METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2007

Cathy L. Lanier
Chief of Police

Adrian M. Fenty
Mayor

Mission of the Metropolitan Police Department

It is the mission of the Metropolitan Police Department to safeguard the District of Columbia and protect its residents and visitors by providing the highest quality of police service with integrity, compassion, and a commitment to innovation that integrates people, technology and progressive business systems.

Guiding Principles of Chief of Police Cathy L. Lanier

- Reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community.
- Change the culture of the MPD from reacting to crime to building and sustaining safe neighborhoods.
- Position the MPD to be viewed and respected nationally and internationally as a model for how it serves the community.
- Build homeland security into the culture of the MPD and the community without creating fear.
- Make the relationship between police and neighborhoods paramount — tailoring policing to neighborhoods.
- Build on what the MPD is doing right.
- Focus on MPD's routine activities, fostering innovation and initiative, all while maintaining fiscal accountability.
- Encourage teamwork and leadership at every level of the police department and throughout the community.
- Emphasize that every MPD employee has the power to influence positive change — and encourage them to improve the service they provide to both the Department and community.
- Throughout the department, focus on how the MPD can address youth issues.
- Enhance follow-up in all aspects of the department to meet community needs.

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Message from the Mayor

When I appointed Cathy Lanier to serve as Chief of Police under my administration, I knew I was choosing a person with a history of serving the residents of the District of Columbia, who would bring a unique understanding of both the importance of community policing and an expertise in homeland security that the top law enforcement officer of the nation's capital must possess.

During her first year in office, Chief Lanier has made great strides in improving public safety by working to increase police patrols and improving resident interaction with their neighborhood officers. Clearly, under her supervision, MPD is making an impact. Together we have created a holistic approach to community policing that meets the needs of our most endangered residents by expanding customized community policing to stop crime before it happens.

Throughout my tenure as mayor, I have had the opportunity to hear the Chief recount the heroic actions of the dedicated members of the Metropolitan Police Department as well as some citizens who cared enough to get involved. I am proud of these accomplishments—both those recognized with medals and those that go unnoticed—and I am confident that the Department will continue to set the benchmark for police departments across the country.

Adrian M. Fenty

Message from the Chief

Community policing and improved technologies have been the cornerstones of my tenure as Chief of Police of the Metropolitan Police Department. In 2007, the Metropolitan Police Department made great strides in both areas.

We now have more officers on patrol who are engaged with members of our diverse communities. And to stay connected to the communities we serve, members of the Department have the technology available to them that allows them to spend less time filling out paperwork, and more time patrolling our streets. Through programs such as Summer of Safety, Operation Free and Operation Full Stride, and the All Hands on Deck initiative, MPD has provided residents and business-owners with numerous opportunities to get to know the patrol officers assigned to their beat. These efforts coupled with DC's targeted neighborhood improvement effort aimed at reducing criminal activity and increasing quality of life in at-risk communities, have also contributed to increased patrols and improved delivery of human services in our targeted Focused Improvement Areas.

Our efforts are paying off. We removed more guns, drugs and other weapons from the streets of DC. And in 2007 we had the highest homicide case closure rate in 10 years, a rate that far exceeded national benchmarks.

Of course, we could not do it without the help of the community. We've changed the way we interact with residents by having more officers patrol on foot, on bike and on Segways. The community is getting to know their patrol officers and is more willing to share information.

I am proud of the fine men and women of the Metropolitan Police Department. Together we are ushering in a new generation of officers and we are policing our neighborhoods and communities with greater efficiency and compassion for the people we serve.

Cathy L. Lanier

2007: The Year in Review

Under Chief Lanier's direction, MPD introduced several initiatives and programs to improve public safety. Following are some of the highlights from these successful and innovative new measures.

MPD's First Woman Chief

Cathy L. Lanier was named Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department by DC Mayor Adrian Fenty. She officially assumed the leadership position on January 2, 2007. On April 3, 2007, members of the DC Council unanimously approved her confirmation.

Shortly after her confirmation, Chief Lanier unveiled a new mission statement and guiding principles to help direct the changes she planned for her first year.

Homicide Closure Rate

At the close of 2007, the city had 181 homicides. Although homicides in 2007 were slightly higher than the previous year, the closure rate remains strong, at 70.2 percent, significantly higher than the average of comparably-sized cities, which was 54.6 percent in 2007. The homicide closure rate is the highest it has been in 10 years. This is also the fifth straight year that the homicide clearance rate has been more than 60 percent.

Chief Lanier attributes this achievement to the community-based homicide investigations of the hard working and dedicated detectives and officials in the Violent Crime Branch, and to the cooperation and support of the community members we serve.

Summer of Safety 2007

For summer 2007, the MPD kicked off its first Summer of Safety Program (SOS), a program designed to ensure that kids and parents had options for safe and fun activities to keep the kids occupied. These activities would help ensure that the young people were less likely to become victims of crime or involved in delinquent behavior. The program began in June with block parties and other structured activities around the city where kids and their parents could find out about supervised events that were offered at little to no cost to District youth.

Many of the events were coordinated by MPD school resource officers. In addition to that, each of our police districts hosted a summer camp. For youth who were old enough to work, MPD partnered with the Department of Employment Services to offer jobs with MPD.

The Washington DC Police Foundation provided a very generous grant of $172,500, which provided funding for the MPD to operate eight summer day camps and offer them to low-income residents whose children may not have otherwise received supervised care during the summer months. The camps filled up quickly due to the advertisement in the DC Summer Fun Guide. We were able to provide service to 692 young people. Approximately eighty officers were involved in operating the summer camps, many of whom worked in middle, junior and high schools during the school year and had experience with children. The camp activities focused on fun and educational field trips, sports and motivational programs featuring guest speakers.

Over 400 events were offered to the city's youth as a result of the funds received, including movie nights at the police stations, community block parties, storybook hours, skate fun with DC's Skate Mobile and the largest back-to-school event the MPD has ever held.

During the Summer of Safety 2007, there were 83 fewer juvenile arrests from June 14-August 26, when compared to the same time last year. Of that, Felony arrests were down 11 percent. We consider this to be a major accomplishment during the Summer of Safety.

Police Cadet Program

The MPD's Police Cadet Program develops and fosters the values required in community-based, customer-oriented policing for prevention. The program also helps cadets develop the analytical thinking skills required to meet the challenges of their complex roles as problem-solvers, service providers, and professionals in the criminal justice system of the 21st century.
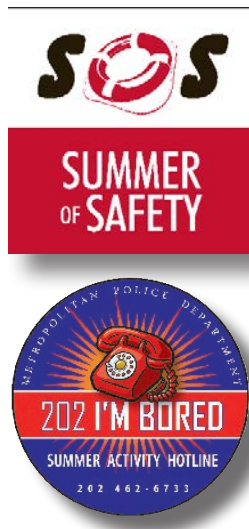
Operating through a cooperative education and employment program, the Department seeks to inspire concerned DC youths to play a more positive role in improving their neighborhoods. The underlying focus of the training is on self-discipline and instilling core values of service to the community.

The Cadet Program provides an opportunity for some of the District of Columbia's youths to meet the MPD's entrance requirements of two years of college to join the Metropolitan Police Department. Cadets earn an associate degree at the University of the District of Columbia while they participate in the program. Thus, the program works to ensure that prospective members of the Metropolitan Police Department will be drawn from the communities it serves.

In 2007, the MPD increased the number of cadets from three to 30 young people – mainly from the 6th and 7th Police Districts. While pursuing their studies, the Cadets participated in various community-based activities designed to enhance social skills between the cadets and citizens. They served lunches to senior citizens at a wellness center in Southeast, participated in the turkey give-away with Mayor Adrian Fenty, and helped with the distribution of toys at several Toys for Tots events.

District Takes Fifth Place for its 2007 National Night Out Celebration

The Metropolitan Police Department placed fifth nationally for the city's participation in the 24th Annual National Night Out on August 7, 2007.

The festivities and events held in honor of the 24th Annual National Night Out garnered the attention of the event's national organizers, the National Association of Town Watch. The kickoff event and dozens of other activities planned throughout the city that evening qualified the city's participation for fifth place among cities with populations of 300,000 or more.

Hundreds of residents and officers turned out for activities that took place all over the District.

Chief Cathy L. Lanier and Mayor Adrian M. Fenty at National Night Out.

Project Pride Restoration Initiated to Raise Awareness About MPD's History

In August 2007, Chief Cathy L. Lanier initiated "Project Pride Restoration," in an effort to enhance awareness about the MPD's tremendous history and to encourage its members to reconnect with their past. As part of this effort, police facilities have been adorned with historic and contemporary photographs that help tell MPD's story and demonstrate its unique role in history.

These photographs in the District stations and sub-stations were selected because they help illustrate MPD's long history in Washington, DC. The photographs selected for the different locations reflect the history of that police district and its area.

The Maurice T. Turner, Jr. Metropolitan Police Academy Annex has amazing photographs on display in the classroom hallway and in the main Academy building. The photographs cover a wide range of topics and eras, but each one tells the viewer something about the Metropolitan Police Department's history and its future.

The MPD Police Museum officially opened on September 11, 2007. It is located at Police Headquarters, in the Henry J. Daly Building, 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, 6th Floor.

PSAs Realigned to Better Manage Resources

The Metropolitan Police Department transferred a portion of the Third Police District to the Second District on September 2, 2007. Police Service Area (PSA) 306 was renamed PSA 208 and transferred administratively to the Second Police District in order to address emerging crime patterns and unequal workload between the two districts. The physical boundaries of the police service area remained the same, but the organizational change has enabled better coordination of service, communication, and management of resources.

The change helped to resolve a workload imbalance between the Second District, which handled just 4.5 percent of "Priority 1" (emergency) calls, and the Third District, which previously accounted for over 21 percent of these calls. As the number of crimes increased in the Third District, the amount of radio traffic also increased exponentially, reducing the effectiveness of police communications. Additionally, the strain on structural resources

such as the use of district lockup facilities, report-writing rooms, and other elements of the police stations was similarly imbalanced in the previous structure.

The move transferred a total of 78 personnel — including officers, sergeants, and lieutenants currently assigned to PSA 306 — to the Second District. In the year since the realignment, response time to Priority I calls for service decreased 4 percent in the Second District and 11 percent in the Third District.

Operation FREE/Full Stride

In an effort to increase our community-police interaction, crime prevention, and visibility in all of the city's neighborhoods, the Metropolitan Police Department introduced two programs to help re-connect members with the citizens they serve on a daily basis. In August 2007, the Metropolitan Police Academy launched, "Operation FREE" (Focused Redeployment Enhancement Effort) to give recruits nearing graduation the opportunity to meet members of the communities they will soon serve, increase visibility in the neighborhoods, and provide face-to-face interactions.

Following on the success of Operation FREE, Chief Lanier re-invigorated an age-old tactic, the foot beat, in October 2007. Operation Full Stride added foot patrols to all seven police districts to increase foot patrols across the city. Operation Full Stride helps citizens get to know the foot beat officers and the leadership team — the sergeants and lieutenants — in their police service area so they can call on them in a time of need or when they have a question. Full Stride will also help MPD increase citizen participation by assisting MPD officers in preventing and solving crimes in the Nation's Capital.

Special Liaison Units

In October 2007, as part of her departmental reorganization and her long-term commitment to the expansion of the services provided, Chief Lanier centralized command of the Special Liaison Units under the Executive Office of the Chief of Police.

The Special Liaison Unit is comprised of the Department's current liaison units, Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit (GLLU), Latino Liaison Unit (LLU), Asian Liaison Unit (ALU) and the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Unit (DHHU). All four units fall under the supervision of Sergeant Brett Parson, who works out of the Executive Office of the Chief of Police.

The units' day-to-day operations are still supervised by their current patrol leaders. The units will also continue to deploy from their current locations throughout the city and maintain their citywide functions and missions.

MPD Launches New Smart Patrol Technology

In November 2007, Mayor Adrian M. Fenty and Chief Cathy L. Lanier announced the deployment of the Smart Patrol car. The new wireless technology will make MPD patrol officers more efficient and effective.

The new technology allows officers to perform local and national criminal record checks, receive dispatch calls and submit police reports — all with just a tap of an index finger on a touch screen computer. Locators are installed on each of the laptops, allowing dispatchers to locate officers anywhere in the city. The technology also gives officers the ability to receive and respond to calls for service without the use of a radio.

Initially, 50 cars were outfitted with the new laptops. Approximately 200 patrol cruisers will be retrofitted per quarter with the new technology, ultimately installing the laptops in all 800 patrol cars.

Improvements in Fleet Management Provides Enhanced Visibility in DC

In an effort to develop a long-term MPD fleet plan focused on enhanced efficiency and controlled cost of fleet maintenance, the MPD realigned the fleet in FY2007. The Fleet Realignment Strategy increased the number of marked cruisers and decreased the number of unmarked cruisers. By the close of FY2007, the MPD had 35 more marked cruisers and 22 fewer unmarked cruisers than in FY2006. Additionally,

Chief Lanier revised the take-home vehicle program to prioritize the assignment of take-home vehicles to officers living is the District of Columbia and working in patrol, thus rewarding the members' commitment to community policing, encouraging them to live in the city, and increasing MPD's visibility.

Mayor Fenty Targets Crime through Focused Neighborhood Improvement Effort

In November, Mayor Adrian M. Fenty launched a targeted pilot initiative aimed at reducing criminal activity and increasing quality of life in at-risk communities. The effort, involving several District agencies in cooperation with non-governmental community-based organizations, first targeted three Focused Improvement Areas (FIA) in the city's Third, Fifth and Seventh Police Districts.

The program focuses on combining existing community policing efforts such as Operation Full Stride and the delivery of human services. Objectives include increasing employment opportunities, engaging youth in meaningful activities, increasing school attendance and improving neighborhood appearance.

In addition to the MPD, lead District agencies for FIAs include the Department of Employment Services, Department of Human Services, Department of Parks and Recreation, DC Public Schools, Office of the State Superintendent of Education, and Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs.

Mayor Fenty Works with Council to Add Resources for Community Policing

Also in November, Mayor Adrian M. Fenty, joined by Ward 1 Councilmember Jim Graham and Chief Cathy L. Lanier, announced additional resources aimed at reducing criminal activity, specifically related to gang activity in the three targeted Focused Improvement Areas. Additional resources for community policing were allocated to the Third District following several shootings in Ward 1 — many of them related to crew activity.

Specifically, community policing efforts were enhanced through the following initiatives:

★ **Expanded Shot Spotter technology**
Funds have been dedicated to expand Shot Spotter gunshot location technology to various locations around the city rolling out in the Third and Fourth Districts. Shot Spotter detects gunfire across large urban areas using a small number of inexpensive and easy-to-deploy sensors.

★ **Financial resources for gang intervention activities**
$1.2 million in grants to the Metropolitan Police Department for expanded community partnerships to address gang intervention and mediation beginning in the Third District.

★ **Gang Intelligence Partnership expansion**
An expanded focus in the Focused Improvement Areas, beginning in the Third District.

All Hands on Deck

During All Hands on Deck (AHOD), all available sworn MPD personnel were on patrol throughout the District emphasizing community policing, focused law enforcement and community outreach. The AHOD initiative is part of the Metropolitan Police Department's larger effort to improve public safety by encouraging greater communication

with residents. More officers on patrol during AHOD allowed for more proactive policing.

All Hands on Deck was conducted in five phases. The first four phases of AHOD were conducted in June, July, August and November. Phase V of AHOD began on Friday, December 7, 2007 and continued through Sunday, December 9, 2007. The AHODs netted more than 2,400 arrests.

MPD Gun Amnesty Program

Chief Cathy L. Lanier announced that over 600 guns were recovered as a result of a Gun Amnesty Program that was conducted on two Saturdays in December. The collections were held December 15 and December 29 at various locations in the Third, Sixth, and Seventh police districts. The Gun Amnesty Program, which is a part of the Metropolitan Police

Department's commitment to reducing gun violence in the District, offered an opportunity for people to turn in their weapons to authorities without fear of prosecution.

The total numbers, broken down by participating locations, were as follows:

★   367 guns turned in (3rd District location)
★   161 guns turned in (4th District location)
★   100 guns turned in (7th District location)

The total amount paid for turn-ins under this program was $33,100.

Gun Recovery Unit

In November, Chief Lanier re-established the Gun Recovery Unit (GRU), a citywide unit designed to seize firearms. The GRU is staffed with officers who have enhanced training on identifying and recovering illegal guns and who work closely with other jurisdictions. GRU has also had success with Gun Trafficking cases in the District and in Prince George's County. As of December 27, 2007, GRU:

★   has made 121 arrests; 48 of those were for firearm related offenses.
★   has obtained and executed 32 search warrants.
★   recovered 67 firearms (61 handguns, 3 assault rifles, 1 rifle, 2 shotguns).
★   recovered 11 replica firearms, pellet guns, BB guns.

The Gun Recovery Unit has also made the following seizures:

★   Nine vehicles
★ $60, 853 in US currency

Customized Community Policing and Police Patrols

To support customized community policing in the MPD, the District of Columbia is divided into seven police districts. Each district is further divided into 5–8 Police Service Areas (PSAs), for a total of 46 PSAs citywide. The PSA is the basic building block of customized community policing in DC. More than two-thirds of all officers are assigned to patrols.
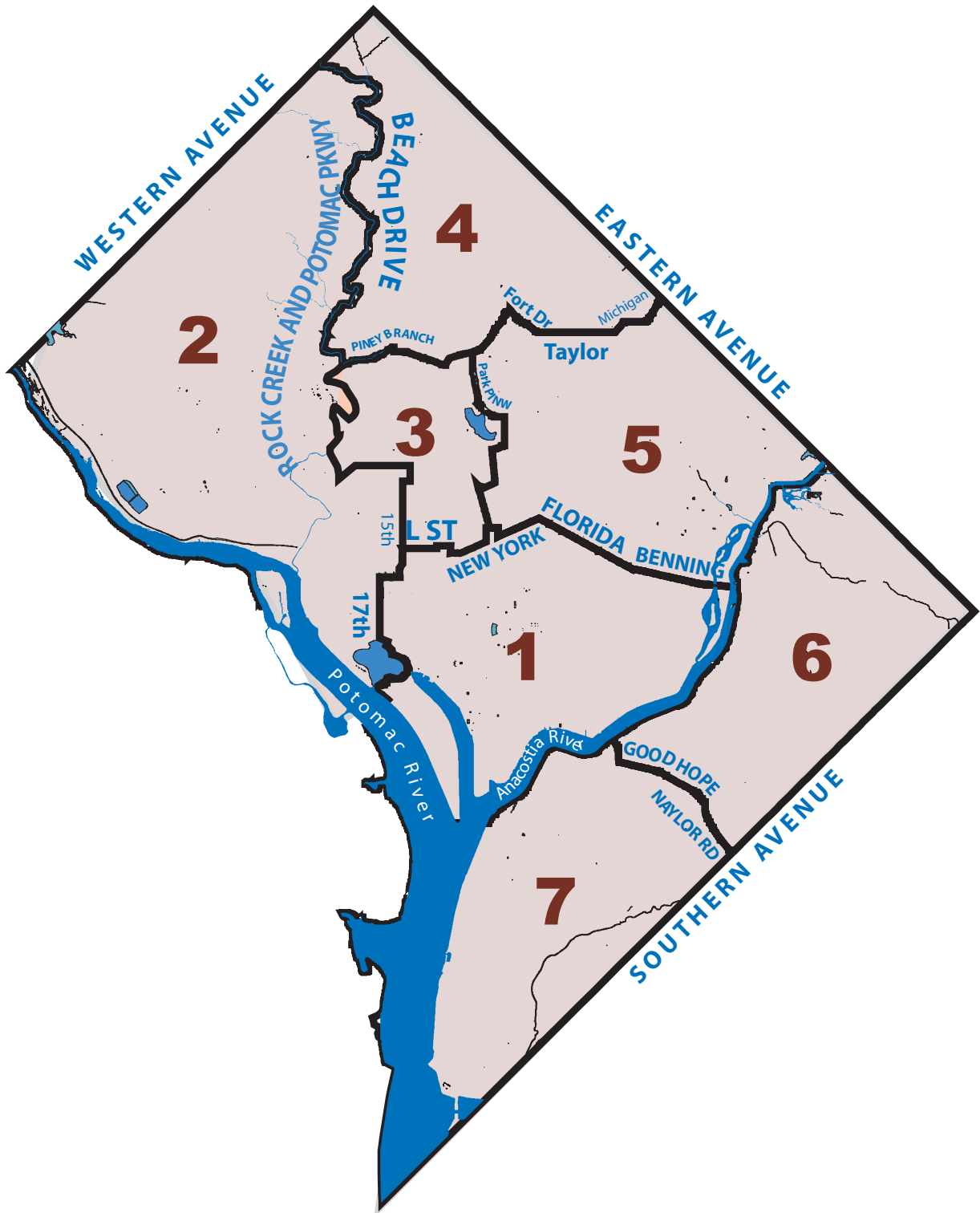
Organization *of the* Metropolitan Police Department

On September 24, 2007, Chief Cathy L. Lanier announced a major restructuring of the Metropolitan Police Department. The reorganization was designed to streamline the Department to better serve the District.

During her first nine months as Chief of Police, she carefully reviewed the way the Department operates, always with an eye toward improving our efficiency and the way the MPD protects residents. The changes reduced the hierarchy of the Department and put in place a team of Assistant Chiefs with extensive policing experience.

The reorganization eliminated the Regional Operation Commands and Operational Support Command. The restructuring also reduced the number of Assistant Chiefs from eight to six, and eliminated two Senior Executive Director positions that were the equivalent of Assistant Chiefs. These changes created a less top-heavy command structure, and helped improve the level of police service to residents.

The new organizational structure consisted of the Executive Office of the Chief of Police and included six bureaus:

"I am excited about the direction of this Department and look forward to making MPD the model police department in the country."

Chief of Police Cathy L. Lanier

★ Assistant Chief, Executive Officer — **Assistant Chief Alfred Durham**
★ Patrol Services and School Security Bureau — **Assistant Chief Diane Groomes**
★ Homeland Security Bureau — **Assistant Chief Patrick Burke**
★ Professional Development Bureau — **Assistant Chief Joshua Ederheimer**
★ Corporate Support Bureau — **Mr. Edward Hamilton**
★ Investigative Services Bureau — **Assistant Chief Winston Robinson**
★ Internal Affairs Bureau — **Assistant Chief Peter Newsham**

Organization of the MPD, *September 2007*

CHIEF OF POLICE
Cathy L. Lanier

ASSISTANT CHIEF EXEC. OFFICER OF MPD
Asst. Chief Alfred Durham

PATROL SERVICES & SCHOOL SECURITY BUREAU
Asst. Chief Diane Groomes

HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU
Asst. Chief Patrick Burke

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU
Asst. Chief Joshua Ederheimer

CORPORATE SUPPORT BUREAU
Senior Executive Director Edward Hamilton

INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU
Asst. Chief Winston Robinson

INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
Asst. Chief Peter Newsham

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Commander Melvin Scott

FIRST DISTRICT
Commander David Kamperin

1D Substation
Inspector George Kucik

SECOND DISTRICT
Commander Andy Solberg

THIRD DISTRICT
Commander Larry McCoy

3D Substation
Inspector Linda Brown

FOURTH DISTRICT
Commander Hilton Burton

FIFTH DISTRICT
Commander Lamar Greene

SIXTH DISTRICT
Commander Robert Contee

6D Substation
Inspector Kevin Anderson

SEVENTH DISTRICT
Commander Joel Maupin

DC Code Index Offenses vs. FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offenses

Like most other jurisdictions, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) reports crime two different ways. Primarily, the Department reports crimes that are defined in the District of Columbia Criminal Code (**DC Code Index Offenses**). This is according to local law and is it how officers classify offenses and makes arrests. The MPD also generates crime data using uniformly established guidelines that were developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the **Uniform Crime Reporting System,** or **UCR**.

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. Residents access this same information to make informed decisions. The MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report in order to provide a clear picture of crime trends as they are actually happening in the District of Columbia, and because that is how crime is reported to the MPD by residents. It is also how crime information is shared with the residents of the District of Columbia.

UCR Crime information is also included in this report in Appendix B so that residents have access to that standardized crime data as well. To compare crime trends to other jurisdictions using UCR data, please visit the FBI website **www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm**.

Citywide Crime Trends

Crime, based on DC Code

Overall crime has increased slightly from 2006 to 2007, but it remains 14 percent lower than in 2003.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Homicide	248	198	196	169	181
Sexual Assault	401	305	267	316	234
Robbery	4,439	3,827	4,036	3,997	4,382
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	3,607	3,452	3,321	3,418	3,138
Burglary	4,976	4,475	3,837	3,927	3,913
Theft Other	7,921	7,837	7,455	7,917	8,598
Theft from Vehicle	8,940	7,308	7,028	7,550	7,633
Stolen Auto	9,166	8,009	6,638	5,893	5,957
Arson	99	65	46	22	46
Total	39,797	35,476	32,824	33,209	34,082
% Change Over Previous Year	—	-10.9%	-7.5%	+1.2%	+2.6%

All figures represent what was reported shortly after the named year ended, with the exception of DC Code 2006, which was updated on January 1, 2008.

Crime, based on FBI UCR

According to FBI UCR, overall crime in 2007 remains 12 percent lower than in 2003.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Murder	248	198	196	169	181
Forcible Rape	273	218	165	182	192
Robbery	3,836	3,057	3,502	3,604	3,985
Aggravated Assault	4,482	3,863	3,854	4,453	3,566
Burglary	4,670	3,943	3,571	3,826	3,920
Larceny/Theft	17,362	13,756	14,162	15,132	16,476
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,549	8,136	7,467	7,057	7,323
Arson	126	81	61	34	63
Total	40,546	33,252	32,978	34,457	35,706
% Change Over Previous Year	—	-18.0%	-0.8%	+4.5%	+3.6%

DC Code Index Offense Definitions	FBI UCR Part I Crime Definitions
The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offenses for daily operational and deployment decisions. Offenders who are arrested in the District of Columbia are prosecuted for the offenses represented in the DC Code.	*The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across police agencies.*
Homicide: Killing of another purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.	**Murder:** The willful non-negligent killing of a person.
Sex Assault: One of many sexual acts against another, either forcibly or without his/her permission, and/or against a child or someone who is otherwise incapable of communicating unwillingness. The severity ranges from forcible rape to other forms of sexual contact.	**Forcible Rape:** The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.
Robbery: The taking from another person, or immediate actual possession of another, anything of value, by force or violence, whether against resistance or by sudden or stealthy seizure or snatching, or by putting in fear. This category includes carjackings.	**Robbery:** The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Assault Dangerous Weapon (ADW): Knowingly or purposely causing serious bodily injury to another person, or threatening to do so; or under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, knowingly engaging in conduct that creates a grave risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and thereby causes serious bodily injury. Weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, knives and other objects.	**Aggravated Assault:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
Burglary: Breaking and entering, or entering without breaking, any dwelling, bank, store, warehouse, shop, stable, or other building or any apartment or room, whether at the time occupied or not, or any steamboat, canal boat, vessel, other watercraft, railroad car, or any yard where any lumber, coal, or other goods or chattels are deposited and kept for the purpose of trade, with intent to break and carry away any part thereof or any fixture or other thing attached to or connected with the same.	**Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
Theft/Other: This includes conduct previously known as larceny, larceny by trick, larceny by trust, embezzlement, theft of services and false pretenses. The Theft/Other category excludes theft of items from a motor vehicle or the motor vehicle itself, which are captured under other categories.	**Larceny/Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
Theft F/Auto: Theft of items from within a vehicle, excluding motor vehicle parts and accessories.	
Stolen Auto: Theft of a motor vehicle (any automobile, self-propelled mobile home, motorcycle, truck, truck tractor, truck tractor with semi trailer or trailer, or bus).	**Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks and buses, and other self-propelled vehicles that run on land surfaces and not rails.
Arson: The malicious burning or attempt to burn any dwelling, house, barn, or stable adjoining thereto, or any store, barn, or outhouse, or any shop, office, stable, store, warehouse, or any other building, or any steamboat, vessel, canal boat, or other watercraft, or any railroad car, the property, in whole or in part, of another person, or any church, meetinghouse, schoolhouse, or any of the public buildings in the District, belonging to the United States or to the District of Columbia.	**Arson:** Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Crime by District (DC Code)

Crime levels declined in two of the MPD's busiest police districts between 2006 and 2007.

Crime	First District 2006	First District 2007	Second District 2006	Second District 2007	Third District 2006	Third District 2007	Fourth District 2006	Fourth District 2007	Fifth District 2006	Fifth District 2007	Sixth District 2006	Sixth District 2007	Seventh District 2006	Seventh District 2007	Citywide Total 2006	Citywide Total 2007
Homicide	21	28	4	0	25	20	9	14	24	21	42	38	44	60	169	181
Sexual Assault	36	23	20	21	50	35	40	30	47	40	50	24	72	58	316	234
Robbery	672	704	330	372	944	962	483	610	565	508	481	559	504	648	3,997	4,382
Assault with a Deadly Weapon	552	502	169	162	588	494	337	346	517	471	594	484	652	672	3,418	3,138
Burglary	629	730	635	472	830	790	316	403	547	554	464	364	499	594	3,927	3,913
Theft Other	1,861	1,978	2,301	2,480	1,296	1,361	673	703	781	842	454	595	527	619	7,917	8,598
Theft from Vehicle	1,716	1,384	1,304	1,360	1,999	1,893	548	535	867	1,054	709	825	369	554	7,550	7,633
Stolen Auto	899	800	319	368	984	798	757	797	875	878	1,148	1,319	889	968	5,893	5,957
Arson	3	18	2	3	3	3	0	7	4	4	3	5	7	6	22	46
Total	6,389	6,167	5,084	5,238	6,719	6,356	3,163	3,445	4,227	4,372	3,945	4,213	3,563	4,179	33,209	34,082
% Change	-3.5%		+3.0%		-5.4%		+8.9%		+3.4%		+6.8%		+17.3%		+2.6%	

Note: If a crime could not be mapped to a police district, it will not be covered in the citywide total.

Crime Rates

## DC Code Crime Rates, per 100,000

The District's crime rate has decreased by nearly 32 percent over the past decade, with reductions in every violent and property crime category.

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Estimated Population	577,467		579,621		582,049		585,459		588,292	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Violent Crimes	8,695	1,506	7,782	1,343	7,820	1,344	7,900	1,349	7,935	1,349
Homicide	248	43	198	34	196	34	169	29	181	31
Sexual Assault	401	69	305	53	267	46	316	54	234	40
Robbery	4,439	769	3,827	660	4,036	693	3,997	683	4,382	745
Assault w/ a Dangerous Weapon	3,607	625	3,452	596	3,321	571	3,418	584	3,138	533
Property Crime	31,102	5,386	27,694	5,003	25,004	4,296	25,309	4,323	26,147	4,445
Burglary	4,976	862	4,475	772	3,837	659	3,927	671	3,913	665
Theft Other	7,921	1,372	7,837	1,352	7,455	1,281	7,917	1,352	8,598	1,462
Theft f/ Vehicle	8,940	1,548	7,308	1,261	7,028	1,207	7,550	1,290	7,633	1,297
Stolen Auto	9,166	1,587	8,009	1,382	6,638	1,140	5,893	1,007	5,957	1,013
Arson	99	17	65	11	46	8	22	4	46	8
Total	39,797	6,892	35,476	6,121	32,824	5,639	33,209	5,672	34,082	5,793

Population numbers based on the US Census Data released December 27, 2007.

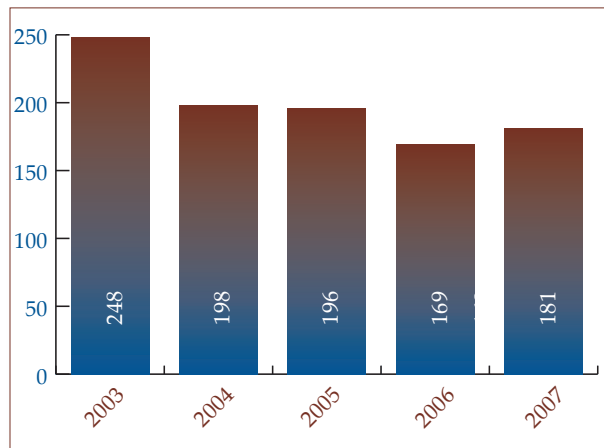## DC Code Index Crime Rates (per 100,000)

The District's per-capita Index crime rate in 2007 was 18 percent less than what it was just four years earlier.
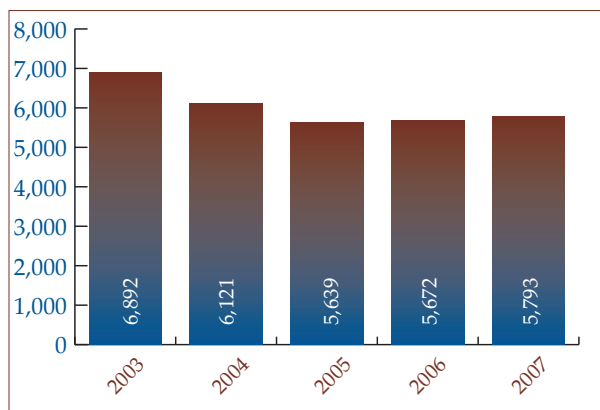
Violent Crimes (based on DC Code)

Homicide

For the first time since the mid-1980s, DC has recorded fewer than 200 homicides per year for the past four years.

Homicide by year: 2003: 248, 2004: 198, 2005: 196, 2006: 169, 2007: 181

Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults in 2007 has decreased 42 percent since 2003.
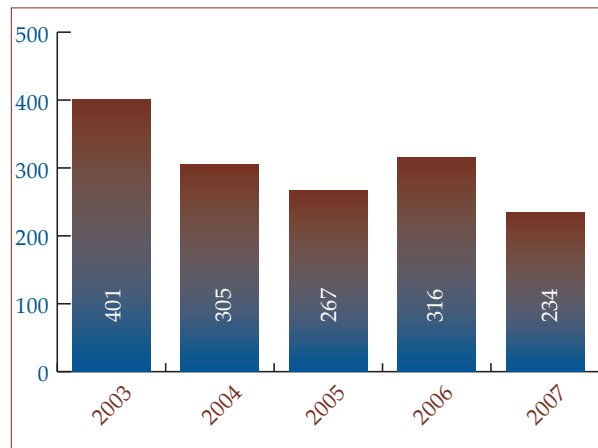
Sexual Assault by year: 2003: 401, 2004: 305, 2005: 267, 2006: 316, 2007: 234

Robbery

The number of robberies citywide has increased slightly in recent years.

Robbery by year: 2003: 4,439, 2004: 3,827, 2005: 4,036, 2006: 3,997, 2007: 4,382
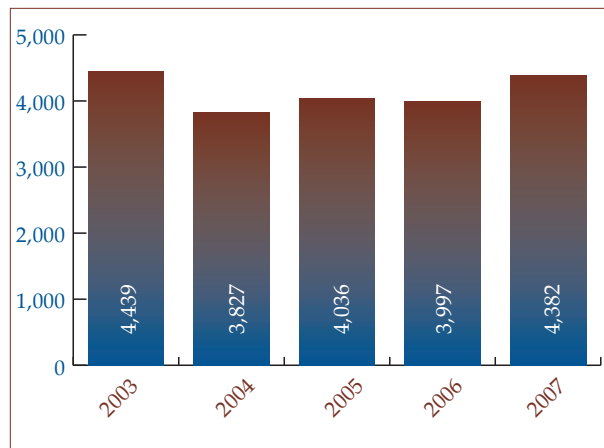
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

Assaults with a Dangerous Weapon have declined 13 percent since 2003.

Assault with a Dangerous Weapon by year: 2003: 3,607, 2004: 3,452, 2005: 3,321, 2006: 3,418, 2007: 3,138
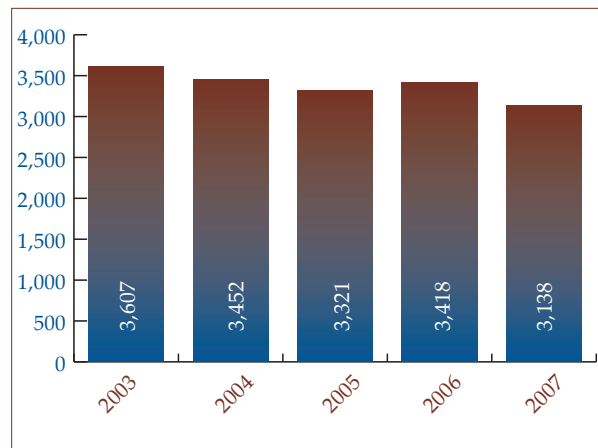
Homicide Analysis

Homicides by Month: 2003–2007

June and July have been the deadliest months for homicide in DC.
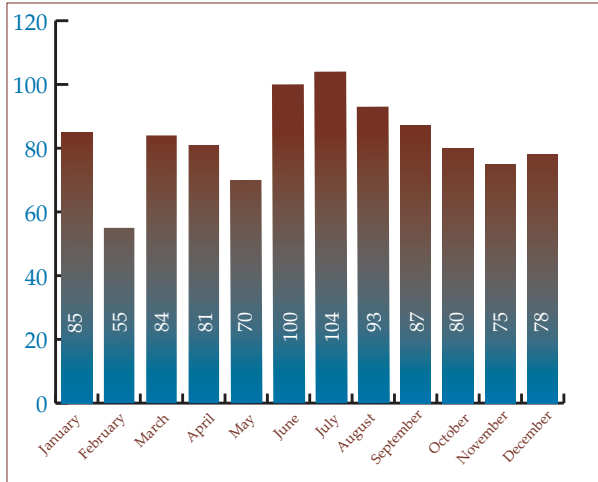
Homicide Rate

DC's homicide rate has remained below 40 per 100,000 residents since 2004.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Homicides	248	198	196	169	181
Rate per 100,000	44	36	34	29	31

Clearance Rate

The homicide clearance rate has exceeded 60 percent each of the last five years, exceeding 70 percent in 2007. It continues to remain higher than the national average for comparably-sized cities.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of Homicides	248	198	196	169	181
UCR Clearance Rate	60.5%	60.6%	60.7%	64.5%	70.2%

Note: The clearance rate is calculated by dividing the total number of homicide cases closed in a calendar year by the total number of homicides that occurred in that year. The cases closed can be for homicides that occurred in the current year or in prior years.

Victim Profile

The overwhelming majority of homicide victims continue to be black males; black females represent the second largest group.

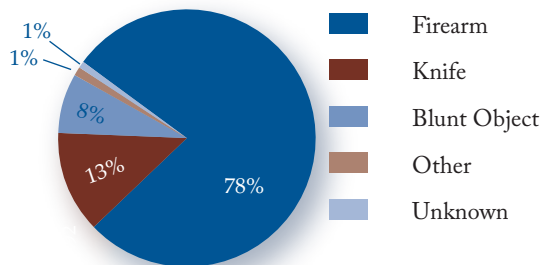| Victim	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Black Males	210	85%	167	84%	164	84%	146	86%	152	84%
Black Females	20	8%	24	12%	18	9%	13	8%	16	9%
Hispanic Males	10	4%	2	1%	4	2%	5	3%	8	4%
Hispanic Females	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%
White Males	6	2%	5	3%	4	2%	4	2%	2	1%
White Females	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Other Males	2	1%	0	0%	3	2%	1	1%	2	1%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**248**	**100%**	**198**	**100%**	**196**	**100%**	**169**	**100%**	**181**	**100%**

Homicide Analysis

Type of Weapon Used

The recent decline in total homicides has been driven by a reduction in murders committed with firearms.

Weapon	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Firearm	199	157	157	137	141
Knife	29	19	14	17	23
Blunt Object	13	16	17	12	14
Hands, Fist, Feet	3	1	6	0	0
Other Weapon	3	3	2	3	2
Unknown	1	2	—	0	1
Total	248	198	196	169	181

Weapon Distribution

Over the past five years, nearly 4 out of 5 homicides have been committed with a firearm.

- Firearm — 78%
- Knife — 13%
- Blunt Object — 8%
- Other — 1%
- Unknown — 1%

Juvenile Involvement

The number of juvenile homicide victims has decreased 24% from the previous year.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Juvenile Victims	13	24	12	17	13
Juveniles Arrested	7	10	2	7	10

Motive

As drug–related homicides continue to decline, arguments and robbery have become the primary motives.

Motive	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Drugs	63	33	19	28	20
Argument	65	50	57	50	52
Retaliation/Revenge	29	38	36	31	16
Robbery	30	18	17	22	29
Domestic	10	9	14	4	9
Child Abuse	1	4	3	3	2
Gang-Related	3	1	3	1	9
Other	6	7	17	8	21
Unknown	41	38	30	22	23
Total	248	198	196	169	181

Property Crimes (based on DC Code)

Burglary

There were 21 percent fewer burglaries in 2007 than in 2003.

Burglary chart:
- 2003: 4,976
- 2004: 4,475
- 2005: 3,837
- 2006: 3,927
- 2007: 3,913
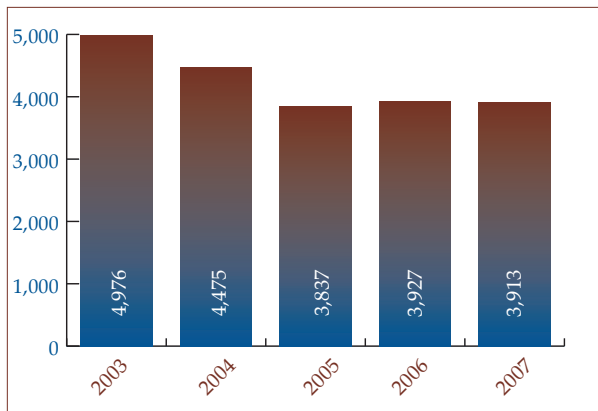
Theft Other

Thefts rose slightly in 2007.

Theft Other chart:
- 2003: 7,921
- 2004: 7,837
- 2005: 7,455
- 2006: 7,917
- 2007: 8,598
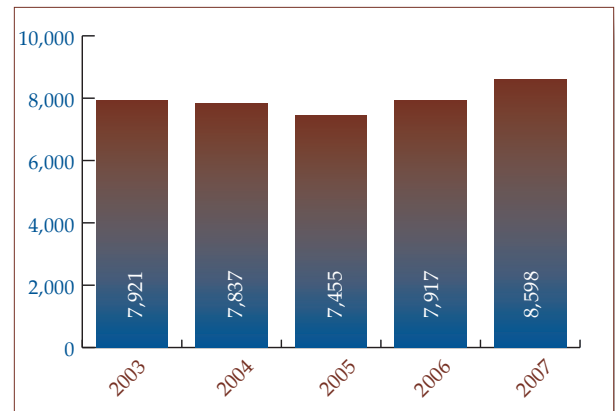
Theft From Vehicle

Theft from Vehicle rose slightly in 2007, but still re-main 15 percent lower than in 2003.

Theft From Vehicle chart:
- 2003: 8,940
- 2004: 7,308
- 2005: 7,028
- 2006: 7,550
- 2007: 7,633
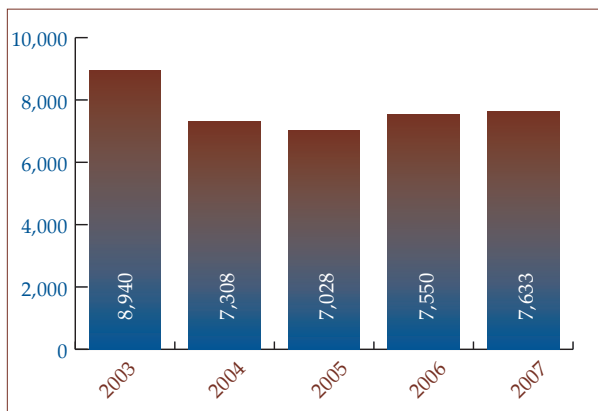
Stolen Auto

Auto thefts have declined 35 percent since 2003.

Stolen Auto chart:
- 2003: 9,166
- 2004: 8,009
- 2005: 6,638
- 2006: 5,893
- 2007: 5,957
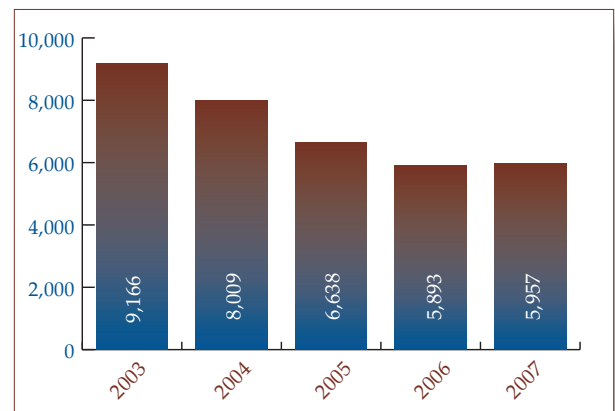
Arson (right)

Reported arson offenses have remained below 100 from 2003 through 2007.

Arson chart:
- 2003: 99
- 2004: 65
- 2005: 46
- 2006: 22
- 2007: 46
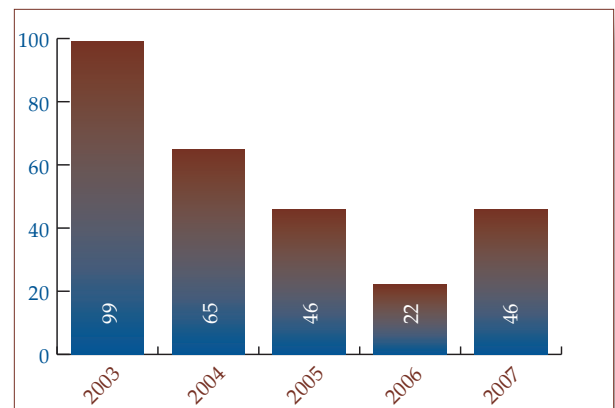
Other Crimes

Non-Index Crimes

Non–Index crimes decreased slightly in 2007, with decreases in drug, disorderly conduct and other offenses.

	2006	2007
Non-Index Assaults	9,343	9,422
Vandalism	5,673	6,735
Weapons Violation	645	648
Prostitution	1,003	1,385
Drugs	4,761	5,246
Disorderly Conduct	131	104
Other	9,629	6,365
Total	**31,185**	**29,905**

Crimes of Hate

A hate crime is any criminal act or attempted crimi– nal act directed against a person based on the victim's actual or perveived race, nationality, religion, gender, disability, or sexual orientation.

	2006	2007
Ethnic	3	2
Racial	8	3
Religious	5	6
Sexual Orientation	36	26
Disability	1	0
Total	53	37

Firearm Recoveries

Total Recoveries 2003-2007

Firearm recoveries have risen steadily over the past five years.

Year	Value
2003	1,982
2004	2,065
2005	2,344
2006	2,655
2007	2,943
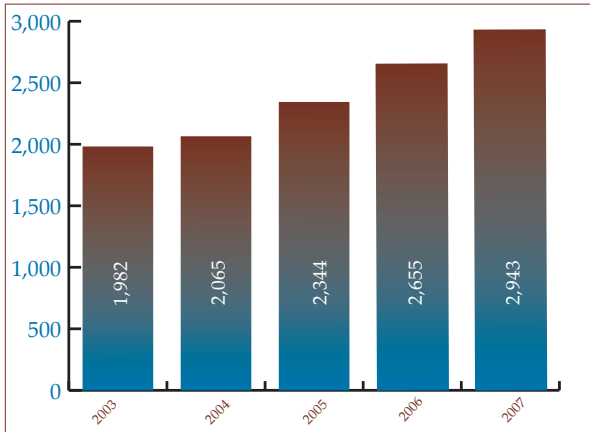
Location of Firearms Recovered in 2007

The majority of firearms recovered in 2007 were recovered through the Gun Amnesty program.

- First District
- Second District
- Third District
- Fourth District
- Fifth District
- Sixth District
- Seventh District
- Other
- Gun Amnesty

2% — 9% — 8% — 11% — 17% — 17% — 2% — 22% — 12%
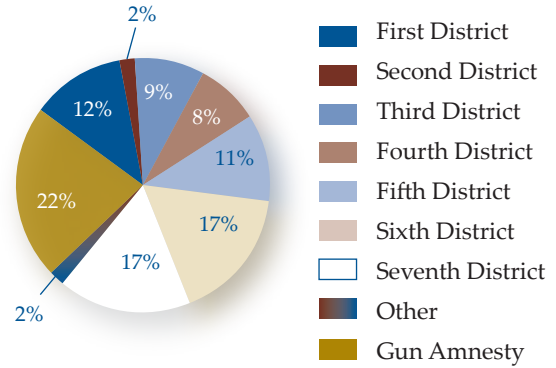
Top 10 Source States for Firearms Traced in 2007

Firearms recovered in the District were traced overwhelmingly to the two surrounding states, Maryland and Virginia, accounting for 56 percent of the total successful traces.

State	Value
MD	238
VA	235
NC	49
GA	51
FL	46
MA	69
SC	34
WV	37
CT	44
PA	39
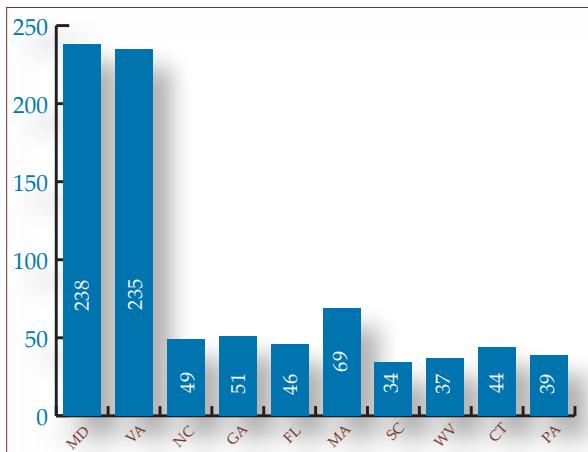
Arrest Trends

Total Arrests, 2003-2007

The total number of suspects arrested has remained above 45,000 since 2003.

Year	Arrests
2003	45,311
2004	51,019
2005	51,543
2006	52,799
2007	50,013

Adult Arrests, 2003-2007

Year	Arrests
2003	42,609
2004	47,926
2005	48,459
2006	49,394
2007	46,540
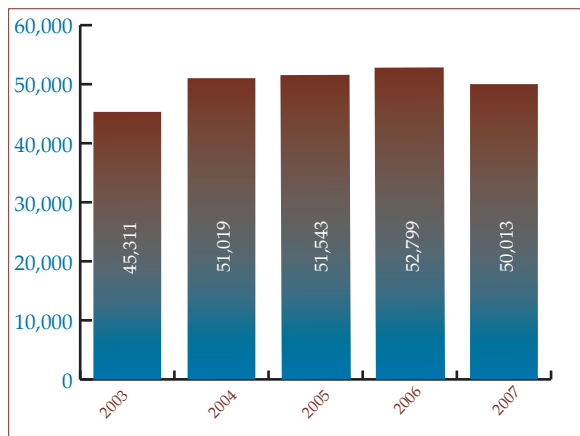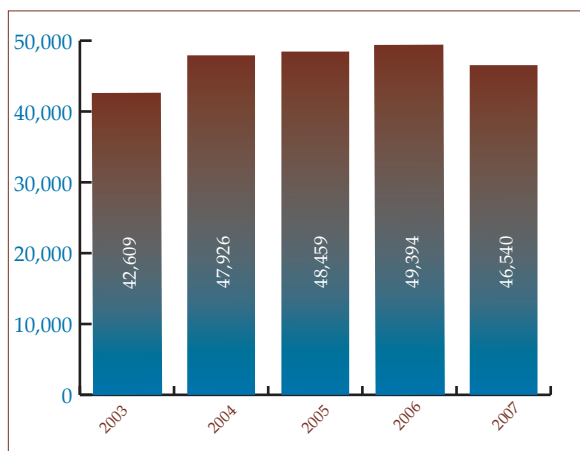
Juvenile Arrests, 2003-2007

Year	Arrests
2003	2,702
2004	3,093
2005	3,084
2006	3,405
2007	3,472
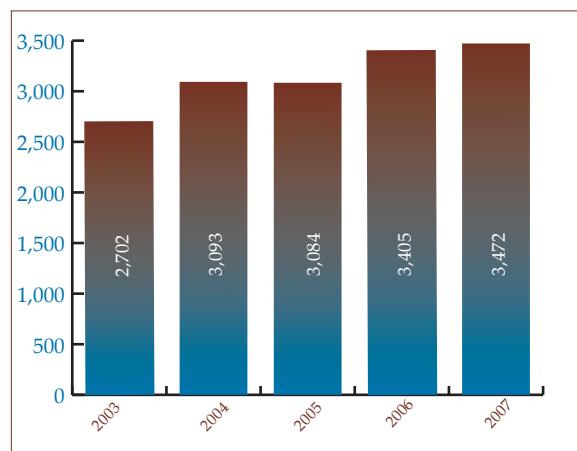
Source: *Geocoded Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) arrest data as of 8/13/08. Totals are based solely on the top arrest charge. One person may have been booked on more than one arrest charge.*

Arrests for Index and Non-Index Offenses, 2006-2007

Top Arrest Charge	Number and Percent	2006			2007		
		Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	Count % within Arrest Type	1,479 88%	210 12%	1,689 100%	1,367 86%	218 14%	1,585 100%
Arson	Count % within Arrest Type	12 75%	4 25%	16 100%	8 80%	2 20%	10 100%
Burglary	Count % within Arrest Type	336 87%	51 13%	387 100%	298 86%	49 14%	347 100%
Disorderly Conduct/POCA	Count % within Arrest Type	6,406 98%	107 2%	6,513 100%	5,313 98%	111 2%	5,424 100%
Forgery/ Uttering Check	Count % within Arrest Type	86 100%	0 0%	86 100%	69 100%	0 0%	69 100%
Fraud	Count % within Arrest Type	56 56%	0 0%	56 100%	44 100%	0 0%	44 100%
Gambling	Count % within Arrest Type	7 88%	1 12%	8 100%	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
Homicide/ Manslaughter	Count % within Arrest Type	92 94%	7 6%	99 100%	108 92%	10 8%	118 100%
Larceny/Theft	Count % within Arrest Type	1,054 91%	102 9%	1,156 100	1,058 90%	115 10%	1,173 100%
Liquor Laws	Count % within Arrest Type	183 100%	0 0%	183 100%	97 99%	1 1%	98 100%
Narcotic Drug Laws	Count % within Arrest Type	9,004 96%	341 4%	9,345 100%	8,775 97%	308 3%	9,083 100%
Offenses Against the Family and Children	Count % within Arrest Type	19 100%	0 0%	19 100%	20 95%	1 5%	21 100%
Other Assaults (non-Aggravated)	Count % within Arrest Type	4,199 91%	422 9%	4,621 100%	4,808 92%	444 8%	5,252 100%
Other Felonies	Count % within Arrest Type	1,431 81%	333 19%	1,764 100%	1,296 80%	320 20%	1,616 100%
Other Misdemeanors	Count % within Arrest Type	4,826 90%	545 10%	5,371 100%	4,384 89%	555 11%	4,939 100%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	Count % within Arrest Type	1,889 99%	9 1%	1,898 100%	1,806 99%	10 1%	1,816 100%
Rape/Sexual Abuse	Count % within Arrest Type	13 93%	1 7%	14 100%	12 86%	2 14%	14 100%
Release Violations/ Fugitive	Count % within Arrest Type	3,870 98%	95 2%	3,965 100%	4,004 97%	102 3%	4,106 100%
Robbery/ Carjacking	Count % within Arrest Type	409 59%	279 41%	688 100%	433 63%	257 37%	690 100%
Sex Offenses	Count % within Arrest Type	191 95%	10 5%	201 100%	160 93%	13 7%	173 100%
Stolen Property	Count % within Arrest Type	322 95%	17 5%	339 100%	271 95%	14 5%	285 100%
Theft from Auto	Count % within Arrest Type	70 100%	0 0%	70 100%	69 89%	9 11%	78 100%
Traffic Violations	Count % within Arrest Type	10,502 98%	177 2%	10,679 100%	9,716 98%	200 2%	9,916 100%
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	Count % within Arrest Type	780 63%	466 37%	1,246 100%	634 56%	506 44%	1,140 100%
Vandalize/ Tampering w/ Auto	Count % within Arrest Type	442 87%	65 13%	507 100%	424 84%	77 16%	501 100%
Vending Violations	Count % within Arrest Type	336 100%	0 0%	336 100%	241 100%	0 0%	241 100%
Weapons	Count % within Arrest Type	1,380 89%	163 11%	1,543 100%	1,124 88%	148 12%	1,272 100%
Total	**Count** **% within Arrest Type**	**49,394** **94%**	**3,405** **6%**	**52,799** **100%**	**46,540** **93%**	**3,472** **7%**	**50,013** **100%**

Traffic Safety

Fatalities, 2003–2007

Almost half of the traffic fatalities in the District of Columbia have involved pedestrians.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Pedestrian Fatalities	17	10	16	17	25
Total Traffic Fatalities	69	45	49	41	54

Arrests and Citations, 2003–2007

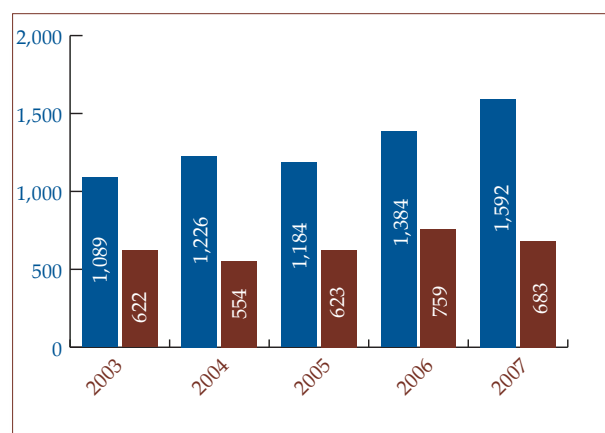|	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Impaired Driving	1,711	1,780	1,807	2,143	2,275
Egregious Speeding[†]	1,129	1,304	677	642	760
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	8,318	8,258	7,696	4,583	5,547
Distracted Driving[‡]	—	3,271	7,523	5,789	8,611

[†]30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit.
[‡]Includes using a cellular phone without a hands-free device.

Note: The DC law that bans driving while using hand-held cell phones or other electronic devices went into effect in July 2004.

Alcohol-Related Arrests

The number of arrests for impaired driving has increased slightly over the past few years.

Driving While Intoxicated: 1,089 (2003), 1,226 (2004), 1,184 (2005), 1,384 (2006), 1,592 (2007)
Driving Under the Influence: 622 (2003), 554 (2004), 623 (2005), 759 (2006), 683 (2007)

■ Driving While Intoxicated   ■ Driving Under the Influence

Speed-Related Fatalities

The number of fatalities on DC's roadways where speed was the primary contributing factor has dropped almost 50 percent since 2003.

Total Fatalities: 69 (2003), 45 (2004), 49 (2005), 41 (2006), 54 (2007)
Speed-related Fatalities: 21 (2003), 17 (2004), 18 (2005), 17 (2006), 11 (2007)

■ Total Fatalities   ■ Speed-related Fatalities

Calls for Service

Answering and dispatching both emergency and non-emergency calls are now the responsibility of the Office of Unified Communications, a District agency created in October 2004.

Calls for Service Trends

The total number of emergency calls for service in 2007 remained statistically unchanged compared to 2006.

	2006	2007
Calls Recieved, Dispatched	623,726	620,565
Calls Recieved, Not Dispatched	30,433	33,303
Distribution of Calls (Dispatched)	95.3%	94.9%
Distribution of Calls (Not Dispatched)	4.7%	5.1%
Total 911 Calls for Service	654,159	653,868

A "call for service" is any call for which MPD action is initiated.

Priority I, II and III Calls for Service

While the number of priority calls for service increased between 2006 and 2007, the overall response time decreased.

Type of Call	2006		2007		Percent Change	
	Call Count	Avg. Response Time	Call Count	Avg. Response Time	Call Count	Avg. Response Time
Priority I	46,973	7.51 min	49,752	7.83 min	5.9%	4.4%
Priority II	122,771	14.49 min	123,851	14.24 min	0.9%	-1.7%
Priority III	150,430	18.41 min	150,993	17.74 min	0.4%	-3.6%

Definitions of Priority I, II and III Calls

Priority I calls involve circumstances where an imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage exists resulting in a Code 1 response being authorized. These calls will be dispatched without delay to any available unit within the PSA or police district, including to officials and watch commanders if no other unit is available. A sergeant, lieutenant and/or the watch commander will respond to the scene of all Priority I calls.

Priority II calls involve circumstances that require immediate dispatch and response but most do not involve any imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. In the event such a threat is identified in any Priority II call, a Code 1 response can be authorized and it will be handled the same as a Priority I call. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority II call shall not be delayed more than 15 minutes at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander and the call will be assigned to any available unit.

Priority III calls involve routine requests for police services that involve no imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority III call will not be delayed more than one hour, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander and a decision will be made will be made on how to handle the call at that time.

Personnel

Total Personnel

In 2007, the MPD exceeded 3,900 sworn members.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sworn Personnel	3,718	3,773	3,768	3,803	3,915
Civilian Personnel	798	584	655	690	593
Total	4,516	4,357	4,423	4,493	4,508

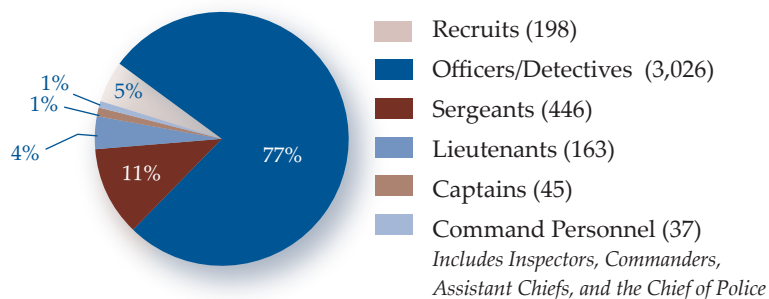## Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

Even as the MPD's overall sworn strength has increased, the Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Gender										
Male	2,836	76%	2,873	76%	2,882	77%	2,907	76%	3,000	77%
Female	882	24%	900	24%	886	23%	896	24%	915	23%
Race										
Black	2,394	64%	2,413	64%	2,370	63%	2,380	63%	2,411	62%
White	1,055	28%	1,082	29%	1,104	29%	1,115	29%	1,162	30%
Hispanic	222	6%	227	6%	242	6%	255	7%	279	7%
Asian	47	1%	51	1%	52	1%	53	1%	63	2%
Total	**3,718**	**100%**	**3,773**	**100%**	**3,768**	**100%**	**3,803**	**100%**	**3,915**	**100%**

Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Sworn Personnel, by Rank (2007)

More than 3 out of every 4 sworn members are officers or detectives.

- Recruits (198)
- Officers/Detectives (3,026)
- Sergeants (446)
- Lieutenants (163)
- Captains (45)
- Command Personnel (37)
  Includes Inspectors, Commanders, Assistant Chiefs, and the Chief of Police

Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

The MPD's Recruiting Branch has worked hard to keep up with attrition and expand the police force.

Number of Members	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Lost to Attrition	175	245	228	210	174
Hired	247	300	228	241	294

Ranks of the Metropolitan Police Department

While every sworn member of the Department is a police officer by profession, he or she is further identified by rank.

- Recruit Officer (attending the Institute of Police Science)
- Officer/Master Patrol Officer/ Senior Police Officer/Investigator
- Detective
- Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- Captain
- Inspector
- Commander
- Assistant Chief
- Chief of Police

Award Categories

In 2007, Chief Lanier implemented a new approach to recognizing the Department's sworn and civilian members. Rather than have one large ceremony at the end of the year, members now receive their awards shortly after the commendable action, at one of her regularly-held crime briefings. In 2007, almost 800 members received awards.

- ★ Achievement Medal (422)
- ★ Chief of Police Special Award (1)
- ★ COP Customized Community Policing Award (58)
- ★ Department Blue Badge Medal (1)
- ★ Department Commendation Ribbon (5)
- ★ Department Lifesaving Medal (14)
- ★ Department Unit Citation Ribbon (215)
- ★ Medal of Valor (1)
- ★ Meritorious Service Medal (49)
- ★ Unit Citation (29)

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department
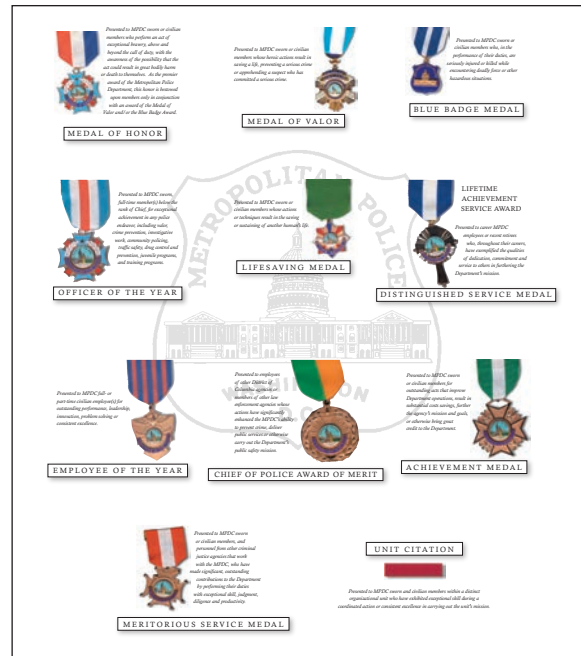
Budget, FY 2006-2007

Expenditures, FY 2006–2007

Spending on both personal and non-personal services increased slightly from FY 2006 to FY 2007

Comptroller Source Group (CSG) Name	FY2006 Appropriation Year Expenditures	FY2007 Appropriation Year Expenditures
Regular Pay	$267,322,125	$287,781,362
Regular Pay — Other	$4,772,433	$4,476,813
Additional Gross Pay	$16,922,980	$18,816,850
Fringe Benefits	$32,486,297	$36,328,554
Overtime	$58,790,570	$36,477,754
Total Personal Services	**$380,294,406**	**$383,881,337**
Supplies	$4,346,107	$5,084,057
Utilities, Communications, and Building Rental	$2,947,433	$3,141,601
Telephone, Teletype, Etc.	$4,885,532	$4,934,971
Rentals—Land, Buildings and Structures	$2,195,727	$3,120,365
Janitorial Services	$2,560,813	$1,871,568
Security Services	$1,063,207	$1,093,924
Occupancy Fixed Costs	$3,275,327	$3,235,363
Other Services and Charges	$48,169,657	$30,027,219
Contracts	$13,092,095	$31,056,063
Subsidies and Transfers	-	$1,424,433
Purchased Assets, Minor Equipment and Rental	$3,082,356	$3,160,903
Other	$19,045	$38,335
Debt Service	-	-
Total Non-Personal Services	**$85,637,299**	**$88,188,801**
Total	$465,931,704.88	$472,070,133.72

Note: Figures represent expenditures from all funding sources.

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-one percent of all MPD spending in FY 2007 was for Personal Services.

19%

81%

Personal Services ($331.9 million)

Non-Personal Services ($88.2 million)
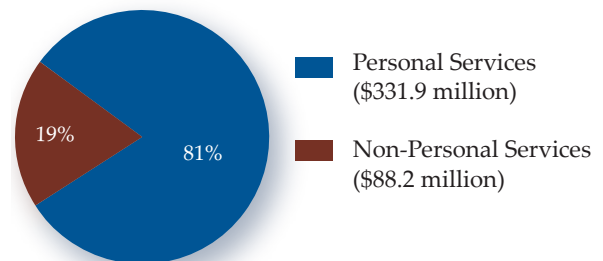
Fleet

MPD Fleet, FY 2003 – FY2007

The MPD maintains a varied fleet of nearly 1,700 vehicles.

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Total Marked Cruisers	734	807	745	773	808
Total Unmarked Cruisers	421	411	435	443	422
Total Marked Other*	126	150	139	161	177
Total Unmarked Other**	66	66	48	40	42
Total Scooters (Honda)	167	169	161	169	122
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson)	54	50	52	51	53
Total Boats†	14	14	14	15	15
Miscellanous‡	7	7	55	32	28
Total Vehicles	1,589	1,674	1,649	1,684	1,667

Notes:
*Marked Other includes marked cargo vans, passenger vans, SUVs, trucks, wreckers, command buses, and prisoner transport vehicles.
**Unmarked Other includes unmarked SUVs, cargo vans, passenger vans, and trucks.
†Boat information provided by SOD Harbor.
‡Miscellaneous vehicles include forklifts, generators, and service equipment.

Appendices

Appendix A:
CCTV Use in the District (2007)

JOCC/CCTV Activations

The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during cal‐endar year 2007. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

1) **New Year's Eve Activation**
   December 31, 2006-January 1, 2007
2) **Gerald R. Ford's State Funeral**
   January 2, 2007
3) **Right to Life March**
   January 22, 2007
4) **State of the Union Address**
   January 23, 2007
5) **ANSWER Anti War Protest**
   March 17-18, 2007
6) **National Marathon**
   March 24, 2007

7) **World Bank/IMF Spring Meetings**
   April 13-16, 2007
8) **All Hands on Deck**
   June 8-9, 2007
9) **Caribbean Festival**
   June 23, 2007
10) **Fourth of July Celebration**
    July 4, 2007
11) **All Hands on Deck**
    July 27-28, 2007
12) **World Bank/IMF Fall Meetings**
    October 19-22, 2007
13) **All Hands on Deck**
    November 2-3, 2007
14) **All Hands on Deck**
    December 7-8, 2007

NOTICE

This Area May Be Monitored by the Metropolitan Police Using Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

www.mpdc.dc.gov

Metropolitan Police Department
24 DCMR 2502.7

Appendix B:
FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offenses

Like most other jurisdictions, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) reports crime two different ways. Primarily, the Department reports crimes that are defined in the District of Columbia Criminal Code (**DC Code Index Offenses**). This is according to local law and is it how officers classify offenses and makes arrests. The MPD also generates crime data using uniformly established guidelines that were developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the **Uniform Crime Reporting System,** or **UCR**.

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. Residents access this same information to make informed decisions. The MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report in order to provide an accurate picture of crime trends as they are actually happening in the District of Columbia and because that is how crime is reported to the MPD by residents (see page 14). It is also how crime information is shared with the residents of the District of Columbia.

UCR Crime information has been included here so that residents have access to that standardized crime data. To compare crime trends to other jurisdictions using UCR data, please visit the FBI website **www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm**.

FBI UCR Part I Crime Definitions
The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across police agencies.
Murder: The willful killing of a person.
Forcible Rape: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.
Robbery: The taking, or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
Larceny/Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks and buses, and other self-propelled vehicles that run on land surfaces and not rails.
Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

FBI UCR Citywide Crime Trends

UCR Part I Crime

Overall crime has increased slightly from 2006 to 2007, but it remains 12 percent lower than in 2003.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Murder	248	198	196	169	181
Forcible Rape	273	218	165	182	192
Robbery	3,836	3,057	3,502	3,604	3,985
Aggravated Assault	4,482	3,863	3,854	4,453	3,566
Burglary	4,670	3,943	3,571	3,826	3,920
Larceny/Theft	17,362	13,756	14,162	15,132	16,476
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,549	8,136	7,467	7,057	7,323
Arson	126	81	61	34	63
Total	40,546	33,252	32,978	34,457	35,706
% Change Over Previous Year	—	-18.0%	-0.8%	+4.5%	+3.6%

Source: These statistics reflect official UCR Part I crime totals as reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

Note: Figures reported here may not match exactly what was published in the FBI's *Crime in the United States* because of modifications — such as late reporting, reclassification of some offenses, and discovery that some offenses were unfounded — made after the FBI's deadline.

FBI UCR Crime Rates

UCR Part I Crime Rates

The District's crime rate has decreased by nearly 32 percent over the past decade, with reductions in every violent and property crime category.

|	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
Estimated Population	521,426		519,000		572,059		573,822		570,898	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Violent Crimes	8,988	1,724	8,448	1,628	8,628	1,508	9,193	1,602	9,109	1,596
Murder	260	50	241	46	242	42	232	40	262	46
Forcible Rape	190	36	248	48	251	44	181	32	262	46
Robbery	3,606	692	3,344	644	3,553	621	3,777	658	3,731	654
Aggravated Assault	4,932	946	4,615	889	4,582	801	5,003	872	4,854	850
Property Crimes	37,302	7,154	33,497	6,454	33,090	5,784	35,295	6,151	35,347	6,191
Burglary	6,361	1,220	5,067	976	4,745	829	4,947	862	5,167	905
Larceny/Theft	24,321	4,664	21,673	4,176	21,637	3,782	22,274	3,882	20,903	3,661
Motor Vehicle Theft	6,501	1,247	6,652	1,282	6,600	1,154	7,970	1,389	9,168	1,606
Arson	119	23	105	20	108	19	104	18	109	19
Total Index Crimes	46,290	8,878	41,945	8,082	41,718	7,293	44,488	7,753	44,456	7,787

UCR Part I Crime Rates (Continued)

The District's crime rate has decreased by nearly 32 percent over the past decade, with reductions in every violent and property crime category.

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Estimated Population	563,384		553,523		582,049		581,530		588,292	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Violent Crimes	8,839	1,569	7,336	1,325	7,717	1,326	8,408	1,449	7,924	1,347
Murder	248	44	198	36	196	34	169	29	181	31
Forcible Rape	273	48	218	39	165	28	182	31	192	33
Robbery	3,836	681	3,057	552	3,502	602	3,604	620	3,985	677
Aggravated Assault	4,482	796	3,863	698	3,854	662	4,453	766	3,566	606
Property Crimes	31,707	5,628	25,916	4,682	25,261	4,340	26,049	4,479	27,782	4,722
Burglary	4,670	829	3,943	712	3,571	614	3,826	658	3,920	666
Larceny/Theft	17,362	3,082	13,756	2,485	14,162	2,433	15,132	2,602	16,476	2,801
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,549	1,695	8,136	1,470	7,467	1,283	7,057	1,214	7,323	1,245
Arson	126	22	81	15	61	10	34	6	63	11
Total Index Crimes	40,546	7,197	33,252	6,007	32,978	5,666	34,457	5,925	35,706	6,069

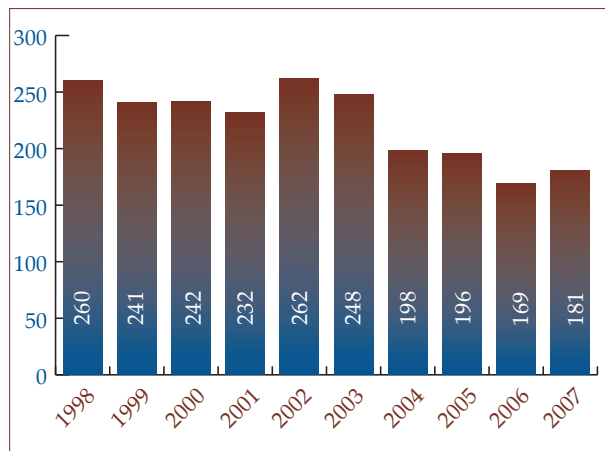## UCR Part I Crime Rates (per 100,000 population)

The District's per-capita Index crime rate in 2007 was 32 percent less than what it was just 10 years earlier.
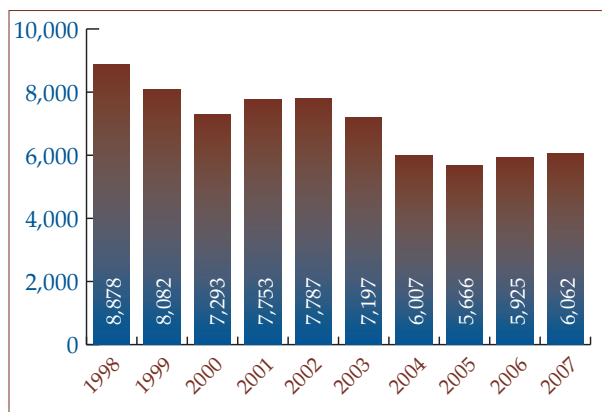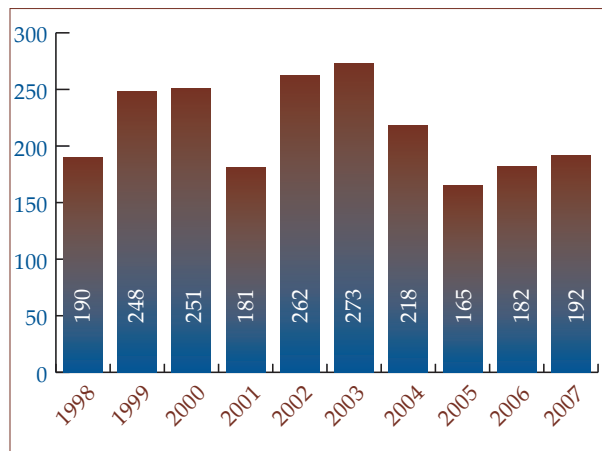
FBI UCR Part I Violent Crimes

Murder

For the first time since the mid-1980s, DC has recorded fewer than 200 homicides per year for the past four years.
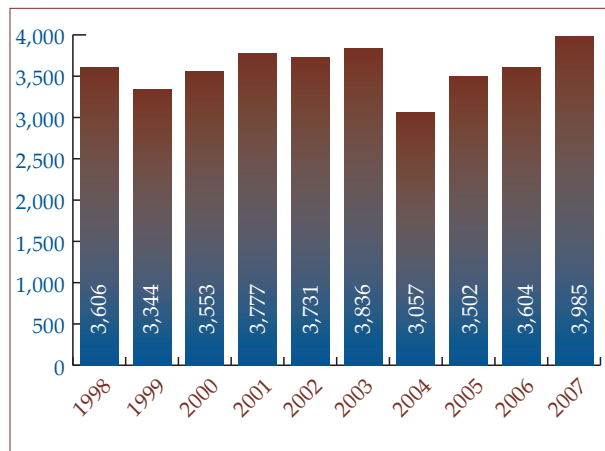

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Murder	260	241	242	232	262	248	198	196	169	181

Forcible Rape

The number of sexual assaults in 2007 has decreased 30 percent since 2003.

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Forcible Rape	190	248	251	181	262	273	218	165	182	192

Robbery

The number of robberies citywide has increased slightly in recent years.

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Robbery	3,606	3,344	3,553	3,777	3,731	3,836	3,057	3,502	3,604	3,985

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assaults have declined 20 percent since 2003 — 29 precent since 2001.

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Aggravated Assault	4,932	4,615	4,582	5,003	4,854	4,482	3,863	3,854	4,453	3,566
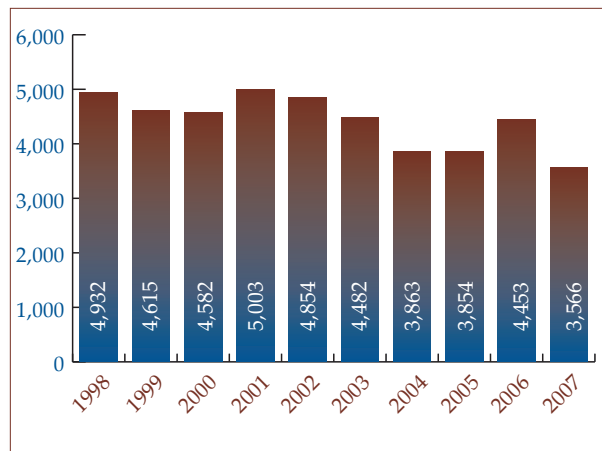
FBI UCR Part I Property Crimes

Burglary

There were 38 percent fewer burglaries in 2007 than in 1998.

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
6,361	5,067	4,745	4,947	5,167	4,670	3,943	3,571	3,826	3,920
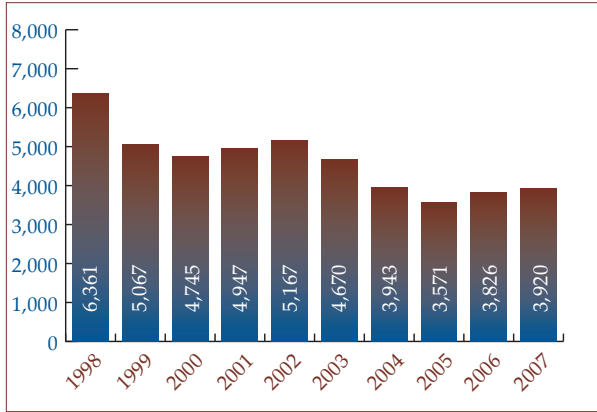
Larceny/Theft

Larceny/thefts rose slightly in 2007, but still declined 32 percent over the past decade.

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
24,321	21,673	21,637	22,274	20,903	17,362	13,756	14,162	15,132	16,476
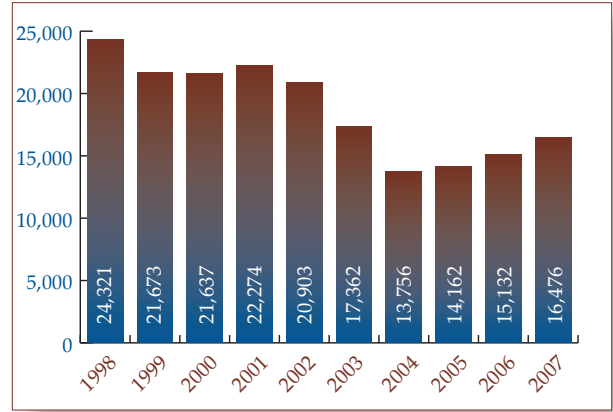
Motor Vehicle Theft

Auto thefts have declined over 23 percent since 2003.

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
6,501	6,652	6,600	7,970	9,168	9,549	8,136	7,467	7,057	7,323
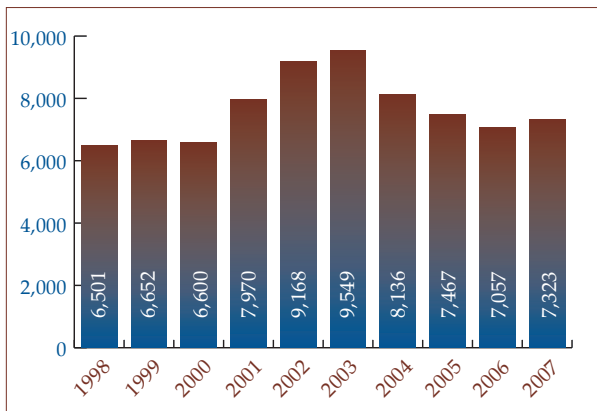
Arson

After rising in 2003, reported arson offenses has remained below 100 from 2004 through 2007

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
119	105	108	104	109	126	81	61	34	63
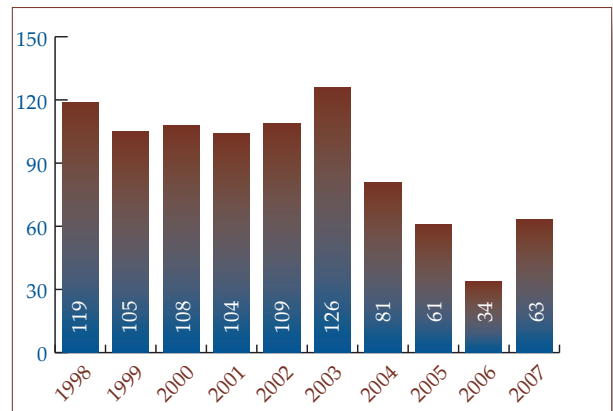
Appendix C:
Remembering Our Fallen Heroes

The Metropolitan Police Department dedicates this report to the outstanding and heroic members who died in the line of duty. Their service and sacrifice are deeply appreciated and forever remembered.

For more information on these officers, and all MPD members who have died in the line of duty, visit the MPD website at **www.mpdc.dc.gov/memorial**.

Officer	Date of Death	Officer	Date of Death
2000-Present			
Wayne C. Pitt	April 11, 2007	Joseph Pozell	May 17, 2005
Gerard W. Burke	March 23, 2006	Clifton Rife II	June 2, 2004
James McBride	August 10, 2005	John S. Ashley	May 30, 2004
1975-1999			
Thomas Hamlette, Jr.	July 18, 1998	Joseph M. Cournoyer	January 29, 1985
Robert L. Johnson, Jr.	April 27, 1997	Raymond E. Mumford	March 11, 1983
Oliver W. Smith	February 26, 1997	Robert K. Best	December 15, 1982
Brian T. Gibson	February 5, 1997	Donald G. Luning	September 14, 1982
Anthony W. Simms	May 25, 1996	Arthur P. Snyder	February 12, 1980
Scott S. Lewis	October 6, 1995	Richard F. Giguere	June 6, 1979
James McGee, Jr.	February 7, 1995	Alfred V. Jackson	June 6, 1979
Henry J. Daly	November 22, 1994	Bernis Carr, Jr.	February 16, 1978
Jason E. White	December 30, 1993	Bruce W. Wilson	April 26, 1977
Robert Remington	May 19, 1987	Michael J. Acri	October 16, 1976
Kevin Welsh	August 4, 1986		
1950-1974			
Gail A. Cobb	September 20, 1974	Lawrence L. Dorsey	February 2, 1968
George D. Jones, Jr.	March 24, 1973	Gilbert M. Silvia	November 25, 1967
Ronnie W. Hassell	December 2, 1972	Russell W. Ponton	May 2, 1967
Dana E. Harwood	September 25, 1972	Marvin L. Stocker	March 23, 1966
William L. Sigmon	May 25, 1971	Marcus P. Willis	December 27, 1965
Jerrard F. Young	May 21, 1971	Martin I. Donovan	July 9, 1964
Glen Fisher	March 10, 1971	Robert D. Handwerk	January 24, 1964
David H. Rose	February 20, 1971	David C. Higginbotham	December 7, 1963
Allan L. Nairn	November 30, 1969	Elmer L. Hunter	March 20, 1963
Michael J. Cody	July 14, 1969	Terrell M. Dodson	April 17, 1960
David C. Hawfield	July 14, 1969	Donald J. Brereton	January 7, 1960
Willie C. Ivery	November 15, 1968	Harold K. Shelton	May 3, 1959
Stephen A. Williams	July 2, 1968	Lester G. Myers	November 13, 1958
Eugene I. Williams	February 27, 1968	George W. Cassels	July 12, 1953
1925-1949			
Grady A. Beacham	December 2, 1948	Raymond V. Sinclair	December 28, 1934
Mortimer P. Donoghue	September 15, 1948	George W. Shinault	August 14, 1932
Hubert W. Estes	May 16, 1947	Elmer A. Swanson	July 6, 1932
Richard H. Taylor	December 13, 1946	Arthur H. Gelhar	August 8, 1931
Harry E. Hamilton	November 1, 1946	Charles D. Poole	August 4, 1931

Remembering Our Fallen Heroes (Continued)

Officer	Date of Death	Officer	Date of Death
Donald W. Downs	September 1, 1946	Frank J. Scoville	September 24, 1930
William J. Weston Jr.	March 4, 1945	Frederick W. Bauer	June 6, 1930
Charles R. Johnston	May 9, 1943	Ross H. Kaylor	December 10, 1929
Irving Rosenburg	February 15, 1942	Edgar P. Alexander	November 16, 1929
Uel M. Gaile	August 19, 1940	Harry J. McDonald	July 22, 1929
Charles F. Cummings	June 12, 1940	William S. Buchanan	April 18, 1929
Robert W. Davis	January 1, 1940	John F. McAuliffe	January 21, 1929
Raymond E. Grant	August 14, 1939	Claude O. Rupe	October 14, 1928
Richard T. Conklin	June 5, 1938	James G. Helm	February 11, 1928
Earnest T. Wessells	April 23, 1938	Leo W. Busch	September 28, 1926
Paul W. Jones	March 14, 1936	Earl A. Skinner	June 9, 1926
Frank L. Nussbaum	February 16, 1936	Claude C. Koontz	November 30, 1925
Jessie L. Taylor	May 1, 1931		
1900-1924			
Raymond C. Leisinger	August 28, 1924	Harry Wilson	July 21, 1919
John W. Purcell	October 17, 1923	Lester M. Kidwell	July 11, 1918
Frederick G. Stange	February 28, 1923	John A. Conrad	May 21, 1918
Edmund P. Keleher	January 10, 1922	David T. Dunigan	May 21, 1918
George C. Chinn	October 20, 1921	Willie R. Gawen	March 2, 1915
Samuel C. Hayden	February 27, 1921	William H. Mathews	March 5, 1909
Preston E. Bradley	February 21, 1921	William E. Yetton	November 9, 1908
Oscar A. McKimmie	January 17, 1920	John J. Smith	July 7, 1904
James E. Armstrong	December 20, 1919		
1800's			
Junius B. Slack	November 27, 1891	Frederick M. Passau	May 17, 1889
Adolphus Constantine	September 10, 1891	John H. Fowler	September 9, 1884
Americus N. Crippen	November 5, 1889	Francis M. Doyle	December 29, 1871

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

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