

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT



2016



PETER NEWSHAM
Chief of Police

*** GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

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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.

VALUE STATEMENT

- Reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community.
- Strive to resolve all conflicts peacefully, valuing all human life, and ensuring that any use of force is proportional to the threat faced.
- Ensure that all allegations of misconduct and uses of force are investigated thoroughly and impartially.
- Instill a sense of transparency in operations with regular reports and outreach on critical events and community concerns.
- Sustain a culture of building and sustaining safe neighborhoods by making the relationship between police and neighborhoods paramount — tailoring policing to neighborhoods.
- Continue to work with other government agencies to address the issues faced by the mentally ill in our communities.
- Throughout the department, focus on how the MPD can address youth issues.
- Build on what the MPD is doing right by continuously evaluating our strengths and weaknesses and 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.
- Foster a culture of innovation and initiative by leveraging technology.
- Support our employees as they work to serve the city.
- 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.
- Fortify these values by training and educating all of our members in the critical skills of communication, service and conflict resolution.



MESSAGE FROM MAYOR MURIEL BOWSER

Last year, law enforcement agencies all over the nation faced numerous challenges in the form of civil unrest, strained community-police relations, and others. As Mayor, I worked closely with the Metropolitan Police Department to invest in strategies, technologies, and programs to fight crime, improve community-police relationships, and continue to make our neighborhoods safer and stronger for everyone.

In contrast to the spike in homicides last year, in 2016 our city saw a 17 percent decrease in homicides. We also saw a ten percent reduction in violent crime overall, a four percent reduction in property crime, and a five percent reduction in total crime citywide. I attribute this to the outstanding work of our law enforcement personnel and our communities working alongside the police to curb violence. The partnerships MPD has forged with the community are strong, thriving, and productive.

MPD also fully deployed body-worn cameras (BWCs), something my administration actively supported. More than 2,600 body worn cameras are now in use across the District, adding transparency and accountability in police-resident engagements. The Capital Shield program for businesses has also proven very successful. Investing in and providing the resources for enhanced technology is one of the steps my administration has taken over the years to make our police department innovative, proactive, and better equipped to fight crime every day.

Last year was also an exceptional year when it came to police initiatives within the communities. We launched the Public Safety Academy at Anacostia High School, a program that offers courses in law enforcement and criminal justice in coordination with MPD and its cadet training program, and guarantees participants admission to the University of the District of Columbia Community College upon graduation. Last year, 54 students participated and that number is expected to grow in 2017. Additionally, 85 individuals participated in our Citizens Engagement Academy and learned about police work firsthand from those who do it. And through its 500 for 500: Mentoring Through Literacy program, MPD officers volunteered countless hours as reading partners to help dozens of DC school children improve their reading comprehension skills. My administration remains committed to supporting MPD in its efforts to build upon community relationships and stands ready to provide resources to this effect.

I am extremely proud of our city's police department and commend Interim Chief Peter Newsham and the sworn and civilian members of MPD for their hard work and efforts. I believe that we have the best law enforcement agency in the country and I look forward to continuing our successes into 2017 and making Washington, DC a more liveable, vibrant, and safe place to live and work.



MESSAGE FROM CHIEF PETER NEWSHAM

In 2016, the Metropolitan Police Department continued to make strides in crime reduction and public safety. Homicides fell by 17 percent compared to 2015, while total violent crime fell 10 percent, and property crime fell four percent. Over 1,800 guns were recovered and taken off the street, and homicide closures were at 70 percent. I am very proud of MPD's hard work and efforts to make the District safer and more liveable for everyone.

I have two main goals for the Metropolitan Police Department. The first is to continue building upon the strong relationships we have with members of the various DC communities. MPD is committed to fair, unbiased, and constitutional policing and our relationships with the communities we serve are a testament to that. In 2016, we launched the Anacostia Public Safety Academy, which helps DC students pursue a career in public safety by exposing them to criminal justice and public safety-focused elective classes, professional mentorship elements, and internship opportunities beginning in 10th grade and continuing through college. In the coming year, we intend on expanding our community relationships and partnering with even more communities on crime fighting and safety initiatives. From our various community outreach programs, to our Special Liaison Division teams to our weekly and seasonal events, MPD is committed to serving the people and visitors of the District of Columbia and remaining an integral part of the vibrant communities it serves.

The second is to make MPD a place where people want to work and remain for their law enforcement careers. Being a police officer in the nation's capital is a true honor; our police officers hail from all over the country and are the best at what they do, whether it is everyday citizen interactions or handling large demonstrations that occur almost daily. In the past year, MPD has launched some new initiatives and programs to better serve the community and help our officers do their job more effectively. Our body-worn cameras (BWCs) were deployed citywide and the footage provides accurate and important information arising from citizen-police interactions and creates another level of accountability for MPD. The roll call procedures for each shift were also revamped so that officers are more aware of crime within their specific districts and PSAs. MPD will continue investing in its officers through the tuition reimbursement program, providing more training, and providing more career paths within the department that MPD members can pursue. Additionally, MPD is using new recruitment strategies to attract even more educated, qualified, and dedicated officers to the force.

I would like to thank all of the sworn members and civilian employees of MPD for the hard work, dedication, and professionalism they bring to MPD every day. MPD is the best police department in the country, and you are to thank for that. I would also like to thank all of our neighborhood and community partners for their support throughout this year and look forward to continuing our work in this next year. Working together, we can continue the progress we have made and continue making the District of Columbia a model city for policing.

2016 IN REVIEW

In 2016, the Metropolitan Police Department served the District of Columbia, working with the community and partner agencies to respectfully and safely fulfill its public safety mission. While there were some major transitions, the District experienced decreases in violent crime and total crime. One of those changes included the retirement of Chief of Police Cathy Lanier. After twenty-nine years with the Department, and ten as Chief of Police, Chief Lanier retired in September 2016. Mayor Muriel Bowser appointed Chief Peter Newsham, the former Assistant Chief of MPD's Investigative Services Bureau, as Interim Chief on September 15, 2016.*

Chief Newsham kicked off the fall with community conversations around the city to not only introduce himself and his vision for the Department, but also help facilitate discussions about MPD's history and policies. These included candid conversations about MPD's history in the late 1990s and early 2000s with use of force incidents, policies, and investigations, as well as the concrete steps taken to address these items, including: (1) MPD's request that the Department of Justice (DOJ) conduct a comprehensive investigation to determine if MPD officers engaged in a pattern or practice of using excessive force; (2) voluntarily signing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with DOJ and

the District of Columbia which called for reforms (and 126 substantive provisions) to be made to MPD's use of force policy; and (3) appointing an independent monitor to report on MOA compliance.

From 2001 to 2008, MPD worked to ensure that the reforms mandated by the MOA were implemented and institutionalized in both policy and practice. Reforms focused on use of force policy, procedures, investigations, and training. These reforms are now the standard, accepted way that MPD does business, and in 2008, MPD achieved compliance with the MOA.

In 2015, the DC Office of the Auditor contracted with the Bromwich Group to examine MPD's cur-

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**MPD OFFICERS:
A SAFER, STRONGER DC**

First District Officers Make Stop, Recover Firearm After Suspicious Activity

On November 28, 2016, while assigned to the First District Crime Suppression Team, Officers Michael Fanone and Jeffrey Leslie were walking on H Street, N.E., when they observed a male subject enter a business at an expedited pace. After he entered the location, Officers Fanone and Leslie could hear a physical altercation taking place inside. The suspect then fled the location holding his waistband with his right hand in a manner consistent with that of concealing a firearm. Officers Fanone and Leslie gave chase, advising Officers Eric Baca and Terrence Welsh, who were nearby, of the description and direction of travel of the fleeing suspect. Officers Baca and Welsh located the suspect and were able to stop him a short time later.

During the stop, the officers recovered a loaded .40-caliber semi-automatic handgun, a holster, and \$1,000 that had been taken in the robbery. The suspect was later identified by the victim. The suspect had a prior felony conviction and the handgun had been reported stolen. The suspect was charged with Armed Robbery (gun), felon in possession of a firearm, receiving stolen property, and possession of unregistered ammunition.

Thanks to the quick thinking and coordinated actions of these officers, a dangerous suspect was removed from the streets of the District of Columbia.



*Chief Newsham was named Chief of Police on February 23, 2017 and sworn in on May 2, 2017.

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rent policies and practices regarding use of force to determine if the reforms set out in the MOA had taken hold. The report, released in January 2016, found that “MPD has reduced its use of the most serious types of force, including firearms, even during periods of increased crime in the District of Columbia.” Additional quotes include:

- “We found that MPD’s use of force policies are both consistent with the MOA and continue to reflect best practices in law enforcement.”
- “MPD’s Command Staff remains committed to limiting and managing use of force – and to fair and constitutional policing.”
- “MPD is plainly a very different, and much better, law enforcement agency than it was when DOJ began its investigation in 1999. In addition, Chief Lanier and her command staff have confronted the important issue of how best to identify officers whose behavior creates risk for themselves, MPD and the public and have launched an innovative program to address those risks.”

The Department was proud to serve the nation’s capital as host for a number of major events. The MPD’s Special Operations Division

took the lead on preparation activities for the 58th Presidential Inauguration which took place from January 17 to 21, 2017. This 18-month effort included coordinating with 100 outside agencies comprised of over 3,100 law enforcement officers. Additionally, the Department prepared for the Women’s March on Washington which took place on January 21, 2017.

Crime in DC

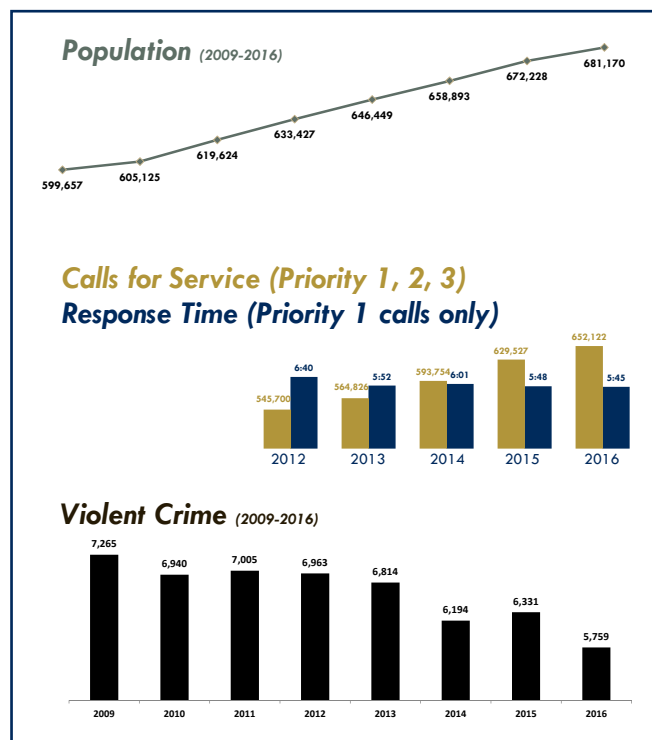
Between 2009 and 2016, the District’s population grew by more than 13 percent, and violent crime decreased 21 percent. When compared to 2015, violent crime—defined as homicide, sex abuse, assault with a dangerous weapon (ADW), and robbery—decreased 10 percent in 2016. This includes a 17 percent decline in homicides and a 13 percent drop in robberies, which decreased in every police district. There was a 17 percent drop in burglary and 14 percent reduction in motor vehicle theft. Overall crime decreased one percent when comparing 2016 with 2015. Additionally, MPD’s

patrol and specialized units recovered roughly 1,870 firearms in the District in 2016, and our detectives achieved a 70 percent homicide closure rate.

In 2016, violent crimes decreased by 10 percent and average response time for priority 1 calls improved. Despite annual increases in population and calls-for-service, the Department has continued to provide the highest quality police service to the District’s residents and visitors.

Community Outreach

At the Metropolitan Police Department, community policing is not an initiative or program. Rather, community policing encompasses



Even as population and calls for service increased, police response time and violent crime rates went down.

2016 IN REVIEW

the core principles that inform and ground our policies and practices. In 2016 alone, the patrol districts estimated that they reached more than 50,000 youth and adults through events such as National Night Out, Beat the Streets, movie nights, Halloween Safe Haven, holiday parties, Senior Bingo, Play Streets, Shop with a Cop, and Heroes and Helpers. Numerous community bike rides were also hosted throughout the year, providing residents an opportunity to engage with our members while also getting some exercise and seeing different parts of the neighborhood. Additionally, District officials and officers host or attend a number of community meetings, including ANC and Ward meetings, public safety forums, roundtables, and Citizen Advisory Council (CAC) discussions.

Communications

MPD also expanded our outreach and communications footprint through the increased use of social media. The Metropolitan Police Department

was an early adopter of social media and has used Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube for years to quickly share public safety information with the community. In early 2016, the MPD expanded its use of these tools, encouraging dialogue through social media by responding directly to posts on its Twitter feed and incorporating more humor in messages to engage a younger audience.

Special Liaison Branch

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is fully committed to ensuring the safety and well-being of every person who lives, visits or works in the District. That commitment includes those members of our community who are served by MPD's Special Liaison Branch. The mission of the Special Liaison Branch (SLB) is to provide a support mechanism to all within the District of Columbia, empowering the community and building relationships through effective law enforcement strategies, leadership, advocacy, educa-

tion and support. The SLB aims to strengthen police-community relations with communities that have been historically underserved. The SLB is composed of:

- African Affairs Affiliate Liaison Unit
- Asian Liaison Unit (ALU)
- Deaf and Hard of Hearing Liaison Unit (DHHLU)
- Latino Liaison Unit (LLU)
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Liaison Unit (LGBTLU)

The SLB is responsive throughout the city, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, providing consistent information to these communities, while ensuring that information about their needs is integrated into MPD services citywide. Additionally, the SLB reinforces the messages of progressive training, policies, and procedures department-wide. In December 2016, the Special Liaison Branch transitioned from Patrol Services to the Executive Office of the



Chief of Police. This transition sought to: 1) Emphasize the importance of SLB's work internally and externally, and to facilitate coordination with all MPD Bureaus; 2) Strengthen communication and provide more direct access to the Chief of Police; and 3) Streamline coordination of activities, events, and campaigns to better serve our residents and meet community needs.

Youth and Young Adult Programs

In 2016, the MPD continued the proactive engagement of youth and young adults through a variety of programs for participants of all ages. This type of engagement not only aims to prevent future violence, but also to provide DC residents with more access to MPD's officers, officials, and staff.

DC Public Schools with the Executive Office of the Mayor, MPD,

and the DC Police Foundation launched the **Anacostia Public Safety Academy** for the 2016-2017 School Year. This program helps students pursue a career in public safety. The program launched in September 2016 with 61 participants enrolled in the first cohort, which begins in 10th grade. Components of the program include: criminal justice and public safety-focused elective classes, professional mentorship elements, and internship opportunities. Upon graduation, students in the Anacostia Public Safety Academy will earn six college credits toward completion of the MPD Cadet Program, enrollment in the MPD Cadet



Community bike rides with MPD officers are popular in a number of the police districts.

Program at the University of the District of Columbia Community College (UDC-CC), and employment at the MPD while completing the Cadet program. This program aims to build a pipeline of future officers born and raised in Washington, DC. "These students are taking the first step toward becoming the next generation of leaders at the Metropolitan Police Department," says Chief Newsham.

The **Youth Creating Change (YCC)** program, launched in 2014, is an innovative youth development and public safety program to decrease youth violence and at the same time develop positive civic leadership skills focused on youth 15-21 years old. Throughout the three month program, each participant is involved in team building activities, service projects and other positive youth development activities. Youth learn to trust one another and the officers who mentor them. Since its inception, 182 participants have been enrolled in YCC. Fifty-

MPD Improves Social Media Outreach in 2016

- ★ Twitter followers increased by 58 percent from 86K in February 2016, to 136K at the end of 2016.
- ★ In 2016, MPD's Twitter account earned, on average almost 115,000 impressions per day.
- ★ Created an active presence on Instagram with almost 2,500 followers.
- ★ Recorded 50 live videos on MPD's Periscope page between September and December 2016.
- ★ Edited over 600 crime videos for posting to MPD's YouTube Channel.
- ★ Created fliers and shared them on social media to engage the public's assistance in locating missing persons (~50 fliers); gathering information on open homicide cases (~115 fliers); and capturing wanted suspects (~50 fliers).

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eight young people participated in the program in 2016. The goals of YCC are to provide participants with:

- The opportunity to learn civic engagement and leadership skills;
- Positive law enforcement interaction among youth and their law enforcement mentors;
- Leadership skills with a focus on critical thinking and conflict resolution;
- Decision-making skills in order to be positive influences and “change agents” within their respective communities.

The **Junior Cadet Program**, implemented in 2010 with the support

of the DC Police Foundation, works with participating elementary schools and Kramer Middle School, on a 40-week program that includes lessons on safety, civics, history, life skills development, and academic achievement. This program provides fifth graders with

early exposure to police officers, policing as a profession, and public service. The program is designed to achieve three main goals: (1) Reduce Truancy; (2) Increase Positive Behavior; and (3) Improve Academics. In 2016, 104 fifth graders graduated from the program.



The Cadet Program offers a path to policing for DC high-school students and graduates between the ages of 17 and 24.

The **Cadet Program** continued to thrive and provide young District residents an opportunity to earn an income and gain a higher education leading to recruitment into MPD's Police Academy. Operating through a cooperative education model, the MPD seeks to inspire District of Co-

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Second District Officers Heralded for Saving Man on a Bridge

On Thursday, May 5, 2016, Second District Officers Anthony Baker and Kevin Kennedy were responding back to their district when they observed a male subject sitting on the ledge of the overpass at Michigan Avenue and Warder Street, N.W. The subject was on the outer edge of the bridge, with his feet dangling down to the open area below. The officers contacted the Third District dispatcher and requested assistance. As members arrived to assist, the officers engaged the subject in conversation as he sat precariously on the edge

of the bridge. Officer Gregory Alemian, a trained negotiator, was summoned to the scene to assist and upon his arrival, he took over as the lead negotiator. During the negotiation, it appeared that the subject was willing to come down off the edge of the bridge, when suddenly he stood up, and leaned toward the roadway below. Fearing that the subject was preparing to jump, Sergeant Kerron Roberts — along with Officers Baker, Kennedy and

Andrew Shaheen — quickly moved in, grabbed the subject, and pulled him to safety. The quick response of these officers saved the man's life.



lumbia residents between the ages of 17 and 24 who are attending or have graduated from, a District of Columbia high school, or who have received their GED from the District of Columbia. Candidates will play a positive role in improving their neighborhoods. Cadets earn up to 60 college credits at the University of the District of Columbia Community College to satisfy the MPD's police recruit entrance requirement. The program also helps cadets develop the leadership and 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.

The Police Cadet Training Program ensures that a steady stream of District of Columbia youth are actively recruited to join the Metropolitan Police Department as future police officers. In 2016, the Mayor introduced and the DC Council passed The Law Enforcement Career Opportunity Amendment Act of 2016, which aims to increase the pool of qualified cadet candidates by changing the maximum age of program participants from 21 years of age to 24 years of age. The MPD hired 20 new cadets in 2016. Seven cadets who graduated from the program in 2016 chose a career path in the MPD – six individuals became police officers and one was hired in a civilian position.

Contributing to the District's Public Safety Mission

Reserve Corps Contributions in 2016

- ★ On average, armed reserve members provided an average of 423 hours (244 required) and general reserve members provided an average of 372 hours (192 required) during the course of the year.
- ★ Reserve Police Officers made 135 arrests as the primary officer and assisted with numerous others (8% decrease from 2015).
- ★ Conducted over a dozen Reserve Corps Focused Initiatives (RCFI's) in designated crime spots throughout the city/districts on Friday and Saturday evenings.
- ★ With the continued priority of hiring career police officers, a significant focus of the Reserve Corps manpower was given to the Recruiting Division Staff to conduct orientations and mass processing of applicants. Reserve Corps Members made bi-monthly Mass Processing Days possible, significantly reducing the requirement for overtime.
- ★ Provided police manpower support for over 121 individual details including the Chinese New Year, National BBQ Battle, High Heel Race, Halloween Detail, and more.

The Department has active volunteer engagement programs that include the Collegiate Internship Program, Citizen Volunteer Corps, and Police Reserve Corps programs. One of the MPD's newer initiatives, the **Community Engagement Academy**, provides a diverse group of interested community members with the opportunity to learn firsthand about police operations and provide comments and recommendations on police and community interactions.

Through this initiative the Department seeks to provide all participants

with a personal view of both the positive aspects and challenges that confront officers on a daily basis. During the six-week and 28-hour training program, participants encounter discussions and presentations on training and common policing scenarios and challenges; youth issues and investigations;



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Officers and residents work together to clean up a city block.

overviews of Patrol Services and specialized policing units (e.g., K-9, harbor patrol), and participate in discussions on relevant policing top-

service, representing a 7 percent increase in volunteer services. This service equates to approximately \$1,456,267 in supplemental contri-

butions to the District of Columbia Staff Members. In 2016, there were 94 participants across the three cohorts (Spring, Summer and Fall) of the Community Engagement Academy.

In 2016, **Reserve Corps Division** volunteers contributed over 37,561 hours of

butions to the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Police Department. The Reserve Corps ended the year with 77 members, successfully graduating 18 new reserve recruit officers during the calendar year.

Police Initiatives

Sector Concept. After several months of planning in 2016, the MPD unveiled the Sector Citywide Concept on January 3, 2017. This model brings additional management accountability to districts and allows for faster dispatch, lower response times, and improved service to the community.

Under this model, each patrol

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1D Sergeant, 3D Officers Acted Quickly to Save Lives

On Tuesday, July 25, 2016, Officers Nathaniel Porter and Brian O'Shea responded to the 1600 block of 11th Street, N.W. (Shaw Skate Park) for the sounds of gunshots. Upon their arrival, they observed two males running towards them yelling in Spanish. Officer Porter immediately requested a Spanish speaking officer and the fire board because he was certain that the two males were advising them of a shooting victim. As the officers entered the park, they found two males lying on the ground suffering from apparent gunshot wounds. Officer Porter requested an additional ambulance and additional units to assist.

Officer Porter then deployed his Tactical Emergency Casualty Care kit and delegated

Officer O'Shea to begin assisting one of the victims, who suffered from two gunshot wounds to the left groin and upper left thigh. Officer Porter began to render aid to the second victim, who was suffering from a gunshot wound to the chest. Officer Porter removed the victim's shirt and discovered that there was an apparent entrance wound to the left chest and an exit wound to the upper right side of his torso. The exit wound was bleeding heavily. Officer Porter applied his helox rapid hemostatic gauze (quick clot) to the exit wound to stop the bleeding. Officer Gregory Quaresma arrived on the scene and assisted Officer O'Shea with the first victim, who had been shot twice in the leg. Officer Quaresma utilized his helox rapid hemostatic

gauze and compression combat dressing to significantly slow the rate of bleeding. These officers applied lifesaving interventions, allowing time for both victims to reach trauma centers and receive further treatment for their injuries. The officers' training in lifesaving techniques enabled both victims to survive their injuries.



district is divided into three sectors with a sector being an informal grouping of Police Service Areas (PSAs). Each sector is led by a captain, who reports directly to their respective district commanders. Sector captains are responsible for their assigned areas 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Lieutenants share responsibility for overseeing the PSAs and personnel in their sector on any given shift.

This internal organizational change better supports operations. Additionally, as eligibility for retirement in the command ranks continues to grow, the sector concept affords the Chief of Police another opportunity to develop managers and assess Sector Captains for command staff positions.

Firearm Recoveries. Every day, the Metropolitan Police Department recovers and investigates illegal firearms in Washington D.C. The Department works hard to safely and respectfully remove illegal firearms from DC streets to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community. The responsibility to recover firearms falls on the shoulders of all MPD officers. In addition to our patrol officers, the Department has specialized units—such as the Gun Recovery Unit (GRU), Criminal Interdiction Unit (CIU), and Crime Suppression Teams (CSTs)—who work tirelessly to secure illegal firearms and get them off of our streets.

Over the course of 2016, MPD detectives and officers recovered 1,870 illegal firearms in the Dis-

trict of Columbia. The GRU recovered 381 firearms, a five percent increase from 2015. A fair number of these recoveries would not have been possible without the information and tips provided by our partners and especially the community. We sincerely thank members of the community for their help in creating safer neighborhoods.

Narcotics Enforcement Unit. As a unit within the Narcotics and Special Investigations Division (NSID), the Narcotics Enforcement Unit (NEU) was established to transition from targeting low-level drug users to focus efforts on narcotics suppliers who distributed drugs in DC communities. Since its creation in June 2015, NEU is credited with recovering illegal firearms and confiscating a variety of drugs, including: synthetic cannabinoids, cocaine, crack, heroin, methamphetamine, and phencyclidine (PCP). In 2016 alone, the NEU conducted over 1,250 arrests, recovering 42 firearms and seizing more than \$200,000 worth of narcotics. Along with firearm recoveries, the NEU releases daily arrest reports to ensure that community members are aware of the narcotics-related activities in their neighborhoods.

Summer Crime Initiative. Every summer, the MPD identifies 5 to 6 focus areas that have experienced a high density of violent crime. Throughout the summer months, as part of its Summer Crime Initiative (SCI), MPD focuses all available resources, utilizes the latest crime-fight-

Summer in DC by the numbers

- ★ **19,725**
Total number of people served
- ★ **150+**
Number of community outreach events held citywide during Summer 2016
- ★ **600+**
Number of children who were provided free backpacks and school supplies by MPD
- ★ **3 to 99**
Age range of citizens for whom events were planned

ing technology, and calls upon partner agencies and organizations to assist in a coordinated effort to reduce violent crime in these areas. The goal of SCI is to reduce violent crime, remove illegal guns from our streets, and enhance MPD's community presence. In 2016, there were five communities that were a part of the Summer Crime Initiative: Greenway (PSAs 602 & 603), Marshall Heights (PSA 604), Hillside (PSA 703), Woodland (PSA 702), and Washington Highlands (PSAs 706 & 708). Violent crime in 2016 SCI areas decreased by 22 percent compared to 2015 during that same timeframe. More specifically, robberies decreased 41 percent, assaults with dangerous weapons (ADWs) decreased 16 percent, and burglaries were reduced

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32 percent.

Additionally, as part of the SCI, MPD's seven police districts and the Special Liaison Units engage in numerous community outreach events between the months of May and September. Events include:

- Ice cream socials
- National Night Out
- Back to school events
- Bike safety events
- Resource info sessions
- Beat the Streets
- Community clean ups
- Movie nights

Technology

Body Worn Cameras. In December 2016, the MPD completed deployment of approximately 2,800 body worn cameras (BWCs) across the District. This was the largest deployment of body worn cameras in the country. The use of BWCs can benefit members of the community and the MPD by improving police services, increasing accountability and transparency for individual interactions, and strengthening trust among law enforcement and the communities they serve. MPD's officers have been open and eager to use this new technology. The willingness of MPD officers to be early adopters of this technology demonstrates their strong commitment to safeguarding public safety and providing the best service to our residents.

To better understand the effects of BWCs in Washington, DC, the MPD partnered with The Lab @

DC, a new applied science team based out of the Office of the City Administrator, to design and implement a randomized controlled trial (RCT) of our BWC program. Under this evaluation, eligible officers in public-facing roles were randomly assigned to wear BWCs (treatment group) or not wear BWCs (control group). By comparing outcomes for officers with cameras to outcomes for officers without cameras, we can learn about the effects caused by the BWCs. Using administrative data, we will examine the effects of BWCs on police use of force, civilian complaints, policing activity, and judicial outcomes. With over 2,200 officers participating in the study, our BWC evaluation is one of the largest and most scientifically rigorous RCTs examining the effects of BWCs to date.

A final report documenting the study and its findings is expected to be released in Fall 2017. This evidence will assist decision-makers across MPD in efforts to improve the Department's BWC program and the police services provided in the District of Columbia.

Professional Development and Recruiting

Professional Development Training. The staff of the Metropolitan



Body-worn cameras are used every day by MPD officers throughout the District of Columbia.

Police Academy develops, coordinates, and delivers education and training programs providing Department members with the knowledge and skills required to accomplish the mission of the Department. The Professional Development Training (PDT) Program is designed to refresh and add to the knowledge and skills of MPD members.

Senior Police Officers. MPD has been continuing to encourage members looking at retirement to take advantage of the Department's Senior Police Officer (SPO) Program. In Fall 2016, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted the Senior Law Enforcement Officer Emergency Act of 2016 which formally expanded MPD's SPO Program to include sergeants and detective-grade 1s.

This legislation will help the Department retain experienced officers' knowledge, skills and extensive expertise, as well as provide mentorship and training opportunities for junior officers. The program will also support MPD in retaining patrol

Officers Focus on Public Safety Needs of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Community



Fourteen years ago, Officer Myra Jordan saw a need for a unit that would focus on the public safety needs of the deaf and hard of hearing community. Since then, she has succeeded in creating the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Liaison Unit (DHHLU) at the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). This unit conducts patrol functions, responds to citizen complaints, and trains officers. They also provide sign language interpretation to aid deaf and hard of hearing citizens in their interactions with police officers.



“Last year our unit handled over 300 calls for service,” said Jordan who has been with the unit since its inception in 2002. “That includes calls for follow ups, community outreach, juvenile support, education, mentally ill, and more.”



This two-person team includes officers Myra Jordan and Tayna Ellis who support the District of Columbia’s deaf and hard of hearing community, which has one of the largest populations of residents who are deaf and hard of hearing in the country.



“Every day the unit is fostering new programs, initiatives, and relationships to increase the interaction and communication between officers and the deaf and hard of hearing community,” said Captain Cheryl Crawley with MPD’s Special Liaison Division. “Police and communities must continue to work together. The DHHLU has a strong relationship with community organizations to provide leadership, advocacy, education, and support to empower the deaf community,” she continued.



MPD’s DHHLU maintains a close working relationship with deaf advocate organizations, such as the Deaf Abuse Women Network (DAWN). “We service the deaf community who are survivors to help them heal and progress with their lives,” said Bregitt Jimenez an advocate coordinator at DAWN. “We also work closely with MPD to educate deaf and hearing communities on issues and how the police department can assist them.”

In April 2010, the DHHLU introduced a new capability for members of the deaf and hard of hearing community to communicate with its members. Each police district station now offers a video relay service which enables those who rely on American Sign Language (ALS) to access a live interpreter via a computer and video camera at the station desk. Station personnel are trained in the use and operation of the technology and can assist members of the community to establish a connection.

Service to the community runs deep in both officers’ hearts. Officer Jordan who has worked at MPD for over 26 years has, “known sign language since the age of six. When I was growing up my next door neighbor was deaf and we played together as kids. I did not know that her language would be such an instrument in my life,” said Jordan.

MPD is the only police department in the country that has a unit dedicated to the needs of the deaf and hard of hearing community. For more information about DHHU services, go to: <http://mpdc.dc.gov/page/deaf-and-hard-hearing-liaison-unit>.

2016 IN REVIEW

JOIN MPD STARTING SALARY: **\$55,362** | AFTER 18-MONTH PROBATIONARY PERIOD: **\$60,571**

BECOME AN ENTRY-LEVEL POLICE OFFICER

Be a part of history while serving in the Nation's Capital.

Benefits Include:

- ★ Competitive retirement + 457(b) retirement savings plan
- ★ Health, dental, and vision coverage
- ★ Accrued vacation and sick days
- ★ Employer-paid family leave
- ★ Tuition reimbursement program
- ★ Employee home purchase program
- ★ Language stipend program
- ★ Take-home vehicles

- ★ 11 paid holidays annually
- ★ Overtime pay
- ★ Top step officer earns \$98,572 (after 25 years of service)

Minimum Requirements at time of application:

- ★ Be at least 21 years of age
- ★ Be a citizen of the United States
- ★ Have 60 college credits or 2 years of active duty military (honorable discharge)

- ★ Have 3 years of prior police experience within the United States (within one year of application)
- ★ Valid driver's license

NOTE: Police Officer candidates must successfully pass a multiple-choice test, a physical ability test, and a thorough background investigation that includes a medical examination, drug screening, psychological evaluation, and polygraph examination.



IT'S A GREAT TIME TO BE MPD.

Start your journey today! APPLY at joinmpd.dc.gov or call 1 (800) 994-6732

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manpower levels, allowing sworn members to concentrate on patrol duties and replacing some administrative sworn members with SPOs. Within the first couple of months of the program, MPD retained 31 sergeants and 12 detective-grade 1s.

Civilian Engagement Series. In September 2016, the MPD began a monthly civilian engagement series whereby members and leaders from across the department provide a brief presentation to civilian employees about the different units and branches that comprise MPD. These informal, brown bag lunch sessions are open to all civilians and have helped them get a better idea of what life is like on the sworn side. On average, there were between 20 and 25 attendees at each session. Topics for 2016 included NSID operations, the auditing process within the Office of Risk Management, and the Special Liaison Branch's operations and outreach efforts.

Topics for 2017 include sessions on canine operations and planning the inauguration, as well as a visit to the Air Support Unit.

Increased Recruiting Efforts Yield High-Quality Candidates. The Recruiting Division is charged with recruiting and qualifying the most talented individuals. Strategically, through outreach and proactive marketing and media campaigns MPD has generated a high level of interest. The Recruiting Division advertised the Metropolitan Police Department on three major job websites, three music streaming services, a local cable channel, and in four area movie theatres. Additionally, members from Recruiting attended numerous job fairs and visited over 60 universities and

colleges, military bases and educational consortiums focused on college juniors and seniors interested in public service.

The Metropolitan Police Department uses a national testing service to conduct the initial testing of candidates. Of the 2,101 people who completed the National Law Enforcement Exam for MPD in 2016, 1,516 passed the exam. Of those who passed, 241 were ultimately accepted to attend the Metropolitan Police Academy.

Each recruit class goes through approximately 28 weeks of training at the police academy, which includes a full program of physical, classroom, and firearms training to prepare them for the challenges of being a police officer. The subjects covered include laws of arrest, search and seizure, criminal law, traffic regulations, human relations, community policing, and ethics. In addition, recruit officers receive skills training in firearms, operation of emergency police vehicles, self-defense, advanced first aid, and much more. The Metropolitan Po-



2016 IN REVIEW

lice Academy graduated 11 recruit classes in 2016, adding a total of 228 new members to the department over the course of the year.

In the Future

The Metropolitan Police Department will continue to prioritize maintaining and building positive relationships with the community. Whether our officers are speaking with community members at meetings, special events or walking down the street, we will continue to deploy the message that 24 hours a day, seven days a week every interaction matters. We are here to help!

To help support this, the MPD will design and deploy new programs to engage with the community, and

particularly the District's youth. We will build upon the 2016 successes by ramping up our communications and outreach, and will not only continue to leverage social media tools such as Twitter to improve the effectiveness and scope of communications with the public, but also keep our communities informed about the activities occurring in their neighborhoods using a variety of outlets.

We will continue to develop and deploy training opportunities to support fair, constitutional, and empathetic policing. The Department is also looking forward to sharing the findings from the body worn camera study, as well as helping to continue contributing to the national conversation about this technology in law

enforcement. The MPD will also continue to recruit and hire talented sworn and civilian members to the Department, as well as focus on professional development to prepare the future Department leaders.

EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS:
A SAFER, STRONGER DC

5D, 6D, SOD Collaborate to Close 5D Robbery, Carjacking from Montgomery County

On Wednesday, April 5, 2016, at approximately 12:01 am, Officer Christopher Brown received a LoJack hit for an armed carjacking vehicle that had occurred a few hours prior. Officer Brown began canvassing for a black Mercedes SUV in the Fifth District. Air Support Falcon arrived in the Fifth District to assist, piloted by Officer Jeffrey McCormick and observer Reserve Sergeant Marcello Muzzatti. At 12:10 am, the Fifth District received a call for a robbery in the 900 block of 19th Street, N.E., involving an SUV. At approximately 12:15 am, during the canvass for the Mercedes SUV, Officer Brown spotted a black two-door BMW, broadcasted in a lookout in regard to an armed carjacking that had occurred at about 11:15 pm in

Montgomery County. In the area of 19th and Benning Road, N.E., Officer Brown turned on his lights in response to spotting the suspect vehicle. The suspect vehicle failed to stop, and fled east. Officer Brown and Officer Daniel McMichael both pursued the vehicle. The suspect vehicle took out a traffic pole at the intersection of Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road, N.E.. The vehicle then continued to 39th and Benning Road, N.E., coming to a stop on the opposite sidewalk. All of the occupants of the vehicle got out of

the car and fled on foot but were captured without any use of force. Officer Brown arrested the driver and Officer Joseph Devlin arrested the front passenger. Due to the concerted effort between Air Support Falcon and the officers on the ground, the pursuit lasted less than 45 seconds from the attempted traffic stop to the termination, resulting in successful arrests.



COMMUNITY POLICING AND POLICE PATROLS

Your Police District and Police Service Area (PSA)

Every resident lives in a Police Service Area (PSA). Residents should get to know their PSA team members and learn how to work with them to prevent crime and disorder in their neighborhoods. Each police district has between seven and nine PSAs. There are a total of 56 PSAs in the District of Columbia.

Each police district is divided into three sectors with a sector being an informal grouping of Police Service Areas (PSAs). Each sector is led by a captain, who reports directly to his or her district commander. Sector captains are responsible for their assigned areas 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Lieutenants share responsibility for overseeing the PSAs and personnel in their sector on any given shift. Personnel in each PSA includes officers and sergeants.

EVERYDAY HEROES

**MPD OFFICERS:
A SAFER, STRONGER DC**

Officers Nab Robber, Gunman in 7D

On Tuesday, July 12, 2016, Officers Jeremy Confer, Krishnaon Ewing, and Simeon Norfleet responded to the sound of gunshots in the 3200 block of 6th Street, S.E. Once on the scene, witnesses reported that while on the basketball court, a gunman approached and ordered the victims to get on the ground. The gunman then robbed them of their property, and fired several shots into the ground. The suspect then entered the witness' vehicle and

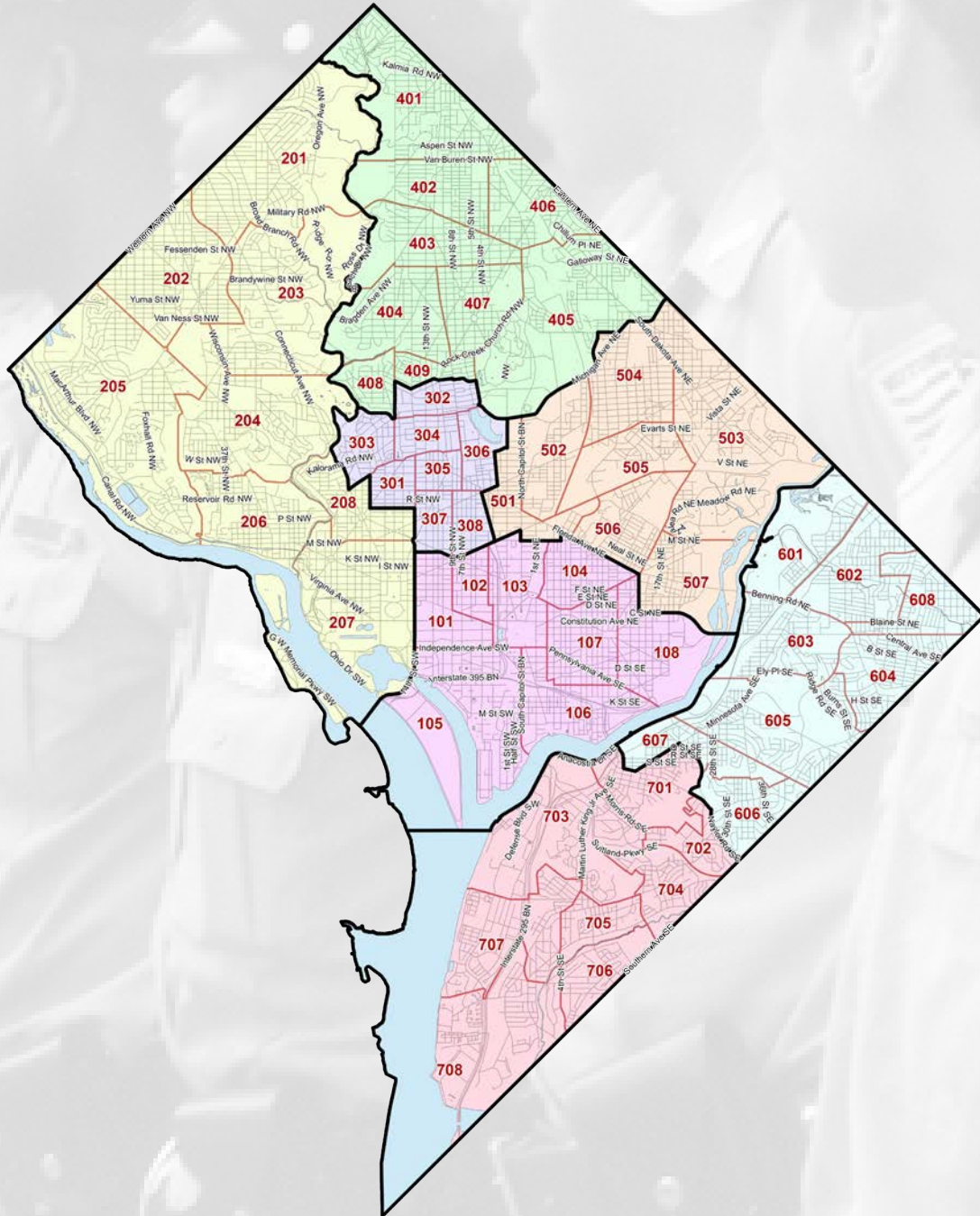
ordered the driver to drive off. As they were driving off, the police arrived on the scene and the gunman ordered the driver to back up and tried to elude the police. As the officers exited their vehicle, the witnesses inside the vehicle ducked as the gunman fired at the police. The officers returned fire, injuring the suspect. The suspect was arrested and charged with assault on a police officer, robbery while armed, and kidnapping. It was due to these

officers' bravery and quick thinking that a violent and dangerous suspect was removed from the streets and the witnesses were unharmed.



COMMUNITY POLICING AND POLICE PATROLS

Police District and Police Service Area (PSA) Map



LEADERSHIP

OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

as of July 2017



CHIEF OF POLICE
Peter Newsham



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Chief Operating Officer (COO)
Leeann Turner



BUREAU DIRECTORS



PATROL SERVICES NORTH

Patrol Chief
Lamar Greene



PATROL SERVICES SOUTH

Patrol Chief
Robert Contee



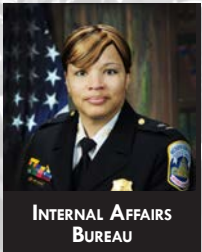
INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Michael Anzallo



HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Jeffery Carroll



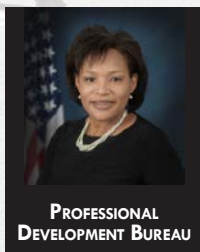
INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Kimberly Chisley-Missouri



CORPORATE SUPPORT BUREAU

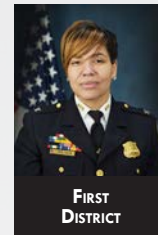
Director
Bill Sarvis



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

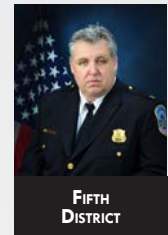
Acting Director
Kathleen Crenshaw

DISTRICT COMMANDERS



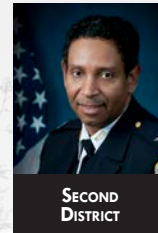
FIRST DISTRICT

Commander
Morgan Kane



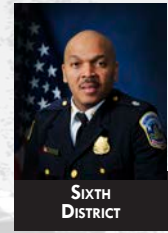
FIFTH DISTRICT

Commander
William Fitzgerald



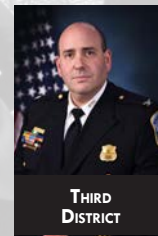
SECOND DISTRICT

Commander
Melvin Gresham



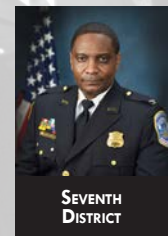
SIXTH DISTRICT

Commander
David Taylor



THIRD DISTRICT

Commander
Stuart Emerman



SEVENTH DISTRICT

Commander
Regis Bryant



FOURTH DISTRICT

Commander
Wilfredo Manlapaz

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 how officers classify offenses and make 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 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 at www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm.



DC CODE INDEX OFFENSE DEFINITIONS	FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS
<p>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.</p>	<p>The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across time periods or regions.</p>
<p>Homicide: Killing of another person purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.</p>	<p>Murder: The willful non-negligent killing of a person.</p>
<p>Sex 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.</p>	<p>Forcible Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Assault with a 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Larceny/Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.</p>
<p>Theft F/Auto: Theft of items from within a vehicle, excluding motor vehicle parts and accessories.</p>	
<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

DC Code Index Offense data is available on pages 24-29; FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offense data is available in Appendix B.

CRIME

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC CODE)

Crime by District

Overall crime in 2016 was down one percent from the previous year and violent crime was down 10 percent.

Crime	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
	2015	2016	%	2015	2016	%	2015	2016	%	2015	2016	%
Homicide	11	8	-27%	5	5	0%	16	7	-56%	11	16	45%
Sexual Abuse	45	53	18%	45	38	-16%	42	46	10%	59	45	-24%
ADW	266	251	-6%	113	147	30%	204	202	-1%	243	229	-6%
Robbery	526	443	-16%	173	170	-2%	506	412	-19%	576	397	-31%
Violent Crime	848	755	-11%	336	360	7%	768	667	-13%	889	687	-23%
Burglary	236	213	-10%	274	309	13%	239	307	28%	393	246	-37%
Motor Vehicle Theft	433	380	-12%	257	272	6%	290	292	1%	381	329	-14%
Theft from Vehicle	2,012	2,151	7%	1,757	1,900	8%	2,597	3,317	28%	2,089	1,738	-17%
Theft Other	3,022	3,463	15%	3,358	3,056	-9%	2,283	2,232	-2%	1,448	1,422	-2%
Arson	2	2	0%	0	0	N/C	1	0	-100%	2	0	-100%
Property Crime	5,705	6,209	9%	5,646	5,537	-2%	5,410	6,148	14%	4,313	3,735	-13%
Total	6,553	6,964	6%	5,982	5,897	-1%	6,178	6,815	10%	5,202	4,422	-15%

DC Code Crime Rates (per 100,000)

Estimated Population	2015		2016	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
	672,228		681,170	
Homicide	162	24	135	20
Sexual Abuse	346	51	346	51
ADW	2,432	362	2,278	334
Robbery	3,447	513	3,000	440
Violent Crime	6,387	950	5,759	845
Burglary	2,547	379	2,122	312
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,972	442	2,700	396
Theft from Vehicle	11,610	1,727	12,175	1,787
Theft Other	14,365	2,137	14,574	2,140
Arson	18	3	6	1
Property Crime	31,512	4,688	31,577	4,636
Total	37,899	5,638	37,336	5,481

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide*		
2015	2016	%	2015	2016	%	2015	2016	%	2015	2016	%
31	15	-52%	34	41	21%	54	43	-20%	162	135	-17%
47	58	23%	49	50	2%	53	56	6%	346	346	0%
402	424	5%	621	476	-23%	581	549	-6%	2,432	2,278	-6%
554	540	-3%	580	560	-3%	515	478	-7%	3,447	3,000	-13%
1,034	1,037	0%	1,284	1,127	-12%	1,203	1,126	-6%	6,387	5,759	-10%
553	411	-26%	429	535	25%	421	283	-33%	2,547	2,122	-17%
457	432	-5%	628	611	-3%	509	383	-25%	2,972	2,700	-9%
1,493	1,460	-2%	989	888	-10%	610	721	18%	11,610	12,175	5%
1,856	1,838	-1%	1,331	1,422	7%	1,033	1,125	9%	14,365	14,574	1%
2	0	-100%	5	1	-80%	6	3	-50%	18	6	-67%
4,361	4,141	-5%	3,382	3,457	2%	2,579	2,515	-2%	31,512	31,577	0%
5,395	5,178	-4%	4,666	4,584	-2%	3,782	3,641	-4%	37,899	37,336	-1%

These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD RMS (Cobalt) as of 4/30/2017. 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.

HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

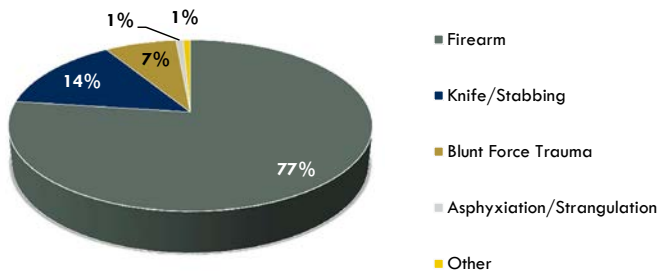
Homicide Clearance Rate

Over the past five years, the MPD's homicide case-closure rate has averaged 73 percent.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Homicides	88	104	105	162	135
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	14	16	16	25	20
UCR Clearance Rate	81.8%	79.8%	70.5%	61.7%	70.0%

Weapon Distribution

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



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. Nearly 17,000 law enforcement agencies across the United States provide data to the FBI under its UCR program.

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. In other words, some clearances that an agency records in a particular calendar year may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years. The UCR program measures all of the work that an agency exhausts in closing cases.

EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS: A SAFER, STRONGER DC

Narcotics and Special Investigations Division, Homicide Detectives Work Together to Close Stabbing in Nightclub

On Sunday, January 31, 2016, Mr. Robinson Pal was stabbed inside the Barcode Nightclub, located at 1101 17 Street, N.W. Mr. Pal was transported to a nearby hospital where he succumbed to his wound. Detective Stephanie Garner and SPO Anthony Patterson were the lead detectives on the case. Their investigation revealed that the decedent observed an individual with whom he had a beef enter the club. The decedent walked to the restroom, where he was approached by the

individual and another subject. An altercation ensued and the decedent was stabbed in the chest. Two of the decedent's friends were also stabbed during the altercation. The suspects made their escape prior to the arrival of Officer Randy Harrison (NSID), who was first to arrive on the scene. During the investigation, Officer Harrison provided invaluable assistance to Detective Garner and SPO Patterson. Detective Garner and SPO Patterson interviewed numerous witnesses, applied for and

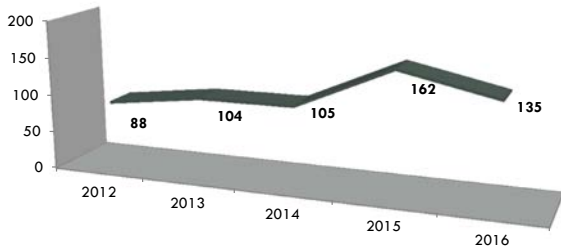
executed several search warrants, viewed camera footage, and, with the assistance of Officer Harrison, they closed this case.



HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

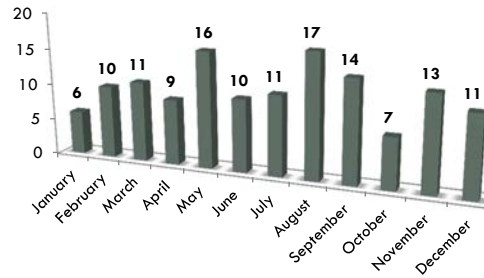
Homicide

The total number of homicides decreased 17 percent from 2015.



Homicides by Month

August was the deadliest month for homicides in DC.



Juvenile Involvement

There was one fewer juvenile homicide victim in 2016, compared to 2015.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Juvenile Victims	3	6	5	8	7
Juveniles Arrested	6	9	3	4	6
Total	9	15	8	12	13

The term "juvenile" used above is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years (≤ 17 years of age). These "juvenile" totals may include Title 16 cases where juveniles are tried as adults.

Type of Weapon Used

Over the past five years, the majority of homicides have been committed with a firearm.

Weapon	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Firearm	58	81	72	123	105
Knife	19	11	17	28	17
Blunt Object	0	0	1	0	0
Hands, Fist, Feet	7	4	6	4	4
Other Weapon	3	6	7	5	5
Unknown	1	2	2	2	4
Total	88	104	105	162	135

Victim Profile

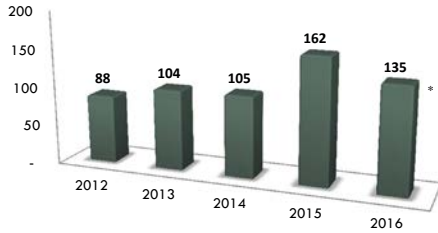
The overwhelming majority of homicide victims continue to be black males; black females represent the second largest group, followed closely by white males.

Victim	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Black Males	75	85%	81	78%	82	78%	138	85%	113	84%
Black Females	6	7%	9	9%	16	15%	8	5%	10	7%
Hispanic Males	2	2%	2	2%	3	3%	6	4%	5	4%
Hispanic Females	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	3	2%	0	0%
White Males	3	3%	8	8%	2	2%	6	4%	4	3%
White Females	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%
Other Males	1	1%	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%
Other Females	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	88	100%	104	100%	105	100%	162	100%	135	100%

VIOLENT CRIMES

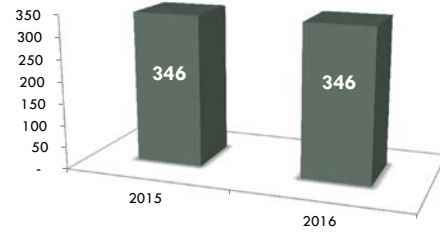
Homicide

Homicides decreased by 17 percent from the previous year.



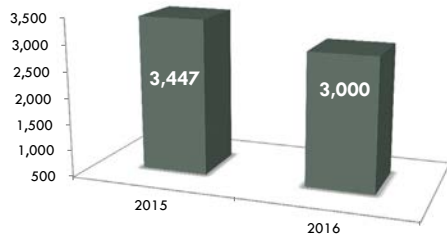
Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults was virtually unchanged from the previous year.



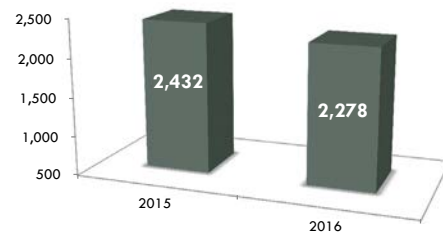
Robbery

Robberies were down 13 percent from the previous year.



Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

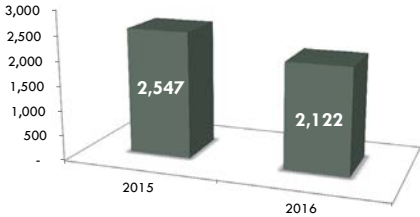
There was a six percent decrease in assaults compared to 2015.



PROPERTY CRIMES

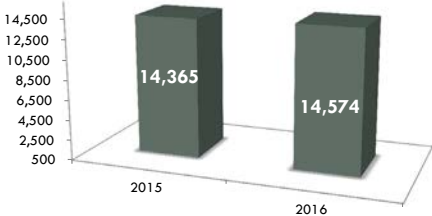
Burglary

Compared to 2015, there was a 17 percent decrease in burglaries.



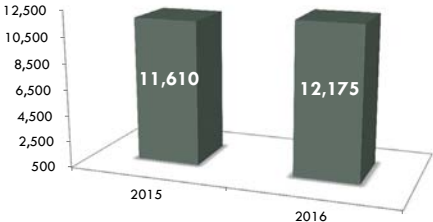
Theft Other

Thefts increased slightly in 2016.



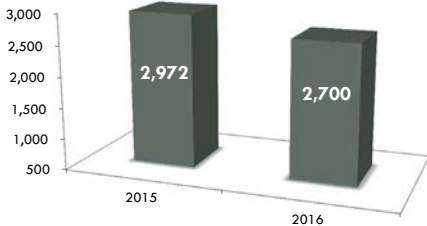
Theft From Vehicle

Theft from vehicle incidents in 2016 increased five percent compared to 2015.



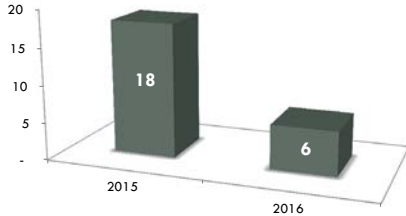
Stolen Auto

Auto thefts decreased nine percent compared to the previous year.



Arson

Reported arson offenses were down 67 percent compared to last year.



BIAS-RELATED CRIMES

Crimes of Hate

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

Sexual Orientation accounted for 37 percent of the total offenses in 2016.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ethnicity/National Origin	5	3	3	3	13
Race	13	18	13	19	13
Religion	6	6	8	5	18
Sexual Orientation	46	31	28	27	40
Gender Identity/Expression	9	12	15	10	19
Disability	1	0	1	0	1
Political Affiliation	1	0	1	2	2
Homelessness	0	0	2	0	1
Total	81	70	71	66	107

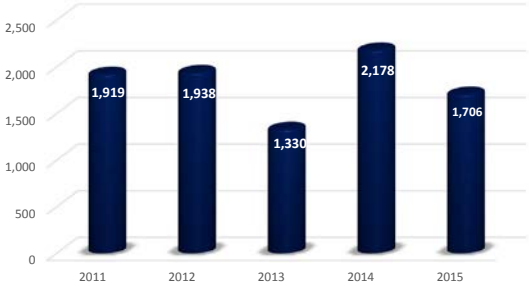
The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new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

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

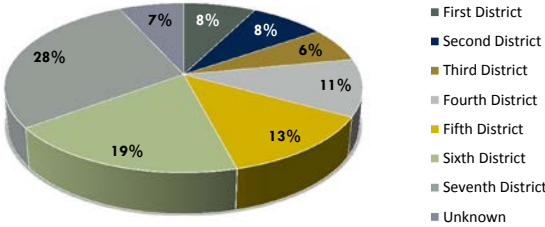
Total Recoveries

An average of 1,804 firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.



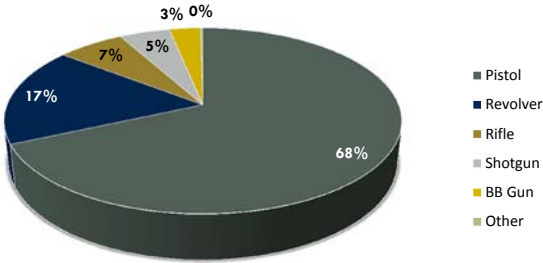
Location of Firearms Recovered in 2016

Of the 1,870 firearms recovered by the MPD, 47 percent were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.



Types of Firearms Recovered in 2016

The vast majority of firearms recovered — 68 percent — were pistols.



Firearm Recoveries Comparison by District, 2015 vs. 2016

	2015	2016
First District	162	142
Second District	48	147
Third District	122	122
Fourth District	189	205
Fifth District	223	242
Sixth District	343	357
Seventh District	432	528
Unknown	187	127
Total	1,706	1,870

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

CITYWIDE—ALL AGENCIES

Arrest Category	2015			2016		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	242	37	279	215	39	254
Arson	13	2	15	11	2	13
Assault on a Police Officer	1,036	130	1,166	1,030	131	1,161
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	1,280	140	1,420	1,258	111	1,369
Burglary	223	76	299	323	27	350
Damage to Property	650	95	745	754	76	830
Disorderly Conduct	2,185	88	2,273	6,646	132	6,778
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,339	0	1,339	1,526	4	1,530
Fraud and Financial Crimes	184	8	192	185	3	188
Gambling	129	10	139	106	12	118
Homicide	101	4	105	105	6	111
Kidnapping	8	0	8	12	0	12
Liquor Law Violations	1,330	2	1,332	1,729	3	1,732
Motor Vehicle Theft	58	19	77	50	26	76
Narcotics	2,435	22	2,457	3,572	59	3,631
Offenses Against Family & Children	290	4	294	379	7	386
Other Crimes	1,465	92	1,557	1,629	133	1,762
Property Crimes	527	120	647	664	130	794
Prostitution	723	6	729	211	2	213
Release Violations/Fugitive	4,596	651	5,247	5,009	726	5,735
Robbery	591	450	1,041	592	476	1,068
Sex Abuse	89	9	98	113	6	119
Sex Offenses	340	23	363	350	15	365
Simple Assault	6,107	655	6,762	6,436	679	7,115
Theft	2,178	211	2,389	2,244	214	2,458
Theft from Auto	92	22	114	97	34	131
Traffic Violations	3,528	34	3,562	3,715	40	3,755
Vending Violations	244	0	244	496	2	498
Weapon Violations	1,148	178	1,326	1,435	188	1,623
Total	33,131	3,088	36,219	40,892	3,283	44,175

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

CITYWIDE—MPD ONLY

Arrest Category	2015			2016		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	233	37	270	202	29	231
Arson	5	0	5	5	0	5
Assault on a Police Officer	858	110	968	825	99	924
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	1,212	129	1,341	1,180	101	1,281
Burglary	215	76	291	318	27	345
Damage to Property	622	85	707	709	68	777
Disorderly Conduct	747	34	781	652	42	694
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,042	0	1,042	1,288	2	1,290
Fraud and Financial Crimes	144	6	150	153	3	156
Gambling	127	8	135	106	12	118
Homicide	101	4	105	103	6	109
Kidnapping	6	0	6	9	0	9
Liquor Law Violations	965	2	967	881	3	884
Motor Vehicle Theft	55	19	74	48	25	73
Narcotics	2,013	12	2,025	3,137	47	3,184
Offenses Against Family & Children	278	4	282	365	7	372
Other Crimes	1,192	75	1,267	1,331	114	1,445
Property Crimes	480	108	588	622	122	744
Prostitution	723	6	729	211	2	213
Release Violations/Fugitive	4,085	628	4,713	4,358	695	5,053
Robbery	528	378	906	551	416	967
Sex Abuse	88	9	97	111	6	117
Sex Offenses	269	23	292	280	14	294
Simple Assault	5,804	617	6,421	6,131	634	6,765
Theft	2,095	203	2,298	2,171	197	2,368
Theft from Auto	91	21	112	94	32	126
Traffic Violations	2,848	27	2,875	3,289	38	3,327
Vending Violations	90	0	90	94	1	95
Weapon Violations	966	149	1,115	1,275	142	1,417
Total	27,882	2,770	30,652	30,499	2,884	33,383

Source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse System arrest data as of 3/17/17.

NOTE:

- 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).
- In 2016, MPD updated its arrest category ranking structure. Some arrest charges that have been counted as top charge in prior annual reports may not be classified as top charge in this report.
- Data available includes arrests made by MPD and other law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia.
- The term “juvenile” used in the data is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years.
- Totals are subject to change due to record sealings, expungements, and data quality audits.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic Fatalities

Thirty-two percent of the traffic fatalities in 2016 involved pedestrians.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pedestrian Fatalities	8	12	10	15	9
Bicyclist Fatalities	0	2	1	1	1
Motorcycle/Motorized Bike Fatalities	5	3	3	3	6
Other Fatalities	6	12	12	7	12
Total Traffic Fatalities	19	29	26	26	28

Citations

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Egregious Speeding[†]	661	558	438	316	408
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	4,855	4,734	4,399	3,235	3,347
Distracted Driving[‡]	8,506	7,621	5,427	4,044	3,904

[†]30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

[‡]Includes using a cellular phone without a hands-free device.

Speed-Related Fatalities

Speed was the primary contributing factor in more than a quarter of all the fatalities in 2016.



CALLS FOR SERVICE

Calls For Service

Answering and dispatching both emergency and non-emergency calls is the responsibility of the Office of Unified Communications, a District agency created in October 2004. Calls for service data was provided by the Office of Unified Communications and includes Priority I, II, and III Calls.

Calls for Service Methodology Change: Washington, DC's Office of Unified Communications (OUC) regularly reviews its business and reporting rules and modifies those rules when needed. As of March 2017, OUC updated its methodology for calculating MPD calls for service. Specifically, an MPD "call for service" is any call for which MPD action is initiated. Previously, an initiated MPD action was defined as OUC assigning a case number to an event. Under this new methodology, an initiated MPD action is defined as OUC assigning a unit to an event, and MPD updating a unit status. This new methodology more appropriately captures MPD's response activities and productivity as not every event is assigned a case number.

	2014	2015	2016	Change 2015 v 2016
Calls for Service*	593,754	629,527	652,122	22,595 / 3.59%
Response Time**	7 mins 52 secs	7 mins 17 secs	7 min 13 sec	4 seconds faster response time

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

**Please note: The "response time" does NOT include MPD self-initiated calls for service (e.g., traffic stops).

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 on how to handle the call at that time.

PERSONNEL

Total Personnel

The MPD has maintained an average of almost 3,900 sworn members over the past five years.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sworn Personnel	3,869	3,984	3,929	3,789	3,755
Civilian Personnel	463	441	435	519	603
Total	4,332	4,425	4,364	4,308	4,358

Note: Personnel data accurate as of December 31, 2016.

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

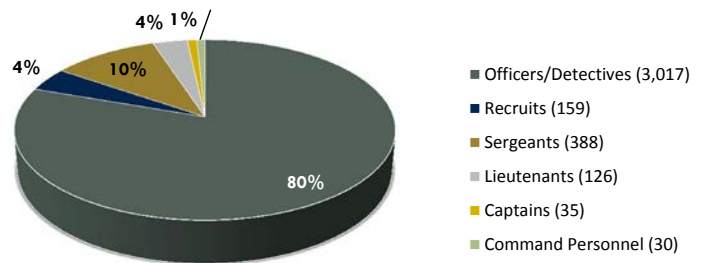
The Metropolitan Police Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2014		2015	
	Gender			
Male	2,979	79%	2,958	79%
Female	810	21%	797	21%
	Race			
Black	2,029	54%	1,966	52%
White	1,337	35%	1,352	36%
Hispanic	303	8%	309	8%
Asian	117	3%	125	3%
Native American	3	0%	3	0%
Race Not Designated	0	0%	0	0%
Total	3,789	100%	3,755	100%

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

Sworn Personnel, by Rank

Four out of every five sworn members are officers or detectives.



Command Personnel includes Inspectors, Commanders, Assistant Chiefs, and the Chief of Police.

Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

The MPD lost approximately ten percent of its members to attrition, which includes voluntary separations (e.g., retirement or resignations) and involuntary separations (disability retirement, termination, and death).

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Attrition	204	197	309	414	387
Hiring	310	301	279	281	286

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.

- **Recruit Officer (attending the Metropolitan Police Academy)**
- **Officer/Master Patrol Officer/Senior Police Officer**
- **Sergeant**
- **Lieutenant**
- **Captain**
- **Inspector**
- **Commander**
- **Assistant Chief**
- **Patrol Chief**
- **Chief of Police**

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

In February 2017, a Department-wide awards ceremony was held at Gallaudet University to recognize sworn and civilian members for their outstanding work in 2016. Additionally, members are presented with awards throughout the year at the regularly-scheduled crime briefings. In 2016, 518 members were recognized for their exceptional service. Eight citizens and 456 sworn and civilian members were presented with awards during Crime Briefing meetings. Additionally, in 2016, 54 members were honored at CHAMPS luncheons.

- ★ Achievement Medal (213 members)
- ★ Blue Badge (4 members)
- ★ CHAMPS Award (54 members)
- ★ Chief of Police Special Award (8 citizens)
- ★ Lifesaving Award (65 members)
- ★ Medal of Honor (3 members)
- ★ Medal of Merit (8 members)
- ★ Medal of Valor (25 members)
- ★ Meritorious Medal (15 members)
- ★ Unit Citation Ribbon (123 members)



CITIZEN COMPLAINTS & USE OF FORCE

Use of Force

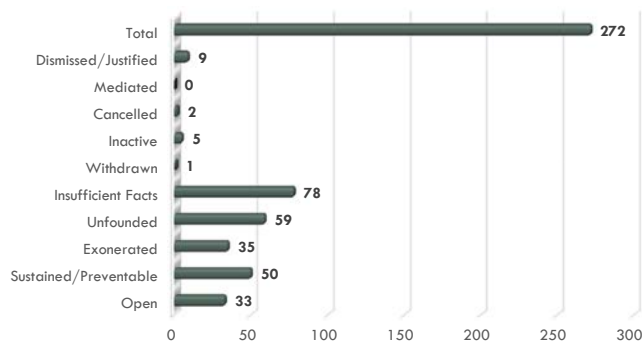
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	9	16	9	15	10
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	4	6	4	2	4
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	4	6	3	7	4
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	8	8	18	8	11
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	2	6	1	3	5

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	2016
Abuse of Authority	40
Assault	1
Bias/Discrimination	0
Conduct Unbecoming	2
Destruction of Property	0
Excessive Force/Use of Force	16
Fail to Provide ID	0
Fail to Take Police Action	0
Fail to take Police Report	50
False/Unlawful Arrest	11
Falsification of Reports	0
Harassment	25
Illegal Search	3
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Language Abuse	0
Misconduct	0
Mishandling Property	0
Neglect of Duty	0
Orders and Directives	2
Poor or Lack of Police Service	64
Racial Profiling	2
Rude and Unprofessional	43
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	3
Theft	2
Threats/Intimidation	6
Unfair Treatment	0
Unknown	0
Untruthful Statement	0
Other	2
Total	272

Disposition of Cases

Only 18 percent of the 272 complaints filed against MPD officers in 2016 were sustained.



Note: For additional Citizen Complaint data, see Appedix C.

BUDGET FY2015-2016

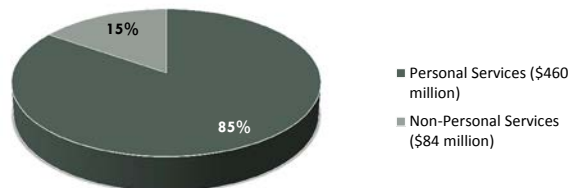
Expenditures

Spending on both personal and non-personal services increased from FY 2015 to FY 2016. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2015 Gross Expenditures	FY 2016 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY 2015 to FY 2016	Percentage Change
Regular Pay	\$330,338,332.13	\$331,883,393.18	\$1,545,061.05	0.47%
Regular Pay - Other	\$3,892,800.56	\$3,310,348.99	-\$582,451.57	-14.96%
Additional Gross Pay	\$29,425,143.93	\$33,374,753.86	\$3,949,609.93	13.42%
Fringe Benefits	\$54,822,006.61	\$56,410,994.24	\$1,588,987.63	2.90%
Overtime	\$40,586,170.32	\$34,845,428.32	-\$5,740,742.00	-14.14%
Total Personal Services	\$459,064,453.55	\$459,824,918.59	\$760,465.04	0.17%
Supplies	\$3,721,586.05	\$4,251,873.41	\$530,287.36	14.25%
Fixed Costs	\$685,680.39	\$616,528.39	-\$69,152.00	-10.09%
Contracts	\$58,897,952.70	\$73,604,256.19	\$14,706,303.49	24.97%
Subsidies and Transfers	\$54,900.00	\$595,342.20	\$540,442.20	984.41%
Equipment	\$3,206,122.20	\$4,541,560.53	\$1,335,438.33	41.65%
Total Non-Personal Services	\$66,566,241.34	\$83,609,560.72	\$17,043,319.38	25.60%
Total	\$525,630,694.89	\$543,434,479.31	\$17,803,784.42	

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-five percent of all MPD spending in FY 2016 was for personal services.



MPD FLEET

MPD Fleet, FY 2012 – FY 2016

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

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY15	FY16
Total Marked Cruisers	770	772	799	841	843
Total Unmarked Cruisers	434	425	426	418	390
Total Marked Other*	179	186	184	184	165
Total Unmarked Other**	48	54	50	50	35
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	141	141	136	140	139
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	54	49	49	58	67
Total Boats†	17	17	17	17	17
Miscellaneous‡	24	25	26	24	34
Total	1,667	1,669	1,687	1,732	1,690

Notes:

Data accurate as of 2/22/2017

* Total Marked Other includes marked transport vans, cargo, passenger, SUVs, trucks, wreckers, & command bus.

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

† Boat information provided by SOD Harbor Patrol Unit.

‡ Miscellaneous includes forklifts, generators, traffic machines, trailers, equipment.



APPENDICES INDEX

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APPENDIX A

CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has a Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system to support public safety operations in the nation's capital. As authorized by District of Columbia Municipal Regulations, the CCTV system may be used to help manage public resources during major public events and demonstrations, to coordinate traffic control on an as-needed basis, and to combat crime in District neighborhoods.

The primary goal of the CCTV system is to enhance the safety and security of residents, workers, and visitors in the District of Columbia, while vigorously respecting the privacy rights of individuals. CCTV for homeland security provides law enforcement with real-time, visual information during major events such as demonstrations, presidential inaugurations, and the Fourth of July. During periods of heightened alert, the system allows police to monitor public spaces around key installations without having to assign a large number of uniformed officers to the task. The CCTV system helps the MPD to deploy resources more efficiently and to respond to incidents more quickly and effectively, while continuing to maintain essential neighborhood patrols.

The MPD continues to utilize the neighborhood based cameras, which can be deployed according to crime needs and neighborhood concerns, as well as the permanent cameras. Both the neighborhood based and permanent cameras have prominent signage and their locations are listed on the Department's website. MPD also employs 10 trailer-mounted, portable CCTV systems that are rapidly deployed for special events and for use in emerging high crime areas not currently covered by the existing neighborhood based or permanent cameras.

In 2015, MPD was tasked with providing CCTV video footage from all police district cellblocks in every DUI/DWI arrest case. This has led to a dramatic increase in the number of video requests handled on a daily basis. The requirement to provide this cellblock footage arises from the potential evidence of intoxication that may be contained in the footage. The MPD handled 1,062 requests for DUI/DWI evidence in 2016.

The MPD has various community partnerships involving sharing camera feeds with public and private entities. In October 2014, the MPD and Kastle Systems started a new citywide initiative, Capital Shield. It is a public/private video partnership between the MPD, Kastle Systems and local businesses. This partnership allows participants to enroll their current security systems or get recommendations on new video systems. The participant will own and have access to video in the new camera systems. The MPD will also have access during critical incidents. Through the partnership with Kastle we are able to view 152 cameras from private businesses CCTV systems at 45 locations. The MPD also partners with homeowners and businesses to register their existing cameras and encourages the posting of conspicuous signs that make everyone aware of their presence. The presence of cameras alone can help prevent crime. Both of these programs can supply evidence to detectives that they otherwise would not be aware of simply by residents and businesses in DC signing up and sharing video feeds with the MPD. Participation in both of these programs is entirely voluntary and costs nothing.



Neighborhood based cameras are in all seven police districts; the permanent cameras include public spaces around the National Mall, the US Capitol, the White House, Union Station, and other critical installations, as well as major arteries and highways that pass through the District of Columbia.

While many criminals take note of the cameras' publicized locations and rarely commit crimes in full view of the Department's CCTV, the system has provided assistance in gathering information for investigations by showing the paths and directions that both suspects and witnesses have taken following incidents. Footage from CCTVs can be used to confirm or refute a suspect's location at the time of an incident.

The MPD participates in a working group with other city agencies to discuss best practices and methods for sharing footage gathered from Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) to benefit the entire District of Columbia. In 2016, the Department processed 3,055 internal requests for video footage.

APPENDIX A

CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

JOCC/CCTV Activations

The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2016. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- State of the Union 1/12/2016
- March for Life-Blizzard 2016 1/22/2016
- Rock and Roll Marathon 3/12/2016
- WMATA Closure 3/16/2016
- Nuclear Security Summit 3/30-4/2/2016
- International Monetary Fund 4/15-17/2016
- CSX Derailment 5/1/2016
- Crime Emergency 5/16/2016
- Rolling Thunder 5/29/2016
- July 4th Celebration 7/4/2016
- "Together" Concert and Celebration 7/16/2016
- Opening Of National Museum of African American History and Culture 9/24/2016
- Halloween 10/31/2016
- Election Day 11/8/2016
- Christmas Tree Lighting 12/1/2016
- New Year Celebration 12/31/2016

Homeland Security (Permanent) Camera Locations

- 1000 block of Jefferson Drive, SW (Smithsonian)
- 1100 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (Old Post Office)
- 1st and V Streets, SW
- Half and S Streets, SW
- South Capitol Street and Potomac Avenue, SW
- 200 block of Constitution Avenue, NW (DOL)
- 300 block of Independence Avenue, SW (VOA)
- 400 block of L'Enfant Plaza, SW (L'Enfant)
- 500 block of North Capitol Street, NW (Union Station)
- 1000 block of Vermont Avenue, NW (McPherson Square)
- 1300 block of Wisconsin Avenue, NW (Georgetown Inn)
- 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (DOC)
- 19th Street, and Dupont Circle, NW
- 18th and G Streets, NW
- 18th and H Streets, NW
- 19th and G Streets, NW
- 19th and H Streets, NW
- 20th and G Streets, NW
- 20th and H Streets, NW
- 5400 block of Norton Street, NW
- 5900 block of MacArthur Boulevard, NW
- 3600 block of M street, NW (Car Barn)
- 700 block of 18th Street, NW (World Bank)
- 700 block of 19th Street, NW (IMF)
- 800 block of Vermont Avenue, NW (Lafayette Square)
- Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, NW (W Hotel)
- Wisconsin Avenue and M Street, NW (Banana Republic)
- 1st and Bryant Streets, NW
- 600 block of Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Benning Road and Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Kenilworth Avenue and Foote Street, NE

APPENDIX A

CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

Site	District	Site	District
100 block of M Street, NW (by First Place NW).....	1	1237 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	2
12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE.....	1	1267 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	2
1500 block of 1st Street, SW (by P Street, SW).....	1	18th St. and Connecticut Ave., NW.....	2
15th and East Capital Street, SE.....	1	19th and M Streets, NW	2
200 block of K Street, SW	1	Connecticut Avenue and K Street, NW	2
5th and K Streets, NW	1	11th and M Streets, NW	3
6th Street and L Street, NE.....	1	1300 block of Columbia Road, NW	3
7th Street and H Street, NW	1	1400 block of R Street, NW	3
8th Street and H Street, NE.....	1	14th and Irving Streets, NW	3
Half Street and N Street, SW.....	1	14th Street and Columbia Rpad, NW.....	3
K Street and North Capitol Street, NW.....	1	14th and Girard Streets, NW.....	3
K Street and Potomac Avenue, SE.....	1	14th and U Streets, NW.....	3
7th Street, and F Street, NW (NE Corner).....	1	17th and Euclid Streets, NW	3
1D 6th Street, and I Street, NW.....	1	18th Street and Columbia Road, NW	3
2nd and E Street, NW (SW Corner).....	1	5th Street, and N Street, NW	3
7th Street and Pennsylvania Ave NW	1	5th Street, and O Street, NW.....	3
11th and H Streets, NW.....	1	7th Street, and O Street, NW.....	3
9th and G Streets, NW	1	9th Street, and T Street, NW	3
9th Street and NY Avenue, NW.....	1	Georgia Ave and Mortan Street, NW	3
11th and E Streets, NW	1	Kalorama Rd and Chaplain Street, NW.....	3
6th and F Streets, NW (SW Corner).....	1	Sherman Ave and Harvard Street, NW	3
6th and H Streets, NW (NW Corner).....	1	14th Street, and Oak Street, NW.....	4
7th and G Streets, NW (SW Corner).....	1	14th Street, and Parkwood PI NW	4
10th and F Streets, NW (NE Corner).....	1	14th Street, and Quincy Street, NW	4
10th and H Streets, NW (NW Corner).....	1	1st Street, and Kennedy Street, NW	4
12th and G Streets, NW (SW Corner).....	1	4th Street, and Shepherd Street, NW	4
Wisconsin Avenue and P Street, NW.....	2	500 bo Oglethorpe Street, NE.....	4
3273 M Street, NW	2	5th Street, and Kennedy Street, NW.....	4
3249 M Street, NW	2	7th Street, and Kennedy Street, NW.....	4
3219 M Street, NW	2	8th Street, and Jefferson Street, NW.....	4
3131 M Street, NW	2	Colorado Ave and Kennedy Street, NW	4
3109 M Street, NW	2	Georgia Ave and New Hampshire Ave NW..	4
3067 M Street, NW	2	Riggs Rd NE and Nicholson Street, NE	4
33rd and M Streets, NW	2	10th Street, and Otis Street, NE.....	5
3039 M Street, NW	2	1200 bo Meigs PI NE	5
		14th Street, and Saratoga Ave NE.....	5
		15th Street, and Benning Rd NE	5

APPENDIX A

CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

Site	District
15th Street, and Downing Street, NE.....	5
16th Street, and Levis Street, NE.....	5
1800 bo Benning Rd NE.....	5
18th and D Street, NE.....	5
18th Pl and M Street, NE.....	5
18th Street, and Otis Street, NE.....	5
19th Street, and I Street, NE.....	5
3700 bo 12th Street, NE (by Perry St).....	5
400 bo 16th Street, NE.....	5
4th Street, and Bryant Street, NE.....	5
4th Street, and W Street, NE.....	5
Bladensburg and Maryland Ave NE.....	5
Capital Ave NE and Central Pl NE.....	5
H Street, NE and 19th Street, NE.....	5
Holbrook Street, and Neal Street, NE.....	5
Lincoln Rd and Randolph Pl NE.....	5
Maryland Ave NE and 21st Street, NE.....	5
Montello Ave and Morse Street, NE.....	5
Montello Ave and Mt Olivet Rd NE.....	5
Montello Ave and Queen Street, NE.....	5
North Capitol St and New York Ave., NW.....	5
Staples and Oats NE.....	5
Trinidad Ave and Meigs Pl NE.....	5
Trinidad Ave and Simms Pl NE.....	5
West Virginia Ave and Mt Olivet Rd NE.....	5
West Virginia Ave NE and Neal Street, NE.....	5
14th Street, and Good Hope Rd SE.....	6
1500 bo Kenilworth Ave NE.....	6
19th and Q Street, SE.....	6
300 37th Street, SE.....	6
300 bo 50th Street, NE.....	6
3800 bo Minnesota Ave NE.....	6
4400 bo F Street, SE.....	6
4400 bo Quarles Street, NE.....	6
4700 bo Alabama Ave SE.....	6
5000 bo Benning Rd SE.....	6
5000 bo of Call Place SE.....	6

Site	District
5100 bo Fitch Street, SE.....	6
5300 bo Clay Terrace NE.....	6
5300 bo Dix Street, NE parking lot.....	6
55th Street, and Blaine Street, NE.....	6
60th Street, and Dix Street, NE.....	6
C Street, SE and 50th Street, SE.....	6
East Capitol Street, and 56th Pl SE.....	6
East Capitol Street, and Benning Rd SE.....	6
East Capitol Street, NE and Central Ave NE..	6
Fitch Street, SE and 53rd Street, SE.....	6
Minnesota Ave NE and Clay Pl NE.....	6
Minnesota Ave NE and Gault Pl NE.....	6
Sheriff Rd and Division Ave NE.....	6
1100 bo Stevens Rd SE.....	7
13th Pl and Congress Street, SE.....	7
16th Street, and W Street, SE.....	7
18th Street, and T Street, SE.....	7
21st Street, and Bruce Pl SE.....	7
2300 bo Pitts Place SE.....	7
2400 Elvans Rd SE.....	7
24th Pl SE and Hartford Street, SE.....	7
2500 bo Pomeroy Rd SE.....	7
2600 bo Birney Place SE.....	7
30th and Naylor Rd SE.....	7
4200 6th Street, SE.....	7
4200 bo 4th Street, SE.....	7
4300 4th Street, SE.....	7
800 Barnaby Street, SE.....	7
900 Wahler Pl SE.....	7
Ainger Pl and Langston Pl SE.....	7
Elvans Rd and Stanton Rd SE.....	7
Martin Luther King Jr Ave and Malcolm X Ave SE.....	7
MLK and Mellon Street, SE.....	7
S. Capitol Terr. and Darrington St., SW.....	7
Wheeler Rd and Bellevue Street, SE.....	7

APPENDIX B

FBI UCR CITYWIDE CRIME TRENDS

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 according to local law and is 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 15). 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.

FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS

The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across time periods or regions.

Murder: The willful non-negligent killing of a person.

Forcible Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim

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.

APPENDIX B

FBI UCR CITYWIDE CRIME TRENDS

UCR Part I Crime Rates

The District's UCR crime rate increased slightly from 2015.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Estimated Population	588,292		591,833		599,657		601,723		617,996	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	181	31	186	31	144	24	132	22	108	17
Rape	192	33	186	31	150	25	184	31	172	28
Robbery	3,985	677	4,154	702	3,998	667	3,914	650	3,756	608
Aggravated Assault	3,566	606	3,609	610	3,295	549	3,238	538	2,949	477
Violent Crimes	7,924	1,347	8,135	1,375	7,587	1,265	7,468	1,241	6,985	1,130
Burglary	3,920	666	3,781	639	3,696	616	4,224	702	3,849	623
Larceny/Theft	16,476	2,801	18,787	3,174	18,012	3,004	18,050	3,000	20,124	3,256
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,323	1,245	6,191	1,046	5,299	884	4,864	808	4,339	702
Arson	63	11	51	9	55	9	49	8	61	10
Property Crimes	27,782	4,722	28,810	4,868	27,062	4,513	27,187	4,518	28,373	4,591
Total	35,706	6,062	36,945	6,242	34,649	5,778	34,655	5,759	35,358	5,721

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Estimated Population	632,323		646,449		658,853		672,228		681,170	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	88	14	104	16	105	16	162	24	135	20
Rape	236	37	393	61	470	71	494	73	527	77
Robbery	3,725	589	3,661	566	3,232	491	3,404	506	3,149	462
Aggravated Assault	3,399	538	3,725	576	4,004	608	4,024	599	3,897	572
Violent Crimes	7,448	1,178	7,883	1,219	7,811	1,186	8,084	1,203	7,708	1,132
Burglary	3,519	557	3,315	513	3,463	526	2,971	442	2,360	346
Larceny/Theft	22,196	3,510	22,987	3,556	25,881	3,928	24,194	3,599	26,402	3,876
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,549	561	3,147	487	3,683	559	3,194	475	2,899	426
Arson	50	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Crimes	29,314	4,636	29,449	4,556	33,027	5,013	30,359	4,516	31,661	4,648
Total	36,762	5,814	37,332	5,775	40,838	6,198	38,443	5,719	39,369	5,780

Note: Arson UCR cases are no longer reported by the MPD.

APPENDIX C

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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 people in 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 particular community feel vulnerable and more fearful. In order to combat hate crimes, everyone must work together not just to address allegations of hate crimes, but also to proactively educate the public about hate crimes. The following report highlights 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 really a specific crime; it is a designation that makes available to the court an enhanced penalty. In short, a hate crime is not a crime, but a possible motive for a crime.

It can be difficult to establish a motive for a crime, and an offender may be motivated by more than one bias. Therefore, the classification as a hate crime is subject to change as an investigation proceeds – even as prosecutors continue an investigation. 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.

Addressing Bias-Related Crime

The District of Columbia is a leader in the area of preventing and combating bias-related crimes and has been recognized for its efforts. The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) works proactively to ensure that bias-related crimes are reported and investigated in a consistent manner through a systematic and open process. The Department’s strategy to address bias-related crime includes specialized community policing, enhanced officer training, strong data reporting, and robust investigations.

The Department’s Special Liaison Branch, which serves the African, Asian, deaf and hard of hearing, LGBT, Latino, and religious minority communities, works closely with historically underserved communities, serving as a model for community policing. The work of the SLB is carried out by both

Types of Bias

Type of Bias	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ethnicity/National Origin	5	3	3	3	13
Race	13	18	13	19	13
Religion	6	6	8	5	18
Sexual Orientation	46	31	28	27	40
Gender Identity / Expression	9	12	15	10	19
Disability	1	0	1	0	1
Political Affiliation	1	0	1	2	2
Homelessness	0	0	2	0	1
Total	81	70	71	66	107

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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, their particular issues, and how to best serve them.

The affiliates continue to work in their home district, but receive coordinated support, information, and trainings through the Liaison Units. For instance, in addition to receiving a week of specialized training, affiliate members are detailed to their selected focus unit for a 30-day immersion detail.

- Enhance response to these communities throughout the city, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Provide consistent information to these communities, while ensuring that information about their needs is integrated into services in each police district.
- Reinforce the messages of progressive training, policies, and procedures 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 in major metropolitan areas, that is not the case in the District. The Liaison Units and affiliate officers serve as a bridge to these members of our larger community whose

diversity contributes to the vibrancy of our city. The Special Liaison Branch responds to crime scenes and incidents to support members of our community. The SLB works closely with MPD's Victims Services Unit and community organizations to ensure that crime victims have access to services. The SLB also works to support the community with incidents which are not necessarily criminal, such as with death notifications to family members, or in working to help locate missing persons. The Branch also hosts and participates in meetings and presentations, and provides the community with public safety materials and information that will help promote a better understanding of interacting with MPD members in criminal and casual contact situations.

In 2015, the Department implemented training for all of its members on bias-related crimes, LGBT cultural competency, and public safety issues of importance to the LGBT community. The 2015 training, which is among the most comprehensive of any police department in the nation, included two parts: an online module highlighting Department policies and a 4-hour class guided by an experienced full-time or affiliate officer of MPD's LGBT Liaison Unit. The class time focused on interactive discussions, videos of community members discussing their experiences with police, and scenarios designed to present officers with situations they may encounter on patrol.

Types of Crime

Type of Offense	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggravated Assault	10	12	10	11	15
Arson	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0
Defacing/Destruction of Property	9	8	13	8	18
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	1	1
Rape	0	0	1	1	0
Robbery	15	7	3	8	6
Simple Assault	33	31	31	22	41
Threats/Stalking	14	12	13	14	25
Voyeurism	0	0	0	0	1
Total	81	70	71	66	107

APPENDIX C

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The major course topics included: Bias-Motivated Crimes; LGBT Cultural Competency; Handling Interactions with Transgender Individuals; and Domestic Violence in LGBT Relationships.

In addition to ensuring our members now how to identify hate crimes, MPD works to improve the reporting of bias crimes by providing outreach and educational sessions to the community on the importance of reporting crime. For example, members of the Liaison Units meet monthly with LGBT community advocates, 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 Special Liaison Branch serves as a communication conduit between the police and the community every day. The SLB sometimes receives notification of potential hate crimes directly from the community.

Internally, several MPD units work together to ensure any potential hate crime 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 SLB so that 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. All potential hate crimes are jointly reviewed by a panel consisting of the Criminal Investigations Division, the Strategic Change Division, the Intelligence Branch, and the Special Liaison Branch, to ensure that cases are appropriately classified.

Highlights

In 2016, the Department continued its targeted efforts to support trust and service in communities that have been historically underserved by government and police. With the significant changes at the national level, members of some of our most vulnerable communities have become more concerned and fearful. Chief Newsham convened a meeting with representatives from the African, Asian, deaf

and hard of hearing, Latino, and LGBT communities – all of which are served by MPD's special liaison programs to discuss ways to better serve and reassure the community that DC values are MPD values. We will continue to serve and protect the community from hate crimes. As a result, Chief Newsham moved the Special Liaison Branch from under the Patrol Bureau to the Executive Office of the Chief of Police. This has helped raise the profile of the constituencies in the Department and allowed the liaison units to better coordinate across MPD bureaus.

With new leadership and energy, the Special Liaison Branch has expanded its network, with additional outreach to the Muslim and Jewish communities, which, regrettably, have suffered an increase in hate crimes in 2016. For example, in light of the January 29, 2017 attack on a mosque in Quebec and the Executive Orders on travel restrictions from predominantly Muslim countries, there was an immediate need to connect with our own Islamic community. Two Muslim MPD members joined the Director of the Mayor's Office of Religious Affairs to visit mosques and Islamic centers throughout the city. MPD also reached out to our Jewish community, which is even more important now given the reprehensible wave of threats against Jewish centers and vandalism at Jewish cemeteries elsewhere in the country.

The Department has also joined Mayor Bowser in emphasizing DC Values and in making it very clear that the District government, and in particular the police department, provides services to all our residents, regardless of when or how they got here. MPD's longstanding policy is that we do not ask individuals about their immigration or residency status. MPD has issued guidance to our officers to make it very clear regardless of how federal policy may change, we have not changed our policy. The Department has also distributed flyers in multiple languages to our immigrant communities to reassure them that they can report crimes without fear, that our officers will help them, and that our officers will not ask about immigration status.

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Bias-Related Crimes Data

Reports of bias-related crimes as defined under District law increased in 2016, from 66 crimes to 107. Bias related to sexual orientation continued to be the most frequent type of bias for hate crimes in the District, accounting for 37 percent of all hate crimes in 2016. Together, more than half of bias-related crimes were based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression. Crimes motivated by a sexual orientation bias increased from 27 to 40, and by a gender identify bias increased from 10 to 19 crimes.

There were notable increases against other communities that crossed the lines of various categories. For instance, a crime Crimes against the Jewish community increased from two to 12, crimes against Islamic and Arab community increased from two to seven, crimes against Latino community increased from one to six.

Simple assaults increased from 22 to 41 crimes and

threats/stalking increased from 14 to 25 crimes. Simple assaults remained as the most common type of hate crime (38%), followed by threats/stalking (23%), and destruction of property (17%).

The Second District continued to account for the highest percentage of hate crimes (26%), followed by the Third District (20%).

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh			Total		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Type of Bias	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Ethnicity/ National Origin	0	1	0	1	2	7	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	13
Race	1	5	3	3	8	1	4	4	5	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	19	13
Religion	1	2	2	6	3	11	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	18
Sexual Orientation	3	4	7	5	6	6	2	4	11	7	1	5	4	4	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	28	27	40
Gender Identity / Expression	1	5	7	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	1	4	1	4	3	0	3	3	2	2	15	10	19
Disability	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Political Affiliation	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Homelessness	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Total	7	17	20	17	21	28	8	10	21	15	2	10	10	6	10	6	5	9	8	5	9	71	66	107

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

In December 2008, the Council of the District of Columbia passed the Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008. The legislation provided new tools to support the enforcement of littering. Police officers, with round-the-clock presence on the streets of the District can be an important part of the routine enforcement necessary to keep our city clean by deterring people from littering. In addition, in January 2011, the final legislative change that was needed to begin littering enforcement became effective. In order to handle any littering tickets issued to juveniles, the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), which adjudicates littering tickets, needed juvenile confidentiality requirements waived for these civil tickets. With this legislation in place, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) proceeded with its pilot for littering enforcement.

General Littering

The *Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008* amended the existing littering statute to establish an affirmative requirement that a person stopped for a non-traffic littering violation provide the officer with his or her accurate name and address for the citation. Without accurate identifying information, the government's ability to hold violators accountable for this civil offense is limited. Violators who do not provide a valid name and address to an officer citing them for a civil non-traffic littering violation can be arrested. The criminal offense of refusing to provide an accurate name and address is adjudicated by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, with a penalty,

HELP KEEP DC CLEAN

A clean city is essential to the health and safety of our residents and the economic vitality of our neighborhoods. Everyone shares responsibility for maintaining a clean and green city! The Department of Public Works and the Mayor's Office of the Clean City will continue to lead DC's litter prevention efforts, as keeping the city clean is central to their mission. But, Metropolitan Police Department officers, with their round-the-clock presence on the streets, will also help deter people from littering.

New Littering Enforcement

On September 1, 2014, MPD launched citywide enforcement of the District of Columbia's anti-littering laws, allowing officers to issue \$75 Notices of Violation (NOV) or make an arrest of any pedestrian observed littering. The citywide enforcement comes after warnings were issued during the month of August.

- If an officer sees you dropping garbage, trash, debris, or any other kind of discarded material on public space, in waterways, or on someone else's private property, you may receive a \$75 Notice of Violation for littering.
- If you are issued an NOV for littering, you are required to provide an accurate name and address to the officer. If you refuse or fail to provide an accurate name and address, you can be arrested. Upon conviction, you will be fined an additional \$100 to \$250 by the DC Superior Court.
- Failure to respond to the NOV for littering by either paying the fine or appealing the ticket will result in additional penalties.

Continuing Littering Enforcement

MPD officers will continue to issue \$100 traffic tickets to the driver of any vehicle where an officer observes either the driver or any passenger toss trash of any kind onto someone else's private property or onto any public space, such as streets, alleys, or sidewalks.

Questions

If you have questions, please contact Senior Police Officer Keith DuBeau (Monday – Friday, 8 am – 4 pm, at 202.345.1007 or keith.dubeau@dc.gov).



METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
 300 Indiana Avenue, NW | Washington, DC 20001
www.mpd.dc.gov | Twitter @DCPoliceDept



upon conviction, of not less than \$100 or more than \$250. The underlying littering violation is adjudicated by OAH. The fine for this littering violation is \$75.

The Department, in partnership with OAH, devel-

2016 Notices of Violation for Non-vehicle Littering

Disposition	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	Citywide	
Defaults	Total Notices of Violation	4	3	0	0	2	39	5	53
Dismissed	Defaults	3	1	0	0	1	32	4	41
Total Notices of Violation	Dismissed	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3

*Figures do not add up to the number of tickets issued in the calendar year because tickets or hearings may still be pending.

APPENDIX D

LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

oped the form, process, and tracking to be used for civil violations written by MPD and adjudicated by OAH. Because the ticket and adjudication process with OAH was new, enforcement began with a pilot in the Fourth District. Establishing a pilot before implementing citywide enforcement was important to ensure that a member of the MPD is notified and attends every hearing, and that police officers throughout the Department are trained to write tickets that will be supported in adjudication. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the process and training, a sufficient number of tickets must go through the entire process, with violators either: (1) admitting the violation and mailing in the fine; (2) denying the violation and requesting a hearing in person; or (3) admitting the violation with an explanation and requesting a hearing by mail.

Littering enforcement was implemented in three phases: a pilot launched in the Fourth District on May 1, 2011; Phase 2 of the pilot, launched in the Sixth District on August 1, 2012; and citywide enforcement, launched August 1, 2014. In each phase, warning Notices of Violation (NOV), or tickets, were issued for the first month in any expansion area. The Department distributed informational flyers to the community in English, plus six additional languages: Amharic, Chinese, French, Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese. 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.

Littering from a Vehicle

The Act also established a new violation for littering from a vehicle. It provides that “No person shall dispose

or cause or allow 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.” (DC Municipal Regulations § 18-2221.6). The penalty for the offense is a \$100 fine, with any appeals adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Since this violation is enforced and adjudicated similar to other civil traffic violations, it could be and was immediately implemented citywide. The number of tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2016 is provided below.

2016 Littering From a Vehicle Tickets

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
1st District	4	1
2nd District	4	0
3rd District	8	0
4th District	0	0
5th District	8	2
6th District	4	0
7th District	1	0
Other MPD	1	0
Total	30	3

APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is committed to providing professional, high-quality services to all; the MPD does not tolerate officer misconduct or wrongdoing. The MPD encourages individuals who believe they have been subjected to, or witnessed, police misconduct of any type, to report the incident to either the MPD or the DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC).

The Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB) is the internal MPD unit responsible for ensuring that all complaints of officer misconduct are handled properly. IAB investigates complaints filed at anytime alleging any type of misconduct, including misconduct that can be investigated by OPC and anonymous complaints.

What Is the Process Once a Complaint Is Made?

A complaint may be submitted to either the MPD or OPC. Complaints submitted to MPD go through the following review process.

- ▶ **Step 1: The complaint is filed with the MPD.**
- ▶ **Step 2: The MPD official responsible for investigating the complaint contacts the complainant to let him or her know it is being investigated. If necessary, the official will obtain additional information.**
- ▶ **Step 3: The complaint is investigated; witnesses and the officer against whom the complaint is filed are interviewed. The officer is entitled to**

know the complainant's name, if it is known, and the nature of the complaint. However, the MPD will not reveal the complainant's name if the complainant requests to remain anonymous.

- ▶ **Step 4: The investigation is completed and one of the following conclusions is made:**
 - Sustained** – The person's allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper.
 - Insufficient Facts** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred.
 - Exonerated** – A preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate MPD policies, procedures, or training.
 - Unfounded** – The investigation determined no facts to support that the incident complained of actually occurred.
- ▶ **Step 5: The complainant is notified of the outcome of the investigation. If the complainant does not agree, he or she may appeal the decision in writing by sending a letter to the Chief of Police at 300 Indiana Ave., NW, Rm. 5080, Washington, DC 20001.**

APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

The Two Distinct Processes for Reviewing and Investigating Complaints

DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC):

- Is a District of Columbia Government agency that is independent of the MPD and has its own investigative staff.
- Gives individuals a choice to have police misconduct complaints investigated by an agency other than the MPD.
- Has authority to investigate complaints filed within 45 days of the underlying incident, and that allege harassment; use of unnecessary or excessive force; use of language or conduct that is insulting, demeaning, or humiliating; discriminatory treatment; retaliation for filing a complaint with OPC; or failure to wear required identification or refusal to provide name and badge number when requested to do so by a member of the public.

Metropolitan Police Department (MPD):

- Investigates complaints against its members through the MPD Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB) and chain-of-command officials.
- Investigates complaints filed at anytime alleging any type of misconduct, including misconduct that can be investigated by OPC.
- Investigates anonymous complaints.

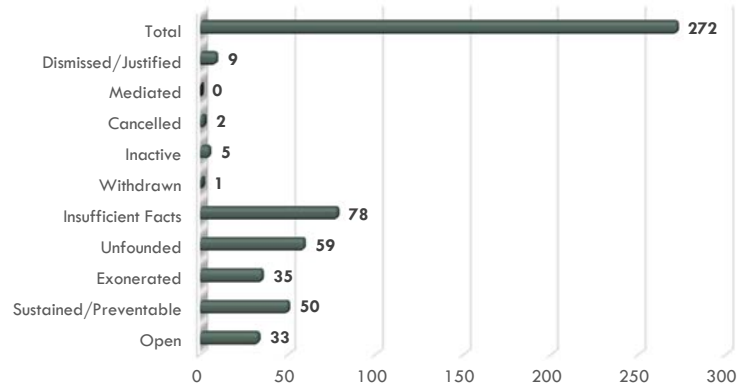
APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Harassment Allegation

Harassment Type	2016
Unlawful Search	0
Illegal Search	1
Bad Ticket	2
Unlawful Stop	4
Unlawful Detention	1
Landlord Tenant	1
False Arrest	0
Demeanor Tone	3
Discrimination: Sex	0
Discrimination: Race	1
Discrimination: National Origin	0
Abuse of Power	7
Other	2
Total	22

Disposition of Cases



Specific Allegations of Force

Description	2016
Choke Hold	0
Foot on Back	0
Forceful Frisk	3
Handcuffs too Tight	1
Push or Pull with Impact	5
Push or Pull without Impact	1
Strike: Kick	1
Strike: Punch	3
Strike: With Object	2
Strike: While Handcuffed	0
Total	16

Allegation of Discrimination

Discrimination Type	2016
Race	0
Racial Profiling	2
Sex	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Other	0
Total	2

APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	2016
Abuse of Authority	40
Assault	1
Bias/Discrimination	0
Conduct Unbecoming	2
Destruction of Property	0
Excessive Force/Use of Force	16
Fail to Provide ID	0
Fail to Take Police Action	0
Fail to take Police Report	50
False/Unlawful Arrest	11
Falsification of Reports	0
Harassment	25
Illegal Search	3
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Language Abuse	0
Misconduct	0
Mishandling Property	0
Neglect of Duty	0
Orders and Directives	2
Poor or Lack of Police Service	64
Racial Profiling	2
Rude and Unprofessional	43
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	3
Theft	2
Threats/Intimidation	6
Unfair Treatment	0
Unknown	0
Untruthful Statement	0
Other	2
Total	272

Status of Pending Complaints

Pending Complaints	2016
Under Investigation by Chain of Command	10
Under Investigation by IAB	13
Referred to USAO	0
Under Investigation by OPC	10
Total	33

APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
Male	178	65%
Female	49	18%
Unidentified	45	17%
Race		
Black	145	53%
White	52	19%
Hispanic	20	7%
Asian	9	3%
Other	0	0%
Unidentified	46	17%
Total	272	100%

Age of Officer

Age	
21-25	11
26-30	33
31-35	35
36-40	30
41-45	39
46-50	36
51-55	33
56-60	9
61-65	0
Unknown	46
Total	272

Officer Assignment

District	
First District	21
Second District	36
Third District	29
Fourth District	21
Fifth District	24
Sixth District	37
Seventh District	23
Other	81
Unidentified	0
Total	272

Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	
Under 3 Years	28
3-5 Years	37
6-10 Years	33
11-15 Years	41
16-20 Years	32
21-25 Years	8
26-30 Years	36
50 Years or More	9
Unknown	48
Total	272

Failure to Identify

Failure to Display Name and Badge	0
Failure to Provide Name and Badge on Request	0
Other	0
Total	0

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

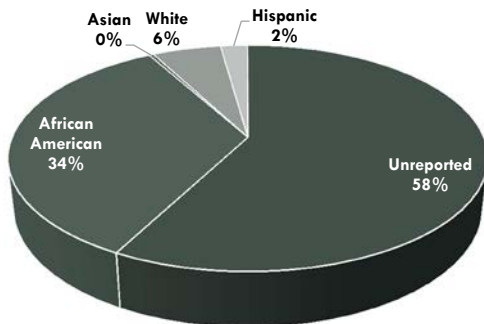
Officers with Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	13
Three Complaints	1
Four Complaints	0
Five Complaints	0
Total	14

Complainants who Filed Multiple Complaints

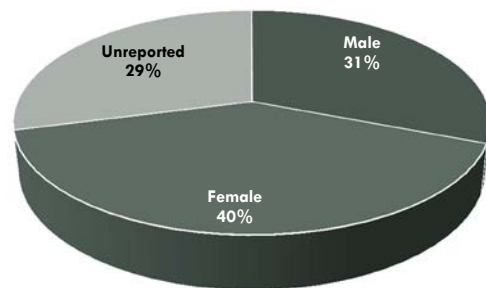
Two Complaints	4
Three Complaints	0
Four Complaints	0
Total	4

Complainant's Race



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Complainant's Gender



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

APPENDIX E

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.

2000-Present

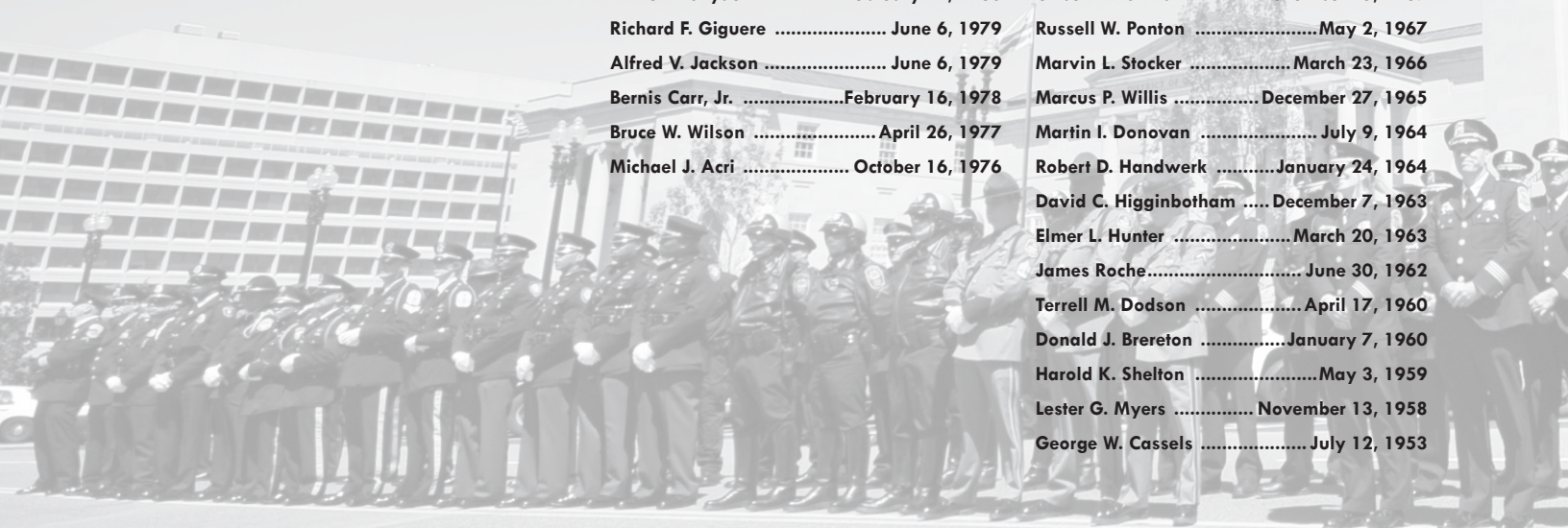
Paul Dittamo October 30, 2010
 Wayne C. Pitt April 11, 2007
 Gerard W. Burke..... March 23, 2006
 James McBride..... August 10, 2005
 Joseph Pozell..... May 17, 2005
 Clifton Rife II..... June 2, 2004
 John S. Ashley..... May 30, 2004

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



APPENDIX E

REMEMBERING OUR FALLEN HEROES

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

1925-1950

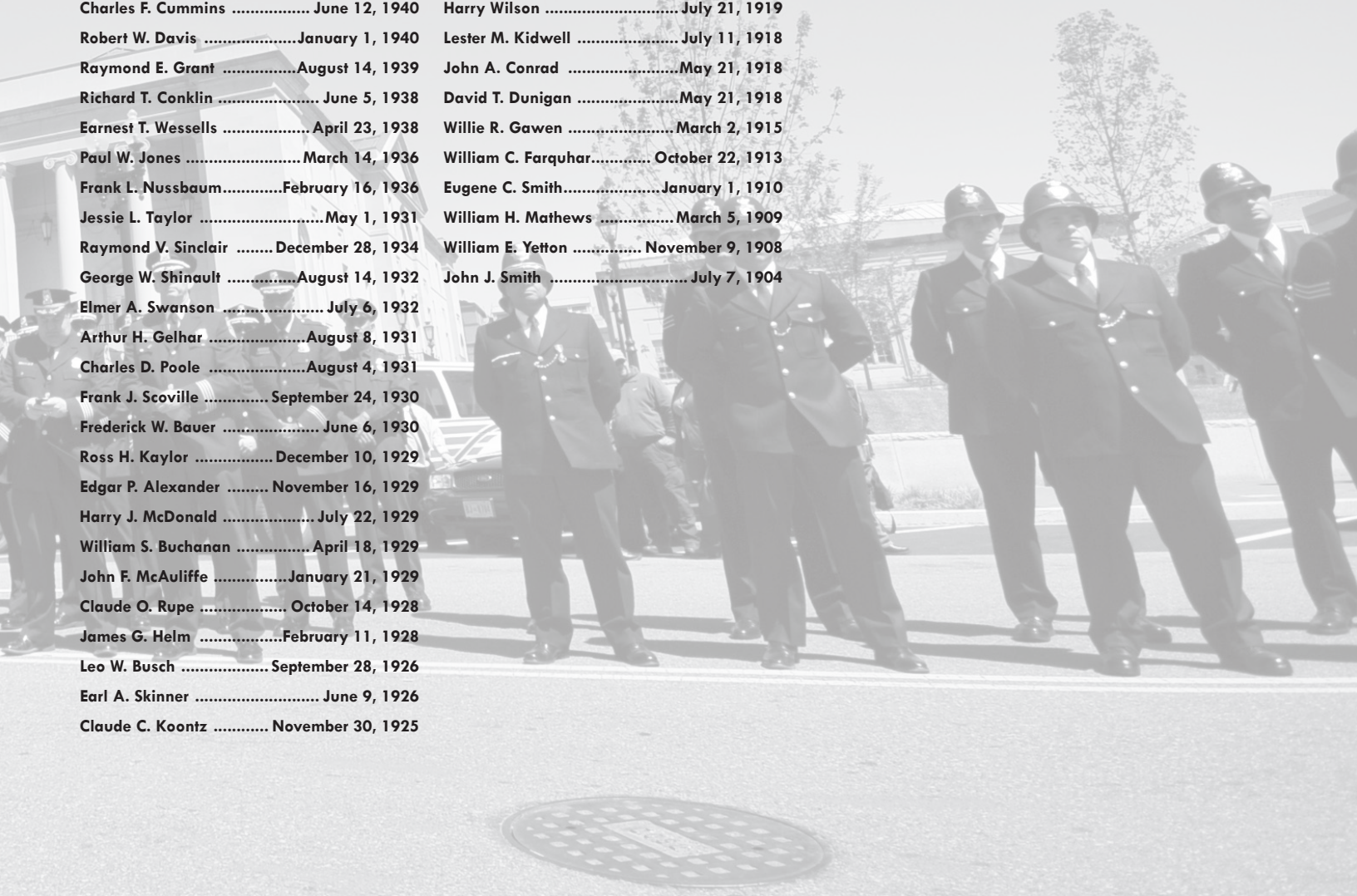
Grady A. BeachamDecember 2, 1948
 Mortimer P. DonoghueSeptember 15, 1948
 Hubert W. EstesMay 16, 1947
 Richard H. TaylorDecember 13, 1946
 Harry E. HamiltonNovember 1, 1946
 Donald W. DownsSeptember 1, 1946
 William J. Weston Jr.March 4, 1945
 Charles R. JohnstonMay 9, 1943
 Irving RosenburgFebruary 15, 1942
 Uel M. GaileAugust 19, 1940
 Charles F. CumminsJune 12, 1940
 Robert W. DavisJanuary 1, 1940
 Raymond E. GrantAugust 14, 1939
 Richard T. ConklinJune 5, 1938
 Earnest T. WessellsApril 23, 1938
 Paul W. JonesMarch 14, 1936
 Frank L. Nussbaum.....February 16, 1936
 Jessie L. TaylorMay 1, 1931
 Raymond V. SinclairDecember 28, 1934
 George W. ShinaultAugust 14, 1932
 Elmer A. SwansonJuly 6, 1932
 Arthur H. GelharAugust 8, 1931
 Charles D. PooleAugust 4, 1931
 Frank J. ScovilleSeptember 24, 1930
 Frederick W. BauerJune 6, 1930
 Ross H. KaylorDecember 10, 1929
 Edgar P. AlexanderNovember 16, 1929
 Harry J. McDonaldJuly 22, 1929
 William S. BuchananApril 18, 1929
 John F. McAuliffeJanuary 21, 1929
 Claude O. RupeOctober 14, 1928
 James G. HelmFebruary 11, 1928
 Leo W. BuschSeptember 28, 1926
 Earl A. SkinnerJune 9, 1926
 Claude C. KoontzNovember 30, 1925

1900-1924

Raymond C. LeisingerAugust 28, 1924
 John W. PurcellOctober 17, 1923
 Frederick G. StangeFebruary 28, 1923
 Edmund P. KeleherJanuary 10, 1922
 George C. ChinnOctober 20, 1921
 Samuel C. HaydenFebruary 27, 1921
 Preston E. BradleyFebruary 21, 1921
 Oscar A. McKimmieJanuary 17, 1920
 James E. ArmstrongDecember 20, 1919
 Isaac W. Halbfinger.....July 22, 1919
 Harry WilsonJuly 21, 1919
 Lester M. KidwellJuly 11, 1918
 John A. ConradMay 21, 1918
 David T. DuniganMay 21, 1918
 Willie R. GawenMarch 2, 1915
 William C. Farquhar.....October 22, 1913
 Eugene C. Smith.....January 1, 1910
 William H. MathewsMarch 5, 1909
 William E. YettonNovember 9, 1908
 John J. SmithJuly 7, 1904

1800s

Junius B. SlackNovember 27, 1891
 Adolphus ConstantineSeptember 10, 1891
 Americus N. CrippenNovember 5, 1889
 Frederick M. PassauMay 17, 1889
 John H. FowlerSeptember 9, 1884
 Francis M. DoyleDecember 29, 1871





PETER NEWSHAM
Chief of Police