



Metropolitan Police Department

WASHINGTON, DC

2019 ANNUAL REPORT



WE ARE
WASHINGTON
DC 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



The Metropolitan Police Department has worked relentlessly this past year to combat crime and connect with all communities across the District of Columbia. These efforts have allowed us to make great strides in our city, and I am pleased to share the highlights of these achievements with you through the Metropolitan Police Department's 2019 Annual Report.

Together, this Department works day and night to help fight crime and build safer, stronger communities. All sworn and civilian members who serve here, and the individuals, organizations and agencies we partner with, all deserve the utmost recognition and honor as they help make the District of Columbia a city we are proud to call home. Their hard work and dedication are more than deserving of my appreciation, and I am inspired by them every day to progress this important work in our city.

Our Department is driven to make the District of Columbia the safest city and MPD the model law enforcement agency, but our work is not yet finished. We will continue to propel this Department and city forward with advanced crime initiatives, technological investments and deepen our community's trust with all-encompassing outreach efforts. "We are here to help" is the motto that we will always abide by and follow with dignity, respect and honor while we serve the entire community in the nation's capital.



Peter Newsom
Chief of police

2019: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Each year the Metropolitan Police Department supports a variety of special events, and 2019 was no exception. The Department provided safety and security for important events such as the Fourth of July, Climate Change demonstrations, foreign dignitary visits, and we have begun the planning for the next Presidential Inauguration.

It was a banner year for sports teams in DC in 2019. This was the year that DC became the District of Champions! The Mystics brought home their first WNBA Championship. And then the Washington Nationals were crowned the 2019 World Series Champions. The District of Columbia hosted thousands of residents and spectators through home games, viewing parties and the eventual championship parade. MPD was there the entire way, providing protection and safety for all those who celebrated alongside our winning teams.

While the Metropolitan Police Department has made great strides in many areas this past year, we



recognize that we have much work to do and are still committed to making even greater progress in 2020.

Like a number of other big cities, the District of Columbia saw a slight increase in homicides this year (166 in 2019 compared to 160 in 2018). And although we had an overall increase in violent crime of one percent in 2019, overall crime has continued to drop in this city over the last 10 years. Even with an increasing population, the city has seen around 3,000 fewer violent crimes, compared to 10 years ago, and that is with approximately 100,000 additional residents living in Washington, DC.

But even one homicide in our city is one too many and ideally, the District's

homicide rate should be at zero. The vast majority of our homicides are between people who know or are acquainted with one another – meaning they aren't random. Many homicide victims and suspects have been living high-risk lifestyles – such as engaging in multiple prior violent offenses or choosing to carry an illegal firearm.

As we look toward 2020, this city is working to address the root causes of violent crime by engaging individuals who have fallen into that high-risk group through interventions such as the Pathways Program in the DC Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE) office.

The Mayor has also committed

MPD CCTV CAMERA EXPANSION



On November 25, 2019, MPD and Mayor Bowser announced that MPD will expand the number of CCTV cameras around the city.

138 cameras → 337 cameras
An increase of approximately

70%

- The use of camera technology plays a vital role in combatting and solving crimes, including some of our most violent offenses.
- They hold critical pieces of information when we are investigating crimes and holding offenders accountable for their behaviors.
- In fact, MPD detectives have obtained video footage in 83% of 2018 homicide investigations (132 out of 160 cases).
- When video footage is available, it has contributed to advancing the investigation in 71% of our cases and has contributed to closing the investigation in almost 40% of the cases.

significant resources to expand MPD's Closed Circuit TV Cameras around the city. In November 2019, the Department announced an expansion in the number of cameras by 75% (from 205 to 360 cameras). Installation of the new cameras began in late December.

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advancing the investigation in 71% of our cases and has contributed to closing the investigation in almost 40% of the cases.

Once again, in 2019, the Metropolitan

Police Department's Homicide Unit achieved a Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) closure rate well above the national average for cities our size, and will continue to work tirelessly through the end of the year and into 2020 to





close each and every case.

Far too often we have seen the irreversible damage that illegal guns in the hands of violent offenders does to the lives and fabric of the community, so our primary focus on combatting crime has continued to be removing illegal firearms from our neighborhoods.

In 2019, the MPD recovered 2,299 illegal firearms, compared to 1,926 in 2018, including 116 ghost guns. Ghost guns have become more prevalent today as the gun parts can be bought online and assembled in a person's home. These pose a very serious threat to the community as these

guns cannot be registered or traced, and are therefore illegal in Washington, DC. The MPD will continue to work with federal partners to identify individuals in our community who attempt to purchase ghost guns or illegally possess one.

Serious assaults or Assaults with a Dangerous Weapon (ADWs) were down six percent in 2019. Burglaries were down 10 percent, and theft from auto and auto thefts are both down eight percent compared to last year. In 2019 we continued to work tirelessly to address robberies. Robbery arrests increased by six percent compared to 2018. MPD's Third Police District -

which encompasses U Street, Shaw, and Columbia Heights - experienced nearly a quarter of the city's robberies in 2019. However, the Third District also had the highest number of robbery arrests. Nearly 60 percent of the robbery arrests in 3D were of juveniles.

Citywide, the MPD made over 700 robbery arrests in 2019, and of those over 50 percent were arrests of juveniles. In order to reduce robberies in the city, it would be helpful to take a careful look at how these arrests are being handled by the criminal justice system.

With more cameras and our community partners utilizing the Mayor's Private Security Camera Incentive Program, the MPD hopes to continue to see reductions in crime and more offenders being held accountable for these types of crimes.

In SCI Target Areas:

2019 SCI Captains

- Carver Langston (5D Area 1): Capt. Ashley Rosenthal
- Greenway (6D Area 1): Capt. Daniel Godin
- Marshall Heights (6D Area 2): Insp. John Knutsen
- Historic Anacostia (7D Area 1): Capt. Carlos Heraud
- Congress Heights (7D Area 2): Capt. Jerome Merrill
- Washington Highlands (7D Area 3): Capt. James Boteler

Homicides decreased by 44%

ADWs decreased by 21%

Robberies decreased by 5%

Burglaries decreased by 46%

Violent Crime decreased by 22%

Overall Crime decreased by 26%



115 firearms were recovered

SUMMER CRIME INITIATIVE (MAY 1 – AUGUST 1)

Since 2010, each summer MPD has identified four to six areas that have experienced a high density of violent crime, specifically homicides and other gun-related incidents. Throughout the summer months, MPD then focuses all available resources, utilizes the latest crime-fighting technology, and calls upon partner agencies and organizations to assist in a coordinated effort to eliminate violent crime in these areas.

The Summer Crime Initiative (SCI), which runs from May through August each year, has been the longest standing and consistently effective anti-gun violence and crime prevention program that MPD and the city have run for the last 10 years. This year, in the six SCI targeted areas, homicides decreased by 44 percent, ADWs decreased by 21 percent, robberies decreased by five percent, burglaries decreased by 46 percent, violent crime decreased by 22 percent and overall crime decreased by 26 percent. A total of 115 illegal firearms were also recovered in these areas.

Based on the success of our Summer Crime Initiative, the MPD announced its first Fall Crime Initiative (FCI) to help reduce violent crime through strategic prevention and focused enforcement.

The goal of FCI was simple: Reduce violent crime in areas of the city that

have historically been hit the hardest. To determine the FCI targeted areas, the Department analyzed overall violent crime locations and boundaries and firearm-related activities -- including sounds of gunshots, Shotspotter alerts and gunshot wound victims -- across the city to identify those areas experiencing persistent violence or recent upticks. Recent disputes in certain neighborhoods were also taken into consideration because, in the past, many shootings began as a petty argument that have escalated.

From October 14 - December 10, 2019, the FCI areas saw property crime decrease by 22 percent, violent crime decrease by three percent, and



total crime decrease by 19 percent. Forty-eight illegal firearms were also recovered. Because the FCI initiative was so successful, it was extended through January 1st into the new year, and it continued to reduce violent crimes in these areas.

Community outreach programs are a critical part of the MPD's crime prevention and community building efforts. Through numerous programs and events, and with the

help and support of countless community leaders and community-based organizations, this unit is able to reach thousands of families and young children throughout the city.

Between October 14 and December 10:

2019 FCI Captains

- Southwest (PSA 105): Capt. Michael Pulliam
- Columbia Heights/U Street/Shaw (PSAs 302/304/305): Capt. Han Kim
- Saratoga (PSA 504/505): Capt. Christopher Moore
- Greenway (PSA 603): Capt. Daniel Harrington
- Washington Highlands (PSA 706/708): Capt. James Boteler
- Congress Heights (PSA 705/707): Capt. Peter Frenzel

Property
Crime
decreased
by **22%**

Total
Crime
decreased
by **19%**

48 illegal
firearms
were
recovered

Violent
Crime
decreased
by **3%**



FALL CRIME INITIATIVE (OCTOBER 14 – JANUARY 1)

On October 11, 2019, Mayor Bowser and MPD launched the inaugural 2019 Safer Stronger DC Fall Crime Prevention Initiative (FCPI) – a coordinated effort to reduce violent crime in specific areas in the District through strategic prevention and coordinated enforcement.

In 2019, MPD held over 340 community events this year include: Beat the

Streets, National Night Out, Coffee with a Cop, Halloween Safe Havens, preparing and delivering Thanksgiving food baskets for families, as well as our annual *Shop with a Cop* and *Heroes and Helpers* during the holidays. Members have taken numerous children and young adults on field trips to museums, monuments and had them tour MPD facilities. We've hosted movie nights, art projects and numerous community meetings.

The Side by Side band has performed over 150 times this year at various elementary schools and local community events hosted by MPD. Through the continuation of the Officer Friendly program, MPD's School Resource Division has presented 64 safety lessons to our youngest community members.

MPD, in collaboration with DDOT and Metro Transit Police, also work together to improve safety measures for students as they travel to and from school through the Safe Passage

program. As part of our overall crime prevention and community outreach efforts, we also partner with other law enforcement agencies, as well as our city agency partners, including DCPS, DPR, DYRS, CFSA, and OAG. I thank each of them for their critical help and support.

The engagement and outreach efforts by MPD's dedicated civilian and sworn members on a daily basis are a critical part of our daily work. It's at the heart of a strong and trusting relationship with the community. The MPD is committed to building an even stronger relationship in the coming year.

Looking forward, the community outreach division has been realigned to ensure officers and leadership are continuously engaged with the communities they serve - from attending events, to foot patrols in neighborhoods to further community connections, to responding to each critical incident in the city.



A significant investment has been made to ensure that all MPD department employees (sworn and civilian) complete a comprehensive training on DC history and culture hosted in partnership with UDCC which includes a guided tour of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture and tours of the District's historic neighborhoods. Through this training, all members will have a better understanding of the communities they serve.

Looking toward the future, the Metropolitan Police Department will continue to build on the progress made in 2019 by investing and focusing on presence, technology advancements, and opportunity. Thanks to the men and women of the Metropolitan Police Department who work hard every day to create safer, stronger neighborhoods throughout DC, the department is making great progress. Day in and day out, the sworn, civilian, and volunteer members of this department work tirelessly to serve and protect the community.



THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT'S

2019

YEAR END ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MPD'S HOMICIDE UNIT CLOSED
40% OF CASES



OVER 1900
FIREARMS RECOVERED

NUMBER OF CCTV CAMERAS INCREASED BY

70%



TRAFFIC FATALITIES DOWN

25%



OVER 400 ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE LIFE-SAVING TOOL NALOXONE (NARCAN)

OVERALL CRIME DECREASED BY

26%

IN SUMMER CRIME INITIATIVE TARGET AREAS



OVERALL CRIME DECREASED BY

19%

IN FALL CRIME INITIATIVE TARGET AREAS

OVER 1,000 COMMUNITY
OUTREACH EVENTS



OVER 150 *SIDE BY SIDE Band*
PERFORMANCES



HIRED 257 RECRUIT OFFICERS



HIRED 139 COLLEGIATE INTERNS



COMMUNITY POLICING

and Police Patrols

ABOUT POLICE DISTRICTS AND POLICE SERVICE AREAS (PSAs)

There are seven police districts in Washington, DC, and each police district is divided into three sectors with a sector being an informal grouping of Police Service Areas (PSAs). There are a total of 57 PSAs in the District of Columbia.

Every resident lives in a Police Service Area (PSA), and every PSA has a team of police officers and officials assigned to it. Residents should get to know their PSA team members and learn how to work with them to fight crime and disorder in their neighborhoods. Each police district has between seven and nine PSAs.

Each Police Service Area generally holds meetings once a month. To learn more about the meeting time and location in your PSA, please contact your Community Outreach Coordinator. To reach a coordinator, choose your police district from the list below. The coordinators are included as part of each district's roster.

POLICE BOUNDARY UPDATE IN 2019

In 2018, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) engaged in an evaluation of the police boundaries that were established in 2012, taking into account current workload, anticipated population growth, economic development, and community needs. On January 10, 2019, the MPD launched police boundary changes based on this evaluation.

DC is a growing city, with a population that has increased 15 percent since 2010 and is expected to reach nearly 850,000 by 2030. MPD realigned its service areas to better fit the needs of every resident, visitor, and employee in the District of Columbia. The police services will not change. The realignment is structural in nature. Staffing aligns with resource needs so communities continue to receive a prompt police response.

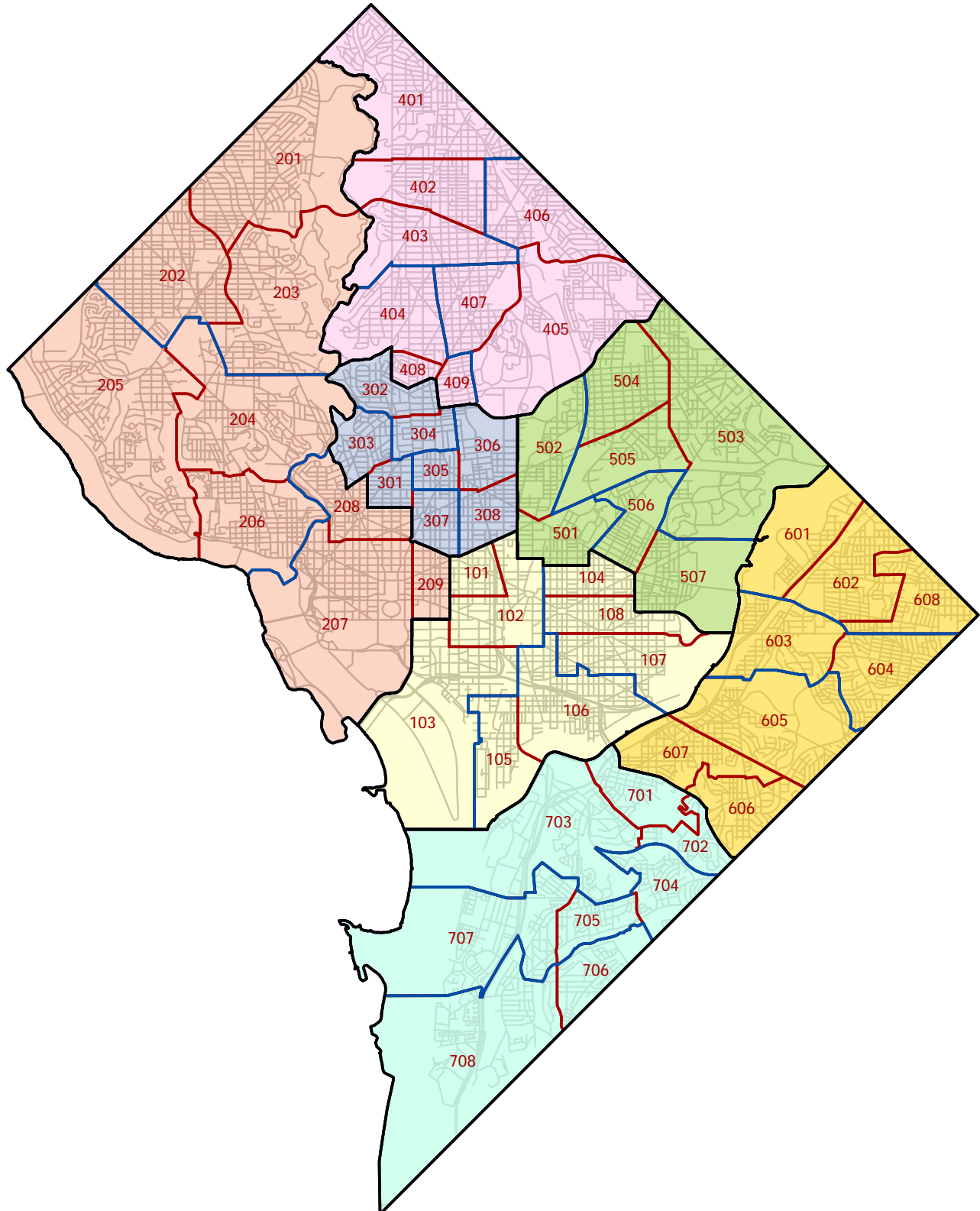
Overarching goals for the 2019 realignment effort include:

- ★ Optimal availability of police resources
- ★ Officer safety and wellness
- ★ Efficient delivery of police services

All police districts had some changes. Some districts had minor adjustments while others – such as the First, Third, and Fifth police districts – had more significant changes. Neighborhoods affected include:

- ★ Mount Pleasant (4D to 3D)
- ★ Park View (3D to 4D)
- ★ Fairlawn (7D to 6D)
- ★ Small portion of Capitol Hill/H Street Area (1D to 5D)
- ★ Truxton Circle/Bloomingdale (5D to 3D)
- ★ Portion of downtown, including City Center (1D to 2D)

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



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

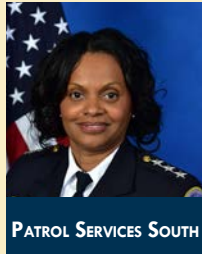
Chief of Staff
Matthew Bromeland

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

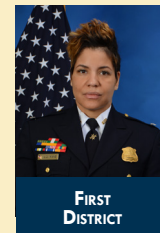
Assistant Chief
Wilfredo Manlapaz



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

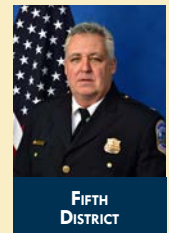
Acting Chief
Information Officer
David Clow

DISTRICT COMMANDERS



FIRST DISTRICT

Commander
Morgan Kane



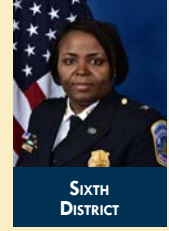
FIFTH DISTRICT

Commander
William FitzGerald



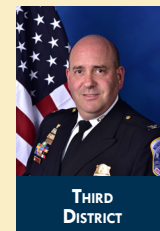
SECOND DISTRICT

Commander
Duncan Bedlion



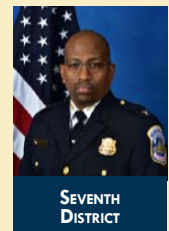
SIXTH DISTRICT

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.



DC CODE INDEX OFFENSE DEFINITIONS	FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS
The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offenses for daily operational and deployment decisions. Offenders who are arrested in the District of Columbia are prosecuted for the offenses represented in the DC Code.	The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across time periods or regions.
Homicide: Killing of another person purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.	Murder: The willful non-negligent killing of a person.
Sex Assault: One of many sexual acts against another person, either forcibly or without his/her permission, and/or against someone who is otherwise incapable of communicating unwillingness.	Forcible Rape: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
Robbery: The taking from another person, or immediate actual possession of another, anything of value, by force or violence, whether against resistance or by sudden or stealthy seizure or snatching, or by putting in fear. This category includes carjackings.	Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (ADW): Knowingly or purposely causing serious bodily injury to another person, or threatening to do so; or under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, knowingly engaging in conduct that creates a grave risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and thereby causes serious bodily injury. Weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, knives and other objects.	Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
Burglary: Breaking and entering, or entering without breaking, any dwelling, bank, store, warehouse, shop, stable, or other building or any apartment or room, whether at the time occupied or not, or any steamboat, canal boat, vessel, other watercraft, railroad car, or any yard where any lumber, coal, or other goods or chattels are deposited and kept for the purpose of trade, with intent to break and carry away any part thereof or any fixture or other thing attached to or connected with the same.	Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
Theft/Other: This includes conduct previously known as larceny. The Theft/Other category excludes theft of items from a motor vehicle or the motor vehicle itself, which are captured under other categories, and excludes fraud.	Larceny/Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
Theft F/Auto: Theft of items from within a vehicle, excluding motor vehicle parts and accessories.	
Stolen Auto: Theft of a motor vehicle (any automobile, self-propelled mobile home, motorcycle, truck, truck tractor, truck tractor with semi trailer or trailer, or bus).	Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks and buses, and other self-propelled vehicles that run on land surfaces and not rails.
Arson: The malicious burning or attempt to burn any dwelling, house, barn, or stable adjoining thereto, or any store, barn, or outhouse, or any shop, office, stable, store, warehouse, or any other building, or any steamboat, vessel, canal boat, or other watercraft, or any railroad car, the property, in whole or in part, of another person, or any church, meetinghouse, schoolhouse, or any of the public buildings in the District, belonging to the United States or to the District of Columbia.	Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

DC Code Index Offense data is available on 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 2019 was statistically unchanged from 2018; violent crime was up one percent.

Crime	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
	2018	2019	%	2018	2019	%	2018	2019	%	2018	2019	%
Homicide	14	13	-7%	0	3	#DIV/o!	12	13	8%	7	10	43%
Sexual Abuse	36	25	-31%	38	34	-11%	37	17	-54%	30	23	-23%
ADW	113	135	19%	125	124	-1%	177	205	16%	158	102	-35%
Robbery	251	287	14%	162	193	19%	364	520	43%	292	262	-10%
Violent Crime	414	460	11%	325	354	9%	590	755	28%	487	397	-18%
Burglary	125	112	-10%	188	235	25%	210	212	1%	238	156	-34%
Motor Vehicle Theft	206	228	11%	315	289	-8%	339	357	5%	335	277	-17%
Theft from Vehicle	1,578	1,529	-3%	2,108	2,208	5%	2,784	2,449	-12%	1,776	1,441	-19%
Theft Other	2,454	2,408	-2%	3,561	4,205	18%	2,325	2,655	14%	1,467	1,747	19%
Arson	0	2	#DIV/o!	0	0	0%	1	1	N/C	2	0	-100%
Property Crime	4,363	4,279	-2%	6,172	6,937	12%	5,659	5,674	0%	3,818	3,621	-5%
Total	4,777	4,739	-1%	6,497	7,291	12%	6,249	6,429	3%	4,305	4,018	-7%

DC Code Crime Rates (per 100,000)

Estimated Population	2018		2019	
	702,455		705,749	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	160	23	166	24
Sexual Abuse	277	39	188	27
ADW	1,675	238	1575	223
Robbery	2,029	289	2241	318
Violent Crime	4,141	590	4,170	591
Burglary	1,423	203	1,275	181
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,400	342	2,228	316
Theft from Vehicle	11,647	1,658	10,738	1,522
Theft Other	14,247	2,028	15,588	2,209
Arson	5	1	8	1
Property Crime	29,722	4,231	29,837	4,228
Total	33,863	4,821	34,007	4,901

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide*		
2018	2019	%	2018	2019	%	2018	2019	%	2018	2019	%
25	22	-12%	46	45	-2%	56	60	7%	160	166	4%
34	19	-44%	54	39	-28%	48	31	-35%	277	188	-32%
300	292	-3%	435	403	-7%	367	314	-14%	1,675	1575	-6%
278	329	18%	403	387	-4%	279	263	-6%	2,029	2241	10%
637	662	4%	938	874	-7%	750	668	-11%	4,141	4,170	1%
200	212	6%	251	198	-21%	211	150	-29%	1,423	1,275	-10%
337	356	6%	608	511	-16%	259	210	-19%	2,400	2,228	-7%
1,666	1,658	0%	1196	973	-19%	539	478	-11%	11,647	10,738	-8%
2,088	2,265	8%	1,461	1,531	5%	886	776	-12%	14,247	15,588	9%
0	2	#DIV/o!	0	1	#DIV/o!	2	2	0%	5	8	60%
4,291	4,493	5%	3,516	3,214	-9%	1,897	1,616	-15%	29,722	29,837	0%
4,928	5,155	5%	4,454	4,088	-8%	2,647	2,284	-14%	33,863	34,007	0%

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.

HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

Homicide Clearance Rate

Over the past five years, the MPD's homicide case-closure rate has averaged 67 percent.

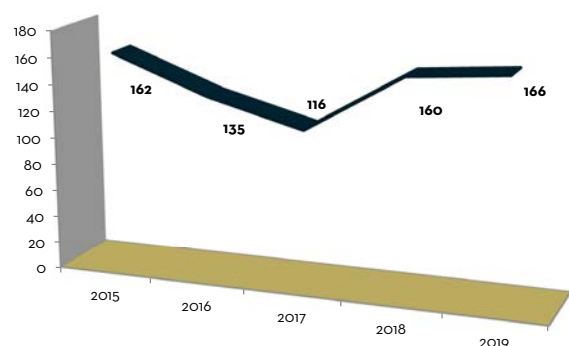
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Homicides	162	135	116	160	166
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	25	20	17	23	24
UCR Clearance Rate	62%	70%	70%	66%	68%

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

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

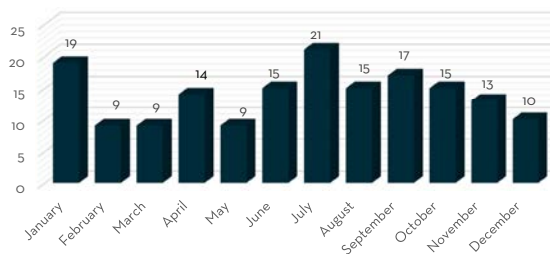
Homicide

The total number of homicides increased 38 percent from 2018.



Homicides by Month

In 2019, July was the deadliest month for homicides in DC.



Juvenile Involvement

There were 14 juvenile homicide victims in 2019.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Juvenile Victims	8	7	7	13	14
Juveniles Arrested	4	6	5	12	2

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.

HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

Victim Profile

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

Victim	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Black Males	138	85%	113	84%	88	76%	133	83%	144	87%
Black Females	8	5%	10	7%	18	16%	17	13%	9	5%
Hispanic Males	6	4%	5	4%	8	7%	6	4%	4	2%
Hispanic Females	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
White Males	6	4%	4	3%	1	1%	3	2%	3	2%
White Females	1	1%	2	1%	1	1%	0	0%	2	1%
Other Males	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	162	100%	135	100%	116	100%	160	100%	166	100%

Percent may not add to 100% due to rounding.

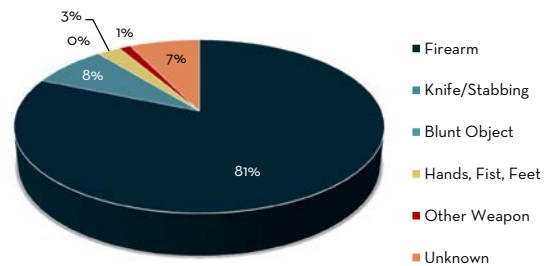
Type of Weapon Used

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

Weapon	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Firearm	123	105	89	126	135
Knife	28	17	15	20	13
Blunt Object	0	0	5	0	0
Hands, Fist, Feet	4	4	3	5	4
Other Weapon	5	5	3	6	2
Unknown	2	4	1	3	12
Total	162	135	116	160	166

Weapon Distribution

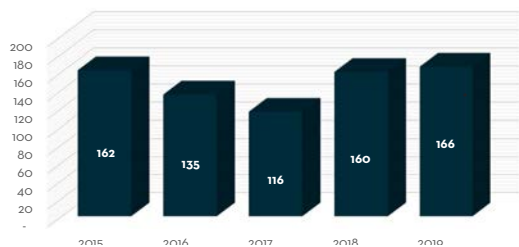
Firearms remain the primary type of weapon used to commit homicides in the District of Columbia.



VIOLENT CRIMES

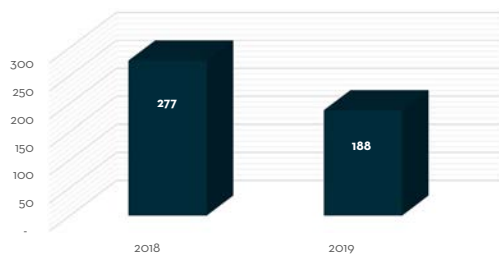
Homicide

Homicides increased by 38 percent from the previous year.



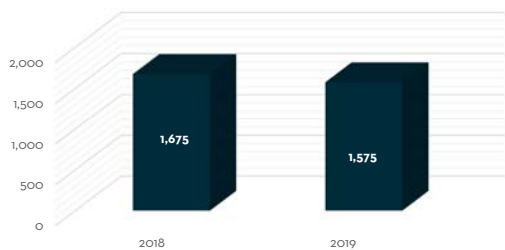
Sexual Assault

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



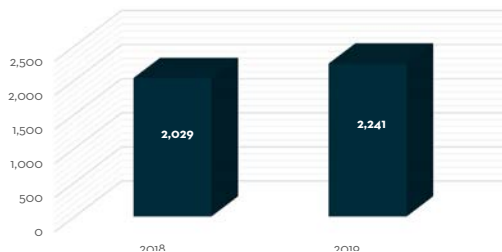
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

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



Robbery

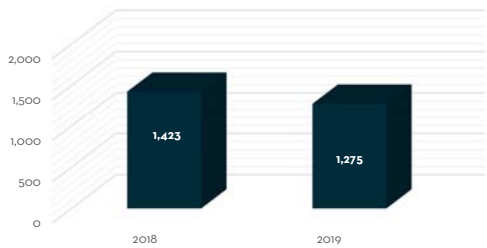
Robberies were down seven percent from the previous year.



PROPERTY CRIMES

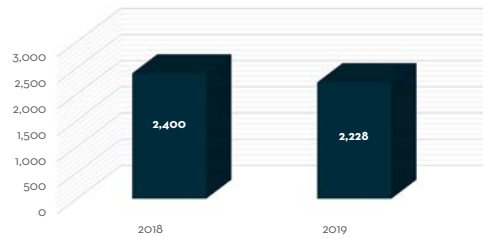
Burglary

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



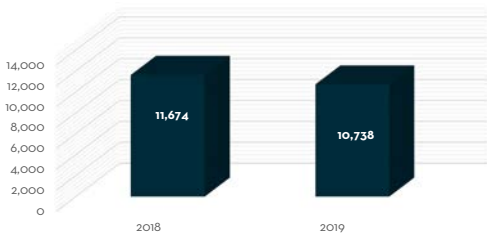
Stolen Auto

Auto thefts decreased slightly compared to the previous year.



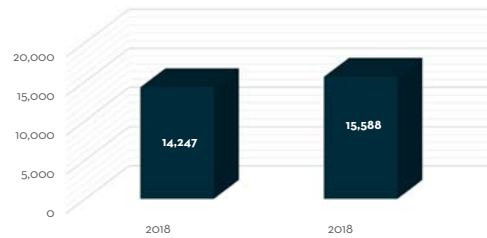
Theft From Vehicle

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



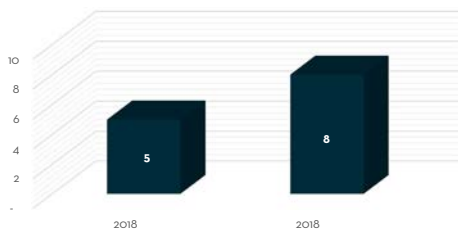
Theft Other

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

Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation accounted for 60 percent of the total offenses in 2019.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ethnicity/National Origin	3	13	40	49	61
Race	19	13	47	39	46
Religion	5	17	11	12	5
Sexual Orientation	27	40	55	60	60
Gender Identity/Expression	10	19	13	34	27
Sex/Gender	0	0	0	0	2
Disability	0	1	1	0	1
Political Affiliation	2	2	10	10	1
Homelessness	0	1	0	1	0
Total	66	106	177	205	203
Total	66	106	177	205	203

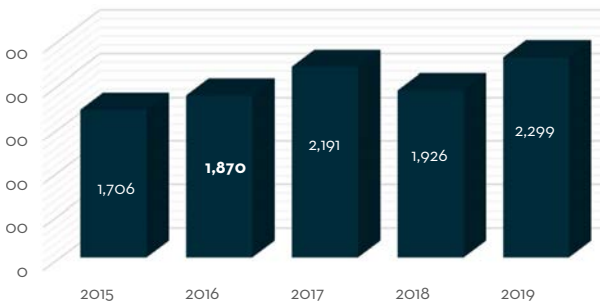
The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new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

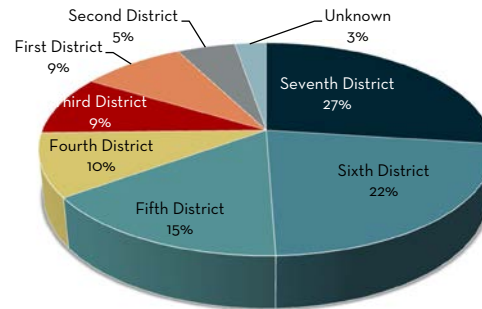
Total Recoveries

An average of 1,998 firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.



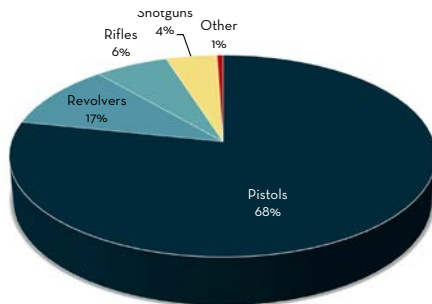
Location of Firearms Recovered

Of the 2,299 firearms recovered by the MPD, almost 50 percent were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.



Types of Firearms Recovered

The majority of firearms recovered – 68 percent – were pistols.



Firearm Recoveries Comparison by District

	2018	2019
First District	208	201
Second District	84	113
Third District	141	208
Fourth District	165	222
Fifth District	265	357
Sixth District	409	515
Seventh District	597	622
Unknown	57	61
Total	1,926	2,299

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

CITYWIDE—MPD ONLY

Arrest Category	2018			2019			% Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	131	18	149	139	11	150	6%	-39%	1%
Arson	4	0	4	4	0	4	0%	***	0%
Assault on a Police Officer	405	48	453	383	39	422	-5%	-19%	-7%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	785	56	841	668	56	724	-15%	0%	-14%
Burglary	182	32	214	146	40	186	-20%	25%	-13%
Damage to Property	737	67	804	691	54	745	-6%	-19%	-7%
Disorderly Conduct	344	10	354	352	21	373	2%	110%	5%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,474	1	1,475	1,305	1	1,306	-11%	0%	-11%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	159	4	163	129	5	134	-19%	25%	-18%
Gambling	72	12	84	38	8	46	-47%	-33%	-45%
Homicide	95	15	110	88	3	91	-7%	-80%	-17%
Kidnapping	23	6	29	18	2	20	-22%	-67%	-31%
Liquor Law Violations	573	3	576	478	2	480	-17%	-33%	-17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	24	12	36	39	19	58	63%	58%	61%
Narcotics	2,595	44	2,639	2,286	40	2,326	-12%	-9%	-12%
Offenses Against Family & Children	354	1	355	367	1	368	4%	0%	4%
Other Crimes	1,797	101	1,898	1,786	75	1,861	-1%	-26%	-2%
Property Crimes	570	148	718	522	129	651	-8%	-13%	-9%
Prostitution	552	0	552	1,273	2	1,275	131%	***	131%
Release Violations/Fugitive	4,136	631	4,767	3,633	583	4,216	-12%	-8%	-12%
Robbery	378	313	691	319	395	714	-16%	26%	3%
Sex Abuse	53	3	56	48	11	59	-9%	267%	5%
Sex Offenses	241	16	257	172	27	199	-29%	69%	-23%
Simple Assault	5,886	555	6,441	5,899	436	6,335	0%	-21%	-2%
Theft	1,932	114	2,046	1,766	116	1,882	-9%	2%	-8%
Theft from Auto	60	17	77	76	8	84	27%	-53%	9%
Traffic Violations	4,417	54	4,471	4,139	39	4,178	-6%	-28%	-7%
Vending Violations	62	0	62	52	0	52	-16%	***	-16%
Weapon Violations	1,004	115	1,119	1,122	166	1,288	12%	44%	15%
Grand Total	29,045	2,396	31,441	27,938	2,289	30,227	-4%	-4%	-4%

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

CITYWIDE—ALL AGENCIES

Arrest Category	2018			2019			% Change		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	136	26	162	149	15	164	10%	-42%	1%
Arson	13	0	13	12	0	12	-8%	***	-8%
Assault on a Police Officer	498	62	560	499	53	552	0%	-15%	-1%
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	837	72	909	748	64	812	-11%	-11%	-11%
Burglary	189	32	221	159	40	199	-16%	25%	-10%
Damage to Property	777	71	848	746	57	803	-4%	-20%	-5%
Disorderly Conduct	9,541	48	9,589	2,572	70	2,642	-73%	46%	-72%
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,733	1	1,734	1,604	1	1,605	-7%	0%	-7%
Fraud and Financial Crimes	180	5	185	146	5	151	-19%	0%	-18%
Gambling	74	12	86	39	8	47	-47%	-33%	-45%
Homicide	95	15	110	91	3	94	-4%	-80%	-15%
Kidnapping	23	6	29	20	2	22	-13%	-67%	-24%
Liquor Law Violations	1,383	5	1,388	780	2	782	-44%	-60%	-44%
Motor Vehicle Theft	24	12	36	42	19	61	75%	58%	69%
Narcotics	3,050	50	3,100	2,851	47	2,898	-7%	-6%	-7%
Offenses Against Family & Children	388	1	389	406	2	408	5%	100%	5%
Other Crimes	5,032	133	5,165	3,290	100	3,390	-35%	-25%	-34%
Property Crimes	627	160	787	599	161	758	-4%	1%	-4%
Prostitution	552	0	552	1,276	3	1,279	131%	***	132%
Release Violations/Fugitive	4,975	697	5,672	4,605	706	5,311	-7%	1%	-6%
Robbery	415	373	788	376	479	855	-9%	28%	9%
Sex Abuse	54	3	57	48	11	59	-11%	267%	4%
Sex Offenses	291	17	308	211	29	240	-27%	71%	-22%
Simple Assault	6,295	600	6,895	6,390	509	6,899	2%	-15%	0%
Theft	2,007	114	2,121	1,829	127	1,956	-9%	11%	-8%
Theft from Auto	67	17	84	82	8	90	22%	-53%	7%
Traffic Violations	5,141	58	5,199	4,862	45	4,907	-5%	-22%	-6%
Vending Violations	371	1	372	199	6	205	-46%	500%	-45%
Weapon Violations	1,128	126	1,254	1,261	187	1,448	12%	48%	15%
Total	45,896	2,717	48,613	35,892	2,759	38,651	-22%	2%	-20%

Source: MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse System arrest data as of 3/2/2020

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 arrest data is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years at the time of arrest, with a juvenile arrest number (i.e. are not charged as an adult). 5) Totals are subject to change due to record sealings, expungements, and data quality audits.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic Fatalities

Forty-four percent of the traffic fatalities in 2019 involved pedestrians.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pedestrian Fatalities	15	9	11	14	12
Bicyclist Fatalities	1	1	2	3	2
Motorcycle/Motorized Bike Fatalities	3	6	4	7	3
Other Fatalities	7	12	13	12	10
Total Traffic Fatalities	26	28	30	36	27

Citations

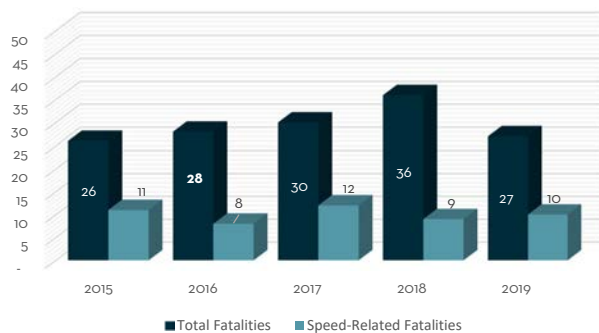
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Egregious Speeding[*]	531	491	461	496	749
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	3,876	3,995	4,356	3,852	3,300
Distracted Driving[*]	5,077	4,468	4,110	3,927	3,933

^{*}30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

^{*}Includes using a cellular phone without a hands-free device.

Speed-Related Fatalities

Speed was the primary contributing factor in more than a third of all the fatalities in 2019.



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.

Note: MPD pulled the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) call for service data from a CAD data feed originating from the Office of Unified Communications (OUC), the agency that manages the CAD system for the District of Columbia. These statistics may not match “call for service” statistics pulled by other agencies, including directly by OUC.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change 2018 v 2019
Calls for Service*	629,565	652,173	636,653	632,267	662,996	5%
Response Time**	7 min 17 sec	7 min 13 sec	6 min 41 sec	6 min 52 sec	7 min 07 sec	4%

*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.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sworn Personnel	3,789	3,755	3,837	3,851	3,801
Civilian Personnel	519	603	658	681	713
Total	4,308	4,358	4,495	4,532	4,514

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

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

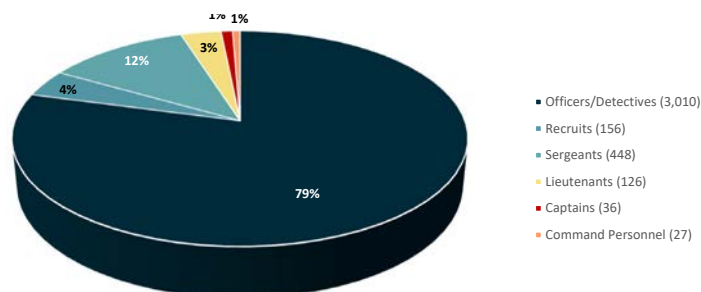
The Metropolitan Police Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2017		2018	
	Gender			
Male	3,001	78%	2,941	77%
Female	850	22%	860	23%
	Race			
Black	1,987	52%	1,940	51%
White	1,343	35%	1,325	35%
Hispanic	366	10%	374	10%
Asian	149	4%	155	4%
Native American	3	0%	3	0%
Race Not Designated	3	0%	4	0%
Total	3,851	100%	3,801	100%

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

Sworn Personnel, by Rank

Almost 80 percent of MPD's sworn members are officers or detectives.



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

PERSONNEL

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).

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY 2018	FY2019
Attrition	414	387	335	313	358
Hiring	281	286	419	347	313

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 2019, 614 awards were presented to 584 Metropolitan Police Department members, eight citizens, and 22 outside law enforcement agency members.

- ★ Achievement Medal (350)
- ★ Chief of Police Special Award (8)
- ★ Lifesaving Award (35)
- ★ Medal of Merit (22)
- ★ Unit Citation Ribbon (199)



USE OF FORCE

The Metropolitan Police Department remains committed to the highest standards of constitutional, fair, and ethical policing. The MPD is proud to note that police use of force is rare in Washington, DC. This Department takes seriously the authority and responsibility to use the force response that is reasonably necessary to bring the situation under control.

Use of Force

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	15	10	10	3	8
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	2	4	2	2	1
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	7	4	5	0	4
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	8	11	7	6	4
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	3	5	0	2	3

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Complaints Received by the Office of Police Complaints and the Metropolitan Police Department

In 2019, 767 citizen complaints were filed against members of the MPD or the DC Housing Authority Police Department (DCHAPD).

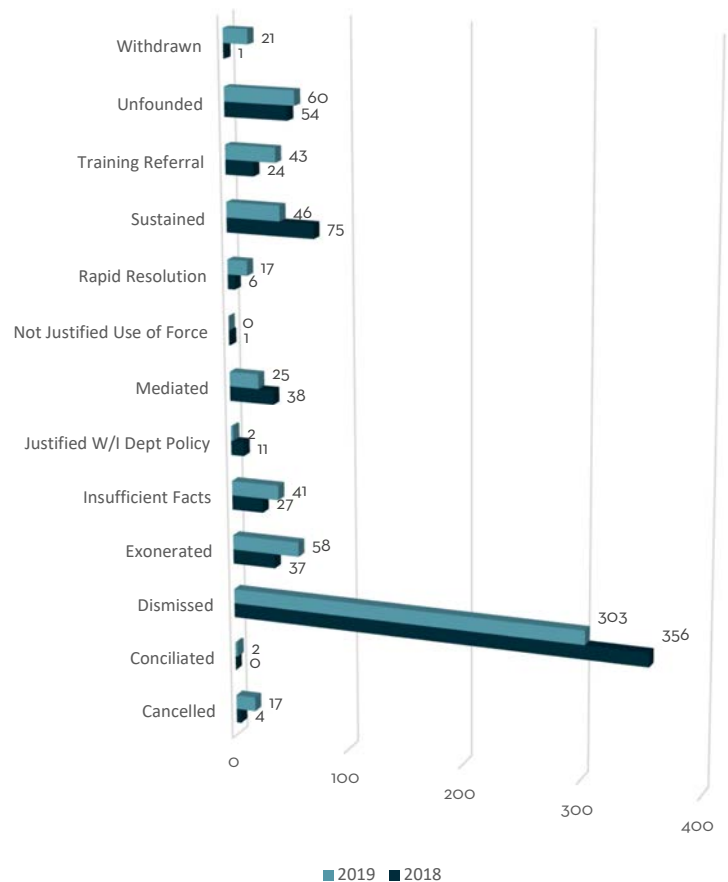
	2018	2019
Open	30	132
Closed	634	635
Total	664	767

Allegations of Misconduct

	2018	2019
Abuse of Authority	21	15
Bias/Discriminatory Treatment	23	20
Body Worn Camera Policy Violation	3	1
Conduct Unbecoming	2	4
Demeaning Language	18	42
Excessive Force/Use of Force/ Unnecessary Force	33	43
Fail to Take Police Report	15	22
Failure to Take Proper Police Action	24	31
Failure to Appear for OPC Interview	11	13
Failure to Cooperate with OPC	0	1
False/Unlawful Arrest	6	6
Harassment	152	240
Illegal Search	4	4
Mishandling Property	7	4
Neglect of Duty	0	1
Non-MPD Officer (not investigated by MPD)	0	1
OPC - Failure to Provide ID	2	8
Orders/Directives Violation	0	11
Other	229	176
Poor/Lack of Police Service	60	97
Racial Profiling	0	1
Rude/Unprofessional	47	24
Sexual Misconduct	1	0
Theft	1	1
Threats/Intimidation	5	1
Total	664	767

Disposition of Closed Cases

Of the 635 closed citizen complaint cases in 2019, only seven percent were sustained.



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

BUDGET

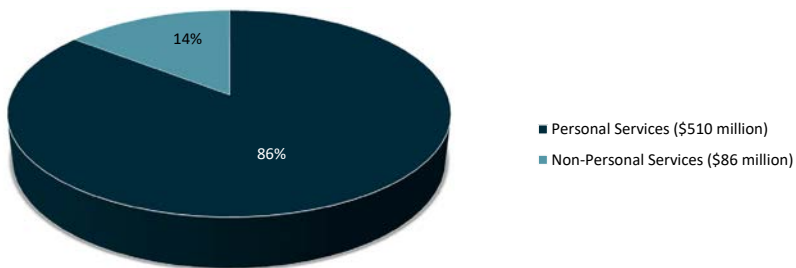
Expenditures

Spending on both personal and non-personal services increased from FY 2018 to FY 2019. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2018 Gross Expenditures	FY 2019 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY 2018 to FY 2019	Percentage Change
Regular Pay	336,806,527	357,187,104	20,380,577	6.05%
Regular Pay - Other	20,882,628	23,597,907	2,715,279	13.00%
Additional Gross Pay	24,819,733	25,788,301	968,568	3.90%
Fringe Benefits	62,495,876	65,089,036	2,593,160	4.15%
Overtime	42,012,282	38,104,205	(3,908,078)	-9.30%
Total Personal Services	487,017,046	509,766,552	22,749,506	4.67%
Supplies	6,057,064	4,286,351	(1,770,713)	-29.23%
Fixed Costs	335,510	400,532	65,022	19.38%
Contracts	75,059,105	79,792,928	4,733,823	6.31%
Subsidies and Transfers	2,400	204,817	202,417	8434.03%
Equipment	1,625,325	1,342,656	(282,669)	-17.39%
Total Non-Personal Services	83,079,404	86,027,284	2,947,881	3.55%
Total	570,096,450	595,793,837	25,697,387	

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-six percent of all MPD spending in FY 2019 was for personal services.



MPD FLEET

MPD Fleet

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

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Total Marked Cruisers	841	843	830	829	827
Total Unmarked Cruisers	418	390	405	406	400
Total Marked Other*	184	165	170	171	150
Total Unmarked Other**	50	35	29	26	28
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	140	139	134	139	138
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	58	67	60	61	60
Total Boats	17	17	17	17	17
Miscellaneous*	24	34	37	36	47
Total	1,732	1,690	1,682	1,685	1,667

Notes:

Data accurate as of 1/27/2020

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

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

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



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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. In 2019, the MPD deployed fifteen new neighborhood cameras. Both the neighborhood-based and permanent cameras have prominent signage and their locations are listed on the Department's website. In 2019 MPD procured seven additional mobile CCTV camera trailers for a total of twenty-two 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 2019, 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 625 re-quests for DUI/DWI evidence in 2019.

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 676 devices from private business CCTV systems at 141 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.

APPENDIX A

CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

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 2019, the Department processed 2,545 internal requests for video footage from Crime Cameras.

JOCC/CCTV Activations

The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2019. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- Women's March..... 1/19/2019
- State of the Union Address..... 2/5/2019
- Independence Day 7/4/2019
- Demand Free Speech..... 7/7/2019
- MLB World Series and Watch Parties 10/25/2019, 10/26/2019, 10/27/2019, 10/29/2019, 10/30/2019
- Halloween..... 10/31/2019
- Nationals Victory Parade..... 11/2/2019
- New Year's Eve 12/31/2019

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	Site	District
100 block M Street, NW (by First Place NW).....	1	11th and U Streets, NW	3
12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE	1	11th and M Streets, NW	3
1500 block 1st Street, SW (by P St SW).....	1	1300 block of Columbia Road, NW	3
15th and East Capitol Streets, SE.....	1	1400 block of R Street, NW	3
200 block of K Street, SW	1	14th and Irving Streets, NW.....	3
5th and K Streets, NW.....	1	14th Street and Columbia Road, NW.....	3
7th and H Streets, NW	1	14th and Girard Streets, NW.....	3
8th and H Streets, NE.....	1	14th and U Streets, NW.....	3
2nd and E Streets, NW*.....	1	15th St NW and 16th St NW.....	3
6th and F Streets, NW*.....	1	17th and Euclid Streets, NW	3
6th and H Streets, NW*.....	1	18th Street and Columbia Road, NW.....	3
7th and G Streets, NW*.....	1	5th and N Streets, NW	3
7th and F Streets, NW*.....	1	5th and O Streets, NW.....	3
6th and I Streets, NW*.....	1	7th and O Streets, NW.....	3
7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW*	1	9th and T Streets, NW.....	3
K and North Capitol Street, NW.....	1	Kalorama Road and Chaplain Street, NW	3
K Street and Potomac Avenue, SE	1	North Capitol Street and New York Avenue, NW	3
		Sherman Avenue and Harvard Street, NW	3
10th and F Streets, NW*	2		
10th and H Streets, NW*	2	14th and Oak Streets, NW	4
12th and G Streets, NW*	2	14th Street and Parkwood Place, NW	4
11th and H Streets, NW*.....	2	14th and Quincy Streets, NW	4
9th and G Streets, NW*.....	2	1st and Kennedy Streets, NW	4
9th Street and NY Avenue, NW*	2	4th and Shepherd Streets, NW	4
11th and E Street, NW*	2	500 block of Oglethorpe Street, NE	4
3273 M Street, NW**.....	2	5th and Kennedy Streets, NW	4
3249 M Street, NW**	2	6th and Oglethorpe Streets, NE	4
3219 M Street, NW**	2	7th and Kennedy Streets, NW	4
3131 M Street, NW**.....	2	8th and Jefferson Streets, NW	4
3109 M Street, NW**	2	Colorado Avenue and Kennedy Street, NW	4
3067 M Street, NW**	2	Georgia and New Hampshire Avenues, NW	4
33rd and M Streets, NW**	2	Georgia Avenue and Morton Street, NW	4
3039 M Street, NW**	2		
1237 Wisconsin Avenue, NW**	2	10th and Otis Streets, NE.....	5
1267 Wisconsin Avenue, NW**	2	1200 block of Meigs Place, NE	5
18th Street and Connecticut Avenue, NW***	2	14th Street and Montana Avenue, NE	5
19th and M Streets, NW***	2	14th Street and Saratoga Avenue, NE.....	5
Connecticut Avenue and K Street, NW***	2	15th Street and Benning Road, NE	5
		15th and Downing Streets, NE	5
8th and R Streets, NW	3	1600 block of Benning Road, NE	5
9th and U Streets, NW	3	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 and 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
34th and A Streets, SE	6
35th and Ames Streets, NE	6
3500 block of East Capitol Street, NE	6
36th and B Streets, SE	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
5300 block of Clay Terrace, NE	6

Site District

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
4th and Chesapeake Streets, SE	7
5th and Newcomb Streets, SE	7
7th Street and Barnaby Road, SE	7
8th Street and Alabama Avenue, SE	7
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 6th Street, SE	7
4200 block of 4th Street, SE	7
4300 4th Street, SE	7
4300 block of 7th Street, SE	7
800 Barnaby Street, SE	7
800 block of Chesapeake Street, SE	7
900 Wahler Place, SE	7
Ainger and Langston Place, SE	7
Elvans and Stanton Road, SE	7
MLK Jr. and Malcolm X Avenues, SE	7
MLK Jr. Avenue and Mellon Street, SE	7
MLK Jr. Avenue and Raleigh Street, SE	7
MLK Jr. Avenue and Randle Place, SE	7
South Capitol Terrace and Darrington Street, SW	7
Wheeler Road and Bellevue Street, SE	7
Waclark and Parkland Places, 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 decreased slightly from 2018.

Estimated Population	2010 601,723		2011 617,996		2012 632,323		2013 646,449		2014 658,853	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	132	22	108	17	88	14	104	16	105	16
Rape	184	31	172	28	236	37	393	61	470	71
Robbery	3,914	650	3,756	608	3,725	589	3,661	566	3,232	491
Aggravated Assault	3,238	538	2,949	477	3,399	538	3,725	576	4,004	608
Violent Crimes	7,468	1,241	6,985	1,130	7,448	1,178	7,883	1,219	7,811	1,186
Burglary	4,224	702	3,849	623	3,519	557	3,315	513	3,463	526
Larceny/Theft	18,050	3,000	20,124	3,256	22,196	3,510	22,987	3,556	25,881	3,928
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,864	808	4,339	702	3,549	561	3,147	487	3,683	559
Arson	49	8	61	10	50	8	-	-	-	-
Property Crimes	27,187	4,518	28,373	4,591	29,314	4,636	29,449	4,556	33,027	5,013
Total	34,655	5,759	35,358	5,721	36,762	5,814	37,332	5,775	40,838	6,198

Estimated Population	2015 672,228		2016 681,170		2017 693,927		2018 702,455		2019 705,749	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	162	24	135	20	116	17	160	23	166	24
Rape	494	73	527	77	443	65	445	63	342	48
Robbery	3,404	506	3,149	462	2,351	345	2,157	307	2,359	334
Aggravated Assault	4,024	599	3,897	572	3,674	539	3,851	548	4,029	571
Violent Crimes	8,084	1,203	7,708	1,132	6,584	967	6,613	941	6,896	977
Burglary	2,971	442	2,360	346	1,808	265	1,786	254	1,840	261
Larceny/Theft	24,194	3,599	26,402	3,876	24,490	3,595	25,658	3,653	25,827	3,660
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,194	475	2,899	426	2,545	374	2,549	363	2,298	326
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Crimes	30,359	4,516	31,661	4,648	28,843	4,234	29,993	4,270	29,965	4,246
Total	38,443	5,719	39,369	5,780	35,427	5,201	36,606	5,211	36,861	5,223

Note: Arson UCR cases are no longer reported by the MPD; UCR data was submitted for this report on 2/19/2020 and should be considered PRELIMINARY and are subject to change.

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 1.5 times the maximum fine and imprison him or her for up to 1.5 times the maximum term authorized for the underlying crime.

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

Addressing Bias-Related Crime

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

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.

APPENDIX C

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Types of Bias

Type of Bias	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ethnicity/National Origin	3	13	40	49	61
Race	19	13	47	39	46
Religion	5	17	11	12	5
Sexual Orientation	27	40	55	60	60
Gender Identity/Expression	10	19	13	34	27
Sex/Gender	0	0	0	0	2
Disability	0	1	1	0	1
Political Affiliation	2	2	10	10	1
Homelessness	0	1	0	1	0
Total	66	106	177	205	203

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

APPENDIX C

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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.

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, after three years of significant increases, reported hate crimes in the District decreased slightly in 2019. Comparing 2019 to 2018, the total number of hate crimes decreased one percent, with 203 incidents reported.

In looking at the bias types of these hate crimes, in 2019 crimes with bias motives based on ethnicity or national origin were the most prevalent (61 instances), a 24 percent increase compared to 2018. This is followed by sexual orientation (60 instances), race (46 instances), and gender identity/expression (27 instances). The most common underlying crimes are simple assault (73 instances), threats/stalking (65 instances), destruction of property/displaying symbols (33 instances), aggravated assault (18 instances), and robbery (13 instances).

Data on hate crimes are also available on the MPD webpage (www.mpdc.dc.gov/hatecrimes). 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 2019, and is updated quarterly.

How Do I Report Hate Crimes?

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

- **Call 911**, for any crime still in progress or that has just happened
- Call or visit your local MPD district station.
- Call the Hate Crimes Voicemail at (202) 727-0500, which allows individuals in the District to provide information regarding hate crimes anonymously, if they wish. Please note that MPD may not be able to investigate the report as a crime if there is not enough information, so contact information for any follow up questions 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

or hate.crimes@dc.gov

APPENDIX C

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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.

Types of Crime

Type of Offense	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Aggravated Assault	10	15	24	20	18
Arson	1	0	0	0	0
Cruelty to Children	0	0	1	0	0
Destruction of Property/Displaying Symbols	8	17	60	38	33
Larceny/Theft	1	1	0	2	0
Robbery	8	6	6	11	13
Sexual Abuse	1	0	0	2	1
Simple Assault	23	41	44	75	73
Threats/Stalking	14	25	42	57	65
Voyeurism	0	1	0	0	0
Total	66	106	177	205	203

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh			Total		
Type of Bias	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Ethnicity/National Origin	16	4	10	12	27	24	4	6	13	6	4	8	1	6	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	40	49	61
Race	7	11	7	14	15	15	11	5	10	5	1	5	5	4	3	3	2	5	2	1	1	47	39	46
Religion	0	2	1	6	5	2	2	1	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	5
Sexual Orientation	6	7	8	10	8	9	17	21	20	3	7	4	5	6	8	5	5	8	9	6	3	55	60	60
Gender Identity/Expression	0	5	0	2	5	3	3	4	1	3	2	7	2	7	6	2	6	3	1	5	7	13	34	27
Sex/Gender	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Disability	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Political Affiliation	2	1	0	5	7	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	1
Homelessness	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	30	27	49	68	56	38	39	46	21	17	24	14	24	20	10	14	18	13	13	12	177	205	203

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. Additional changes needed to enforce the law became effective in January 2011.

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 2019 is provided below.

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 2019 is provided below.

APPENDIX D

LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

2019 Notices of Violation for Non-vehicle Littering

	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	Total
Total Notices of Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Defaults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2019 Tickets for Littering from a Vehicle (NOIs)

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
1st District	5	1
2nd District	7	2
3rd District	3	0
4th District	5	0
5th District	7	0
6th District	2	0
7th District	4	0
Other MPD	6	1
Other Police Depts.	7	2
Total	46	6

APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

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

What is the Process Once a 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

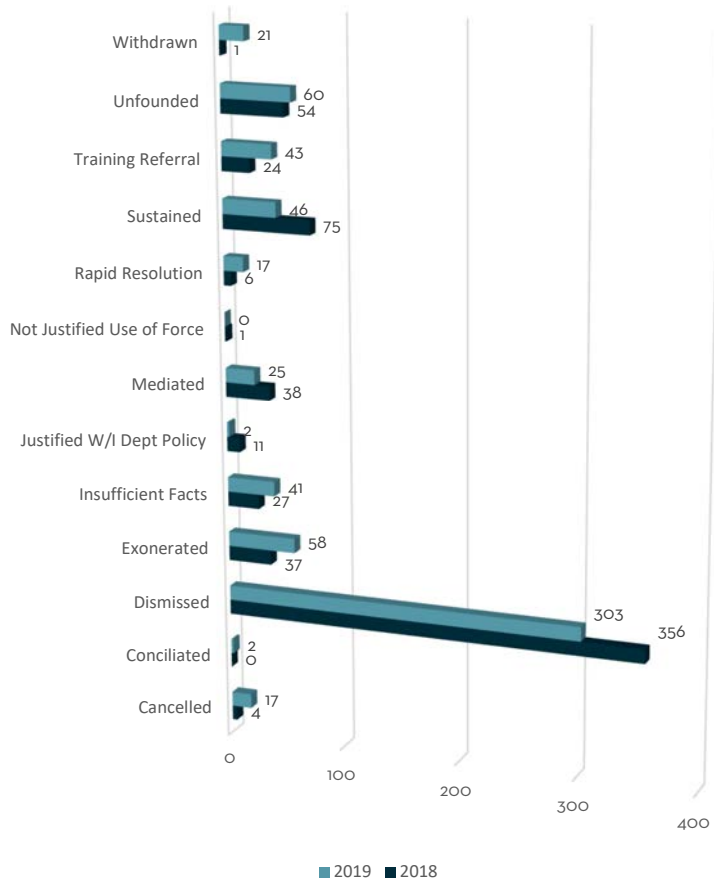
Complaints Received by the Office of Police Complaints and the Metropolitan Police Department

In 2019, 767 citizen complaints were filed against members of the MPD or the DC Housing Authority Police Department (DCHAPD).

	2018	2019
Open	30	132
Closed	634	635
Total	664	767

Disposition of Closed Cases

Of the 635 closed citizen complaint cases in 2019, only seven percent were sustained.



APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Allegations of Misconduct

	2018	2019
Abuse of Authority	21	15
Bias/Discriminatory Treatment	23	20
Body Worn Camera Policy Violation	3	1
Conduct Unbecoming	2	4
Demeaning Language	18	42
Excessive Force/Use of Force/ Unnecessary Force	33	43
Fail to Take Police Report	15	22
Failure to Take Proper Police Action	24	31
Failure to Appear for OPC Interview	11	13
Failure to Cooperate with OPC	0	1
False/Unlawful Arrest	6	6
Harassment	152	240
Illegal Search	4	4
Mishandling Property	7	4
Neglect of Duty	0	1
Non-MPD Officer (not investigated by MPD)	0	1
OPC - Failure to Provide ID	2	8
Orders/Directives Violation	0	11
Other	229	176
Poor/Lack of Police Service	60	97
Racial Profiling	0	1
Rude/Unprofessional	47	24
Sexual Misconduct	1	0
Theft	1	1
Threats/Intimidation	5	1
Total	664	767

Disposition of Closed Cases

	2018	2019
Cancelled	4	17
Conciliated	0	2
Dismissed	356	303
Exonerated	37	58
Insufficient Facts	27	41
Justified W/I Dept Policy	11	2
Mediated	38	25
Not Justified Use of Force	1	0
Rapid Resolution	6	17
Sustained	75	46
Training Referral	24	43
Unfounded	54	60
Withdrawn	1	21
Total Closed Cases	634	635

APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
	2018	2019
Male	124	155
Female	640	633
Unidentified	12	12
Total	776	800
Race		
	2018	2019
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	46
Black/African American	385	394
White/Caucasian	272	277
Hispanic	68	71
Unidentified	13	10
Total	776	800

Officer's District Assignment

	2018	2019
First District	133	109
Second District	96	110
Third District	108	123
Fourth District	97	107
Fifth District	99	120
Sixth District	117	124
Seventh District	120	97
Other	6	10
Total	776	800

Police District Where Complaint Occurred

	2018	2019
First District	132	126
Second District	104	130
Third District	87	125
Fourth District	75	99
Fifth District	92	97
Sixth District	86	94
Seventh District	82	89
Other/Unknown	6	7
Total	664	767

APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Age of Officer

Age	2018	2019
21-25	7	24
26-30	134	163
31-35	151	139
36-40	140	133
41-45	90	103
46-50	97	93
51-55	83	79
56-60	50	44
61-70	12	10
Unknown	12	12
Total	776	800

Officers with Multiple Complaints

	2018	2019
Two complaints	130	154
Three complaints	38	45
Four complaints	12	8
Five complaints	3	5
More than 5 complaints	1	5
Total	212	217

Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	2018	2019
Under 3 Years	193	176
3-5 Years	159	161
6-10 Years	117	117
11-15 Years	113	143
16-20 Years	104	92
21-25 Years	29	46
26-30 Years	43	46
30 Years or More	6	7
Unknown	12	12
Total	776	800

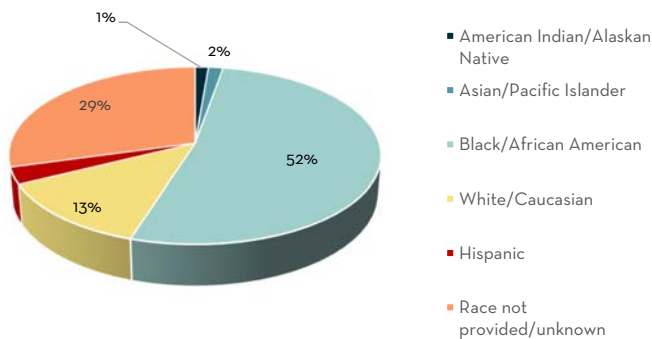
APPENDIX E

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Complainants Who Filed Multiple Complaints

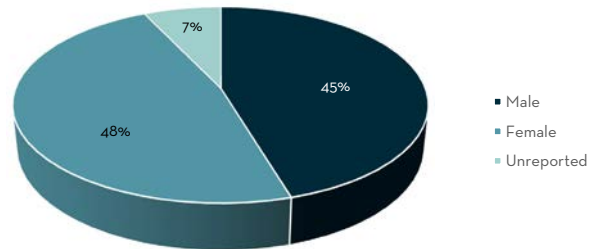
	2018	2019
Two complaints	24	27
Three complaints	6	5
Four complaints	2	4
Five complaints	0	1
More than 5 complaints	1	3
Total	33	40

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 G

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.mpdcd.c.gov/memorial.

1925-1950

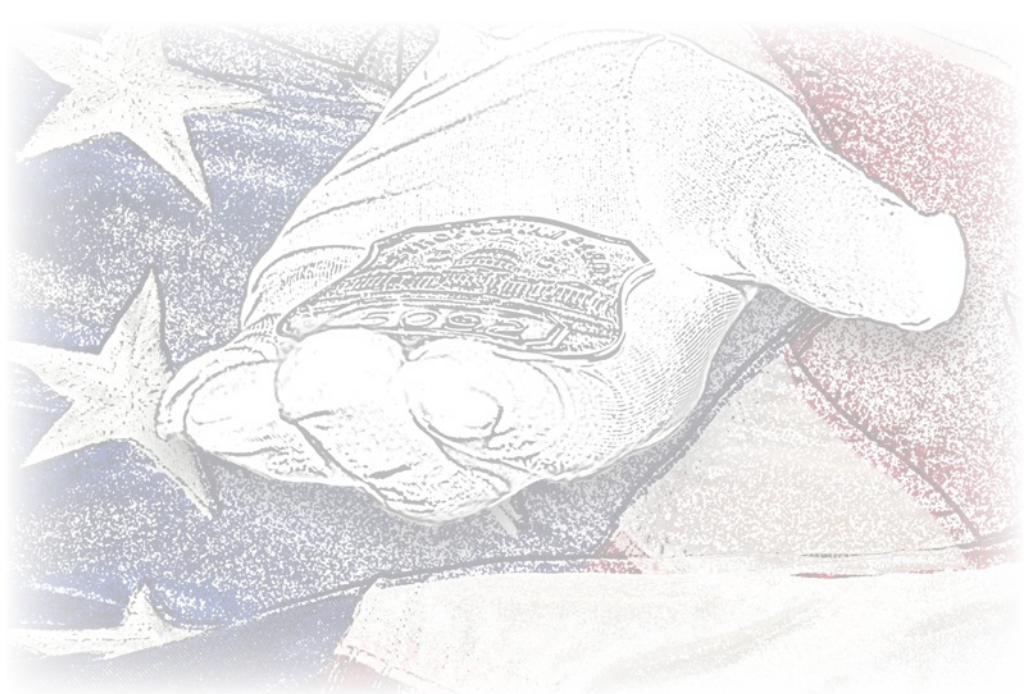
Grady A. Beacham December 2, 1948
 Mortimer P. Donoghue ... September 15, 1948
 Hubert W. Estes May 16, 1947
 Richard H. Taylor December 13, 1946
 Harry E. Hamilton November 1, 1946
 Donald W. Downs September 1, 1946
 William J. Weston Jr. March 4, 1945
 Charles R. Johnston May 9, 1943
 Irving Rosenberg February 15, 1942
 Uel M. Gaile August 19, 1940
 Charles F. Cummins June 12, 1940
 Robert W. Davis January 1, 1940
 Raymond E. Grant August 14, 1939
 Richard T. Conklin June 5, 1938
 Earnest T. Wessells April 23, 1938
 Paul W. Jones March 14, 1936
 Frank L. Nussbaum February 16, 1936
 Jessie L. Taylor May 1, 1931
 Raymond V. Sinclair December 28, 1934
 George W. Shinault August 14, 1932
 Elmer A. Swanson July 6, 1932
 Arthur H. Gelhar August 8, 1931
 Charles D. Poole August 4, 1931
 Frank J. Scoville September 24, 1930
 Frederick W. Bauer June 6, 1930
 Ross H. Kaylor December 10, 1929
 Edgar P. Alexander November 16, 1929
 Harry J. McDonald July 22, 1929
 William S. Buchanan April 18, 1929
 John F. McAuliffe January 21, 1929
 Claude O. Rupe October 14, 1928
 James G. Helm February 11, 1928
 Leo W. Busch September 28, 1926
 Earl A. Skinner June 9, 1926
 Claude C. Koontz November 30, 1925

1900-1924

Raymond C. Leisinger August 28, 1924
 John W. Purcell October 17, 1923
 Frederick G. Stange February 28, 1923
 Edmund P. Keleher January 10, 1922
 George C. Chinn October 20, 1921
 Samuel C. Hayden February 27, 1921
 Preston E. Bradley February 21, 1921
 Oscar A. McKimmie January 17, 1920
 James E. Armstrong December 20, 1919
 Isaac W. Halbfinger July 22, 1919
 Harry Wilson July 21, 1919
 Lester M. Kidwell July 11, 1918
 John A. Conrad May 21, 1918
 David T. Dunigan May 21, 1918
 Willie R. Gawen March 2, 1915
 William C. Farquhar October 22, 1913
 Eugene C. Smith January 1, 1910
 William H. Mathews March 5, 1909
 William E. Yetton November 9, 1908
 John J. Smith July 7, 1904

1800s

Junius B. Slack November 27, 1891
 Adolphus Constantine September 10, 1891
 Americus N. Crippen November 5, 1889
 Frederick M. Passau May 17, 1889
 John H. Fowler September 9, 1884
 Francis M. Doyle December 29, 1871





PETER NEWSHAM
Chief of Police

WE ARE
WASHINGTON **GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
DC MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR