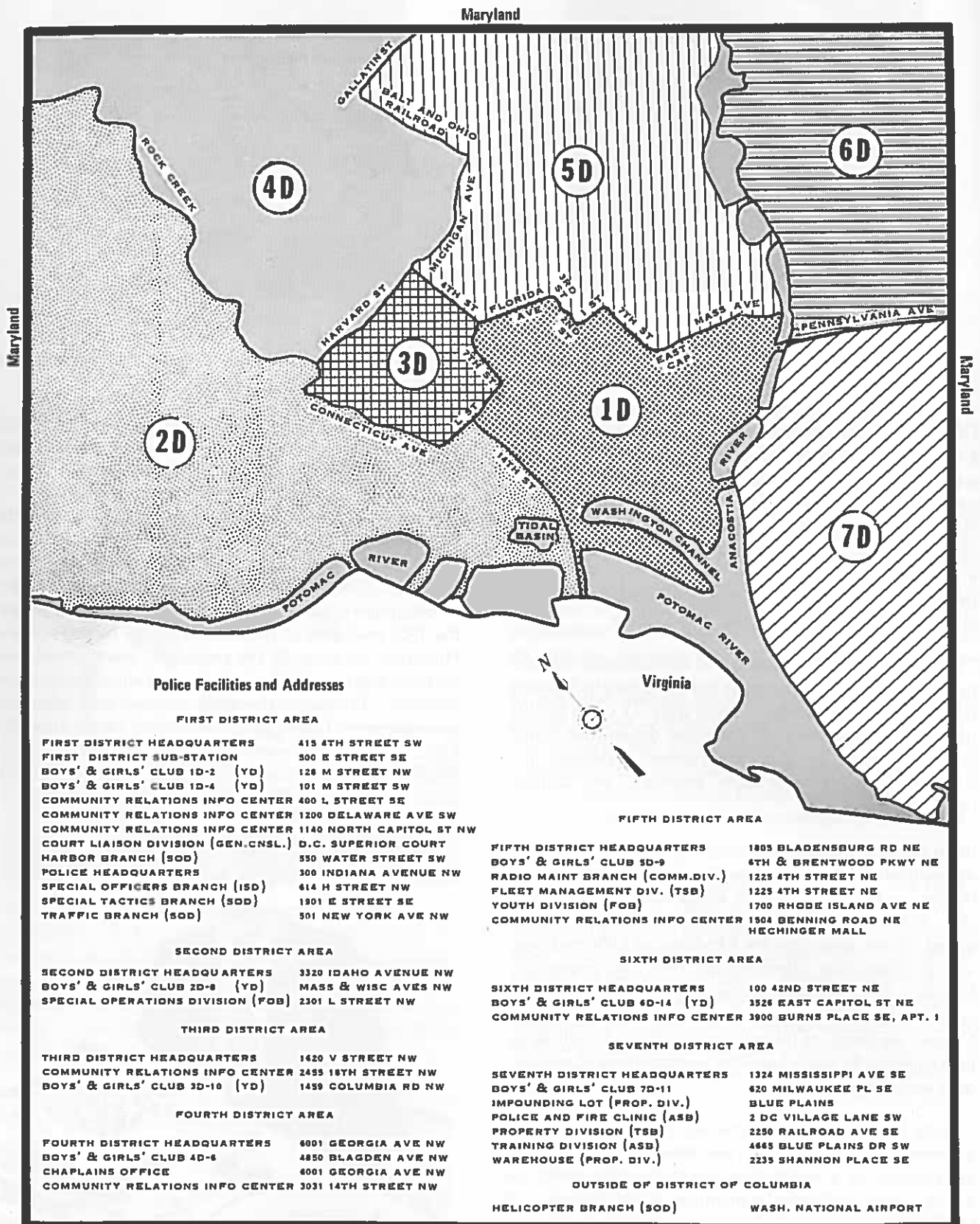
The Drug Enforcement Administration's Regional Laboratory, in conjunction with the department, conducted a narcotics familiarization seminar for members of the Division.

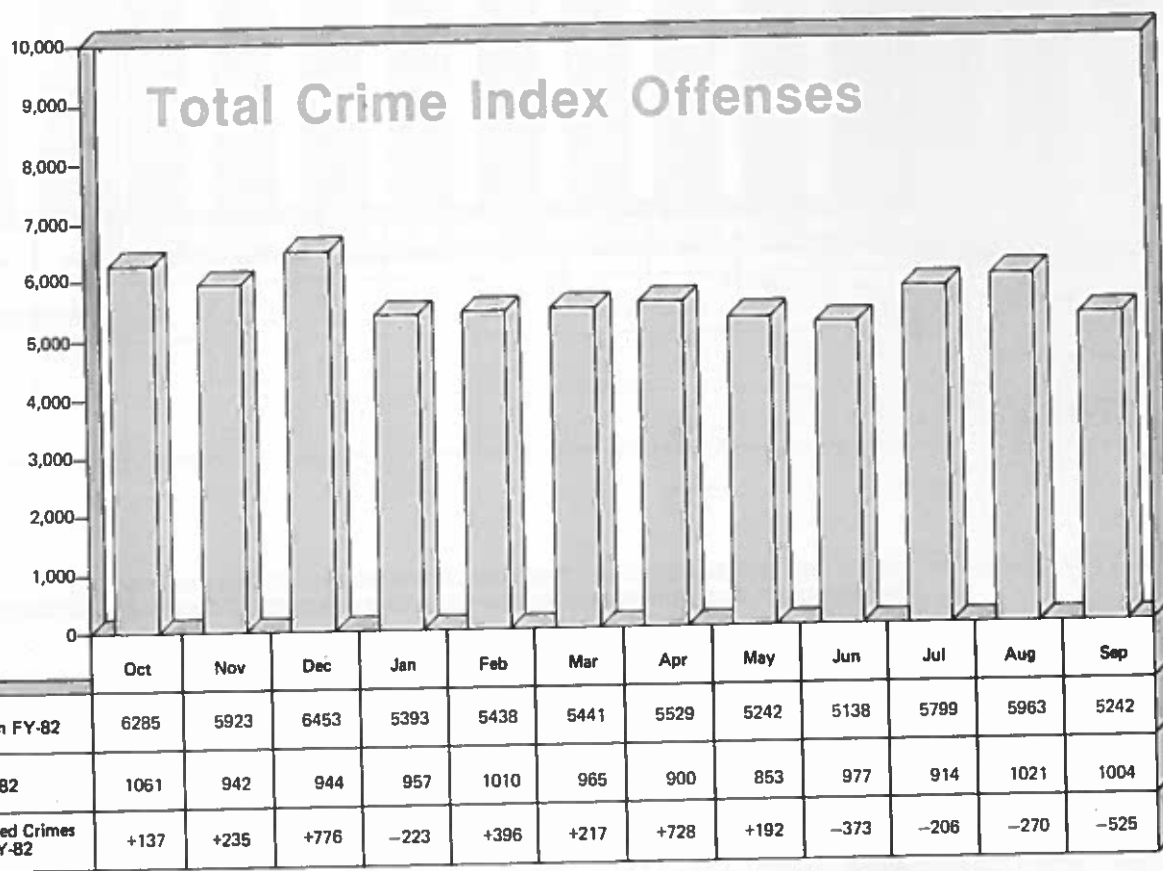
The responsibility for providing polygraph services to the Metropolitan Police Department is divided between the Internal Affairs Division and the Criminal Investigations Division. The CID examiner is responsible for handling all polygraph requests originating within that division, and the IAD examiner is responsible for all other requests. Hundreds of requests for polygraph examinations are received yearly, involving both internal and criminal investigations. Frequent requests are received from other area law enforcement agencies and the United States Attorney's Office. This department is pleased to be able to provide this valuable investigative aid in order to enhance the efforts of law enforcement.

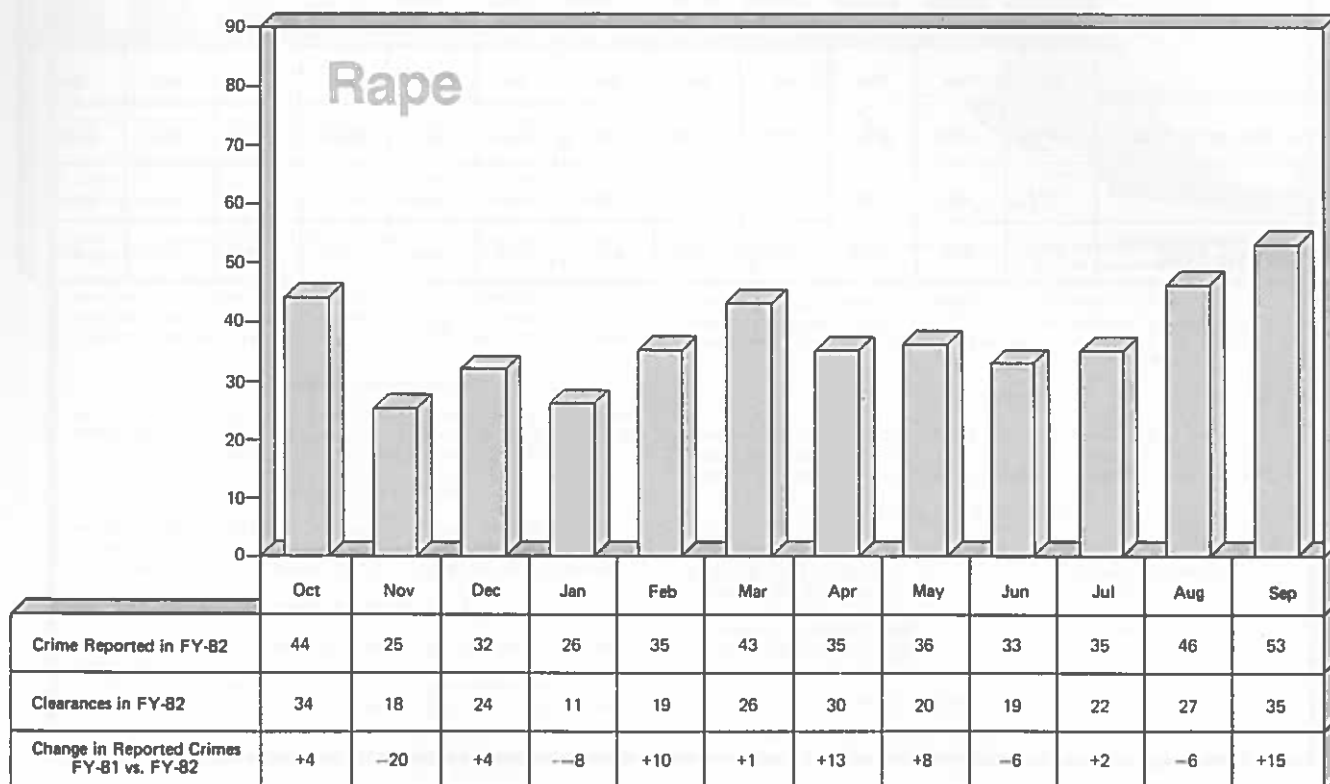
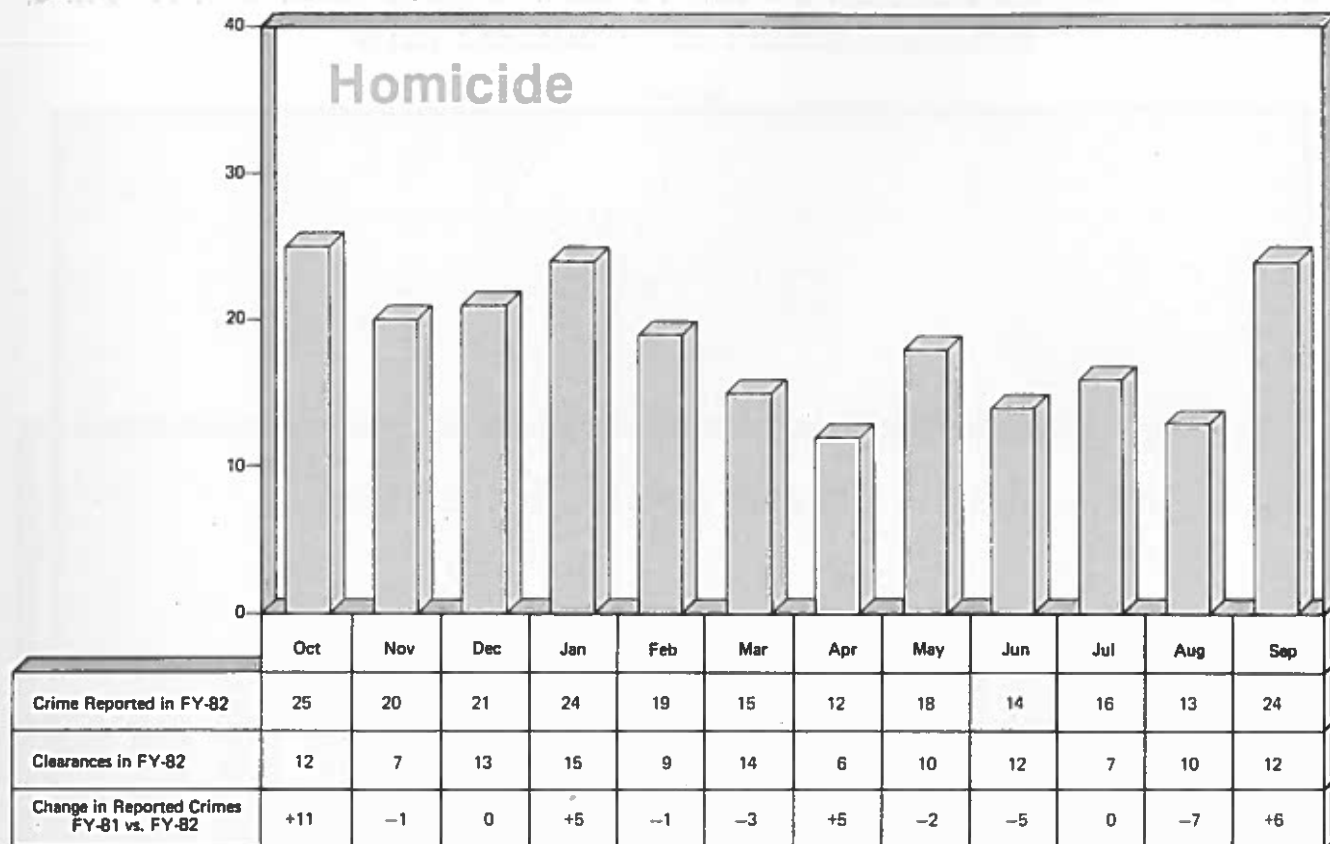


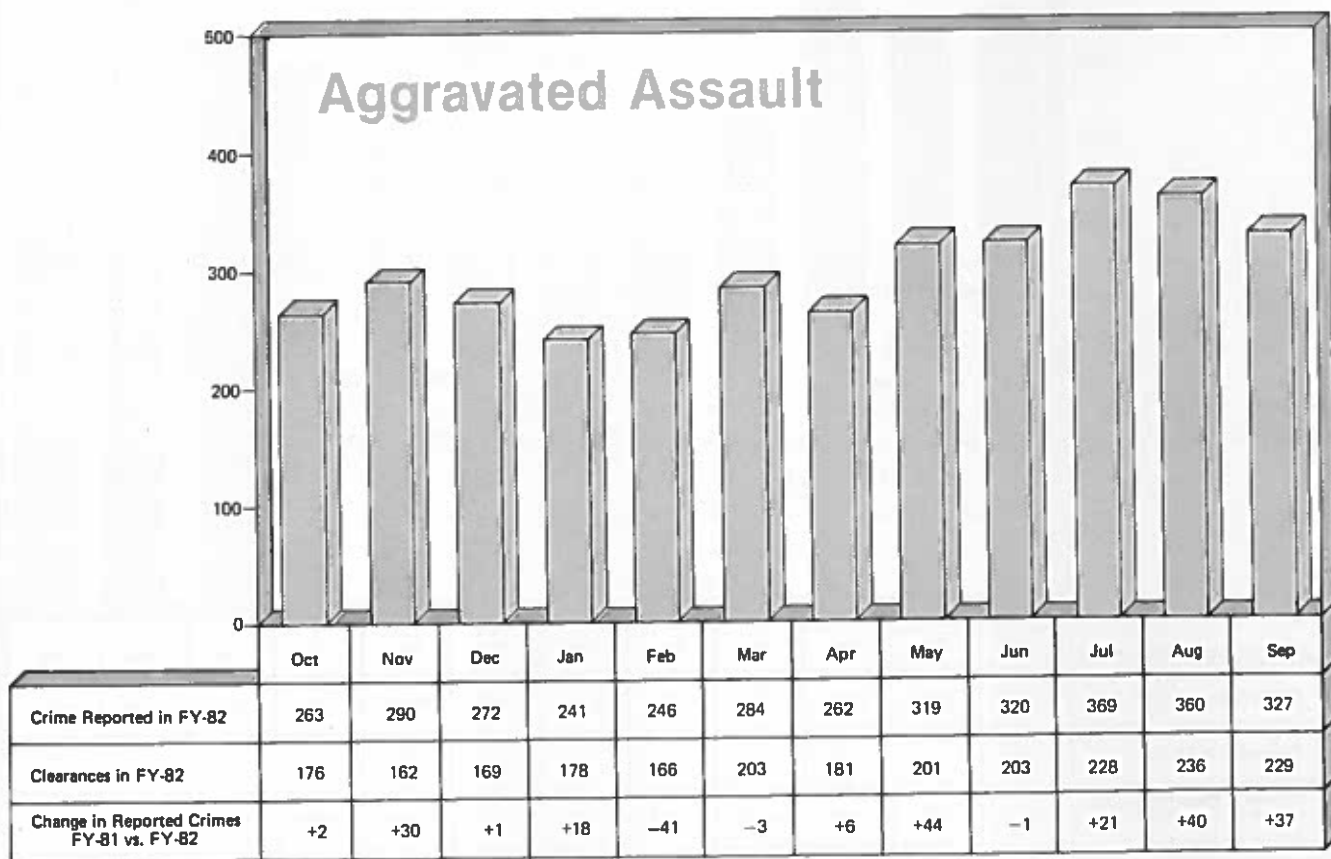
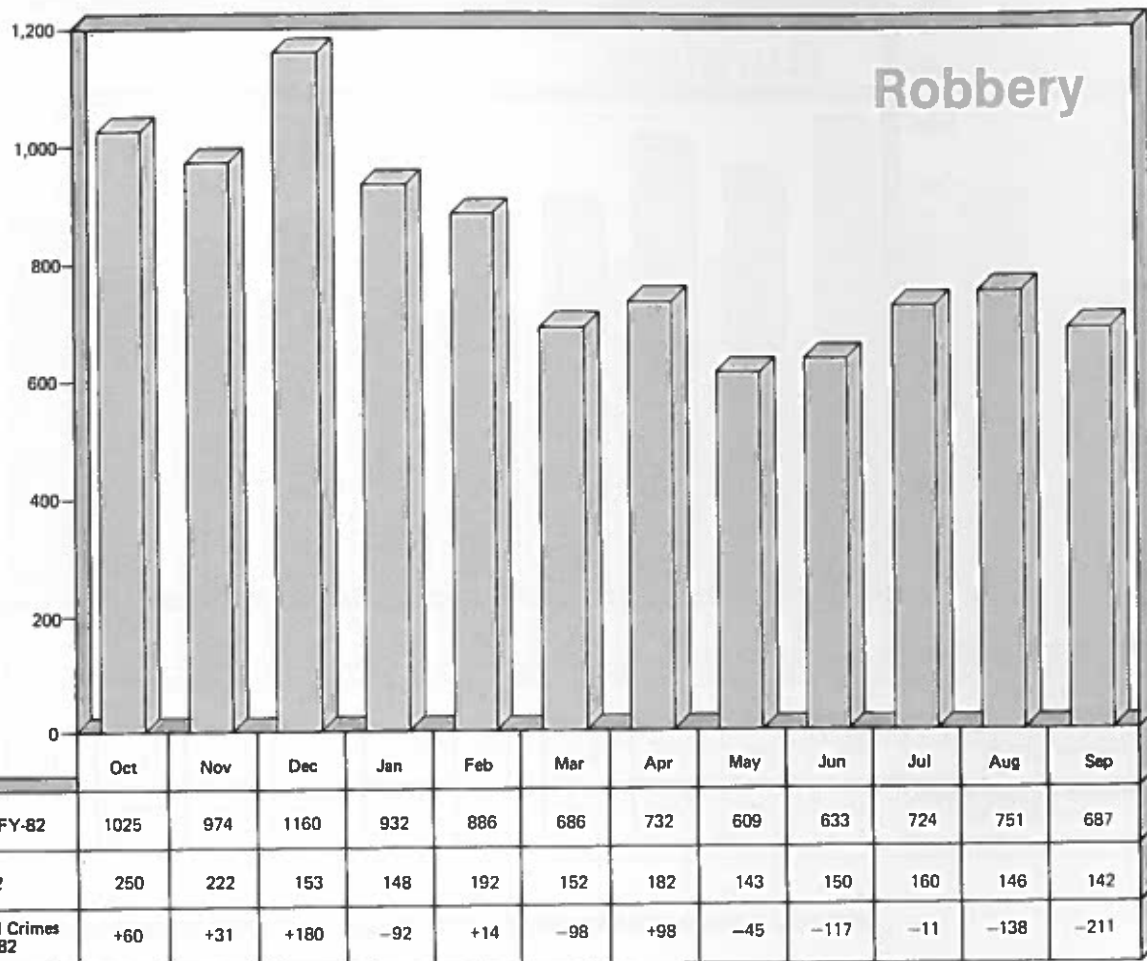
Washington, D.C., by Police Districts

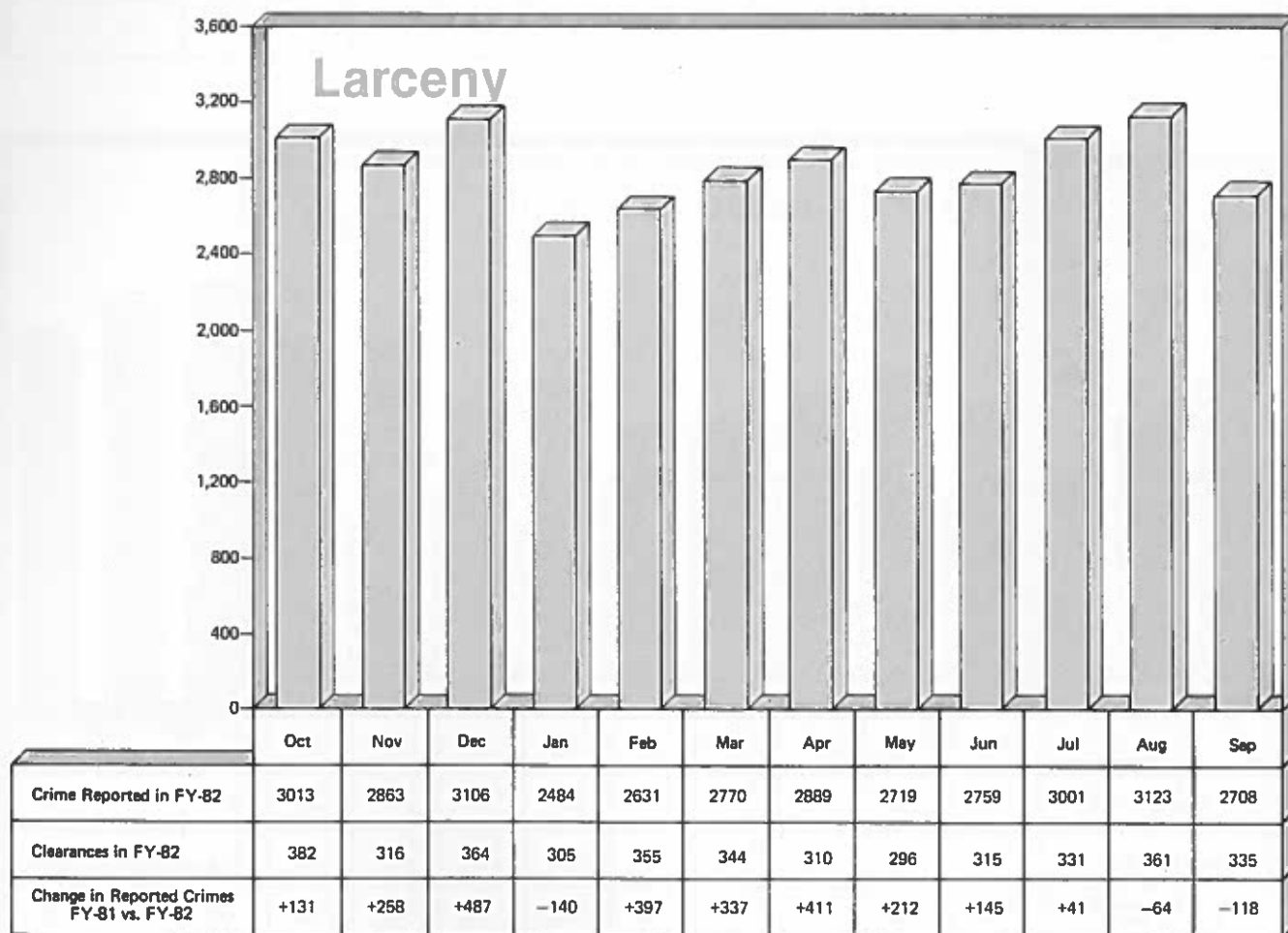
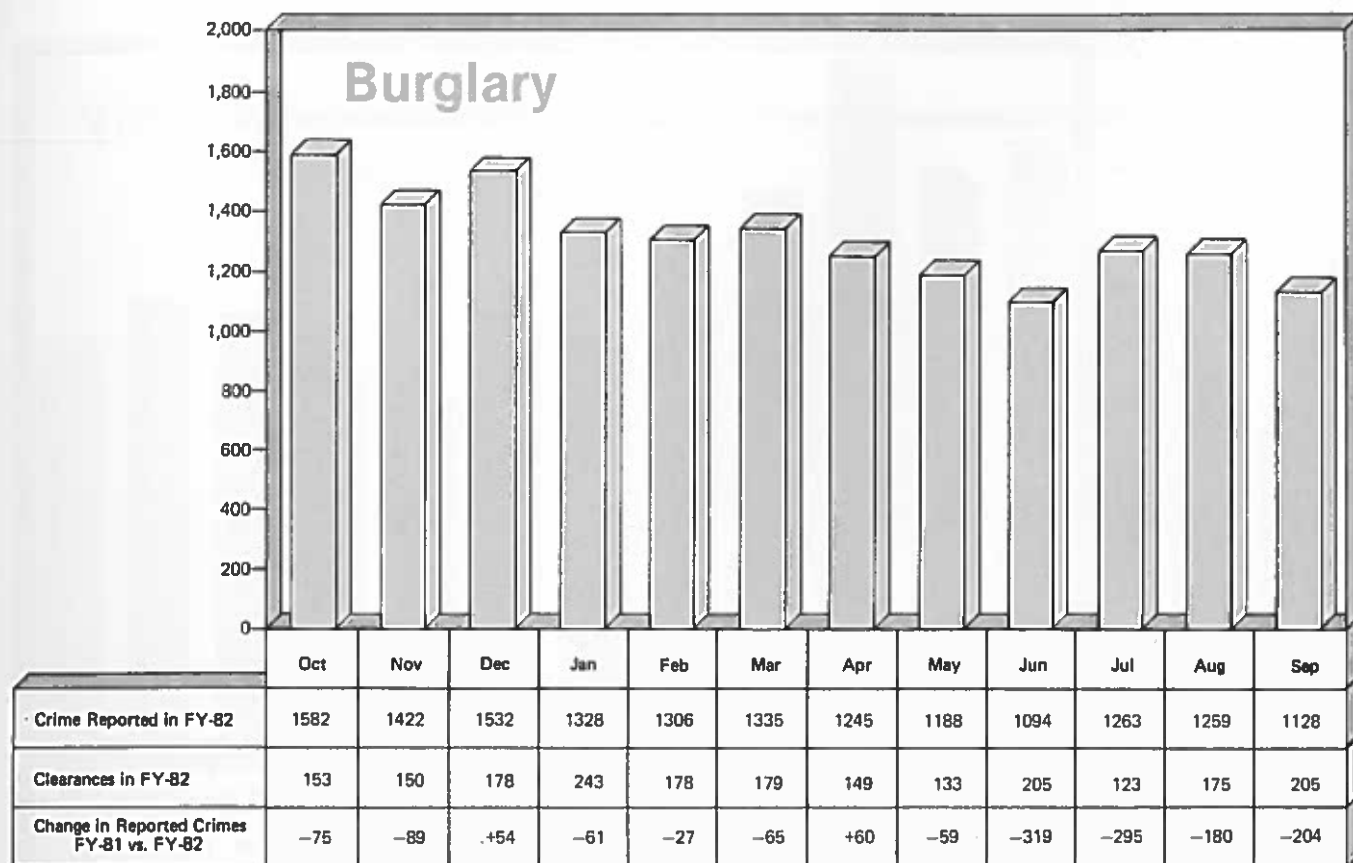
With Locations of Police Facilities

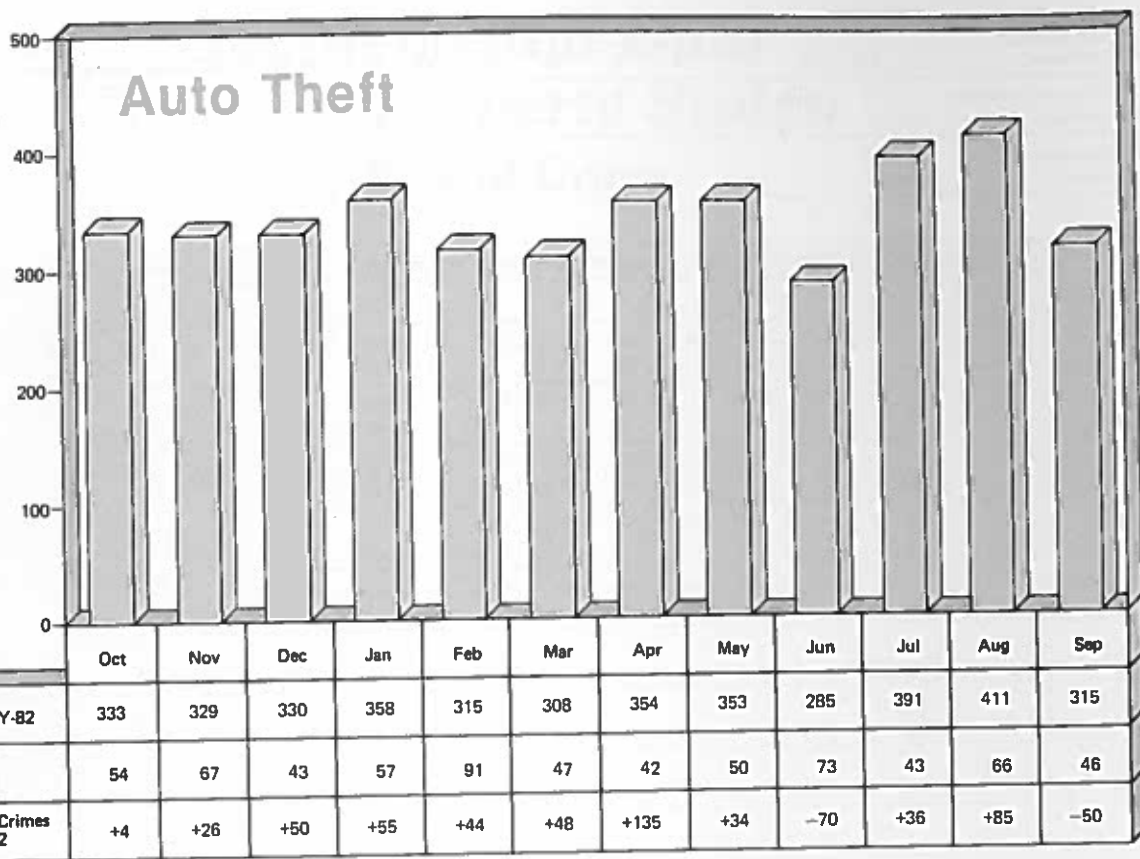












Category	Index Crime Offenses			Index Crime Clearances				Rate Change
	Oct. 1980 Through Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981 Through Sept. 1982	Percent Change	Oct. 1980 Through Sept. 1981		Oct. 1981 Through Sept. 1982		
				Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
Homicide	213	221	+ 3.8	141	66.2	127	57.5	- 8.7
Rape	426	443	+ 4.0	247	58.0	285	64.3	+ 6.3
Robbery	10,128	9,799	- 3.3	2,411	23.8	2,040	20.8	- 3.0
Aggravated Assault	3,399	3,553	+ 4.5	2,268	62.6	2,332	65.6	+ 3.0
Burglary	16,942	15,682	- 7.4	2,876	17.0	2,071	13.2	- 3.8
Larceny	31,969	34,066	+ 6.6	4,430	13.9	4,014	11.8	- 2.1
Auto Theft	3,685	4,082	+10.8	704	19.1	679	16.6	- 2.5
TOTAL	66,762	67,846	+ 1.6	12,937	19.4	11,548	17.0	- 2.4

* February 1980 has an extra day

Arrests — Adults

Classification of Offenses		Sex	AGE												50 & Over	TOTAL
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	16	11	11	10	8	7	7	37	8	12	7	7	12	153	
	01a F	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	—	1	14	
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	01b F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Forcible Rape	M	4	8	11	6	7	15	9	38	15	14	6	2	2	137	
	02 F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Robbery	M	156	117	82	99	63	70	73	291	157	58	19	12	4	1207	
	03 F	2	11	1	8	6	4	5	27	12	3	3	—	1	83	
Aggravated Assault	M	49	48	46	55	51	58	60	247	219	140	88	67	109	1250	
	04 F	12	9	5	11	8	12	12	36	28	21	13	8	16	191	
Burglary—Breaking or Entering	M	132	129	103	90	90	84	61	316	168	65	33	23	21	1318	
	05 F	2	7	1	5	4	5	6	32	6	5	3	—	—	76	
Larceny—Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	M	216	190	132	172	166	157	140	726	501	246	139	83	82	2964	
	06 F	28	45	32	36	41	39	41	169	119	40	19	15	23	655	
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	117	94	55	53	49	51	42	181	110	39	18	5	2	820	
	07 F	6	8	6	9	3	9	4	33	17	4	1	—	—	100	
Other Assaults (Return A-4e)	M	22	29	30	59	47	40	34	161	131	95	44	29	35	760	
	08 F	6	2	5	4	5	2	8	17	10	7	8	1	2	78	
Arson	M	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	8	4	5	1	2	4	29	
	09 F	1	—	—	2	2	—	3	3	4	1	—	1	—	18	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	12	4	8	5	5	6	11	46	28	5	5	1	1	137	
	10 F	1	3	—	4	8	4	2	26	19	4	1	1	2	75	
Fraud	M	4	6	5	11	4	6	10	48	36	23	13	9	8	185	
	11 F	2	3	2	4	4	—	2	21	6	5	1	4	2	56	
Embezzlement	M	2	5	1	4	3	2	1	16	13	6	7	5	1	66	
	12 F	1	3	—	1	2	5	4	9	6	3	1	1	—	36	
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	19	26	16	24	17	14	20	66	50	19	9	8	8	296	
	13 F	2	2	2	2	5	—	2	12	3	3	1	2	—	36	
Vandalism	M	49	36	21	37	35	29	30	127	72	41	26	14	21	540	
	14 F	—	2	2	4	1	3	1	10	3	10	4	2	—	44	
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M	38	58	39	54	54	49	52	276	167	102	51	44	59	1044	
	15 F	1	6	8	7	4	6	5	23	18	9	6	3	8	104	
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	M	6	12	9	16	17	20	19	67	54	28	16	12	8	284	
	16 F	39	49	56	66	86	65	54	216	60	13	1	2	1	708	
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	M	7	7	9	10	11	9	8	38	26	18	18	9	7	177	
	17 F	1	1	4	1	1	2	3	10	2	2	—	—	—	27	
Drug Abuse Violations	M	178	221	177	313	317	276	307	1700	1201	510	272	127	117	5725	
	18 F	15	38	48	47	63	54	73	295	151	86	44	30	15	962	
Gambling Total	M	22	47	30	31	21	34	26	88	76	59	70	50	94	650	
	19 F	1	1	2	—	2	1	2	7	—	6	2	3	26	53	
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	
	20 F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Liquor Laws	M	3	2	2	5	4	3	2	17	9	10	11	9	29	106	
	22 F	6	5	—	4	8	8	6	14	4	2	2	—	4	63	
Drunkenness	M	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	4	3	1	1	—	2	15	
	23 F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disorderly Conduct	M	249	310	275	412	392	348	386	1496	997	506	291	174	185	6067	
	24 F	44	56	57	90	62	63	67	287	145	68	47	19	18	1030	
Vagrancy	M	—	—	2	3	3	3	2	9	5	5	4	2	—	39	
	25 F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	5	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	165	170	161	210	175	187	199	924	657	387	254	162	186	3858	
	26 F	14	21	19	17	18	25	33	110	87	36	37	22	21	472	
TOTAL			1652	1804	1476	2004	1875	1778	1835	8290	5412	2725	1599	970	1139	32720

Supplemental Data Value of Property Stolen By Type of Crime

Classification of Offenses		Number of Actual Offenses	Value of Property Stolen
3.	Robbery		
	(A) Highways, Streets, etc.	7,236	\$ 1,691,658
	(B) Commercial House (Except C, D, F)	904	288,443
	(C) Gas or Service Station	145	25,001
	(D) Chain Store	176	39,421
	(E) Residence (Anywhere on Premises)	441	235,811
	(F) Bank	62	50,934
	(G) Miscellaneous	835	327,598
	(H) Armed, Any Weapon	5,649	2,035,519
	(I) Strong Arm, No Weapon	3,138	622,155
	TOTAL ROBBERY (Excluding H, I)	9,799	\$ 2,658,866
5.	Burglary		
	(A) Residence, Dwelling		
	1. Residential, Night	2,294	1,327,639
	2. Residential, Day	6,124	4,007,657
	3. Residential, Unknown	- 101	107,780
	(B) Non-Residence		
	1. Non-Residential, Night	3,432	2,274,735
	2. Non-Residential, Day	3,867	2,330,672
	3. Non-Residential, Unknown	66	210,072
	TOTAL BURGLARY	15,682	\$ 10,258,555
6.	Larceny—Theft		
	(A) \$200 and Over	6,523	6,240,133
	(B) \$50 to \$200	12,335	1,173,616
	(C) Under \$50	15,208	268,463
	TOTAL LARCENY	34,066	\$ 7,682,212
6x.	Nature of Larcenies (Shown Under Item 6)		
	(A) Pickpocket	666	110,722
	(B) Purse-Snatching	1,942	214,548
	(C) Shoplifting	1,969	176,554
	(D) From Auto—Not Accessories	12,567	2,291,416
	(E) Auto Parts—Accessories	5,529	471,394
	(F) Bicycle Theft	1,275	116,970
	(G) From Building	8,291	3,840,920
	(H) From Any Coin Operated Machine	428	8,835
	(I) All Other	1,399	450,853
	TOTAL LARCENY	34,066	\$ 7,682,212
7.	Auto Theft		
	(A) Total Auto Theft Offenses	4,082	7,911,279
	GRAND TOTAL (Excluding 6x)	63,629	\$ 28,510,912

By Type of Property

Type of Property	Value of Property		Percentage Recovered	Net Loss
	Stolen	Recovered		
(A) Currency, Notes, etc.	\$ 3,550,944	\$ 68,532	1.9	\$ 3,482,412
(B) Jewelry & Precious Metal	5,137,169	86,351	1.6	5,050,818
(C) Furs	50,528	—	—	50,528
(D) Clothing	1,227,969	87,903	7.1	1,140,066
(E) Automobiles	7,911,279	4,374,510	55.2	3,536,769
(F) Miscellaneous	10,661,823	507,027	4.8	10,154,796
TOTAL	\$28,539,712	\$5,124,323	17.9	\$23,415,389

Weapons Used in Specific Offenses

Weapon	Homicide	Robbery	Aggrvtd. Assault	Weapon	Homicide	Robbery	Aggrvtd. Assault
Air Rifle	—	5	38	Kicked	2	16	128
Automobile	—	—	—	Knife	44	766	978
Ax	1	—	9	Knife, Switch Blade	—	1	—
Blackjack	—	—	4	Lamp	—	—	1
Blunt Instrument	10	—	2	Lye	—	3	11
Bottle	—	10	166	Razor	—	11	46
Brass Knuckles	—	—	2	Revolver or Pistol	121	4,808	982
Brick	—	6	39	Rifle	—	8	14
Can Opener	—	—	1	Rubber Hose	—	—	—
Chair	—	—	7	Sharp Instrument	9	17	49
Cleaver	—	—	1	Shotgun	4	96	49
Club	—	11	76	Shovel	—	2	4
Dish	—	—	—	Stick	1	59	159
Fists	2	1,828	62	Stone	—	3	28
Flat Iron	—	—	1	Teeth	—	3	8
Fork	—	—	4	Water Glass	—	—	1
Hammer	—	6	39	Other—Specified &	—	—	—
Hands	5	1,427	19	Not Above	7	389	497
Hatchet	—	—	13	Unknown	13	291	34
Hot Water	—	7	8				
Ice Pick	—	2	3				
Iron Pipe	2	24	70	TOTAL	221	9,799	3,553

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Type of Activity	Type of Weapon					Type of Activity	Type of Weapon					
	Total Assaults by Weapon A	Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument C	Other Dangerous Wpn. D	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. E		Total Assaults by Weapon A	Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument C	Other Dangerous Wpn. D	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. E	
1. Responding to "Disturbance" calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	29	3	4	11	11	8. Ambush—no warning	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	5	1	—	1	3	9. Mentally deranged	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1	1	—	—	—	10. Traffic pursuits and stops	17	1	—	9	7	
4. Attempting other arrests	28	4	—	3	21	11. All other	70	4	1	20	45	
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	—	—	—	—	—	12. TOTAL (1-11)	195	22	9	52	112	
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	5	—	—	—	5	13. Number with personal injury	93	1	4	20	68	
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	40	8	4	8	20	14. Number without personal injury	102	21	5	32	44	
15. Time of assaults						A.M.	21	23	7	4	6	5
						P.M.	15	15	22	22	12	43
						12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00

We Remember . . .

The police officers who unselfishly gave their lives in the performance of their duties . . .

Doyle, Francis M.	Dec. 29, 1871	Blackwell, Otho L.	June 13, 1940
Fowler, John H.	Sept. 9, 1884	Galle, Uel M.	Aug. 19, 1940
Passau, Fritz	May 17, 1889	Rosenberg, Irving	Feb. 15, 1942
Crippen, Americus N.	Nov. 5, 1889	Johnston, Charles R.	May 9, 1943
Constantine, Adolphus C.	Sept. 10, 1891	Weston, William J., Jr.	March 5, 1945
Slack, Junius B.	Nov. 27, 1891	Downs, Donald W.	Sept. 1, 1946
Smith, John J.	July 7, 1904	Hamilton, Harry E.	Nov. 1, 1946
Yetton, William E.	Nov. 9, 1908	Taylor, Richard H.	Dec. 13, 1946
Mathews, William H.	March 5, 1909	Estes, Hubert W.	May 16, 1947
Gawen, Willie R.	March 2, 1915	Donoghue, Mortimer P.	Sept. 15, 1948
Conrad, John A.	May 21, 1918	Beacham, Grady A.	Dec. 2, 1948
Dunigan, David T.	May 21, 1918	Cassels, George W.	July 12, 1953
Kidwell, Lester M.	July 11, 1918	Myers, Lester G.	Nov. 13, 1958
Wilson, Harry	July 21, 1919	Shelton, Harold K.	May 3, 1959
Armstrong, James E.	Dec. 20, 1919	Brereton, Donald	Jan. 7, 1960
McKimmie, Oscar A.	Jan. 17, 1920	Dodson, Terrell M.	April 17, 1960
Bradley, Preston E.	Feb. 21, 1921	Hunter, Elmer L.	March 20, 1963
Hayden, Samuel C.	Feb. 27, 1921	Higginbotham, David C.	Dec. 7, 1963
Chinn, George D.	Oct. 20, 1921	Handwerk, Robert D.	Jan. 24, 1964
Keleher, Edmund P.	Jan. 10, 1922	Donovan, Martin I.	July 9, 1964
Stange, Frederick G.	Feb. 28, 1923	Willis, Marcus P.	Dec. 27, 1965
Purcell, John	Oct. 17, 1923	Stocker, Marvin L.	March 23, 1966
Leisinger, Raymond C.	Aug. 28, 1924	Ponton, Russell W.	May 2, 1967
Koontz, Claude C.	Nov. 30, 1925	Silvia, Gilbert M.	Nov. 25, 1967
Skinner, Earl A.	June 9, 1926	Dorsey, Lawrence L.	Feb. 2, 1968
Busch, Leo W. K.	Sept. 28, 1926	Williams, Eugene I.	Feb. 27, 1968
Helm, James G.	Feb. 11, 1928	Williams, Stephen A.	July 2, 1968
Rupe, Claude O.	Oct. 14, 1928	Ivery, Willie C.	Nov. 15, 1968
McAuliffe, John F.	Jan. 21, 1929	Cody, Michael J.	July 14, 1969
Buchanan, William S.	April 18, 1929	Hawfield, David C.	July 14, 1969
McDonald, Harry J.	July 22, 1929	Naim, Allan L.	Nov. 30, 1969
Alexander, Edgar P.	Nov. 16, 1929	Rose, David H.	Feb. 20, 1971
Kaylor, Rose H.	Dec. 10, 1929	Fisher, Glenn P.	March 10, 1971
Bauer, Frederick W.	June 6, 1930	Young, Jerard F.	May 21, 1971
Scoville, Frank J.	Sept. 24, 1930	Sigmon, William L.	May 25, 1971
Taylor, Jessie L.	May 17, 1931	Harwood, Dana E.	Sept. 25, 1972
Poole, Charles D.	Aug. 4, 1931	Hassell, Ronnie W.	Dec. 2, 1972
Gelhar, Arthur H.	Aug. 8, 1931	Jones, George D., Jr.	March 24, 1973
Swanson, Elmer A.	July 6, 1932	Cobb, Gail A.	Sept. 20, 1974
Shinault, George D.	Aug. 14, 1932	Acri, Michael J.	Oct. 16, 1976
Sinclair, Raymond V.	Dec. 28, 1934	Wilson, Bruce W.	April 26, 1977
Nussbaum, Frank L.	Feb. 16, 1936	Carr, Bernis, Jr.	Feb. 16, 1978
Jones, Paul W.	March 15, 1936	Giguere, Richard F.	June 6, 1979
Wessells, Ernest T.	April 23, 1938	Jackson, Alfred V.	June 6, 1979
Conklin, Richard T.	June 5, 1938	Snyder, Arthur P.	Feb. 12, 1980
Grant, Raymond E.	Aug. 14, 1939	Luning, Gary D.	Sept. 14, 1982
Davis, Robert W.	Jan. 1, 1940	Best, Robert K.	Dec. 15, 1982
Cummins, Charles F., Jr.	June 12, 1940		

Police Chiefs – Past and Present

William B. Webb	Sept. 1861 – 1864
A.C. Richards	Dec. 1, 1864 – Jan. 28, 1878
Thomas P. Morgan	Feb. 2, 1878 – Nov. 29, 1879
William G. Brock	Dec. 1, 1879 – April 1, 1883
William M. Dye	April 1, 1883 – June 30, 1886
Samuel H. Walker	July 1, 1886 – Dec. 1, 1886
William C. Moore	Dec. 8, 1886 – July 12, 1898
Richard Sylvester	July 18, 1898 – April 1, 1915
Raymond W. Pullman	April 1, 1915 – Feb. 22, 1920
Harry L. Gessford	April 19, 1920 – Dec. 1, 1921
Daniel Sullivan	Feb. 11, 1922 – Oct. 1, 1925
Edwin B. Hesse	Oct. 6, 1925 – April 1, 1929
Henry G. Pratt	April 1, 1929 – Nov. 1, 1931
Pelham D. Glassford	Nov. 16, 1931 – Oct. 20, 1932
Ernest W. Brown	Oct. 22, 1932 – Nov. 1, 1941
Edward J. Kelly	Nov. 1, 1941 – Feb. 1, 1946
Harvey G. Callahan	Feb. 1, 1941 – June 30, 1947
Robert J. Barrett	July 1, 1947 – Nov. 30, 1951
Robert V. Murray	Dec. 1, 1951 – Dec. 1, 1964
John B. Layton	Dec. 1, 1964 – July 31, 1969
Jerry V. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1969 – Sept. 30, 1974
Maurice J. Cullinane	Dec. 15, 1974 – Jan. 11, 1978
Burtell M. Jefferson	Jan. 12, 1978 – June 30, 1981
Maurice T. Turner, Jr.	July 1, 1981 -

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