

# 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

## Metropolitan Police Department

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**PETER NEWSHAM**  
Chief of Police



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

# MISSION

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

# VALUE STATEMENT

- ★ Reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community.
- ★ Strive to resolve all conflicts peacefully, valuing all human life, and ensuring that any use of force is proportional to the threat faced.
- ★ Ensure that all allegations of misconduct and uses of force are investigated thoroughly and impartially.
- ★ Instill a sense of transparency in operations with regular reports and outreach on critical events and community concerns.
- ★ Sustain a culture of building and sustaining safe neighborhoods by making the relationship between police and neighborhoods paramount – tailoring policing to neighborhoods.
- ★ Continue to work with other government agencies to address the issues faced by the mentally ill in our communities.
- ★ Throughout the Department, focus on how the MPD can address youth issues.
- ★ Build on what the MPD is doing right by continuously evaluating our strengths and weaknesses and position the MPD to be viewed and respected nationally and internationally as a model for how it serves the community.
- ★ Build homeland security into the culture of the MPD and the community without creating fear.
- ★ Foster a culture of innovation and initiative by leveraging technology.
- ★ Support our employees as they work to serve the city.
- ★ Encourage teamwork and leadership at every level of the police department and throughout the community.
- ★ Emphasize that every MPD employee has the power to influence positive change – and encourage them to improve the service they provide to both the Department and community.
- ★ Fortify these values by training and educating all of our members in the critical skills of communication, service and conflict resolution.

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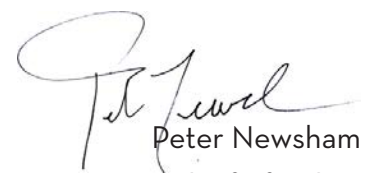
# MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF



I am pleased to share with you the Metropolitan Police Department's 2018 Annual Report which highlights how our community policing efforts and innovative crime fighting initiatives are having an impact.

The accomplishments of this police department would not have been possible if not for the sworn and civilian members who work tirelessly to keep the people of the District of Columbia safe and secure. Their dedication and professionalism inspire me every day and I thank them and their families for all that they do.

Our Department is better equipped, better trained and better organized than we have been in many years. We stand ready, able and committed to creating a Safer Stronger DC.



Peter Newsham  
Chief of police

# 2018: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

In 2018, the District hosted even more large, high-profile events than usual, providing the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) an opportunity to demonstrate how well the MPD handles these events. The March for Our Lives came to the District in the spring, highlighting the need for national attention to gun

violence issues. Soon thereafter, MPD officers were deployed as the city anxiously watched the Washington Capitals' play-off games outside of the Capital One Arena, and they shared in the city's joy during the championship parade. National attention turned to DC again as we hosted the Major

League Baseball All-Star Game in July, a few days after the sold-out opening match at Audi Field, the new home of DC United. We shared the country's grief at the passing of President George H.W. Bush, as MPD members supported the state funeral. The District also played host to multiple First Amendment assemblies including the Unite the Right rally. Regardless of the type of event or the message of the participants, MPD's members worked long hours to protect the constitutional rights of the participant and ensure that the District and event participants were safe. We should all be grateful for their dedication.

Over the course of the year, MPD has continued to work closely with residents, community organizations, businesses, the Council,

the Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners, partner agencies in the District, and regional and federal partners to support public safety.

In calendar year 2018, there were 313 fewer violent crimes—which includes, sexual assault, assault with a dangerous weapon (ADW), and robbery—than in 2017. This continues a downward trend, with approximately 2,200 fewer violent crimes in 2018 than in 2015. Violent crime dropped across the city, with a reduction in six of the seven police districts. Robbery fell seven percent, sexual assault decreased eight percent, and ADWs dropped ten percent. Reported violent crime in the District is 33 percent lower than it was in 2014. During the same time frame, the District's population grew seven percent. Calls for MPD service have been steadily increasing, while MPD response time to Priority 1 calls has continued to improve.

Despite the remarkable progress we have made in reducing reported violent crime in DC, this reduction in violent crime is not comforting to crime victims or to families who have lost someone to senseless violence. The statistics illustrate progress, but any violent crime is one too many. Every violent crime impacts not only an individual, but also a family and a community.



Preventing the next violent crime and its devastating impact is, as always, a central focus. Some homicides stem from domestic disputes, some from robberies, and some from crew retaliation. In recent years, the category of petty disputes between known participants has been on the rise. The one common thread is the prevalence of illegal firearms. Nearly 80 percent of homicides were gun related, and all of the 500-plus shootings were. The fact is that when a firearm is introduced into any of these situations usually someone is going to the hospital, and in some cases someone is going to the morgue. A family, a neighborhood, a community; this city is permanently impacted.

Reviewing the data suggests that gun violence in the District has remained consistent over the past few years,

with approximately 500 victims of shootings in the District annually from 2016 through 2018. However, while the number of shootings has remained roughly the same, the percentage of fatal shootings has increased.

In 2016 and 2017, the percentages of fatal shootings ranged from 17 to 19 percent. This rose to 23 percent in 2018. That four to six percent increase is not just a number - it represents lives needlessly and senselessly lost to gun violence. The shootings appear to have been more lethal for a number of reasons, including that they were more likely



to happen during the day, at close range, and with more shots being fired. The increased lethality, together with a high number of homicides coming from incidents that happened in prior years, drove the increase in homicides in 2018.

The City continues to work to identify a strategy to address and

## EVERYDAY HEROES

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

### First District Officers on Burglary Detail Apprehend Suspect in Two Robberies

On February 11, 2018, there were two establishment robberies in quick succession in the First District. In the first case, the 7-Eleven store located in the 400 block of 8th Street, NE, was robbed at approximately 7 am. A male suspect walked in wearing a facemask, implied he had a gun, proceeded to take money from the cash registers, then fled on foot from the location.

Officers Scott Possinger and Daniel Koch were working the First District Burglary Suppression detail, utilizing an unmarked vehicle. The officers patrolled the H Street, NE corridor, which had recently had multiple burglaries. The area is also home to an additional 7-Eleven, which the officers surmised could

be the next robbery target. While in the 900 block of 8th Street, NE, Officers Possinger and Koch saw a male subject riding a rental bicycle into the alley across from the 7-Eleven located in the 700 block of H Street, NE. They watched the subject leave the bicycle in the alley, and walk across the street to the 7-Eleven. The officers inspected the rental bicycle, and determined it was likely stolen, with its GPS and lock disabled.

At approximately 9:53 am, a radio call for a robbery at the H Street 7-Eleven was voiced over the First District Zone. The suspect began running from the establishment towards where he left the stolen bicycle, which was being watched by Officers Possinger and Koch.

As the suspect ran past the officers' unmarked cruiser, the officers engaged the suspect in a brief foot pursuit, and he was taken into custody. Other responding officers quickly confirmed that the 7-Eleven had in fact been robbed. The clothing of the suspect matched the description given in both establishment robberies. Additionally, a facemask was recovered from the suspect when he was stopped. The suspect spontaneously admitted to his involvement in the robberies.

Due to the focused patrolling by Officers Possinger and Koch in the area and their attention to detail, they apprehended a suspect responsible for two robberies.





prevent violence in the city. This includes both public health tools to create economic opportunities, treat trauma, and prevent violence through intervention and mediation, as well as more traditional criminal justice tools, focused on strengthening partnerships in the District's complex criminal justice system, enhancing response and support from other District agencies for crime victims, and continuing to develop and deploy police resources strategically. The

MPD is directly involved in a number of this work and partnerships.

The most important MPD resource—for combatting violence or serving the community in our various roles—is our

employees, both sworn and civilian. For the second year in a row, MPD has been able to increase its total sworn staffing. Over the past two fiscal years, the size of the force increased by 118 officers. Several initiatives have contributed to this. Through Mayor Bowser's Police Officer Retention Program, the Department has provided student loan forgiveness grants to almost 200 officers since

2016. In 2018, the MPD began offering a housing allowance of up to \$1,000 per month for six months to new recruits living in DC so they can get established in the District and deepen their knowledge and experience with the communities they serve.

Human resource planning goes far beyond the number of recruit officers who were hired in the past couple of years. To develop a sustainable strategy of hiring over a period of multiple years, the MPD worked with professional public relations team to create a comprehensive marketing strategy for recruitment efforts. The new advertising presents the diverse and approachable face of MPD. The campaign focuses not on police tools and gadgets, as is often seen from law enforcement, but on our values: community, teamwork, service, and leadership. The goal is to attract people who are committed to a career in public service.

## EVERYDAY HEROES

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

### Second District Members Recognized for Coming to Aid of Unconscious Person

Officer Nathan Maring was dispatched to a residence in the Second District to respond to a report of an unconscious person. When he got there, he found a subject lying on the floor unconscious and unresponsive with agonal respirations. Officer Maring immediately initiated CPR, while advising units of the circumstances.

Officers Adam Smith, Nicholas Holman, Jeremy Brady, Carlton Smith, and Miriam Wishnick responded to assist with the scene.

Officer A. Smith and Officer Wishnick assisted the subject's spouse and DC Fire and EMS with lifesaving interventions and family notifications, while Officers Holman, Carlton Smith, and Brady assisted with traffic and pedestrian control, making sure clear passage was available to all. Officer Maring assisted DC Fire and EMS with response to George Washington University Hospital, while CPR was still in progress. Meanwhile, Officer Brady transported the subject's spouse to the hospital. Officers

Holman, Adam Smith, and Wishnick made sure the residence was properly secured. Upon arrival to the hospital, the individual's heart began to beat again on its own. Officer Maring's quick and decisive actions helped save a life.





graduating from the program have become MPD recruit officers.

Of the 76 current cadets, 58 percent are age 21 to 24, demonstrating the success of the recent expansion in eligibility. Forty-two percent are age 17 to 20, the original age group. The Cadet Program also represents an important opportunity to recruit more women to law enforcement. The demographics of MPD more closely resemble the racial and ethnic demographics of the city we serve than any other major city police department. The one exception is for gender. Currently, 22 percent of MPD's sworn officers are women. Although this is significantly higher than the national average of 13 percent, the MPD will continue to recruit strong female candidates to serve their community in law enforcement. The MPD cadets, of which 39 percent are young women, will help us to get there.

The enhanced Cadet Program is one of Mayor Bowser's important long-term investments in developing pathways to the middle class and strengthening police-community relations. Young adults who graduated from a District high school can join MPD's Cadet Program, through which they can work part-time for two years while both learning about MPD and police work and earning up to 60-credit hours at the University of the District of Columbia. In the past four years, the program has grown to 76 cadets from fewer than 20. In the past four years, 31 cadets

A strong relationship between the community and police is absolutely essential to success and is a top priority of the MPD. Chief of Police Peter Newsham continues to personally deliver this message to the entire Department and to each class of new recruits. Police-community relationships are strengthened through an innovative training program in partnership with the University of the District of Columbia and the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC). This program features a guided tour of the







NMAAHC, a lecture on black history and culture, and a discussion on race and policing. The program traces the history of the policing profession, particularly with respect to African Americans in the United States and in the District of Columbia. By teaching members this history, the Department hopes to equip them with a better understanding of the community's perspective, enabling them to engage more effectively and build trust with the communities we serve.

The new uniforms that MPD began wearing in November 2018 are also an important tool for community trust. For officers, these uniforms provide greater comfort and convenience. For the community, they provide information and reassurance. Over the years, different uniforms had evolved for various units of MPD. The variety of uniforms together with the dozens of police agencies in the District meant that it was sometimes hard

for the public to identify who was an MPD officer, which can be critically important for an individual. For instance, when dealing with a police officer, District residents should know if the officer is following MPD policy or federal law in regards to marijuana possession or immigration. With the new uniforms and marketing to familiarize people with them, we hope that the community can more easily identify MPD officers.

In order for MPD officers to prevent violent crime, the Department must ensure they are deployed strategically, and with appropriate information. Violent crimes are more likely to be committed

in specific areas or by repeat violent offenders. By analyzing crime trends and other data, MPD's analysts will be able to support precise, block-by-block decision making in the deployment of patrol and other resources to the areas most impacted by violence. Equally important, MPD is working to increase the effectiveness of the intelligence-gathering and information-sharing processes within MPD to identify and address neighborhood conflicts before they escalate, close criminal cases, and recover illegal firearms. By working with the officers who know their neighborhoods and the people who are involved in crime and improving information sharing so that other units can better respond, the MPD hopes to prevent and solve crimes while minimizing negative contact within the neighborhoods. This effort is not focused on increasing stops or minor arrests. On the contrary, officers will be focused on positive interactions that help to build relationships. They will also develop the information on the bad actors who are often coming into a neighborhood to prey on community members,



enabling the officers to better protect and serve the neighborhood.

Once a crime happens, the community is looking to MPD to get the offender off the street in order to prevent future violent crimes. The Department is working with criminal justice partners to improve our ability to do that. Through the Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC), MPD is working with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and the District's Department of Forensic Sciences to improve data collection and use related to gun crimes. The CGIC leverages state-of-the-art imaging technology and the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) to link firearm evidence between crime scenes. This investigative tool and partnership provides detectives with critical pieces of intelligence when investigating shootings.

In 2017, the Department implemented new use of force principles, policies,



and training to emphasize necessity and proportionality in response, and an explicit commitment to the sanctity of human life at all times. Since then, the Department also implemented less lethal tools, including electronic control devices, commonly called Tasers, to support the lowest level of force necessary to effectively bring an incident or person under control. In 2018, the MPD reported the fewest

number of officer-involved shootings since at least 2001. In 2018, there was a 76 percent reduction in officer-involved shootings from the average over the past decade.

## EVERYDAY HEROES

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

### Third District Officers Come to Aid of Elderly Woman Injured in Sidewalk Fall

Officers Jesús Perez and Christopher Blake were on their mountain bikes patrolling the northern sector of the Third District when they were flagged down by a female subject whose elderly mother, a 92-year-old, had tripped and fallen head-first on the sidewalk. She was bleeding profusely from her head injury and both officers rushed over to help her. Officer Blake applied pressure to her head

wound to stop the bleeding, while Officer Blake remained on his knees applying pressure for at least a half hour or more until DCFEMS could get there. The entire time, Officer Blake kept saying comforting words in order to keep her calm. According to the woman's daughter, her mother suffered fractured bones in her face and throughout the right side of her body, and required stitches in her face, but she was

recovering from her injuries.

Based on Officer Perez and Blake's training, dedication to duty, and professionalism, these officers were able to quickly assess the situation and utilize their training and experience to assist an elderly victim who required first aid.

# COMMUNITY POLICING

## and Police Patrols

### YOUR POLICE DISTRICT AND POLICE SERVICE AREA (PSA)

Every resident lives in a Police Service Area (PSA). Residents should get to know their PSA team members and learn to work with them to prevent crime and disorder in their neighborhoods. Each police district has between seven and nine PSAs. There are a total of 57 PSAs in the District of Columbia.

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

## EVERYDAY HEROES

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

### Fourth District Officers Take Measures to Comfort, Feed Children before CFSA's Arrival

On June 9, 2018, Officers Noah Duckett, Brian Tejada, and Nelson Alas were working the evening tour in PSA 408 when Officer Duckett was flagged down by a citizen who said he saw two small children—a two-year-old and a four-year-old—walking through an alley barefoot, and were seen almost crossing a busy street unsupervised. Officer Duckett went to the alley and found the two children running around the alley with no shoes and soiled clothing. Officer Duckett further observed an open door in the alley leading to a person's home. Officer Duckett called for backup and Officer Tejada and Alas responded to assist.

The house was dark inside and only lit by a small television and sunlight coming in from the open door in the alley. Officers Duckett, Tejada, and Alas entered the home in search of a parent or someone looking after the children, but did not find anyone inside the home. Officer Alas went to the unit upstairs to determine whether anyone knew the guardian of the two small chil-

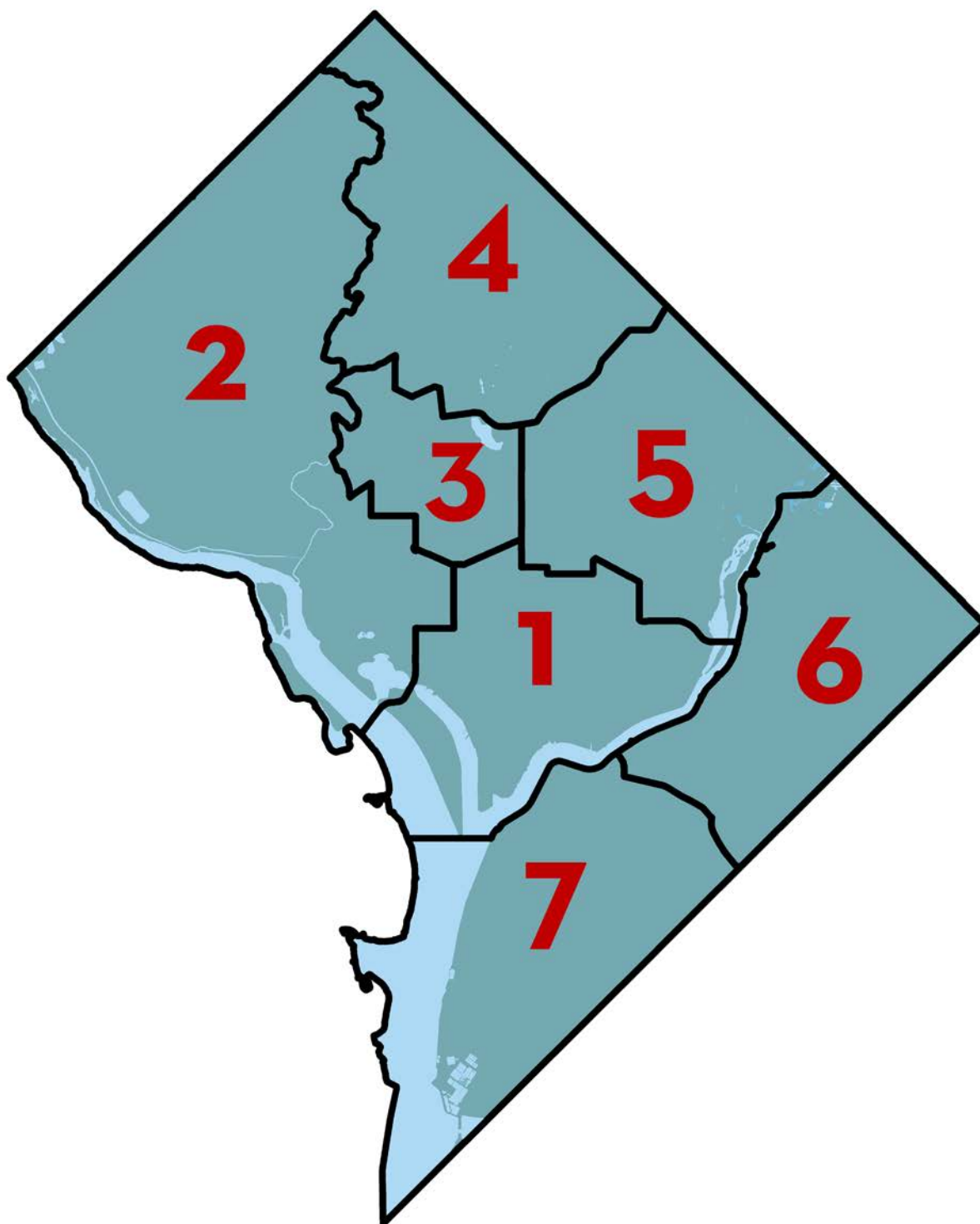
dren. As they searched the home, the officers also discovered that the only bathroom sink was left running and was overflowing as well as no toilet paper in the bathroom. The stove had cold pasta noodles on top and a good amount on the floor as well. The house was covered in flies, mosquitoes, and cockroaches. The house did not have any drinking water or any additional food. The house was fairly warm and did not have air conditioning or fans cooling the home. The two-year-old child was wearing a very soiled diaper and both children's faces were filthy and covered in dried snot. Officer Duckett cleaned off their faces and stayed with the children, playing with them, while Officer Tejada and Alas tried to identify the legal guardian of the children.

The officers contacted Child and Family Services to take custody of the children. Due to the time of day and traffic conditions, it would take approximately two hours for them to arrive and take custody of the children. Officer Tejada, with his own money, went to the store and

brought back diapers and baby wipes, as well as food and water. Officer Duckett then changed the diaper of the two-year-old child, which was heavily soiled. Officer Duckett was patient and kind with the kids throughout the process. It took a little while before the small child would trust Officer Duckett to change her diaper, but he kept trying to calm her down and eventually was able to change her diaper and changed her clothing. The children drank the water so fast that they spilled it because they couldn't drink the water fast enough. The children also ate the food quickly because they were so hungry. Officer Alas went out a second time and bought the kids some more food.

Officers Duckett, Tejada, and Alas went above and beyond for these two children. Instead of just waiting for Child and Family Services to arrive, these officers made sure the children were cleaned up and had something to eat while they waited for further assistance.



**POLICE DISTRICT AND POLICE SERVICE AREA (PSA) MAP**

# LEADERSHIP

in the Metropolitan Police Department



## CHIEF OF POLICE

Peter Newsham



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Chief Operating Officer (COO)  
Leeann Turner

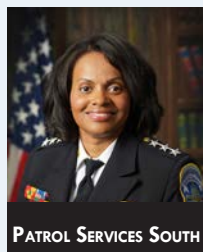


## BUREAU DIRECTORS



**PATROL SERVICES NORTH**

Patrol Chief  
**Lamar Greene**



**PATROL SERVICES SOUTH**

Patrol Chief  
**Chanel Dickerson**



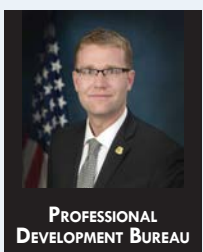
**HOMELAND SECURITY BUREAU**

Assistant Chief  
**Jeffery Carroll**



**CORPORATE SUPPORT BUREAU**

Director  
**William B. Sarvis**



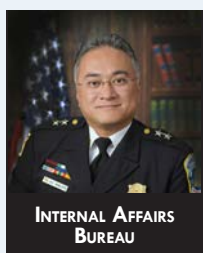
**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU**

Director  
**Marvin (Ben) Haiman**



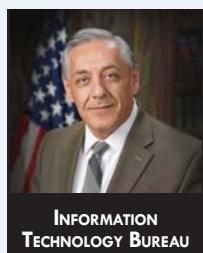
**INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU**

Assistant Chief  
**Robert Contee**



**INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU**

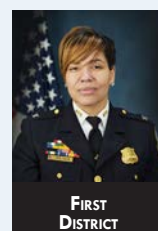
Assistant Chief  
**Wilfredo Manlapaz**



**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU**

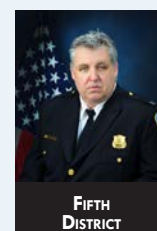
Chief Information Officer  
**Behyar Ghahramani**

## DISTRICT COMMANDERS



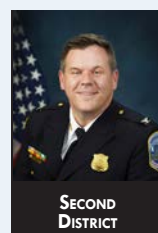
**FIRST DISTRICT**

Commander  
**Morgan Kane**



**FIFTH DISTRICT**

Commander  
**William Fitzgerald**



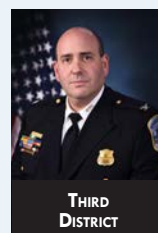
**SECOND DISTRICT**

Commander  
**Duncan Bedlion**



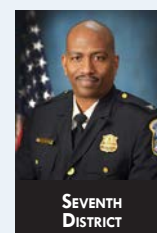
**SIXTH DISTRICT**

Commander  
**Durriyyah Habeebullah**



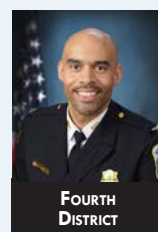
**THIRD DISTRICT**

Commander  
**Stuart Emerman**



**SEVENTH DISTRICT**

Commander  
**Andre Wright**



**FOURTH DISTRICT**

Commander  
**Randy Griffin**

## 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 (FBI) 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](http://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.
<b>Homicide:</b> Killing of another person purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.	<b>Murder:</b> The willful non-negligent killing of a person.
<b>Sex Assault:</b> 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.	<b>Forcible Rape:</b> 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.
<b>Robbery:</b> 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.	<b>Robbery:</b> 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.
<b>Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (ADW):</b> 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.	<b>Aggravated Assault:</b> 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.
<b>Burglary:</b> 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.	<b>Burglary:</b> The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
<b>Theft/Other:</b> 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.	<b>Larceny/Theft:</b> The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
<b>Theft F/Auto:</b> Theft of items from within a vehicle, excluding motor vehicle parts and accessories.	
<b>Stolen Auto:</b> Theft of a motor vehicle (any automobile, self-propelled mobile home, motorcycle, truck, truck tractor, truck tractor with semi trailer or trailer, or bus).	<b>Motor Vehicle Theft:</b> 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.
<b>Arson:</b> 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.	<b>Arson:</b> 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 the next two pages; FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offense data is available in Appendix B.

## CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC CODE)

### Crime by District

Overall crime in 2018 was up two percent from the previous year; violent crime was down seven percent.

Crime	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
	2017	2018	%	2017	2018	%	2017	2018	%	2017	2018	%
Homicide	8	14	75%	1	-	-100%	4	11	175%	12	7	-42%
Sexual Abuse	35	35	0%	41	38	-7%	35	36	3%	33	29	-12%
ADW	141	113	-20%	113	125	11%	198	177	-11%	199	157	-21%
Robbery	243	251	3%	177	162	-8%	338	365	8%	307	292	-5%
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>-12%</b>
Burglary	116	125	8%	232	188	-19%	214	210	-2%	197	238	21%
Motor Vehicle Theft	247	206	-17%	249	314	26%	284	336	18%	307	335	9%
Theft from Vehicle	1,554	1,580	2%	1,678	2,108	26%	2,449	2,784	14%	1,583	1,776	12%
Theft Other	2,608	2,460	-6%	3,293	3,557	8%	2,381	2,326	-2%	1,502	1,466	-2%
Arson	1	-	-100%	-	-	0%	-	1	N/C	1	2	100%
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>5,452</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>5,784</b>	<b>6,492</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5,903</b>	<b>6,246</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4,141</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>4%</b>

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

Estimated Population	2017		2018	
	693,927		702,455	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	116	17	160	23
Sexual Abuse	298	43	275	40
ADW	1,860	268	1,676	242
Robbery	2,180	314	2,034	293
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>597</b>
Burglary	1,532	221	1,423	205
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,412	348	2,401	346
Theft from Vehicle	10,289	1,483	11,648	1,679
Theft Other	14,503	2,090	14,257	2,055
Arson	5	1	5	1
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>28,741</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>29,734</b>	<b>4,285</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,195</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>33,879</b>	<b>4,882</b>

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide*		
2017	2018	%	2017	2018	%	2017	2018	%	2017	2018	%
19	25	32%	30	44	47%	41	55	34%	116	160	38%
50	34	-32%	61	55	-10%	43	48	12%	298	275	-8%
311	300	-4%	486	435	-10%	412	369	-10%	1,860	1,676	-10%
312	278	-11%	475	405	-15%	328	281	-14%	2,180	2,034	-7%
<b>692</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>-7%</b>
221	200	-10%	278	250	-10%	274	211	-23%	1,532	1,423	-7%
387	336	-13%	639	607	-5%	298	264	-11%	2,412	2,401	0%
1,457	1,666	14%	1,030	1,193	16%	537	539	0%	10,289	11,648	13%
2,080	2,087	0%	1,573	1,459	-7%	1,063	887	-17%	14,503	14,257	-2%
1	-	-100%	1	-	-100%	1	2	100%	5	5	0%
<b>4,146</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>-12%</b>	<b>28,741</b>	<b>29,734</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>4,838</b>	<b>4,926</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>4,448</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>33,195</b>	<b>33,879</b>	<b>2%</b>

These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD RMS (Cobalt) as of **3/26/2019**. These numbers are based on D.C. Code offense definitions, and do NOT reflect Part I crime totals as reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) or National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The statistics for this report are based on the various tables from the data warehouse as of the current refresh date. This report should be considered 'Preliminary' in nature. The reports are subject to change due to subsequent determinations related to amendments in classification, unfounded cases, or changes in offense definitions.

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

# EVERYDAY HEROES

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

## Fifth District Officers Collaborate to Arrest Man with Gun, Drugs

Officers John Javelle, Joseph Blasting, and Roberto Amengual got information about a vehicle whose occupants were known to possess firearms and narcotics. These officers passed this information on to members of the 5D Midnight shift. On the evening of March 31, 2018, Officer Christopher Brown saw the vehicle in question exiting a neighborhood apartment complex which has been plagued

by the drug trade and violent crime. Officer Brown immediately contacted the members of the Crime Patrol Unit and voiced a direction of travel. The team responded to the area and quickly made contact with the three occupants as they attempted to exit the vehicle. The driver was stopped by Officer Amengual and was asked if he had any guns or drugs. The suspect's hesitation in responding raised

Officer Amengual's suspicions. The suspect was patted down for weapons and a handgun was recovered from the suspect's pocket. The passengers were also detained, and a search of the vehicle recovered drugs, a digital scale, and a large amount of money. Due to these members' teamwork and diligence, a dangerous repeat offender was arrested and a firearm removed from the streets.

## HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

### Homicide Clearance Rate

Over the past five years, the MPD's homicide case-closure rate has averaged 68 percent.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Homicides	105	162	135	116	160
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	16	25	20	17	23
UCR Clearance Rate	70%	62%	70%	70%	66%

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.

### Victim Profile

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

Victim	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
Black Males	82	78%	138	85%	113	84%	88	76%	133	83%
Black Females	16	15%	8	5%	10	7%	18	16%	17	13%
Hispanic Males	3	3%	6	4%	5	4%	8	7%	6	4%
Hispanic Females	1	1%	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
White Males	2	2%	6	4%	4	3%	1	1%	3	2%
White Females	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	1	1%	0	0%
Other Males	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	105	100%	162	100%	135	100%	116	100%	160	100%

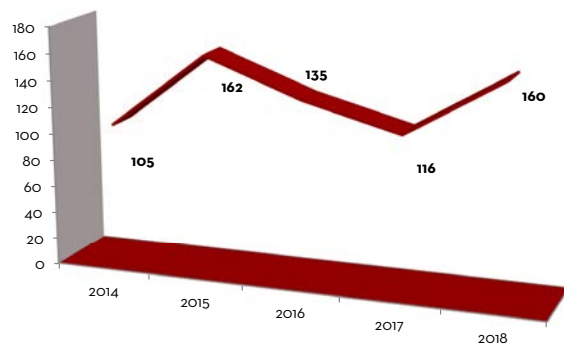
Percent may not add to 100% due to rounding.



## HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

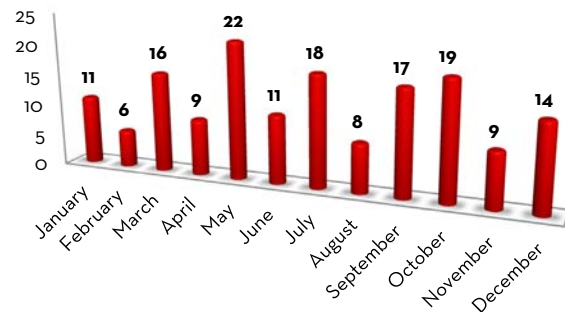
### Homicide

The total number of homicides increased 38 percent from 2017.



### Homicides by Month

In 2018, May was the deadliest month for homicides in DC.



### Juvenile Involvement

There were 13 juvenile homicide victims in 2017.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Juvenile Victims	5	8	7	7	13
Juveniles Arrested	3	4	6	5	12

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.

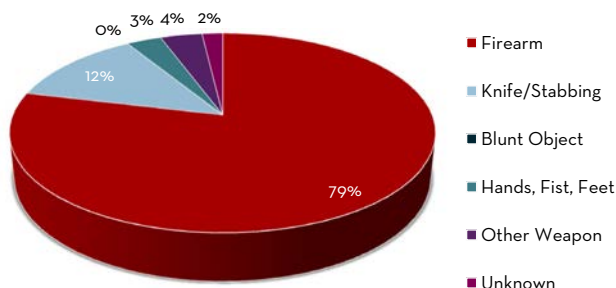
### Type of Weapon Used

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

Weapon	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Firearm	72	123	105	89	126
Knife	17	28	17	15	20
Blunt Object	1	0	0	5	0
Hands, Fist, Feet	6	4	4	3	5
Other Weapon	7	5	5	3	6
Unknown	2	2	4	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>160</b>

### Weapon Distribution

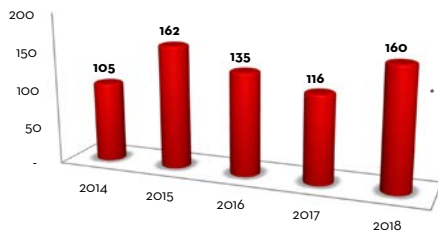
Firearms remain the primary type of weapon used to commit homicides in the District of Columbia.



## VIOLENT CRIMES

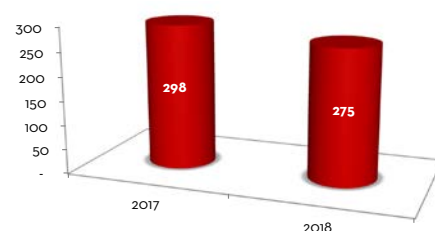
### Homicide

Homicides increased by 38 percent from the previous year.



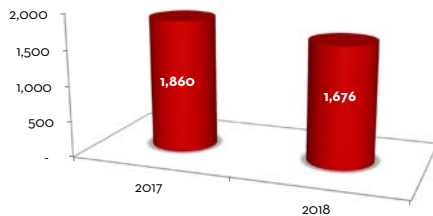
### Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults decreased by eight percent from the previous year.



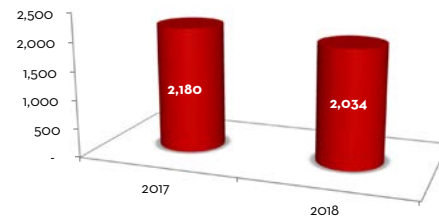
### Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

There was a ten percent decrease in assaults compared to 2017.



### Robbery

Robberies were down seven percent from the previous year.



## EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS MAKING  
A SAFER, STRONGER DC

### Sixth District Officer Responds to Fight, Apprehends Assailant Unassisted

On April 12, 2018, Officer Brittany Day was monitoring the Sixth District radio when the dispatcher voiced a radio run for “aggravated assault” in the 5000 block of H Street, SE.

The Sixth District dispatcher advised that there were two men fighting, and one of them had been stabbed. Officer Day immediately responded from her school check, realizing the urgency in responding to serious crimes of this nature. Officer Day observed the victim sitting on the ground complaining of pain to his back and another individual getting up off the ground a few feet away.

While Officer Day was interviewing the

complainant and rendering first aid, the individual began to walk away, swiftly. Officer Day had no knowledge at that time that this individual was the one who had committed the stabbing, due to the victim being uncooperative at the time. An unidentified female subject yelled that the individual, who was now attempting to make his exit, was responsible for stabbing the victim. Officer Day immediately attempted to stop the suspect who began to flee on foot. Officer Day gave chase, and was able to apprehend the fleeing suspect in the rear of 5026 Benning Road, NE, without any assistance.

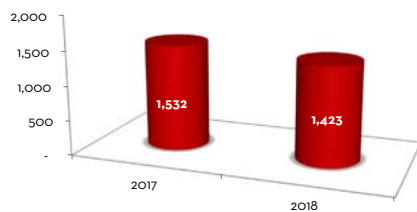
The area where the suspect ran was secluded

from public view and could have potentially been very dangerous. However, Officer Day’s tactics led to the arrest of the suspect without incident. The suspect was positively identified as the suspect in the stabbing was apprehended and positively identified as the suspect who stabbed the victim. Due to Officer Day’s diligence, she was able to apprehend a dangerous suspect and rendered first aid to a victim who was seriously injured. Her actions clearly demonstrate her attentiveness and commitment in resolving serious crimes.

## PROPERTY CRIMES

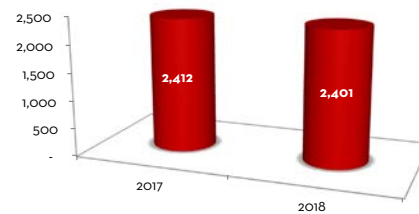
### Burglary

Compared to 2017, there was a seven percent decrease in burglaries.



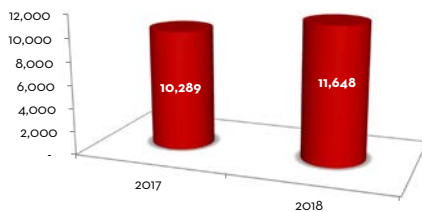
### Stolen Auto

Auto thefts decreased slightly compared to the previous year.



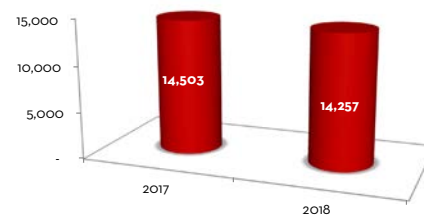
### Theft From Vehicle

Theft from vehicle incidents in 2018 increased 13 percent compared to 2017.



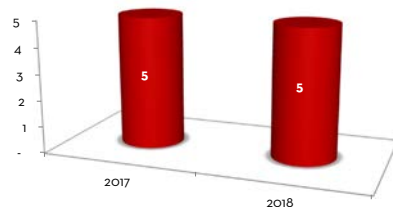
### Theft Other

Thefts decreased by two percent in 2018.



### Arson

Reported arson offenses were virtually unchanged 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 31 percent of the total offenses in 2018.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Ethnicity/National Origin</b>	3	3	13	40	49
<b>Race</b>	13	19	13	47	39
<b>Religion</b>	8	5	17	11	12
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	27	27	40	55	60
<b>Gender Identity/Expression</b>	15	10	19	13	34
<b>Disability</b>	1	0	1	1	0
<b>Political Affiliation</b>	1	2	2	10	10
<b>Homelessness</b>	2	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>205</b>

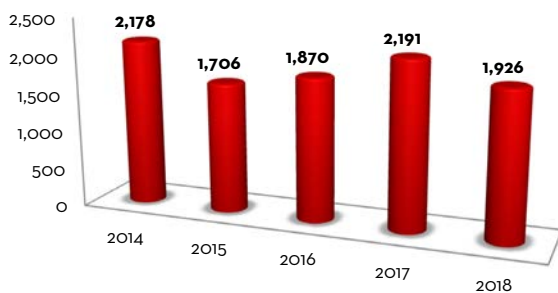
The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new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

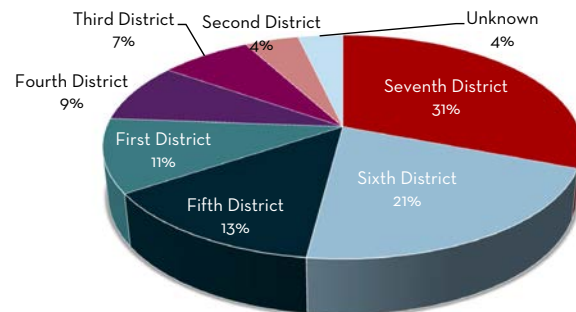
### Total Recoveries

An average of 1,974 firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.



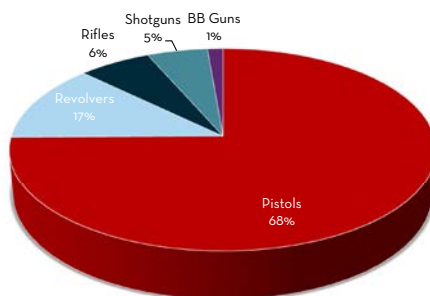
### Location of Firearms Recovered in 2018

Of the 1,926 firearms recovered by the MPD, over 50 percent were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.



### Types of Firearms Recovered in 2018

The vast majority of firearms recovered – 75 percent – were pistols.



### Firearm Recoveries Comparison by District, 2017 vs. 2018

	2017	2018
First District	217	205
Second District	93	83
Third District	185	141
Fourth District	198	165
Fifth District	324	261
Sixth District	430	407
Seventh District	660	595
Unknown	84	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>1,926</b>

## DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

CITYWIDE—MPD ONLY

Arrest Category	2017			2018			Percent Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	175	18	193	135	24	159	-23%	33%	-18%
Arson	4	1	5	4	0	4	0%	-100%	-20%
Assault on a Police Officer	441	67	508	410	48	458	-7%	-28%	-10%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	864	90	954	785	55	840	-9%	-39%	-12%
Burglary	242	42	284	183	31	214	-24%	-26%	-25%
Damage to Property	821	110	931	741	68	809	-10%	-38%	-13%
Disorderly Conduct	761	46	807	470	12	482	-38%	-74%	-40%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,311	0	1,311	1,477	0	1,477	13%	NC	13%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	146	6	152	164	5	169	12%	-17%	11%
Gambling	94	13	107	72	12	84	-23%	-8%	-21%
Homicide	84	4	88	95	15	110	13%	275%	25%
Kidnapping	10	1	11	23	6	29	130%	NC	164%
Liquor Law Violations	882	6	888	641	3	644	-27%	-50%	-27%
Motor Vehicle Theft	45	9	54	24	12	36	-47%	33%	-33%
Narcotics	3,199	66	3,265	2,615	44	2,659	-18%	-33%	-19%
Offenses Against Family & Children	324	0	324	303	0	303	-6%	NC	-6%
Other Crimes	1,874	73	1,947	1,761	93	1,854	-6%	27%	-5%
Property Crimes	598	132	730	573	148	721	-4%	12%	-1%
Prostitution	229	2	231	554	0	554	142%	-100%	140%
Release Violations/Fugitive	4,598	617	5,215	4,225	631	4,856	-8%	2%	-7%
Robbery	382	300	682	380	314	694	-1%	5%	2%
Sex Abuse	82	4	86	53	4	57	-35%	0%	-34%
Sex Offenses	217	25	242	195	13	208	-10%	-48%	-14%
Simple Assault	6,208	522	6,730	5,910	555	6,465	-5%	6%	-4%
Theft	2,048	222	2,270	1,945	114	2,059	-5%	-49%	-9%
Theft from Auto	76	13	89	61	17	78	-20%	31%	-12%
Traffic Violations	4,474	46	4,520	4,425	57	4,482	-1%	24%	-1%
Vending Violations	107	0	107	56	0	56	-48%	NC	-48%
Weapon Violations	1,086	140	1,226	1,004	115	1,119	-8%	-18%	-9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,382</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>33,957</b>	<b>29,284</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>31,680</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-7%</b>



## DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

### CITYWIDE—ALL AGENCIES

Arrest Category	2017			2018			Percent Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	189	24	213	141	33	174	-25%	38%	-18%
Arson	10	2	12	13	0	13	30%	-100%	8%
Assault on a Police Officer	552	79	631	503	62	565	-9%	-22%	-10%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	932	99	1,031	838	71	909	-10%	-28%	-12%
Burglary	250	44	294	190	31	221	-24%	-30%	-25%
Damage to Property	863	124	987	782	72	854	-9%	-42%	-13%
Disorderly Conduct	14,285	127	14,412	10,947	54	11,001	-23%	-57%	-24%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,589	0	1,589	1,738	0	1,738	9%	NC	9%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	189	8	197	189	6	195	0%	-25%	-1%
Gambling	95	13	108	74	12	86	-22%	-8%	-20%
Homicide	84	4	88	95	15	110	13%	275%	25%
Kidnapping	13	1	14	23	6	29	77%	500%	107%
Liquor Law Violations	2,037	6	2,043	1,329	5	1,334	-35%	-17%	-35%
Motor Vehicle Theft	45	10	55	24	12	36	-47%	20%	-35%
Narcotics	3,595	79	3,674	3,057	50	3,107	-15%	-37%	-15%
Offenses Against Family & Children	337	0	337	316	0	316	-6%	NC	-6%
Other Crimes	2,418	109	2,527	2,219	122	2,341	-8%	12%	-7%
Property Crimes	643	154	797	630	160	790	-2%	4%	-1%
Prostitution	229	2	231	554	0	554	142%	-100%	140%
Release Violations/Fugitive	5,378	697	6,075	5,068	697	5,765	-6%	0%	-5%
Robbery	418	356	774	419	374	793	0%	5%	2%
Sex Abuse	82	4	86	54	4	58	-34%	0%	-33%
Sex Offenses	236	25	261	216	14	230	-8%	-44%	-12%
Simple Assault	6,566	568	7,134	6,323	600	6,923	-4%	6%	-3%
Theft	2,106	225	2,331	2,021	114	2,135	-4%	-49%	-8%
Theft from Auto	82	13	95	68	17	85	-17%	31%	-11%
Traffic Violations	5,122	53	5,175	5,151	61	5,212	1%	15%	1%
Vending Violations	486	0	486	318	1	319	-35%	NC	-34%
Weapon Violations	1,215	156	1,371	1,128	126	1,254	-7%	-19%	-9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,046</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>53,028</b>	<b>44,428</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>47,147</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>-11%</b>

Source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse System arrest data as of 1/9/2019.

NOTE: 1) Totals are based on top charge (if an individual is arrested on more than one arrest charge, only the most serious charge category is counted). 2) In 2018, MPD updated its arrest category ranking structure. Some arrest charges that have been counted as top charge in prior annual reports may not be classified as top charge in this report. 3) "All Agencies" data includes arrests made by MPD and other law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia. 4) The term "juvenile" used in the data is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years. 5) Totals are subject to change due to record sealings, expungements, and data quality audits.

## TRAFFIC SAFETY

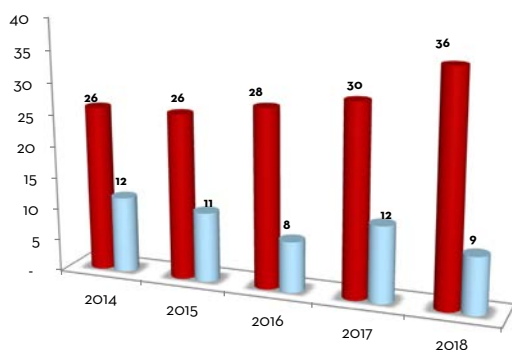
### Traffic Fatalities

*Thirty-one percent of the traffic fatalities in 2018 involved pedestrians.*

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Pedestrian Fatalities</b>	10	15	9	11	14
<b>Bicyclist Fatalities</b>	1	1	1	2	3
<b>Motorcycle/Motorized Bike Fatalities</b>	3	3	6	4	7
<b>Other Fatalities</b>	12	7	12	13	12
<b>Total Traffic Fatalities</b>	26	26	28	30	36

### Speed-Related Fatalities

*Speed was the primary contributing factor in a quarter of all the fatalities in 2018.*



## CALLS FOR SERVICE

### Calls for Service

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

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2017 v 2018
<b>Calls for Service*</b>	593,791	629,565	652,173	636,653	<b>632,267</b>	-1%
<b>Response Time**</b>	7 min 52 sec	7 min 17 sec	7 min 13 sec	6 min 41 sec	<b>6 min 52 sec</b>	3%

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

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

### Definitions of Priority I, II and III Calls

**Priority I** calls involve circumstances where an imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage exists resulting in a Code 1 response being authorized. These calls will be dispatched without delay to any available unit within the Police Service Area (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 over 3,800 sworn members over the past five years.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Sworn Personnel</b>	3,929	3,789	3,755	3,837	3,851
<b>Civilian Personnel</b>	435	519	603	658	681
<b>Total</b>	4,364	4,308	4,358	4,495	4,532

Note: Personnel data accurate as of December 31, 2017.

### Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

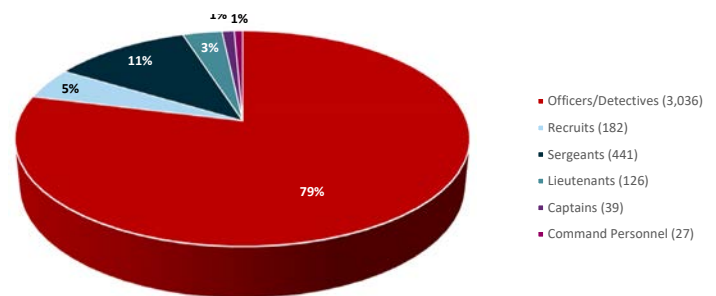
The Metropolitan Police Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2017		2018	
	Gender			
Male	2,995	78%	3,001	78%
Female	842	22%	850	22%
	Race			
Black	2,003	52%	1,987	52%
White	1,363	36%	1,343	35%
Hispanic	331	9%	366	10%
Asian	136	4%	149	4%
Native American	3	0%	3	0%
Race Not Designated	1	0%	3	0%
Total	3,837	100%	3,851	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 eight percent of its members to attrition, which includes voluntary separations (e.g., retirement or resignations) and involuntary separations (disability retirement, termination, and death).

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>Attrition</b>	309	414	387	335	313
<b>Hiring</b>	279	281	286	419	347

## PERSONNEL

### Ranks of the Metropolitan Police Department

While every sworn member of the Department is a police officer by profession, he or she is further identified by rank. Members at any rank who have been trained to conduct investigations may be known as investigators or detectives.

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

### Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

Members are presented with awards throughout the year at regularly scheduled Crime Briefings. In 2018, a total of 482 awards were presented to 467 Metropolitan Police Department members, 10 citizens, and five outside law enforcement agency members.

- ★ Achievement Medal
- ★ Blue Badge
- ★ Blue Shield
- ★ Chief of Police Special Award
- ★ Lifesaving Award
- ★ Medal of Merit
- ★ Medal of Valor
- ★ Meritorious Medal
- ★ Unit Citation Ribbon



## EVERYDAY HEROES

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

### Seventh District Officer Saves Stabbing Victim, Broadcasts Lookout for Perp

Officer Samuel Fisher responded to a call for an assault in progress in the parking lot of the 7-Eleven, located at 3900 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue, SW. As Officer Fisher arrived on the scene, he observed a female with a laceration to her neck bleeding profusely. Officer Fisher immediately advised the dispatcher of the severity of the injury and requested DCFEMS and additional MPD units to assist. While Officer Fisher was requesting assistance, a female citizen placed a T-shirt around the neck of the victim, which was ineffective in controlling the bleeding because pressure was

not being applied to the wound. Recognizing the immediate need to control the bleeding, Officer Fisher used both of his hands to apply pressure to the wound, which substantially slowed the blood loss. Officer Fisher maintained pressure on the wound for several minutes before DCFEMS arrived and was able to keep the victim from going into shock. While Officer Fisher was maintaining pressure to the wound, a bystander witness provided him a lookout and direction of travel for the suspect. Being unable to remove his hands from the wound, Officer Fisher improvised and was able

to key up his radio mic with his chin to broadcast the suspect lookout. Other responding officers were able to stop the suspect within a short distance of the crime scene and located the knife that was used in the assault.

The suspect was apprehended and arrested for Assault with a Dangerous Weapon—Knife. Due to Officer Fisher's quick thinking, he was able to save a seriously injured victim as well as provide critical and time-sensitive information to his fellow officers in order to apprehend the perpetrator.



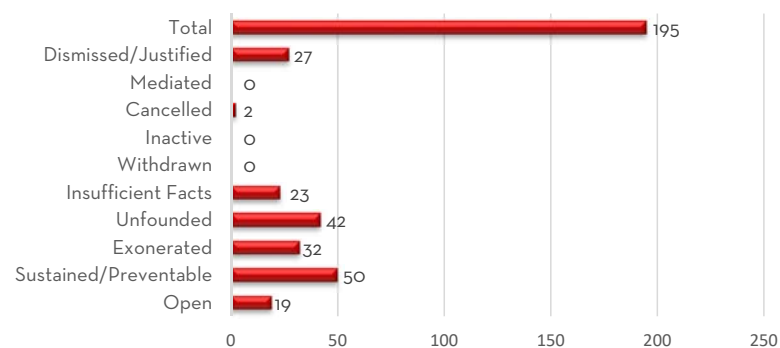
## CITIZEN COMPLAINTS & USE OF FORCE

### Use of Force

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	9	15	10	10	3
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	4	2	4	2	2
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	3	7	4	5	0
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	18	8	11	7	6
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	1	3	5	0	2

### Disposition of Cases

Less than a third of the 206 complaints filed against MPD officers in 2018 were sustained.



### Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	2018
Abuse of Authority	9
Assault	0
Bias/Discrimination	0
Conduct Unbecoming	2
Destruction of Property	0
Excessive Force/Use of Force	11
Fail to Provide ID	2
Fail to Take Police Action	0
Fail to take Police Report	42
False/Unlawful Arrest	3
Falsification of Reports	0
Harassment	44
Illegal Search	3
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Language Abuse	4
Misconduct	0
Mishandling Property	2
Neglect of Duty	1
Orders and Directives	6
Poor or Lack of Police Service	61
Racial Profiling	2
Rude and Unprofessional	60
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	0
Theft	0
Threats/Intimidation	3
Unfair Treatment	0
Unknown	0
Untruthful Statement	0
Other	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>

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

## BUDGET FY2017-2018

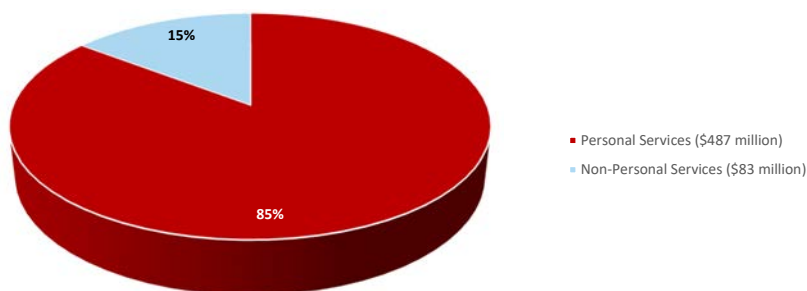
### Expenditures

Spending on both personal and non-personal services increased from FY 2017 to FY 2018. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2017 Gross Expenditures	FY 2018 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY 2017 to FY 2018	Percentage Change
Regular Pay	341,608,799	336,806,527	(4,802,272)	-1.41%
Regular Pay - Other	11,915,047	20,882,628	8,967,581	75.26%
Additional Gross Pay	21,821,872	24,819,733	2,997,861	13.74%
Fringe Benefits	60,029,742	62,495,876	2,466,134	4.11%
Overtime	41,233,463	42,012,282	778,819	1.89%
<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>476,608,923</b>	<b>487,017,046</b>	<b>10,408,123</b>	<b>2.18%</b>
Supplies	3,831,553	6,057,064	2,225,511	58.08%
Fixed Costs	1,623,575	335,510	(1,288,065)	-79.34%
Contracts	70,880,927	75,049,692	4,168,765	5.88%
Subsidies and Transfers	57,063	2,400	(54,663)	-95.79%
Equipment	2,010,106	1,625,325	(384,781)	-19.14%
<b>Total Non-Personal Services</b>	<b>78,403,224</b>	<b>83,069,991</b>	<b>4,666,767</b>	<b>5.95%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>555,012,147</b>	<b>570,087,037</b>	<b>15,074,890</b>	

### Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-five percent of all MPD spending in FY 2018 was for personal services.



## MPD FLEET

### MPD Fleet, FY 2014 - FY 2018

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

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Total Marked Cruisers	799	841	843	830	829
Total Unmarked Cruisers	426	418	390	405	406
Total Marked Other*	184	184	165	170	171
Total Unmarked Other**	50	50	35	29	26
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	136	140	139	134	139
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	49	58	67	60	61
Total Boats	17	17	17	17	17
Miscellaneous†	26	24	34	37	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,685</b>

Notes:

Data accurate as of 2/22/2019

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

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

† Boat information provided by Special Operations Division (SOD) Harbor Patrol Unit.

\* **Miscellaneous** includes forklifts, generators, traffic machines, trailers, equipment.



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## APPENDIX A

### CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

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

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

The MPD continues to utilize the neighborhood -based cameras, which can be deployed according to crime needs and neighborhood concerns, as well as the permanent cameras. Both the neighborhood -based and permanent cameras have prominent signage and their locations are listed on the Department's website. In 2018 MPD procured five additional mobile CCTV camera trailers for a total of fifteen trailer-mounted, portable CCTV systems that are rapidly deployed for special events and for use in emerging high-crime areas not currently covered by the existing neighborhood based or permanent cameras.

In 2018, MPD was tasked with providing CCTV video footage from all police district cellblocks in every DUI/DWI arrest case. This has led to a dramatic increase in the number of video requests handled on a daily basis. The requirement to provide this cellblock footage has come from the potential evidence of intoxication that may be contained in the footage. The MPD handled 1,235 requests for DUI/DWI evidence in 2018.

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. This public/private video partnership between the MPD, Kastle Systems and local businesses allows participants to enroll their current security systems or get recommendations on new video systems. As an owner, the participant has access to video in the new camera systems. The MPD will also have access during critical incidents. Through the partnership with Kastle we are able to currently view 563 cameras from private business CCTV systems at 87 locations. Kastle will also continue to donate cameras to local businesses in exchange for participating in the program. The MPD also partners with homeowners and businesses to register their existing cameras and encourages the posting of conspicuous signs that make everyone aware of their presence. The presence of cameras alone can help prevent crime. Both of these programs can supply evidence to detectives that they otherwise would not be aware of simply by residents and businesses in DC signing up and sharing video feeds with the MPD. Participation in both of these programs is entirely voluntary and cost nothing.



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

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

The MPD participates in a working group with other city agencies to discuss best practices and methods for sharing footage gathered from CCTV to benefit the entire District of Columbia. In 2018, the Department processed 2,524 internal requests for video footage from Crime Cameras.



## APPENDIX A

### CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

#### JOCC/CCTV Activations

The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2017. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- 2018 March for Life .....1/19/2018
- President Donald J. Trump  
2018 State of the Union Address .....1/30/2018
- March for Our Lives.....3/24/2018
- Rolling Thunder .....5/27/2018
- Stanley Cup Game 5 .....6/7/2018
- Capitals Stanley Cup Parade.....6/12/2018
- July 4th Celebration .....7/4/2018
- 2018 MLB All Star Week .....7/17/2018
- Unite the Right 2 Rally.....8/12/2018
- Halloween.....10/31/2018
- State Funeral for  
President George HW Bush .....12/3 -12/5/2018
- New Year Celebration.....12/31/2018

#### Homeland Security (Permanent) Camera Locations

- 1100 block of Pennsylvania Ave, NW
- 200 block of Constitution Avenue, NW
- 500 block of North Capitol Street, NW
- 1st and V Streets, SW
- Half and S Streets, SW
- South Capitol Street and Potomac Avenue, SW
- 300 block of Independence Avenue, SW
- 400 block of L'Enfant Plaza, SW
- 5400 block of Norton Street, NW
- 5900 block of MacArthur Boulevard, NW
- 1300 block of Wisconsin Avenue, NW
- 3600 block of M Street, NW
- Wisconsin Avenue & M Street, NW
- 1000 block of Vermont Avenue, NW
- 18th and G Streets, NW
- 18th and H Streets, NW
- 19th and G Streets, NW
- 19th and H Streets, NW
- 20th and G Streets, NW
- 20th and H Streets, NW
- 700 block of 18th Street, NW
- 700 block of 19th Street, NW
- 800 block of Vermont Ave, NW
- Department of Commerce
- 19th Street and Dupont Circle, NW
- 1st and Bryant Streets, NW
- 600 block of Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Benning Road and Anacostia Avenue, NE
- Kenilworth Avenue and Foote Street, NE
- 1000 block of 19th Street, North (Arlington/Rosslyn, VA)

## APPENDIX A

### CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

#### Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

##### Site District

100 block M Street, NW (by First Place NW).....	1
12th Street and Pennsylvania Ave SE.....	1
1500 block 1st Street, SW (by P St SW).....	1
15th and East Capital Streets, SE.....	1
200 block of K Street, SW.....	1
5th and K Street, NW.....	1
7th and H Streets, NW.....	1
8th and H Streets, NE.....	1
2nd and E Streets, NW*	
6th and F Streets, NW*	
6th and H Streets, NW*	
7th and G Streets, NW*	
7th St and F Streets, NW*	
6th and I Streets, NW*	
7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW*	
K and North Capitol Streets, NW.....	1
K Street and Potomac Avenue, SE.....	1
10th and F Streets, NW*.....	2
10th and H Streets, NW*.....	2
12th and G Streets, NW*.....	2
11th and H Streets, NW*.....	2
9th and G Streets, NW*.....	2
9th Street and New York Avenue, NW*.....	2
11th and E Streets, NW*.....	2
3273 M Street, NW**.....	2
3249 M St NW**.....	2
3219 M Street, NW**.....	2
3131 M Street, NW**.....	2
3109 M Street, NW**.....	2
3067 M Street, NW**.....	2
33rd and M Street, NW**.....	2
3039 M Street, NW**.....	2
1237 Wisconsin Avenue, NW**.....	2
1267 Wisconsin Avenue, NW**.....	2
18th Street and Connecticut Avenue, NW***.....	2
19th and M Streets, NW***.....	2
Connecticut Avenue and K Street, NW***.....	2

##### Site District

11th and M Streets, NW.....	3
1300 block of Columbia Road, NW.....	3
1400 block of R Street, NW.....	3
14th and Irving Streets, NW.....	3
14th Street and Columbia Road, NW.....	3
14th and Girard Streets, NW.....	3
14th and U Streets, NW.....	3
17th and Euclid Streets, NW.....	3
18th Street and Columbia Road, NW.....	3
5th and N Streets, NW.....	3
5th and O Streets, NW.....	3
7th and O Streets, NW.....	3
9th and T Streets, NW.....	3
Kalorama Road and Chaplain Street, NW.....	3
North Capitol Street and New York Avenue, NW.....	3
Sherman Avenue and Harvard Street, NW.....	3
14th and Oak Streets, NW.....	4
14th Street and Parkwood Place, NW.....	4
14th and Quincy Streets, NW.....	4
1st and Kennedy Streets, NW.....	4
4th and Shepherd Streets, NW.....	4
500 block of Oglethorpe Street, NE.....	4
5th and Kennedy Streets, NW.....	4
6th and Oglethorpe Streets, NE.....	4
7th and Kennedy Streets, NW.....	4
8th and Jefferson Streets, NW.....	4
Colorado Avenue and Kennedy Street, NW.....	4
Georgia and New Hampshire Avenues, NW.....	4
Georgia Avenue and Morton Street, NW.....	4
10th and Otis Streets, NE.....	5
1200 block of Meigs Place, NE.....	5
14th Street and Saratoga Avenue, NE.....	5
15th Street and Benning Road, NE.....	5
15th and Downing Streets, NE.....	5
1600 block of Benning Road, NE.....	5
16th and Levis Streets, NE.....	5

\*Donated by the Downtown DC BID

\*\* Donated by the Georgetown BID

\*\*\* Donated by the Golden Triangle BID

## APPENDIX A

### CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

Site	District
1800 block of Benning Road, NE .....	5
18th and D Streets, NE .....	5
18th Place and M Street, NE .....	5
18th and Otis Streets, NE .....	5
19th and I Streets, NE .....	5
3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Perry Street) .....	5
400 block of 16th Street, NE .....	5
4th and Bryant Streets, NE .....	5
4th and W Streets, NE.....	5
6th and L Streets, NE.....	5
Benning Road and 19th Street, NE .....	5
Bladensburg and Maryland Avenues, NE .....	5
Capitol Avenue and Central Place, NE .....	5
H and 19th Streets, NE .....	5
Holbrook and Neal Streets, NE .....	5
Lincoln Road and Randolph Place, NE .....	5
Maryland Avenue and 21st Street, NE .....	5
Maryland Avenue and Neal Street, NE .....	5
Montello Avenue and Morse Street, NE .....	5
Montello Avenue and Mt Olivet Road, NE .....	5
Montello Avenue and Queen Street, NE .....	5
Staples & Oats Streets, NE .....	5
Trinidad Avenue and Meigs Place, NE .....	5
Trinidad Avenue and Simms Place, NE .....	5
West Virginia Avenue and Mt Olivet Road, NE .....	5
West Virginia Avenue and Neal Street, NE .....	5
14th Street and Good Hope Road, SE.....	6
1500 block of Kenilworth Avenue, NE .....	6
18th and T Streets, SE .....	6
19th and Q Streets, SE .....	6
300 37th Street, SE .....	6
300 block of 50th Street, NE .....	6
3500 block of East Capitol Street, NE .....	6
3800 block of Minnesota Avenue, NE .....	6
4400 block of F Street, SE .....	6
4400 block of Quarles Street, NE .....	6
4700 block of Alabama Avenue, SE .....	6
5000 block of Benning Road, SE .....	6
5000 block of Call Place, SE .....	6
5100 block of Fitch Street, SE .....	6

Site	District
5300 block of Clay Terrace, NE .....	6
5300 block of Dix Street, NE (parking lot).....	6
5400 block of Dix Street, NE .....	6
55th and Blaine Streets, NE .....	6
60th and Dix Streets, NE .....	6
C and 50th Streets, SE .....	6
East Capitol Street and 56th Place, SE .....	6
East Capitol Street and Central Avenue, NE .....	6
East Capitol Street and Benning Road, SE .....	6
Fitch and 53rd Streets, SE .....	6
Minnesota Avenue and Ames Street, NE .....	6
Minnesota Avenue and Clay Place, NE .....	6
Minnesota Avenue and Gault Place, NE .....	6
Sheriff Road and Division Avenue, NE .....	6
1100 block of Stevens Road, SE .....	7
13th Place and Congress Street, SE .....	7
16th and W Streets, SE .....	7
21st Street and Bruce Place, SE .....	7
2300 block of Pitts Place, SE .....	7
2400 Elvans Road, SE .....	7
24th Place and Hartford Street, SE .....	7
2500 block of Pomeroy Road, SE .....	7
2600 block of Birney Place, SE .....	7
30th and Naylor Road, SE .....	7
3900 block of South Capitol Street, SE .....	7
4200 block of 6th Street, SE .....	7
4200 block of 4th Street, SE .....	7
4300 block of 4th Street, SE .....	7
4300 block of 7th Street, SE .....	7
800 block of Barnaby Street, SE .....	7
800 block of Chesapeake Street, SE .....	7
900 block of Wahler Place, SE .....	7
Ainger and Langston Place, SE .....	7
Elvans and Stanton Road, SE .....	7
MLK, Jr and Malcolm X Avenue, SE .....	7
MLK, Jr Avenue and Mellon Street, SE .....	7
MLK, Jr Avenue and Raleigh Street, SE .....	7
S. Capitol Terrace and Darrington Street, SW .....	7
Wheeler Road and Bellevue Street, SE.....	7

## APPENDIX B

### FBI UCR CITYWIDE CRIME TRENDS

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

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. Residents access this same information to make informed decisions. The MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report in order to provide an accurate picture of crime trends as they are actually happening in the District of Columbia and because that is how crime is reported to the MPD by residents (see page 15). It is also how crime information is shared with the residents of the District of Columbia.

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

#### FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

**Robbery:** *The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.*

**Aggravated Assault:** *An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.*

**Burglary:** *The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.*

**Larceny/Theft:** *The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.*

**Motor Vehicle Theft:** *The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks and buses, and other self-propelled vehicles that run on land surfaces and not rails.*

**Arson:** *Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.*

## APPENDIX B

### FBI UCR CITYWIDE CRIME TRENDS

#### UCR Part I Crime Rates

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

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Estimated Population	599,657		601,723		617,996		632,323		646,449	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	144	24	132	22	108	17	88	14	104	16
Rape	150	25	184	31	172	28	236	37	393	61
Robbery	3,998	667	3,914	650	3,756	608	3,725	589	3,661	566
Aggravated Assault	3,295	549	3,238	538	2,949	477	3,399	538	3,725	576
Violent Crimes	7,587	1,265	7,468	1,241	6,985	1,130	7,448	1,178	7,883	1,219
Burglary	3,696	616	4,224	702	3,849	623	3,519	557	3,315	513
Larceny/Theft	18,012	3,004	18,050	3,000	20,124	3,256	22,196	3,510	22,987	3,556
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,299	884	4,864	808	4,339	702	3,549	561	3,147	487
Arson	55	9	49	8	61	10	50	8	-	-
Property Crimes	27,062	4,513	27,187	4,518	28,373	4,591	29,314	4,636	29,449	4,556
Total	34,649	5,778	34,655	5,759	35,358	5,721	36,762	5,814	37,332	5,775

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
Estimated Population	658,853		672,228		681,170		693,927		702,455	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	105	16	162	24	135	20	116	17	160	23
Rape	470	71	494	73	527	77	443	65	445	63
Robbery	3,232	491	3,404	506	3,149	462	2,351	345	2,157	307
Aggravated Assault	4,004	608	4,024	599	3,897	572	3,674	539	3,851	548
Violent Crimes	7,811	1,186	8,084	1,203	7,708	1,132	6,584	967	6,613	941
Burglary	3,463	526	2,971	442	2,360	346	1,808	265	1,786	254
Larceny/Theft	25,881	3,928	24,194	3,599	26,402	3,876	24,490	3,595	25,658	3,653
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,683	559	3,194	475	2,899	426	2,545	374	2,549	363
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Crimes	33,027	5,013	30,359	4,516	31,661	4,648	28,843	4,234	29,993	4,270
Total	40,838	6,198	38,443	5,719	39,369	5,780	35,427	5,201	36,606	5,211

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



## APPENDIX C

### BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

#### Bias-Related Crimes Law

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

It is important for the community to understand what is – and is not – a hate crime. First and foremost, the incident must be a crime. Although that may seem obvious, most speech is not a hate crime, regardless of how offensive it may be. In addition, a hate crime is not really a specific crime; it is a designation that makes available to the court an enhanced penalty if prosecutors seek a bias crime enhancement. Prosecutors have the challenge of establishing, beyond a reasonable doubt, that a defendant was motivated by prejudice because of an actual or perceived difference.

In short, under the law, there is no specific hate crime but rather a crime demonstrating the bias of the offender. If a person is found guilty of a hate crime, the court may fine the offender up to 1· times the maximum fine and imprison him or her for up to 1· times the maximum term authorized for the underlying crime.

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

#### Types of Bias

Type of Bias	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ethnicity/National Origin	3	3	13	40	49
Race	13	19	13	47	39
Religion	8	5	17	11	12
Sexual Orientation	27	27	40	55	60
Gender Identity / Expression	15	10	19	13	34
Disability	1	0	1	1	0
Political Affiliation	1	2	2	10	10
Homelessness	2	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>205</b>

## APPENDIX C

### BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### Addressing Bias-Related Crime

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

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

Importantly, it is not up to a patrol officer to conclude whether a crime is motivated by bias but only to note that there may be hate crime indicators. Instead, all potential hate crimes are jointly reviewed by an MPD panel consisting of the Criminal Investigations Division, the Strategic Change Division, the Intelligence Branch, and the Special Liaison Branch (SLB), to ensure that cases are appropriately classified.

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

#### Special Liaison Branch

The Department's Special Liaison Branch (SLB) is a model for community policing in its work with historically underserved communities. The SLB works closely with the District's vibrant communities, in particular its African, Asian, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, interfaith, LGBTQ+, and Latino communities. The important work of SLB is carried out by its core members and affiliate officers. The core members are those assigned to the SLB who work on these issues full time. Affiliate officers have volunteered to receive specialized training on diverse communities, their particular issues, and how to best serve them.

The affiliates continue to work in their home district but receive coordinated support, information, and trainings through the Liaison Units. For instance, in addition to receiving a week of specialized training, affiliate members are detailed to SLB for a four week immersion detail. Together, the core members and the affiliates enhance response to these communities throughout the city, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They also reinforce the messages of progressive training, policies, and procedures to officers throughout the Department.

A primary role of the Liaison Units is outreach to the represented communities. Although these communities have historically been underserved by law enforcement, this is not the case in the District. The Branch serves as a bridge to these members of our larger community whose diversity contributes to the vibrancy of our city. The core and affiliate officers respond to crime scenes and incidents to support members of our community. An MPD victim services specialist works with SLB to focus on crime victims in its commu-



## APPENDIX C

### BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

nities to support and connect them to non-police services. The SLB also works to support the community with incidents which are not necessarily criminal, such as helping to locate missing persons or with death notifications to family members. The Branch hosts and participates in meetings and presentations and provides the community with public safety materials and information that helps promote a better understanding of interacting with MPD members in criminal and casual contact situations.

MPD works to improve the reporting of bias crimes in the community by providing outreach and educational sessions on the importance of reporting crime. For example, SLB members meet monthly with LGBT community advocates focused on violence prevention, speak regularly on Latino radio, and host presentations to and discussions with students about tolerance and safety. In addition to community-building and education efforts, the SLB serves as a communication conduit between the police and the community every day. Members of SLB sometimes receive notification of potential hate crimes directly from the community.

The SLB also works to support reporting and tracking internally. In 2015, the Department implemented training for all of its members on bias-related crimes, which was delivered by an experienced core or affiliate officer of MPD's LGBT Liaison Unit. SLB members continue to provide training to all new recruits, and reminders are provided to all members at roll calls throughout the year. In 2020, SLB is providing a specialized detective training on hate crimes.



#### How Do I Report Hate Crimes?

If you have been the victim of a hate crime, know of, or have witnessed a hate crime, you can report this in several ways:

- **Call 911** for a crime in progress or one that has just happened
- Call or visit your local Metropolitan Police Department district station. For address information go to <http://mpdc.dc.gov/districts>.
- Call the Hate Crimes Voicemail at (202) 727-0500, which allows individuals in the District to provide information regarding hate crimes anonymously, if they wish. Please note that MPD may not be able to investigate the information as a crime if there is not enough information, so contact information for any follow up questions may be helpful.
- Mail or email a written statement with the complaint that contains information to support a claim that the incident constitutes a bias-related crime. Statements may be sent to:

##### **Hate Crimes Coordinator**

Homeland Security Bureau  
Metropolitan Police Department  
300 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room 3000  
Washington, DC 20001  
[hate.crimes@dc.gov](mailto:hate.crimes@dc.gov)



## APPENDIX C

### BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### Highlights

In 2018, the Department worked to strengthen service to and strong relationships with communities that have been historically underserved by government and police. In December 2016, Chief Newsham moved the Special Liaison Branch (SLB) from the Patrol Services Bureau to the Strategic Change Division in the Executive Office of the Chief of Police, to help reassure the community during a time of anxiety and change that MPD strongly supports everyone in our city, no matter their race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. This also helped the liaison units to better coordinate across MPD bureaus.

In addition to addressing the surge in hate crimes, a key focus in 2018 was reassuring communities in distress about national immigration policy and enforcement. SLB continues to highlight the important message that MPD's commitment to them has not changed. MPD's longstanding policy is that we do not ask individuals about their immigration or residency status. MPD reinforced our policy to officers, clarifying that regardless of federal policy, our policy has not and will not change. The Department continues to publicize the message in various ways, including through flyers and videos in multiple languages. As a result of our partnerships and strong relationships with local foreign language media outlets, SLB members have ensured these messages have been shared with our immigrant communities using the media (radio, TV, print, online) and languages they use.

The members of SLB help to strengthen connections with the community by providing specialized services. In addition to supporting individuals who are victims of crime, SLB coordinates with other government agencies and law enforcement partners on



## APPENDIX C

### BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



developing protocols for responding to specific cases. SLB has provided technical support to university police dealing with bias-related incidents. Members have also worked with embassies and other police departments to help find missing persons. SLB also hosts or participates in community events. They connect with youth through special activities, like soccer games and school supply give-aways. They visit religious communities throughout the city for special events and holidays. They hold seminars with community leaders on crime prevention and celebrate with the community during their festivals. The Branch is also a model for other police departments in the United States and around the world in how to better serve their communities, and frequently hosts site visits in the District.

#### Bias-Related Crimes Data

Despite the work of MPD and many others in the District, the city is clearly not immune from the escalating negative discourse and intolerance around the country that has given rise to more bias-motivated crimes. Over the past few years, we have seen a nationwide increase in

hate crimes targeting individuals for where they were born, what language they speak in public, who they love, what race or ethnicity they identify with, and what religion they follow. Places that we all thought were safe spaces – schools, churches, synagogues, government buildings – have all been targets of violent hate. While the Internet has transformed our daily lives, it has also made it very easy to find receptive audiences for sharing hatred, bigotry, and extremism.

Based on crimes reported to MPD, there has been a surge of hate crimes in the District over the past three years. In 2016, 106 hate crimes were reported to MPD, representing a spike of 60 percent over 2015. The number continued to grow in 2017, with 177 reported incidents, representing a 67 percent spike. In 2018, the number increased 16 percent, with 205 incidents reported.

#### Types of Crime

Type of Offense	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Aggravated Assault	10	10	15	24	20
Arson	0	1	0	0	0
Cruelty to Children	0	0	0	1	0
Destruction of Property/Displaying Symbols	13	8	17	60	38
Larceny/Theft	0	1	1	0	2
Rape	1	1	0	0	2
Robbery	3	8	6	6	11
Simple Assault	31	23	41	44	75
Threats/Stalking	12	14	25	42	57
Voyeurism	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>205</b>



## APPENDIX C

### BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In looking at the bias types of these hate crimes, in 2018 crimes with bias motives based on sexual orientation were the most prevalent (60 instances), as they have been for more than a decade. This is followed by ethnicity/national origin (49 instances), race (39 instances), and gender identity/expression (34 instances). The most common underlying crimes are simple assault (75 instances), threats/stalking (57 instances), destruction of property/displaying symbols (38 instances), aggravated assault (20 instances), and robbery (11 instances).

Data on hate crimes are also available on the MPD webpage ([www.mpdcc.dc.gov/hate-crimes](http://www.mpdcc.dc.gov/hate-crimes)). Summary data is posted monthly. In 2018, MPD began posting more detailed hate crime data, including the crime type, where and when a crime occurred, and the bias type. This open data spreadsheet includes data from 2012 through 2017, and is updated quarterly.

While we strive to create an environment where residents feel safe and supported, the reality is that the District exists within the larger context of our country where hate and extremism has been on the rise. The Department is committed to working with our partners in the community and government to combat hate crimes, and ensure the District remains an inclusive, vibrant city.



## Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh			Total		
Type of Bias	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Ethnicity/ National Origin	0	16	4	7	12	27	1	4	6	2	6	4	0	1	6	1	0	1	2	1	1	13	40	49
Race	3	7	11	2	14	15	6	11	5	1	5	1	1	5	4	0	3	2	0	2	1	13	47	39
Religion	2	0	2	10	6	5	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	11	12
Sexual Orientation	5	6	7	6	10	8	11	17	21	5	3	7	3	5	6	5	5	5	5	9	6	40	55	60
Gender Identity / Expression	6	0	5	0	2	5	4	3	4	1	3	2	3	2	7	3	2	6	2	1	5	19	13	34
Disability	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Political Affiliation	0	2	1	2	5	7	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	10
Homelessness	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	17	32	30	28	49	68	23	38	39	11	21	17	9	14	24	9	10	14	9	13	13	106	177	205

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

## APPENDIX D

### LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

In December 2008, the Council of the District of Columbia passed the Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008. The legislation provided new tools to support the enforcement of littering. Police officers, with round-the-clock presence on the streets of the District, can be an important part of the routine enforcement necessary to keep our city clean by deterring people from littering. In addition, in January 2011 the final legislative change that was needed to begin littering enforcement became effective.

#### General Littering

The Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008 amended the existing littering statute to establish an affirmative requirement that a person stopped for a non-traffic littering violation provide the officer with his or her accurate name and address for the citation. Without accurate identifying information, the government's ability to hold violators accountable for this civil offense is limited. Violators who do

not provide a valid name and address to an officer citing them for a civil non-traffic littering violation can be arrested. The criminal offense of refusing to provide an accurate name and address is adjudicated by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, with a penalty, upon conviction, of not less than \$100 or more than \$250. The underlying littering violation is adjudicated by OAH. The fine for this littering violation is \$75.

In order to issue a ticket, an officer must personally observe the litterer intentionally or carelessly dropping rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals or other discarded materials of every kind and description, on public space, in waterways, or on private property not under his or her control. The number of non-traffic littering tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2018 is provided below.

#### 2018 Notices of Violation for Non-vehicle Littering

	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	Citywide
Default - Notice Sent	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
Default - No notice sent*	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Found Liable	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Open Cases	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total Notices of Violation	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35

\*For the eight cases in default, but no notice sent, these were not answered by the recipient within the required 14 days and were in default when dismissed. Before sending a default notice, OAH reviewed the tickets and determined they could not be supported in a hearing. Seven were dismissed because there was no indication on the ticket of whether the respondent is in the military, as is required under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act. Officers have been reminded of the need to complete this section of the ticket.

## 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 2018 is provided at right.

### 2018 Tickets for Littering from a Vehicle (NOIs)

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
1st District	9	3
2nd District	4	0
3rd District	4	0
4th District	0	0
5th District	7	4
6th District	9	3
7th District	2	1
Other MPD	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>

## APPENDIX E

### CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

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

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#### What is the Process Once a Complaint is Made?

A complaint may be submitted to either the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) or the Office of Police Complaints (OPC). Complaints submitted to MPD go through the following process:

1. When MPD receives a completed complaint, it is transmitted to OPC for evaluation and determination of investigative authority.
2. If a complaint is referred to MPD by OPC, the MPD official responsible for investigating the complaint contacts you to let you know he or she is investigating the allegation. If necessary, the official will obtain additional information.
3. The complaint is investigated: any available evidence is reviewed, and witnesses and officers (against whom the complaint is filed) are interviewed. The officers are entitled to know the complainant's name, if known, and the nature of the complaint. However, MPD will not reveal the complainant's name if the complainant requests to remain anonymous.
4. Investigation is completed and one of the following conclusions is made:
  - Sustained – where 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 – where there are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred.
  - Exonerated – where a preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate MPD policies, procedures, or training.
  - Unfounded – where the investigation determined no facts to support that the incident complained of actually occurred.
5. You are notified of the outcome of the investigation. If you do not agree with the outcome, you may appeal the decision in writing by sending a letter to the Chief of Police at:

Chief of Police  
Metropolitan Police Department  
300 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room 5080  
Washington, DC 20001

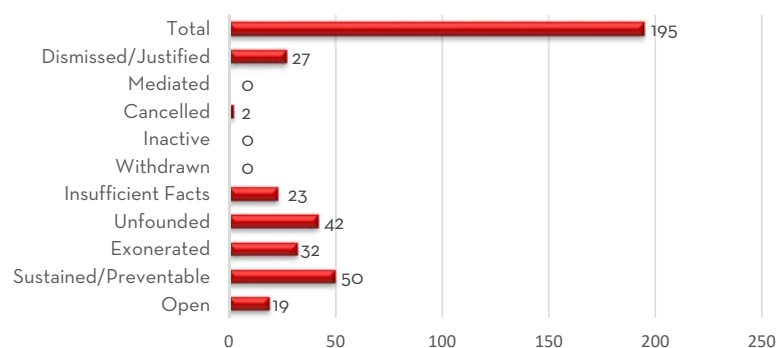
## APPENDIX E CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

### Use of Force

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	9	15	10	10	3
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	4	2	4	2	2
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	3	7	4	5	0
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	18	8	11	7	6
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	1	3	5	0	2

### Disposition of Cases

Less than a third of the 195 complaints filed against MPD officers in 2018 were sustained.



### Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	2018
Abuse of Authority	9
Assault	0
Bias/Discrimination	0
Conduct Unbecoming	2
Destruction of Property	0
Excessive Force/Use of Force	11
Fail to Provide ID	2
Fail to Take Police Action	0
Fail to take Police Report	42
False/Unlawful Arrest	3
Falsification of Reports	0
Harassment	44
Illegal Search	3
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Language Abuse	4
Misconduct	0
Mishandling Property	2
Neglect of Duty	1
Orders and Directives	6
Poor or Lack of Police Service	61
Racial Profiling	2
Rude and Unprofessional	60
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	0
Theft	0
Threats/Intimidation	3
Unfair Treatment	0
Unknown	0
Untruthful Statement	0
Other	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>

## APPENDIX E

### CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

#### Allegation of Discrimination

Discrimination Type	2018
Race	2
Racial Profiling	2
Sex	0
Sexual Orientation	1
Other	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

#### Harassment Allegation

Harassment Type	2018
Unlawful Search	0
Illegal Search	3
Bad Ticket	9
Unlawful Stop	1
Unlawful Detention	2
Landlord Tenant	0
False Arrest	2
Demeanor Tone	7
Discrimination: Sex	0
Discrimination: Race	0
Discrimination: National Origin	0
Abuse of Power	8
Other	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>

#### Status of Pending Complaints

Pending Complaints	2018
Under Investigation by Chain of Command	17
Under Investigation by IAB	2
Referred to USAO	0
Under Investigation by OPC	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

#### Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
Male	224	74%
Female	45	15%
Unidentified	32	11%
Race		
Black	144	48%
White	91	30%
Hispanic	27	9%
Asian	7	2%
Other	0	0%
Unidentified	32	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Officer Assignment

District	
First District	43
Second District	30
Third District	34
Fourth District	27
Fifth District	32
Sixth District	31
Seventh District	36
Other	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>

#### Failure to Identify

Failure to Display Name and Badge	0
Failure to Provide Name and Badge on Request	2
Other	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>



## APPENDIX E CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

### Age of Officer

Age	
21-25	8
26-30	45
31-35	43
36-40	39
41-45	35
46-50	41
51-55	41
56-60	14
61-70	3
Unknown	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>

### Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	
Under 3 Years	42
3-5 Years	54
6-10 Years	47
11-15 Years	45
16-20 Years	31
21-25 Years	24
26-30 Years	23
30 Years or More	3
Unknown	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>

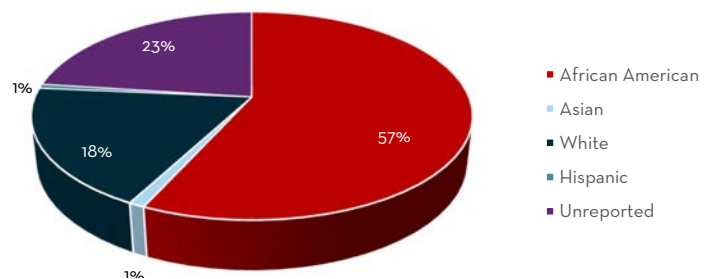
### Officers with Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	8
Three Complaints	0
Four Complaints	0
Five Complaints	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

### Complainants who Filed Multiple Complaints

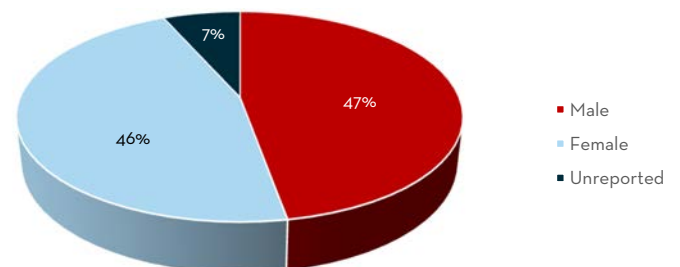
Two Complaints	4
Three Complaints	0
Four Complaints	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

### 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

## APPENDIX F

### REMEMBERING OUR FALLEN HEROES

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

#### 1925-1950

Grady A. Beacham ..... December 2, 1948  
Mortimer P. Donoghue ... September 15, 1948  
Hubert W. Estes ..... May 16, 1947  
Richard H. Taylor ..... December 13, 1946  
Harry E. Hamilton ..... November 1, 1946  
Donald W. Downs ..... September 1, 1946  
William J. Weston Jr. .... March 4, 1945  
Charles R. Johnston ..... May 9, 1943  
Irving 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





**PETER NEWSHAM**  
*Chief of Police*

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