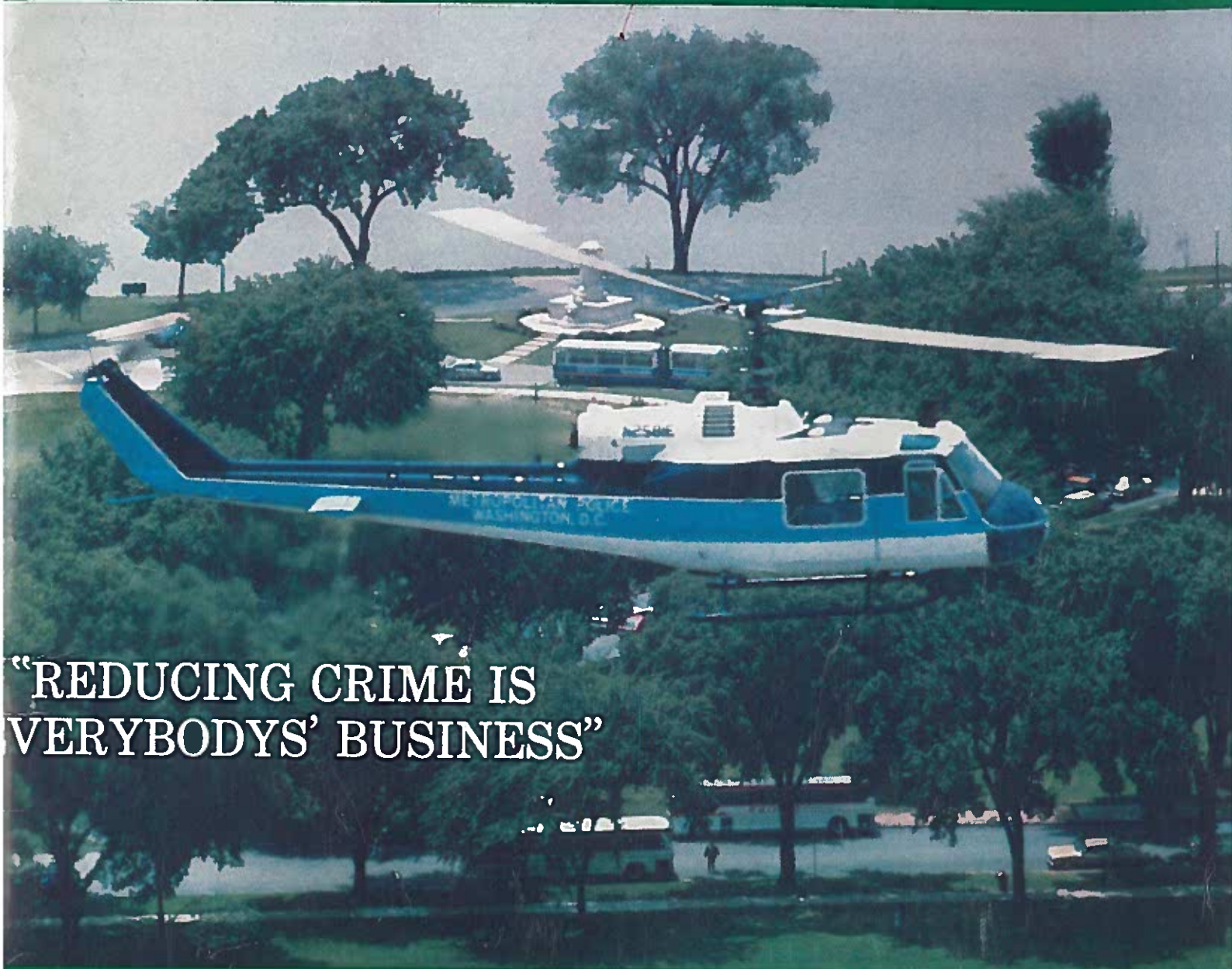


METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D.C.



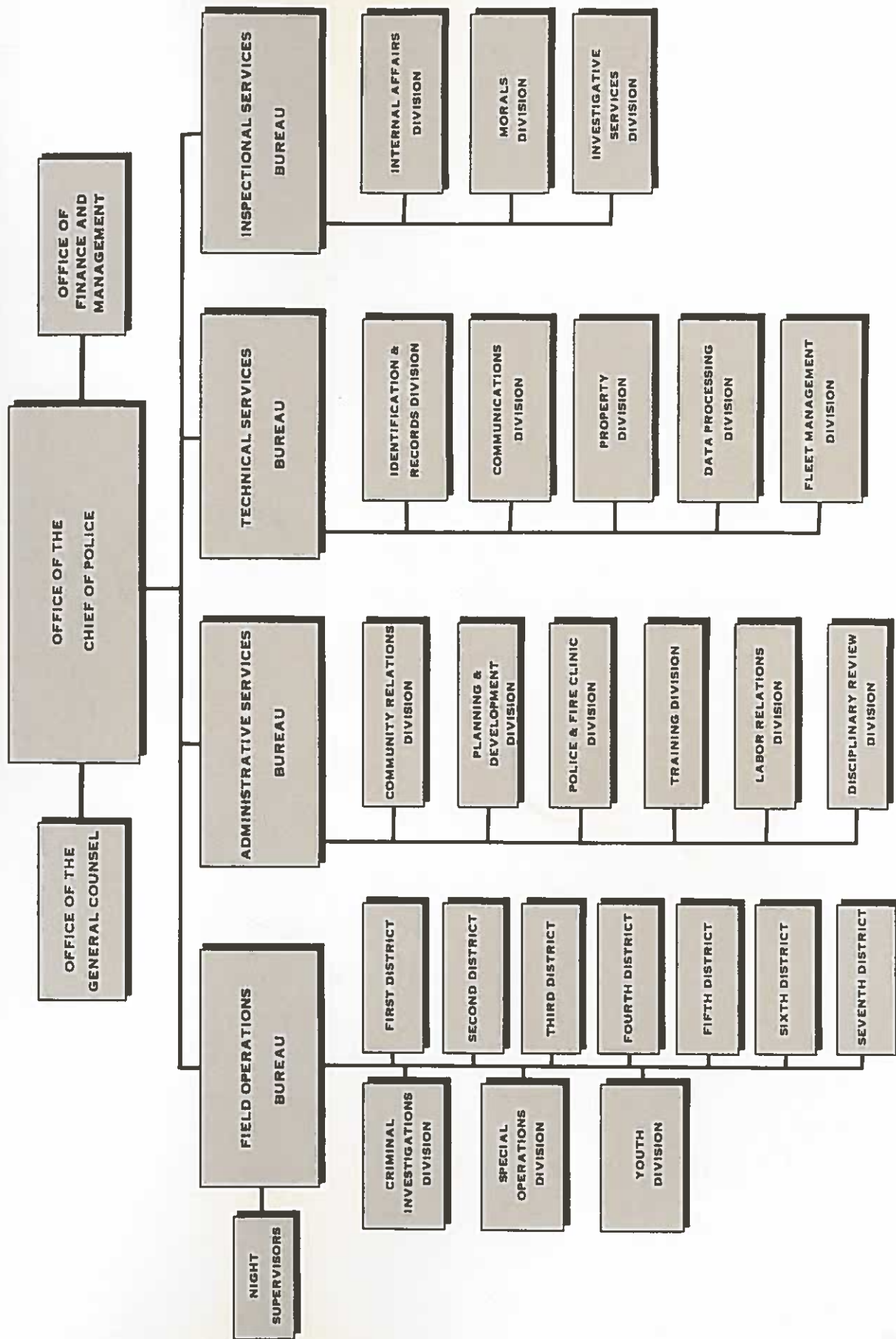
"REDUCING CRIME IS
VERYBODYS' BUSINESS"



ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR/NINETEEN EIGHTY THREE

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.



NOTE - Effective January 1, 1980 the functions and responsibilities of the M.P.D. Personnel Division were transferred to the D.C. Office of Personnel, Public Safety Cluster.

Barbara L.P. Harding

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

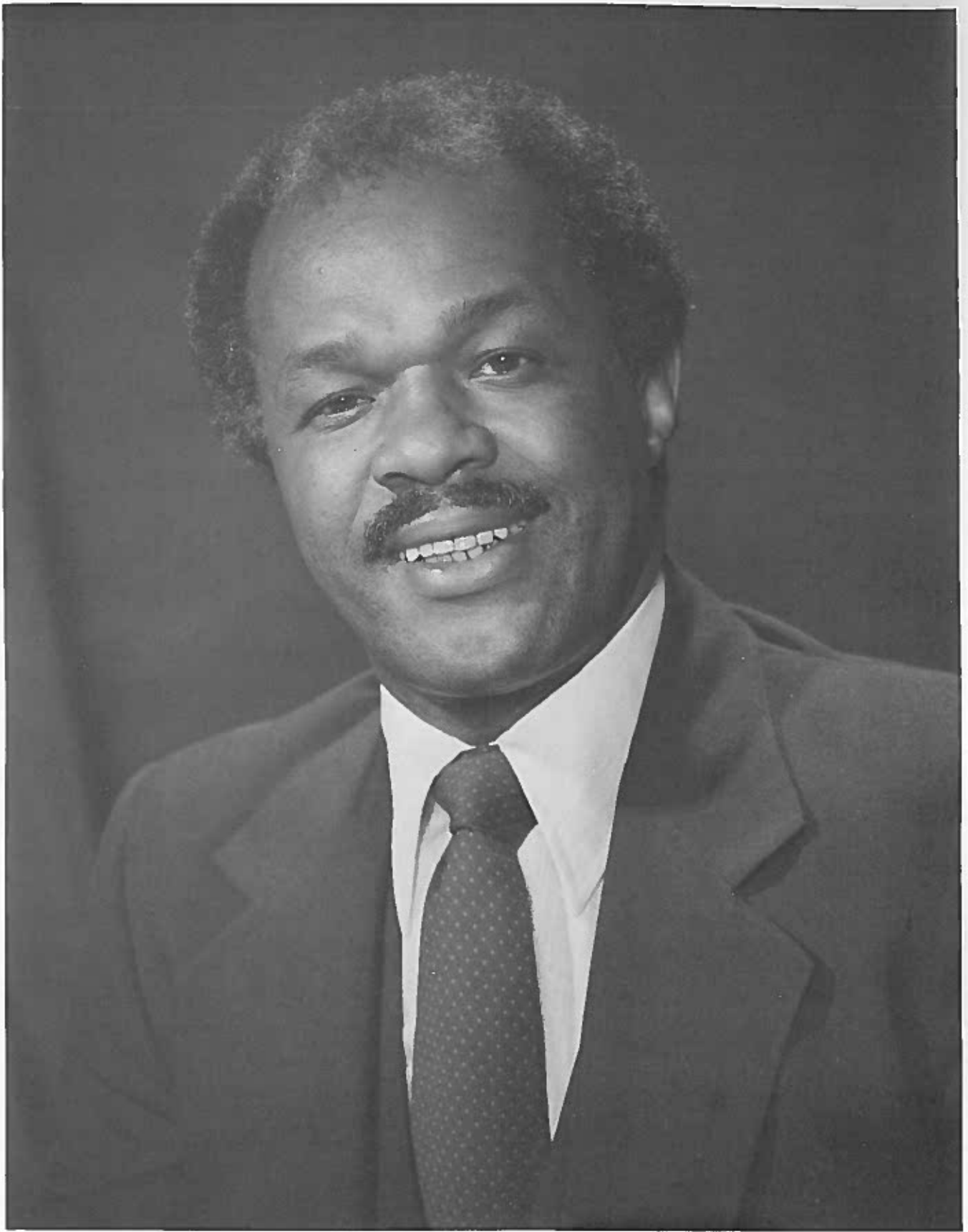
Fiscal Year 1983 Annual Report

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★ ★ ★ GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY, JR., MAYOR

DEC. 84



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



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

Office of the Chief of Police

A famous Australian criminologist, W. Clifford, wrote: "Democracy depends on the quality of its policing." I would like to expand this observation to read: "Democracy depends on the quality of its policing and the level and extent of public participation."

Since the beginning of my administration as Chief of Police, both I and the Mayor, the Honorable Marion Barry, Jr. have had as our theme: "Fighting Crime Is Everybody's Business."

A review of Fiscal Year 1983 shows that the members of the MPD and the citizens of this great city heard that call and accepted the challenge. We have arduously worked together to form a partnership with the well defined purpose of creating a safe environment in Washington, D.C. for the entire community.

The citizens of this city participated fully to reduce crime, whether they represent business, government, the residential community, or the media. Their memberships on the Neighborhood Advisory Councils, the Chief's Advisory Board, the Metropolitan Police Reserve Corps, the Greater Washington Area Board of Trade, the Retired Police Officials Association, all contributed to the development of an unrelentless force which is making our city an uneasy place for criminals. Each member of our city who has participated in the Neighborhood Watch Program, Crime Stoppers, Operation Identification, the Youth Awareness Program, the Metropolitan Boys' and Girls' Club, the many individual programs within each police district, and the court-administered Victim Assistance Program represent the mobilization of a determined effort to ensure a quality of life in this city enjoyed by few other large, urban areas in this country.

In FY 1983, crime was reduced by 12 percent. While crime rates are a complex, sociological phenomenon, I am convinced that the police/community teams contributed significantly towards this success. Our city is a model to others of what can be accomplished when people from all walks of life become partners with the police and through their mutual intentions, "make a difference." I want to commend the citizens of Washington, D.C., and each member of the Metropolitan Police Department. This evolving partnership, based on mutual respect, understanding, trust, and common goals, has proven to be effective and vigorous, and presents the potential for scaling even greater heights in making our city an ever safer place to live.

The Department's goal for Fiscal Year 1984 is to amplify our alliance with the community. I will strive to bring the Metropolitan Police Department and the community into a closer bond by developing crime fighting objectives together. The Directed Patrol Program, now being formulated by the Deputy Chiefs, is designed specifically to accomplish this goal. This will mean public participation at the policy-making level of policing, a bold step for a government agency.

I am broadening the scope of my challenge to you, the community and the members of the Metropolitan Police Department, because I not only believe deeply and sincerely that fighting crime is everybody's business, but more importantly, that policing a society is everybody's responsibility.



Mrs. Kay McGrath, Special Assistant to the Chief of Police.

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

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Metropolitan Police Department's Management Improvement Plan (MIP) is a logical and organized sequence of management and operational improvements designed to upgrade the quality of police services within the District of Columbia. It was developed under the guidance of Mayor Barry by the Chief and his executive staff. Published in May of 1982, the Plan enunciates the following professional values and beliefs that will guide the Department in all efforts aimed at improving its management operations.

- The responsibility for public safety and health must be shared between the police, community, and the government.
- The Metropolitan Police Department is committed to an aggressive response to criminal activity throughout the City of Washington, D.C., 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 began in September of 1982, with the publication of the Department's Management Improvement Operations Manual. This document identified seven specific programs to improve the delivery of police services and to enhance the roll of all employees within the organization. The successful implementation of these programs requires a coordinated effort between departmental personnel and citizens of the District of Columbia, thereby, ensuring that the programs meet the needs of both the Department and the community. The seven programs 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 community problems and police 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 and performance which addresses contemporary departmental and human needs.

- **IMPROVED INFORMATION SYSTEM**

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

Significant Management Improvement activities for FY 1983 included:

- MIP orientation sessions for 776 Master Patrol Officers, Sergeants, Lieutenants, and Captains. The purpose of these sessions was to familiarize these personnel with the MIP process and to provide them with the opportunity to participate in the development of the programs.
- The distribution of monthly amendments to the Management Improvement Operations Manual to all Master Patrol Officers and above and the initiation of a monthly MIP Newsletter for distribution to all Department personnel. These two sources help to ensure that all departmental personnel are kept informed of the progress being made on the MIP effort.
- The publication of articles in NEW TIMES, the District of Columbia Government's newspaper, and the national publication, CRIME CONTROL DIGEST, describing the Management Improvement Plan process and programs.
- MIP presentations to the D.C. Commission on Criminal Justice who, on December 9, 1983, passed a resolution supporting the Department's Management Improvement Plan.
- The assemblage of a task force to realign the Police District and Patrol Beat boundaries.
- The expansion of the pilot Managing Criminal Investigations Program to three of the Department's patrol districts and the evaluation of these three pilot programs.
- The completion of the development phase of the Enhanced Crime Analysis Program and the establishment of a manual system for conducting a city-wide analysis of robberies.
- The presentation of findings and recommendations to the Chief and Assistant Chiefs of Police by the task force responsible for developing the Managing Calls For Service Program. Shortly thereafter, work began on the implementation of this program.
- Continued development of an improved and valid Performance Evaluation System for sworn personnel that supports the Department's management and operational improvements.

Awards For Valor

The Greater Washington Board of Trade hosted its annual luncheon to honor those members of the Police and Fire Departments who performed outstanding service in the line of duty protecting the citizens of the Nation's Capital.

The highest award for meritorious service is the Gold Medal for Valor. This medal is awarded to one person in both the Police and Fire Departments annually. It recognizes acts of personal bravery and self-sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty which involved the risk of life or great bodily harm. The Silver Medal is awarded to one or more individuals annually who have distinguished themselves by extraordinary or unusual heroism in connection with the performance of an act involved with the profession.



*Officer Richard A. Gaskins
Gold Medal for Valor*



*Officer Larry J. Adams
Silver Medal for Valor*



*Officer Sylvester Garvin
Silver Medal for Valor*



*Officer William R. Haupt
Silver Medal for Valor*



*Officer Wayne L. Nicholson
Silver Medal for Valor*



*Officer Edward J. Stulga
Silver Medal for Valor*



Vernon S. Gill
General Counsel

Office of the General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel is responsible for providing legal advice to the Chief of Police, furnishing comprehensive in-house legal services to all departmental elements, publishing policy documents on legal issues, offering in-service training on legal matters, cooperating with the United States Attorney's Office on mutual issues, appearing in court when necessary, functioning as the Department's legislative representative; acting as liaison with other components of the criminal justice system, serves as labor counsel to the Labor Relation's Division, and assisting the Office of Corporation Counsel in representing the Department and individual members of the force in civil litigation.

Fiscal Year 1983 marked the thirteenth year of the Office of General Counsel, an early pioneer in the in-house legal advisor movement in this country. This office concept is the next step beyond the older single legal advisor or part-time city attorney model. The Department's office consists of a General Counsel, the Legal Services Division with a Deputy General Counsel, two Assistant General Counsels and the Court Liaison Division. Counsel of the office were ever present on the street at major public events, parades, large demonstrations and disasters to render on-site legal advice, to coordinate police operations with attorneys and the courts, and to otherwise assist the Department in conducting successful police activities while respecting the constitutional rights of all citizens, visitors, and demonstrators. General Counsel attorneys assisted in the planning, training, coordinating and monitoring of the Department's July 9th roadblock/observation post operation attack on open-market narcotic trafficking, "Operation C Note Sevenfold," in order to ensure that arrest procedures would be legal, based on probable cause, and that those arrested would be processed properly and in a timely manner.

The in-service training activities of the office, were highlighted by lively presentation and workshop by the General Counsel on the topic, "Reports of Investigation and Their Review," to departmental Lieutenants, Captains,



and appropriate civilians at four sessions of the Department's Management Improvement Seminar in November and December. In addition, the General Counsel spoke at the D.C. Superior Court's Annual Judicial Sentencing Seminar and Training Institute at Hunt Valley, Maryland, on Organization of the Police Department, Victimization, and the Law of Lineups. The General Counsel and other attorneys prepared training materials and made presentations at the Metropolitan Police Department Training Academy, specialized training sessions and unit roll-call training sessions on a variety of legal issues, cases and new legislation.

The office prepared and submitted a Ten-Point Legislative Program to address such varied areas as the D.C. Freedom of Information Act fees, adequate security for Street Marathons and Entertainment Events at public places, a "Good Faith Exception" for the Exclusionary Rule (Search, and a Tariff for an Enhanced 911) Emergency Telephone System. The General Counsel and office counsel also testified, drafted Chief of Police testimony or prepared comments on legislation with law enforcement impact, pending before the U.S. Congress or the D.C. City Council.



*Inspector
Thomas L. Carroll
Director*

Court Liaison Division

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Monitor Section of the Court Liaison Division developed a more efficient method of reducing the escalation of police court overtime. In FY 1983, the Department paid for 181,301 hours of court overtime, an escalation of 33% over FY 1981. If that escalation of 33% in hours of police officer overtime for court had held for FY 1983, the hours of court overtime would have reached 241,250. Instead, the escalation was reduced to only 3.6% or 187,900 hours of total court overtime for FY 1983, an estimated savings of 53,350 hours of overtime. There were several problems in the misdemeanor witness room operation, the most excessive being lag time. This lag time was that period of time between disposition of a case and the time the officer signed out on the case. As a result of the increased monitoring control system now being used in the witness room, the average number of manhours in court in an overtime appearance has been gradually decreasing.

The Warrant/Defendant Interface Program was also developed by the Court Liaison Division to enhance the identification of defendants who are scheduled to appear in court and who are also wanted on unrelated criminal matters. A computerized target list is prepared daily by the Department's Data Processing Division on the basis of a computer cross-check between the Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES), which contains data on all outstanding warrants, and the U.S. Attorney's Office Prosecutor's Management Information System (PRO-MIS) which contains a list of all persons scheduled to appear in court. As a result of this program, 652 persons were identified and either arrested or presented to the judge who had previously issued a bench warrant for them during FY 1983.

In accordance with agreements outlined in a Memorandum of Understanding between the Superior Court, the Metropolitan Police Department, the D.C. Criminal Justice Agencies, D.C. General Hospital and other concerned agencies, the Court Liaison Division assisted the Department's Planning and Development Division in the prepara-



tion of a special order regarding hospitalized police prisoners. During FY 1983, this Division coordinated the police and court procedures for the processing of 155 hospitalized prisoners. In addition, the Court Liaison Division assisted the Planning and Development Division with revisions to the P.D. Form 140 (Court Attendance Record), P.D. Form 163A (Prosecution Report—Driving Under Influence), P.D. Form 19A (Witness Statement—Driving Under Influence), a special order on the P.D. Form 140, and several other general and special orders.

The Court Liaison Division is now being informed concerning demonstrations which have a strong potential for a substantial number of arrests and special police operations such as sobriety check points. It, in turn, acts as a liaison between the Court, the Department's prisoner control unit, the Special Operations Division, the Identification and Records Division and other involved law enforcement agencies in planning and the subsequent handling of court arrangements.

During this past year, the Court Liaison Division continued to provide tours through the D.C. Superior Court and give short lectures on court procedures to other law enforcement agencies such as the U.S. Secret Service Uniform Division recruit classes.



*Captain
Sammie D. Morrison
Director*

Office of Finance and Management

The Office of Finance and Management is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Department's operating budget; the proper allocation and utilization of manpower; and the development of resource utilization improvement plans and programs. The Office must ensure economically sound expenditures on a continual basis in order to remain within the budgetary allocated levels.

During Fiscal Year 1983, this Office continued to expand its comprehensive Management Engineering Program. The primary purpose of this program is to provide an administrative tool to assist the control of costs. This program employs the expertise of program analysts to develop measurement standards which keep management abreast of operational strengths and weaknesses in ongoing programs. The primary component in the Management Engineering Program is the Finance and Management Engineering (F.A.M.E.) studies. These studies utilize industrial engineering principles to objectively assess current work systems and identify more efficient and economical means for accomplishing organizational objectives. This Office conducted eight F.A.M.E. studies during FY 1983.

The Payroll Branch upgraded its delivery of services through an intensive cross-training effort. Branch employees are now able to independently resolve a broader range of daily inquiries and requests. This has resulted in more efficient processing of payroll and personnel related functions.

The Purchasing Section continues to maintain the Department's expenditures within budgetary limits by carefully selecting the most qualified and competitive vendors. The participation with certified minority vendors is an important aspect of this process. In FY 1983, 25% of the

Department's contracts for goods and services were awarded to minority businesses.

The Budget and Accounting Branch reorganized and expanded its functions in FY 1983. In order to strengthen management control over costs and spending, each budget analyst was assigned full operational responsibility for all budget and accounting transactions in a designated responsibility center and liaisons in the various centers were formally notified. Budget and Accounting also assumed oversight responsibility for analyzing requisitions for supplies and services received from the Purchasing Section. This reorganization has facilitated the collection and calculation of budget data and has improved the flow and control of budget authority.

The Program Analysis and Resource Branch continues to administer the Department's Propane Fuel Program. As a cost-effective program plan, the use of propane fueled vehicles produced a gasoline savings of approximately \$8,000 in FY 1983 for a gross savings to date of \$23,000.



Department Resources

Budget Appropriations

UNIT	TOTAL BUDGET	PERCENT OF DEPARTMENT BUDGET	
Administration			
Chief of Police	\$ 232,000	.2	
Office of General Counsel	751,000	.6	
Office of Finance and Management	878,000	.6	
Field Operations Bureau			
Field Operations Officer	639,000	.5	
Seven Police Districts	77,683,000	57.9	
Criminal Investigations Division	6,017,000	4.5	
Youth Division	1,943,000	1.5	
Special Operations Division	9,024,000	6.7	
Administrative Services Bureau			
Administrative Services Officer	479,000	.4	
Community Relations Division	1,012,000	.8	
Planning and Development Division	2,374,000	1.7	
Training Division	2,191,000	1.6	
Disciplinary Review Division	147,000	.1	
Police and Fire Clinic Division	1,979,000	1.5	
Labor Relations Division	131,000	.1	
Technical Services Bureau			
Technical Services Officer	111,000	.1	
Identification and Records Division	6,870,000	5.2	
Communications Division	6,494,000	4.8	
Property Division	2,028,000	1.5	
Data Processing Division	1,609,000	1.2	
Fleet Management Division	5,191,000	3.9	
Inspectional Services Bureau			
Inspectional Services Officer	423,000	.3	
Internal Affairs Division	1,658,000	1.2	
Morals Division	3,167,000	2.4	
Investigative Services Division	893,000	.7	
Total Expenditures	\$133,924,000	100.0	Salaries and Benefits \$122,385,000

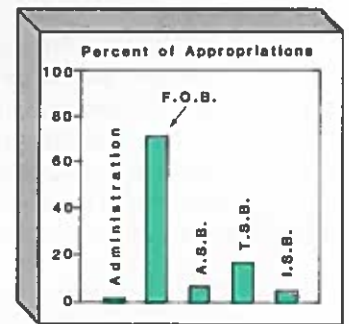
Percent of Appropriations

Unit	Percent of Appropriations
Administration	2
F.O.B.	70
A.S.B.	5
T.S.B.	15
I.S.B.	5

DOLLAR EXPENDITURES

Salaries and Benefits

Other Operating Expenses



Salaries

Police

SALARY CLASS AND TITLE	SERVICE STEP								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class 1 Police Officer	\$18,551	\$19,110	\$20,039	\$20,966	\$22,444	\$23,932	\$24,860	\$25,788	\$26,714
Class 3 Detective	23,189	24,349	25,508	26,668	27,825	28,985	30,145	—	—
Class 4 Police Sergeant Detective Sergeant	25,195	26,450	27,714	28,979	30,240	31,495	—	—	—
Class 5 Police Lieutenant	29,122	30,584	32,040	33,494	34,949	—	—	—	—
Class 6									
Class 7 Police Captain	34,503	36,229	37,956	39,677	—	—	—	—	—
Class 8 Police Inspector	39,994	41,994	44,002	46,008	—	—	—	—	—
Class 9 Deputy Chief of Police	46,936	50,110	53,293	56,475	—	—	—	—	—
Class 10 Assistant Chief of Police	55,652	59,360	63,070	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class 11 Chief of Police	63,759	67,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* For FY 83 the basic pay is limited to \$56,301 pursuant to the maximum rate of pay payable under the District of Columbia Salary Schedule of the Career Service.

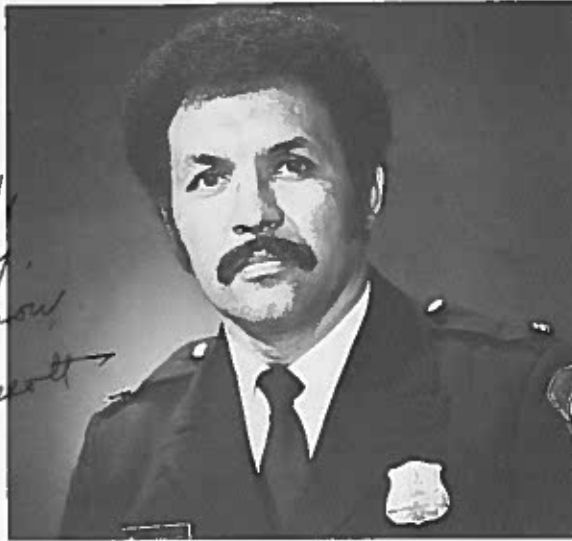
Civilian

	SERVICE STEP									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DS-1	\$ 8,605	\$ 8,982	\$ 9,179	\$ 9,466	\$ 9,753	\$10,040	\$10,327	\$10,614	\$10,901	\$11,188
2	9,679	10,000	10,321	10,642	10,963	11,284	11,605	11,926	12,247	12,568
3	\$10,559	\$10,911	\$11,263	\$11,615	\$11,967	\$12,319	\$12,671	\$13,023	\$13,375	\$13,727
4	11,855	12,250	12,645	13,040	13,435	13,830	14,225	14,620	15,015	15,410
5	13,260	13,703	14,146	14,584	15,032	15,475	15,918	16,361	16,804	17,247
6	14,783	15,276	15,769	16,262	16,755	17,284	17,741	18,234	18,727	19,220
7	16,425	16,973	17,521	18,069	18,617	19,165	19,713	20,261	20,809	21,357
8	18,192	18,799	19,406	20,013	20,620	21,227	21,834	22,441	23,048	23,655
9	20,096	20,766	21,436	22,106	22,776	23,446	24,116	24,786	25,456	26,126
10	22,132	22,869	23,606	24,343	25,080	25,817	26,554	27,291	28,028	28,765
11	24,316	25,126	25,936	26,746	27,556	28,366	29,176	29,986	30,796	31,606
12	29,142	30,113	31,084	32,055	33,026	33,997	34,968	35,939	36,910	37,881
13	34,653	35,808	36,963	38,118	39,273	40,428	41,583	42,738	43,893	45,048
14	40,953	42,317	43,681	45,045	46,409	47,773	49,137	50,501	51,865	53,229
15	48,167	49,773	51,379	52,985	54,591	56,197	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301
16	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301
17	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301	56,301
18	56,301									

* For FY 83 the basic pay is limited to \$56,301 pursuant to the maximum rate of pay under the District Service Schedule of the Career Service Section.

Field Operations Bureau

*To Barbara,
my friend yesterday,
a better friend today,
my best friend tomorrow
Mellenty M. Tapscott
2-21-85*



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 Wayne A. Layfield



Inspector Kenneth L. Hutson



Inspector Fred W. Raines



*Deputy Chief
Ronald D. Cox
Commander*

First District

During Fiscal Year 1983, the First District experienced a 14.9% decrease in crime index offenses. Not only was the crime index total reduced, but street robberies were reduced by 12.6%, residential burglary by 28.8%, and theft from auto by 18.9%. In addition, this District was the recipient of a fifth consecutive crime reduction award among police districts by winning the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1983.



The First District implemented Operation Turn Around to discourage future delinquent behavior by selected juveniles. Youngsters selected for the program had come to the District's attention by being involved in a minor complaint or incident. The objective of this program is to offer youths an opportunity to develop a positive relationship with police officers; an opportunity to "Turn Around" and to work as partners with police in various community programs. During the year, the Youth Services Office established a program through the cooperation of the business community of the First District whereby truants observed loitering in or around business establishments during school hours were returned to school.

In order to increase the involvement of the community in an effort to identify and apprehend violators of the narcotic laws, officials and officers regularly address concern-



ed groups in reference to particular narcotic problems within their neighborhoods. The Community Services Officers continue to cooperate with the residents of public housing properties by disseminating relative information and by personally attending the regular scheduled meetings to discuss the Neighborhood Watch Program. The Neighborhood Watch Program has been fully implemented in all of the senior citizen buildings located in the First District. The program has been well received and has met with total success in terms of follow-up meetings and timely reporting of criminal activity. On those days when benefit checks are scheduled to be delivered officers are assigned to the senior citizen sites to enhance increased police visibility and to offer any assistance of a police nature.

One program within the First District that has enhanced the morale among officers is the Cop's Cop Program. This award is presented to the most outstanding officer (based on performance and peer evaluation) at the Citizens Advisory Council meetings each month. The member's accomplishment is read to the audience and the member is presented with a framed certificate. This is also done for the annual award winner. The Cop's Cop Program produces a mutual sense of pride, satisfaction, and gratitude; it also encourages members to serve the community in a more dedicated manner.



*Deputy Chief
Roland W. Perry
Commander*

Second District

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Second District was able to reduce the incidence of Crime Index Offenses in all categories and realized a 21.6% reduction in total Part I Offenses. As a result, the Second District won the Department's second and third crime reduction award for Fiscal Year 1983.



In November 1982, a program was implemented in the Second District to address an outbreak of robberies in the Georgetown area and a serious office burglary problem in the downtown business district. The program involved the analyzing of crime data by the District's Crime Analysis Unit in order to identify crime patterns. As crime trends were noted and target areas identified, the appropriate resources were shifted to impact upon the problem. In order to combat the robbery problem, selected marked patrol cars were assigned to the target areas. Additionally, these areas were saturated with canine cruisers, crime scene search cruisers, youth services cruisers, as well as tactical personnel operating unmarked vehicles. The office burglary problem was addressed in about the same manner as the robbery problem with the exception being that office buildings were targeted and a office building check program was implemented, primarily on the mid-night tour of duty. The officers were required to park their vehicles and conduct a floor-by-floor, office by office, inspection of the targeted buildings. These programs contributed immensely to the Second District's overall reduction of robberies by 31% and office burglaries by 53% for Fiscal Year 1983.

As a result of concerns voiced by jewelry merchants operating businesses within the Second District, the Jewelry Stores United Program was developed to establish ways to protect merchants and to provide greater security against crime. The program consists of a self-help communications systems whereby information about suspicious activities are transmitted to participating jewelry stores. The program has continued to grow and communication between merchants and police has improved to such a degree that business merchants now feel more confident about conducting their business in a safer atmosphere.

The Community Services Officers increased the number of participating households involved in the Neighborhood Watch Program by 36%. The number of requests for Neighborhood Watch signs increased by 21%. These officers also conducted office theft presentations in various office buildings. These presentations enabled office building managers, tenants, and building security personnel to stay informed with the Second District concerning crime.

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Second District had a 50% increase in its fund raising efforts on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Clubs. The total money collected was \$48,552.





*Deputy Chief
Rodwell M. Catoe
Commander*

Third District

During Fiscal Year 1983, members of the Third District's Drug Enforcement Unit arrested 1,220 people for drug-related violations and 68 people for other criminal offenses. As a result of these arrests, 349 additional charges were placed. During this same period, other members of the Third District arrested 651 people for drug-related violations. These figures represent an overall increase of 11 percent in drug-related arrests as compared to Fiscal Year 1982. The approximate retail value of illicit drugs seized by the Drug Enforcement Unit was \$342,140, while other members of the Third District seized illicit drugs with an approximate value of \$49,000. The Drug Enforcement Unit also seized \$100,000 in cash, 39 handguns, 2 rifles, and 1 shotgun.

In an attempt to minimize the accessibility of illicit drug distribution points, the owners of vacant properties within the Third District were identified, and 60 vacant dwellings were either bricked or boarded up. This strategy was used to curtail illicit drug trafficking and to deny those who sell or use illicit drugs the vacant dwellings in which they tend to operate.



In an effort to combat larcenies from office buildings, a letter was prepared and sent to all businesses located within the Third District announcing the Department's Operation Identification Program. The response to this program has been tremendous. From June 1, 1983 to September 30,



1983, a total of 5,610 individual pieces of office equipment were marked and 81 building surveys conducted.

Because of the enthusiastic response by the business community to Operation Identification, a Business Watch Program was implemented in September 1983. Under this particular program, office managers and their employees are encouraged to acquaint themselves with one another. By doing this, suspicious incidents or persons may be reported to the appropriate program participant. A list of those businesses participating in the program is provided to each participant.

The Third District held an awards banquet on January 14, 1983, to honor sworn and civilian members of the command for their outstanding contributions to the community during Fiscal Year 1983. There were 64 sworn and civilian members presented with certificates. In addition, the honorees were treated to a buffet dinner and fashion show. Approximately 350 people attended this memorable and festive occasion.

On April 15, 1983, the Third District hosted an Open House for residents that reside in the Third District. Approximately 700 adults and children visited the District, toured offices, viewed equipment used by members, and were presented with lecture and slide shows featuring crime prevention programs.



Fourth District

*Deputy Chief
Clay W. Goldston
Commander*

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Fourth District instituted a Drug Education Program aimed at educating parents, teachers, clergies, and other concerned individuals in recognizing the symptoms of drug usage by juveniles and young adults. One of the major designs of this program is for the police 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 school administrators during the fiscal year.



The Fourth District's Senior Citizen Program was implemented in September 1983. The major emphasis of this program is crime prevention. The program coordinator meets with groups of senior citizens and advises them on methods to minimize their chances of being victims of a crime. The coordinator also contacts senior citizens who have been victimized by crime and assists them in any way that may be appropriate at that time. The program coordinator also conducts security checks for the homes of the elderly. Officers look for inadequate locks, unsecured windows, tall bushes or shrubberies around doors and windows, and other potential security hazards. After the security check, the citizen is also introduced to the Department's Operation Identification Program. The citizen's valuables are engraved with their social security numbers, and this information is entered into

a police computer in order to help identify items in case of future theft. The program also works very closely with the Elderly Victim Witness Service, which is funded by the Department of Justice to assist elderly victims of crime.

The Fourth District Inter-Agency Community Service Center continued to administer the Youth Awareness Program, which was established during the 1980-81 academic year at Abraham Lincoln Junior High School. This project addresses life-choice issues of adolescence, motivates youth in positive directions, and demonstrates a cost-effective police/school/community resource model. Students involved in the program received a 15-week instructional/motivational curriculum concerning, alcohol and drug abuse; sexuality awareness, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual assault prevention, youth crime and future career development.

Since the implementation of the Neighborhood Watch Program, the Fourth District has instituted many projects to enhance the success of this program. The Neighborhood Watch Program provides a means of reducing the opportunity for crime to occur through the active participation of citizens in crime prevention. Citizens are taught how to make their homes more secure; how to participate in Operation Identification by making their personal property less desirable to burglars; and how to be alert to suspicious activity in their neighborhoods.





*Deputy Chief
Carl V. Profater
Commander*

Fifth District

The Fifth District's paramount goal during Fiscal Year 1983 was the overall reduction of crime. This goal was obtained with a 7.4% reduction of criminal offenses in this District. One of the crimes targeted as a problem was stolen autos, and accordingly an Auto Theft Unit was established. This Unit's primary function is to investigate all vehicles stolen in the Fifth District as well as those recovered which were stolen in other parts of the city and in other jurisdictions. Through their efforts, members of this unit were responsible for making 46 arrests within a six-month period which resulted in a 13.7% decrease over the same period of the previous year. In order to reduce the occurrence of robbery, the Fifth District Investigative Section established and compiled a color photo gallery of robbery suspects throughout the Fifth District. From these photos alone, approximately 30 positive identifications were made during the fiscal year resulting in more than 50 cases being closed.



During FY 1983, the Community Services Unit attended 387 civic and community meetings which reflected an increase of 202 over those who attended the previous year. Current information regarding crime trends and patterns in a particular neighborhood or geographical area were provided to those citizens in attendance. By furnishing this information to citizens, it not only gives them a sense of citizen-police cooperation in the fight against crime; but it also serves as a tool for the police by providing a forum for the exchange of information regarding

criminal activity and public safety. Dividends have also been realized with the increase in the number of Neighborhood Watch Block Clubs. A statistical breakdown indicates that from March 1, 1983 through October 31, 1983 there were 5,597 Part I Offenses committed in the Fifth District. However, in those neighborhoods where active programs were in place only 128 Part I Offenses were committed during the same period.

In connection with the war on drugs, the Fifth District's Vice Unit made 359 arrests for various violations of the drug laws. This unit also executed 36 search warrants and 74 arrests warrants during Fiscal Year 1983. Seizures totaled \$35,000 worth of illegal narcotics, \$28,459 in cash and 15 assorted firearms.

The Tactical Section also experienced success in accomplishing their objectives. During FY 1983, they arrested 302 individuals and charged them with over 396 felonies and misdemeanor offenses.

This District again exceeded its goal for the Boys' and Girls' Club Campaign. For Fiscal Year 1983, a total of \$10,454.90 was raised. The goal for this effort was exceeded by \$4,204.90. The Fifth District also assembled and distributed over 75 food baskets to needy families throughout the Fifth District during the Thanksgiving holiday.





*Deputy Chief
Isaac Fulwood, Jr.
Commander*

Sixth District

In February 1983, an Operation Identification Community Participation Program was implemented within the Sixth District. During the initial stages of this program, emphasis was placed on the recovery of stolen property. Under this program, Sixth District "Block Captains" were given engravers which were provided to area residents for the purpose of marking personnel belongings. By the end of FY 83, the Sixth District had more than 1,600 households participating in the program.



The Sixth District established an Adult-Juvenile Repeat Offenders Program during FY 83. The program is designed to capture information and to identify recidivists who reside within the Sixth District. This information is then used as a vehicle for tracking repeat offenders. The program contributed to an overall reduction in crime of 9 percent within the Sixth District.

In an effort to improve truancy enforcement, several measures were taken to enhance the existing Truancy Enforcement Program in the Sixth District. Patrol personnel were directed to target those business establishments found to be in violation of the Police Regulations governing the use of amusement machines. During community meetings, Sixth District personnel stressed the importance of truancy enforcement, which resulted in an increase in the number of citizens reporting potential truants.



During FY 83, the Sixth District utilized roadblocks in selected areas of the district in order to reduce crime, curtail drug-related problems, and increase the number of arrests involving traffic violations. This strategy has proven to be a valuable tool in combating crime, and has resulted in an increase in the number of arrests.

On June 18, 1983, the Sixth District participated in a Celebrity Basketball game for the benefit of the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club. Approximately \$2,300 was raised as a result of this event, which attracted a crowd estimated at over 900 persons.

The Sixth District established a narcotics training program during FY 83 in order to increase the number of narcotic arrests made by Sixth District personnel. This program provided current in-service training on how to identify narcotic transactions; laws of arrest, search and seizure; and the processing of prisoners arrested for narcotics violations. The success of the training program can be measured by the fact that the number of arrests for narcotic violations increased from 287 in FY 82 to 385 in FY 83. This represents a 26 percent increase over the previous year.



Seventh District

*Deputy Chief
James K. Kelly
Commander*

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Seventh District's Tactical Unit conducted three large scale narcotics operations known as Operation "C Note" which resulted in the arrest of 300 narcotics buyers and sellers. Because of the success of this program, the Field Operations Bureau conducted a similar city-wide operation, that resulted in the arrest of nearly 450 narcotics violators.

The Tactical Unit also conducted the Peabody Decoy Program during the Christmas holiday season. Members of the Unit attended the Theatrical School at the University of Maryland in order to learn the act of applying make-up to alter their appearance. With this technique, police officers can appear elderly, defenseless, and vulnerable. These officers are deployed as decoys in high crime areas where street crimes and attacks on elderly citizens are prevalent.



The Seventh District's Vice Unit served 80 search warrants during FY 1983. This represents a 78% increase over the previous year. The Unit also made 198 arrests, recovered 58 firearms, \$61,200 worth of narcotics, and \$22,748 in cash. These totals, coupled with the efforts of tactical and uniform patrol units, resulted in the ultimate seizure of \$95,000 (street value) worth of narcotics and 1,021 vice related arrests.

The permanent Midnight Patrol Section implemented a program known as "Operation Slow Down" in an effort to reduce motor vehicle accidents on Interstate 295. In 34 nights of operation, more than 200 Notices of Infraction were issued. A total of 119 of these offenders were arrested for operating motor vehicles in excess of 30 miles per hour over the posted speed limit and 9 offenders were arrested for Driving While Intoxicated. The Midnight Patrol Section also created a two-man unit to serve arrest warrants. This unit served 193 arrest warrants for 175 individuals.

The Seventh District continues to sponsor the Explorers Scouting Program. The program involves youths between the ages of 14 and 20, who have expressed an interest in pursuing a career in law enforcement and has a total of 45 boys and girls participating. Since the inception of the program, the Explorers have become recognized on a city-wide basis and regularly participate in crime prevention programs, both at the local and national level. The Department's National Emergency Aid Radio (N.E.A.R.) Program at the Seventh District also utilizes the Explorers to monitor the emergency channel of the citizen band radio (Channel 9). These youths have been recognized by the Mayor and members of the City Council for their contributions and efforts toward the betterment of their community.



Crime Data by Police District

Classification of Offenses	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Criminal Homicide								
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	175	31	5	40	19	28	22	30
Manslaughter by Negligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape (By Force)	324	52	11	43	50	49	39	80
Assault with Intent to Rape	69	21	5	8	9	6	8	12
Carnal Knowledge	70	5	—	8	16	16	5	20
Attempt Carnal Knowledge	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total Rape Offenses	464	78	16	59	75	72	52	112
ASSAULT								
By Gun	950	128	27	177	148	154	118	198
By Knife or Cutting Tool	1,177	215	63	245	162	179	104	209
By Other Dangerous Weapon	1,334	208	92	262	162	226	136	248
By Hands, Fists, etc. (Aggravated)	185	36	13	37	24	26	16	33
Other Assaults (Non Aggravated)	1,735	394	249	293	231	212	136	220
Police Assaults	109	22	11	33	7	10	9	17
Total Assault Offenses	5,490	1,003	455	1,047	734	807	519	925
ROBBERY								
Highways, Streets, etc.	6,152	1,370	502	1,211	751	916	554	848
Commercial House	563	96	67	63	87	149	42	59
Gas or Service Station	91	21	1	10	12	26	8	13
Chain Store	136	11	13	4	36	51	8	13
Residence (Anywhere on Premises)	369	41	13	85	68	54	41	67
Bank, Credit Union and Other	60	20	25	6	4	4	—	1
Miscellaneous	832	194	67	138	88	148	77	120
Total Robbery Offenses	8,203	1,753	688	1,517	1,046	1,348	730	1,121
Armed, Any Weapon	4,399	841	356	810	544	739	452	657
Strong Arm, No Weapon	2,929	697	235	548	394	478	216	361
Attempt	875	215	97	159	108	131	62	103
BURGLARY								
Residential, Night	2,000	222	199	303	344	338	226	368
Residential, Day	4,737	507	515	724	857	815	504	815
Residential, Unknown	— 68	—	— 21	— 38	— 28	10	3	8
Non-Residential, Night	3,063	515	606	416	451	549	226	300
Non-Residential, Day	3,071	515	955	544	311	428	102	216
Non-Residential, Unknown	47	9	17	3	5	6	3	4
Total Burglary Offenses	12,850	1,768	2,271	1,952	1,940	2,146	1,064	1,709
Unlawful Entry, No Force	8,749	1,209	1,364	1,289	1,353	1,557	742	1,235
Forcible Entry	2,928	384	714	508	359	413	209	341
Attempt	1,173	175	193	155	228	176	113	133
LARCENY								
Pocket Picking	652	218	242	96	26	42	13	15
Purse Snatching	2,030	402	166	381	332	284	148	317
Shoplifting	1,618	580	403	135	110	186	110	94
From Auto, Not Accessory	11,407	2,537	1,914	2,158	1,596	1,775	618	809
Auto Parts, Accessories	3,435	578	316	481	573	713	362	412
Bicycles	1,275	233	406	201	150	146	61	78
From Buildings	7,831	1,531	2,609	1,104	890	786	352	559
From Coin Machine	648	138	134	104	109	74	48	41
All Other	1,384	247	358	209	181	189	80	120
Total Larceny Offenses	30,280	6,464	6,548	4,869	3,967	4,195	1,792	2,445
\$200 and Over	6,406	1,342	1,741	1,031	783	862	276	371
\$50 To \$200	10,317	2,313	2,389	1,741	1,271	1,340	534	729
Under \$50	13,557	2,809	2,418	2,097	1,913	1,993	982	1,345
Auto Theft	3,756	569	411	493	650	762	441	430
Arson	363	64	20	62	51	59	45	62
Total Part 1 Offenses	59,666	11,309	10,154	9,705	8,228	9,178	4,515	6,577
Total Crime Index Offenses	59,666	11,309	10,154	9,705	8,228	9,178	4,515	6,577
Total Part 2 Offenses	19,506	3,562	2,144	5,803	2,263	1,962	1,372	2,400
Grand Total (Part 1 and Part 2)	79,172	14,871	12,298	15,508	10,491	11,140	5,887	8,977

Source: Data Processing Division



*Deputy Chief
Alfonso D. Gibson
Commander*

Criminal Investigations Division

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Homicide Branch instituted a "Team Concept" to assist in the investigation of selected homicides. Specifically, this program utilizes the experience and expertise of District detectives in the investigation of homicides that have occurred within their jurisdictions. This program has resulted in increased communication and cooperation between Criminal Investigators from the Police Districts and those from the Homicide Branch. It has facilitated the closing of approximately 90% of the cases since its implementation. As a result of the Homicide Branch's working relationship with the Crime Solvers organization, a total of 12 cases were closed during the Fiscal Year. The Homicide Branch subsequently received an award of recognition from Crime Solvers, Inc.

During the period from December 1, 1982 thru March 1, 1983, a series of armed robberies were occurring in an area just northeast of Dupont Circle, N.W. It was apparent from descriptions of the suspect given by victims and witnesses that most of these robberies were committed by the same individual. This suspect was dubbed "The Dupont Circle Bandit" by the press and concerned community groups. After an extensive investigation, an individual was arrested by members of the Robbery Branch. As a result of the suspect's arrest, 24 armed robbery cases were closed through line-up identifications and his subsequent confession. This individual is presently incarcerated as a result of his crimes.

On October 5, 1983, the Sex Offense Branch began the routine collection of body fluids and blood samples in order to obtain added corroboration of certain facts disclosed in sex crime investigations. This evidence is collected by medical personnel in conjunction with the victim's medical examination and is subsequently delivered to the FBI Laboratory for analysis. Based on the results of this procedure, the Sex Offense Branch has received additional corroborative evidence in many of its cases.

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Fugitive Unit handled 1,250

assignments and closed 683 cases. A total of 1,345 cases were processed through the Superior Court for other law enforcement agencies. Four hundred ten extradition hearings were held before the Chief Judge of the Superior Court. This Unit also returned to the District of Columbia and processed for court trials 1,485 individuals arrested in other jurisdictions for crimes committed in the District of Columbia.

The Recidivist Unit increased its dissemination of information concerning adult recidivists within the District of Columbia. Through the analysis of 25,174 individuals arrested during FY 1983, it was determined that 5,925 (24%) individuals had been rearrested during the fiscal year. The information on these individuals is subsequently forwarded to the appropriate presenting authority to be used at pretrial and sentencing motions. During the same time period, the Career Criminal Unit reviewed case information on 4,554 defendants charged with crimes of violence. A total of 565 of these defendants met the criteria established between the Department and the United States Attorney's Office and were classified as career criminals. When a person is identified as a career criminal, the Career Criminal Unit utilizes methods available within the criminal justice system to incarcerate the individual and provide a speedy trial.





*Deputy Chief
John C. Connor
Commander*

Special Operations Division

During Fiscal Year 1983, members of the Helicopter Branch flew a total of 2,244 hours in response to a total of 5,301 calls for police service. Their assistance resulted in 181 arrests. This Branch acquired 2 UH1B helicopters from military surplus for use in river rescues and presidential security support and keeps one of these helicopters ready for use at all times.

The Department purchased a 10-person rescue net for use by the Helicopter and Harbor Branches in river rescue. Members of the Helicopter and Harbor Branches continued to train personnel in the use of the rescue net throughout the Fiscal Year. In addition, members of the harbor Branch patrolled 21,270 miles of river, conducted 362 vessel inspections, and rescued 262 individuals.

The Detail Support Branch provides police assistance for various activities. These tasks are termed "details" and encompass a vast spectrum of activities that include security support for the U.S. Secret Service, the Department of State, as well as security details for designated official visitors to the District of Columbia. This unit is also responsible for providing traffic and crowd control during parades, demonstrations, and large gatherings at R.F.K. Stadium, D.C. Armory, and the Washington Coliseum. During Fiscal Year 1983, this Branch provided police coverage for 1,991 separate events. A total of 60,891 manhours were required to provide adequate security for these details.

The Special Tactics Branch performs specialized tasks that range from bomb disposal to service of warrants and control of demonstrators. During Fiscal Year 1983, members from this Branch arrested 2,515 individuals for various crimes, served 683 felony warrants, handled 18 barricade situations, and conducted 352 bomb and security searches.

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Traffic Enforcement Branch obtained one additional Alcohol Mobile Test Van, bringing the total to four vans available for processing arrested

drunk-driving suspects. Testing of the roadside breath-testing device (Passive Alcohol Sensor) was completed and recommendations for technical changes have been submitted to the manufacturer. The field testing of the "Nystagmus Eye Jerk" program for detecting drunk drivers was successfully completed for the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Alcohol Counter Measures and Police Traffic Services Program is now nationally recognized as one of the most comprehensive and sophisticated programs of its kind, subsequently, resulting in media coverage, national and international inquiries and visits by police and governmental officials.

The Repeat Offender Project was formulated from a concept that a vast majority of criminal acts were being committed by a relatively small number of career criminals and that a unit designed to identify and arrest these individuals would prove highly successful in the Department's overall effort to reduce crime. During Fiscal Year 1983, 649 adults and juveniles were arrested by members of this unit. Approximately \$1,965,300 in stolen property was recovered; \$53,495 in narcotics; 90 guns; and 55 stolen vehicles were recovered. In addition, sixty active fences were identified, 25 of which were arrested by members of this unit.



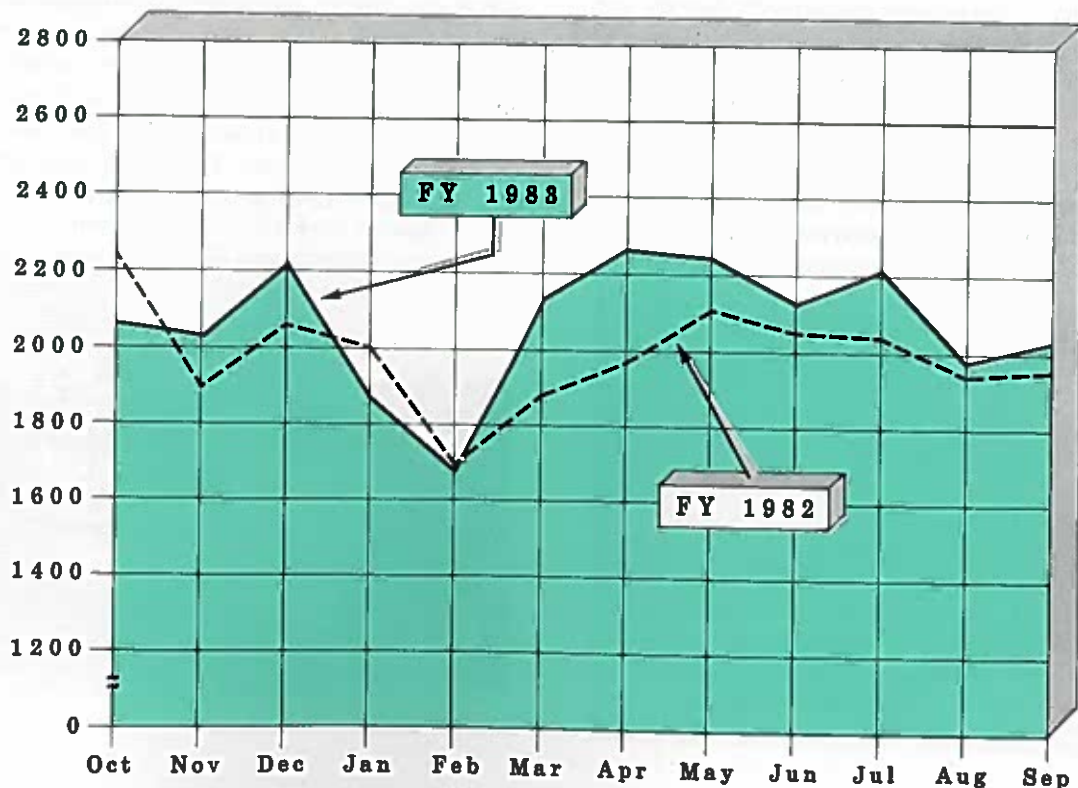
Traffic Accidents

Accident Summary

FISCAL YEAR 1983

CAUSES	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	FATAL
1. Speeding	1,201	21
2. Defective Brakes	270	0
3. Following Too Close	1,558	0
4. Auto Right of Way	2,665	1
5. Pedestrian R.O.W.	161	1
6. Improper Turn	922	0
7. Yield Sign	12	0
8. Red Light	1,156	1
9. Flashing Light	130	0
10. Directional Signal	50	0
11. Stop Sign	376	0
12. Drunk Driving	843	9
13. Improper Passing	352	0
14. Wrong Way One Way Street	80	0
15. Wrong Side of Street	428	1
16. Improper Starting/Backing	39	0
17. Defective Veh. or Equip.	140	0
18. Pedestrian Violation	634	11
19. No Charge/Hearing Set	51	0
20. Full Time and Attention	4,562	2
21. Changing Lanes w/o Caution	1,580	0
22. D/U Influence of Drugs	31	1
23. Failure to Set Hand Brake	53	0
24. Opening Door to Traffic	142	0
25. Other	7,164	11
TOTAL	24,600	59

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS





*Inspector
Fred Thomas
Director*

Youth Division

The Youth Division is responsible for developing and coordinating all police programs which are designed to counteract delinquent behavior among the city's youth; the identification and apprehension of juvenile offenders; the investigation of allegations concerning battered, abused and neglected children; investigation of the circumstances of all critical adult and juvenile missing persons cases; the monitoring of major juvenile cases in D.C. Superior Court, and development of strong law enforcement programs to combat this activity.

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Youth Division and the Investigative Services Division agreed to conduct a joint evaluation of juvenile sexual exploitation in the District of Columbia. This was done in an effort to assess the scope of the law enforcement problem posed by the sexual exploitation of male and female juveniles. This project was based on the premise that many runaways become involved in prostitution and other sexually exploitative activities as a means of survival. During the project inquiry, individuals and/or groups were not to be targeted; the project only attempted to identify the scope of juvenile sexual exploitation. If names of individuals or groups were developed during the course of the inquiry, they were to be noted for later law enforcement action.

The Youth Division developed a Truancy Enforcement Pilot Project in response to the absence of structured procedures for truancy enforcement. The pilot project was implemented in the Fourth District. It was organized around two components: "enhanced enforcement" and the "truancy hearing." The former identifies and targets areas for truancy enforcement which have a high incidence of daytime residential burglaries, thefts from automobiles, and other offenses which could be truancy related; and the latter attempts to identify the underlying source of the truancy behavior during a hearing with an identified habitual truant, his/her parent(s), a school official, and a youth services police officer. If found to be effective

following an evaluation, this project may be implemented city-wide.

On April 15, 1983, the Youth Division sponsored a management seminar to identify and discuss available services for pre-delinquent and delinquent youths. Participating in this seminar were the director of Court Social Services; the Administrator, Youth Services Administration; the Chief, Juvenile Section, Office of the Corporation Counsel; and representatives from the Commissioner on Social Services, D.C. Department of Recreation, and the D.C. Public Schools.

In response to repeated problems between Prince George's County and the District of Columbia with respect to juvenile fugitives, the Youth Division requested a meeting with officials from these jurisdictions. Members from the Special Investigations Branch and the Chief, Juvenile Section, Office of the Corporation Counsel represented the District of Columbia in a series of meetings with representatives from the Maryland State and Prince George's County Juvenile Justice Systems. From agreements reached during these meetings, a memorandum of understanding was written outlining the procedures to be followed by each jurisdiction to effect the return of juvenile fugitives.



Arrests – Juveniles

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	SEX	10 and Under	AGE					Total Under 18
			11-12	13-14	15	16	17	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forcible Rape	M	—	—	—	3	7	1	11
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Robbery	M	9	20	109	76	113	136	463
	F	—	1	1	2	4	7	15
Aggravated Assault (Return A-4a-d)	M	3	10	29	32	38	43	155
	F	1	3	17	10	7	18	56
Burglary—Breaking or Entering	M	18	49	130	93	97	141	528
	F	—	1	2	2	2	2	9
Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	M	15	54	137	105	156	164	631
	F	—	5	7	5	12	11	40
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	9	63	63	91	139	367
	F	—	—	—	4	13	2	19
Other Assaults	M	—	9	25	35	38	27	134
	F	—	—	14	12	6	10	42
Arson	M	1	2	6	—	2	2	13
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	F	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Fraud	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Embezzlement	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	2	4	9	6	15	17	53
	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Vandalism	M	4	11	22	26	27	19	109
	F	—	—	2	—	1	1	4
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M	—	—	6	10	10	30	56
	F	1	—	1	1	1	1	5
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	M	—	—	—	1	2	5	8
	F	—	—	1	6	9	22	38
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	M	2	4	5	6	4	6	27
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Drug Abuse Violations	M	—	1	30	67	126	163	387
	F	—	—	2	5	9	13	29
Gambling	M	—	—	2	1	2	6	11
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving Under The Influence	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquor Laws	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly Conduct	M	1	1	3	8	12	27	52
	F	—	—	3	1	2	6	12
Vagrancy	M	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	—	2	16	18	20	28	84
	F	—	1	1	4	2	2	10
TOTAL		59	187	646	607	833	1,053	3,385



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: C. Jackson, Inspector J. Shugart, R. Atkinson, Chief Turner, W. Carpenter. Standing L to R: J. Koerneich, J. Farrow, J. Shao, and L. Slaght.

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 (Retired), 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: Lawrence Johnson, Frank Braxton, Clarence Brooks, Helen Zinn, Jim Gill, Officer Brenda L. Burch, Albert Long, Barbara Rothenberg, William F. Carpenter, and Jack Lubert.

Crime Solvers Board of Directors

Crime Solvers is a program designed to enlist the aid of the community in helping the Metropolitan Police Department solve crimes. Each week an unsolved crime is selected as the crime of the week. The facts are broadcast on television and radio and printed in various newspapers. During the FY 1983, Crime Solvers awarded \$2,000 to individuals for helping to solve crimes.

Administrative Services Bureau



*Assistant Chief Theodore R. Carr
Administrative Services Officer*

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Clinic | Members minister to the health of the force. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Training | Members develop, administer, supervise, coordinate and evaluate training programs for sworn and civilian employees of the Department. |



*Inspector
James P. Shugart
Director*

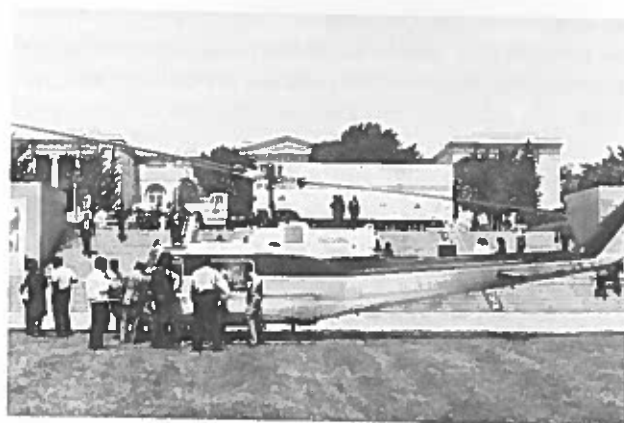
Community Relations Division

The Community Relations Division develops and presents, on a city-wide basis, programs that are designed to gain the confidence and support of the public and to prevent the development of anti-police attitudes among the citizens of the community. One of its functions is to disseminate accurate information about the Department and its activities and to correct any misinformation or misconceptions.

The Division's Family Disturbance Intervention Program is presented at police/community relations conferences throughout the City. This program was developed to provide better service to victims of domestic abuse, reduce injury to officers responding to family calls for service, and to establish a method for collecting data to better define the problem of domestic violence. During Fiscal Year 1983, approximately 320 officers participated in the crisis intervention training which is given as part of the program.

The Officer Friendly Program is a successful approach in which an officer speaks to groups of school children about police officers and the Department. The Officer Friendly Program was designed to establish an understanding and appreciation of the positive role that a law enforcement officer plays in aiding the child, his family and the entire community. A musical unit consisting of seven members of the Officer Friendly Program comprise the Officer Friendly Band. Band programs are coordinated through the D.C. Public School System and are scheduled three days a week during the school year. Each school is presented with two one-hour presentations which includes audience participation. During FY 1983, the Band performed at 240 public and private schools reaching approximately 103,000 students.

The Speakers Bureau was established to better acquaint the citizens of the community on activities, policies, and services of the Department. It allows police officers of specialized units to become involved in the community by utilizing their expertise in their presentations. The Street Law Program, sponsored by the Georgetown Law School



and funded by the District of Columbia Public Schools, provides high school students with practical interpretation of information on criminal and civil law. The Community Relations Division assisted this program by arranging for speakers from the Department to address the students on their rights and responsibilities as citizens; laws and policies governing arrest search and seizure; and other situations they might encounter. During Fiscal Year 1983, the Speakers Bureau received 220 requests for speaking engagements which were attended by approximately 7,000 persons.

The Community Relations Division also conducted 58 tours of the Department involving approximately 1,000 persons. These tours consisted of a visit to the Department's Line-up Room, Communications Division, and the Firearms Identification Section. In addition to the building tours, members of this Division gave briefings on the organization of the Metropolitan Police Department to official visitors of the Department. The Crime Solvers Program publicized 51 "Crime of the Week" cases over local television, newspapers and radio. During the fiscal year, a total of 304 calls in response to these broadcasts resulted in 20 felony cases being closed and \$21,000 in stolen property being recovered.



*Inspector
Charles E. Samarra
Director*

Planning and Development Division

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

The Physical Resource Management Section, in its capacity of managing the Department's copier program, approved copier rentals and issuance of supplies for Fiscal Year 1983. When compared to Fiscal Year 1982, the savings to the Department during Fiscal year 1983 was in excess of \$22,449. This Section continues to review all requests for additional typewriters and rental word-processing machines to ensure that each office and division does not exceed its authorized level for typing equipment. A total of 26 requests were processed during FY 1983. Additionally, graphic aid support is provided to the Chief of Police and other units by producing charts and graphs which are used in various presentations, publications, and for internal use. New graphic aid equipment was acquired during the year and is expected to result in overall savings to the Department in terms of supply costs and manhours.

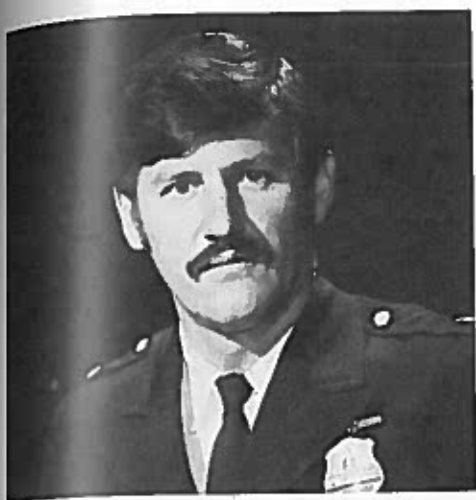
Fiscal Year 1983 was a banner program year for the staff of the Crime Research and Analysis Section (CRAS). The completed work and tasks from this Section have resulted in the Department's use of 53 separate forms and 8 visual aids transformed into both administrative and field reports submitted daily, weekly, monthly and annually.

The Program Development Section conducted 14 impact assessments as requested by the District of Columbia Board of Zoning Adjustment; evaluated 20 employee suggestions, and conducted numerous studies and surveys af-

fecting the Department's operational efficiency. During FY 1983, a grant in the amount of \$66,588 was obtained from the Public Health Commission to continue the operation of the Department's Diversion Investigation Unit. The mission of this unit is to detect, investigate, and dispose of cases involving the illegal diversion of legitimate drugs from legal retail sources within the District of Columbia. Federal funding was also obtained by this Section from the U.S. Department of Transportation in the amount of \$266,085 to improve and enhance the Department's highway and traffic safety programs.



The Directive Development Section continues to consolidate General Orders in order to reduce the flow of paperwork throughout the Department. During FY 1983, a total of 50 General Order Changes were published. These changes consisted of revisions to 48 orders, rescission of two orders, and the addition of four orders. Department policies and procedures affected by these changes include the Police Officer's Outside Employment Act of 1982. This Act, enacted by the D.C. City Council generated extensive changes in existing Department policies regarding outside employment. Specifically, sworn members under certain circumstances, are permitted to work police related outside employment.



Police and Fire Clinic Division

*Inspector James S. Kirk
Director*

The Police and Fire Clinic Division provides medical care, required physical examinations, laboratory diagnostic testing, and outside referral services to sworn members of the Metropolitan Police Department, D.C. Fire Department, U.S. Secret Service Uniform Division, and the U.S. Park Police.

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Clinic implemented an illicit Narcotic/Drug Screening Program. The program involves screening all sworn personnel reporting for physical examinations to detect the presence of several specific narcotics. With the implementation of this program, a new P.D. Form 319 (Narcotic/Drug Test Record) was developed and is being utilized to record and control custody of urine samples. By the end of FY 1983, over 12,000 drug screens were conducted from approximately 2,000 collected.

In order to implement the Limited Duty Review Program during the year, one sergeant was detailed from the field to devote full time to monitoring limited duty personnel and members who are in an extended sick leave status. The program has been successful by reducing the average number of sworn members on limited duty from 124 in February 1983 (when the program was implemented) to 108 at the end of FY 1983, a 13% decrease.

The Police and Fire Clinic continues to operate its Pre-Five Year Tenure Physical Examination Program. The purpose of this program is to provide for the medical review of sworn personnel prior to their fifth year of service. During FY 1983, 112 pre-five year tenure physicals were performed by the Board of Surgeons. As a result, several personnel medical problems in incipient stages were identified thereby permitting early successful treatment.





*Inspector
Ronald E. Crytzer*

Training Division

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

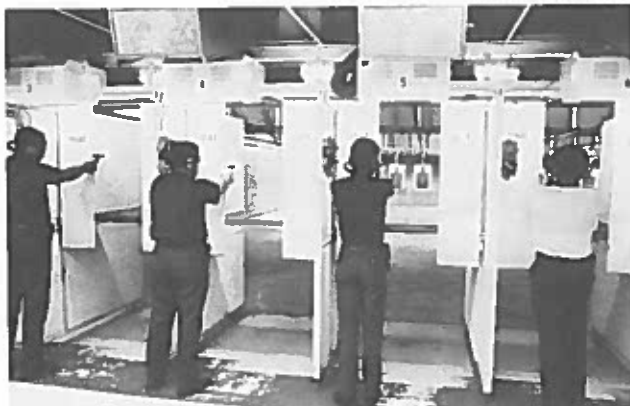
During Fiscal Year 1983, the Department purchased certain video equipment for the Media Production Section's T.V. Studio in order to improve the quality of training productions. Several productions have been produced with the newly acquired editing equipment which has reduced editing time to a fraction of what was previously required. The media production staff also acquired several pieces of video equipment and tape through donations by the Federal Government and local television broadcasters.

In March 1983, the Division developed and presented to Department personnel a program entitled "Management Improvement Program for Supervisors." Eighteen, one-day sessions were presented to 439 sergeants, 60 master patrol officers and six civilian supervisors. The program was designed to familiarize supervisors with the Department's Management Improvement Plan. Division personnel also conducted two 80 hour training programs for D.C. Government Protective Services Personnel. This class was developed and presented at the request of the D.C. Protective Services. It concentrated in areas of the

D.C. Code; laws of the arrest/search and seizure and reporting responsibilities.



The Specialized Training Branch implemented a street training program for canine teams in order to improve the efficiency of the Department's narcotic detection dogs. This Branch also developed and implemented a Small Dog Bomb Training Program. The first canine to complete this program is currently on the street, and is performing in an excellent manner. The Canine Training Section provided 17,868 hours of instruction to 915 police personnel during the fiscal year. The Firearms Training Section processed 295 recruit officers through Marksman-ship Firearms Training and provided 24,600 hours of in-service instruction to 6,695 personnel.



In conjunction with the Planning and Development Division, this Division developed and forwarded to the Mayor a plan for the merger of the training operations of the Department of Corrections with those of the Metropolitan Police Department. This plan initially called for the co-location of the training facilities for both agencies and a gradual merger of generic training courses common to each agency.



*Inspector
Bobby J. Wallace
Director*

Labor Relations Division

The Labor Relations Division is responsible for the effective administration of the labor-management relations for the Department, consulting with recognized labor organizations in the negotiation and administration of labor contracts. As the chief negotiator for the Department, this Division is involved in the collective bargaining process and assists in labor matters in both formal and informal contacts between management and labor representatives. Formal contract negotiations are underway with the Fraternal Order of Police/Metropolitan Police Department Labor Committee, the National Association of Government Employees (Local R3-5), the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (Local 709), and the American Federation of Government Employees (Local 3444). It is anticipated that working condition contracts will be reached following the negotiation and resolution of issues.

The majority of the employees of the Metropolitan Police

Department are represented by unions which are authorized by law to negotiate with the District of Columbia Government concerning wages and working conditions. During Fiscal Year 1983, the Fraternal Order of Police/Metropolitan Police Department Labor Committee agreed to the major elements of an agreement originally negotiated by the union which formerly represented the Bargaining Unit. The Department's School Crossing Guards, who are represented by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, also agreed to a contract during the fiscal year.

This Division provided coordination, advice, and guidance to various officials regarding contract interpretation and labor problems. In addition, 15 two-hour training sessions were conducted to provide management personnel with information necessary to effectively administer the Department's labor-management policies.





*Inspector
Melvin C. High
Director*

Disciplinary Review Division

The Disciplinary Review Division is responsible for ensuring the integrity of the Department through the administration of departmental adverse actions. Such actions include: fines, suspensions, reduction in rank, pay, and terminations. Realizing that most members are self-disciplined and motivated to work for their own and the Department's best interests, the Division consistently subscribes to and prescribes positive motivators and command action for organizational harmony and goal achievement. When problems which warrant adverse action emerge, the Disciplinary Review Division actively pursues fair and equitable resolutions.

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Disciplinary Review Division implemented a training program for recruit officers in order to promote economy and efficiency in the Department's disciplinary process. In addition, the Division implemented a training program for management personnel on the administration of discipline.



During FY 1983, the Disciplinary Review Division received 202 adverse action recommendations which were adjudicated as follows:

Summary Adjudications.....	141
Summary Adjudications (Pending).....	2
Adverse Action Hearings.....	23
Adverse Action Hearings (Pending).....	11
Official Reprimands.....	2
Forwarded to USWRB.....	2
Returned for Corrective Action.....	1
Filed for Future Reference.....	3
Filed without Further Action.....	13
Retired Pending Adverse Action.....	2
Resigned Pending Adverse Action.....	2



Employee Services

Equal Employment Opportunity



Inspector Joyce R. Leland

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

Medical Claims Review Office



Captain Charles E. Collins

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 Winston Robinson, Jr.

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



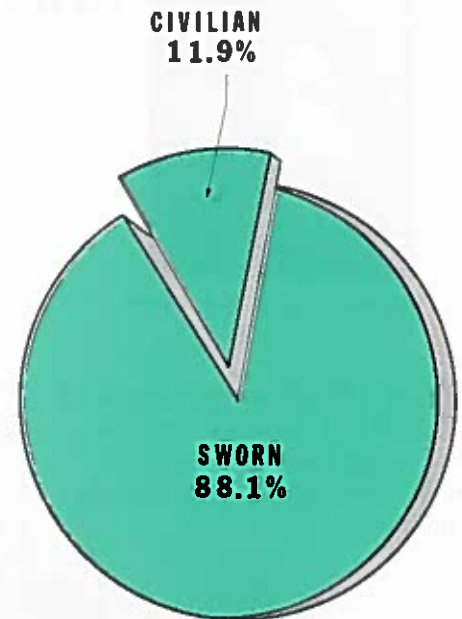
Captain Willie M. Doster

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	32
Field Operations Bureau	80
Administrative Services Bureau	55
Inspectional Services Bureau	20
Technical Services Bureau	318
Grand Total	515

Distribution of Personnel



Police — By Rank and Unit

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

Rank or Grade	Total	Office of Chief	Gen. Cnel.	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	50	—	—	1	—	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	1	4	4	2	5
Lieutenant	158	2	2	1	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	9	3	14	12	13	10
Sergeant	465	—	7	—	2	50	43	48	39	39	25	37	22	9	37	25	34	48
Detective	410	—	—	—	2	37	27	33	24	18	10	21	131	16	2	2	—	87
Officer	2,511	—	7	—	5	368	313	338	272	266	170	251	3	30	219	78	170	21
Master Patrol Officer	80	—	—	—	—	10	11	9	9	11	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other Technicians	109	—	—	—	—	11	9	10	9	11	9	12	5	4	4	2	20	3
TOTAL	3,818	3	17	2	15	494	421	456	371	363	243	349	175	64	291	131	245	178

Technical Services Bureau



*Assistant Chief Charles E. Rinaldi
Technical Services Officer*

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

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.

Data Processing

Members coordinate and develop processing methods to ensure optimum use of computer resources; conduct feasibility studies for implementation for automated system adaptation; develop and design new programs; and evaluate and monitor system performance.

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.

Identification

Members provide criminal record, photographic, mail, messenger, weapon registration and printing services; technical expertise for firearm, ballistic, fingerprint, questioned document, and crime prisoner processing and holding facility.

Property

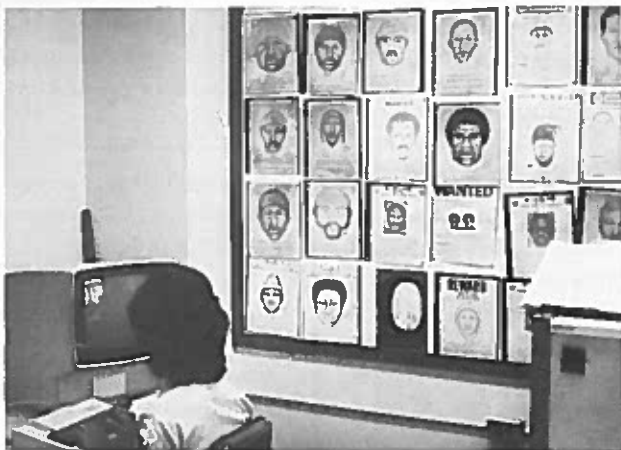
Members provide uniforms, office supplies and equipment; maintain a carpentry shop; store and control evidence, contraband, lost and found property and impounded vehicles; and repair office machines and service weapons.



*Inspector
James R. Lee
Director*

Identification and Records Division

The Identification and Records Division maintains, processes, indexes, reproduces, and files departmental records, warrants, and identification material; collects, processes and maintains files of evidence; reviews various documents for completeness and accuracy; interprets information for proper classification and statistical evaluation; exercises authority to change reports prepared in error; enters data, maintains the central prisoner processing and holding facility; and maintains a gun-registration and permit file and supervises dealers in deadly weapons. This division also administers the Department's Printing Control Program which includes the review, coordination, and authorization of all requests for printing services.



During Fiscal Year 1983, the Department purchased a two-million dollar automated Fingerprint System. The Identification and Records Division utilizes this machine to compare latent prints (full or partial) from the Department's print files with prints taken from crime scenes. The com-



puter matches the latent prints against the files and within a matter of seconds, produces a list of possible suspects. Previously, the Department's 350,000 print files were manually searched which was a cumbersome and tedious process. Because of this, unknown latent prints were only searched on major cases. The new system will process all latents recovered from a crime scene, thereby increasing the speed and accuracy of identifications, and expanding the information network from which to work.

The Mail and Correspondence Section implemented a system to prioritize its workload, thereby, handle it more efficiently. This system has aided the section in its handling of requests relating to employment/licensing. The Data Conversion Section significantly reduced the time required for processing criminal records from seven days to three days.



Property Division

*Inspector
Addison L. Davis*

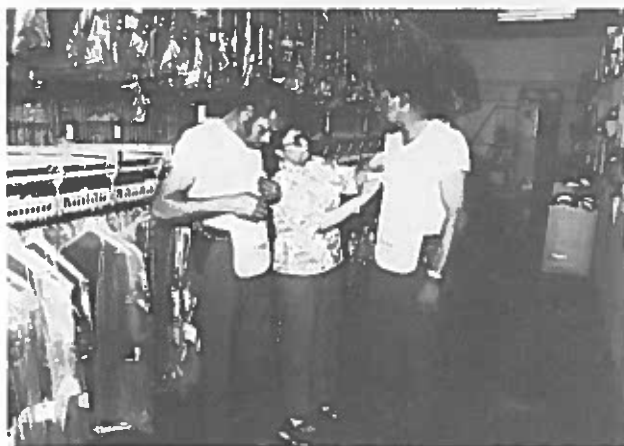
The mission of the Property Division is to provide centralized control of both public and departmental property. This involves responsibility for controlling all evidence, contraband, lost and found property, and the Department's material resources and supplies.



During Fiscal Year 1983, the Material Management Branch implemented a computerized monitoring plan for all major items of equipment (\$500 or more) utilized by the Department. The plan was included in an overall package to upgrade and increase the capacity of the Hewlett-Packard 250 computer. The Property Control Branch installed a second fence around the Blue Plains Impoundment Lot in order to improve security and thereby cut down the amount of vandalism which frequently occurred at that location.

The Support Services Branch conducted an evaluation of polyester/wool blended winter trousers to replace the very costly 100% wool winter trousers presently issued to sworn members. These trousers were evaluated by First District patrol officers during the FY '83 season. As the result of this evaluation, the Chief of Police approved the use of the new fabric for all winter weight garments. Because of the use of this new fabric, the unit cost for trousers will be reduced by approximately \$4.00 - \$5.00 per pair, and

the cost savings on combination coats will be even more significant. The D.C. Fire Department and the Department of Corrections which are major users of the dress uniform contract also decided to use the polyester/wool fabric. This means that cost savings will apply to the District of Columbia government as a whole, as well as to the Metropolitan Police Department.



The Uniform and Equipment Services Section measured all sergeants, officers, Civil Disturbance Unit captains and lieutenants (2,900 members) for soft body armor (bullet-resistant vests) to ensure proper fit of this critically important safety garment. The Armorer Section set up hammer force testing equipment in March 1983. This equipment enables the armorer to test any Department revolver in any mode according to pre-established gauge standards. This procedure, along with the test-firing of the weapon, provides an added safety measure for officers.

During Fiscal Year 1983, unclaimed monies, recovered Department funds, and forfeited gambling proceeds totaled \$1,257,364. This money was obtained through the prosecutor's releases, expiration of the statutory time requirements, and Civil Court actions. All collected monies were deposited with the D.C. Treasury.



*Inspector
William R. Anastos
Director*

Communications Division

The Communications Division is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Department's communications system including radio, telephone, and teletype components. It constitutes the link between the citizen with a problem and the patrol unit capable of resolving it.



During Fiscal Year 1983, the Telecommunications Branch, with the assistance of the C&P Telephone Company, provided training throughout the Department in the utilization of the new telecommunications system which was installed in February 1983. A program has been initiated whereby Telecommunications Branch personnel will periodically visit each police district in order to instruct station personnel in preparing teletype messages and the data which is necessary to enter information accurately into the Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) data banks. In addition, the Telecommunications Branch handled 1,931,460 WALES and NCIC computer transaction during the fiscal year.

The Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU) implemented a program in order to improve the Department's management information system. This was accomplished by the development of a computer program which captures information pertaining to the time of day, day of week, and

types of assignments which are forwarded to TRU for action through the Computer Aided Dispatching System (CAD). The information provided by this program enables the supervisors in TRU to schedule personnel so that the workload is equitably distributed and calls are answered in a timely manner. During Fiscal Year 1983, TRU took three additional types of police reports from citizens via the telephone. These additional classifications consist of Theft 1 reports with a value to \$1,000, critical missing person reports from Saint Elizabeth's Mental Hospital, and theft from mail. With these additional report classifications, TRU was able to increase their workload by 53 reports per month.

Several power failures occurred within the Communications Complex during Fiscal Year 1983. When this occurred, there was a limited number of radio channels that were operational. This created a problem in getting information to field officers regarding which radio frequency to use. To solve this problem, a mobile radio operated by battery power was located in the Communications Complex. This radio will provide Communications Division supervisors with the capability to transmit one-way communications to field officers directing them to an appropriate operational radio channel. In order to better improve radio communications, a VHF repeater city-wide channel was created and electronically coupled with the existing UHF city-wide one channel. This was implemented so the VHF radio users could access the city-wide one dispatcher as well as the VHF radio users.

The Telecommunications Branch with the assistance of the Data Processing Division implemented a new National Law Enforcement Network (NLEN) program. This program permits all WALES users to obtain operator's permit information from any state nationwide. Prior to this program, all requests for this type of information had to be processed through the Telecommunications Branch. This new program has made the procedure to obtain permit information much easier, and has significantly reduced the time needed to obtain it.

Communications

Telephone Reporting Branch

	FY - 1982	FY - 1983
Larceny	2,095	3,988
Larceny from Auto	7,090	7,138
Animal Bite	131	15
Stolen Bicycles	560	647
Stolen Tags	333	730
Stolen Auto	1,393	3,686
Property (Lost & Damaged)	5,520	4,850
Destroying Property	964	1,537
Missing Persons	366	1,881
Other	260	106
Additional Information	1,776	5,677
Accidents (Hit and Run)	3,527	3,260
Total Original Reports	24,015	33,515
Assignment-No report made	16,133	21,171
Total Assignments Handled	40,148	54,686

Radio Calls

First Shift	156,053
Second Shift	222,922
Third Shift	289,938
TOTAL	668,913

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	31	327	21	136	49	230
0200	Rape	498	108	222	105	401	051
0300	Robbery	3,811	050	4,188	048	8,369	048
0400	A.D.W.	1,379	058	1,121	051	2,305	059
0500	Burglary	7,297	044	9,635	048	10,269	043
0600	Larceny	6,010	037	22,536	033	16,249	034
0690	Stolen Bike	94	033	610	030	869	028
0700	Stolen Auto	2,638	040	4,747	037	4,245	035
0800	Simple Assault	4,502	028	4,710	033	9,310	030
1400	Destruction of Property	2,481	038	3,346	033	3,710	034
1800	UNA/CSA	947	015	1,705	010	4,343	007
4002	Animal Case	863	022	1,295	033	1,668	033
4003	Burglar Alarm/Holdup	18,548	015	18,820	013	25,251	015
4006	Disorderly	37,885	015	28,258	020	63,429	018
4010	Juveniles	381	016	1,600	025	3,465	020
4012	Man with _____	1,584	017	1,276	019	2,999	021
4014	Police in Trouble	262	026	321	019	619	014
4015	Prowler	1,401	019	54	024	636	019
4016	See Complainant	980	026	1,815	034	2,415	030
4017	Shooting	432	016	251	024	925	020
4019	Transport	162	045	610	042	950	036
5000	Incidentals	8,383	030	21,367	033	19,586	034
5050	All Other	34,565	020	41,936	024	58,870	022
6001	Traffic Accident	7,734	044	23,574	038	22,967	038
6002	Traffic Complaint	8,702	011	24,333	013	19,978	010
6011	Traffic Accid MPD	120	123	205	135	218	123
6091	Traffic (Hit & Run)	1,759	045	4,277	034	4,809	038
6121	Traffic (DWI)	2,604	010	89	050	1,034	020
Total		156,053	024	222,922	027	289,938	025

District	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh
Total Calls	115,026	108,222	102,766	93,859	104,714	57,448	86,878
% of Total	17	16	15	14	16	9	13



*Inspector
Charles J. Shuster
Director*

Data Processing Division

The mission of the Data Processing Division is to provide comprehensive automated information systems and services to the Department. In addition, specific automated services are provided to the District of Columbia Department of Corrections, the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency, and the United States Attorney's Office through on-site time sharing arrangements. Additionally, facilities management is provided for the District of Columbia Department of Transportation. Further, specific services are interfaced by remote terminal access with seventeen local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies in cooperative arrangements. Specific interfaces are also 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).

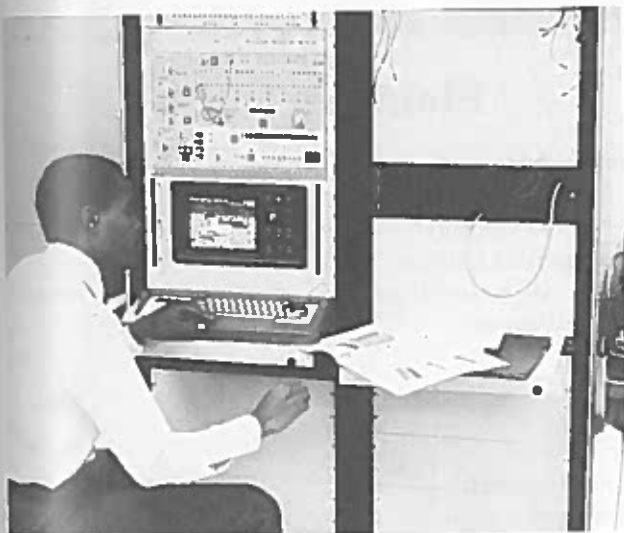


gram has been successful and is used to compare and analyze other statistics generated by the Department.

In February 1983, a program was written for the Vehicle Status System to tabulate all tag numbers obtained from different types of vehicle records. This information is very beneficial to the auto intercept units. Further, all MILES Motor Vehicle codes were upgraded to reflect the current codes. Several old keys were deleted and new keys added to the MILES manual. This was necessitated by changes in the Maryland Interagency Law Enforcement System.

A procedure was developed with a company that recycles old paper products, wherein they recycle previously used departmental non-confidential computer paper. The firm returns one box of recycled paper for every three boxes of paper that they receive. This project has been successful and has reduced the Department's computer paper costs by 20%.

Throughout Fiscal Year 1983, members of the System Software Branch maintained and enhanced the Phone Information Tracking System (PITS) for the Morals Division and the Court Automated Notification System (CANS) for the Court Liaison Division. In addition, the contract with International Business System for the Property Evidence Inventory Control System (PEICS) was reinitiated for the Property Division.



During Fiscal Year 1983, the Data Processing Division developed numerous programs in order to enhance and stabilize the Automated Data Processing (ADP) environment. A program was written using Computer Aided Dispatching (CAD) data to determine the average time taken to handle different types of calls by tour of duty. The pro-



*Inspector
Martin H. Niverth*

Fleet Management Division

The Fleet Management Division serves as the focal point for the repair and maintenance of all vehicles utilized by the Metropolitan Police Department. This Division is responsible for preventive maintenance, provision of crane service, the administration of the Motor Vehicle Accident Review Board, and the assignment of new vehicles to organizational elements.

During Fiscal year 1983, this Division implemented a program involving the inspection of Department vehicles. This program was undertaken to reduce downtime and man-hours lost while waiting at D.C. Public Inspection Stations. It was also undertaken in order to provide a more comprehensive safety inspection than the standards used at the public inspection stations. This program has been successful in ensuring that a minimum amount of downtime is required for vehicles to be inspected. In addition, the vehicles which are rejected can have the deficiencies corrected on-site, thus eliminating return trips to the inspection station.

This Division continued its Automobile Reconditioning Program during the year. This program involves the reconditioning of certain vehicles currently in the fleet versus automatically purchasing replacement vehicles. Eleven vehicles slated for elimination from the fleet were completely reconditioned and returned to the field. The reconditioning consisted of body work and painting, replacement of motors and transmissions, and a complete restoration of the interiors. The total cost of reconditioning the eleven vehicles averaged \$3,200 each, accruing an average savings per vehicle of \$4,700 (cost per new vehicle was \$7,900). This resulted in a cost-savings of approximately \$51,700 in automobile expenditures.

The Fleet Management Division has an authorized strength of 945 vehicles and completed 11,192 repair jobs. Additionally, 9,500 preventive maintenance assignments including lube and oil changes along with the tire replacements and repairs were performed. The Crane Service Section answered 15,496 calls for service.

The Accident Review Section processed 465 accident reports involving departmental vehicles during FY 1983. This unit also forwarded \$37,170 to the D.C. Treasurer which had been collected from individuals found at fault for damages to Department vehicles.



Fleet Strength

Automobiles	
Marked Scout Cars	136
Marked Cruisers	152
Unmarked Cruisers	217
Station Wagons (Marked)	29
Patrol Wagons	16
* Utility	36
* Cranes	11
* Buses	2
Motorcycles	19
Motor Scooters	327
* Terminal Equipment	2
* Trailers	18
Helicopters	6
Boats	7
GRAND TOTAL	960

* Service Units

Inspectional Services Bureau



*Assistant Chief William R. Dixon
Inspectional Services Officer*

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

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.

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.

Morals

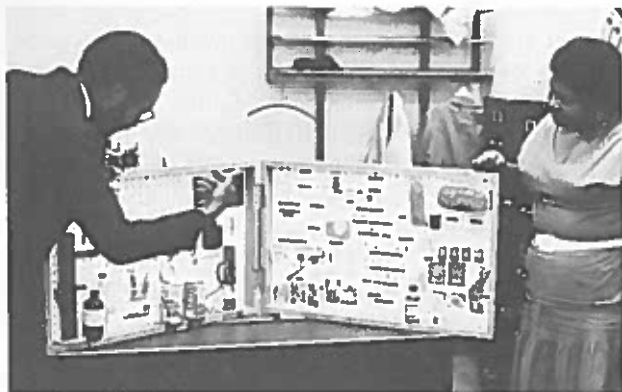
Members investigate and suppress illegal vice activities involving gambling, liquor, narcotics, and obscenity and provide liaison in vice enforcement matters requiring intra- and interdepartmental or agency communication or cooperation.



*Inspector
Wilfred R. Coligan
Director*

Morals Division

A major investigation was initiated into several sources in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area which were believed responsible for the major portion of the District of Columbia's Preludin problem. This investigation by the Diversion Investigation Unit of the Narcotics Branch has resulted in the indictments of a physician's receptionist and four other individuals. In ten months, this group was responsible for the distribution of 38,000 Preludin pills with a street value of \$532,000. Outside of this investigation, the Diversion Investigation Unit also arrested three doctors, two pharmacists, six registered nurses, one medical technician, one hospital technician, and thirty-two other individuals on a variety of drug violations. Seized as a result of these arrests were enough chemicals to produce \$20,160,000 of PCP, \$10,000 worth of cocaine, four luxury vehicles, \$52,690 in cash and seven handguns.



On June 20, 1983, members of the Narcotics Branch concluded a four month investigation into the distribution of cocaine and marijuana by civilian and military personnel stationed at Bolling Air Force Base. This investigation resulted in the arrest of twenty-two members of the United States Air Force and seven civilians for possession and use of both cocaine and marijuana. The Narcotics Branch also concluded an investigation into the source of a supply of deadly heroin that killed ten people during the period of October 27th, to November 9, 1982. This investiga-

tion resulted in eleven arrests for conspiracy to distribute heroin and three arrests for homicide. This organization was placing \$10,000 worth of heroin on the streets each day. Also arrested were two individuals who were transporting 95% pure heroin into the District of Columbia from Houston, Texas.



The Narcotics Branch in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police Department/Drug Enforcement Agency Task Force concluded a two year investigation into a major heroin dealer operating in the District of Columbia and Maryland. This investigation, which was coordinated with members of the Drug Enforcement Agency, resulted in twelve arrests, the seizure of twelve luxury vehicles valued at \$470,000, \$142,000 in cash, and two homes valued at \$450,000 with \$200,000 worth of contents. In addition, a five million dollar lien was placed against properties owned by those arrested.

The Gambling Unit executed eighty-four search warrants resulting in fifty-six arrests, the seizure of \$138,358 in cash, and nineteen firearms. Four of the individuals arrested were identified as major gambling operators in this jurisdiction.

The Prostitution Unit continued to expand its decoy program directed at "customers" who solicit females. During FY '83, 1,271 adults and twenty-six juveniles were arrested.



*Inspector
Max J. Krupo
Director*

Investigative Services Division

The Investigative Services Division is responsible for the collection, evaluation and filing of tactical and operational data relative to organized crime and major crime figures. This information is then disseminated to investigators to assist in the prevention of crime and detection, arrest and prosecution of those engaged in syndicated, illicit activities. Additionally, the Division maintains liaison with local jurisdictions, federal agencies, and international police agencies in order to facilitate the investigation of offenses extending beyond the District of Columbia.

During Fiscal Year 1983, members of the Division assisted the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Department of State Security Office with the movement and protection of the President and Vice President of the United States, visiting heads of state, and high level dignitaries. Such visits require prior threat assessments, background investigations, and security sweeps. Working in conjunction with the Maryland State Police, members of the Division also provided background information concerning narcotic traffic being conducted by a motorcycle gang. As a result of this investigation, approximately \$1.3 million dollars worth of PCP was confiscated, and several members of the motorcycle gang were arrested.

During March 1983, this Division, in conjunction with the Department's Training Division, arranged for the Organized Crime Institute, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, to conduct a two-week Organized Crime School at the Training Division. This was the first time the Organized Crime School was presented outside of the State of Florida. Twenty members of this Department and fifteen

members of surrounding local and federal law enforcement agencies attended this class. As a result of this effort, the Department was able to provide this valuable training for less than one-tenth the cost of sending members to the school.

In the order to provide its investigators with training in intelligence analysis, the Investigative Services Division became a member of the Middle Atlantic Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLN). Other schools attended by Division members during the year included Executive Protective Operation Briefings, Terrorist Psychology, the 1983 U.S. District Court Judicial Conference, the 66th Annual Eastern Armed Robbery Conference, the Combined Law Enforcement Intelligence Group, and the International Society for Investigative and Forensic Hypnosis.





Internal Affairs Division

*Inspector
Leonard A. Maiden
Director*

The mission of the Internal Affairs Division is to provide staff supervision for all investigations involving possible misconduct by Department personnel; to provide the Department with advice and investigative assistance on personnel problems concerning alleged violations of the law or infractions of disciplinary rules, and to conduct critical internal investigations as directed by the Chief of Police. This Division also investigates and provides staff supervision over the investigation of abuses of sick leave by members of the Department. It also serves as the investigative staff to the Police and Firemen's Retirement and Relief Board.

A seminar on surveillance techniques was arranged through the Federal Bureau of Investigation in which eighteen members of this Division attended. During FY 1983, a total of 1,536 hours of training was received by the investigators of this Division.

In an effort to improve the investigations of annuitants, the Casualty Investigation Branch initiated a streamlined process of distributing the Disclosure of Information Forms to disabled annuitants under the age of fifty years. As a result, 107 annuitants were temporarily suspended for non-compliance and other related discrepancies.

During FY 1983, this unit provided administrative support to the Use of Service Weapon Review Board in ninety-nine cases. Seventy-four of these cases involved the use of service revolvers or other Department-issued firearms, eight involved the use of chemical aerosol dispensers, and seventeen cases involved the use of other service weapons such as the baton, blackjack and slapjack.

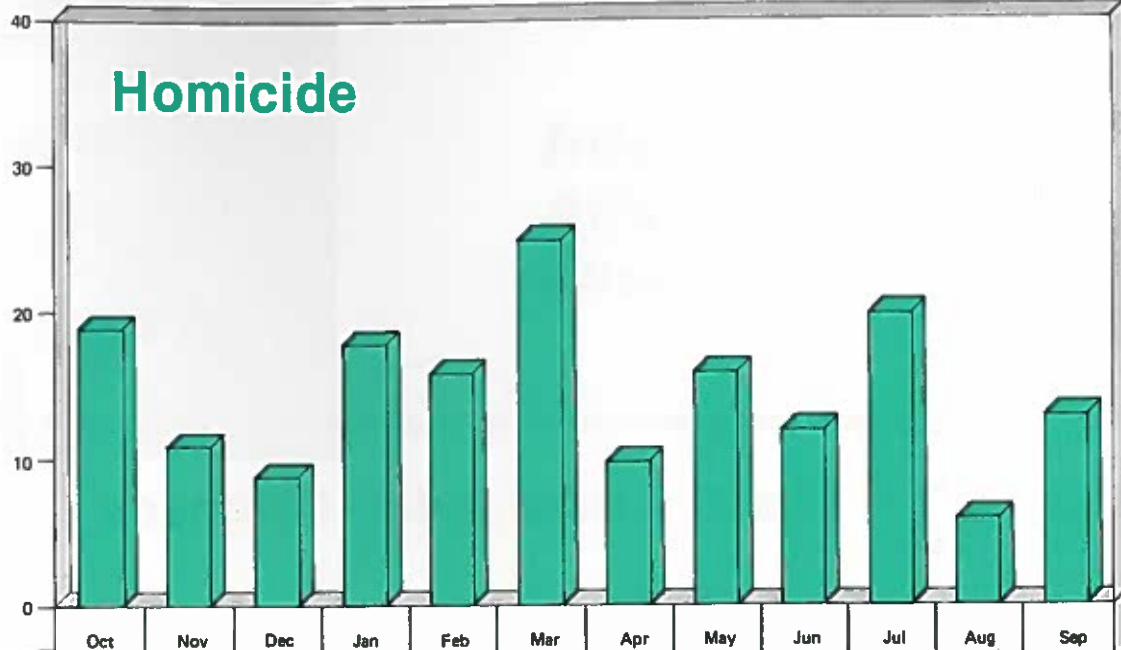


Total Crime Index Offenses



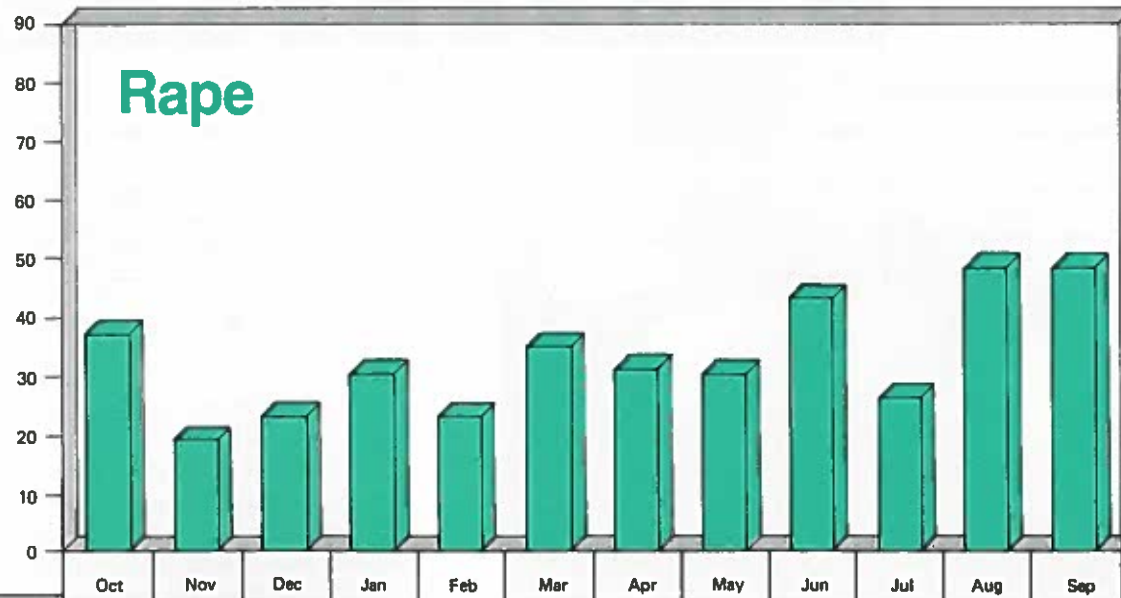
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crime Reported in FY-83	5,864	5,347	5,296	5,243	4,246	4,950	4,671	4,728	4,668	4,705	4,778	4,807
Clearances in FY-83	1,222	771	831	803	696	919	1,001	979	845	827	889	1,004
Change in Reported Crimes FY-82 vs. FY-83	-421	-576	-1,157	-150	-1,192	-491	-858	514	-470	-1,094	-1,185	-435

Homicide



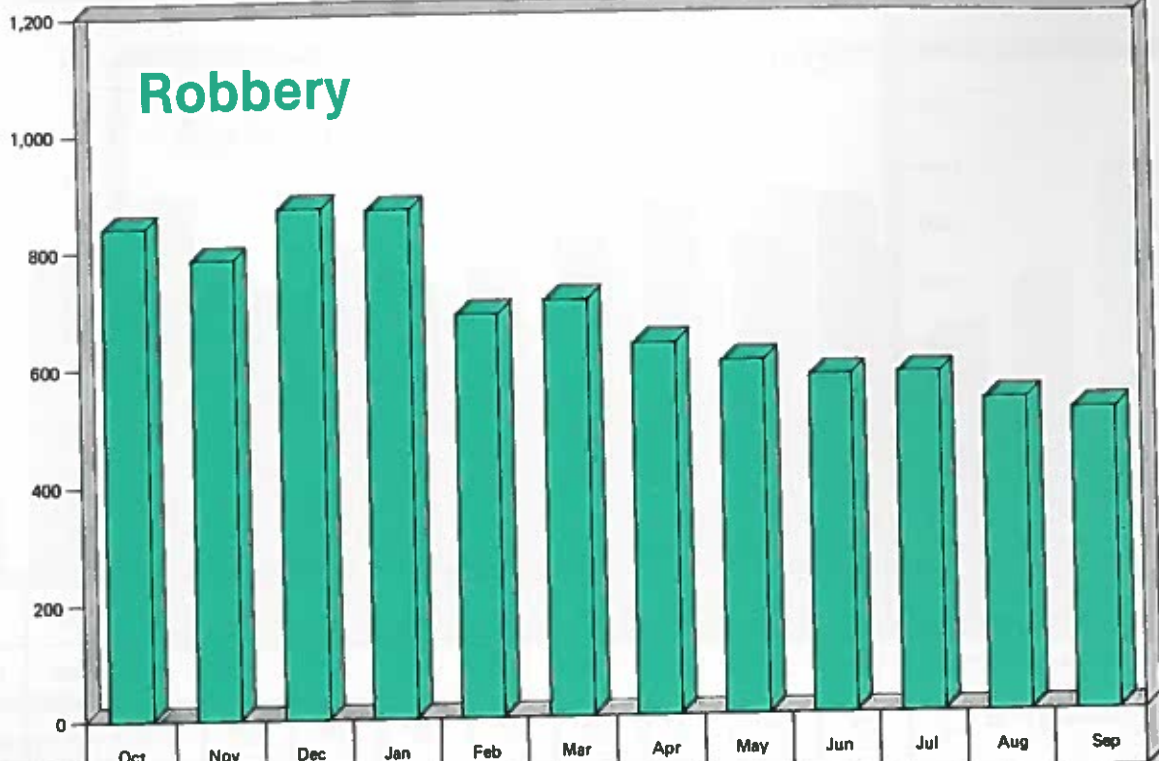
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crime Reported in FY-83	19	11	9	18	16	25	10	16	12	20	6	13
Clearances in FY-83	16	9	8	12	19	17	8	13	9	13	6	12
Change in Reported Crimes FY-82 vs. FY-83	-6	-9	-12	-6	-3	+10	-2	-2	-2	+4	-7	-11

Rape



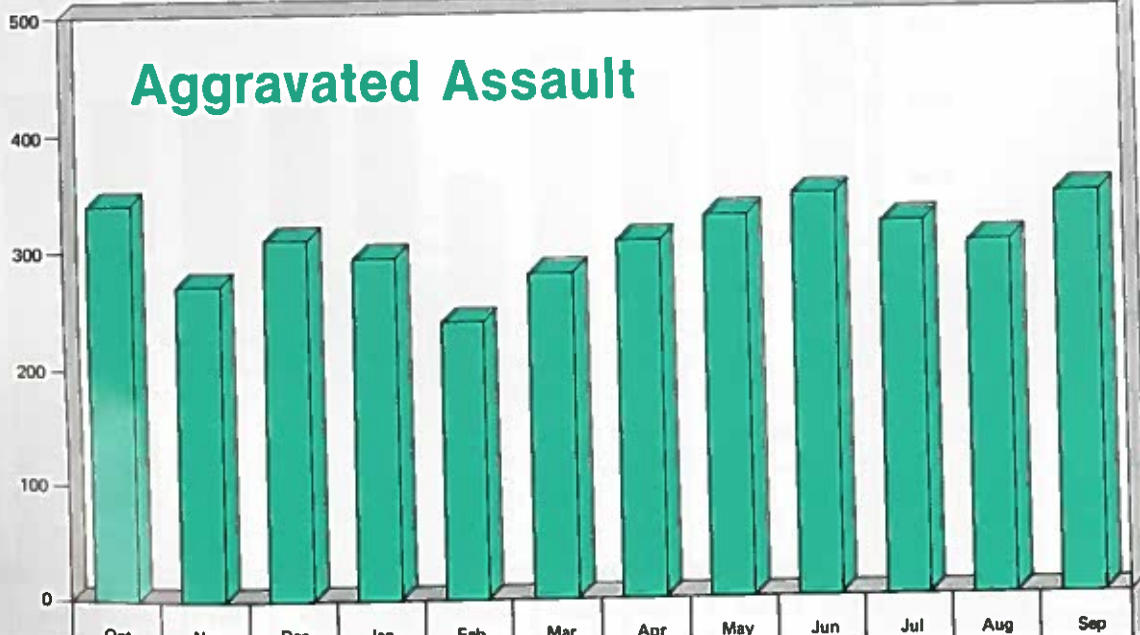
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crime Reported in FY-83	37	19	23	30	23	35	31	30	43	28	48	48
Clearances in FY-83	47	14	13	20	8	26	15	18	24	16	28	35
Change in Reported Crimes FY-82 vs. FY-83	-7	-6	-9	+4	-12	-8	-4	-6	+10	-9	+2	-5

Robbery

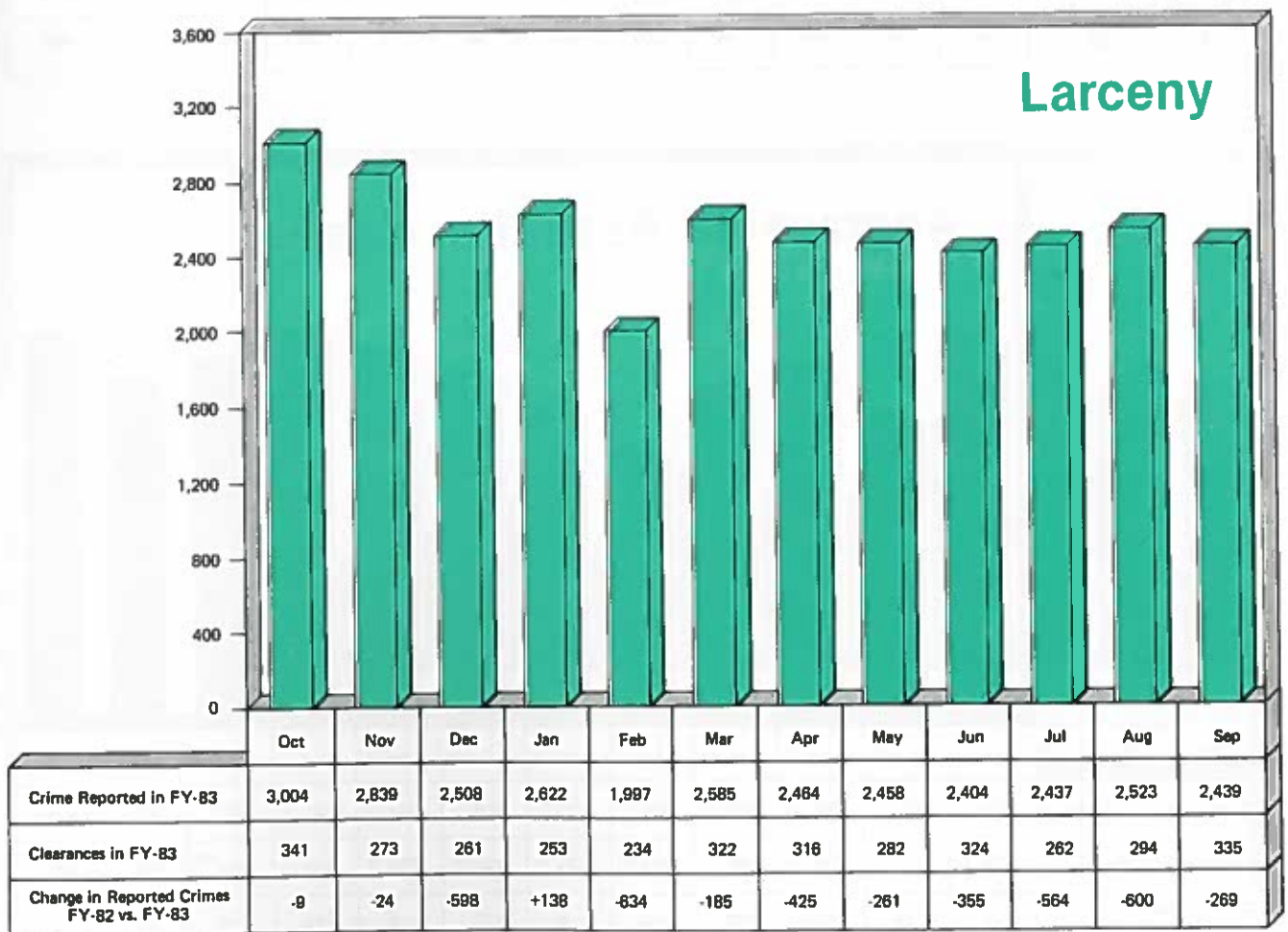
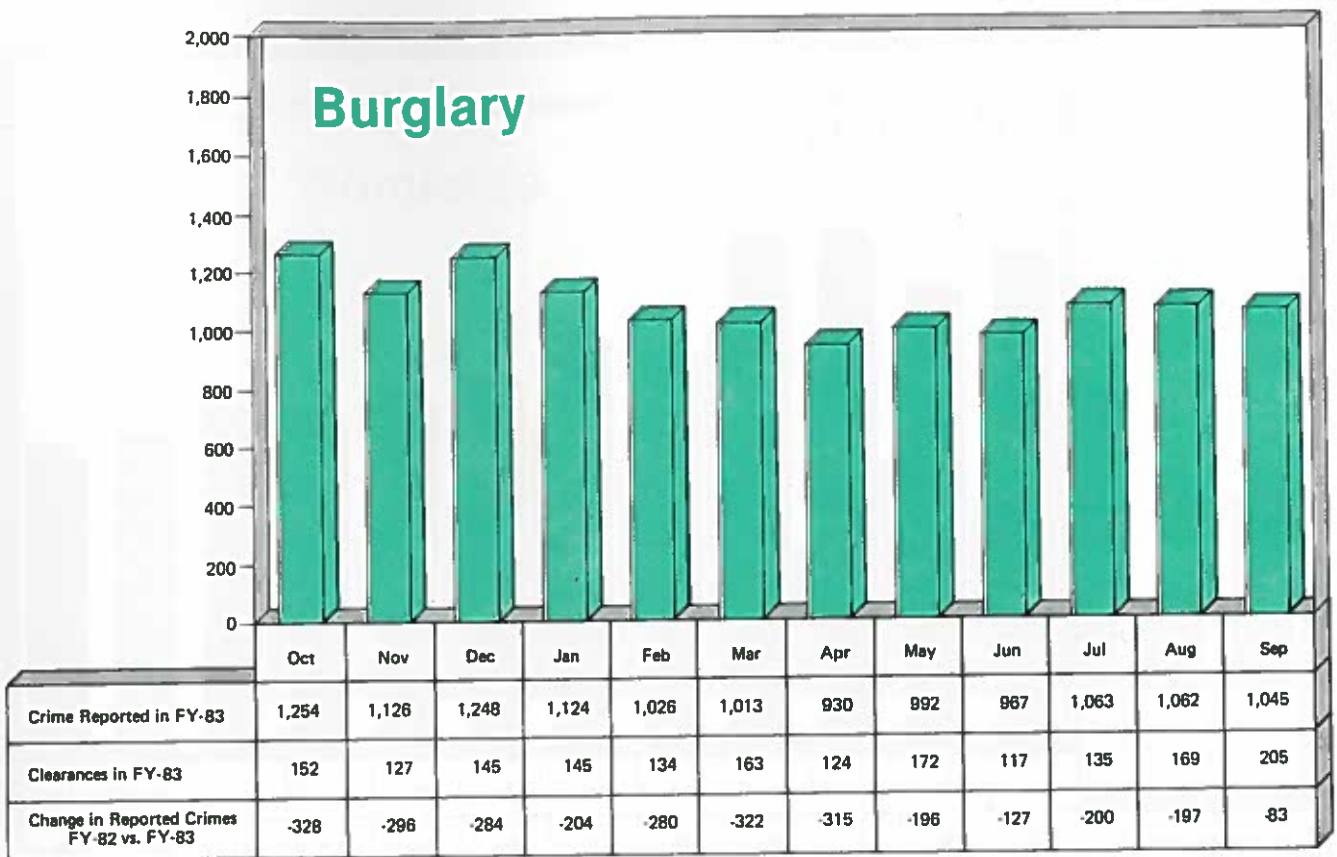


	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crime Reported in FY-83	841	785	871	868	686	710	633	602	574	581	534	518
Clearances in FY-83	374	150	176	110	88	128	242	180	115	158	126	142
Change in Reported Crimes FY-82 vs. FY-83	-184	-189	-289	-64	-200	+24	-99	-7	-59	-143	-217	-169

Aggravated Assault



	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crime Reported in FY-83	339	270	308	291	236	278	303	323	341	317	300	340
Clearances in FY-83	224	173	179	198	148	191	203	229	216	191	216	229
Change in Reported Crimes FY-82 vs. FY-83	+78	-20	+36	+50	+10	-6	+41	+4	+21	-52	-60	+13





Category	Index Crime Offenses			Index Crime Clearances				Rate Change
	Oct. 1981 Through Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982 Through Sept. 1983	Percent Change	Oct. 1981 Through Sept. 1982		Oct. 1982 Through Sept. 1983		
				Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
Homicide	221	175	- 20.8	127	57.5	142	81.1	+ 23.6
Rape	443	393	- 11.3	285	64.3	264	67.2	+ 2.9
Robbery	9,799	8,203	- 16.3	2,040	20.8	1,989	24.2	+ 3.4
Aggravated Assault	3,553	3,646	+ 2.6	2,332	65.6	2,397	65.7	+ 0.1
Burglary	15,682	12,850	- 18.1	2,071	13.2	1,788	13.9	+ 0.7
Larceny	34,066	30,280	- 11.1	4,014	11.8	3,952	13.1	+ 1.3
Auto Theft	4,082	3,756	- 8.0	679	16.6	665	17.7	+ 1.1
TOTAL	67,846	59,303	- 12.6	11,548	17.0	11,197	18.9	+ 1.9

Arrests — Adults

		AGE														50 & Over	N	S	TOTAL
Classification of Offenses	Sex	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49						
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	M	8	9	12	17	8	10	12	37	23	12	4	2	11			165		
	01a F	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	2	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	16		
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
	01b F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Forcible Rape	M	5	8	8	11	7	6	7	31	23	14	9	4	2	—	—	135		
	02 F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Robbery	M	136	133	106	66	76	74	56	265	127	63	23	11	6	2	—	1,144		
	03 F	3	7	7	4	2	6	5	28	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	78		
Aggravated Assault	M	45	48	48	49	66	56	56	262	181	144	99	71	119	4	—	1,248		
	04 F	7	8	9	19	9	11	16	42	40	19	12	17	13	1	—	223		
Burglary – Breaking or Entering	M	132	121	90	93	88	84	78	317	178	85	40	33	20	9	—	1,357		
	05 F	8	5	5	9	6	6	8	25	12	7	3	3	1	3	—	101		
Larceny – Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	M	171	178	155	135	163	142	114	655	475	234	127	68	123	10	—	2,750		
	06 F	17	31	33	34	50	44	35	147	109	41	33	18	14	2	—	608		
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	90	93	71	52	51	52	40	149	90	46	19	5	6	4	—	768		
	07 F	12	12	5	8	9	7	3	25	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	97		
Other Assaults (Return A 4e)	M	32	47	34	44	49	32	41	191	147	82	35	24	26	4	—	788		
	08 F	5	6	6	6	2	2	6	19	15	6	2	3	4	2	—	84		
Arson	M	2	3	—	1	—	3	1	8	6	6	6	4	—	1	—	41		
	09 F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	10		
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	3	5	6	3	8	3	8	40	27	24	6	2	4	1	—	140		
	10 F	2	4	3	4	2	4	6	21	20	5	4	4	—	—	—	79		
Fraud	M	3	1	6	5	2	1	11	26	20	7	5	5	2	1	—	95		
	11 F	—	1	2	2	2	2	1	12	8	5	4	1	3	—	—	43		
Embezzlement	M	1	—	3	1	4	—	2	6	7	2	6	4	4	—	—	40		
	12 F	2	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	14		
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	27	24	18	13	16	14	22	74	56	23	14	6	8	—	—	315		
	13 F	—	2	1	2	1	—	3	12	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	31		
Vandalism	M	34	33	35	26	36	38	19	153	84	58	33	14	19	8	—	590		
	14 F	4	5	5	4	3	5	3	16	11	7	3	—	4	—	—	70		
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M	30	37	42	56	42	64	40	190	163	81	66	28	60	4	—	903		
	15 F	2	4	5	5	4	8	6	18	18	7	11	3	8	—	—	99		
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	M	13	18	19	23	28	22	37	108	92	44	28	14	16	1	—	463		
	16 F	37	99	104	93	85	120	99	351	131	40	7	1	—	—	—	1,167		
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	M	7	5	5	4	7	6	10	35	29	11	9	6	13	—	—	147		
	17 F	—	2	4	4	4	4	2	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	35		
Drug Abuse Violations	M	282	316	302	348	333	333	370	1,770	1,304	556	290	144	145	12	—	6,495		
	18 F	48	47	51	47	52	64	61	303	169	75	34	15	14	2	—	982		
Gambling Total	M	46	37	43	39	39	39	35	123	89	92	88	80	259	—	—	1,019		
	19 F	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	4	1	2	3	14	—	—	32		
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	5		
	20 F	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Liquor Laws	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	6	7	7	27	—	—	57		
	22 F	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	1	1	—	—	14		
Drunkenness	M	—	2	3	4	1	—	2	11	3	3	—	2	2	1	—	34		
	23 F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Disorderly Conduct	M	296	393	375	407	428	454	427	1,798	1,056	565	297	174	253	47	—	6,970		
	24 F	112	125	141	134	180	150	143	540	233	93	58	26	38	14	—	1,987		
Vagrancy	M	—	1	—	2	2	3	3	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	24		
	25 F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	144	177	206	206	211	190	210	984	644	351	270	118	195	56	—	3,962		
	F	14	20	25	30	24	25	30	125	74	40	23	13	37	12	—	492		
TOTAL		1,782	2,071	1,996	2,014	2,105	2,090	2,301	8,949	5,729	2,872	1,684	924	1,474	201	—	35,922		

Supplemental Data Value of Property Stolen By Type of Crime

Classification of Offenses		Number of Actual Offenses	Value of Property Stolen
3.	Robbery	6,152	\$ 1,474,942
	(A) Highways, Streets, etc.	563	272,475
	(B) Commercial House (Except C, D, F)	91	35,542
	(C) Gas or Service Station	136	23,147
	(D) Chain Store	369	293,808
	(E) Residence (Anywhere on Premises)	60	92,953
	(F) Bank	832	390,008
	(G) Miscellaneous	4,869	1,877,801
	(H) Armed, Any Weapon	3,304	705,074
	(I) Strong Arm, No Weapon		
	TOTAL ROBBERY (Excluding H, I)	8,203	\$ 2,582,575
5.	Burglary		
	(A) Residence, Dwelling	2,000	775,984
	1. Residential, Night	4,737	3,085,089
	2. Residential, Day	- 68	96,820
	3. Residential, Unknown		
	(B) Non-Residence	3,063	1,247,126
	1. Non-Residential, Night	3,071	1,958,693
	2. Non-Residential, Day	47	39,691
	3. Non-Residential, Unknown		
	TOTAL BURGLARY	12,850	\$ 7,203,403
6.	Larceny—Theft	6,406	4,922,542
	(A) \$200 and Over	10,317	1,033,806
	(B) \$50 to \$200	13,557	238,987
	(C) Under \$50		
	TOTAL LARCENY	30,280	\$ 6,195,335
6x.	Nature of Larcenies (Shown Under Item 6)		
	(A) Pickpocket	652	92,860
	(B) Purse-Snatching	2,030	224,430
	(C) Shoplifting	1,618	309,415
	(D) From Auto—Not Accessories	11,407	2,113,835
	(E) Auto Parts—Accessories	3,435	335,321
	(F) Bicycle Theft	1,275	122,789
	(G) From Building	7,831	2,487,753
	(H) From Any Coin Operated Machine	648	16,628
	(I) All Other	1,384	492,304
	TOTAL LARCENY	30,280	\$ 6,195,335
7.	Auto Theft		8,832,245
	(A) Total Auto Theft Offenses	3,756	
	GRAND TOTAL (Excluding 6x)	55,089	\$ 24,813,558

By Type of Property

Type of Property	Value of Property		Percentage Recovered	Net Loss
	Stolen	Recovered		
(A) Currency, Notes, etc.	\$ 3,029,063	\$ 81,361	2.7	\$ 2,947,702
(B) Jewelry & Precious Metal	3,503,559	70,062	2.0	3,433,497
(C) Furs	93,033	25	0.03	93,008
(D) Clothing	1,127,963	59,208	5.2	1,068,755
(E) Automobiles	8,832,245	4,046,013	45.8	4,786,232
(F) Miscellaneous	8,240,752	618,008	7.5	7,622,744
TOTAL	\$24,826,615	\$4,874,677	19.6	\$19,951,938

Weapons Used in Specific Offenses

Weapon	Homicide	Robbery	Aggrvtd. Assault	Weapon	Homicide	Robbery	Aggrvtd. Assault
Air Rifle	—	6	36	Kicked	1	30	141
Automobile	—	—	—	Knife	35	733	1,022
Ax	—	—	4	Knife, Switch Blade	—	—	—
Blackjack	—	1	7	Lamp	—	1	1
Blunt Instrument	10	4	10	Lye	—	—	4
Bottle	—	21	193	Razor	—	8	32
Brass Knuckles	—	—	3	Revolver or Pistol	101	3,463	909
Brick	—	12	52	Rifle	2	7	10
Can Opener	—	—	—	Rubber Hose	—	—	—
Chair	—	—	—	Sharp Instrument	2	12	58
Cleaver	—	—	1	Shotgun	3	100	46
Club	—	14	72	Shovel	—	—	—
Dish	—	—	—	Stick	1	56	161
Fists	2	1,573	55	Stone	—	5	40
Flat Iron	—	—	4	Teeth	—	1	11
Fork	—	—	4	Water Glass	—	—	1
Hammer	1	5	26	Other—Specified &	—	—	—
Hands	2	1,371	25	Not Above	9	356	116
Hatchet	—	3	14	Unknown	5	387	478
Hot Water	—	2	8				
Ice Pick	—	2	10				
Iron Pipe	1	30	92	TOTAL	175	8,203	3,6463

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

		Type of Weapon						Type of Weapon			
	Total Assaults by Weapon A	Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instru- ment C	Other Danger- ous Wpn. D	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. E		Total Assaults by Weapon A	Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instru- ment C	Other Danger- ous Wpn. D	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. E
Type of Activity						Type of Activity					
1. Responding to "Disturbance" calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	7	2	—	2	3	8. Ambush—no warning	—	—	—	—	—
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1	—	—	—	1	9. Mentally deranged	—	—	—	—	—
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	—	—	—	—	—	10. Traffic pursuits and stops	19	1	—	1	17
4. Attempting other arrests	14	—	—	2	12	11. All other	35	3	—	3	29
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	—	—	—	—	—	12. TOTAL (1-11)	111	8	2	13	88
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	14	—	—	3	11	13. Number with personal injury	66	7	2	4	53
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	21	2	2	2	15	14. Number without personal injury	45	1	—	9	35
15. Time of assaults		A.M.		18	8	4	5	3	7		
		P.M.		15	7	18	7	9	20		
12:01 2:00 4:00 6:00 8:00 10:00 12:00											

In Memoriam

In the highest traditions of police service Officer Donald E. Luning, Officer Robert K. Best, and Officer Raymond E. Mumford gave up their lives in the service to the Washington, D.C. community.



Officer Donald E. Luning

The life of Officer Donald E. Luning came to an end on September 14, 1982, after he was shot by an individual who he had observed in a stolen auto. Officer Luning was an 11 year veteran who had spent all of his career in the Sixth District. Officer Luning was awarded the Silver Medal of Valor (Posthumously).



Officer Robert K. Best

On December 15, 1982, Officer Robert K. Best of the Seventh District, who had just completed his probationary year, was killed by a suspected auto thief. Officer Best was awarded the Silver Medal of Valor (Posthumously).



Officer Raymond E. Mumford

On March 11, 1983, Officer Raymond E. Mumford was struck and killed by a passing truck while making a traffic stop. Officer Mumford, who was assigned to the Sixth District, had been with the Department for 14 years.

Requiescat in Pace

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	Nairn, 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	Mumford, Raymond E.	March 11, 1983

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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**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY, JR., MAYOR**

Washington, D.C., by Police Districts

With Locations of Police Facilities

