Metropolitan Police Department

2022 Annual Report

Metropolitan Police Department | WASHINGTON, DC

PAMELA A. SMITH
Acting Chief of Police

GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

MPD Mission

It is the mission of the Metropolitan Police Department to safeguard the District of Columbia and protect its residents and visitors with the highest regard for the sanctity of human life. We will strive at all times to accomplish our mission with a focus on service, integrity, and fairness by upholding our city's motto Justitia Omnibus–Justice for All.

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For more information visit us at **mpdc.dc.gov**

COMMUNITY POLICING
& POLICE PATROLS

About Police Districts and Police Service Areas

There are seven police districts in Washington, DC, and each police district is divided into three sectors, which are groups of Police Service Areas (PSAs). There are a total of 57 PSAs in the District of Columbia. Each police district has between seven and nine PSAs.

Every resident lives in a PSA, and every PSA has a team of assigned police officers and officials. Through regularly-scheduled meetings, residents have the opportunity to get to know their PSA team members and learn how to work with them to address crime and disorder in their neighborhoods.

The Metropolitan Police Department holds regular sector or PSA meetings that are open to our residents, business community, and other stakeholders. We encourage our communities to take advantage of the opportunity not only to share feedback and ideas with MPD during these sessions, but also learn how we can all contribute to a safer public safety ecosystem.

COMMUNITY POLICING
& POLICE PATROLS
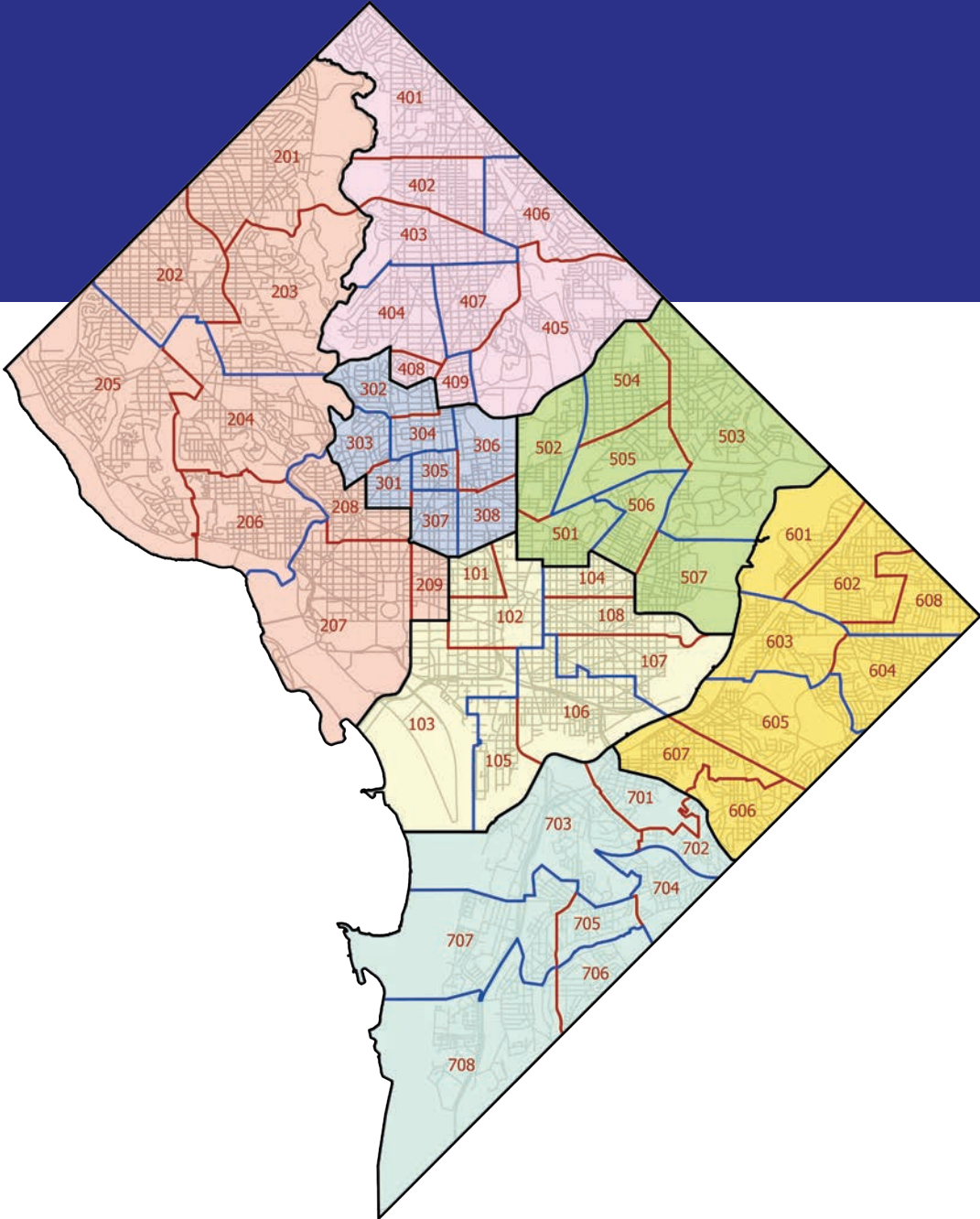
LEADERSHIP OF THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
(as of December 2022)

Robert J. Contee, III
Chief of Police

Ashan Benedict
Executive Assistant Chief of Police

Leeann Turner
Chief Operating Officer

Marvin (Ben) Haiman
Chief of Staff

BUREAU CHIEFS

Morgan C. Kane

Assistant Chief

Patrol Services North

Andre Wright

Assistant Chief

Patrol Services South

Leslie Parsons

Assistant Chief

Investigative Services Bureau

Jeffery Carroll

Assistant Chief

Homeland Security Bureau

Wilfredo Manlapaz

Assistant Chief

Internal Affairs Bureau

Stuart Emerman

Assistant Chief

Technical and Analytical Services Bureau

Michael Coligan

Assistant Chief

Professional Development Bureau

Pamela Wheeler-Taylor

Assistant Chief
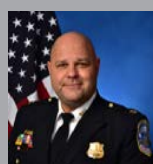
Youth and Family Engagement Bureau

DISTRICT COMMANDERS

Tasha Bryant

Commander

First District

Duncan Bedlion

Commander

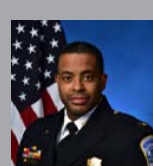Second District

James Boteler

Commander

Third District

Carlos Heraud

Commander

Fourth District

Sylvan Altieri

Commander

Fifth District

Darnel Robinson

Commander

Sixth District

John Branch

Commander

Seventh District

2022
YEAR IN REVIEW

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) of the District of Columbia is committed to safeguarding the well-being of its residents and visitors through innovative policing efforts, exceptional recruiting strategies to address staffing issues, community outreach initiatives that foster connections between police and community members, and targeted youth programs aimed at providing positive outlets for at-risk youth. While there has been a significant level of public debate surrounding public safety and laws in the District of Columbia, one thing is certain—the Metropolitan Police Department remains committed to creating a safer, stronger DC.

From 2020 through 2022, the city has faced a range of challenges, including violent crime, property crime, and issues related to illegal firearms. The possession and use of illegal guns remain a top concern for the Metropolitan Police Department. While there was a slight decrease of two percent in fatal and non-fatal shootings last year, there is need for greater improvement. Over the past three years, shootings have been 30 percent higher than the pre-pandemic levels of 2019. While this is an alarming trend, the MPD is focused on removing illegal guns from the streets through intelligence-led policing. In 2022, the MPD recovered over 3,100 guns—a 36 percent increase over last year. Additionally, arrests for illegal gun possession rose by 34 percent.

The District of Columbia has seen an increase in violent crimes involving youth. There has been an 81 percent increase in the number of youths shot in

2022. There has also been an increase in the number of juveniles arrested for serious offenses, including carjacking.

However, the MPD remains steadfast in its mission to reduce crime and improve public safety for all residents. In response to the evolving nature of crime, the MPD is focused on utlizing innovative policing strategies. The Department is embracing cutting-edge technology and data-driven approaches to identify crime hotspots, patterns, and trends. This proactive approach allows officers to be deployed strategically and allocate resources efficiently, maximizing their impact on crime reduction.

A robust police force is essential to ensure public safety and maintain law and order in the District. However,

2022
YEAR IN REVIEW

like many urban centers, the MPD has faced personnel and staffing challenges. At the end of December 2022, the MPD had fewer than 3,400, marking a decline of 430 officers compared to 2019. These lower staffing levels have resulted in longer response times to crimes, which poses challenges to the Department's ability to meet its mission-critical functions. In response, the Department has undertaken exceptional recruiting efforts to attract highly skilled and diverse candidates to join its ranks.

Building trust and fostering positive relationships between law enforcement and the community is critical to effective policing. The MPD has invested in various community outreach programs aimed at bridging the gap between police officers and residents.

Recognizing the importance of early intervention and positive engagement, the MPD has prioritized youth programs designed to provide at-risk youth with constructive activities and mentorship opportunities. These programs aim to divert young individuals away from criminal activities and towards a path of personal growth and development.

By examining crime trends, innovative policing efforts, personnel and staffing strategies, community outreach, and youth programs, the MPD is committed to creating a safer, more resilient, and cohesive community for all residents of the District.

Looking Forward

The Metropolitan Police Department has implemented many initiatives to address crime and engage the community. The Department will continue to be laser-focused on curbing violence,

Creating strong connections with young people in the community is a priority for the Metropolitan Police Department.

YEAR IN REVIEW

particularly gun violence, but there is still much work ahead of us.

The MPD will continue to improve police services, expand outreach, and identify new ways to connect with our communities—especially our youth. Department efforts to recruit qualified men and women to join the department will grow.

Through community-focused patrols, intelligence-led policing, and strengethened community connections, the MPD and the District of Columbia will be in an even stronger position to further reduce crime—thanks to the hard work and dedication of our employees and our partners in the community.

CRIME IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CRIME BY DISTRICT

Crime	First District 2021	First District 2022	First District %	Second District 2021	Second District 2022	Second District %	Third District 2021	Third District 2022	Third District %	Fourth District 2021	Fourth District 2022	Fourth District %
Homicide	14	11	-21%	4	7	75%	16	20	25%	28	17	-39%
Sexual Assault	30	13	-57%	22	23	5%	19	20	5%	26	18	-31%
ADW	141	113	-20%	93	76	-18%	206	117	-43%	146	122	-16%
Robbery	258	326	26%	137	132	-4%	372	410	10%	249	236	-5%
Violent Crime	**443**	**463**	**5%**	**256**	**238**	**-7%**	**613**	**567**	**-8%**	**449**	**393**	**-12%**
Burglary	144	113	-22%	154	165	7%	236	190	-19%	133	111	-17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	525	558	6%	366	310	-15%	667	574	-14%	441	431	-2%
Theft from Vehicle	1,088	1,070	-2%	1,631	1,242	-24%	1,963	1,924	-2%	1,293	1,288	0%
Theft Other	1,851	1,797	-3%	2,376	2,334	-2%	2,403	2,136	-11%	1,234	1,255	2%
Arson	0	1	***	2	0	-1	0	0	***	0	0	***
Property Crime	**3,608**	**3,539**	**-2%**	**4,529**	**4,051**	**-11%**	**5,269**	**4,824**	**-8%**	**3,101**	**3,085**	**-1%**
Total	**4,051**	**4,002**	**-1%**	**4,785**	**4,289**	**-10%**	**5,882**	**5,391**	**-8%**	**3,550**	**3,478**	**-2%**

DC CRIME RATES (per 100,000)

Estimated Population	2021 670,050 Total	2021 670,050 Rate	2022 671,803 Total	2022 671,803 Rate
Homicide	226	34	203	30
Sexual Assault	181	27	158	24
ADW	1,665	248	1,387	206
Robbery	2,046	305	2,082	310
Violent Crime	**4,118**	**615**	**3,830**	**570**
Burglary	1,173	175	1,050	156
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,493	521	3,761	560
Theft from Vehicle	8,688	1,297	7,825	1,165
Theft Other	10,905	1,627	10,832	1,612
Arson	4	1	4	1
Property Crime	**24,263**	**3,621**	**23,472**	**3,494**
Total	**28,381**	**4,236**	**27,302**	**4,064**

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

	Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide*		
	2021	2022	%	2021	2022	%	2021	2022	%	2021	2022	%
	27	34	26%	65	43	-34%	72	71	-1%	226	203	-10%
	29	33	14%	31	28	-10%	24	23	-4%	181	158	-13%
	300	254	-15%	366	337	-8%	413	367	-11%	1,665	1387	-17%
	305	327	7%	437	392	-10%	288	259	-10%	2,046	2082	2%
	661	**648**	**-2%**	**899**	**800**	**-11%**	**797**	**720**	**-10%**	**4,118**	**3,830**	**-7%**
	271	231	-15%	124	136	10%	111	104	-6%	1,173	1,050	-10%
	563	794	41%	596	714	20%	333	379	14%	3,493	3,761	8%
	1,416	1,273	-10%	885	711	-20%	406	294	-28%	8,688	7,825	-10%
	1,543	1,741	13%	934	1,027	10%	560	520	-7%	10,905	10,832	-1%
	0	2	***	1	0	-100%	1	1	0%	4	4	0%
	3,793	**4,041**	**7%**	**2,540**	**2,588**	**2%**	**1,411**	**1,298**	**-8%**	**24,263**	**23,472**	**-3%**
	4,454	**4,689**	**5%**	**3,439**	**3,388**	**-1%**		**2,018**	**-9%**	**28,381**	**27,302**	**-4%**

These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD RMS (Mark43) as of 1/1/2022. These numbers are based on D.C. Code offense definitions and do NOT reflect Part I crime totals as reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) or National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The statistics for this report are based on the various tables from the data warehouse as of the current refresh date. This report should be considered 'Preliminary' in nature. The reports are subject to change due to subsequent determinations related to amendments in classification, unfounded cases, or changes in offense definitions.

* Citywide totals include cases with "unmatched address;" therefore, the sum of all seven districts may be slightly lower than the citywide totals for some offense categories.
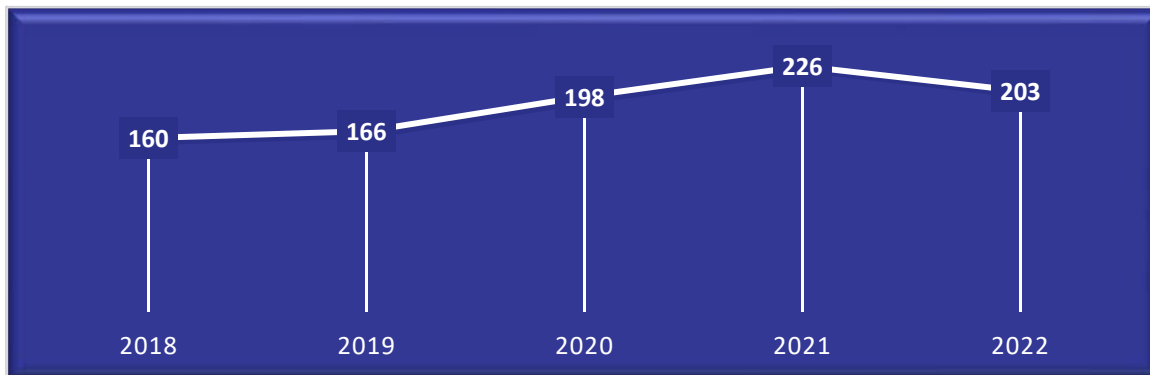
DC CODE INDEX OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Homicide: Killing of another person purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.

Sexual Assault: One of many sexual acts against another person, either forcibly or without his/her permission, and/or against someone who is otherwise incapable of communicating unwillingness.

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.

Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (ADW): Knowingly or purposely causing serious bodily injury to another person, or threatening to do so. Weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, knives and other objects.

Burglary: Breaking and entering, or entering without breaking, any dwelling, whether at the time occupied or not, with intent to break and carry away any part or any fixture or other thing attached to or connected with the same.

Theft/Other: This includes conduct previously known as larceny. The Theft/Other category excludes theft of items from a motor vehicle or the motor vehicle itself, which are captured under other categories, and excludes fraud.

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).

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.

HOMICIDE
ANALYSIS

HOMICIDE CLEARANCE RATE

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Homicides	160	166	198	226	203
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	23	24	29	34	30
UCR Clearance Rate	66%	68%	69%	67%	62%

NOTE: The MPD's homicide clearance rate is calculated, as it is by most police departments in the country, using the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines established by the FBI in the 1930s. These guidelines are the national standard for reporting several categories of crime data, including homicide clearance rates. Under UCR guidelines, 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 the prior years. Law enforcement agencies can clear, or "close," offenses in one of two ways, either by arrest or by exceptional means.nal circumstances, such as when the offender died.
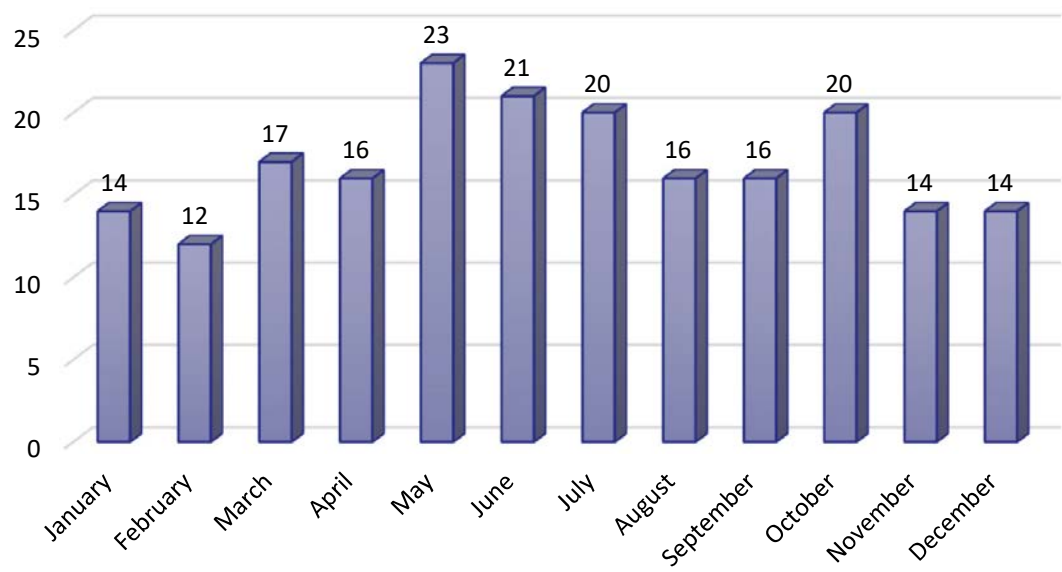
HOMICIDE TREND

The total number of homicides in 2022 decreased 10 percent from 2021.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
160	166	198	226	203

HOMICIDES BY MONTH

Month	Homicides
January	14
February	12
March	17
April	16
May	23
June	21
July	20
August	16
September	16
October	20
November	14
December	14

HOMICIDE
ANALYSIS

YOUTH INVOLVEMENT

In 2022, there were 18 homicide victims 17 years of age or younger.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Victims	13	14	11	12	18
Juveniles Arrested	12	2	12	7	11

The term "juvenile" used above is defined as individuals 17 years of age and younger. These "juvenile" arrest totals include Title 16 cases where juveniles are charged as adults.

VICTIM PROFILE

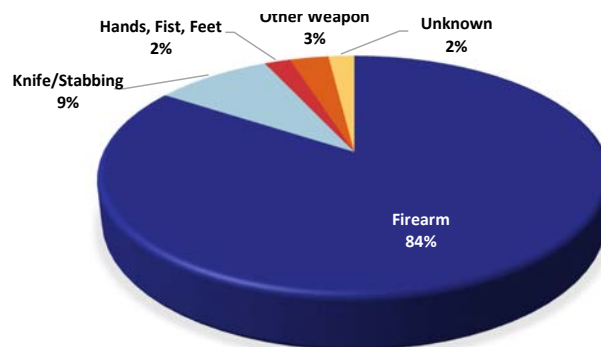| Victim	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022
Black Males	133	83%	144	87%	160	81%	168	83%	78%
Black Females	17	13%	9	5%	29	15%	23	11%	15%
Hispanic Males	6	4%	4	2%	7	4%	5	2%	2%
Hispanic Females	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0%
White Males	3	2%	3	2%	2	1%	5	2%	4%
White Females	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%	0%
Other Males	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Total	160	100%	166	100%	198	100%	203	100%	100%

TYPE OF WEAPON USED

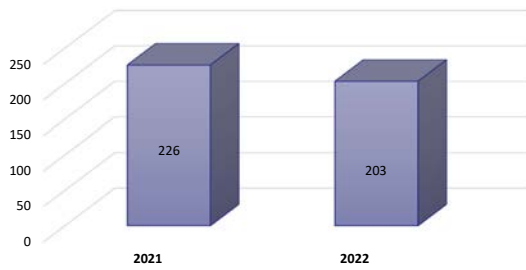| Weapon	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Firearm	126	135	172	186	171
Knife	20	13	12	26	18
Blunt Object	0	0	0	1	0
Hands, Fist, Feet	5	4	6	4	4
Other	6	2	3	5	6
Unknown	3	12	5	4	4
Total	160	166	198	226	203

WEAPON DISTRIBUTION

Firearms remain the primary type of weapon used to commit homicides in the District of Columbia.
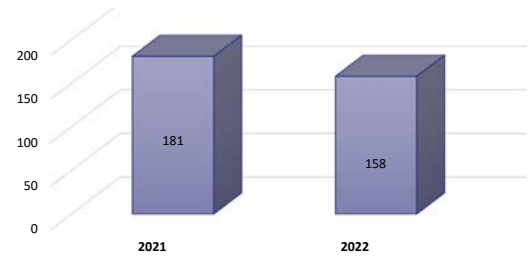

Hands, Fist, Feet 2%
Other Weapon 3%
Unknown 2%
Knife/Stabbing 9%
Firearm 84%

VIOLENT
CRIMES

HOMICIDE

	2021	2022
	226	203

SEXUAL ASSAULT

	2021	2022
	181	158

ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON

	2021	2022
	1,665	1,387

ROBBERY

	2021	2022
	2,046	2,082
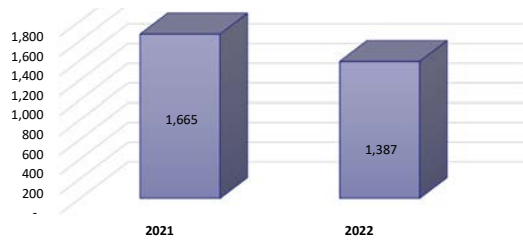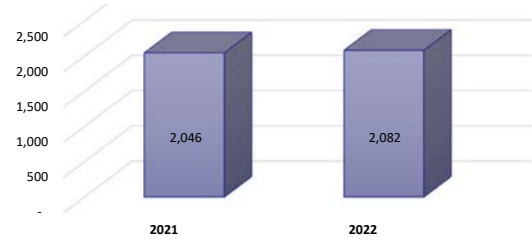
PROPERTY
CRIMES

BURGLARY

	2021	2022
	1,173	1,050

STOLEN AUTO

	2021	2022
	3,493	3,761

THEFT FROM VEHICLE

	2021	2022
	8,688	7,825

THEFT (OTHER)

	2021	2022
	10,905	10,832

ARSON

	2021	2022
	4	4
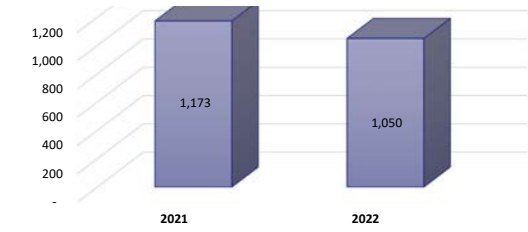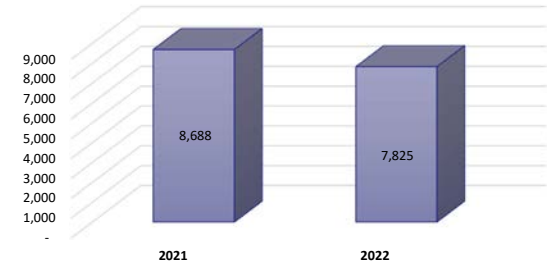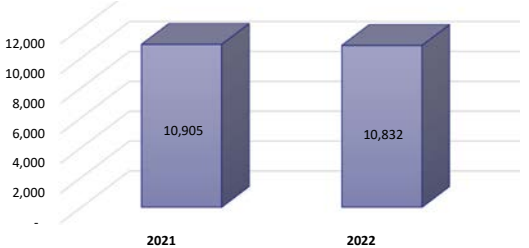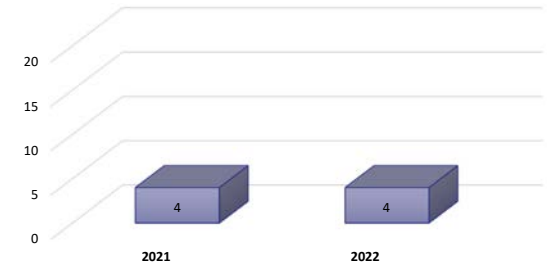
BIAS-RELATED
CRIMES

A hate crime is a criminal act that demonstrates an accused's prejudice based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, family responsibility, homelessness, physical disability, matriculation, or political affiliation of a victim of the subject designated act.

TYPE OF BIAS

Type of Hate/Bias	Number of Cases by Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ethnicity/National Origin	49	61	29	51	30
Race	39	46	31	40	20
Religion	12	5	1	3	4
Sexual Orientation	60	60	38	38	45
Gender Identity/Expression	34	27	27	16	22
Sex/Gender	0	2	0	1	0
Disability	0	1	0	0	0
Political Affiliation	10	1	6	0	1
Homelessness	1	0	0	0	3
Race; Ethnicity/National Origin; Gender Identity/Expression*					1
Race; Sexual Orientation*					1
Ethnicity/National Origin; Homelessness*					1
Sexual Orientation; Gender Identity/Expression*					1
Total	**205**	**203**	**132**	**149**	**129**

* Beginning in January 2022, crimes with multiple identified biases are listed separately. Prior to 2022, they were captured in a single category.
**NOTE:** The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. All figures are subject to change if new information is revealed during the course of an investigation or prosecution.

For a more comprehensive look at Hate Crimes in the District of Columbia, see **"Bias-Related Crime in the District of Columbia"** in Appendix C of this report.

FIREARM
RECOVERIES

TOTAL RECOVERIES

An average of **2,412** firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.
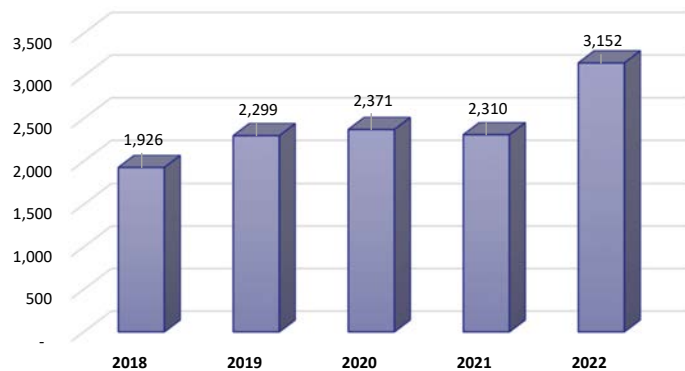
TYPES OF FIREARMS RECOVERED

The majority of firearms recovered—87 percent—were handguns.
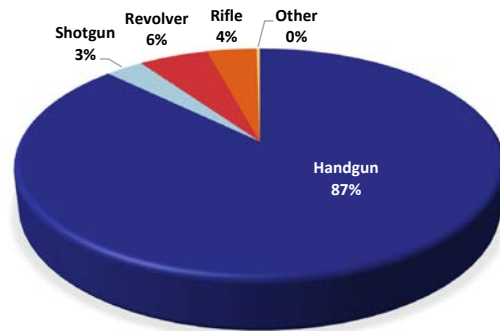
FIREARM RECOVERIES: COMPARISON BY DISTRICT

	2021	2022
First District	250	278
Second District	200	370
Third District	174	364
Fourth District	228	240
Fifth District	365	430
Sixth District	386	589
Seventh District	676	881
Unknown	31	N/A
Total	**2,310**	**3,152**

LOCATION OF FIREARMS RECOVERED

Of the **3,152** firearms recovered by the Metropolitan Police Department, 47 percent were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.
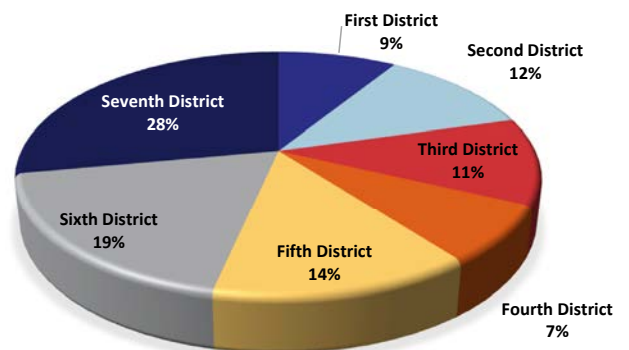
DC CODE CITYWIDE ARREST TRENDS
MPD ARRESTS ONLY
(Top Arrest Only)

Arrest Category	2021			2022			% Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	96	5	101	88	9	97	-8%	80%	-4%
Arson	0	0	0	4	0	4	***	***	***
Assault on a Police Officer	346	16	362	311	22	333	-10%	38%	-8%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	573	33	606	475	44	519	-17%	33%	-14%
Burglary	134	12	146	117	7	124	-13%	-42%	-15%
Damage to Property	625	28	653	600	34	634	-4%	21%	-3%
Disorderly Conduct	65	0	65	110	1	111	69%	***	71%
Driving/Boating While In-toxicated	834	0	834	627	1	628	-25%	***	-25%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	32	0	32	48	2	50	50%	***	56%
Gambling	19	0	19	7	0	7	-63%	***	-63%
Homicide	96	11	107	100	11	111	4%	0%	4%
Kidnapping	25	7	32	10	0	10	-60%	-1	-69%
Liquor Law Violations	95	0	95	102	0	102	7%	***	7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	21	37	58	31	27	58	48%	-27%	0%
Narcotics	704	23	727	736	19	755	5%	-17%	4%
Offenses Against Family & Children	381	5	386	337	3	340	-12%	-40%	-12%
Other Crimes	940	12	952	1,109	33	1142	18%	175%	20%
Property Crimes	432	177	609	392	147	539	-9%	-17%	-11%
Prostitution	23	0	23	14	0	14	-39%	***	-39%
Release Violations/Fugitive	1,643	278	1,921	1,553	372	1,925	-5%	34%	0%
Robbery	209	290	499	171	323	494	-18%	11%	-1%
Sex Abuse	44	3	47	51	3	54	16%	0%	15%
Sex Offenses	139	9	148	153	9	162	10%	0%	9%
Simple Assault	4,872	150	5,022	4,597	126	4,723	-6%	-16%	-6%
Theft	678	14	692	703	15	718	4%	7%	4%
Theft from Auto	37	2	39	26	2	28	-30%	0	-28%
Traffic Violations	1,367	28	1,395	996	25	1,021	-27%	-11%	-27%
Vending Violations	10	0	10	42	0	42	320%	***	320%
Weapon Violations	1,213	138	1,351	1,481	215	1,696	22%	56%	26%
Total	**15,653**	**1,278**	**16,931**	**14,991**	**1,450**	**16,441**	**-4%**	**13%**	**-3%**

Source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse System arrest data as of January 9, 2023.

NOTE: 1) Totals are based on top charge (if an individual is arrested on more than one arrest charge, only the most serious charge category is counted). 2) In 2018, MPD updated its arrest category ranking structure. Some arrest charges that have been counted as top charge in prior annual reports may not be

DC CODE CITYWIDE ARREST TRENDS
ALL AGENCY ARRESTS
(Top Arrest Only)

Arrest Category	2021			2022			% Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	109	5	114	96	18	114	-12%	260%	0%
Arson	11	0	11	13	1	14	18%	***	27%
Assault on a Police Officer	418	20	438	398	31	429	-5%	55%	-2%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	639	38	677	537	53	590	-16%	39%	-13%
Burglary	138	12	150	122	9	131	-12%	-25%	-13%
Damage to Property	682	31	713	661	34	695	-3%	10%	-3%
Disorderly Conduct	145	2	147	235	5	240	62%	150%	63%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,083	0	1,083	1074	2	1,076	-1%	***	-1%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	46	0	46	59	2	61	28%	***	33%
Gambling	19	0	19	8	0	8	-58%	***	-58%
Homicide	96	11	107	101	12	113	5%	9%	6%
Kidnapping	26	7	33	10	0	10	-62%	-1	-70%
Liquor Law Violations	130	0	130	149	0	149	15%	***	15%
Motor Vehicle Theft	21	37	58	32	30	62	52%	-19%	7%
Narcotics	864	24	888	1022	22	1,044	18%	-8%	18%
Offenses Against Family & Children	451	5	456	399	3	402	-12%	-40%	-12%
Other Crimes	2,631	19	2,650	1789	44	1,833	-32%	132%	-31%
Property Crimes	514	188	702	484	168	182	-6%	-11%	-7%
Prostitution	23	0	23	14	0	484	-39%	***	-39%
Release Violations/Fugitive	2,012	304	2,316	2,240	426	2,666	11%	40%	15%
Robbery	268	316	584	209	361	570	-22%	14%	-2%
Sex Abuse	45	3	48	51	3	54	13%	0%	13%
Sex Offenses	156	9	165	172	9	181	10%	0%	10%
Simple Assault	5,222	163	5,385	5,010	174	5,184	-4%	7%	-4%
Theft	706	17	723	735	15	750	4%	-12%	4%
Theft from Auto	37	2	39	29	2	31	-22%	0	-21%
Traffic Violations	1,784	36	1,820	1,475	30	1,505	-17%	-17%	-17%
Vending Violations	20	1	21	99	0	99	395%	-1	371%
Weapon Violations	1,425	156	1,581	1,799	228	2,027	26%	46%	28%
Total	19,721	1,406	21,127	19,022	1,682	20,704	-4%	20%	-2%

classified as top charge in this report. 3) "All Agencies" data includes arrests made by MPD and other law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia. 4) The term "juvenile" used in the arrest data is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years at the time of arrest, with a juvenile arrest number (i.e. are not charged as an adult). 5) Totals are subject to change due to record sealings, expungements, and data quality audits.

TRAFFIC
SAFETY

TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Predominant Cause of Traffic Fatality	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Impairment	5	5	7	10	4
Speed	9	10	15	12	9
Driver Error	7	4	3	3	4
Pedestrian Error	8	6	8	6	12
Bicycle Error	1	1	1	1	2
Scooter/Motorcycle/ATV Error	3	1	1	1	1
Hit and Run/Unknown	2	0	0	5	1
Medical Emergency	1	2	2	2	2
Total Traffic Fatalities	36	29	37	40	35

SPEED-RELATED FATALITIES

Speed was the primary contributing factor in 26 percent of all the fatalities in 2022.

Total Fatalities: 2018: 36, 2019: 27, 2020: 37, 2021: 40, 2022: 35
Speed-Related Fatalities: 2018: 9, 2019: 10, 2020: 15, 2021: 12, 2022: 9

■ Total Fatalities   ■ Speed-Related Fatalities
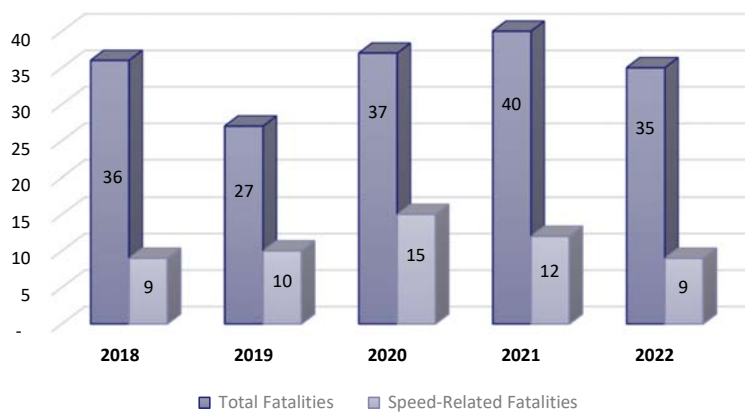
TRAFFIC
SAFETY

TRAFFIC CITATIONS

The following citations represent a sub-set of all the tickets that were initiated by MPD officers.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Failure to Obey Sign	2,858	5,758	3,438	2,939	2,918
Passing Stop Sign	4,709	9,845	5,558	4,403	5,607
Seat Belt Violation	2,564	3,300	2,277	2,458	2,549
Distracted Driving	2,490	3,940	2,079	1,669	1,625
Speeding	1,605	11,666	7,404	6,158	3,850
Illegal U-Turn	447	837	1,197	473	432
Colliding w/ or Failure to Yield to Pedestrian/Bike	418	1,324	665	675	1,102
Stop/Stand/Park in Bike Lane	605	3,011	1,179	3,399	1,082

CALLS FOR
SERVICE

Answering and dispatching both emergency and non-emergency calls is the responsibility of the Office of Unified Communications (OUC), an independent District agency. Calls dispatched to MPD may be responded to in person by a sworn member or by the MPD's Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU). During the COVID-19 public health emergency, MPD expanded the function of the TRU. For the information below, MPD pulls the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) call for service data from a data feed originating from OUC, which manages the CAD system for the District. The calls for service data provided in the data feed include Priority I, II, and III calls as defined below, which account for more than 99 percent of all MPD calls for service.

CALLS FOR SERVICE
Total Calls for Service" include all Priority I, II and III calls which MPD action is initiated. The response time metric reflects the "dispatch to arrival" time of MPD units. Calls received by the Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU) are included in MPD's total calls, but are not included in response time.

	2021	2022	Change 2021 v. 2022
Calls for Service	547,236	542,124	-1%
Priority 1 Response Time	7 minutes 1 second	6 minutes 53 seconds	8 second faster response time

Calls for
Service

DISTRIBUTION OF CITYWIDE CALLS FOR SERVICE

In 2022, Priority 1 calls made up 11 percent of all calls for service; Priority 2 calls made up 55 percent of all calls for service; and Priority 3 calls made up 34 percent of all calls for service.

Priority 1
11%

Priority 2
55%
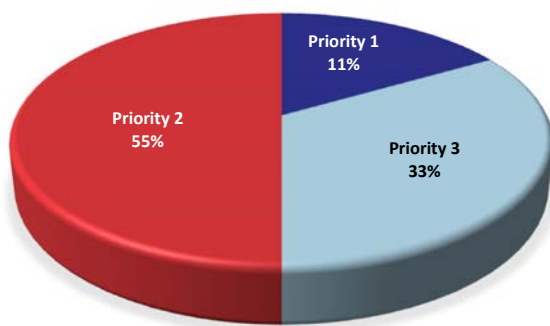
Priority 3
33%

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 (lights and sirens) response being authorized. These calls will be dispatched without delay to any available unit within the Police Service Area (PSA) or police district, including to officials and watch commanders if no other unit is available.

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 on how to handle the call at that time.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
PERSONNEL

TOTAL PERSONNEL

Personnel	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Sworn	3,855	3,810	3,799	3,580	3,460
Professional Staff	674	719	703	617	633
Total	**4,529**	**4,529**	**4,502**	**4,197**	**4,093**

NOTE: Personnel totals reflect staffing on September 30th, at the end of the Fiscal Year.

SWORN PERSONNEL, BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY

	FY2021		FY2022	
Gender	**Total**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Percent**
Male	2,757	77%	2,665	77%
Female	823	23%	795	23%

	FY2021		FY2022	
Race/Ethnicity	**Total**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Percent**
Black	1,805	50%	1,747	50%
White	1,237	35%	1,168	34%
Hispanic	373	10%	380	11%
Asian	162	5%	162	5%
Native American	3	0%	1	0%
Race Not Designated	-	0%	2	0%

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
PERSONNEL

SWORN ATTRITION vs. HIRING

Personnel	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Attrition	313	358	330	322	374
Hiring	347	313	319	103	254

Starting Salary
$66,419

+$25K HIRING BONUS
*$15K upon starting the academy and $10K upon graduation

APPLY TODAY

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
PERSONNEL

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. Members at any rank who have been trained to conduct investigations may be known as investigators or detectives.

- Cadet
- Recruit Officer (attending the Metropolitan Police Academy)
- Officer/Master Patrol Officer/Senior Police Officer
- Detective/Detective 1/Senior Detecitve 1
- Sergeant/Senior Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- Captain
- Inspector
- Commander
- Assistant Chief
- Executive Assistant Chief
- Chief of Police

SWORN PERSONNEL, BY RANK

Almost 80 percent of MPD's sworn members are officers or detectives. Executive Staff Personnel includes Inspectors, Commanders, Assistant Chiefs, and the Chief of Police.

4% 1% 1%
4%
11%
79%
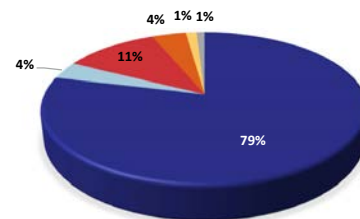
■ Officers/Detectives (2,724)   ■ Recruits (128)   ■ Sergeants (390)
■ Lieutenants (141)   ■ Captains (44)   ■ Command Personnel (33)

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
AWARDS

Members are presented with awards throughout the year at regularly scheduled Crime Briefings. In 2022, 553 awards were presented. Of those awards, 505 Metropolitan Police Department members and 48 outside law enforcement agency members received the below awards.

- Achievement Medals (412)
- Lifesaving Medals (42)
- Medals of Merit (48)
- Meritorious Service Medals (2)
- Unit Citation Ribbons (49)

USE OF
FORCE

The Metropolitan Police Department remains committed to the highest standards of constitutional, fair, and ethical policing. This Department takes seriously the authority and responsibility to use the force response that is reasonably necessary to bring a situation under control.

USE OF FORCE

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	3	8	9	20	7
Intentional Firearm Discharge - Fatal	2	1	2	5	3
Intentional Firearm Discharges - Injury	0	4	4	11	2
Intentional Firearm Discharges - Miss	1	3	3	4	2
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	6	4	3	1	2
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	2	3	6	5	0

CITIZEN
COMPLAINTS

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) notifies the Office of Police Complaints (OPC) of all citizen complaints it receives, and the OPC determines which agency (MPD or OPC) will investigate the complaint, with the exception of criminal complaints. The MPD investigates all criminal complaints.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE MPD and OPC

	2021	2022
Open	117	225
Closed	584	473
Total	701	698

In 2022, 698 citizen complaint cases were submitted to the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). Some complaints involve more than one allegation and/or more than one officer, so the total number of Allegations of Misconduct and the total number of officers involved will not match the number of cases.

ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT

	2021	2022
Abuse of Authority	16	17
Bias/Discriminatory Treatment	16	10
Conduct Unbecoming	49	49
Demeaning Language	117	92
Excessive Force/Use of Force/Unnecessary Force	24	38
Failure to Take Police Report	65	57
Failure to Take Proper Police Action	52	16
Harassment	150	192
Illegal Search	1	2
Mishandling Property	1	2
Neglect of Duty	1	2
Failure to Provide ID	5	7
Orders/Directives Violation	37	15
Other	63	33
Poor/Lack of Police Service	94	154
Racial Profiling	0	0
Rude/Unprofessional	10	12
Sexual Misconduct	0	0
Total	701	698

DISPOSITION OF CLOSED CASES

Of the 473 closed citizen complaint cases in 2022, fourteen percent were sustained.

|	2021	2022
OPC Dismissed	175	33
Exonerated	38	62
Insufficient Facts	30	61
Justified W/I Dept Policy	3	42
Mediated	23	13
Not Justified Use of Force	0	3
Rapid Resolution	182	91
Sustained	48	68
Training Referral	16	45
Unfounded	51	40
Withdrawn	18	15
Total Closed Cases	584	473

Metropolitan Police Department
Budget

EXPENDITURES

Spending on both personnel and non-personnel services decreased from FY2021 to FY2022. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2021 Gross Expenditures	FY 2022 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY2021 to FY2022	Percent Change
Regular Pay	350,190,060.03	336,105,617.41	-14,084,442.62	-4%
Regular Pay - Other	24,157,242.52	21,207,449.97	-2,949,792.55	-12%
Additional Gross Pay	27,516,815.62	28,591,547.17	1,074,731.55	4%
Fringe Benefits	64,350,439.54	62,503,832.02	-1,846,607.52	-3%
Overtime	58,951,837.96	66,442,816.84	7,490,978.88	13%
Total Personnel Services	**525,166,395.67**	**514,851,263.41**	**-10,315,132.26**	**-2%**
Supplies	4,060,477.00	4,393,580.75	333,103.75	8%
Fixed Costs	281,891.08	23,726.74	-258,164.34	-92%
Contracts	45,555,095.70	44,742,318.95	-812,776.75	-2%
Subsidies and Transfers	10,073.04	7,458.40	-2,614.64	-26%
Equipment	749,927.68	1,253,585.14	503,657.46	67%
Total Non-Personnel Services	**50,657,464.50**	**50,420,669.98**	**-236,794.52**	**0%**
Total	**575,823,860.17**	**565,271,933.39**	**-10,551,926.78**	**-2%**

PERSONNEL vs. NON-PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES

Ninety-one percent of all MPD spending in FY2022 was for personnel services.

- Personnel Services ($515 million)
- Non-Personnel Services ($50 million)

9%

91%
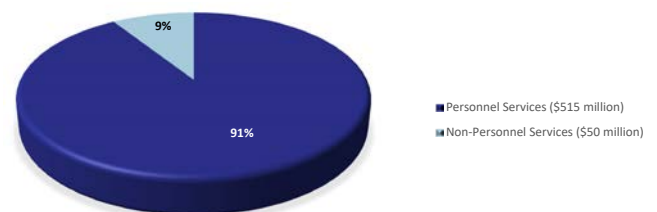
Metropolitan Police Department
Fleet

MPD FLEET

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Total Marked Cruisers	829	827	836	875	860
Total Unmarked Cruisers	406	400	394	416	416
Total Marked Other*	171	150	152	139	147
Total Unmarked Other**	26	28	32	22	21
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	139	138	136	126	119
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	61	60	87	79	79
Total Boats	17	17	17	17	17
Miscellaneous‡	36	47	41	40	43
Total	**1,685**	**1,667**	**1,695**	**1,714**	**1,702**

*Total Marked Other: Includes marked transport vans, cargo, passenger, SUVs, trucks, wreckers and command bus.

**Total Unmarked Other: Includes unmarked SUVs, cargo vans, passenger vans and trucks.

‡Miscellaneous: Includes forklifts, generators, traffic machines, trailers, and equipment.

Appendices Index

APPENDIX A
CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Through the use of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV), the Metropolitan Police Department aims to enhance the safety and security of all residents. MPD utilizes CCTV to support a myriad of public safety operations in the nation's capital, including major events and emergency support.

The Department's CCTV software links with cameras from the Department of Transportation and other public agencies so detectives can get footage of a crime more quickly. The MPD currently has 332 crime cameras, including 22 mobile trailer units which can be placed around the city depending on need. Strict protocols and safeguards have been established for all MPD linkages with other publicly-operated CCTV systems; access to these outside systems is controlled by the agency that operates the cameras, not by the MPD.

As the nation's capital, Washington, DC is home to the White House, United States Capitol, and all three branches of the federal government. It is a destination for tourists from across the world, has over 170 embassies, and is a frequent rallying point for various First Amendment demonstrations. During major planned and unplanned events in the District, MPD activates the Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) — including its CCTV system — to oversee communication and facilitate collaboration between local and federal law enforcement agencies. The decision to activate the JOCC is made at the discretion of the Chief of Police or his/her designee. The JOCC was activated 41 times in 2022.

In 2022, MPD implemented a new digital evidence management system — Genetec Clearance — to receive, process, and deliver CCTV video evidence from the 300+ MPD CCTV cameras to MPD investigators and other agency partners. This cloud-based system fully automates the delivery of CCTV video footage via a web-based self-service feature. The MPD investigator can securely share it with other investigators or partner agencies.

MPD also invites DC residents to participate in the Private Security Camera System Incentive Program, which offers a rebate for residents, businesses, and other institutions that purchase and install their own security system. The private cameras are then registered with Genetec Clearance's centralized camera registry. Over 23,000 entities have registered with this program to date.

In 2022, the CCTV program successfully handled over 4,700 video request cases. The new system ensures quick delivery of evidence and faster processing of cases, cutting processing time from an average of 12 hours in 2021 to six hours in 2022.

All MPD investigators are using this new platform for CCTV video retrieval. The CCTV team is currently working on several initiatives, including adding mapping-based request protocols and consolidating all CCTV video requests from outside MPD (such as FOIA, OAG, etc.) into Clearance. Going forward, the CCTV program will continue to strive to enhance public safety while ensuring privacy.

APPENDIX A
CCTV USE IN DC

JOCC/CCTV ACTIVATIONS

The following list details all activations of the Metropolitan Police Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during the 2022 calendar year. During JOCC activations, the Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated. There were 41 JOCC activations in 2022, compared to 33 in 2021; 59 in 2020; 12 in 2019; and 14 in 2018.

Activation Date	Activation Time	Deactivation Time	Type
1/6/2022	6:00	19:30	First Amendment/Capitol Insurrection Anniversary
1/21/2022	7:00	18:00	First Amendment
1/22/2022	7:00	18:00	First Amendment
1/23/2022	7:00	18:00	First Amendment
3/1/2022	15:00	23:00	State of the Union Address
3/4/2022	17:00	6:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/5/2022	6:00	6:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/6/2022	6:00	6:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/7/2022	6:00	6:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/8/2022	6:00	6:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/9/2022	6:00	14:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/10/2022	7:00	16:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/11/2022	7:00	16:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/14/2022	8:00	17:30	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/15/2022	8:00	16:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/16/2022	8:00	19:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/17/2022	8:00	18:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/18/2022	8:00	17:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/19/2022	10:00	17:30	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/21/2022	9:00	16:30	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/22/2022	9:00	17:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/23/2022	9:00	16:30	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/24/2022	9:00	15:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
3/25/2022	9:00	15:00	First Amendment / Trucker's Rally
4/22/2022	15:50	22:30	Active Shooter (Van Ness)
5/14/2022	8:00	17:00	First Amendment
6/11/2022	7:00	20:00	First Amendment
6/17/2022	12:00	0:30	Something in the Water
6/18/2022	7:00	0:30	First Amendment/Something in the Water
6/19/2022	10:00	0:40	Something in the Water
6/24/2022	10:00	0:30	First Amendment / SCOTUS Decision
6/25/2022	7:30	23:00	First Amendment / SCOTUS Decision
6/26/2022	8:00	22:00	First Amendment / SCOTUS Decision
6/27/2022	9:00	14:00	First Amendment / SCOTUS Decision
7/4/2022	7:00	0:00	Independence Day
10/31/2022	16:00	0:00	Halloween
12/13/2022	6:00	6:00	African Leaders Summit
12/14/2022	6:00	6:00	African Leaders Summit
12/15/2022	6:00	6:00	African Leaders Summit
12/22/2022	17:00	20:00	First Amendment / Sutton Trial Decision
12/31/2022	18:00	2:00	New Year's Eve

Appendix A
CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Homeland Security (Permanent) Camera Locations

First District

- 1st and V Streets, SW
- 200 block of Constitution Avenue, NW
- 300 block of Independence Avenue, SW
- 400 block of L'Enfant Plaza, SW
- 500 block of North Capitol Street, NW
- Half and S Streets, SW
- South Capitol Street and Potomac Avenue, SW

Second District

- 1000 block of Vermont Avenue, NW
- 1100 block of Pennsylvania Ave, NW
- 1300 block of Wisconsin Avenue, NW
- 18th and G Streets, NW
- 18th and H Streets, NW
- 19th and G Streets, NW
- 19th and H Streets, NW
- 19th Street and Dupont Circle, NW
- 20th and G Streets, NW
- 20th and H Streets, NW
- 3600 block of M Street, NW
- 5400 block of Norton Street, NW
- 5900 block of MacArthur Boulevard, NW

- 700 block of 18th Street, NW
- 700 block of 19th Street, NW
- 800 block of Vermont Ave, NW
- Connecticut Avenue and N Street, NW
- Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, NW
- Wisconsin Avenue & M Street, NW (Banana Republic)

Third District

- 1st and Bryant Streets, NW

Sixth District

- 600 block of Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Benning Road and Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Kenilworth Avenue and Foote Street, NE

Virginia

- 1000 block of 19th Street, North (Arlington/Rosslyn, VA)

Appendix A
CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

Neighborhood CCTVs are designed to combat crime in DC neighborhoods.

First District

1st Street, NW and L Street, NW
1st Place, NW and M Street, NW
11th Street, SE and K Street, SE
201 N Street, SE (Rear Parking Lot)
12th Street, SE and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
12th Street, SE and I Street, SE
13th Street, SE and C Street, SE
13th Street, SE and G Street, SE
1st Street, SW and P Street, SW
15th Street, SE and East Capitol Street, SE
214 I Street, SW
214 K Street, SW
201 M Street, SW
214 L Street, SW
1724 Independence Avenue, SE
1st Street, NW and Pierce Street, NW
3rd Street, SE and I Street, SE
3rd Street, SW and O Street, SW
5th Street, NW and K Street, NW
5th Street, NE and H Street, NE
7th Street, NW and H Street, NW
8th Street, NE and H Street, NE
Canal Street, SW and Delaware Avenue, SW
2nd Street, NW and E Street, NW
6th Street, NW and F Street, NW
6th Street, NW and H Street, NW
7th Street, NW and G Street, NW
7th Street, NW and F Street, NW
6th Street, NW and I Street, NW
7th Street, NW and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
First Street, SW and N Street, SW
Half Street, SW and N Street, SW
Half Street, SW and O Street, SW
1001 19th Street N, Arlington, VA (HS)(On roof top)
1st Street, SW and V Street, SW (HS)
3rd Street, NW and Constitution Avenue, NW (HS)
3rd Street, SW and Independence Avenue, SW (HS)
490 L'Enfant Plaza SW (HS)
North Capitol Street, NW and F Street, NW (HS)
Half St and S Street, SW (HS)
South Capitol Street, SE and Potomac Avenue, SE (HS)

North Capitol Street, NW and K Street, NW
12th Street, SE and K Street, SE
North Capitol Street, NW and Pierce Street, NE
14th Street, SE and Potomac Avenue, SE
71 O Street, SW (Rear of Unit)
90 Q Street, SW

Second District

17th Street, NW and N Street, NW
10th Street, NW and F Street, NW
10th Street, NW and H Street, NW
12th Street, NW and G Street, NW
11th Street, NW and H Street, NW
9th Street, NW and G Street, NW
9th Street, NW and New York Avenue, NW
11th Street, NW and E Street, NW
3273 M Street, NW
3249 M Street, NW
3219 M Street, NW
3131 M Street, NW
3109 M Street, NW
3067 M Street, NW
33rd Street, NW and M Street, NW
3039 M Street, NW
1237 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
1267 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
18th Street, NW and Connecticut Avenue, NW
19th Street, NW and M Street NW
Connecticut Avenue, NW and K Street, NW
1000 Vermont Avenue, NW (HS)
1100 block of Pennsylvania Ave (HS)(In tower)
1310 Wisconsin Avenue, NW (HS)
18th NW and G Street, NW (HS)
18th NW and H Street, NW (HS)
19th NW and G Street, NW (HS)
19th NW and H Street, NW (HS)
19th Street, NW and Dupont Circle NW (HS)
20th NW and G Street, NW (HS)
20th NW and H Street, NW (HS)
3600 M Street, NW (HS)
5440 Norton Street, NW (HS)
5950 MacArthur Boulevard, NW (HS)

Appendix A
CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

18th Street, NW and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (HS)
19th Street, NW and H Street, NW (HS)
Vermont Avenue, NW and H Street, NW (HS)
Connecticut Avenue, NW and N Street, NW (HS)
15th Street, NW and Pennsylvania Avenue NW (HS)
Wisconsin Avenue, NW and M Street, NW (HS)
Wisconsin Avenue, NW and P Street, NW

Third District

11th Street, NW and M Street, NW
11th Street, NW and U Street, NW
1360 Irving Street, NW (Rear Alley)
1420 R Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Irving Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Columbia Rd NW
14th Street, NW and Girard Street, NW
14th St and U Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Fairmont Street, NW
15th Street, NW and 16th Street, NW
17th Street, NW and Euclid Street, NW
18th Street, NW and Columbia Rd NW
2nd Street, NW and V Street, NW
5th Street, NW and N Street, NW
5th Street, NW and O Street, NW
7th Street, NW and O Street, NW
8th Street, NW and O Street, NW
8th Street, NW and R Street, NW
9th Street, NW and T Street, NW
9th Street, NW and U Street, NW
1st Street, NW and Bryant Street, NW (HS)
Kalorama Rd NW and Champlain Street, NW
Mt Pleasant Street, NW and Irving Street, NW
North Capitol Street, NE and New York Avenue, NW
North Capitol Street, NW and Quincy Place, NW
Sherman Avenue, NW and Harvard Street, NW

Fourth District

14th Street, NW and Oak Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Parkwood Place, NW
14th Street, NW and Quincy Street, NW
14th Street, NW and Monroe Street, NW

1st Street, NW and Kennedy Street, NW
4th Street, NW and Shepherd Street, NW
521 Oglethorpe Street, NE (Rear of Unit)
5th Street, NW and Kennedy Street, NW
6th Street, NE and Oglethorpe Street, NE
6th Street, NW and Newton Place, NW
7th Street, NW and Kennedy Street, NW
7th Street, NW and Longfellow Street, NW
8th Street, NW and Jefferson Street, NW
9th St and Kennedy Street, NW
Colorado Avenue, NW and Kennedy Street, NW
Georgia Avenue, NW and New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Georgia Avenue, NW and Morton Street, NW
Georgia Avenue, NW and Randolph Street, NW

Fifth District

10th Street, NE and Otis Street, NE
1215 Meigs Place, NE
14th Street, NE and Saratoga Avenue, NE
14th Street, NW and Montana Avenue, NE
15th Street and Benning Road, NE
15th Street, NE and Downing Street, NE
1635 Benning Road, NE
16th Street, NE and Levis Street, NE
17th Street, NE and L Street, NE
19th Street, NE and Benning Road, NE
18th Street, NE and D Street, NE
18th Place, NE and M Street, NE
18th Street, NE and Otis Street, NE
19th Street, NE and I Street, NE
19th Street, NE and L Street, NE
21st Street, NE and I Street, NE
12th Street, NE and Perry Street, NE
16th Street, NE and E Street, NE
4th Street, NE and Bryant Street, NE
4th Street, NE and W Street, NE
6th Street, NE and L Street, NE
6th Street, NE and Edgewood Street, NE
765 19th Street, NE
Bladensburg NE and Maryland Avenue, NE
Capitol Avenue, NE and Central Place, NE
Gallaudet Street, NE and Kendall Street, NE

Appendix A
CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

19th Street, NE and H Street, NE
Holbrook Street, NE and Neal Street, NE
Lincoln Road, NE and Randolph Place, NE
21st Street, NE and Maryland Avenue, NE
Maryland Avenue, NE and Neal Street, NE
Montello Avenue, NE and Morse Street, NE
Montello Avenue, NE and Mt Olivet Road, NE
Montello Avenue, NE and Queen Street, NE
Staples Street, NE and Oates Street, NE
Trinidad Avenue, NE and Meigs Place, NE
Trinidad Avenue, NE and Simms Place, NE
West Virginia Avenue, NE and Mt Olivet Road, NE
West Virginia Avenue, NE and Neal Street, NE

Sixth District

14th Street, SE and Good Hope Road, SE
1535 Kenilworth Avenue, NE
17th Place, SE and R Street, SE

18th Street, SE and T Street, SE
18th Street, SE and Q Street, SE
19th Street, SE and Q Street, SE
266 37th Place SE
306 37th Street, SE
314 50th Street, NE
34th Street, SE and A Street, SE
3520 East Capitol Street, NE
35th Street, NE and Ames Street, NE
36th Street, SE and B Street, SE
37th Street, SE and 37th Place, SE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Blaine Street, NE
4409 F Street, SE
4520 Quarles Street, NE
4647 Hillside Road, SE
4721 Alabama Avenue, SE
507 50th Place, NE
H Street, SE and Benning Road, SE
51st Street and Call Place, SE

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

50th Street, NE and Banks Place, NE
51 Street, SE and E Street, SE
51st Street, SE and Fitch Street, SE
51st Street, NE and Cloud Place, NE
51st Street, SE and F Street, SE
51st Street, SE and H Street, SE
51st Street, SE and Queens Stroll PLACE, SE
5206 Clay Street, NE
52nd Street and Just Street, NE
5353 Clay Terrace NE
5321 Dix Street, NE (Parking Lot)
53rd Street, NE and Dix Street, NE
54th Street, NE and Dix Street, NE
55th NE and Blaine Street, NE
610 46th Place, SE
60th St and Dix Street, NE
6220 Banks Place, NE
50th Street, SE and C Street, SE
33rd Street, NE and Clay Street, NE
Division Avenue, NE and Foote Street, NE
45th Street, NE and Douglas Street, NE
56th Place, SE and East Capitol Street, SE
Benning Road, SE and East Capitol Street, SE
Central Avenue, NE and East Capitol Street, NE
53rd Street, SE and Fitch Street, SE
650 Anacostia Avenue, NE (HS)
Anacostia Avenue, NE and Benning Road, NE (HS)
Kenilworth Avenue and Foote Street, NE (HS)
Kenilworth Terrace NE and Jay Street, NE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Ames Street, NE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Clay Place, NE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Dix Street, NE
Minnesota Avenue, NE and Gault Place, NE
Minnesota Avenue, SE and Good Hope Road, SE
Division Avenue, NE and Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue, NE
29th Street, SE and Q Street, SE
4471 Ponds Street, NE (rear parking lot)
4708 Alabama Avenue, SE (rear parking lot)
Ridge Road, SE and B Street, SE
Ridge Road, SE and Bay Lane, SE
Division Avenue, NE and Sheriff Road, NE

Seventh District

10th Place, SE and Congress Street, SE
1331 Alabama Avenue, SE
13th Place, SE and Congress Street, SE
16th St and U Street, SE
16th Street, SE and W Street, SE
21st Street, SE and Bruce Place, SE
22nd Street, SE and Savannah Place, SE
22nd Street, SE and Savannah Street, SE
2310 Ainger Place, SE
2344 Pitts Place SE
23rd Place, SE and Hartford Street, SE
2450 Elvans Road, SE
2434 Elvans Road, SE
24th Place, SE and Hartford Street, SE
2500 Pomeroy Road, SE
Birney Place SE and Pomeroy Road, SE
2757 Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE
28th Street, SE and Jasper Street, SE
347 Parkland Place, SE
30th Street, SE and Naylor Road, SE
30th Street, SE and Buena Vista Terrace SE
3222 10th Place, SE
3511 Wheeler Road, SE
3916 South Capitol Street, SE
6th Street, SE and Chesapeake Street, SE
4th Street, SE and Livingston Terrace SE
4th Street, SE and Galveston Place, SE
4225 7th Street, SE
4632 Livingston Road, SE
4680 MLK Avenue, SE
4th Street, SE and Chesapeake Street, SE
4th Street, SE and Condon Terrace SE
5th Street, SE and Newcomb Street, SE
707 Yuma Street, SE
7th Street, SE and Barnaby Road, SE
9th Street, SE and Barnaby Street, SE
820 Chesapeake Street, SE
8th Street, SE and Alabama Avenue, SE
8th Street, SE and Yuma Street, SE

Appendix A
CCTV Use in the District of Columbia

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

913 Wahler Place, SE
Ainger Place, SE and Langston Place, SE
Ainger Place, SE and Bruce Place, SE
Alabama Avenue, SE and Frederick Douglass Place, SE
Alabama Avenue, SE and Stanton Road, SE
Alabama Avenue, SE and Stanton Terrace, SE
Elvans Road, SE and Stanton Road, SE
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Malcolm X Avenue, SE
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Mellon Street, SE
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Raleigh Street, SE
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Randle Place, SE
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Talbert Street, SE
Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE and Galveston Pl SW
Payne Terrace SE and Maple View Place, SE
South Capitol Terrace SW and Darrington Street, SW
South Capitol Terrace SW and Atlantic Street, SW

Stanton Terrace SE and Bruce Place, SE
Sumner Road, SE and Wade Road, SE
Waclark Place, SE and Parkland Place, SE
Wade Road, SE and Eaton Road, SE
Wayne Place, SE and Mississippi Avenue, SE
Wheeler Road, SE and Bellevue Street, SE

Private Security Camera System Incentive Program

The Private Security Camera Incentive Program, administered by the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants, encourages residents, businesses, non-profits and religious institutions to install security camera systems on their property and register them with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). This program is intended to help deter crime and assist law enforcement with investigations.

There are two ways to participate:

The Private Security Camera Rebate Program creates a rebate for residents, businesses, nonprofits, and religious institutions to purchase and install security camera systems on their property and register them with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). The program provides a rebate of up to $200 per camera, with a maximum rebate of up to $500 per residential address (e.g., home offices, condo buildings, and apartments) and $750 for all other eligible addresses. The rebate is exclusively for the cost of the camera(s) including any applicable tax.

The Private Security Camera Voucher Program provides a private security camera system to eligible residents free of charge. District residents–either owners or tenants–who receive public assistance may be eligible to have a camera system installed at their home.

If you have questions about the rebate or voucher program, please visit https://ovsjg.dc.gov or contact us at security.cameras@dc.gov or (202) 727-5124.

APPENDIX B

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program: Migrating from SRS to NIBRS

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. This is aligns with local law and statutes and is how officers classify offenses and makes arrests. MPD also generates crime data using established guidelines that were developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, or UCR. Agencies participate voluntarily and submit their crime data either through a state UCR program or directly to the FBI's UCR Program. MPD reports directly to FBI, through monthly submissions of crime and arrest data.

In 2021, the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) changed how it measures and reports Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) captures all details of a crime incident—as well as on separate offenses within the same incident. Up to ten offenses can be captured within the same crime incident. In 2021, the historic Summary Reporting System (SRS) data collection was phased out.

To comply with the new mandate, on August 1, 2021, MPD launched the new Mark43 Record Management System (RMS) and began reporting individual crime incidents to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The FBI requires a full year of NIBRS data for publishing purposes. MPD's reporting system transitioned to NIBRS mid-year in August 2021, due to the mid-year transition, 2021 data was not published by the FBI UCR Program.

MPD's first full year of NIBRS data – for 2022 – is available on the next page. This data will also be available on the FBI website in the fall of 2023. While there is no comparative data for this year, MPD will include full-year comparative NIBRS data in future reports.

DC Code Index Offense vs. FBI UCR Data

In the day-to-day operations of the Metropolitan Police Department, the agency reports preliminary crime data as it is defined in the District of Columbia Criminal Code. DC Code and NIBRS data will not match because the crimes are not defined the same. Comparisons between MPD preliminary data as official FBI crime statistics under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) may not reconcile due to:

- Statistical reported date
- Changes in classifications
- The determination that certain offense reports were unfounded
- Late reporting or the differences between NIBRS and DCR definitions

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program: Migrating from SRS to NIBRS

Looking for Comparative Data?

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. The MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report as this data correctly reflects these serious crime incidents occurring in DC and reported to MPD (see page 12). It also accurately matches the crime data statistics shared with the residents of the District of Columbia.

- To get current DC Code Index Offense Data, go to: **http://crimecards.dc.gov**
- To learn more about the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, visit: **https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr**

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program: Migrating from SRS to NIBRS

DC Code Index Offense (DCR) vs. FBI UCR/NIBRS Differences	
DC Code Index Offense	**NIBRS**
MPD has historically reported DC Code offenses that aligned with the prior FBI UCR reporting. This focuses on an index of serious crime with consistent definitions, but does not represent all crime. • Homicide • Sex Abuse • ADW • Robbery • Burglary – Breaking/entering • Motor Vehicle Theft • Theft F/Auto • Theft • Arson	NIBRS is based on 50 'Group A' offenses and 10 'Group B' Arrest Data and records up to 10 offenses per incident
DC Index counts are based on the Report Date Only	NIBRS counts are based on the Offense Date
Homicide offenses are based on 'Date Declared'	Homicide Offenses are based on 'Offense Date'
Records 1 offense per incident based on a hierarchy rule	Records ALL offenses occurring in an incident
Totals are counted regardless of the RMS report status (Draft, Pending Approved, Completed)	NIBRS ONLY counts offenses within the RMS Report Status of 'Complete'
Crimes Against Person and Crimes Against Property are counted per incident/event except for Homicide and Sex Abuse	Crimes Against Person are counted per person and Crimes Against Property are counted per incident/event
Homicide Clearances are counted per Victim	NIBRS Clearances are counted per event and only includes prior year offenses and clearances after August 1, 2021
Assaults with a Dangerous Weapon (ADW)	Counts ADWs and Aggravated Assaults regardless if a weapon was used or not
Counts prior year offenses the year the offense was declared or ruled. Closures are added the year they were cleared	Any offenses before July 31, 2021 for which charge updates or clearances were added after August 1, 2021, will not be included in the NIBRS Totals.
Sex Abuse are counted per victim and reflects 1st and 2nd Degree Sex Abuse of adults and attempts of 1st and 2nd degree Sex Abuse	Sex Assaults are counted per victim and includes Adults and Juveniles. Sex Assaults offenses include 1st and 2nd degree as well as lesser Sex Assault offenses such as Fondling

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program: Migrating from SRS to NIBRS

FBI UCR Citywide Crime Data

UCR Crime information has been included here so that residents have access to that standardized crime data. The estimated population in the District of Columbia in 2022 was 671,803

NIBRS OFFENSES	2022 TOTALS	NIBRS OFFENSES	2022 TOTALS
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	197	Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	1,465
Rape	235	Impersonation	9
Sodomy	28	Welfare Fraud	108
Sexual Assault With An Object	12	Wire Fraud	1
Fondling	357	Identity Theft	1,569
Robbery	2,177	Hacking/Computer Invasion	235
Aggravated Assault	2,428	Embezzlement	4
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1,374	Stolen Property Offenses	385
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,824	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	12,961
Pocket-picking	20	Drug/Narcotic Violations	1,481
Purse-snatching	10	Drug Equipment Violations	33
Shoplifting	1,521	Incest	-
Theft From Building	2,216	Statutory Rape	-
Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device	10	Pornography/Obscene Material	45
Theft From Motor Vehicle	7,097	Betting/Wagering	5
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	908	Prostitution	1
All Other Larceny	6,778	Purchasing Prostitution	13
Simple Assault	11,893	Bribery	5
Intimidation	4,325	Weapon Law Violations	3,855
Kidnapping/Abduction	42	Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts	-
Extortion/Blackmail	69	Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	-
Counterfeiting/Forgery	292	Animal Cruelty	16
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	1,089		

NIBRS TOTAL (both colums above)	69,093

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN DC

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is committed to working with the community to address bias-motivated crimes in our city. All individuals – whether they are members of targeted communities or those who might commit a hate crime – should know that intolerance and hate crimes have no place in our vibrant city. While the District strives to reduce crime for all residents of and visitors to the city, hate crimes can make a targeted community feel more vulnerable and fearful. In order to combat hate crimes, everyone must work together not just to address specific allegations of hate crimes but also to consistently send a message that they do not reflect DC values. This report highlights the law in the District, recent trends in hate or bias-related crimes, and efforts in the District to address them.

Bias-Related Crimes Law

Under the Bias-Related Crime Act of 1989 (D.C. Official Code § 22-3700 et. seq.), a bias-related, or hate, crime is a criminal act or attempted criminal act that "demonstrates an accused's prejudice based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, family responsibility, homelessness, physical disability, matriculation, or political affiliation of a victim."

It is important for the community to understand what is—and is not—a hate crime. First and foremost, the incident must be a crime. Although that may seem obvious, most speech is not a hate crime, regardless of how offensive it may be. In addition, a hate crime is not a specific crime; it is a designation that makes available

HOW DO I REPORT HATE CRIMES?
If you have been the victim of a hate crime, or believe you know of or have witnessed a hate crime, you can report this to MPD in several ways.

- Call 911, for any crime still in progress or that has just happened.
- Call or visit your local MPD district station.
- Call the Hate Crimes Voicemail at (202) 727-0500, which allows individuals in the District of Columbia to provide information regarding hate crimes anonymously. Please note that MPD may not be able to investigate the report as a crime if there is not enough information, so contact information for any follow up questions is helpful.
- Mail or email a written statement with the complaint that contains information to support a claim that the incident constitutes a bias-related crime. Statements may be sent to:

Hate Crimes Coordinator
Strategic Change Division
Metropolitan Police Department
441 4th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
or
hate.crimes@dc.gov

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN DC

to the court an enhanced penalty if prosecutors seek a bias crime enhancement. Prosecutors have the challenge of establishing, beyond a reasonable doubt, that a defendant was motivated by prejudice because of an actual or perceived difference.

In short, under the law, there is no specific hate crime but rather a crime demonstrating the bias of the offender. If a person is found guilty of a hate crime, the court may fine the offender up to 1½ times the maximum fine and imprison him or her for up to 1½ times the maximum term authorized for the underlying crime.

It can be difficult to establish a motive for a crime, and an offender may be motivated by more than one bias. Moreover, there may not be a bright line between two possible types of classifications. For example, an anti-Semitic crime may target Judaism as a religion, Jewishness as an ethnicity, or Israel as a national origin. Therefore, we caution that the classification as a hate crime is subject to change as an investigation proceeds —even as prosecutors continue an investigation. The category under which it is classified may also be subjective.

Addressing Bias-Related Crime

The Metropolitan Police Department is a leader in the area of combating bias-related crimes. The Department works proactively to support consistent reporting and thorough investigations. The Department's strategy to address bias-related crime includes specialized community policing, enhanced officer training, strong data reporting, and robust investigations.

APPENDIX C
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN DC

Several MPD units work together to ensure any potential hate crime reported to MPD is identified and investigated. Patrol is often the first unit to identify a hate crime and must note on a police report that there are possible hate crime indicators. Notification is made to the Special Liaison Branch so they can work with the victim and the community, and to detectives to conduct a thorough investigation into both the criminal elements and the possible motive.

Importantly, it is not up to a patrol officer to conclude whether a crime is motivated by bias but only to note that there may be hate crime indicators. Instead, all potential hate crimes are jointly reviewed by an MPD panel to ensure that cases are appropriately classified.

The Department recognizes that it can be difficult for victims to come forward or to report that a crime seemed to be motivated by bias, but we want to assure community members that our officers take every incident seriously and that they will be treated with dignity and compassion. If MPD is able to make an arrest, the case is presented to prosecutors, who then make their own determination on whether there is enough evidence to take the case to trial.

Special Liaison Branch

The Department's Special Liaison Branch (SLB) is a model for community policing in its work with historically underserved communities. For more than two decades, the SLB has worked closely with the District's vibrant communities, in particular its African, Asian, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, interfaith, LGBTQ+, and Latino communities. The important work of SLB is carried out by its core members and affiliate officers. The core members are those assigned to the SLB who work on these issues full time. Affiliate officers have volunteered to receive specialized training on diverse communities, issues of importance in the community, and how best to serve them. The affiliates continue to work in their home district but receive coordinated support, information, and trainings through the Liaison Units. They also reinforce the messages of progressive training, policies, and procedures to officers throughout the Department.

A primary role of the Liaison Units is outreach to the represented communities. Although these communities have historically been underserved by law enforcement, this is not the case in the District. The Branch serves as a bridge to members of our larger community whose diversity contributes to the vibrancy of our city. The core and affiliate officers respond to crime scenes and incidents to support members of our community. MPD victim services specialists work with SLB and crime victims in its communities to support and connect them to non-police services. The SLB also works to support the community with incidents which are not necessarily criminal, such as helping to locate missing persons or with death notifications to family members. The Branch hosts and participates in meetings and presentations and provides the community with public safety materials and information that helps promote

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN DC

a better understanding of interacting with MPD members in criminal and casual contact situations.

MPD works to improve the reporting of bias crimes in the community by providing outreach and educational sessions on the importance of reporting crime. For example, SLB members meet monthly with LGBT community advocates focused on violence prevention, speak regularly on Latino radio, and host presentations to and discussions with students about tolerance and safety. In addition to community-building and education efforts, the SLB

serves as a communication conduit between the police and the community every day. Members of SLB sometimes receive notification of potential hate crimes directly from the community.

The SLB also works to support reporting and tracking internally. In 2015, the Department implemented training for all of its members on bias-related crimes, which was delivered by an experienced core or affiliate officer of MPD's LGBT Liaison Unit. SLB members continue to provide cultural competency and hate/bias response training to all cadets and recruits, and

APPENDIX C
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN DC

reminders are provided to all members at roll calls throughout the year. In 2020, SLB also provided a specialized detective training on hate crimes.

Bias-Related Hate Crimes Data

In recent years, divisive rhetoric and intolerance have fueled an increase in hate crimes nationwide. As a result, some of the most vulnerable communities in our city have been disproportionately impacted. Individuals continue to be targeted simply for their national origin, language, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, or religion. The internet's connectivity has brought many benefits, but it has also enabled the wide spread of hateful ideologies and extremism. Tragically, places traditionally considered havens - like schools, places of worship, and government institutions - have also increasingly become sites of hate-motivated violence.

Based on crimes reported to MPD, hate crimes in the District decreased by 13 percent in 2022 when compared to 2021. Crimes motivated by bias against the victim's ethnicity/national origin decreased by 41 percent and crimes motivated by bias against the victim's race decreased by 50 percent. Despite overall decreases, two bias categories showed increases in 2022 when compared to 2021: sexual orientation, which increased by 18 percent, and gender identity/expression, which increased by 38 percent.

Data on hate crimes are also available on the MPD webpage (www.mpdc.dc.gov/transparency). Summary data is posted monthly, and more detailed hate crime data, including the crime type, where and when a crime occurred, and the bias type, is updated quarterly.

MPD encourages people to report crimes involving a bias nature and provides a variety of ways to do so, including by calling 911 and also by using the Hate Crimes Hotline (202-727-0500). Crime victims may also send an email to hate.crimes@dc.gov

The District is not immune to the broader climate of escalating intolerance and extremism across the country. We recognize hate crimes pose a threat to the values of diversity and acceptance we hold dear. The Metropolitan Police Department is committed to working with all of the District's communities to combat prejudice and maintain an inclusive society where all people feel safe.

APPENDIX C
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN DC

TYPE OF BIAS

Type of Hate/Bias	Number of Cases by Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ethnicity/National Origin	49	61	29	51	30
Race	39	46	31	40	20
Religion	12	5	1	3	4
Sexual Orientation	60	60	38	38	45
Gender Identity/Expression	34	27	27	16	22
Sex/Gender	0	2	0	1	0
Disability	0	1	0	0	0
Political Affiliation	10	1	6	0	1
Homelessness	1	0	0	0	3
Race; Ethnicity/National Origin; Gender Identity/ Expression*					1
Race; Sexual Orientation*					1
Ethnicity/National Origin; Homelessness*					1
Sexual Orientation; Gender Identity/Expression*					1
Total	**205**	**203**	**132**	**149**	**129**

APPENDIX C
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN DC

TYPE OF CRIME

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ADW	20	18	13	19	13
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	1	1
Cruelty to Children	0	0	0	0	0
Damage/Defacing/Destruction of Property	34	27	14	14	12
Displaying Symbols	4	6	6	11	5
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1
Leaving After Colliding	0	0	0	1	0
Lewd, Indecent, Obscene Acts	0	0	0	1	0
Riot Act	0	0	1	0	0
Robbery	11	13	1	3	1
Sex Abuse	2	1	0	1	2
Simple Assault	75	73	52	62	51
Stalking	5	3	3	0	1
Theft	2	0	0	0	0
Threats	52	62	41	36	42
Violation of CPO	0	0	1	0	0
Voyeurism	0	0	0	0	0
Total	205	203	132	149	129

APPENDIX C
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN DC

LOCATION

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh		
Type of Hate/Bias	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Ethnicity/National Origin	3	13	6	13	16	15	5	12	3	5	4	3	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Race	6	9	5	13	13	8	2	6	1	6	1	1	4	9	3	0	0	1	0	2	1
Religion	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	2	5	5	8	3	11	12	6	12	6	10	2	2	3	4	5	6	3	3	5	8
Gender Identity/Expression	3	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	7	1	0	6	9	6	2	2	3	5	1	5
Sex/Gender	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Political Affiliation	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homelessness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Race; Ethnicity/National Origin; Gender Identity/Expression*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Race; Sexual Orientation*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity/National Origin; Homelessness*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation; Gender Identity/Expression*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	29	20	42	36	39	22	25	21	24	16	7	14	26	21	8	8	7	8	9	14

The figures reported comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new information is revealed during the course of an investigation or prosecution.

Appendix D
Littering Enforcement in DC

Littering Enforcement in the District of Columbia

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) provides this report in compliance with the Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008, effective March 20, 2009 (D.C. Law 17-314, D.C. Official Code § 8-812). For more than a decade, MPD has been authorized to issue littering tickets and has monitored and reported on enforcement. However, unless an individual litters while driving a vehicle, they cannot be required to present identification to police. The result has been a system in which violators cannot be identified and default on more than half of the resulting non-traffic tickets. This, coupled with changing expectations of law enforcement, has led to a steady decrease in tickets issued to pedestrians. In 2022, there were no tickets written for general littering.[1] There were 21 tickets written for littering from a vehicle.[2]

TICKETS FOR LITTERING FROM A VEHICLE (NOIs) 2022

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
First District	3	0
Second District	2	0
Third District	3	0
Fourth District	1	0
Fifth District	8	0
Sixth District	0	0
Seventh District	0	0
Other MPD	1	0
Other Police Departments	3	0
Total	**21**	**0**

[1] In order to issue a ticket, an officer must personally observe the litterer intentionally or carelessly dropping rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals or other discarded materials of every kind and description, on public space, in waterways, or on private property not under his or her control. The fine for this littering violation is $75, with any appeals adjudicated by the Office of Administrative Hearings.

[2] District regulations also prohibit any person from disposing, causing, or allowing the disposal of litter from a vehicle upon any public or private property. Litter shall include all rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded materials of every kind and description. The penalty for the offense is a $100 fine, with any appeals adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles.
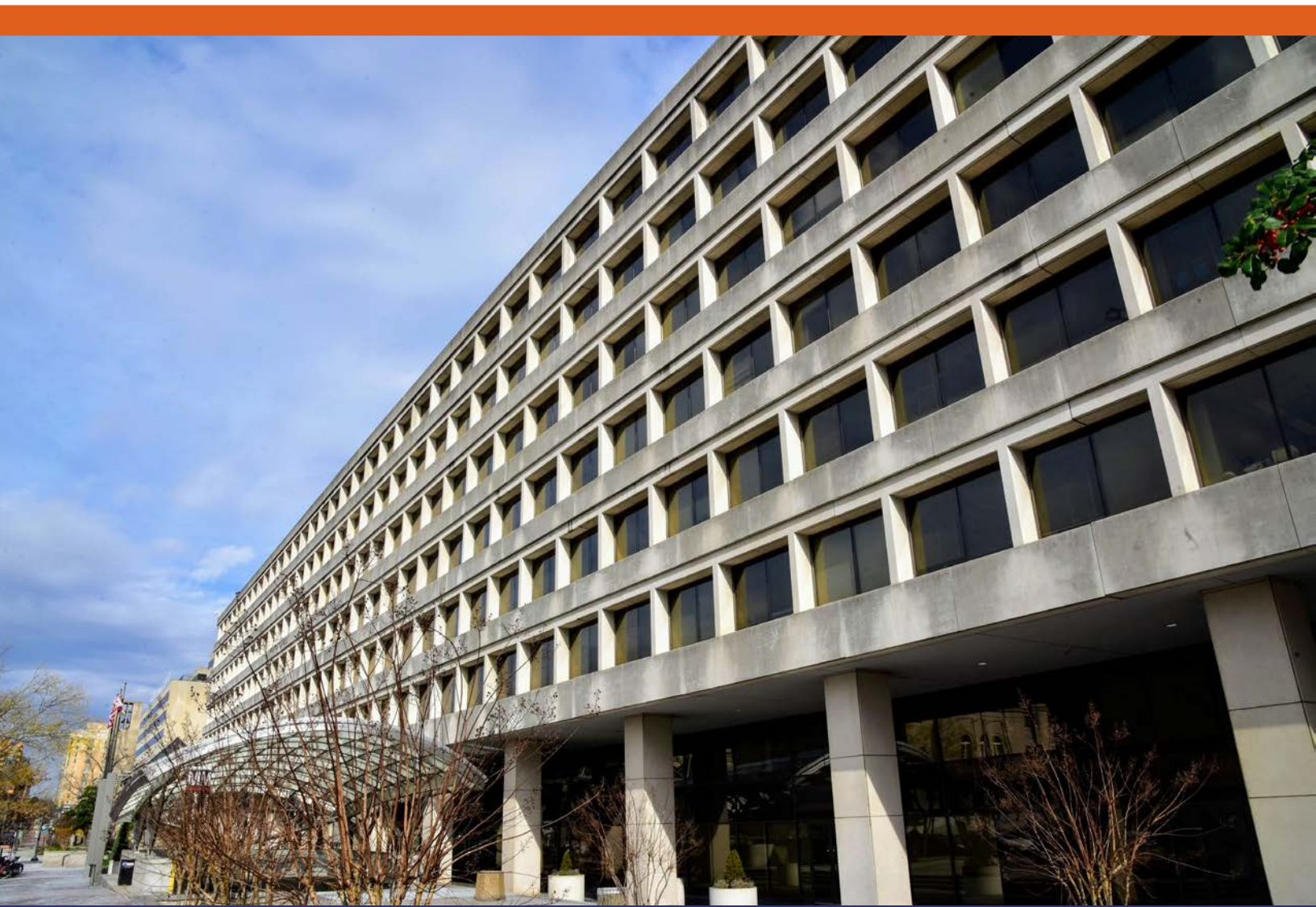
APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is committed to providing professional, high-quality services to all; MPD does not tolerate misconduct or wrongdoing on the part of its members. If you believe you have been subjected to, or witnessed, police misconduct of any type, MPD encourages you to report the incident to either MPD or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). There are many convenient ways for you to file complaints, including in-person, over the telephone, or via mail, email or fax.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS ONCE A CITIZEN COMPLAINT IS MADE?

A complaint may be submitted to either the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). The MPD notifies the OPC of all complaints it receives, and the OPC determines which agency (MPD or OPC) will investigate the complaint, with the exception of criminal complaints. The MPD investigates all criminal complaints.

1. When MPD receives a completed complaint, it is transmitted to OPC for evaluation and determination of investigative authority.
2. If a complaint is referred to MPD by OPC, the MPD official responsible for investigating the complaint contacts you to let you know he or she is investigating the allegation. If necessary, the official will obtain additional information.
3. The complaint is investigated: any available evidence is reviewed, and witnesses and officers (against whom the complaint is filed) are interviewed. The officers are entitled to know the complainant's name, if known, and the nature of the complaint. However, MPD will not reveal the complainant's name if the complainant requests to remain anonymous.
4. Investigation is completed and one of the following conclusions is made:
   - **Sustained:** A preponderance of the evidence supports that the conduct occurred and the member's actions violated MPD policy or training
   - **Insufficient Facts:** A preponderance of the evidence does not support that the conduct occurred
   - **Exonerated:** A preponderance of the evidence supports that the conducted occurred but did not violate MPD policy or training
   - **Unfounded:** A preponderance of the evidence supports that the conduct did not occur.
5. You are notified of the outcome of the investigation. If you do not agree with the outcome, you may appeal the decision in writing by sending a letter to the Chief of Police at:

Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
441 4th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE MPD and OPC

In 2022, 698 citizen complaint cases were submitted to the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). Some complaints involve more than one allegation and/or more than one officer, so the total number of Allegations of Misconduct and the total number of officers involved will not match the number of cases.

	2021	2022
Open	117	225
Closed	584	473
Total	701	698

DISPOSITION OF CLOSED CASES

Of the 473 closed citizen complaint cases in 2022, fourteen percent were sustained.

	2021	2022
OPC Dismissed	175	33
Exonerated	38	62
Insufficient Facts	30	61
Justified W/I Dept Policy	3	42
Mediated	23	13
Not Justified Use of Force	0	3
Rapid Resolution	182	91
Sustained	48	68
Training Referral	16	45
Unfounded	51	40
Withdrawn	18	15
Total Closed Cases	**584**	**473**

APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT

	2021	2022
Abuse of Authority	16	17
Bias/Discriminatory Treatment	16	10
Conduct Unbecoming	49	49
Demeaning Language	117	92
Excessive Force/Use of Force/Unnecessary Force	24	38
Fail to Take Police Report	65	57
Failure to Take Proper Police Action	52	16
Harassment	150	192
Illegal Search	1	2
Mishandling Property	1	2
Neglect of Duty	1	2
Failure to Provide ID	5	7
Orders/Directives Violation	37	15
Other	63	33
Poor/Lack of Police Service	94	154
Racial Profiling	0	0
Rude/Unprofessional	10	12
Sexual Misconduct	0	0
Total	**701**	**698**

APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

DEMOGRAPHICS OF OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED COMPLAINTS

Gender	2021	2022
Female	178	114
Male	639	490
Unidentified	12	94
Total	**829**	**698**

DEMOGRAPHICS OF OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED COMPLAINTS

Race	2021	2022
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0	0
Asian/Pacific I slander	38	34
Black/African American	398	328
White/Caucasian	288	176
Hispanic	93	66
Unidentified	12	94
Total	**829**	**698**

OFFICER'S DISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

	2021	2022
First District	78	88
Second District	97	77
Third District	139	88
Fourth District	89	75
Fifth District	102	103
Sixth District	114	75
Seventh District	110	99
Other	100	93
Total	**829**	**698**

POLICE DISTRICT WHERE COMPLAINT OCCURRED

	2021	2022
First District	99	127
Second District	115	95
Third District	116	88
Fourth District	78	80
Fifth District	78	96
Sixth District	85	79
Seventh District	87	84
Other	43	49
Total	**701**	**698**

APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

OFFICER'S YEARS OF SERVICE

Some complaints involve more than one allegation and/or more than one officer, so the total number of Allegations of Misconduct and the total number of officers involved will not match the number of cases.

	2021	2022
Under 3 Years	165	116
3-5 Years	189	103
6-10 Years	131	122
11-15 Years	123	94
16-20 Years	114	72
21-25 Years	58	62
26-30 Years	16	17
30 Years or More	21	8
Unknown	12	104
Total	829	698

OFFICERS WITH MULTIPLE COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints against an officer is per calendar year.

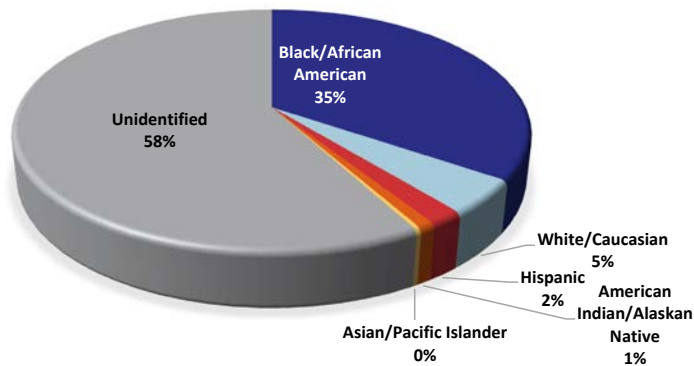|	2021	2022
Two complaints	144	69
Three complaints	36	17
Four complaints	10	5
Five complaints	2	0
More than 5 complaints	2	1
Total	194	92

APPENDIX E
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

COMPLAINANTS WHO FILED MULTIPLE COMPLAINTS

	2021	2022
Two complaints	26	37
Three complaints	4	1
Four complaints	4	0
Five complaints	2	0
More than 5 complaints	4	0
Total	**40**	**38**

COMPLAINANT'S RACE

Black/African American
35%

Unidentified
58%

White/Caucasian
5%

Hispanic
2%

American Indian/Alaskan Native
1%

Asian/Pacific Islander
0%

Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

COMPLAINANT'S GENDER

Unidentified
8%

Female
45%

Male
47%
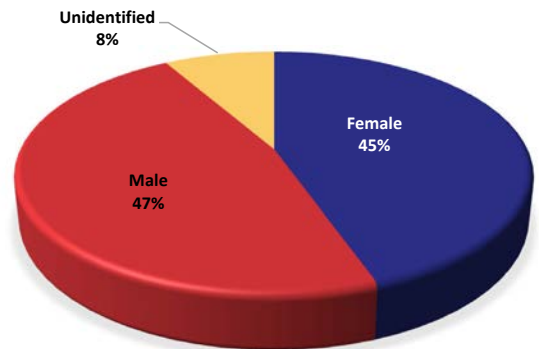
Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

REMEMBERING MPD'S 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.**

2000-PRESENT
Keith Williams .... June 4, 2020
Donna L. Allen .... April 8, 2020
Mark Eckenrode .... April 6, 2020
Paul Dittamo .... October 30, 2010
Wayne C. Pitt .... April 11, 2007
Gerard W. Burke .... March 23, 2006
James McBride .... August 10, 2005
Joseph Pozell .... May 17, 2005
Clifton Rife II .... June 2, 2004
John S. Ashley .... May 30, 2004

1975-1999
Thomas Hamlette, Jr. .... July 18, 1998
Robert L. Johnson, Jr. ... April 27, 1997
Oliver W. Smith .... February 26, 1997
Brian T. Gibson .... February 5, 1997
Anthony W. Simms ...... May 25, 1996
Scott S. Lewis .... October 6, 1995
James McGee, Jr. .... February 7, 1995
Henry J. Daly ...... November 22, 1994

Jason E. White ...December 30, 1993
Ernest C. Ricks .... May 17, 1989
Robert Remington .... May 19, 1987
Kevin Welsh .... August 4, 1986
Joseph M. Cournoyer January 29, 1985
Raymond E. Mumford March 11, 1983
Robert K. Best .... December 15, 1982
Donald G. Luning September 14, 1982
Arthur P. Snyder . February 12, 1980
Richard F. Giguere .... June 6, 1979
Alfred V. Jackson .... June 6, 1979
Bernis Carr, Jr. ..... February 16, 1978
Bruce W. Wilson .... April 26, 1977
Michael J. Acri .... October 16, 1976

1950-1974
Gail A. Cobb ..... September 20, 1974
George D. Jones, Jr. .. March 24, 1973
Ronnie W. Hassell December 2, 1972
Dana E. Harwood September 25, 1972
Jerry W. Morris .... December 4, 1971

William L. Sigmon .... May 25, 1971
Jerrard F. Young .... May 21, 1971
Glen Fisher .... March 10, 1971
David H. Rose .... February 20, 1971
Allan L. Nairn .... November 30, 1969
Michael J. Cody .... July 14, 1969
David C. Hawfield .... July 14, 1969
Willie C. Ivery ..... November 15, 1968
Stephen A. Williams .... July 2, 1968
Eugene I. Williams February 27, 1968
Lawrence L. Dorsey February 2, 1968
Gilbert M. Silvia .November 25, 1967
Russell W. Ponton .... May 2, 1967
Marvin L. Stocker ..... March 23, 1966
Marcus P. Willis . December 27, 1965
Martin I. Donovan .... July 9, 1964
Robert D. Handwerk January 24, 1964
David C. Higginbotham December 7, 1963
Elmer L. Hunter .... March 20, 1963
James Roche .... June 30, 1962

Terrell M. Dodson ....April 17, 1960
Donald J. Brereton ...January 7, 1960
Harold K. Shelton .... May 3, 1959
Lester G. Myers . November 13, 1958
George W. Cassels ....July 12, 1953

1925-1950

Grady A. Beacham December 2, 1948
Mortimer P. Donoghue September 15, 1948
Hubert W. Estes ....May 16, 1947
Richard H. Taylor December 13, 1946
Harry E. Hamilton November 1, 1946
Donald W. Downs September 1, 1946
William J. Weston Jr. .. March 4, 1945
Charles R. Johnston ...... May 9, 1943
Irving Rosenburg .February 15, 1942
Uel M. Gaile ....August 19, 1940
Charles F. Cummins ....June 12, 1940
Robert W. Davis .... January 1, 1940
Raymond E. Grant ..August 14, 1939

Richard T. Conklin ....June 5, 1938
Earnest T. Wessells ....April 23, 1938
Paul W. Jones ....March 14, 1936
Frank L. NussbaumFebruary 16, 1936
Jessie L. Taylor ....May 1, 1931
Raymond V. Sinclair .. December 28, 1934
George W. Shinault August 14, 1932
Elmer A. Swanson .... July 6, 1932
Arthur H. Gelhar .... August 8, 1931
Charles D. Poole .... August 4, 1931
Frank J. Scoville September 24, 1930
Frederick W. Bauer .... June 6, 1930
Ross H. Kaylor ... December 10, 1929
Edgar P. Alexander November 16, 1929
Harry J. McDonald ....July 22, 1929
William S. Buchanan ...April 18, 1929
John F. McAuliffe .... January 21, 1929
Claude O. Rupe ..... October 14, 1928
James G. Helm ....February 11, 1928
Leo W. Busch ... September 28, 1926

Earl A. Skinner ....June 9, 1926
Claude C. Koontz November 30, 1925

1900-1924

Raymond C. Leisinger August 28, 1924
John W. Purcell .... October 17, 1923
Frederick G. Stange February 28, 1923
Edmund P. Keleher January 10, 1922
George C. Chinn .... October 20, 1921
Samuel C. Hayden February 27, 1921

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

441 4th Street, NW
Washington, DC   20001