METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT

2013

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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 by providing the highest quality of police service with integrity, compassion, and a commitment to innovation that integrates people, technology, and progressive business systems.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community.

2. Change the culture of the MPD from reacting to crime to building and sustaining safe neighborhoods.

3. Position the MPD to be viewed and respected nationally and internationally as a model for how it serves the community.

4. Build homeland security into the culture of the MPD and the community without creating fear.

5. Make the relationship between police and neighborhoods paramount — tailoring policing to neighborhoods.

6. Build on what the MPD is doing right.

7. Focus on MPD's routine activities, fostering innovation and initiative, all the while maintaining fiscal accountability.

8. Encourage teamwork and leadership at every level of the Police Department and throughout the community.

9. 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.

10. Throughout the Department, focus on how the MPD can address youth issues.

11. Enhance follow-up in all aspects of the Department to meet community needs.

Over the last year, we have worked together to move our great city forward. We've created jobs, reduced unemployment and expanded economic development in all eight wards. School test scores are rising faster than anywhere else in the nation. We've made historic investments in affordable housing, modernized school buildings, playgrounds and libraries. We have also worked closely with the Metropolitan Police Department in our fight against crime, especially robberies.

The District of Columbia saw a 22 percent reduction in the number of robbery-related homicides in 2013. While the MPD's focus on reducing robberies has had a significant impact throughout our city, it is especially noticeable in the Sixth and Seventh police districts. Historically, these areas have experienced the highest number of homicides, but, in 2013, these communities saw a four percent reduction in homicides, and a 36 percent reduction over the past three years. It's accomplishments like these that make me so proud of all the members who serve our city as law enforcement officers.

I look forward to working with the Metropolitan Police Department and the community to ensure that the District of Columbia is an even better, safer place for all District residents.

Vincent C. Gray

The past year will leave a lasting impression on me as well as all members of the Metropolitan Police Department. The District of Columbia's population continued to grow at a rapid pace, adding more than 1,000 new residents a month. Our city has seen incredible growth in neighborhood development, a boom in commercial districts, dozens of new construction projects, and a thriving restaurant and nightlife industry. The District's public schools are seeing sustained increases in student enrollment for the first time in decades.

But with all these economic successes, we have also seen greater demands placed on our police services. The men and women of the Department rose to the occasion and continued to serve the District's residents, visitors, and businesses with dedication and professionalism. The Department has expanded its engagement with residents through hundreds of community meetings, one-on-one interactions with the public, and expanded use of social media and neighborhood listservs. We've launched a number of new police initiatives that have been essential to fighting crime and protecting the public. I could not be more proud of the hard work done by the members of this Department every time they put on the uniform and start their tour of duty.

There is one day from 2013 that we won't ever forget: September 16. On that day, a shooting at the Washington Navy Yard resulted in a response from hundreds of law enforcement officers from across the region. Scores of MPD members rushed to the scene and entered Building 197, even though they had very limited information about the situation. I mourn the loss of the 12 individuals who were killed that day and still don't understand how a single person can choose to cause so much pain and anguish. But I am also incredibly proud of the bravery and selflessness exhibited by so many members of this Department that day. I believe that without the swift response by law enforcement, we would have suffered the deaths of more innocent Navy Yard workers.

Every day, I look around me and see heroes in action. I am honored to work with so many members of this Department – both sworn and civilians – who are deeply committed to working to make the District of Columbia the safest city possible. From routine activities like foot patrols, traffic stops, and calls for service, to unanticipated crises like the Navy Yard shooting, the members of this Department are always ready, willing, and able to respond. While police chiefs are usually the ones that get the accolades when things go well, I know that the credit really belongs to all of the members of this Department. With the ongoing support of or community and agency partners, we will continue to help build safe and strong neighborhoods throughout the District of Columbia.

Cathy L. Lanier

The District of Columbia is a vibrant and thriving city. Each year it is home to numerous historic events, and 2013 was no different. In January, visitors from around the country came to DC to witness the 57th Presidential Inauguration and hear President Barack Obama make his second Inaugural address. During the Inaugural festivities, as with so many other high-profile events that take place in DC, the Metropolitan Police Department played a key role in managing the crowds, maintaining order and ensuring safety.

Special events like the Inauguration are not the only occasions that draw visitors to Washington. Monuments, museums, and natural attractions make DC a nationally-recognized vacation destination, with millions of tourists visiting the city each year. The District of Columbia is also growing in popularity as a place that people call home. More than 1,000 new residents are moving into the city each month. This population growth has created a boom in neighborhood development, commercial districts, and nightlife areas. Throughout it all, the Metropolitan Police Department has continued its efforts to make the city a safe and livable home to its residents.

Sadly, no single event in 2013 left a stronger impression on the Department, and perhaps on the city, as that fateful day in September when Aaron Alexis entered the headquarters of the Naval Sea System Command and fatally shot 12 people before he was stopped. Numerous agencies had members who bravely responded to the scene. The 57 members from the Metropolitan Police Department who entered the building did not know how that day would end. They entered with one intent – to stop the shooter's rampage before any more lives were lost. Their actions were truly heroic and they cannot be thanked enough.

The individuals who were at the Navy Yard that day are not the only heroes in the Metropolitan Police Department. Every day our officers have an immense impact on the communities we serve. Patrol officers cover their beats day in and day out, getting to know neighbors, business owners, and community representatives and learning about their public safety concerns. Young people connect with members of the Department through community outreach events, as well as through their school resource officers. Special liaison officers provide outreach and services to communities which have historically been underserved by law enforcement officers. Throughout 2013, the men and women of the Metropolitan Police Department met the challenges presented to them, regularly putting their lives on the line to ensure the safety of the people living, working and visiting this city. These everyday heroes – from the member who responds to a crime scene with an armed gunman to the one who shares a friendly moment with a kid – are the stars who make this Department the success that it is.

Crime in DC

The District of Columbia is currently experiencing a growth in population and economic development which has placed greater demand on police services than in previous years. Calls for service increased by four percent this past year, even as the Metropolitan Police Department continues to shorten its response time to calls for service. This past year, the District saw a five percent drop in robbery, a nine percent drop in burglary, and an eight percent drop in vehicle theft.

The District of Columbia ended 2013 with 104 homicides. While that is an increase from the 88 homicides in 2012 – which was the lowest number in 50 years – 12 of those homicides came as a result of the tragic shooting at the Navy Yard. Perhaps the most notable number is 22 percent – that is the decrease in robbery-related homicides. Our focus on reducing robberies is having a significant public safety impact citywide. And in the Sixth and Seventh Districts, historically where the highest number of homicides has occurred, there was a four percent reduction in homicides last year, and a 36 percent reduction in the past three years. Notably, juveniles are now less likely to be involved in homicide. Over

the past four years, the number of juvenile homicide offenders has fallen 25 percent, and juvenile victims decreased 63 percent.

The MPD's homicide closure rate, 80 percent, continues to be well above the national averages. According to the most recent data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, comparably sized cities had a 51 percent clearance rate in 2012. We continue to make excellent progress on cold cases, including closing a 30-year old murder last November. All of this sends an important message: If you choose to take the life of another person here in the District, we will find you and hold you accountable.

Community Outreach

Reaching Out to the Community

The Metropolitan Police Department works to establish and maintain relationships with community residents for the purpose of developing crime prevention efforts. Throughout the year, the Department hosts a variety of events that provide information and leadership to youth, parents or guardians, community residents and police officers on crime prevention activities. Each of the seven police districts sponsors its own activities focusing on the community they serve. Anti-bullying and gun

safety workshops give young people the tools they need to handle these situations with confidence and strength. Events like sporting tournaments, barbecues, health and safety fairs, and National Night Out activities give members of the MPD exciting ways to foster positive relationships with the public. Monthly police community meetings provide a more structured way for the community and police to discuss public safety issues and possible solutions.

The MPD also benefits from the generous support from partners like the Washington DC Police Foundation, which helped provide funding for programs like Beat the Streets; MPD Jr. Police Academy; Shop with a Cop; Youth Advisory Council; Cadet Training Program; and many others. In FY2013, the MPD received approximately $169,500 from the DC Police Foundation, $49,000 of which was a Federal grant. The Foundation was also instrumental in the Department's efforts to construct the Tactical Village.

Volunteers in Action

In addition to participating in MPD's varied outreach events, our community members generously donate their time to support the Department and the city. Between the Police Reserve Corps, Citizen Volunteer Corps, and Collegiate Internship Program, community members donated more than 65,000 hours of service, a 15 percent increase from 2012. This equates to more than $2 million dollars in labor hours.

Future Officers Get Real-Life Experience through Cadet Program

Through our Police Cadet Program, we are developing a talented pool of officers from the District. This program provides training and experience in the field of law enforcement to qualified individuals between the ages of 17 to 21, and is designed to prepare candidates for entrance into MPD's Recruit Program.

Currently, there are 20 cadets in the program. The cadets gain familiarization with the daily operations of the Department and its rich history through temporary assignments across the Department's police districts and specialized units. They also learn about

the MPD's commitment to service by regularly interacting with the community. For example, in 2013, the cadets adopted four kindergarten classes through the Operation MAD (Make a Difference) Reading Project, and read to them every week. Other cadet assignments and activities included National Night Out, Senior Citizen Holiday Celebrations, Shop with a COP, and Emergency Response Team (ERT) simulation drills.

Cadets must meet all the same hiring criteria as our police recruits. They attend the University of the District of Columbia while working about 20 hours a week, rotating through a variety of MPD assignments. Cadets can convert to career police status upon completion of their Associate Degree and entering recruit training to become a sworn officer.

Social Media Continues to Expand

In its continuing effort to reach the public using social media, the Metropolitan Police Department expanded its social media tools to include Pinterest and Instagram in 2013. Our community listserv membership continues to grow, and the Department's Twitter feed has grown to an incredible 40,000 followers. Our text tip line has nearly 10 times the number of tips than when it first launched in 2008. Even more amazing, there were over 515,000 views of videos on the Department's YouTube site in 2013. These numbers alone

are pretty remarkable; however, the information received from the community has led to several important arrests and case closures, which means dangerous offenders are put behind bars and are no longer free to terrorize the community. That is the important story behind the statistics. Our relationship with the community is paramount to our success and we continue to look for different ways to improve that communication. To follow the MPD on any of the social media sites, find the links on MPD's homepage at MPDC. DC.GOV.

Photos of Recovered Property Available Online

Every year, the MPD recovers hundreds of stolen and abandoned bicycles, and hundreds of lost and found electronic devices. This property is inventoried by the MPD's Evidence Control Branch. Property not claimed within 90 days of recovery is considered abandoned and may be disposed of through auction or donation. Before any recovered bicycles are auctioned or donated, images are posted online via Flickr. Photos of many electronic devices – especially smart phones; tablets; and other small, valuable items – are also posted online. Sharing this information using simple, free web-based technology has helped reunite scores of people with their property.

Police Initiatives

Increased Patrols Deployed in Active Nightlife Areas

Following an analysis of economic development patterns and their impact on crime and calls for service, the Metropolitan Police Department determined there would be a growing need for police services in areas with increased nightlife activities. As a result, in 2013, Chief Cathy L. Lanier launched the Nightlife Unit with almost 90 officers providing high-visibility patrols on foot, bicycle and Segways in nightlife areas. The MPD proactively works with counterparts at the Alcohol Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA) to investigate and – when warranted – suspend the liquor license of any nightclub or liquor-licensed establishment where acts of violence break out. Of the six murders linked to nightclubs in 2013, four of them were closed with arrests and only one occurred after the establishment of the Nightlife Unit.

Bait Bikes Help Police Catch Thieves in the Act

In March 2012, the Metropolitan Police Department received a $50,000 grant to combat bicycle theft in the District of Columbia. Using funds from that grant, the Department purchased five bicycles and installed GPS systems on them for tracking purposes. The "Bait Bikes" were placed in three

police districts during the kick-off in September, and 10 arrests were made in the first month alone. In 2013, the bait bikes were deployed throughout the summer and fall, leading to an additional 18 arrests in the Second and Third Police Districts. The MPD also continues to raise awareness about bicycle theft prevention by distributing safety brochures and sharing tips on how to reduce the risk of becoming a victim of theft at regularly scheduled community meetings.

Technology

Report Property Crimes Online Quickly and Easily through CORT

The MPD's Citizens Online Reporting Tool (CORT) offers a way for individuals to make quick reports that do not necessarily require a police officer to witness or take the information. Users may report certain non-violent incidents, such as lost property; lost vehicle tags; theft; theft from auto; destruction of property; and damage to property. CORT continues to im-
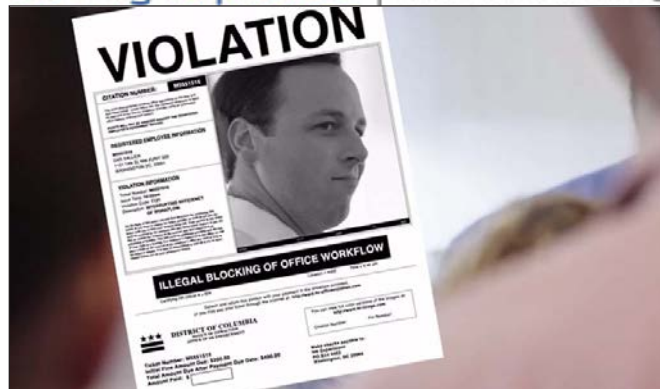
prove service to the community. Significant increases in online reporting across all six categories shows improved awareness and willingness of residents to use this service. CORT continues to bring increasing benefits to the Department by allowing better tracking and efficiency of resources.

New Photo Enforcement Deters Traffic Violations

In November, MPD announced the deployment of several new types of automated traffic enforcement as part of a traffic safety campaign. DC Street Safe uses new photo enforcement technologies to combat aggressive and dangerous driving habits that endanger some of our most vulnerable road users, such as pedestrians, bicyclists, and other vehicle drivers and passengers. DC Street Safe also allows for traffic safety enforcement in areas and circumstances where it could be dangerous or impractical for police officers to pull over vehicles for violations. In addition to the existing red-light cameras and speed cameras, the MPD has add-

ed the following technologies to its safety enforcement roster:

- Gridlock enforcement units that will improve traffic flow by targeting "blocking the box" at intersections;
- Portable stop sign enforcement units to reduce violations in residential neighborhoods;
- Portable crosswalk enforcement units that will enhance pedestrian safety at crosswalks near schools, parks, and recreation centers;
- Speed enforcement units that will focus on intersections with known speeding problems;
- Units that will enforce rules on oversized and overweight commercial

vehicles in order to reduce infrastructure damage and enhance quality of life in our neighborhoods.

Warnings for violations captured on the new cameras were issued throughout the month of December; the MPD began issuing tickets in 2014.

Training

Learning Continues throughout Every Member's Career

Each new recruit who joins the Metropolitan Police Department must complete 28 weeks of training at the Metropolitan Police Academy (MPA), 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. Recruit officers also receive skills training in firearms, operation of emergency police vehicles, self-defense, advanced first aid, and much more. Additionally, staff of the Metropolitan Police Academy develop, coordinate and deliver ongoing education and training programs that provide members with the knowledge and skills required to accomplish the Department's mission.

The Professional Development Training (PDT) Program is designed to refresh and add to the knowledge and skills of MPD members. During 2013, more than 3,500 members completed training through Acadis, the Department's distance learning system. This portion of the Professional Development Training program included 28 modules that provided 30,080 of online training hours.

In calendar year 2013 Professional Development Training was offered in a four-day 10 hour

Training Highlights

In addition to the required 40 hours of training at the Metropolitan Police Academy, the following professional development training was offered to sworn members:

- CDU Grenadier Training (Annual Training)
- CDU Recertification (Annual Training)
- Patrol Rifle Recertification (Annual Training)
- Active Shooter Course
- Basic Patrol Rifle Certification
- Basic ASP Certification
- Basic Concealment Course
- Basic Segway Training
- Confidential Informant Cultivation and Management
- Crisis Intervention Officer Training 1-day Refresher
- Crisis Intervention Officer Training
- Current Drug Trends/Drug Identification
- Gun Trafficking
- HAZMAT Technician Training
- Human Trafficking and Prostitution Investigations
- Information Collection on Patrol
- Interdiction and Survival Strategies
- Intoximeter EC IR II
- License Plate Reader
- MPD LEADS Phase II Advanced Training
- NHTSA Standard Field Sobriety Training
- Nightlife Training
- PCP Handling and Certification
- Personal Radiation Detector Course
- SESU Field Force Extrication Course
- STAT Hazmat Recertification Course
- WALES II Certification
- WALES II Recertification

training session. Lieutenants and Captains, Sergeants, Detectives and Investigators, and Officers had specific training designed for them. Inspectors and above had specific training also. On the fourth day, members completed their Firearms Pistol Requalification.

Tactical Village Helps Prepare Members for Emergency Situations

The Police Tactical Training Facility is designed to train MPD recruits and current officers using realistic simulations. Members train on how to respond to emergency situations in settings that realistically recreate conditions they would find in an urban environment similar to Washington, DC. After the Navy Yard incident, the MPD performed an extensive after-action analysis that reviewed the law enforcement response and actions at the Navy Yard. The MPD is fortunate to be able to use the Tactical Village to help train on these "lessons learned."

In October 2013, Chief Cathy Lanier opened the Village with the support of the Washington DC Police Foundation. Located on the Police Academy grounds, it is composed of two structures: the Gas House and the Tactical Village. The Gas House is a single-story, 1,000-square-foot structure that will be used to train officers and recruits on the use of tear gas, pepper spray and other MPD non-lethal ordnance. The Tactical Village is a 40 foot-tall, pre-engineered metal

building that houses a realistic representation of an urban environment, including an entry street, a main street, a cross street and two alleyways.

It supports advanced training on a variety of different urban scenarios, including active shooter. Hundreds of officers have trained there since it opened.

Members Shape Up through Top Cop Fitness Challenge

On June 3, 2013 MPD kicked off Phase VI of the Top Cop Fitness Challenge, also known as the Biggest Loser Competition. The Top Cop Fitness Challenge was a free, voluntary health and fitness program which ran from June - August 2013. During the program, District Fitness Representatives were available to assist participants through the Challenge by leading workouts, providing information on diet, and weigh-ins. There were two tracks in the 2013 Fitness Challenge: weight loss and fitness. Winners for the weight loss track were determined by the percent of body weight lost, not pounds. The winners for the fitness track were determined by the fastest time for successful completion of a timed course based on agility, strength, and endurance. The top 12 winners in the weight loss track lost an average 11 percent of their body weight.

Looking Toward the Future

Throughout 2013, the Metropolitan Police Department has

maintained operations of numerous successful programs and implemented several new ones. But staying the course is not enough. As MPD members and command staff look toward the future, we look for ways to solidify the Department's reputation as one of the country's premier police departments. Advancements in training, technology and new initiatives, will provide the footing the MPD needs to move forward and meet the needs of a growing and changing city.

As we look toward the future, the MPD is conducting a complete review of all training in an effort to improve upon the current standards. The MPD also plans to develop a voluntary fitness program for members to participate in to improve health and wellness. Plans to integrate new technology into daily functions, with innovations like installing tablets in patrol vehicles and deploying body-worn cameras on our members, will provide a more streamlined approach to policing. Creation of new specialized units will give our members more tools and training to address crime concerns and well as youth outreach needs. Through innovations like these, and the strong partnerships the MPD has with the residents, workers and visitors in the District of Columbia, the Metropolitan Police Department is looking toward a very positive future.

HEROES DURING TRAGEDY
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD SHOOTING

On the morning of Monday, September 16, 2013, a contract employee for the Navy carried out the most deadly workplace mass shooting to occur in the Nation's Capital in recent memory. The gunman entered the headquarters of the Naval Sea Systems Command at 8:16 am and began firing indiscriminately from a shotgun he had secretly carried into the building. In the ensuing chaos, callers reported that a man with a shotgun was firing on workers in Building 197 at the Navy Yard. Law enforcement officers from both federal and local police agencies quickly made their way to the Navy Yard.

As the primary law enforcement agency for the District of Columbia, the Metropolitan Police Department officials took the lead and coordinated tactical operations from the inner perimeter. They formed active shooter

RESPONDING DURING A CRISIS

Hundreds of law enforcement officers from the area courageously responded to this crisis. In February 2014, Chief Cathy L. Lanier presented the Medal of Valor to the following members of the Metropolitan Police Department for their actions related to the events of September 16, 2013 at the Washington Navy Yard:

★ Commander Daniel Hickson
★ Captain Andrew Solberg
★ Lieutenant John Haines
★ Lieutenant Larry Scott
★ Lieutenant Allan Thomas
★ Sergeant Ronny Arce
★ Sergeant Tyrone Best
★ Sergeant Raymond Chambers
★ Sergeant Keith Jackson
★ Sergeant Daren Jones
★ Sergeant Jeffrey Newbold
★ Sergeant Michael Wear
★ Officer Jose Acosta
★ Officer William Baker
★ Officer Johnny Barrios
★ Detective John Bolden
★ Officer Frank Brown
★ Officer Stanley Brown
★ Officer Lonnie Bruce
★ Officer Eric Coates
★ Officer Bryant Collins
★ Officer Wendell Cunningham

★ Officer Vernon Dallas
★ Officer Ralph Davis
★ Officer Timothy Dumantt
★ MPO Junis Fletcher
★ Officer Thomas Gainer
★ Officer Stephen Giannini
★ Officer Paul Heithoff
★ Officer David Hong
★ Officer Charles Johnson
★ Officer Terrance Liddell
★ Detective Shay Mattera
★ Officer Gregory McCormick
★ Officer Matthew McFadyen
★ Officer Sean Mclaughlin
★ Officer Thomas Miller
★ Detective Michael Miller
★ Officer Michael Millsaps
★ Officer Joseph Morquecho
★ Officer James Petty
★ Officer Adam Powell
★ Detective Joseph Radvansky
★ Officer Gregory Rock
★ Officer Hogan Samels

★ Officer Anthony Smith
★ Officer Emmanuel Smith
★ Officer Daryl Stewart
★ Officer Daniel Thau
★ Officer Kevin Tolson
★ Officer Juan Wallace
★ Officer Mark Wascavage
★ Officer Nathaniel Washington
★ Officer James Weaver
★ Officer Savyon Weinfeld
★ Officer Carlton Wicker
★ Officer Albert Williams
★ Officer Joseph Williams

HEROES DURING TRAGEDY
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD SHOOTING

teams and entered Building 197 as the gunshots continued. Fifty-seven MPD officers entered the building during the initial search for the shooter and many others provided vital coordination and support on the scene.

Approximately 69 minutes after the gunman fired his first shots, killing 12 individuals and injuring several others, including MPD Officers Scott Williams and Dorian DeSantis, MPD Officer Desantis returned fire, neutralizing the gunman and putting an end to the tragic incident. All of the officers are to be commended for their heroic acts that day. The swift actions of our officers and the bravery they exhibited saved many lives. There is no doubt that without the courageous action of these officers, the death toll would have been significantly higher.

The members of MPD first and foremost want to remember and honor the 12 people who lost their lives. Twelve people went to work that Monday, but did not return home to their loved ones. It is truly a senseless tragedy beyond comprehension, and there are no words adequate enough to express our condolences. Our thoughts remain with the victims' families and friends.

Over the past several years, the members of MPD, along with other area law enforcement agencies and emergency

responders, have trained extensively for the possibility of an "active shooter" incident. The Department did so with the hope of never having to respond to such a tragedy, but in the wake of Columbine, Virginia Tech, Aurora, Fort Hood, and Sandy Hook, among other similar tragedies, MPD recognized the importance and necessity of those preparations. As the primary law enforcement agency for the Nation's Capital, the members of MPD are acutely aware of the many potential targets that exist within the city and the need to remain prepared and vigilant.

On September 16, 2013, hundreds of police, fire, and emergency medical personnel from several different agencies responded to the Navy Yard shooting. Officers relied upon their training, experience, and instincts to run into an unfamiliar and massive building, towards the gunshots and certain danger, in order to stop the gunman from taking more lives.

The Metropolitan Police

Department would like to thank all of the first responders and especially commend the brave and heroic actions of the law enforcement officers who first entered the building. The arrival and swift entry of police officers was critical in preventing the loss of additional lives.

A Multi-Agency Response
On March 16, 2013, 117 officers entered the building during the initial search for the shooter representing the following agencies.

★ D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)
★ U.S. Park Police (USPP)
★ Naval District of Washington (NDW) Police
★ Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS)
★ Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority Police
★ U.S. Marshal Service (USMS)
★ Navy Contract Security Guards
★ Department of Defense (DOD) Personnel
★ Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
★ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
★ U.S. Secret Service (USSS)
★ Metro Transit Police
★ D.C. Fire and EMS
★ Naval District Washington Fire Department

CUSTOMIZED COMMUNITY
POLICING AND POLICE PATROLS

The District of Columbia is divided into seven Police Districts, each of which is further subdivided into five or more Police Service Areas (PSAs). These boundaries distribute crime and calls for service almost equally among the districts. There are a total of 56 PSAs in the District of Columbia.

WESTERN AVENUE

EASTERN AVENUE

SOUTHERN AVENUE

Potomac River

Anacostia River

4

2

3

5

1

6

7

ORGANIZATION
OF THE MPD

The organization of the Metropolitan Police Department consists of the Executive Office of the Chief of Police and includes six bureaus:

- Patrol Services and School Security Bureau
- Homeland Security Bureau
- Internal Affairs Bureau
- Investigative Services Bureau
- Strategic Services Bureau
- Corporate Support Bureau

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Assistant Chief
Alfred Durham

CHIEF OF POLICE
Cathy Lanier

Organization as of June 2014

PATROL SERVICES & SCHOOL SECURITY BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Diane Groomes
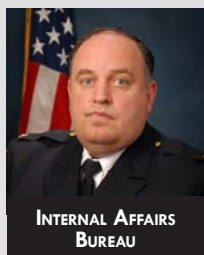
INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Michael Anzallo

FIRST DISTRICT

Commander
Jeff L. Brown
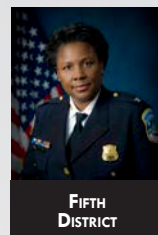
FIFTH DISTRICT

Commander
Dierdre Porter

HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Lamar Greene

STRATEGIC SERVICES BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Patrick Burke
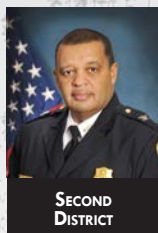
SECOND DISTRICT

Commander
Michael Reese
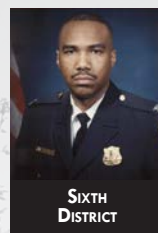
SIXTH DISTRICT

Commander
Robert Contee

FIRST DISTRICT SUBSTATION

Inspector
Mario Patrizio

INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

Assistant Chief
Peter Newsham

CORPORATE SUPPORT BUREAU

Executive Director
Leeann Turner

THIRD DISTRICT

Commander
Jacob Kishter
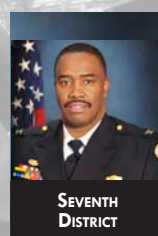
SEVENTH DISTRICT

Commander
Robin Hoey

FOURTH DISTRICT SUBSTATION

Inspector
Alisa Petty
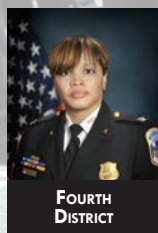
FOURTH DISTRICT

Commander
Kimberly Chisley-Missouri

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

DC Code Index Offense data is avaialable on pages 20-25; FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offense data is available in Appendix B, pages 40-43.

CRIME
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC CODE)

Crime by District
Overall violent crime in 2013 was down two percent from the previous year.

Crime	First District 2012	2013	%	Second District 2012	2013	%	Third District 2012	2013	%	Fourth District 2012	2013	%
Homicide*	8	20*	150%	1	2	100%	4	9	125%	9	10	11%
Sexual Assault**	26	31	19%	27	33	22%	34	31	-9%	36	39	8%
Robbery	571	473	-17%	265	193	-27%	742	704	-5%	623	632	1%
ADW	220	195	-11%	109	92	-16%	213	238	12%	310	284	-8%
Violent Crime	825	719	-13%	402	320	-20%	993	982	-1%	978	965	-1%
Burglary	427	411	-4%	335	383	14%	423	268	-37%	439	499	14%
Motor Vehicle Theft	300	282	-6%	161	144	-11%	280	268	-4%	377	349	-7%
Theft F/Vehicle	1,627	1,716	5%	1,386	1,404	1%	2,369	2,328	-2%	1,479	1,816	23%
Theft Other	2,717	2,764	2%	3,202	3,036	-5%	2,049	2,058	0%	1,186	1,198	1%
Arson	2	2	0%	1	-	-100%	7	3	-57%	3	5	67%
Property Crime	5,073	5,175	2%	5,085	4,967	-2%	5,128	4,925	-4%	3,484	3,867	11%
Total	5,898	5,894	0%	5,487	5,287	-4%	6,121	5,907	-3%	4,462	4,832	8%

DC Code Crime Rates (per 100,000)

Estimated Population	2012 632,323		2013 646,449	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	88	14	104*	16
Sexual Assault	259	41	298	46
Robbery	4,304	681	4,093	633
Assault w/ a Dangerous Weapon	2,312	366	2,302	356
Violent Crimes	6,963	1,101	6,797	1,051
Burglary	3,689	583	3,350	518
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,871	454	2,653	410
Theft f/ Vehicle	9,502	1,503	10,088	1,561
Theft Other	12,515	1,979	12,576	1,945
Arson	35	6	35	5
Property Crime	28,612	4,525	28,720	4,443
Total	35,575	5,626	35,499	5,491

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide***		
2012	2013	%	2012	2013	%	2012	2013	%	2012	2013	%
15	14	-7%	28	24	-14%	23	25	9%	88	104*	18%
42	43	2%	53	60	13%	41	58	41%	259	298	15%
615	544	-12%	700	840	20%	788	707	-10%	4,304	4,093	-5%
399	322	-19%	452	578	28%	607	592	-2%	2,312	2,302	0%
1,071	**923**	**-14%**	**1,233**	**1,502**	**22%**	**1,459**	**1,382**	**-5%**	**6,963**	**6,797**	**-2%**
641	524	-18%	594	541	-9%	830	724	-13%	3,689	3,350	-9%
526	424	-19%	717	659	-8%	510	527	3%	2,871	2,653	-8%
1,410	1,382	-2%	740	900	22%	489	529	8%	9,502	10,088	6%
1,295	1,453	12%	1,244	1,130	-9%	820	932	14%	12,515	12,576	0%
7	5	-29%	7	7	0%	8	13	63%	35	35	0%
3,879	**3,788**	**-2%**	**3,302**	**3,237**	**-2%**	**2,657**	**2,725**	**3%**	**28,612**	**28,720**	**0%**
4,950	**4,711**	**-5%**	**4,535**	**4,739**	**4%**	**4,116**	**4,107**	**0%**	**35,575**	**35,499**	**0%**

Source: Summary based on Year-End DC Code Index Offenses, data query run on 1/1/2014.
* The citywide and First District 2013 homicide statistics include the 12 victims of the Washington Navy Yard shooting incident that occurred on September 16, 2013.
* Sex Assault statistics for this report have been revised to only include first and second degree offenses and attempts with adult victims.
** 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.

Note:
• This data is subject to change due to late reporting, investigation, etc.
• Queries for the same data sets, but run on different dates, may yield different data.

HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

Homicide Clearance Rate

Over the past five years, the MPD's homicide case-closure rate has averaged 82 percent.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Homicides	144	132	108	88	104*
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	24	22	17	14	16
UCR Clearance Rate	75.0%	78.8%	95.4%	81.8%	79.8%

* The citywide 2013 homicide statistics include the 12 victims of the Washington Navy Yard shooting incident that occurred on September 16, 2013.

Weapon Distribution

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

- Firearm
- Knife
- Hands/Feet
- Strangulation
- Other
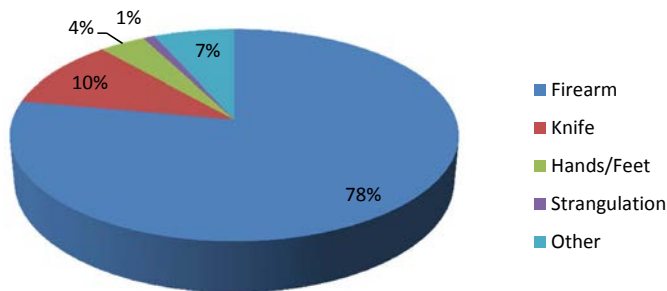
Note: The MPD's homicide clearance rate is calculated, as it is by most police departments in the country, using the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines established by the FBI in the 1930s. These guidelines are the national standard for reporting several categories of crime data, including homicide 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.

Homicide

There has been a 28 percent reduction in the number of homicides from 2009 to 2013.
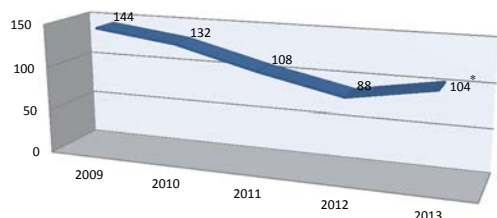
Homicides by Month

September was the deadliest month for homicides in DC.
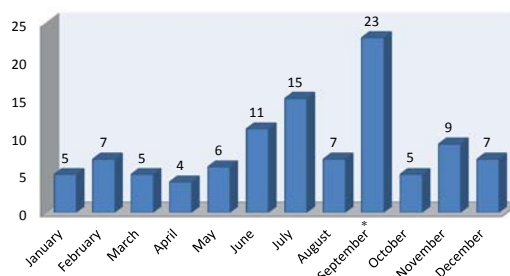
Juvenile Involvement

The number of juvenile homicide victims decreased by more than 60 percent from 2010.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Juvenile Victims	13	16	7	3	6
Juveniles Arrested	11	13	7	6	5
Total	24	29	14	9	11

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Firearm	110	99	77	59	81
Knife	20	19	21	19	11
Blunt Object	8	9	7	0	0
Hands, Fist, Feet	1	1	1	5	4
Other Weapon	2	2	2	5	6
Unknown	3	1	0	0	2
Total	144	131	108	88	104*

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	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Black Males	123	85%	102	78%	87	81%	75	85%	81	78%
Black Females	10	7%	13	10%	10	9%	6	7%	9	9%
Hispanic Males	8	6%	7	5%	6	6%	2	2%	2	2%
Hispanic Females	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
White Males	0	0%	3	2%	1	1%	3	3%	8	8%
White Females	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	2	2%
Other Males	1	1%	6	5%	2	2%	1	1%	2	2%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%
Total	144	100%	131	100%	108	100%	88	100%	104	100%

Percent may not add to 100% due to rounding.

* The citywide 2013 homicide statistics include the 12 victims of the Washington Navy Yard shooting incident that occurred on September 16, 2013.

VIOLENT CRIMES

Homicide

While up from last year, the total number of homicides remains 28 percent lower than in 2009.
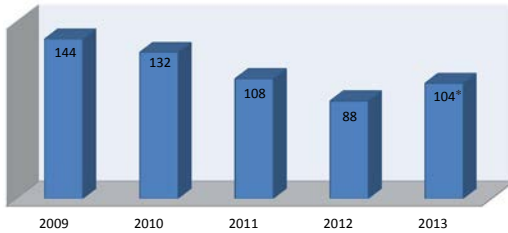
2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
144	132	108	88	104*

* The citywide 2013 homicide statistics include the 12 victims of the Washington Navy Yard shooting incident that occurred on September 16, 2013.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assaults increased by 15 percent in 2013.

2012	2013
259	298
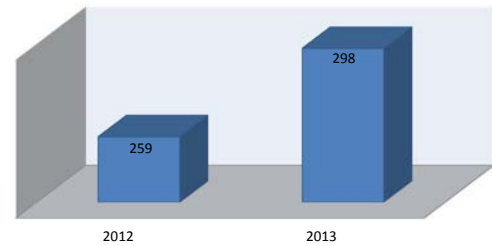
Robbery

Robberies were down five percent from the previous year.

2012	2013
4,304	4,093
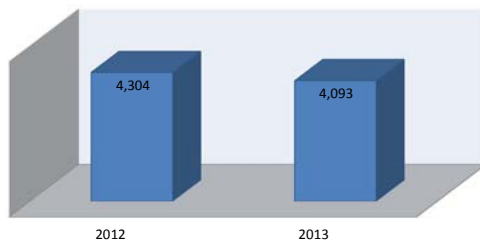
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

With 10 fewer assaults in 2013 than in 2012, this crime category remains statistically unchanged from last year.

2012	2013
2,312	2,302
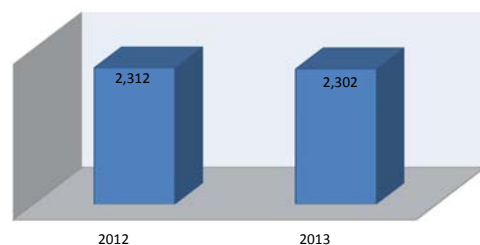
Burglary

Compared to 2012, there was a nine percent decrease in burglaries.

3,689 — 2012
3,350 — 2013
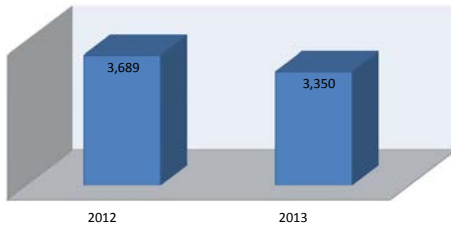
Theft Other

Thefts increased slightly in 2013.

12,515 — 2012
12,576 — 2013
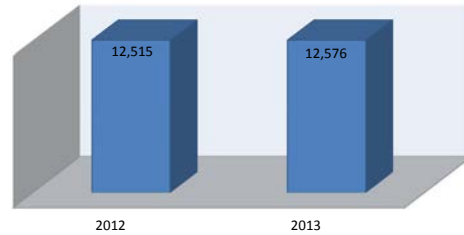
Theft From Vehicle

Theft from vehicle incidents in 2013 increased six percent compared to 2012.

9,502 — 2012
10,088 — 2013
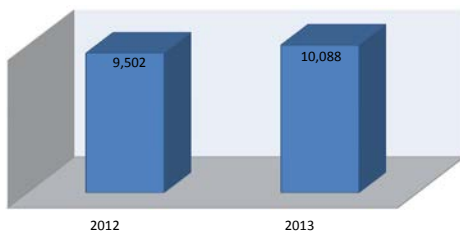
Stolen Auto

Auto thefts have decreased eight percent since 2012.

2,871 — 2012
2,653 — 2013
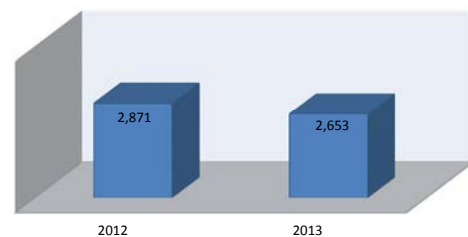
Arson

Reported arson offenses remained unchanged compared to last year.

35 — 2012
35 — 2013
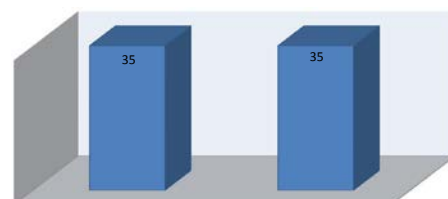
BIAS-RELATED CRIMES

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 accounts for 44 percent of the total offenses in 2013.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ethnicity/national origin	3	4	7	5	3
Race	2	14	28	13	18
Religion	0	4	2	6	6
Sexual orientation	30	35	43	46	31
Gender identity / expression	6	10	11	9	12
Disability	0	0	0	1	0
Political affiliation	1	1	0	1	0
Homelessness	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**42**	**68**	**92**	**81**	**70**

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 1,951 firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.
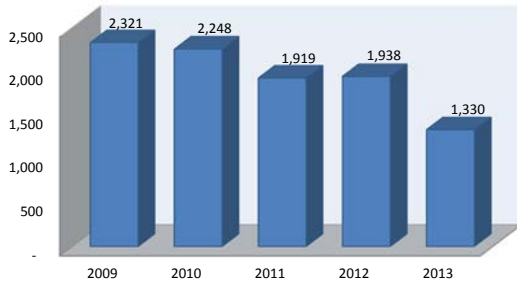
Location of Firearms Recovered in 2013

Of the 1,1330 firearms recovered in the District of Columbia, half were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.
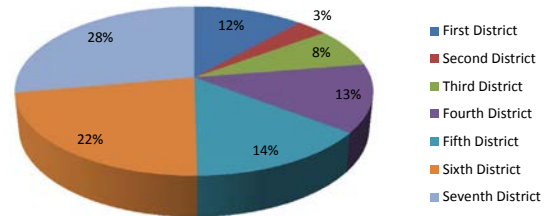
Top 10 Source States for Firearms Traced in 2013

Firearms recovered in the District were traced overwhelmingly to the two neighboring states, Maryland and Virginia, accounting for 45 percent of the total successful traces.
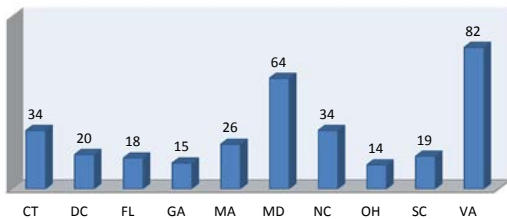
Firearms Comparison by District, 2012-2013

The Seventh District had the highest gun recovery rate in 2013.

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

Top Arrest Charge	2012			2013		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Assault w/a Dangerous Weapon	1,263	143	1,406	1,300	149	1,449
Aggravated Assault	325	44	369	305	42	347
Liquor Law Violations	2,182	3	2,185	1,520	5	1,525
Assaults Against Police Ofc.	875	111	986	1,068	123	1,191
Arson	13	1	14	9	1	10
Burglary	257	77	334	262	65	327
Counterfeiting	1	-	1	2	-	2
Damage to Property	615	79	694	641	109	750
Disorderly Conduct	1,782	83	1,865	2,087	107	2,194
Driving while Impaired	1,469	1	1,470	1,644	-	1,644
Embezzlement	1	-	1	1	-	1
Crimes Against Family & Children	332	1	333	261	1	262
Forgery & Uttering	19	1	20	16	1	17
Fraud	188	4	192	182	2	184
Fugitive Unit	1,128	4	1,132	1,280	39	1,319
Gambling Violations	132	9	141	140	5	145
Homicide	71	6	77	71	8	79
Kidnapping	-	-	-	21	-	21
Motor Vehicle Theft	48	8	56	42	8	50
Narcotics Violations	6,168	164	6,332	5,745	121	5,866
Other Crimes	2,420	364	2,784	1,969	241	2,210
Property Crimes	737	155	892	688	126	814
Prostitution	619	4	623	871	4	875
Robbery	749	435	1,184	769	456	1,225
Sex Offenses	194	20	214	252	16	268
Sex Abuse	72	7	79	89	5	94
Simple Assault	5,526	543	6,069	5,999	721	6,720
Theft from Auto	72	11	83	96	11	107
Theft/Other	1,510	190	1,700	1,566	169	1,735
Traffic Violations	5,627	57	5,684	4,619	37	4,656
Vending Violations	271	2	273	287	1	288
Warrant Charges	3,934	397	4,331	4,143	481	4,624
Weapon Crimes	821	126	947	625	123	748
Total	39,421	3,050	42,471	38,570	3,177	41,747

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS

Total Arrests

42,471 — 2012
41,747 — 2013

Adult Arrests

39,421 — 2012
38,570 — 2013

Juvenile Arrests

3,050 — 2012
3,177 — 2013
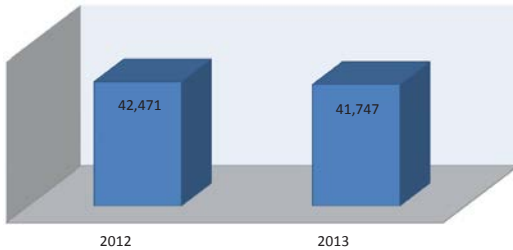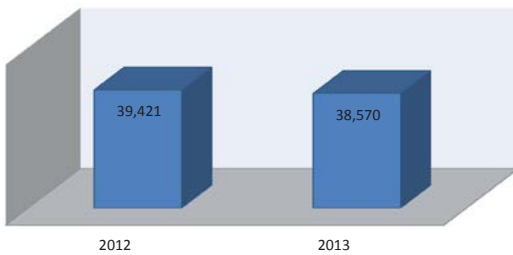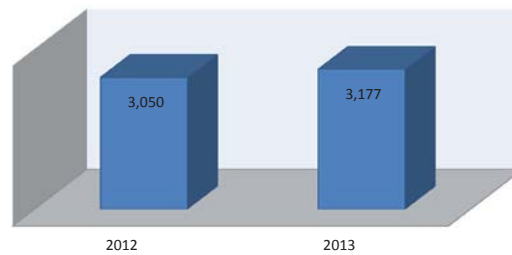
Source: MPD I/LEADS PRODUCTION/Data Warehouse system data as of 02/18/2014. A person may be booked on more than one arrest charge; the totals presented in this report are based solely on the top (most serious) arrest charge.

Note
- This data should be considered 'Preliminary' in nature due to ongoing classification changes and updates made to the arrest data.
- Non-homicide 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 (≤ 17 years of age). The "juvenile" totals may include Title 16 cases where juveniles are tried as adults.
- The data above does not include expunged cases or non-custodial arrests, such as citation releases.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic Fatalities

Forty-one percent of the traffic fatalities in the District of Columbia have involved pedestrians.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Pedestrian Fatalities	16	14	11	8	12
Bicyclist Fatalities	0	2	2	0	2
Motorcycle/Motorized Bike Fatalities	4	1	2	5	3
Other Fatalities	13	8	17	6	12
Total Traffic Fatalities	33	25	32	19	29

Citations

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Egregious Speeding†	859	839	686	661	558
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	7,599	8,874	8,461	4,855	4,734
Distracted Driving‡	11,957	14,580	11,111	8,501	7,621

†30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit (Includes T123 and T125).
‡Includes using a cellular phone without a hands-free device.

Speed-Related Fatalities

Speed was the primary contributing factor in almost 40 percent of the fatalities in 2013.
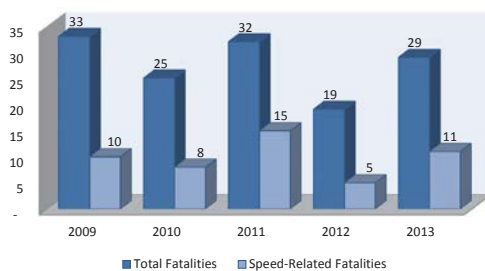
The MPD conducts sobriety checkpoints and alcohol saturation patrols throughout the year.

Calls For Service

Answering and dispatching both emergency and non-emergency calls are 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.

	CY2012	CY2013	Comparison	%Change
Calls for Service	467,069	486,853	19,784	4.2%
Response Time	7 min 47 sec	7 min 31 sec	-16 sec	- 3.4%

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

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.

Priority I Calls for Service

Response times to Priority I calls continue to improve, decreasing by over 11 percent in 2013.

	2012	2013	Change
Priority 1 Response Time	6 min 30 sec	5 min 46 sec	-44 secs
# of Priority 1 Calls for Service	52,576	53,660	1,084

PERSONNEL

Total Personnel

After a small but steady decline from 2009-2011, the number of MPD sworn members increased both of the last two years.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sworn Personnel	4,040	3,924	3,814	3,869	3,984
Civilian Personnel	561	533	488	463	441
Total	4,601	4,457	4,302	4,332	4,425

Note: Personnel data accurate as of December 31, 2013.

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

The Metropolitan Police Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2012		2013	
Gender				
Male	2,979	78%	3,095	78%
Female	890	23%	889	22%
Race				
Black	2,295	59%	2,277	57%
White	1,222	32%	1,310	33%
Hispanic	265	7%	287	7%
Asian	87	2%	108	3%
Native American	0	0%	2	0%
Race Not Designated	0	0%	0	0%
Total	3,869	100%	3,984	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.

- Recruits (189)
- Officers/Detectives (3,184)
- Sergeants (415)
- Lieutenants (123)
- Captains (41)
- Command Personnel (32)
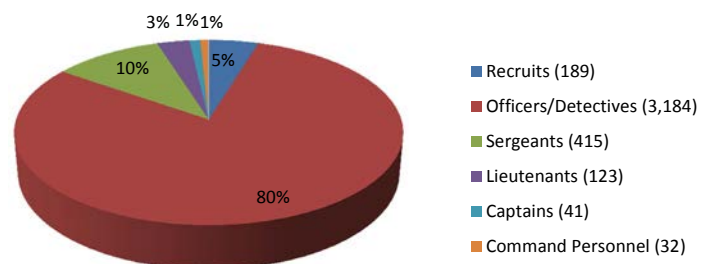
Command Personnel includes Inspectors, Commanders, Assistant Chiefs, and the Chief of Police.

Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

The MPD lost approximately five percent of its members to attrition, which includes voluntary separations (e.g., retirement or resignations) and involuntary separations (disability retirement, termination, and death). The Department has a robust recruitment and hiring program, for which the only limit is the budget.

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Attrition	190	170	168	204	197
Hiring	171	100	8	310	301

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**
- **Chief of Police**

Award Categories

In February 2014, a Department-wide awards ceremony was held at Gallaudet University to recognize sworn and civilian members for their outstanding work in 2013. Additionally, members are presented with awards throughout the year at the regularly-scheduled crime briefings. In 2012, 293 members were recognized for their exceptional service.

- ★ Achievement Award (126)
- ★ Best Performing District (1)
- ★ Chief of Police Award of Merit (5)
- ★ Chief of Police Medal of Merit (2)
- ★ Chief of Police Special Award (2)
- ★ Crime Reduction Award (1)
- ★ Crime Supression Unit Award (1)
- ★ Lifesaving Medal (9)
- ★ Mayoral Special Award (12)
- ★ Medal of Valor (2)
- ★ Meritorious Service Medal (1)
- ★ Meritorious Service Medal (26)
- ★ Officer/Member of the Year (40)
- ★ Patrol Support Team of the Year (1)
- ★ PSA of the Year (1)
- ★ Specialized Unit of the Year (1)
- ★ Unit Citation Ribbon (61)
- ★ Vice Unit of the Year (1)

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS & USE OF FORCE

Use of Force

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	28	7	12	9	16
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	8	0	5	4	5
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	5	1	2	4	7
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	20	6	6	8	8
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	4	5	0	2	6

Disposition of Cases

Less than one-fifth of the 358 complaints filed against MPD officers were sustained in 2013.

Category	Value
Total	358
Dismissed/Justified	16
Mediated	0
Cancelled	8
Inactive	6
Withdrawn	0
Insufficient Facts	119
Unfounded	38
Exonerated	30
Sustained	66
Open	75

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	20
Rude and Unprofessional	53
Misconduct	0
Fail to Take Police Action	48
Conduct Unbecoming	0
Harassment	29
Excessive Force/Use of Force	34
Poor or Lack of Police Service	63
Language Abuse	21
Abuse of Authority	50
Fail to Take Police Report	7
Orders and Directives	6
Neglect of Duty	1
Threats/Intimidation	3
Bias/Discrimination	0
Racial Profiling	6
Illegal Search	8
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Unknown	0
Falsification of Reports	0
Mishandling Property	2
Assault	0
Destruction of Property	0
Fail to Provide ID	0
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	1
Theft	0
Unfair Treatment	0
Untruthful Statement	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	6
Total	358

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

BUDGET **FY2012-2013**

Expenditures

Spending on both personal and non-personal services increased 4.5 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2013. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2012 Gross Expenditures	FY 2013 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY 2012 to FY 2013	Percentage Change
Regular Pay	$309,763,392.37	$312,372,308.81	$2,608,916.44	0.84%
Regular Pay - Other	$3,873,376.78	$4,100,191.36	$226,814.58	5.86%
Additional Gross Pay	$24,052,737.11	$30,165,037.09	$6,112,299.98	25.41%
Fringe Benefits	$50,665,630.11	$50,347,116.92	($318,513.19)	(0.63%)
Overtime	$26,760,814.04	$28,245,360.07	$1,484,546.03	5.55%
Total Personal Services	**$415,115,950.41**	**$425,230,014.25**	**$10,114,063.84**	**2.44%**
Supplies	$4,576,127.99	$4,400,611.38	($175,516.61)	(3.84%)
Fixed Costs	$1,347,821.79	$244,600.36	($1,103,221.43)	(81.85%)
Contracts	$63,055,537.09	$76,295,027.66	$13,239,490.57	21.00%
Subsidies and Transfers	0.00	$160,699.92	$160,699.92	
Equipment	$2,309,836.68	$1,930,093.73	($379,742.95)	(16.44%)
Other Expenses	0.00	$315,734.81	$315,734.81	
Total Non-Personal Services	**$71,289,323.55**	**$83,346,767.86**	**$12,057,444.31**	**16.91%**
Total	**$486,405,273.96**	**$508,576,782.11**	**$22,171,508.15**	**4.56%**

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-four percent of all MPD spending in FY 2013 was for personal services.

16%

84%

■ Personal Services ($425 million)

■ Non-Personal Services ($83 million)
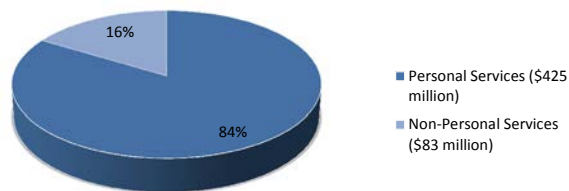
MPD FLEET

MPD Fleet, FY 2009 – FY 2013
The MPD maintains a varied fleet of over 1,600 vehicles.

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Total Marked Cruisers	788	768	773	770	772
Total Unmarked Cruisers	409	420	422	434	425
Total Marked Other*	174	176	173	179	186
Total Unmarked Other**	39	35	38	48	54
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	105	140	140	141	141
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	57	54	54	54	49
Total Boats†	15	16	16	17	17
Miscellaneous‡	22	24	24	24	25
Total	**1,594**	**1,633**	**1,640**	**1,667**	**1,669**

Notes:
Data accurate as of 11/21/2013
*Total Marked Other includes marked transport vans, cargo, passenger, SUVs, trucks, wreckers, and command bus.
**Total Unmarked Other includes unmarked SUVs, cargo vans, passenger vans, and trucks.
†Boat information provided by SOD Harbor.
‡Miscellaneous vehicles include forklifts, generators, and service equipment.

APPENDICES **INDEX**

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 Camera, 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 upgraded 57 of the Neighborhood Based cameras in 2013, replacing cameras originally deployed in 2006 and 2007 with high definition cameras. MPD plans to replace the remaining original cameras in 2014 with the newer high definition cameras. MPD also purchased five trailer-mounted, portable CCTV systems that can be rapidly deployed for special events and for use in emerging "hot spots" not currently covered by the existing neighborhood based or Permanent cameras.

While 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. In 2013, the MPD integrated its gunfire detection system and computer assisted dispatch with the Neighborhood Based cameras to direct the cameras towards the reported source of gunshots and other criminal events. During Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

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 2013, the Department processed 1,839 internal requests for video footage, an increase of 85 percent over the previous year.

JOCC/CCTV Activations
The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2013. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- Inaugural Practice Parade.......................... January 13, 2013
- 57th Presidential Inauguration .... January 20-22, 2013
- State of the Union Address...................... February 12, 2013
- Boston Bombings/Emancipation Day...... April 15-16, 2013
- IMF/World Bank .... April 19-21, 2013
- City Wide Drill .... June 30, 2013
- Independence Day Celebrations............... July 4, 2013, 2013
- AHOD I... August 9-11, 2013

- 50th Anniversary of the March on Washington............................ August 24-25, 2013
- "Let Freedom Ring" Commemoration....... August 28, 2013
- September 11 Anniversary .... September 11, 2013
- Navy Yard Shootings......................... September 16-17, 2013
- Shooting USCP & USSS.............................. October 3, 2013
- IMF/World Bank Meetings........................... October 11-13
- AHOD II/Marine Corp Marathon .... October 25-27
- Million Mask March............................... November 5, 2013

Homeland Security (Permanent) Camera Locations

- 1100 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (2 cameras)
- 200 block of Constitution Avenue, NW
- 500 block of North Capitol Street, NW
- 1000 block of Jefferson Drive, SW
- 300 block of Independence Avenue, SW
- 400 block of L'Enfant Plaza, SW
- First Street & S Street, SW
- Half Street & S Street, SW
- South Capitol & Potomac Avenue, SE
- 1300 block of Wisconsin Avenue, NW
- 3600 block of M Street, NW
- Wisconsin Avenue & M Street, NW
- 1000 block of Vermont Avenue, NW
- 700 block of 18th Street, NW
- 700 block of 19th Street, NW

- 800 block of Vermont Avenue, NW
- Pennsylvania Avenue & 15th Street, NW (2 cameras)
- 19th Street & Dupont Circle, NW
- 5900 MacArthur Blvd NW
- 20th Street & G Street, NW
- 5400 Norton Street,NW
- 18th Street & H Street, NW
- 19th Street & H Street, NW
- 20th Street & H Street, NW
- 18th Street & G Street, NW
- 19th Street & G Street, NW
- Kenilworth Avenue & Foote Street, NE
- Benning Road & Anacostia Avenue, NE
- 660 Anacostia Avenue, NE
- 1000 block of 19th Street, North (Rosslyn, VA)

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

Site	District
7th & H Streets, NW	1
5th & K Streets, NW	1
North Capitol Street & K Street, NW	1
100 block of M Street, NW (by First Pl., NW)	1
6th & L Streets, NE	1
8th & H Streets, NE	1
1500 block of 1st Street, SW (by P St., SW)	1
200 block of K Street, SW	1
South Capitol St. & Potomac Ave., SW	1
K Street & Potomac Avenue, SE	1
15th & East Capitol Streets, SE	1
3273 M Street, NW	2
1267 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	2
3249 M Street, NW	2
3219 M Street, NW	2
3131 M Street, NW	2
3109 M Street, NW	2
3067 M Street, NW	2
33rd & M Streets, NW	2
3039 M Street, NW	2
1237 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	2
Wisconsin Avenue & P Street, NW	2
1400 block of R Street, NW	3
Sherman Avenue & Harvard Street, NW	3
14th Street & Columbia Road, NW	3
1300 block Columbia Road, NW (in alley)	3
Georgia Avenue & Morton Street, NW	3
18th Street & Columbia Road, NW	3
Kalorama Road & Champlain Street NW	3
17th & Euclid Streets, NW	3
14th & Girard Streets, NW	3
9th & T Streets, NW	3
14th & W Streets, NW	3

Site	District
11th & M Streets, NW	3
5th & N Streets, NW	3
5th & O Streets, NW	3
7th & O Streets, NW	3
5th & Kennedy Streets, NW	4
7th & Kennedy Streets, NW	4
Colorado Avenue & Kennedy Street, NW	4
1st & Kennedy Streets, NW	4
3700 block of Georgia Avenue, NW	4
4th & Shepherd Streets, NW	4
Georgia Avenue & Allison Street, NW	4
14th and Oak Streets, NW	4
14th & Quincy Streets, NW	4
14th Street & Parkwood Place, NW	4
1st & O Streets, NW	5
4th & Bryant Streets, NE	5
4th & W Streets, NE	5
1700 block of Lincoln Road, NE (by Randolph Place, NE)	5
18th Place & M Street, NE	5
18th Street & M Street, NE	5
3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Otis Street)	5
3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Perry Street)	5
14th Street & Saratoga Avenue, NE	5
Montello Avenue & Mt. Olivet Road, NE	5
Montello Avenue & Queen Street, NE	5
Trinidad Avenue & Meigs Place, NE	5
West Virginia Avenue & Mt. Olivet Road, NE	5
16th & Levis Streets, NE	5
Bladensburg Road & Morse Street, NE	5
Holbrook Street & Neal Street, NE	5
Montello Avenue & Morse Street, NE	5
Staples & Oates Streets, NE	5

Site	District
1200 block of Meigs Place, NE	5
400 block 16th Street, NE	5
18th & D Streets, NE	5
19th & Rosedale Streets, NE	5
21st Street & Maryland Avenue, NE	5
1800 block of Benning Road, NE	5
4400 block of Quarles Street, NE	6
1500 block of Kenilworth Avenue, NE	6
300 block of 50th Street, NE	6
3800 block of Minnesota Avenue, NE	6
East Capitol Street & Benning Road, SE	6
4700 block of Alabama Avenue, SE	6
5000 block of Benning Road, SE	6
5000 block of Call Place, SE	6
5100 block of Fitch Street, SE	6
4400 block of F Street, SE	6
14th Street & Good Hope Road, SE	6
5300 b/o Dix St., NE (in cut behind housing)	6
5300 b/o Clay Terr., NE (in the horseshoe)	6
18th & T Streets, SE	7
16th & W Streets, SE	7
2300 block of Pitts Place, SE	7
Ainger & Langston Places, SE	7
2600 block of Birney Place, SE	7
2500 block of Pomeroy Road, SE	7
Elvans & Stanton Roads, SE	7
1138 Stevens Road, SE	7
13th Place & Congress Street, SE	7
MLK Jr. & Malcolm X Avenues, SE	7
Wheeler Road & Bellevue Street, SE	7
4200 block of 4th Street, SE	7

APPENDIX B:
FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES

Like most other jurisdictions, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) reports crime two different ways. Primarily, the Department reports crimes that are defined in the District of Columbia Criminal Code. 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.

UCR Part I Crime Rates

The District's UCR crime rate increased by two percent since last year.

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
Estimated Population	**553,523**		**582,049**		**581,530**		**588,292**		**591,833**	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Murder	198	36	196	34	169	29	181	31	186	31
Forcible Rape	218	39	165	28	182	31	192	33	186	31
Robbery	3,057	552	3,502	602	3,604	620	3,985	677	4,154	702
Aggravated Assault	3,863	698	3,854	662	4,453	766	3,566	606	3,609	610
Violent Crimes	**7,336**	**1,325**	**7,717**	**1,326**	**8,408**	**1,449**	**7,924**	**1,347**	**8,135**	**1,375**
Burglary	3,943	712	3,571	614	3,826	658	3,920	666	3,781	639
Larceny/Theft	13,756	2,485	14,162	2,433	15,132	2,602	16,476	2,801	18,787	3,174
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,136	1,470	7,467	1,283	7,057	1,214	7,323	1,245	6,191	1,046
Arson	81	15	61	10	34	6	63	11	51	9
Property Crimes	**25,916**	**4,682**	**25,261**	**4,340**	**26,049**	**4,479**	**27,782**	**4,722**	**28,810**	**4,868**
Total	**33,252**	**6,007**	**32,978**	**5,666**	**34,457**	**5,925**	**35,706**	**6,062**	**36,945**	**6,242**

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Estimated Population	**599,657**		**601,723**		**617,996**		**632,323**		**646,449**	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Murder	144	24	132	22	108	17	88	14	104*	16
Forcible Rape	150	25	184	31	172	28	236	37	393	61
Robbery	3,998	667	3,914	650	3,756	608	3,725	589	3,661	566
Aggravated Assault	3,295	549	3,238	538	2,949	477	3,399	538	3,725	576
Violent Crimes	**7,587**	**1,265**	**7,468**	**1,241**	**6985**	**1,130**	**7448**	**1,178**	**7,883**	**1,219**
Burglary	3,696	616	4,224	702	3,849	623	3,519	557	3,315	513
Larceny/Theft	18,012	3,004	18,050	3,000	20,124	3256	22,196	3,510	22,987	3,556
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,299	884	4,864	808	4,339	702	3,549	561	3,147	487
Arson	55	9	49	8	61	10	50	8		-
Property Crimes	**27,062**	**4,513**	**27,187**	**4,518**	**28,373**	**4,591**	**29,314**	**4,636**	**29,449**	**4,556**
Total	**34,649**	**5,778**	**34,655**	**5,759**	**35,358**	**5,721**	**36,762**	**5,814**	**37,332**	**5,775**

* The citywide 2013 homicide statistics include the 12 victims of the Washington Navy Yard shooting incident that occurred on September 16, 2013.
Note: Arson UCR cases are no longer reported by the MPD.

APPENDIX B:
FBI UCR VIOLENT CRIMES

UCR Part I Crime

Overall UCR crime increased 1.6 percent from 2012 to 2013.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder	144	132	108	88	104
Forcible Rape	150	184	172	236	393
Robbery	3,998	3,914	3,756	3,725	3,661
Aggravated Assault	3,295	3,238	2,949	3,399	3,725
Burglary	3,696	4,224	3,849	3,519	3,315
Larceny/Theft	18,012	18,050	20,124	22,196	22,987
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,299	4,864	4,339	3,549	3,147
Arson	55	49	61	50	n/a*
Total	**34,649**	**34,655**	**35,358**	**36,762**	**37,332**
% Change		**0.0%**	**2.0%**	**4.0%**	**1.6%**

*Arson UCR cases are no longer reported by the MPD.

Murder

The number of murders in DC decreased by more than 40 percent since 2008.
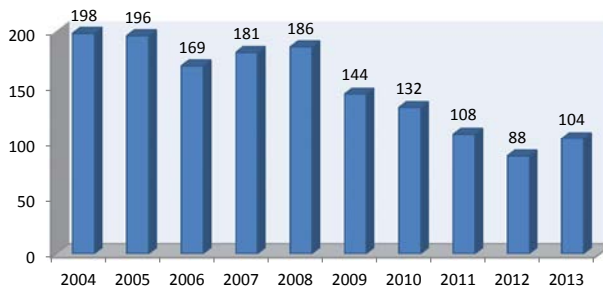
* The citywide 2013 homicide statistics include the 12 victims of the Washington Navy Yard shooting incident that occurred on September 16, 2013.

Forcible Rape

The 2013 definition of rape for the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) was revised to account for all forms of rape, regardless of the victim's gender, relationship to the offender, or the mode of penetration. Of the 393 reported rapes in 2013, 27 percent fell under the UCR's new definition.

Robbery
UCR Robberies are down almost two percent compared to last year.

Values: 2004: 3,057; 2005: 3,502; 2006: 3,604; 2007: 3,985; 2008: 4,154; 2009: 3,998; 2010: 3,914; 2011: 3,756; 2012: 3,725; 2013: 3,661
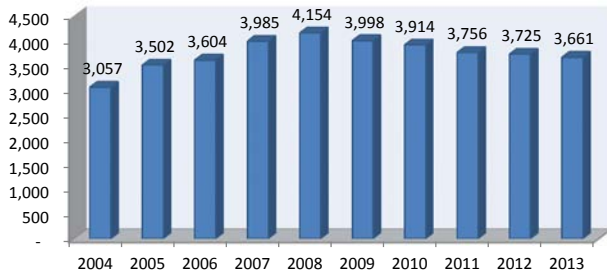
Aggravated Assault
In 2013, aggravated assaults increased by 9.6 percent compared to the previous year.

Values: 2004: 3,863; 2005: 3,854; 2006: 4,453; 2007: 3,566; 2008: 3,609; 2009: 3,295; 2010: 3,238; 2011: 2,949; 2012: 3,399; 2013: 3,725
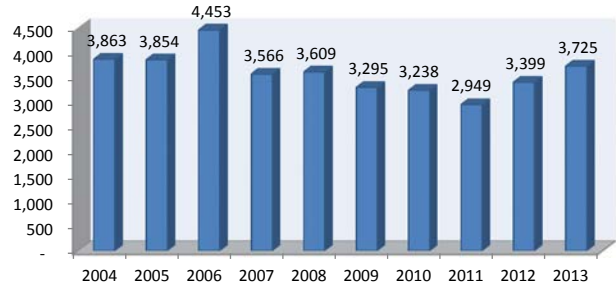
Burglary
Burglary decreased almost six percent from the previous year.

Values: 2004: 3,943; 2005: 3,571; 2006: 3,826; 2007: 3,920; 2008: 3,781; 2009: 3,696; 2010: 4,224; 2011: 3,849; 2012: 3,519; 2013: 3,315
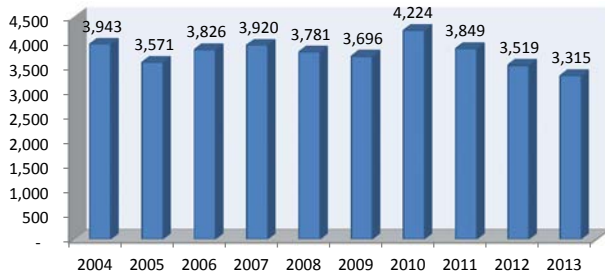
Larceny/Theft
Larceny/thefts have increased 3.6 percent from the previous year.

Values: 2004: 13,756; 2005: 14,162; 2006: 15,132; 2007: 16,476; 2008: 18,787; 2009: 18,012; 2010: 18,050; 2011: 20,124; 2012: 22,196; 2013: 22,987
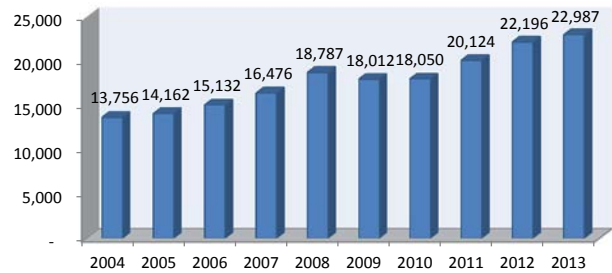
Motor Vehicle Theft
While up slightly from the previous year, auto thefts have declined by 60 percent over the past decade.

Values: 2004: 8,136; 2005: 7,467; 2006: 7,057; 2007: 7,323; 2008: 6,191; 2009: 5,299; 2010: 4,864; 2011: 4,339; 2012: 3,549; 2013: 3,147
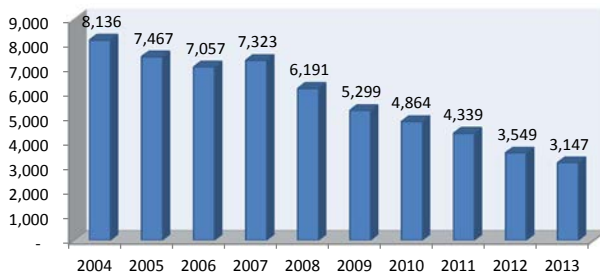
APPENDIX C:
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The government of the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) are committed to working with the community to address and reduce hate crimes and perceptions of bias 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.

Highlights

A cornerstone of Chief of Police Cathy L. Lanier's policing philosophy is that in order to combat crime, the police must have a strong and trusting relationship with the community. The Department's commitment to this principle is as important to addressing hate crimes as it is to reducing homicides. With this is mind, it is important to highlight the work MPD does to build trust with communities that are often victimized by bias-related crimes, even though the connection to hate crimes may not be obvious.

In 2013, the Department continued its work with the Hate Crimes Assessment Task Force (HCATF). At the request of Chief Lanier, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) formed the HCATF in 2012 to assess the Metropolitan Police Department's outreach efforts and partnerships with various communities in the city and its investigation and reporting of hate crimes. Task force members include the ADL, Human Rights Campaign, National Center for Transgender Equality, the Leadership Conference for Civil and Human Rights, and two of the nation's leading academic experts on the causes and impact of hate violence, Professor Jack McDevitt of Northeastern University and Professor Jim Nolan of West Virginia University. The task force conducted an impartial review of MPD's programs, comparing them with programs in other departments in the nation, and identifying any areas that might be strengthened. Not only did the task force review policies and curriculum, it conducted interviews with members of the MPD and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community advocates, and hosted four community meetings.

The HCATF's report, which is available on the MPD website (www.mpdc.dc.gov/MPD_Response_HCATF_Report) was issued in February 2014. Chief Lanier requested this assessment to improve the Department's response to hate crimes and to strengthen MPD's relationship with the LGBT community. It is the Department's hope that our response to the HCATF Report and commitment to implement its recommendations will establish the basis for a new level of partnership with the LGBT community based on our shared vision and values. Since the release of the report, MPD has been meeting with its community partners on plans to implement the recommendations.

Bias-Related Crimes Law

It is important for the community to know what is — and is not — a hate crime. First and foremost, the incident must be a crime. Although that may seem obvious, we must be clear that most speech is not a hate crime, regardless of

Types of Bias

Type of Bias	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ethnicity/National Origin	3	4	7	5	3
Race	2	14	28	13	18
Religion	0	4	2	6	6
Sexual Orientation	30	35	43	46	31
Gender Identity / Expression	6	10	11	9	12
Disability	0	0	0	1	0
Political Affiliation	1	1	0	1	0
Homelessness	0	0	1	0	0
Total	42	68	92	81	70

how offensive it may be. Moreover, a hate crime is not really a specific crime; rather it is a designation that makes available to the court an enhanced penalty if a crime demonstrates the offender's prejudice or bias based on the actual or perceived traits of the victim. In short, a hate crime is not a crime, but rather a possible motive for a crime. Needless to say, it can be difficult to establish a motive for a crime, and even more difficult for prosecutors to prove it in court beyond a reasonable doubt. Therefore the classification as a bias-related crime is subject to change as an investigation proceeds – even as prosecutors continue an investigation.

Under the Bias-Related Crime Act of 1989 (D.C. Official Code § 22-3700 et. seq.), to qualify as a hate or bias-related crime in the District of Columbia, an incident must meet the standards for both a "designated act" and a "bias-related crime:"

"Designated act," meaning a criminal act, including arson, assault, burglary, injury to property, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, rape, robbery, theft, or unlawful entry, and attempting, aiding, abetting, advising, inciting, conniving, or conspiring to commit arson, assault, burglary, injury to property, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, rape, robbery, theft, or unlawful entry. D.C. Official Code § 22-3701.

"Bias-related crime," meaning a designated

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.

In order to successfully prosecute a hate crime, the government must establish beyond a reasonable doubt both that the defendant committed the crime, and that he or she was motivated by prejudice because of an actual or perceived difference. It is not sufficient to merely prove that the defendant belonged to a different group than the victim; the criminal act had to have been motivated by the prejudice. 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. *D.C. Official Code § 22-3703.*

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

Types of Crime

Type of Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Aggravated Assault	12	17	25	10	12
Arson	1	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0
Defacing/Destruction of Property	2	7	15	9	8
Homicide	2	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Other Misdemeanors	2	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	0	0	0
Robbery	3	11	7	15	7
Simple Assault	12	20	39	33	31
Stalking	0	1	0	14	0
Threats	8	11	6	0	12
Total	42	68	92	81	70

For consistency with FBI reporting, the offense types are provided according to FBI offense categories.

a systematic and open process. The Department's strategy to address bias-related crime includes specialized community policing, enhanced training, and strong data reporting.

The Department's Special Liaison Units—the Asian Liaison Unit, Deaf and Hard of Hearing Unit, Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit, and the Latino Liaison Unit—work closely with historically underserved communities, serving as a model for community policing. In November 2009, MPD launched an expansion of the liaison units to include trained "affiliate officers" working on patrol in each district. 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 at least one week of specialized training, one to two affiliate members are detailed at a time to their selected focus unit for a one-month immersion detail. More than two-thirds of the affiliate members have completed this detail. This expansion enables MPD to:

★ 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.

Based on recommendations from the HCATF and subsequent discussions with the community, in 2014 MPD will be updating the program to enhance affiliate officers' ability to serve these communities while continuing to serve as a resource inside the Department.

A primary role of the Liaison Units is outreach to the represented communities. These communities have historically been underserved by law enforcement in major met-

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh			Total		
Type of Bias	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Ethnicity/National Origin	1	1	0	2	3	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	5	3
Race	4	5	5	2	2	0	10	3	6	3	3	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	5	0	2	28	13	18
Religion	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	6
Sexual Orientation	12	3	2	7	3	0	11	17	13	1	7	0	4	3	3	6	5	4	2	8	9	43	46	31
Gender Identity / Expression	4	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	2	1	11	9	12
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Political Affiliation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Homelessness	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	22	13	10	12	11	6	25	25	23	8	11	3	8	3	6	8	8	10	9	10	12	92	81	70

[1] The MPD also reports data on sustained hate crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), consistent with FBI reporting definitions and standards. The FBI's definition of a hate crime is narrower than the District's. Under FBI reporting, a hate crime, also known as a bias crime, is a criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin. The FBI definition does not include several types of bias included in the District, including gender identity, homelessness, and political affiliation. Note that the FBI will begin reporting on gender identity bias with 2013 data. Since the data presented in this report include all hate crimes supported under District law (D.C. Official Code § 22-3701), the figures differ from the MPD's reports to the FBI.

ropolitan areas, but that is not the case here in the District, where 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 Division 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.

We strive to improve the reporting of crimes and 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 Division serves as a communication conduit between the police and the community every day. The SLD established an email group to provide an effective tool for direct and timely communication between police and all participating members of the SLD community. The Department posts information to the email group about crimes affecting the community.

Bias-Related Crimes Data

Reports of bias-related crimes as defined under District law[1] decreased slightly in 2013, from 81 crimes to 70. The decrease was largely driven by a 53 percent decrease in robberies, which reflected the Department's success in driving down robberies citywide. Consistently almost nine out of every 10 hate crimes is a crime against a person. Of course, absent the use of symbols or words demonstrating bias, motives for property crimes are usually difficult to establish. Simple assaults, which declined six percent in 2013, remain the most common type of hate crimes (44%), followed by aggravated assaults and threats (17% for each). Eleven percent of the hate crimes were defacing or destruction of property, and 10 percent were robberies.

The number of bias-related crimes based on religion increased by five, and those based on gender iden-

tity / expression increased by three. All other categories of bias remained the same or decreased. Bias related to sexual orientation has remained the most frequent type of bias for hate crimes in the District, accounting for 44 percent of all hate crimes in 2013. Together, three out of every five bias-related crimes are based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression.

The Third Police District still accounts for the highest percentage of hate crimes (33%), almost twice as high as the next, the Seventh District (17%). Hate crimes were mostly densely concentrated in the areas around Adams Morgan, the U Street NW Corridor, and Chinatown/Verizon Center. Thursdays and Saturdays were the most common days of the week for hate crimes with peak hours between 4 pm and 7 pm and between midnight and 2 am. Thirteen out of the 18 hate crimes that occurred between midnight and 0200 hours occurred in proximity to nightlife areas.
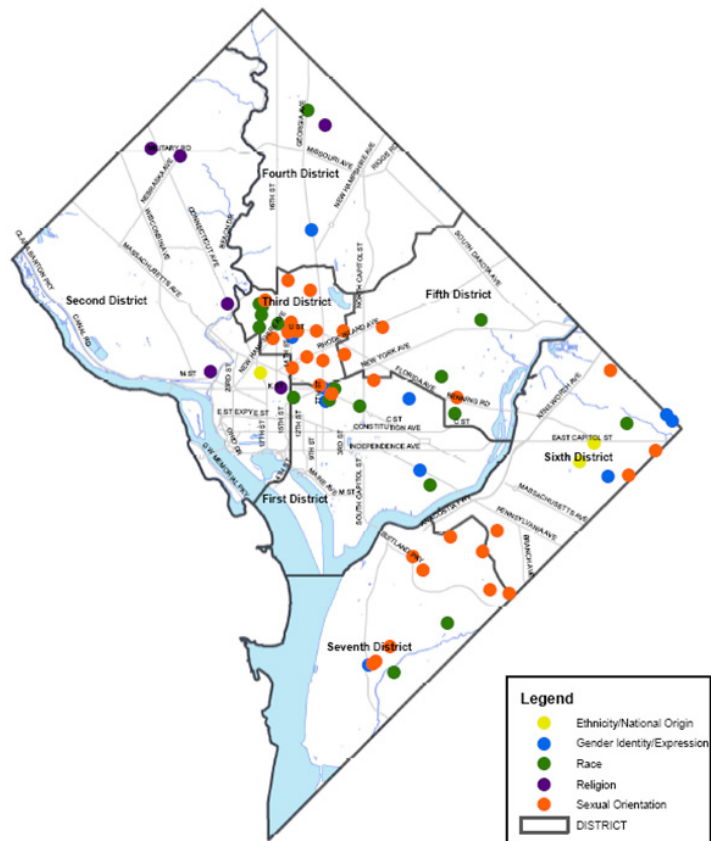
APPENDIX D:
LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

In December 2008, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted 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, 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, developed 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. The pilot is important so that OAH and MPD can 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.

The pilot launched in the Fourth District in May 2011, and was expanded to the Sixth District on August 1, 2012. In each pilot, warning Notices of Violation (NOVs), or tickets, were issued for the first month during an educational phase. The Department distributed informational flyers to the community and posted them on its website in English, Amharic, Chinese, French, Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese. In order to issue a ticket, an officer must witness the litterer intentionally or carelessly drop rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals or other discarded materials, on public space, in waterways, or on another person's private property. In addition, of-

Disposition	4D	6D	Citywide
NOVs Issued	2	74	76
Defaulted	2	47	49
Rejected/Lost	0	14	14
Dismissed	0	11	11

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

ficers are encouraged to first ask the violator to pick up and dispose of the litter. If the individual complies, no ticket will be issued.

In 2013, 76 NOVs were issued. Of these, 14 were rejected—a 52 percent reduction from 2012—because a particular field on the ticket was left blank. Although this field may be blank on traffic tickets, it is not allowed on the littering tickets, an issue the Department continues to address in training. Of the 62 valid tickets, 48 have gone into default, for a 79 percent default rate.

Over the course of the entire pilot, 4 out of 5 violators have simply ignored the NOVs issued to them. When the proposed legislation was discussed in Council, MPD cautioned that there was likely to be a low compliance rate with civil violations for which an individual has no property interest or privilege to protect—such as real property, a professional license, or a driver's license. In order for littering enforcement to be effective, the government must be able to hold violators accountable for their actions. Without repercussions for an offense, the government's ability to hold violators accountable for this civil offense is limited, and the tickets may not be enough of an incentive to motivate people to change their behavior. This is important to recognize because the Council used the same enforcement scheme as the model for the Marijuana Possession Decriminalization Amendment Act of 2014, which establishes the same type of civil violation with a $25 fine for possession of an ounce or less of marijuana.

Littering from a Vehicle

The anti-littering law 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 prop-

erty. 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. And, contrary to the non-traffic littering violations, there are well known repercussions for ignoring traffic tickets so we have a higher compliance rate. The number of tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2013 is provided below.

2013 Littering From a Vehicle Tickets

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
1st District	13	1
2nd District	3	0
3rd District	12	0
4th District	13	4
5th District	4	2
6th District	14	4
7th District	5	1
Other MPD	5	0
Total	69	12

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.**

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	Total
Unlawful Search	2
Illegal Search	3
Bad Ticket	4
Unlawful Stop	3
Unlawful Detention	4
Landlord Tenant	0
False Arrest	3
Demeanor Tone	0
Discrimination: Sex	0
Discrimination: Race	1
Discrimination: National Origin	0
Abuse of Power	1
Other	8
Total	**29**

Disposition of Cases

Total	358
Dismissed/Justified	16
Mediated	0
Cancelled	8
Inactive	6
Withdrawn	0
Insufficient Facts	119
Unfounded	38
Exonerated	30
Sustained	66
Open	75
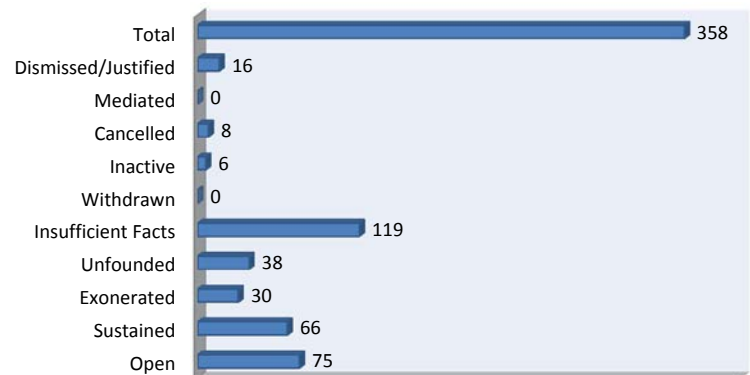
Specific Allegations of Force

Subcategories	Total
Choke Hold	0
Foot on Back	2
Forceful Frisk	2
handcuffs too Tight	2
Push or Pull with Impact	8
Push or Pull without Impace	9
Strike: Kick	3
Strike: Punch	6
Strike: With Object	2
Strike: While Handcuffed	0
Total	**34**

Allegation of Discrimination

Discrimination Type	Total
Race	1
Racial Profiling	6
Sex	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Other	0
Total	**7**

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	20
Rude and Unprofessional	53
Misconduct	0
Fail to Take Police Action	48
Conduct Unbecoming	0
Harassment	29
Excessive Force/Use of Force	34
Poor or Lack of Police Service	63
Language Abuse	21
Abuse of Authority	50
Fail to Take Police Report	7
Orders and Directives	6
Neglect of Duty	1
Threats/Intimidation	3
Bias/Discrimination	0
Racial Profiling	6
Illegal Search	8
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Unknown	0
Falsification of Reports	0
Mishandling Property	2
Assault	0
Destruction of Property	0
Fail to Provide ID	0
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	1
Theft	0
Unfair Treatment	0
Untruthful Statement	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	6
Total	358

Status of Pending Complaints

Pending Complaints	Total
Under Investigation by Chain of Command	46
Under Investigation by IAB	25
Referred to USAO	4
Under Investigation by OPC	0
Total	75

APPENDIX E:
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
Male	267	67%
Female	59	15%
Unidentified	74	19%
Race		
Black	194	49%
White	96	24%
Hispanic	24	6%
Asian	9	2%
Other	3	1%
Unidentified	74	19%
Total	**400**	**100%**

Age of Officer

Age	
21-25	7
26-30	39
31-35	58
36-40	46
41-45	56
46-50	71
51-55	35
56-60	12
61-65	2
Unknown	74
Total	**400**

Officer Assignment

District	
First District	50
Second District	33
Third District	56
Fourth District	37
Fifth District	35
Sixth District	39
Seventh District	45
Other	45
Unidentified	60
Total	**400**

Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	
Under 3 Years	22
3-5 Years	30
6-10 Years	95
11-15 Years	57
16-20 Years	31
21-25 Years	53
26-30 Years	37
50 Years or More	1
Unknown	74
Total	**400**

Failure to Identify

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

Officers with Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	23
Three Complaints	1
Four Complaints	0
Five Complaints	0
Total	**24**

Complainants who Filed Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	5
Three Complaints	1
Four Complaints	0
Total	**6**

Complainant's Race

- 66% Unreported
- 29% African American
- 4% White
- 1% Hispanic
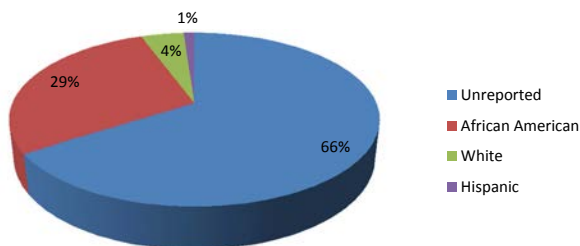
Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Complainant's Gender

- 35% Male
- 35% Female
- 30% Unreported
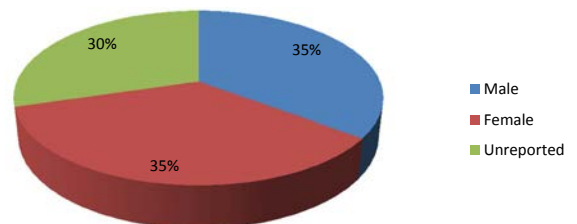
Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

APPENDIX F:
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

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

1925-1950

Grady A. Beacham ....December 2, 1948

Mortimer P. Donoghue ....September 15, 1948

Hubert W. Estes ....May 16, 1947

Richard H. Taylor ....December 13, 1946

Harry E. Hamilton ....November 1, 1946

Donald W. Downs ....September 1, 1946

William J. Weston Jr. ....March 4, 1945

Charles R. Johnston ....May 9, 1943

Irving Rosenburg ....February 15, 1942

Uel M. Gaile ....August 19, 1940

Charles F. Cummins ....June 12, 1940

Robert W. Davis ....January 1, 1940

Raymond E. Grant ....August 14, 1939

Richard T. Conklin ....June 5, 1938

Earnest T. Wessells ....April 23, 1938

Paul W. Jones ....March 14, 1936

Frank L. Nussbaum.............February 16, 1936

Jessie L. Taylor ....May 1, 1931

Raymond V. Sinclair ....December 28, 1934

George W. Shinault ....August 14, 1932

Elmer A. Swanson .... July 6, 1932

Arthur H. Gelhar ....August 8, 1931

Charles D. Poole ....August 4, 1931

Frank J. Scoville .... September 24, 1930

Frederick W. Bauer .... June 6, 1930

Ross H. Kaylor .... December 10, 1929

Edgar P. Alexander .... November 16, 1929

Harry J. McDonald .... July 22, 1929

William S. Buchanan .... April 18, 1929

John F. McAuliffe ....January 21, 1929

Claude O. Rupe .... October 14, 1928

James G. Helm ....February 11, 1928

Leo W. Busch .... September 28, 1926

Earl A. Skinner .... June 9, 1926

Claude C. Koontz .... November 30, 1925

1900-1924

Raymond C. Leisinger ....August 28, 1924

John W. Purcell .... October 17, 1923

Frederick G. Stange ....February 28, 1923

Edmund P. Keleher ....January 10, 1922

George C. Chinn .... October 20, 1921

Samuel C. Hayden ....February 27, 1921

Preston E. Bradley ....February 21, 1921

Oscar A. McKimmie ....January 17, 1920

James E. Armstrong ....December 20, 1919

Isaac W. Halbfinger....................July 22, 1919

Harry Wilson .... July 21, 1919

Lester M. Kidwell .... July 11, 1918

John A. Conrad ....May 21, 1918

David T. Dunigan ....May 21, 1918

Willie R. Gawen ....March 2, 1915

William C. Farquhar............. October 22, 1913

Eugene C. Smith.....................January 1, 1910

William H. Mathews ....March 5, 1909

William E. Yetton .... November 9, 1908

John J. Smith .... July 7, 1904

1800s

Junius B. Slack .... November 27, 1891

Adolphus Constantine .... September 10, 1891

Americus N. Crippen .... November 5, 1889

Frederick M. Passau ....May 17, 1889

John H. Fowler .... September 9, 1884

Francis M. Doyle .... December 29, 1871