

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT



2014



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the Mayor	3
Message from the Chief	5
2014: Year in Review	6
Customized Community Policing & Police Patrols	14
Organization of the MPD	16
DC Code Index Offenses vs. FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offenses	18
Crime in the District of Columbia	20
Homicide Analysis	22
Violent Crimes	24
Property Crimes	25
Bias-Related Crimes	26
Firearm Recoveries	27
DC Code Arrest Trends	28
Traffic Safety	30
Calls for Service	31
Personnel	32
Citizen Complaints & Use of Force	34
Budget	35
Fleet	36
Appendices Index	37

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.



MESSAGE FROM MAYOR MURIEL BOWSER



MURIEL BOWSER
MAYOR

Dear Washingtonians,

As Mayor of the District of Columbia, the safety of our people and our community is my top priority. This Administration is focused on making Washington, DC a safe place to live, work and play - in all wards, and in all corners of our city.

The Metropolitan Police Department made significant progress in 2014 to reduce crime, engage the community, and use technological innovations. Because of MPD's good work, we have seen a significant decrease in violent crime in the District over the past decade. However, far too many vulnerable communities still live with unacceptable levels of crime and fear. That is why we continue to focus our resources where they are most needed, use innovative policing methods, and listen to the feedback we're hearing in our neighborhoods.

MPD engages the community in a variety of ways, especially in their patrol districts, and officers interact with residents and business owners on a regular basis. We recognize that building and maintaining trust between law enforcement and the community is essential to ensuring our neighborhoods are safe and free from fear. We have implemented a number of programs - from "Youth Creating Change" to "Beat the Streets" - which forge stronger ties among residents and officers.

My Administration is working diligently to ensure our police officers and public safety personnel have the support, training, and resources they need to do their jobs effectively. And I'm pleased to report that MPD is at the forefront of innovative community policing. We recently piloted a body worn camera program to increase accountability and transparency, and we are pushing for full funding - so that every street and patrol officer is equipped with a camera in 2015.

The Metropolitan Police Department's 2014 Annual Report highlights the Department's progress, including a variety of programs and initiatives that will continue to make the District a safer community. I am grateful to the many dedicated men and women who suit up every day to keep our city safe. And I look forward to continuing to work with our law enforcement members and key partners to ensure public safety.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Muriel Bowser".
Muriel Bowser
Mayor






MESSAGE FROM CHIEF CATHY L. LANIER

I am pleased to present the Metropolitan Police Department's 2014 Annual Report. It highlights the accomplishments the department has made in a variety of areas and it provides a statistical overview of the crime and arrest trends during the past year.

District residents were significantly safer in 2014. The reduction of violent crime in the District of Columbia is a key focus for the entire police department and all of our partners. In the past year, the nine percent reduction in violent crime was driven by an 18 percent reduction in robbery, the most frequent serious crime of violence. And this reduction was felt citywide, with every single police district experiencing fewer robberies.

The Metropolitan Police Department continues to make significant progress in its community outreach efforts, crime fighting programs and initiatives and technological developments. I am especially pleased about the MPD's implementation of the Body-Worn Camera program. This past year, a pilot program was launched to test drive a number of different body-worn cameras, and a selection was made in early 2015. These cameras benefit the community and MPD members by improving police services, increasing accountability and enhancing public safety.

I am so grateful for the hard work and dedication of the sworn and civilian members of this police department. They work around the clock to keep this city safe. It is their tireless effort, commitment to service, and their devotion to the community that never cease to amaze me. From each call for service members handle to the high-profile events that put the MPD in the national spotlight, I am forever grateful to all of MPD's employees and their families for the sacrifices they make every day.



Cathy L. Lanier

The District of Columbia is not just the nation's capital, site of world-renowned attractions as well as a long and varied history. It is home to over half a million residents, and a destination to millions. The Metropolitan Police Department is proud of its role in promoting the wellbeing of everyone who lives, works or visits this fine city. With a decline in violent crime in 2014, people can feel safer when they're out and about. MPD's partnerships with the community remain as strong as ever. New police initiatives are helping members address crime trends as soon as they arise, and technological innovations are helping members of the Department do their work more efficiently.

The law enforcement community did experience some turbulent times in 2014. The officer-involved shooting of an unarmed black man in Ferguson, MO in August resulted in civil unrest across the nation. The MPD is committed to representing all that is positive about law enforcement. Our focus on community engagement helped the District of Columbia weather this tragic event peacefully. The department encouraged open communication with communities who often have strained relationships with the police, and, while there were demonstrations here – something that is encouraged – no incidents arose as a result of any of those events.

As the year came to a close, the District of Columbia lost a long-standing figure in the community.

Marion Barry, Jr., the three-term mayor who also served 15 years on DC Council, died on November 23, 2014. The MPD's Special Operations Division helped coordinate street closures and security associated with the Celebration of Life Remembrance Ceremony held in December. Marion Barry, Jr. left a lasting impression both locally and nationally, and he will be missed by all who knew him.

Crime in DC

Overall, District residents were significantly safer in 2014. Violent crime decreased another nine percent last year. The reduction of violent crime in the District of Columbia is a key focus for the entire police department and all of our partners. In the past year, the reduction in violent crime was driven by an 18 percent reduction in robbery, the most frequent serious crime of violence. And this reduction was felt citywide, with every single police district experiencing fewer robberies.

In 2014, the total number of homicides increased from 104 to 105. While one is a small number in many instances, it is tragic when counting lives. The number of homicides has hovered around 100 for the past couple of years. Through tenacious police work and strong partnerships with the community, the MPD continues to work toward reducing the number of homicides in the District of Columbia.

Community Outreach

One of the ways that MPD is working to prevent future violence is through our proactive engagement of youth and young adults through many programs. This includes our Youth Creating Change (YCC) program launched in 2014. Thirty youth from some of the District's neighborhoods facing the greatest challenges with persistent violence participate in the three-month program. The program helps young adults aged 15-19 develop skills and abilities in the areas of leadership, teamwork and community development.

MPD's Junior Cadet Program, which is sponsored by the DC Police Foundation, works with 125 students at five participating elementary schools, on a 40-week program that includes lessons on safety, civics, history, life skills development, and academic achievement. Moreover, the program provided school supplies, Thanksgiving baskets, and Christmas toys to students and hosted field trips to the Air and Space Museum, Gettysburg Battleground, Luray Caverns, and the US Capitol where they met US Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton. As a result of the initiative, teacher assessments of the overall behavior and academic achievements of participants increased.

An Asian outreach coordinator was hired in 2014 in efforts to expand the Department's outreach with the Asian community. The outreach coordinator's responsi-

bilities have been to overcome the language access barriers in services offered by the MPD, identify crime trends that are unique to the Asian community (e.g. mail, credit card, and identity frauds), and educate the Asian community on public safety issues and reporting practices. The outreach coordinator has successfully utilized her public relations and language skills to identify the community needs, promote awareness, find volunteers, and organize events that benefit the agency. The initiative has enhanced partnership and allowed MPD to work closely with the members of the Asian and Pacific Islander community to educate the importance of public safety.

The Metropolitan Police Department's presence on social media also continues to grow. In addition to the department's very popular YouTube channel, Facebook page, and Twitter feed, the MPD has a number of specialized pages that focus



on particular interests. The MPD Cadet Corps Facebook highlights the activities of these young adults who are not old enough to join the MPD, but are confident of their desire to become police officers. The Recruiting Division is actively using social media to broaden our reach to potential candidates across the country. Finally, in April 2014, a dog named Sam – the only bloodhound in the MPD's Canine Unit – started follow-

ing something new: friends on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Since he got online, this tech-savvy pooch has posted photos of his first day

on the job, an unwanted bath from his handler, and his favorite toy. He also regularly posts photos of critical missing persons and other news of his friends and colleagues in the animal world.

Announced in October 2014, the Capital Shield program is an important new step in working with private enterprise to enhance public safety throughout the city. This new citywide initiative is designed to enhance DC's overall public safety and security through a public/private video sharing partnership between the MPD, Kastle Systems Security, and local businesses. Through Capital Shield, participants may register their existing security cameras in the program and MPD will have access during critical incidents. Kastle Systems had generously added 300 cameras MPD's existing network. Additionally, Kastle has offered to donate 1,000 cameras to businesses interested in participat-



Some of MPD's youth outreach programs that help foster positive police experiences encourage young people to consider a career as a police officer.

ing in the Capital Shield program. Participants in Capital Shield continue to own and has access to video from any new cameras provided by the program.



Policy Change

In 2014, the MPD saw a number of changes in the laws governing our city. The department quickly established the directives to provide its members with the necessary guidance to enforce these new laws.

In July 2014, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted a significant legislative change, decriminalizing the personal possession of small amounts of marijuana. In November 2014, District voters approved the Legalization of Possession of Minimal Amounts of Marijuana for Personal Use Initiative (commonly known as Initiative 71). The new law became effective on February 26, 2015. With both laws, MPD worked to educate the community about the changes to the law. Internally, the MPD quickly established the directives to provide its members with the necessary guidance to appropriately enforce the new law. Under the new law, adults 21 years of age or older may lawfully: possess up to two ounces or less of marijuana; grow within their primary residence up to six marijuana

plants, no more than three of which are mature; transfer one ounce or less of marijuana to another person as long as: (1) no money, goods, or services are exchanged; and (2) the recipient is 21 years of age or older; consume mari-

juana on private property; or possess marijuana-related drug paraphernalia that is associated with one ounce or less of marijuana. Anyone under 21 years of age is still prohibited from possessing any amount of marijuana. If marijuana is found in the possession of a person under 21, police will seize the marijuana. If the person has more than two ounces, the person can also be arrested. Even with the enactment of Initiative 71, it remains a crime for anyone to: possess more than two ounces of marijuana; smoke or consume marijuana on public space or anywhere to which the public is in-

vited; sell any amount of marijuana to another person; or operate a vehicle or boat under the influence of marijuana.

In September 2014, the MPD launched citywide enforcement of the District of Columbia's anti-littering laws. The program, which was initially launched as a pilot project in the 4th District, allows officers to issue \$75 Notices of Violation (NOV) to any pedestrian observed littering. If an officer sees a person dropping waste material of any kind on public space, in waterways, or on someone else's private property, the person may receive a \$75 NOV for littering. Anyone issued the NOV is required to provide their accurate name and address to the officer. Those who refuse or fail to provide their accurate name and address can be arrested and, upon conviction, be fined an up to \$250 by the DC Superior Court. Failure to respond to a littering ticket by either paying the fine or appealing the ticket to the Office of Admin-



KNOW THE FACTS About Marijuana in DC

Possession of marijuana is now legal in the District of Columbia for adults 21 & older in some circumstances. Know the facts!

- » If you're 21 & over, you can possess up to 2 ounces of marijuana, grow up to 6 cannabis plants in your home (no more than 3 of which are mature), or give away up to 1 ounce of marijuana to another person that's at least 21 years old.
- » If you're under 21, you cannot possess any amount of marijuana. Any marijuana can be seized by an officer.
- » You can be arrested if you smoke or consume marijuana in public, have more than 2 ounces, or sell any amount of marijuana.
- » Driving while under the influence of marijuana is a dangerous crime and will be prosecuted.
- » Under federal law, federal law enforcement officers may arrest anyone in the District for possession of any amount of marijuana.
- » To learn more, please visit www.mpd.cdc.gov/marijuana.

istrative Hearings will result in a doubling of the fine. MPD officers can also issue \$100 traffic tickets to the driver of any vehicle where an officer observes either the driver or any passenger toss trash of any kind onto someone else's private property or onto any public space, such as streets, alleys or sidewalks. For more information about littering enforcement in Washington, DC, see Appendix D.

New Facility for 6D and YID

In February 2014, the DC Government began construction to transform the vacant Merritt Middle School into the new headquarters for the Metropolitan Police Department's (MPD) Sixth District Headquarters and MPD's Youth Investigations Division. The outdated, 38-year-old building is being converted into an 80,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art facility. The new site will allow MPD to provide our officers and residents with a brand-new facility and a more pleasant work environment to complement modern police operations and our community-outreach programs. Both YID and the Sixth District should be completely moved into this modern, highly energy- and water-efficient building by summer 2015.

Police Initiatives

In October 2013, the Metropolitan Police Department established the Nightlife Unit, based on a comprehensive economic de-

velopment analysis on recent and planned developments throughout the city. Ninety officers were deployed in the H Street NE Corridor, Adams Morgan, Columbia Heights, Dupont Circle, and U Street NW Corridor. This unit continues to have a substantial impact on robberies and other violent crimes in the Districts. Other neighborhoods benefited indirectly from this unit as well, because having a dedicated unit allows patrol officers to stay in neighborhoods instead of being deployed to address the high volume of incidents and calls in the entertainment areas. All Nightlife officers received targeted training on de-escalating incidents in the entertainment areas. The unit provided high visibility patrols on foot, bicycle, and Segways during the nightlife hours and worked with nightclubs and liquor-licensed establishments to provide a safe environment. Based on the first year of operation, all five nightlife areas experienced significant reductions in violent crimes, including a decrease in robberies of at least 40 percent in each area.

This past year, MPD hired 10 highly-qualified individuals to establish the Command Information and Analysis Center. All members possessed an understanding of in-



vestigations and analysis, and each had diverse knowledge of law enforcement applications and technology. The members attended a 12-day training program at the Police Academy and also worked weekly rotations with several investigative units in order to better understand their roles and responsibilities. The investigative support unit has since been deployed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The unit has assisted in the preliminary investigation of over 5,000 cases/reports of serious incidents (e.g., homicides, shootings, robberies, carjackings, weapons offenses, sex assaults, aggravated/felony assaults, burglaries, kidnapping, etc.). There have also been many examples of detectives quickly closing cases after the investigative support unit was able to assist in identifying the suspect and/or making a

connection to another offender or prior incident. The Command Information and Analysis Center has allowed the Department to quickly identify and apprehend violent offenders and remove illegal weapons off the streets. Moreover, all investigative units have come to rely on the real-time service and support provided by the investigative support staff.

The MPD's Pawn Investigations and Enforcement Unit helped reduce robbery and theft of small personal electronics by improving data collection for criminal investigations of electronics that are stolen, transported, or trafficked within the District of Columbia. The unit trained and created the district pawn liaison officers who were tasked with communicating with the citizens in their districts and gathering intelligence information on pawn and fencing trends. In addition, the unit utilized social media and online websites in efforts to track stolen electronics and conduct undercover operations based on leads received from the pawn liaison officers and district detectives. In FY14, 37 pawn liaison officers and 273 Criminal Investigative Division (CID) personnel were trained to use the MPD's new pawn database where the serial numbers of more than 220 stolen devices were monitored by the Pawn Unit. In addition,

the Pawn Unit conducted 10 undercover operations based on leads and recovered thousands of dollars worth of stolen property. Follow-ups with victims by the Pawn Unit members to obtain vital information such as complete property descriptions and serial numbers also proved to assist in the search for and recovery of their property. As of September 1, 2014, all pawn shops and secondhand dealers have been required to report electronics into MPD's pawn database, and thereby transactions conducted are immediately recorded and readily available for search by law enforcement. Victims now stand a greater chance of having their stolen devices returned to them.

Technology

The Metropolitan Police Department continues to be at the forefront on technology in policing. Investments that have made routine police work more efficient are even more important than cost benefits derived from the

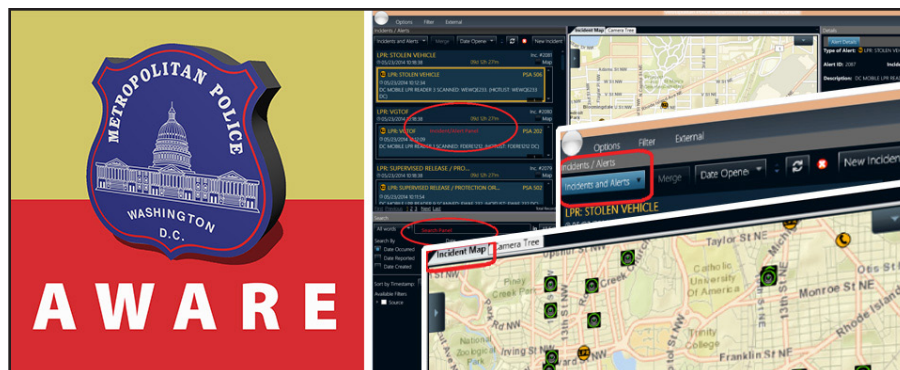
implementation. Laptops and handheld devices have enabled officers and detectives to do more work from the field – completing reports, identifying suspects, and solving crimes without having to go back to a desk. New applications designed to streamline the policing process are being developed on a regular basis. Existing resources are also regularly evaluated and upgraded to ensure members are using the best tools available on their devices.

The MPD completed the integration of the District's Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), gunshot detection system, License Plate Recognition (LPR) cameras, and the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems so that cameras can automatically turn towards the area of an event. This technology was used numerous times during 2014. In one shooting incident, the gunshot detection system triggered a CCTV camera to move, and MPD officers were able to respond two minutes before the first 911 call and identify potential suspects and



witnesses from the CCTV camera footage. In addition to having a significant impact in assisting investigations and prosecution of crimes, the integration of CCTV, gunshot detection, LPR, and CAD systems has also enabled faster responses by emergency personnel.

In April 2014, the MPD developed a new situational awareness and investigative tool to help officers and detectives better familiarize themselves with the realities of the scene prior to their arrival. The tool, known as “AWARE,” has two components — the Threat Console and the Investigation Console. Known as AwareTC and AwareIC, these well-designed, intuitive modules provide the kinds of valuable information that officers need prior to arriving on the scene in order to better prepare themselves for what they might encounter or as they begin their investigation. Among other things, with AWARE TC, users can: get a real-time display of CAD alerts on a map and the ability to filter these alerts by District and/or PSA; send email alerts to mobile devices for CAD calls, LPR hits and ShotSpotter alerts; view patrol vehicle locations and assignments on the map; and see CCTV footage of nearby events. In December 2014, the MPD was named the recipient of the 2015 IJIS Institution Innovation Award for their work on AWARE. This award recognizes technical innovation in a justice, public safety, or homeland security project.



MPD began piloting its Body-Worn Camera program in October 2014. Use of the cameras enhances service to the community by accurately documenting events, actions, conditions, and statements made during citizen encounters, traffic stops, arrests, and other incidents. In addition, the use of the cameras will help ensure the safety of both MPD members and the public. The cameras will work like this: As an officer approaches a scene — either as a result of a radio assignment for a call for service or because he or she has witnessed something requiring action — the officer will turn on the camera to begin recording. The camera records continuously throughout the officer’s handling of the incident. Each system records clear audio and high-quality video for later review and possibly as evidence in a criminal or civil matter. Once the incident is concluded, the officer clears the scene and turns off the recording. At the end of his or her shift each day, the officer will upload the contents of the camera’s recordings to a remote evidence management

system for processing and storage. These body-worn cameras benefit the community and MPD members by improving police services, increasing accountability and enhancing public safety.

Professional Development

In efforts to maintain the strength of the force and the safety of District residents, the MPD continues to work toward meeting its hiring goals. However, as the Department has noted in performance hearings for the past several years, this has become a greater challenge recently as a result of the “retirement bubble,” created approximately 25 years ago, when approximately 1,500 officers were hired over the course of two years. The Department is now in the position where more officers will be leaving each year than it can responsibly hire while maintaining high standards. In Fiscal Year 2014, 309 members separated from the Department, of which 163 were retirements. In FY15, 400 members or more may separate from the Department, about double the aver-

Training Highlights

The MPD provided a required and specialized training depending on a members rank and assignment. Additional professional development training offered to sworn members on a voluntary basis included:

- Basic Scooter Class
- Basic Segway Training
- Basic Mountain Bike Training
- Basic Instructor Certification Class
- Body Worn Cameras
- Confidential Informant Cultivation and Management
- Crisis Intervention Officer Training 1-day Refresher
- Crisis Intervention Officer Training
- Current Drug Trends/Drug Identification
- Drugs and Ethics Training
- EEO Diversity
- Field Training Officer (FTO) Program
- HAZMAT Technician Training
- Human Trafficking Crimes against Women
- Human Trafficking and Prostitution Investigations
- Intoximeter EC IR II
- Initial Harley Davidson 883 Operation Certification
- Initial FLH Police Motorcycle Certification
- License Plate Reader
- MPD LEADS Phase II Advanced Training
- NHTS Standard Field Sobriety Training
- SFST Refresher Course
- NSID Cross Training
- Pawn Investigations and Rapid Training
- Pistol Retention
- PCP Handling and Certification
- Personal Radiation Detector Course
- Reserve Crime Scene Technician
- Rifle Retention and Take Away Training
- SESU Field Force Extrication Course
- STAT Hazmat Recertification Course
- Synthetic Cannabinoids Reagent Training
- Undercover Officer Training
- WALES II Certification
- WALES II Recertification

age from FY2000 through 2013.

Even with the increasing number of retirees, the Department has improved the process flow of the applications to meet timely hiring practices. In 2014, all applicants were hired within—or in many cases less than—six months of applying. At the same time, the Department has incorporated more in-depth screening methods. In addition to streamlining the application and hiring process to quickly add new members to the ranks, the MPD will also use new technologies to improve efficiency throughout the department, thus allowing our members to spend less time conducting internal investigations and more time supervising and improving performance, and thus spend more time on the streets.

While the civilian staffing hasn't increased overall, the MPD did add a Privacy Officer to the staff, continuing its efforts to enhance how police services are delivered to the public, while respecting the rights of our citizens. The Privacy Officer has provided valuable insight on such topics as the policy surrounding the new Body-Worn Camera program and uses of other new technology in policing. While many federal institutions, including the Department of Homeland Security, have privacy officers, very few police departments have them.

The MPD's Tactical Village, is a training facility designed to provide an environment in which members of the department participate in

realistic simulations of emergency situations. In 2014, members engaged in highly participatory and rigorous scenario training programs at the MPD's tactical village. MPD recruit officers participated in team building exercises to improve their preparation and situational awareness while veteran officers completed the newly designed active shooter training. The tactical village was also used to initiate the Rescue Task Force Drills where 473 members from MPD and the District of Columbia Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department trained on incident and scene management. Other ancillary MPD units such as the Crime Scene Investigations Division and Major Narcotics Branch also used the center for work specific training. All training sessions received high accolades from veteran members on a regular basis. As a result of the initiative, the public has benefited from police officers having improved situational awareness,

decision making skills, and delivery of service.

In 2014, the MPD upgraded its first-responder capabilities and training, delivering Tactical Emergency Casualty Care (TECC) capability to all members, as well as introducing rescue teams, counter-assault training, and breaching techniques. TECC training provides officers with hands-on training in tactical medical treatment guidelines and the proper use of the supplies included in the emergency care kits. The emergency care kits, in combination with the TECC training program, are designed to give officers the tools and knowledge to provide what could prove to be life-saving medical care for an injured fellow officer or citizen. More than 300 kits were issued to officers in all seven Districts; more than 2,000 MPD officers have been trained in TECC.

The 40-hour Professional Development Training (PDT) Program is designed to refresh and add

to the knowledge and skills of its members. In 2014, a total of 3,725 sworn members completed some form of training. While many courses take place at the Metropolitan Police Academy, the Department's online distance training program enables officers to spend more time on patrol instead of in a classroom. The distance learning modules portion of the Professional Development Training program included 10 modules. Additionally, members completed their Firearms Pistol Requalification on their own for both Phase I and Phase II. All ranks received ASP and CPR training as required.

What's Next for the MPD

The Metropolitan Police Department is ready to address any curveball that comes our way by constantly adjusting to further the department's mission. Future enhancements are already in development. The new records management system will make it easier than ever for members to enter, track, monitor and analyze the crime trends in the District of Columbia. Organizational changes like the alignment of Narcotics and Special Investigations units to refocus our policing efforts within communities most in need will help the MPD deliver the appropriate services. And further expansion of the Body-Worn Camera program is already in development.

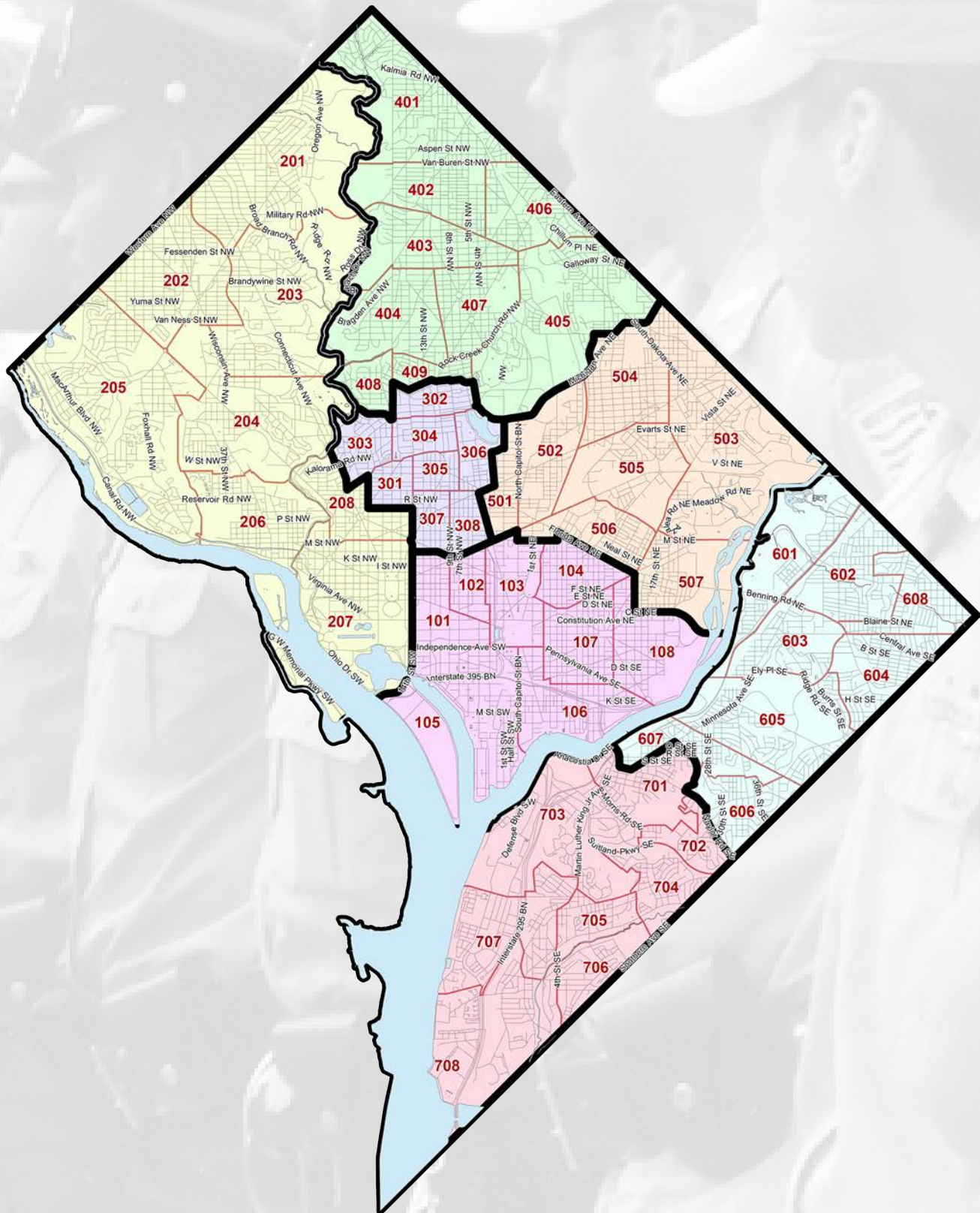




CUSTOMIZED COMMUNITY POLICING AND POLICE PATROLS

MPD provides crime prevention and response services through patrols, investigations, and homeland security services. The Patrol Services and School Security division delivers community policing to the District's neighborhoods through 56 police service areas in seven police districts and oversees the provision of security services to the District of Columbia Public Schools. The Investigative Services division investigates violent, property, and narcotic crimes and provides forensic support for those cases. The Homeland Security division coordinates domestic security and intelligence operations as well as traffic safety and for special events. The Internal Affairs Bureau investigates use of force, potential equal employment opportunity violators, and other complaints against MPD officers and employees. The Strategic Services, Professional Development and Corporate Support Bureaus support the work of the entire department through research, crime analysis, strategic direction, recruitment, hiring and training personnel, fleet management, procurement, and other administrative support services.

CUSTOMIZED COMMUNITY POLICING AND POLICE PATROLS



ORGANIZATION OF THE MPD

CHIEF OF POLICE
Cathy Lanier



EXECUTIVE OFFICER

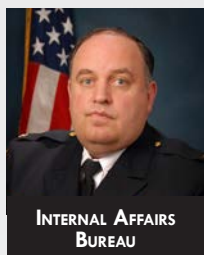
Executive Director
Leeann Turner



Organization as of May 2015



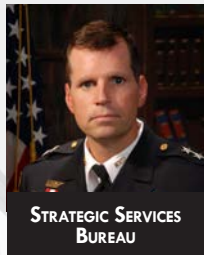
**PATROL SERVICES
BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Diane Groomes



**INTERNAL AFFAIRS
BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Michael Anzallo



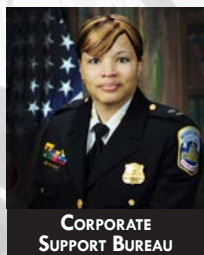
**HOMELAND SECURITY
BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Lamar Greene



**STRATEGIC SERVICES
BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Patrick Burke



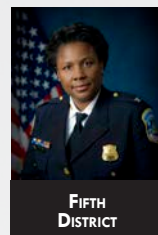
**INVESTIGATIVE
SERVICES BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Peter Newsham



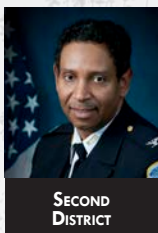
**CORPORATE
SUPPORT BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Kimberly
Chisley-Missouri



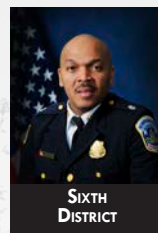
**FIRST
DISTRICT**
Commander
Jeff L. Brown



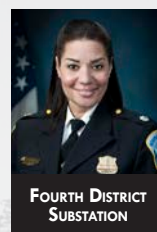
**FIFTH
DISTRICT**
Commander
Dierdre Porter



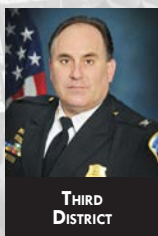
**SECOND
DISTRICT**
Commander
Melvin Gresham



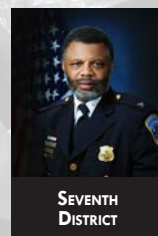
**SIXTH
DISTRICT**
Commander
David Taylor



**FOURTH DISTRICT
SUBSTATION**
Inspector
Vendette
Parker



**THIRD
DISTRICT**
Commander
Jacob Kishter



**SEVENTH
DISTRICT**
Commander
Willie
Dandridge



**FOURTH
DISTRICT**
Commander
Wilfredo Manlapaz

DC CODE INDEX OFFENSES

VS FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES

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

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

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



DC CODE INDEX OFFENSE DEFINITIONS	FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS
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 available 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 2014 was down nine percent from the previous year.

	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
Crime	2013	2014	%	2013	2014	%	2013	2014	%	2013	2014	%
Homicide	20	5	-75%	2	1	-50%	9	8	-11%	10	12	20%
Sexual Abuse	33	37	12%	33	33	0%	32	33	3%	40	46	15%
ADW	195	217	11%	92	108	17%	245	220	-10%	282	290	3%
Robbery	475	393	-17%	192	187	-3%	698	453	-35%	635	471	-26%
Violent Crime	723	652	-10%	319	329	3%	984	714	-27%	967	819	-15%
Burglary	417	300	-28%	383	401	5%	272	327	20%	498	579	16%
Motor Vehicle Theft	288	372	29%	147	212	44%	270	313	16%	354	415	17%
Theft from Vehicle	1,726	1,958	13%	1,421	1,423	0%	2,351	2,459	5%	1,834	2,124	16%
Theft Other	2,843	3,108	9%	3,094	3,309	7%	2,134	2,547	19%	1,248	1,558	25%
Arson	2	3	50%	0	2	N/C	3	2	-33%	5	1	-80%
Property Crime	5,276	5,741	9%	5,045	5,347	6%	5,030	5,648	12%	3,939	4,677	19%
Total	5,999	6,393	7%	5,364	5,676	6%	6,014	6,362	6%	4,906	5,496	12%

DC Code Crime Rates (per 100,000)

	2013		2014	
Estimated Population	649,111		658,853	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	104	16	105	16
Sexual Abuse	302	47	316	49
ADW	2,323	358	2,405	372
Robbery	4,085	629	3,368	521
Violent Crime	6,814	1,050	6,194	958
Burglary	3,375	520	3,187	493
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,682	413	3,141	486
Theft from Vehicle	10,166	1,566	11,352	1,756
Theft Other	12,938	1,993	14,670	2,269
Arson	35	5	26	4
Property Crime	29,196	4,498	32,376	5,008
Total	36,010	5,548	38,570	5,966

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide*		
2013	2014	%	2013	2014	%	2013	2014	%	2013	2014	%
14	18	29%	24	28	17%	25	33	32%	104	105	1%
43	46	7%	60	58	-3%	58	56	-3%	302	316	5%
325	354	9%	586	643	10%	596	565	-5%	2,323	2,405	4%
542	538	-1%	840	772	-8%	702	532	-24%	4,085	3,368	-18%
924	956	3%	1,510	1,501	-1%	1,381	1,186	-14%	6,814	6,194	-9%
527	515	-2%	544	489	-10%	733	573	-22%	3,375	3,187	-6%
430	561	30%	656	839	28%	532	416	-22%	2,682	3,141	17%
1,399	1,709	22%	896	1,026	15%	528	591	12%	10,166	11,352	12%
1,500	1,699	13%	1,170	1,426	22%	944	988	5%	12,938	14,670	13%
5	7	40%	7	5	-29%	13	6	-54%	35	26	-26%
3,861	4,491	16%	3,273	3,785	16%	2,750	2,574	-6%	29,196	32,376	11%
4,785	5,447	14%	4,783	5,286	11%	4,131	3,760	-9%	36,010	38,570	7%

These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD iLEADS system as of 1/1/2015. This report should be considered 'Preliminary' in nature. The statistics for this report reflect DC Index Code information and are NOT UCR submission data.

* 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

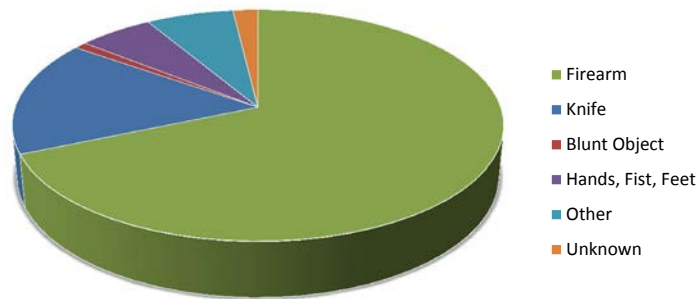
Homicide Clearance Rate

Over the past five years, the MPD's homicide case-closure rate has averaged 80 percent.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Homicides	132	108	88	104	105
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	22	17	14	16	16
UCR Clearance Rate	78.8%	95.4%	81.8%	79.8%	70.5%

Weapon Distribution

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

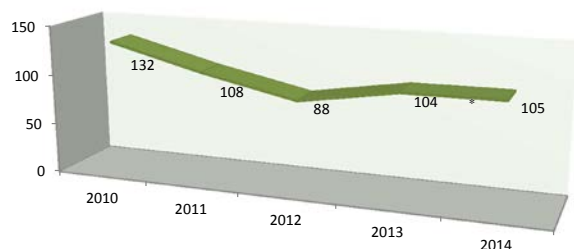


Note: The MPD's homicide clearance rate is calculated, as it is by most police departments in the country, using the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines established by the FBI in the 1930s. These guidelines are the national standard for reporting several categories of crime data, including homicide clearance rates. Nearly 17,000 law enforcement agencies across the United States provide data to the FBI under its UCR program.

Under UCR guidelines, the clearance rate is calculated by dividing the total number of homicide cases closed in a calendar year by the total number of homicides that occurred in that year. The cases closed can be for homicides that occurred in the current year or in the prior years. In other words, some clearances that an agency records in a particular calendar year may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years. The UCR program measures all of the work that an agency exhausts in closing cases.

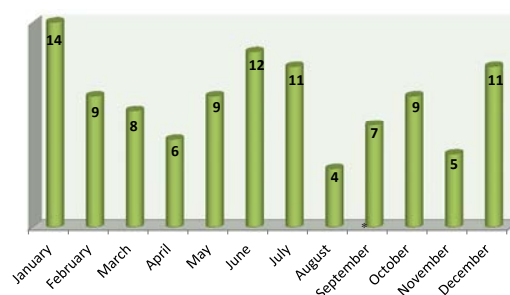
Homicide

There has been a 20 percent reduction in the number of homicides from 2010 to 2014.



Homicides by Month

January was the deadliest month for homicides in DC.



Juvenile Involvement

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Juvenile Victims	16	7	3	6	5
Juveniles Arrested	13	7	6	5	3
Total	29	14	9	11	8

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Firearm	99	77	58	81	72
Knife	19	21	19	11	17
Blunt Object	9	7	0	0	1
Hands, Fist, Feet	1	1	5	4	6
Other Weapon	2	2	6	6	7
Unknown	1	0	0	2	2
Total	131	108	88	104	105

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.

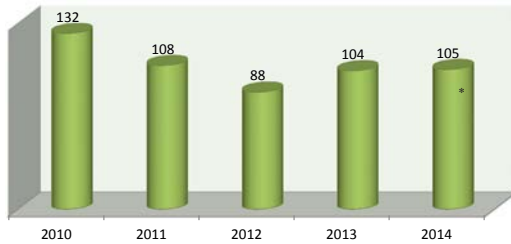
Victim	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Black Males	102	78%	87	81%	75	85%	81	78%	82	78%
Black Females	13	10%	10	9%	6	7%	9	9%	16	15%
Hispanic Males	7	5%	6	6%	2	2%	2	2%	3	3%
Hispanic Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
White Males	3	2%	1	1%	3	3%	8	8%	2	2%
White Females	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%
Other Males	6	5%	2	2%	1	1%	2	2%	1	1%
Other Females	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	131	100%	108	100%	88	100%	104	100%	105	100%

Percent may not add to 100% due to rounding.

VIOLENT CRIMES

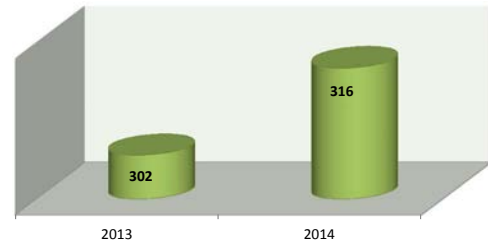
Homicide

While up from last year, the total number of homicides remains 20 percent lower than in 2010.



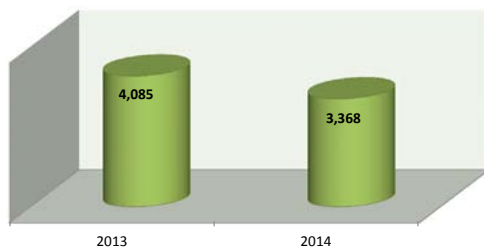
Sexual Assault

Sexual assault increased by five percent in 2014.



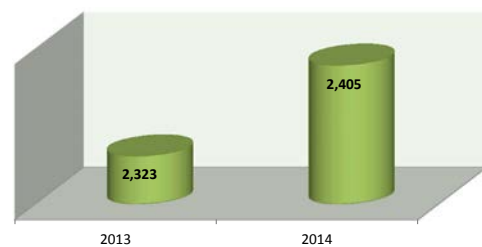
Robbery

Robberies were down 18 percent from the previous year.



Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

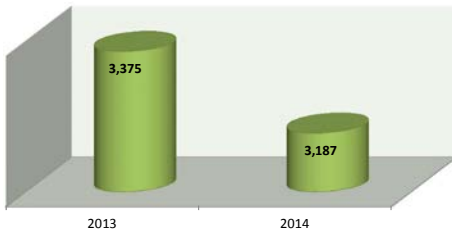
Assaults were up slightly in 2014 compared to the previous year.



PROPERTY CRIMES

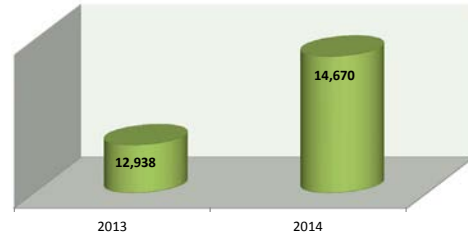
Burglary

Compared to 2013, there was a six percent decrease in burglaries.



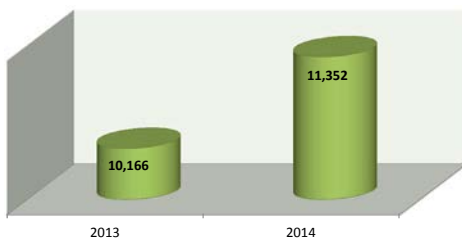
Theft Other

Thefts increased 13 percent in 2014.



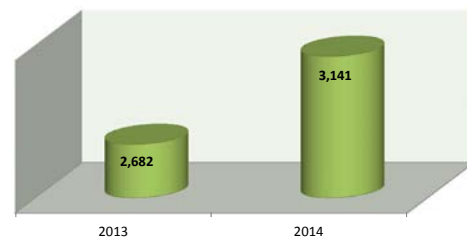
Theft From Vehicle

Theft from vehicle incidents in 2014 increased 12 percent compared to 2013.



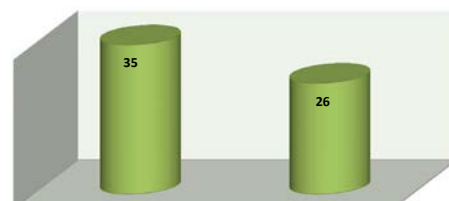
Stolen Auto

Auto thefts were up 17 percent from the previous year.



Arson

Reported arson offenses were down 26 percent compared to last year.



BIAS-RELATED CRIMES

Crimes of Hate

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

Type of Bias

Sexual Orientation accounted for 39 percent of the total offenses in 2014.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ethnicity/National Origin	4	7	5	3	3
Race	14	28	13	18	13
Religion	4	2	6	6	8
Sexual Orientation	35	43	46	31	28
Gender Identity/Expression	10	11	9	12	15
Disability	0	0	1	0	1
Political Affiliation	1	0	1	0	1
Homelessness	0	1	0	0	2
Total	68	92	81	70	71

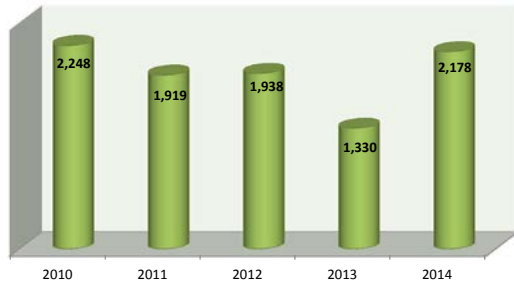
The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new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

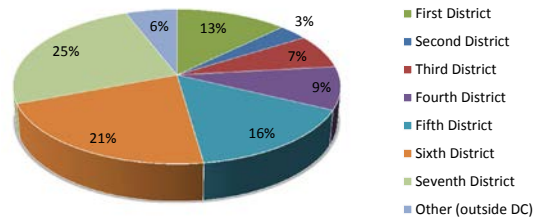
Total Recoveries

An average of 1,922 firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.



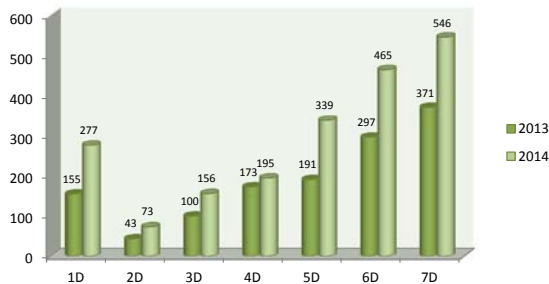
Location of Firearms Recovered in 2014

Of the 2,178 firearms recovered by the MPD, almost half were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.



Firearms Comparison by District, 2013-2014

Gun recoveries were up in every district last year.

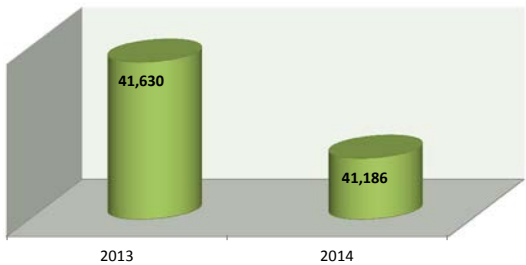


DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

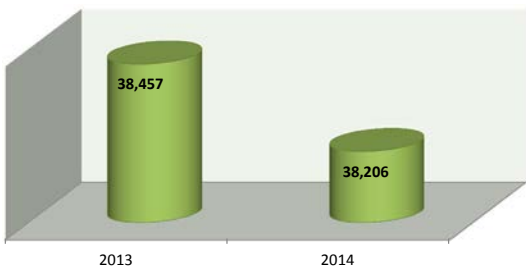
Top Arrest Charge	2013			2014		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	1,302	148	1,450	1,362	125	1,487
Aggravated Assault	307	42	349	296	43	339
Liquor Law Violations	1,516	5	1,521	1,501	7	1,508
Assaults Against Police Officer	1,068	123	1,191	1,091	140	1,231
Arson	9	1	10	11	1	12
Burglary	265	65	330	261	60	321
Counterfeiting	2	0	2	2	0	2
Damage to Property	641	106	747	750	93	843
Disorderly Conduct	2,107	107	2,214	2,362	124	2,486
Driving while Impaired	1,648	0	1,648	1,671	3	1,674
Embezzlement	1	0	1	2	0	2
Crimes Against Family & Children	286	1	287	217	2	219
Forgery & Uttering	16	1	17	23	3	26
Fraud	183	2	185	242	8	250
Fugitive Unit	1,275	38	1,313	884	21	905
Gambling Violations	141	5	146	201	9	210
Homicide	71	8	79	69	3	72
Kidnapping	23	0	23	37	3	40
Motor Vehicle Theft	42	8	50	41	14	55
Narcotics Violations	5,614	119	5,733	5,187	93	5,280
Other Crimes	1,926	240	2,166	1,588	96	1,684
Property Crimes	688	126	814	693	132	825
Prostitution	871	4	875	589	3	592
Robbery	770	458	1,228	579	328	907
Sex Offenses	250	16	266	297	26	323
Sex Abuse	89	5	94	78	11	89
Simple Assault	5,994	721	6,715	6,535	687	7,222
Theft from Auto	96	11	107	100	14	114
Theft/Other	1,569	170	1,739	2,080	137	2,217
Traffic Violations	4,627	36	4,663	4,581	54	4,635
Vending Violations	288	1	289	197	0	197
Warrant Charges	4,142	483	4,625	4,049	604	4,653
Weapon Crimes	630	123	753	630	136	766
Total	38,457	3,173	41,630	38,206	2,980	41,186

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS

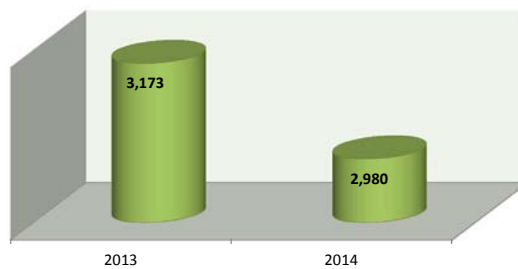
Total Arrests



Adult Arrests



Juvenile Arrests



Source: MPD ILEADS Production/Data Warehouse system data as of 1/6/2015. 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) at the time of arrest. The "juvenile" totals may include Title 16 cases where juveniles are tried as adults.
- The data below does not include expunged cases.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic Fatalities

Thirty-eight percent of the traffic fatalities in 2014 involved pedestrians.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pedestrian Fatalities	14	11	8	12	10
Bicyclist Fatalities	2	2	0	2	1
Motorcycle/Motorized Bike Fatalities	1	2	5	3	3
Other Fatalities	8	17	6	12	12
Total Traffic Fatalities	25	32	19	29	26

Citations

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Egregious Speeding [†]	839	686	661	558	438
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	8,874	8,461	4,855	4,734	4,399
Distracted Driving [‡]	14,580	11,111	8,501	7,621	5,427

[†]30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit (Data for 2010-2012 includes T123 and T125; no T125 tickets were written in 2013 or 2014).

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

Speed-Related Fatalities

Speed was the primary contributing factor in 32 percent of the fatalities in 2014.



CALLS FOR SERVICE

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 and includes Priority I, II, and III Calls.

	CY2013	CY2014	Comparison	%Change
Calls for Service	486,853	502,317	15,464	3.20%
Response Time	7 mins 31 secs	7 mins 10 secs	- 21 secs	- 4.7%

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.

PERSONNEL

Total Personnel

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sworn Personnel	3,924	3,814	3,869	3,984	3,929
Civilian Personnel	533	488	463	441	435
Total	4,457	4,302	4,332	4,425	4,364

Note: Personnel data accurate as of December 31, 2014.

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

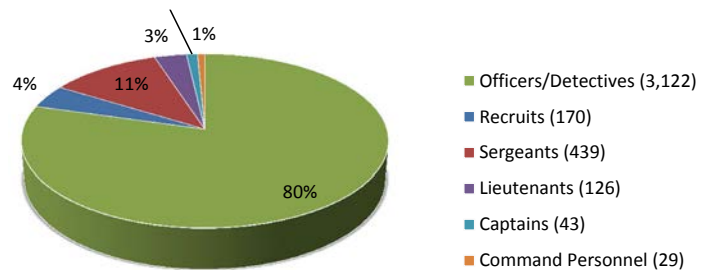
The Metropolitan Police Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2013		2014	
Gender				
Male	3,095	81%	3,065	77%
Female	889	23%	864	22%
Race				
Black	2,277	57%	2,176	55%
White	1,310	33%	1,344	34%
Hispanic	287	7%	295	8%
Asian	108	3%	112	3%
Native American	2	0%	2	0%
Race Not Designated	0	0%	0	0%
Total	3,984	100%	3,929	100%

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

Sworn Personnel, by Rank

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



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

Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

The MPD lost approximately 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.

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Attrition	170	168	204	197	268
Hiring	100	8	310	301	309

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**

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

In February 2015, a Department-wide awards ceremony was held at Gallaudet University to recognize sworn and civilian members for their outstanding work in 2014. Additionally, members are presented with awards throughout the year at the regularly-scheduled crime briefings. In 2014, 314 members were recognized for their exceptional service.

- ★ Achievement Medals
- ★ Best Performing District
- ★ Bureau Employees of the Year
- ★ Captain of the Year
- ★ Chief of Police Medal of Merit
- ★ Chief of Police Medal of Merit
- ★ Chief of Police Special Award
- ★ CID Detective of the Year
- ★ Citizen of the Year
- ★ Citizen Volunteer Corps of the Year
- ★ Commander of the Year
- ★ COP Special Award
- ★ Crime Suppression Award
- ★ Deborah Ennis Civilian Employee of the Year
- ★ Detective of the Year
- ★ District Detective of the Year
- ★ District Officers of the Year
- ★ Greatest Crime Reduction Award
- ★ Homicide Detective of the Year
- ★ Inspector of the Year
- ★ Lieutenant of the Year
- ★ Life Saving Medal
- ★ Medal of Merit
- ★ Medal of Valor
- ★ Meritorious Medals
- ★ Navy Yard Incident Award: Blue Badge Medal
- ★ Navy Yard Incident Award: Medal of Honor
- ★ Navy Yard Incident Award: Medal of Valor
- ★ Officer of the Year
- ★ Patrol Services Area of the Year
- ★ Pozell Reserve Member of the Year
- ★ Sergeant of the Year
- ★ Vice Unit of the Year

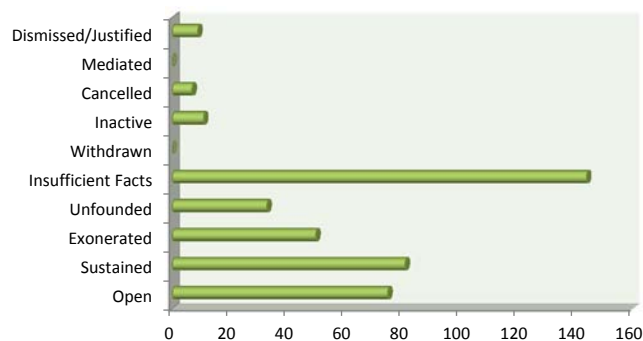
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS & USE OF FORCE

Use of Force

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	7	12	9	16	9
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	0	5	4	6	4
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	1	2	4	6	3
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	6	6	8	8	18
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	5	0	2	6	1

Disposition of Cases

Only 20 percent of the 410 complaints filed against MPD officers in 2014 were sustained.



Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	8
Rude and Unprofessional	88
Misconduct	0
Fail to Take Police Action	40
Conduct Unbecoming	3
Harassment	45
Excessive Force/Use of Force	28
Poor or Lack of Police Service	64
Language Abuse	20
Abuse of Authority	59
Fail to Take Police Report	20
Orders and Directives	0
Neglect of Duty	1
Threats/Intimidation	11
Bias/Discrimination	2
Racial Profiling	2
Illegal Search	6
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Unknown	0
Falsification of Reports	0
Mishandling Property	0
Assault	0
Destruction of Property	0
Fail to Provide ID	0
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	0
Theft	0
Unfair Treatment	0
Untruthful Statement	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	13
Total	410

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

BUDGET FY2013-2014

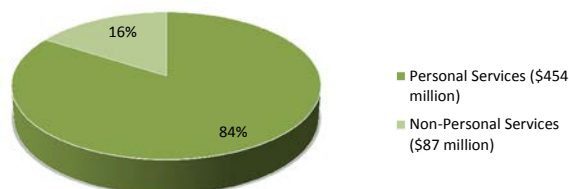
Expenditures

Spending on both personal and non-personal services increased 6.4 percent from FY 2013 to FY 2014. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2013 Gross Expenditures	FY 2014 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY 2012 to FY 2013	Percentage Change
Regular Pay	\$312,372,308.81	\$333,534,947.72	\$21,162,638.91	6.77%
Regular Pay - Other	\$4,043,502.36	\$3,772,986.92	(\$270,515.44)	-6.69%
Additional Gross Pay	\$29,965,037.09	\$31,526,348.85	\$1,561,311.76	5.21%
Fringe Benefits	\$50,344,131.52	\$52,952,396.93	\$2,608,265.41	5.18%
Overtime	\$28,305,034.47	\$32,172,866.09	\$3,867,831.62	13.66%
Total Personal Services	\$425,030,014.25	\$453,959,546.51	\$28,929,532.26	6.81%
Supplies	\$4,400,611.38	\$3,628,625.61	(\$771,985.77)	-17.54%
Fixed Costs	\$244,600.36	\$1,224,273.96	\$979,673.60	400.52%
Contracts	\$76,294,041.66	\$74,938,772.63	(\$1,355,269.03)	-1.78%
Subsidies and Transfers	\$160,699.92	\$1,847,475.57	\$1,686,775.65	1049.64%
Equipment	\$1,930,093.73	\$4,864,001.91	\$2,933,908.18	152.01%
Total Non-Personal Services	\$83,030,047.05	\$86,503,149.68	\$3,473,102.63	4.18%
Total	\$508,060,061.30	\$540,462,696.19	\$32,402,634.89	6.38%

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-four percent of all MPD spending in FY 2014 was for personal services.



MPD FLEET

MPD Fleet, FY 2010 – FY 2014

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

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total Marked Cruisers	768	773	770	772	799
Total Unmarked Cruisers	420	422	434	425	426
Total Marked Other*	176	173	179	186	184
Total Unmarked Other**	35	38	48	54	50
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	140	140	141	141	136
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	54	54	54	49	49
Total Boats†	16	16	17	17	17
Miscellaneous‡	24	24	24	25	26
Total	1,633	1,640	1,667	1,669	1,687

Notes:

Data accurate as of 12/23/2014

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

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

† Boat information provided by SOD Harbor Patrol Unit.

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



APPENDICES INDEX

Appendix A: CCTV Use in the District	38
Appendix B: FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offenses	40
Appendix C: Bias-Related Crime in the District of Columbia	44
Appendix D: Littering Enforcement in the District of Columbia	52
Appendix E: Citizen Complaints	54
Appendix F: Remembering Our Fallen Heroes	60

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 purchased five trailer-mounted, portable CCTV systems that are rapidly deployed for special events and for use in emerging "hot spots" not currently covered by the existing neighborhood based or permanent cameras.

The MPD has various community partnerships involving sharing camera feeds with public and private entities. In October 2014, the MPD and Kastle Systems started a new citywide initiative; Capital Shield, which is a public/private video partnership between the MPD, Kastle Systems and local businesses. This partnership allows participants to enroll their current security systems or get recommendations on new video systems. The participant will own and have access to video in the new camera systems. The MPD will also have access during critical incidents. Kastle Systems will add 300 cameras to MPD's existing network. They will also donate 1,000 cameras to local businesses. The MPD also partners with homeowners and businesses to register their existing cameras and encourages the posting of conspicuous signs that make everyone aware of their presence. The presence of cameras alone can help prevent crime. Both of these programs can supply evidence to detectives that they otherwise would not be aware of simply by residents and business in DC signing up and sharing video feeds with the MPD. Participation in both of these programs is entirely voluntary and costs nothing.

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.

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 2014, the Department processed 1,858 internal requests for video footage, over the previous year an increase of 1 percent.

JOCC/CCTV Activations

The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2014. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| • March for Life | January 22 | • US African Leader's Summit | August 3-7 |
| • State of the Union | January 28 | • AHOD III | August 22-24 |
| • Rock -N- Roll Marathon | March 13 | • AHOD IV | August 24-26 |
| • IMF/Cherry Blossom Parade | April 11-13 | • Marine Corps Marathon | October 26 |
| • Operation American Spring | May 16-17 | • Halloween | October 31 |
| • Hurricane Exercise | June 4-5 | • Concert of Valor | November 10-11 |
| • AHOD I | June 27-29 | • Ferguson/NYPD Protests | December 3-4 |
| • Independence Day Celebrations | July 4 | • First Amendment March | December 12-13 |
| • AHOD II | July 25-27 | | |

Homeland Security (Permanent) Camera Locations

- 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)
- 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

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

Site	District	Site	District	Site	District
10th & F Streets, NW	1	18th Street & Columbia Road, NW	3	Holbrook Street & Neal Street, NE	5
10th & H Streets, NW	1	Kalorama Road & Champlain Street NW	3	Montello Avenue & Morse Street, NE	5
12th & G Streets, NW	1	17th & Euclid Streets, NW	3	Staples & Oates Streets, NE	5
2nd & E Streets, NW	1	14th & Girard Streets, NW	3	1200 block of Meigs Place, NE	5
6th & F Streets, NW	1	9th & T Streets, NW	3	400 block 16th Street, NE	5
6th & G Streets, NW	1	14th & W Streets, NW	3	18th & D Streets, NE	5
7th & G Streets, NW	1	11th & M Streets, NW	3	19th & Rosedale Streets, NE	5
7th & F Streets, NW	1	5th & N Streets, NW	3	21st Street & Maryland Avenue, NE	5
7th & H Streets, NW	1	5th & O Streets, NW	3	1800 block of Benning Road, NE	5
5th & K Streets, NW	1	7th & O Streets, NW	3	4400 block of Quarles Street, NE	6
North Capitol Street & K Street, NW	1	5th & Kennedy Streets, NW	4	1500 block of Kenilworth Avenue, NE	6
100 block of M Street, NW (by First Pl, NW)	1	7th & Kennedy Streets, NW	4	300 block of 50th Street, NE	6
6th & L Streets, NE	1	Colorado Avenue & Kennedy Street, NW	4	3800 block of Minnesota Avenue, NE	6
8th & H Streets, NE	1	1st & Kennedy Streets, NW	4	East Capitol Street & Benning Road, SE	6
1500 block of 1st Street, SW (by P St, SW)	1	3700 block of Georgia Avenue, NW	4	4700 block of Alabama Avenue, SE	6
200 block of K Street, SW	1	4th & Shepherd Streets, NW	4	5000 block of Benning Road, SE	6
15th & Benning Road, NE	1	Georgia Avenue & Allison Street, NW	4	5000 block of Call Place, SE	6
K Street & Potomac Avenue, SE	1	14th and Oak Streets, NW	4	5100 block of Fitch Street, SE	6
15th & East Capitol Streets, SE	1	14th & Quincy Streets, NW	4	4400 block of F Street, SE	6
3273 M Street, NW	2	14th Street & Parkwood Place, NW	4	14th Street & Good Hope Road, SE	6
1267 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	2	Trinidad & Simms Place, NE	5	5300 b/o Dix St, NE (in cut behind housing)	6
3249 M Street, NW	2	10th & Otis Streets, NE	5	5300 b/o Clay Terr, NE (in the horseshoe)	6
3219 M Street, NW	2	4th & Bryant Streets, NE	5	18th & T Streets, SE	7
3131 M Street, NW	2	4th & W Streets, NE	5	16th & W Streets, SE	7
3109 M Street, NW	2	1700 block of Lincoln Road, NE	5	2300 block of Pitts Place, SE	7
3067 M Street, NW	2	18th Place & M Street, NE	5	Ainger & Langston Places, SE	7
33rd & M Streets, NW	2	North Capitol & New York Avenue, NW	5	2600 block of Birney Place, SE	7
3039 M Street, NW	2	19th & I Streets, NE	5	2500 block of Pomeroy Road, SE	7
1237 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	2	3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Perry St)	5	Elvans & Stanton Roads, SE	7
Wisconsin Avenue & P Street, NW	2	14th Street & Saratoga Avenue, NE	5	1138 Stevens Road, SE	7
1400 block of R Street, NW	3	Montello Avenue & Mt Olivet Road, NE	5	13th Place & Congress Street, SE	7
Sherman Avenue & Harvard Street, NW	3	Montello Avenue & Queen Street, NE	5	MLK Jr & Malcolm X Avenues, SE	7
14th Street & Columbia Road, NW	3	Trinidad Avenue & Meigs Place, NE	5	Wheeler Road & Bellevue Street, SE	7
1300 block Columbia Road, NW (in alley)	3	West Virginia Avenue & Mt Olivet Road, NE	5		
Georgia Avenue & Morton Street, NW	3	16th & Levis Streets, NE	5		

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.

APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR CITYWIDE CRIME TRENDS

UCR Part I Crime Rates

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

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Estimated Population	582,049		581,530		588,292		591,833		599,657	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	196	34	169	29	181	31	186	31	144	24
Rape	165	28	182	31	192	33	186	31	150	25
Robbery	3,502	602	3,604	620	3,985	677	4,154	702	3,998	667
Aggravated Assault	3,854	662	4,453	766	3,566	606	3,609	610	3,295	549
Violent Crimes	7,717	1,326	8,408	1,449	7,924	1,347	8,135	1,375	7,587	1,265
Burglary	3,571	614	3,826	658	3,920	666	3,781	639	3,696	616
Larceny/Theft	14,162	2,433	15,132	2,602	16,476	2,801	18,787	3,174	18,012	3,004
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,467	1,283	7,057	1,214	7,323	1,245	6,191	1,046	5,299	884
Arson	61	10	34	6	63	11	51	9	55	9
Property Crimes	25,261	4,340	26,049	4,479	27,782	4,722	28,810	4,868	27,062	4,513
Total	32,978	5,666	34,457	5,925	35,706	6,062	36,945	6,242	34,649	5,778

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Estimated Population	601,723		617,996		632,323		646,449		658,853	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	132	22	108	17	88	14	104	16	105	16
Rape	184	31	172	28	236	37	393	61	470	71
Robbery	3,914	650	3,756	608	3,725	589	3,661	566	3,232	491
Aggravated Assault	3,238	538	2,949	477	3,399	538	3,725	576	4,004	608
Violent Crimes	7,468	1,241	6985	1,130	7448	1,178	7,883	1,219	7,811	1,186
Burglary	4,224	702	3,849	623	3,519	557	3,315	513	3,463	526
Larceny/Theft	18,050	3,000	20,124	3256	22,196	3,510	22,987	3,556	25,881	3,928
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,864	808	4,339	702	3,549	561	3,147	487	3,683	559
Arson	49	8	61	10	50	8	-	-	-	-
Property Crimes	27,187	4,518	28,373	4,591	29,314	4,636	29,449	4,556	33,027	5,013
Total	34,655	5,759	35,358	5,721	36,762	5,814	37,332	5,775	40,838	6,198

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

APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR VIOLENT CRIMES

UCR Part I Crime

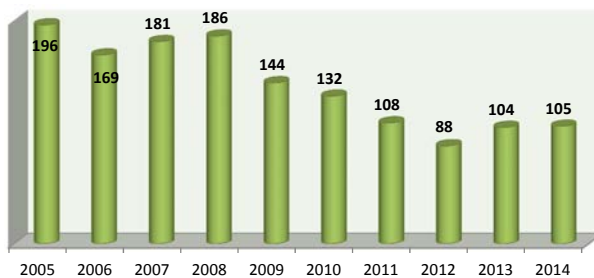
Overall UCR crime increased 9 percent from in 2014.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Criminal Homicide	132	108	88	104	105
Rape	184	172	236	393	470
Robbery	3,914	3,756	3,725	3,661	3,232
Aggravated Assault	3,238	2,949	3,399	3,725	4,004
Burglary	4,224	3,849	3,519	3,315	3,463
Larceny/Theft	18,050	20,124	22,196	22,987	25,881
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,864	4,339	3,549	3,147	3,683
Arson	49	61	50		
Total	34,655	35,358	36,762	37,332	40,838
% Change		2.0%	4.0%	1.6%	9.4%

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

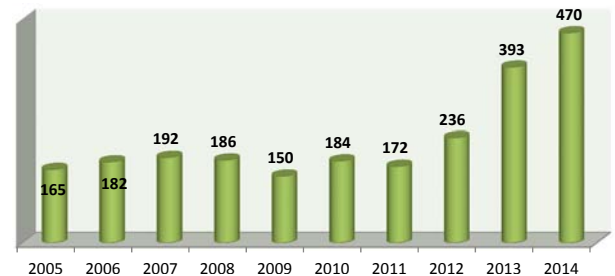
Murder

The number of murders in DC decreased by 46 percent since 2005.



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.

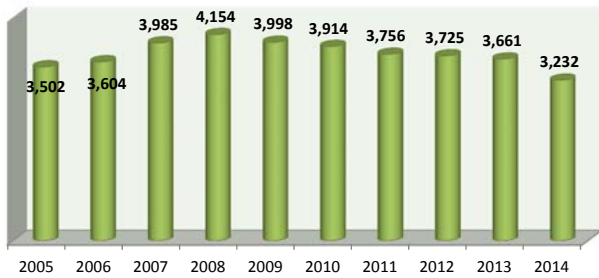


APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR PROPERTY CRIMES

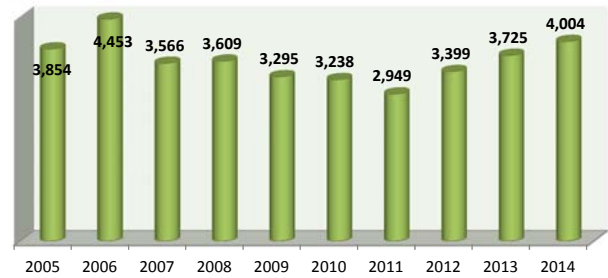
Robbery

UCR Robberies are down almost 12 percent compared to last year.



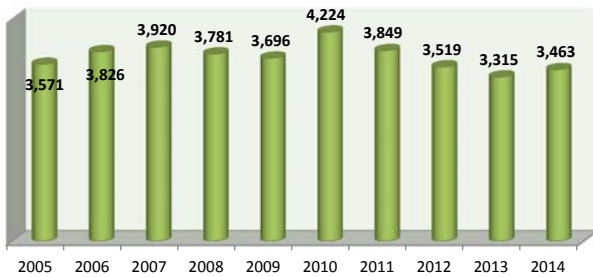
Aggravated Assault

In 2014, aggravated assaults increased by 7.5 percent compared to the previous year.



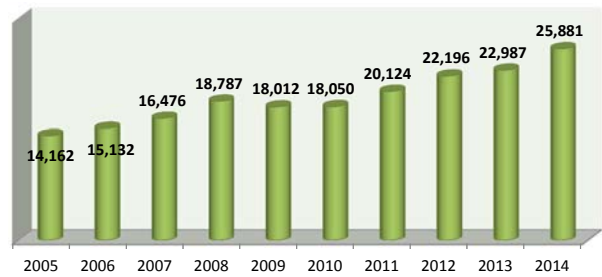
Burglary

Though up slightly from last year, burglary is down 18 percent from 2010.



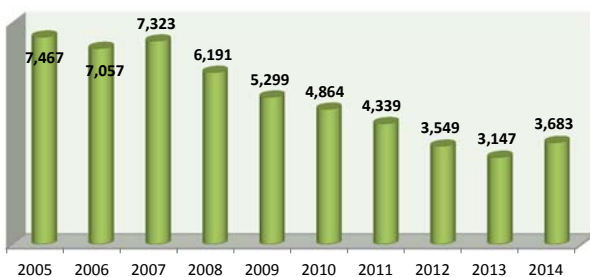
Larceny/Theft

Following a small decrease in 2009, the number of larceny/thefts have increased over the past few years.



Motor Vehicle Theft

Auto thefts have increased over the past couple years, but remain 50 percent lower than a decade ago.



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 in 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 2014, 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 implementing its recommendations will establish the basis for a new level of partnership with the LGBT community based on our shared vision and values.

After the release of the report, MPD immediately began meeting with community partners on plans to implement the recommendations. The Department worked throughout 2014 to develop training for all of its members on bias-

Types of Bias

Type of Bias	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ethnicity/National Origin	4	7	5	3	3
Race	14	28	13	18	13
Religion	4	2	6	6	8
Sexual Orientation	35	43	46	31	28
Gender Identity / Expression	10	11	9	12	15
Disability	0	0	1	0	1
Political Affiliation	1	0	1	0	1
Homelessness	0	1	0	0	2
Total	68	92	81	70	71

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

related crimes, LGBT cultural competency, and public safety issues of importance to the LGBT community. The 2015 training, which is among the most comprehensive of any police department in the nation, includes two parts: an online module that members will review before participating in a 4-hour class guided by a full-time or affiliate officer of MPD's Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit. The class time will focus on interactive discussions, videos of community members discussing their experiences with police, and scenarios designed to present officers with situations they may encounter on patrol.

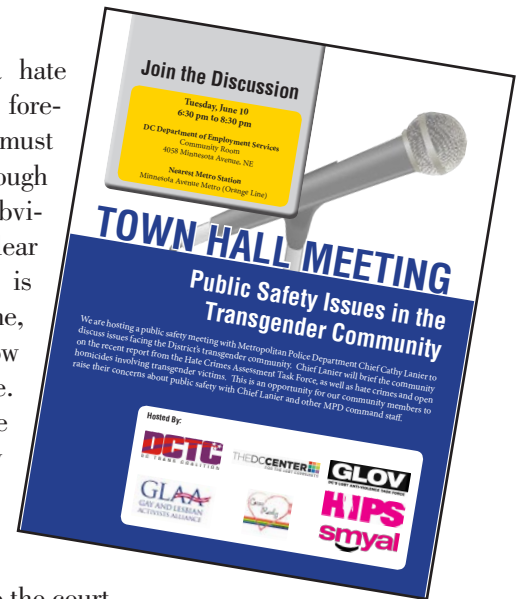
In June, Chief Lanier was the guest speaker at a Town Hall Meeting on Public Safety Issues in the Transgender Community. Co-hosted by Casa Ruby, the DC Center for the LGBT Community, DC Trans Coalition, Gay and Lesbian Activists Alliance (GLAA), Gays and Lesbians Opposing Violence (GLOV), Helping Individual Prostitutes to Survive (HIPS), and SMYAL, community members were able to ask the Chief about a wide range of issues. In addition, Chief Lanier shared important information on transgender hate crimes in the District from 2007 through 2013. Updated data is provided in this report.

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 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.



Types of Crime

Type of Offense	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Aggravated Assault	17	25	10	12	10
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0
Defacing/Destruction of Property	7	15	9	8	13
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Other Misdemeanors	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	0	1
Robbery	11	7	15	7	3
Simple Assault	20	39	33	31	31
Stalking	1	0	14	0	0
Threats	11	6	0	12	13
Total	68	92	81	70	71

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

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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, matricu-

lation, 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 Department works proac-

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh			Total		
Type of Bias	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Ethnicity/ National Origin	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	3	3
Race	5	5	1	2	0	3	3	6	4	3	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	13	18	13
Religion	1	0	1	3	5	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	8
Sexual Orientation	3	2	3	3	0	5	17	13	2	7	0	7	3	3	4	5	4	2	8	9	5	46	31	28
Gender Identity / Expression	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	1	3	9	12	15
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Political Affiliation	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Homelessness	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	13	10	7	11	6	17	25	23	8	11	3	15	3	6	10	8	10	6	10	12	8	81	70	71

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

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

tively to ensure that bias-related crimes are reported and investigated in a consistent manner through a systematic and open process. The Department's strategy to address bias-related crime includes specialized community policing, enhanced 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. 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.

A primary role of the Liaison Units is outreach to the represented communities. These communities have historically been underserved by law enforcement in major metropolitan 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 increased slightly in 2014, from 70 crimes to 71. In 2014, destruction of or defacing property increased from eight to 13 crimes. Approximately eight out of every 10 hate crimes was a crime against a person, compared to nearly nine of every 10 hate crimes in 2013. The reduction in crimes against persons was largely driven by the Department's success in driving down robberies citywide. In each of the past two years, bias-related robberies have been cut in half. Simple assaults remained the most common type of hate crimes (44%), followed by defacing or destruction of property and threats (18% for each). Fourteen percent of the hate crimes were aggravated assault and four percent were robberies. Bias related to sexual orientation has remained the most frequent type of bias for hate crimes in the District, accounting for 39 percent of all hate crimes in 2014. Together, three out of every five bias-related crimes were based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression.

In 2014, the Second District accounted for the highest percentage of hate crimes (24%) followed by the Fourth District (21%). Hate crimes in 2014 were mostly concentrated in the areas around McPherson/Farragut Square, Columbia Heights, and Foggy Bottom.

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Bias-Related Crimes in the Transgender Community: A Special Report

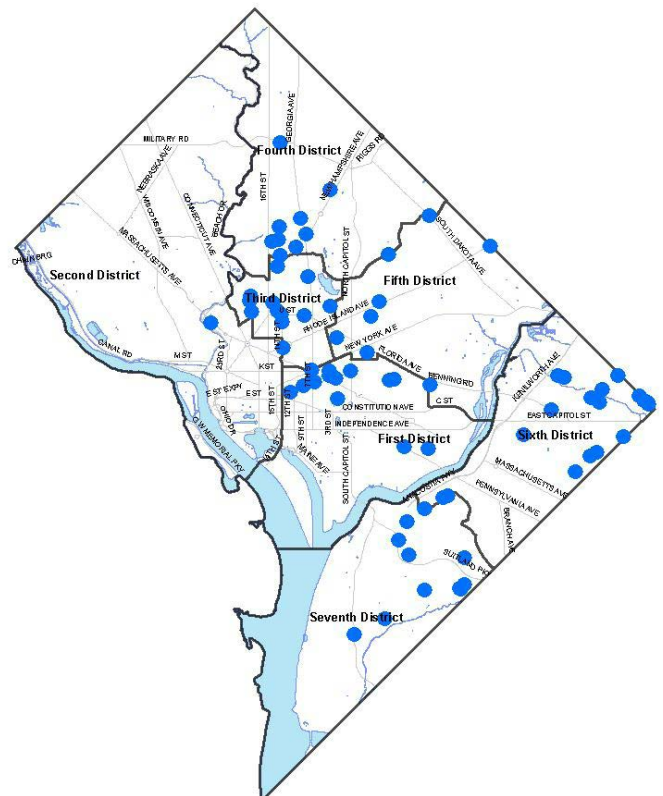
In 2014, MPD produced a special analysis of bias-related crimes in the transgender community. This information has been updated to include all of 2014 and is presented here.

Location

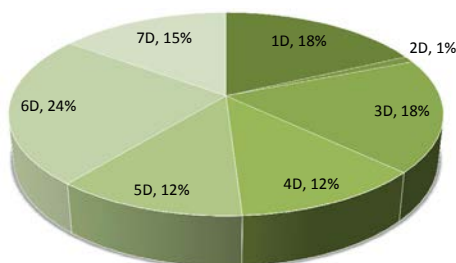
- Since 2007, the Sixth District had the highest number of transgender hate crimes (24%), followed by the First and Third districts (18% each).
- The highest concentrations of transgender hate crimes by neighborhood were in the entertainment areas around Columbia Heights, Adams Morgan, the U Street NW corridor, and Chinatown / Gallery Place.

Crime Type

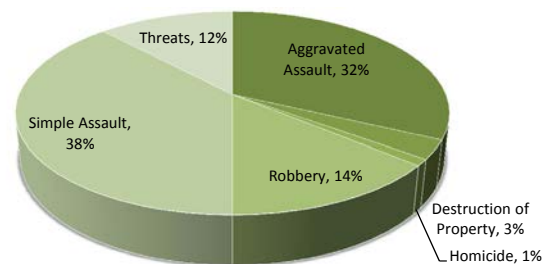
- The majority of transgender hate crimes were crimes against persons.
- Since a hate crime is not actually a crime category but instead the motive for a crime, it is not surprising that few property crimes are identified as hate crimes. Motives are not usually apparent in property crimes unless derogatory language is used.
- More than 4 out of 5 of all transgender hate crimes in the District were assaults or threats.



Bias-Related Crime (Transgender): Location



Bias-Related Crime (Transgender): Crime Type



Note: In the District of Columbia Official Code, such a bias is called a gender identity or expression bias. See page 4 for a more detailed definition.

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Bias-Related Crimes in the Transgender Community: A Special Report

Time and Day

- Two-fifths (40%) of all transgender hate crimes occur between 9 pm and 3 am. Twenty-two percent (22%) of transgender hate crimes occurred between midnight and 3 am; another 18% occurred between 9 pm and midnight.
- More transgender hate crimes occurred on Saturdays between midnight and 3 am than during any other block of time.
- Although the number of transgender hate crimes is a small sample size, the peak time on Saturday mornings is similar to the peak time for all crimes in the same crime categories of aggravated assault, simple assault, homicide, robbery, and threats. (Destruction of property was excluded from Table 2 because the incident time is often difficult to determine.)

Table 1: Time & Day of Transgender Hate Crimes (2007 – 2014)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Percent
Midnight – 3 am	0	1	2	3	1	9	0	22%
3 am – 6 am	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	9%
6 am – 9 am	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4%
9 am – noon	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3%
Noon – 3 pm	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	9%
3 pm – 6 pm	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	15%
6 pm – 9 pm	2	3	3	0	0	2	2	16%
9 pm – midnight	5	1	2	0	2	2	1	18%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4%
Percent	14%	11%	18%	8%	16%	27%	7%	

Table 2: Time & Day of All Assaults, Homicides, Robberies, & Threats (2012-2014)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Percent
Midnight – 3 am	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	4%	15%
3 am – 6 am	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	7%
6 am – 9 am	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%
9 am – noon	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	9%
Noon – 3 pm	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12%
3 pm – 6 pm	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	16%
6 pm – 9 pm	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	18%
9 pm – midnight	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	18%
Percent	13%	13%	13%	13%	15%	16%	16%	

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

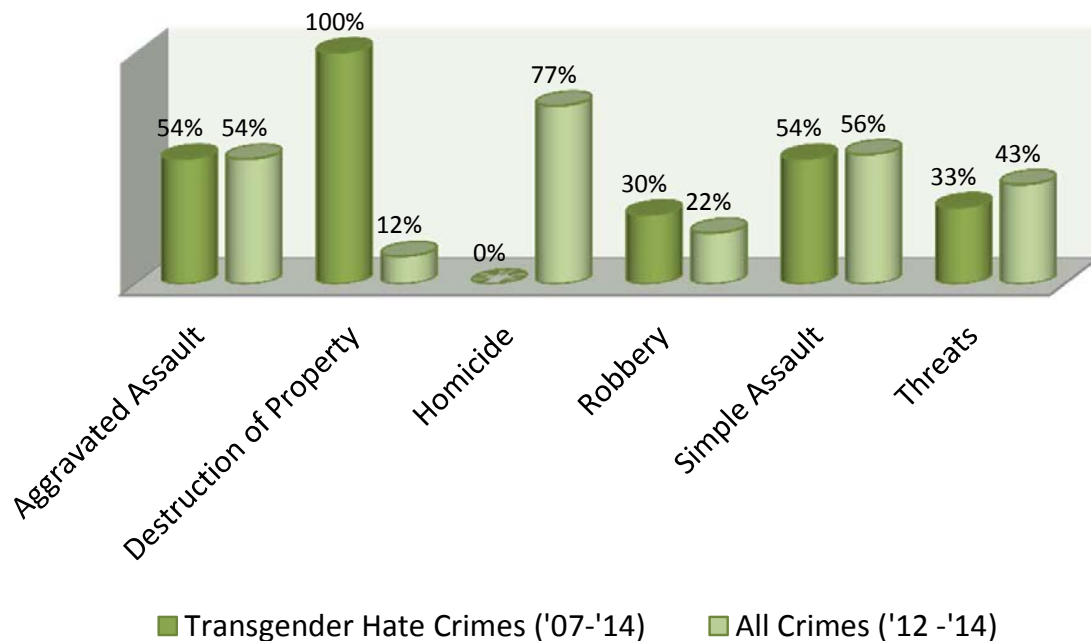
Bias-Related Crimes in the Transgender Community: A Special Report

Closure Rates

- The chart below, which compares the closure rates of all transgender hate crimes to all crimes of that particular crime type, shows that transgender hate crimes are generally as likely to be closed as any other crime.
- For robbery and destruction of property, the transgender hate crime closure rates are higher than the comparable closure rates. Bias-motivated aggravated assaults are closed at the same rate as all aggravated assaults.
- For homicides, simple assault, and threats, transgender hate crime closure rates were lower than the comparable closure rates. Several factors

contribute to this. First, as explained in the Notes section on page 4, the FBI closure rate methodology used for homicides (as well as robbery and aggravated assaults) includes closures for crimes happening in prior years. Since hate crimes were not classified with a transgender bias before 2007, there are no earlier closures included in the rate. Second, non-bias related assaults and threats are more likely to involve an offender who is known to the victim and therefore more likely to be closed with an arrest; hate crimes are more likely to be committed by a stranger, making them more difficult to close.

Closure Rates



Note: With a small number of cases, a single arrest can lead to dramatic changes in percentages. Therefore the percentages for destruction of property (2 cases) and homicide (1 case) closures should be interpreted with caution.

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Bias-Related Crimes in the Transgender Community: A Special Report

About the Data

Throughout this report, the data on transgender hate crimes includes all crimes classified as such from 2007 through 2014. For the comparison data, only 2012 - 2014 were used because of the challenge of working with large sets of data from older records management systems.

About the Closure Rates

The closure rates for transgender hate crimes presented here are calculated as the number of supported transgender hate crimes closed between 2007 – 2014, divided by the number of cases occurring during that time period.

The calculation for homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault is different. Every year, MPD and jurisdictions around the country report closure rate information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on certain crime categories (including homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault) as defined by a standard FBI definition. The rates are calculated by dividing the total number of cases closed in a calendar year, regardless of when the crime occurred, by the total number of cases in that calendar year. Thus, if MPD closed a homicide in 2014 that occurred in 2000, it is carried as a closure in 2014. The closure rates for “All Crimes” for aggravated assaults, robbery, and homicide presented here are calculated in accordance with these FBI standards. Because these include prior year cases, these will generally be HIGHER than the rates for the transgender hate crimes since the classification did not exist in District law before 2007.

The FBI does not collect data on closure rates for destruction of property, simple assaults, and threats. These were calculated for this analysis in the same manner as the hate crime closure rates. However, these figures are subject to change as they have not been subject to the same internal audit as the FBI closure rates.

APPENDIX D:

LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

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

General Littering

The Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008 amended the existing littering statute to establish an affirmative requirement that a person stopped for a non-traffic littering violation provide the officer with his or her accurate name and address for the citation. Without accurate identifying information, the government's ability to hold violators accountable for this civil offense is limited. Violators who do not provide a valid name and address to an officer citing them for a civil non-traffic littering violation can be arrested. The criminal offense of refusing to provide an accurate name and address is adjudicated by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, with a penalty, upon conviction, of not less than \$100 or more than \$250. The

HELP KEEP DC CLEAN

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

New Littering Enforcement

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

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

Continuing Littering Enforcement

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

Questions

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



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



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

Disposition	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	Citywide
Defaults	0	0	1	3	1	9	3	17
Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Notices of Violation	2	1	1	8	5	16	11	44

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

APPENDIX D:

LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

notified and attends every hearing, and that police officers throughout the Department are trained to write tickets that will be supported in adjudication. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the process and training, a sufficient number of tickets must go through the entire process, with violators either: (1) admitting the violation and mailing in the fine; (2) denying the violation and requesting a hearing in person; or (3) admitting the violation with an explanation and requesting a hearing by mail.

Littering enforcement was implemented in three phases: a pilot launched in the Fourth District on May 1, 2011; Phase 2 of the pilot, launched in the Sixth District on August 1, 2012; and citywide enforcement, launched August 1, 2014. In each phase, warning Notices of Violation (NOV), or tickets, were issued for the first month in any expansion area. The Department distributed informational flyers to the community in English, plus six additional languages: Amharic, Chinese, French, Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese. In order to issue a ticket, an officer must personally observe the litterer intentionally or carelessly dropping rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals or other discarded materials of every kind and description, on public space, in waterways, or on private property not under his or her control.

Littering from a Vehicle

The Act also established a new violation for littering from a vehicle. It provides that “No person shall dispose or cause or allow the disposal of litter from a vehicle upon any public or private property. Litter shall include all rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded materials of every kind and description.” (DC Municipal Regulations § 18-2221.6). The penalty for the offense is a \$100 fine, with any appeals adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Since this violation is enforced and adjudicated similar to other civil traffic violations, it could be and was immediately implemented citywide. The number of tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2014 is provided below.

2014 Littering From a Vehicle Tickets

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
1st District	9	1
2nd District	4	0
3rd District	16	1
4th District	7	1
5th District	14	6
6th District	11	2
7th District	5	1
Other MPD	1	0
Total	67	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.

APPENDIX E: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

The Two Distinct Processes for Reviewing and Investigating Complaints

DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC):

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

Metropolitan Police Department (MPD):

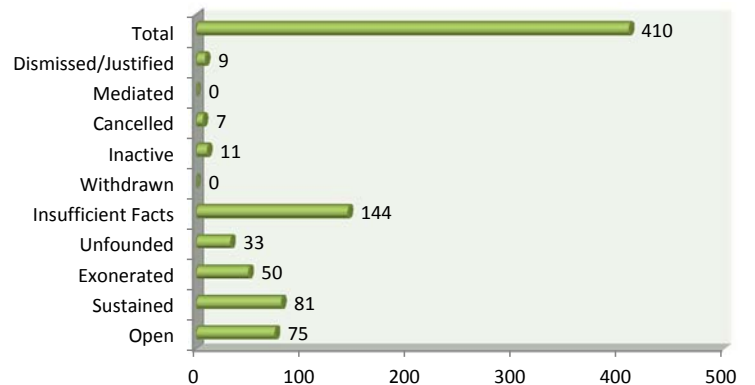
- Investigates complaints against its members through the MPD Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB) and chain-of-command officials.
- Investigates complaints filed at anytime alleging any type of misconduct, including misconduct that can be investigated by OPC.
- Investigates anonymous complaints.

APPENDIX E: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Harassment Allegation

Harassment Type	Total
Unlawful Search	1
Illegal Search	3
Bad Ticket	7
Unlawful Stop	7
Unlawful Detention	4
Landlord Tenant	0
False Arrest	3
Demeanor Tone	5
Discrimination: Sex	0
Discrimination: Race	1
Discrimination: National Origin	0
Abuse of Power	6
Other	8
Total	45

Disposition of Cases



Specific Allegations of Force

Subcategories	Total
Choke Hold	0
Foot on Back	0
Forceful Frisk	0
Handcuffs too Tight	4
Push or Pull with Impact	6
Push or Pull without Impact	9
Strike: Kick	1
Strike: Punch	1
Strike: With Object	2
Strike: While Handcuffed	1
Other	4
Total	28

Allegation of Discrimination

Discrimination Type	Total
Race	7
Racial Profiling	2
Sex	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Other	0
Total	9

APPENDIX E: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	8
Rude and Unprofessional	88
Misconduct	0
Fail to Take Police Action	40
Conduct Unbecoming	3
Harassment	45
Excessive Force/Use of Force	28
Poor or Lack of Police Service	64
Language Abuse	20
Abuse of Authority	59
Fail to Take Police Report	20
Orders and Directives	0
Neglect of Duty	1
Threats/Intimidation	11
Bias/Discrimination	2
Racial Profiling	2
Illegal Search	6
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Unknown	0
Falsification of Reports	0
Mishandling Property	0
Assault	0
Destruction of Property	0
Fail to Provide ID	0
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	0
Theft	0
Unfair Treatment	0
Untruthful Statement	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	13
Total	410

Status of Pending Complaints

Pending Complaints	Total
Under Investigation by Chain of Command	47
Under Investigation by IAB	22
Referred to USAO	6
Under Investigation by OPC	0
Total	75

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
Male	378	78%
Female	89	18%
Unidentified	16	3%
Race		
Black	257	53%
White	164	34%
Hispanic	35	7%
Asian	10	2%
Other	0	0%
Unidentified	17	4%
Total	483	100%

Age of Officer

Age	
21-25	13
26-30	65
31-35	84
36-40	78
41-45	60
46-50	83
51-55	62
56-60	16
61-65	5
Unknown	17
Total	483

Officer Assignment

District	
First District	61
Second District	47
Third District	51
Fourth District	44
Fifth District	89
Sixth District	65
Seventh District	72
Other	44
Unidentified	10
Total	483

Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	
Under 3 Years	85
3-5 Years	11
6-10 Years	107
11-15 Years	79
16-20 Years	49
21-25 Years	24
26-30 Years	91
50 Years or More	21
Unknown	16
Total	483

Failure to Identify

Failure to Display Name and Badge	1
Failure to Provide Name and Badge on Request	2
Other	0
Total	3

APPENDIX E: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

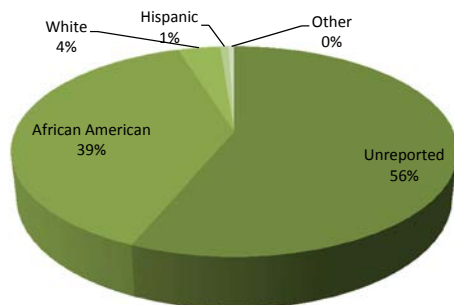
Officers with Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	39
Three Complaints	8
Four Complaints	4
Five Complaints	0
Total	51

Complainants who Filed Multiple Complaints

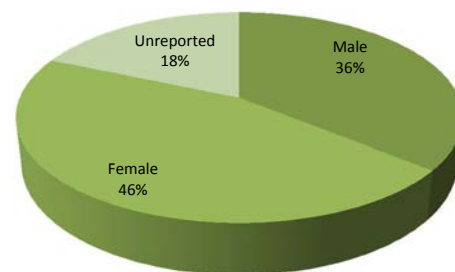
Two Complaints	9
Three Complaints	0
Four Complaints	0
Total	9

Complainant's Race



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Complainant's Gender



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.mpdcd.c.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 Rosenberg 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



CATHY L. LANIER
Chief of Police