

BUILDING A SAFER DC

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT STATISTICAL REPORT 2001-2005



A Special Report on the State of Crime and
Public Safety in the Nation's Capital



Charles H. Ramsey
Chief of Police



Anthony A. Williams
Mayor

The mission of the Metropolitan Police Department is to prevent crime and the fear of crime, including terrorism, as we work with our partners to build safe, healthy and prepared neighborhoods throughout the District of Columbia.



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Message from the Mayor

When people look back on the accomplishments of my Administration, one thing that will certainly stand out is neighborhood safety. As this report documents, serious crime in the District of Columbia has declined — and declined significantly — over the last several years. In fact, DC's crime rate today is the lowest it's been in decades.

The sharp reductions in crime in DC have made a real difference for individual residents, families, neighborhoods and really the entire city. Last year, there were 13,000 fewer reports of serious crime in the District than there were in 1998, including 64 fewer homicide victims. That translates into literally thousands of fewer individuals experiencing the trauma of crime and violence, and dozens of fewer families mourning the loss of a loved one.

But improvements in public safety have a broader impact on our neighborhoods and our city as a whole. New housing, jobs and other economic development simply do not occur when people do not feel safe and when they are not safe. Thanks to the dramatic and noticeable improvements in public safety, DC has experienced the revitalization of neighborhoods across the city, as well as the rebirth of a vibrant downtown.

None of our success in neighborhood development would have been possible without the hard work, courage and professionalism of the women and men of the Metropolitan Police Department. The MPDC's dedicated officers and civilian employees have been supported by a wide range of other city agencies, as well as an organized and engaged community. Under our "Policing for Prevention" strategy of community policing, the MPDC, city agencies and the community have formed strong partnerships that offer hope for even safer neighborhoods in the future.

I congratulate Chief of Police Charles H. Ramsey, the members of his Command Staff and the entire MPDC for helping to make the District of Columbia a safer, more vibrant and livable city for all.



Anthony A. Williams
Anthony A. Williams
Mayor

Message from the Chief

Policing always has been one of America's most challenging professions. With the terrorist attacks of Nine-Eleven, the challenges facing American police have become all the more difficult and complex. Nowhere has this been more apparent and more consequential than right here in our Nation's Capital.

This dramatic shift in policing has placed incredible scrutiny and pressure on the Metropolitan Police Department. Over the past five years, the members of the MPDC have responded with amazing energy, skill and endurance. They have risen up to the challenges of both homeland security and community policing. And they have excelled in creating safer neighborhoods and a more secure homeland for residents, workers and visitors in Washington, DC.

Their success is well documented in this report. DC in 2006 is a safer city than it has been in decades, with reductions in all crime categories and all police districts. Our Department is stronger and more professional — we are better equipped, better trained and more technologically current. Our strategy of community policing continues to expand and become more innovative. And our response to the ongoing threat of terrorism is more robust and coordinated.

That our Department has achieved all of these things — and achieved them quickly and simultaneously — is a testament to the hard work of our employees and the skill of their supervisors and managers. Every member of the MPDC — sworn and civilian, at every rank — has contributed to our success. The Metropolitan Police Department is second to none when it comes to policing, and I am very proud to have led this Department during such an amazing period of growth and challenge.

Of course, our Department could never be successful without the tremendous support of our partners in the community. DC is blessed with some of the most dedicated community organizations and leaders there are — people who understand the importance of community involvement in both crime prevention and emergency preparedness, and people who are committed to working with the police to make our neighborhoods safer and better prepared. I salute every member of the DC community who has stepped forward to work hand-in-hand with the police to make our city stronger, safer and more livable.

The past several years have been extraordinary times for the Metropolitan Police Department and for the communities we serve. And the future will undoubtedly be more, not less, complex and challenging. Only by continuing to work together, in the spirit of community policing, can we hope to successfully meet the tests of the 21st Century. We have a strong foundation on which to build, and I am confident that DC's future will be even brighter and safer as a result of our partnerships.



Charles H. Ramsey
Chief of Police



Building a Safer DC Highlights: 2001–2005

The Metropolitan Police Department begins the 21st Century as a stronger, more professional law enforcement agency — and one that is in a better position to fight crime and make DC's neighborhoods safer for decades to come. Crime in the District of Columbia is already at its lowest level since the late 1960s. And crime continues to trend downward, in large part because of the effectiveness of the MPDC's crime-fighting efforts and the breadth of its community policing strategy.

The MPDC of today is better equipped, better trained and better leveraged in terms of technology than it has ever been. These reforms are essential, as the Department tackles the dual challenges of neighborhood safety and homeland security in our Nation's Capital.

Crime in DC: An Historic Low

DC is a safer city than it has been in decades.

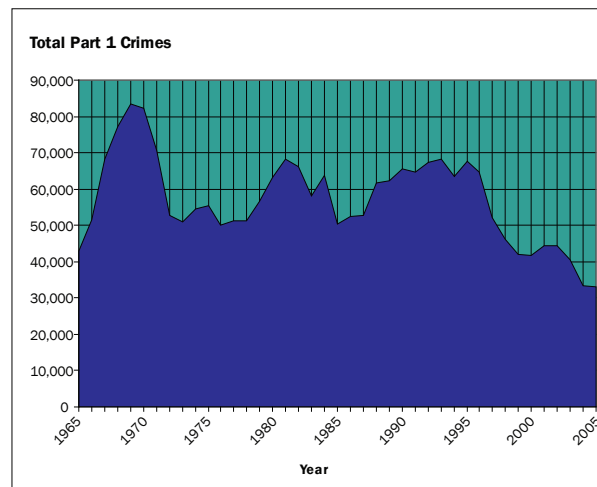
In 2005, there were **fewer reported crimes** than in any year since the late 1960s. This trend continued into 2006, with reductions in both violent and property crimes. All categories of serious crime are substantially lower today than they were a decade ago, with robberies, burglaries and larceny/theft offenses having been reduced by 50 percent or more. And for the first time since the mid-1980s, DC recorded fewer than 200 homicides in consecutive years in 2004 (198) and 2005 (196). By contrast, there were more homicides in 1994 alone (399), and homicides have fallen 60 percent since the record high murder level of 1991 (479).

Crime in DC has fallen in recent years, even as the District's population has stabilized and begun to increase. As a result, the city's per-capita crime rate has fallen even more sharply over the past decade.

Crime has declined, in large part, because of the hard work of MPDC personnel and the effectiveness of the Department's crime-fighting efforts. In both 2004 and 2005, Metropolitan Police officers made **more than 50,000 arrests**, with increases exceeding 10 percent in arrests of both adult and juvenile suspects between 2002 and 2005. In 2005, the MPDC solved a higher percentage of murders, rapes, aggravated assaults and burglaries than did comparably sized cities in the US, according to

Crime in DC at an Historic Low

The District's crime rate was lower in 2005 than in any year since 1965.



FBI statistics. For example, the MPDC had a 60.7 percent clearance rate for homicide during 2005; that compares with a 54 percent clearance rate among cities with 500,000–999,999 residents.

To encourage more witnesses to come forward and help police solve more crimes and bring more offenders to justice, Chief Ramsey established **special reward programs**: up to \$25,000 for information leading to an arrest and conviction in any unsolved homicide, and up to \$10,000 in open robbery cases. The MPDC has also stepped up efforts to alert residents about wanted persons in the community, through approaches such as newspaper ads, news stories, Metrobus posters and a regular feature on WPGC 95.5-FM radio called “Operation Foul Play,” in which a suspect wanted in a particularly heinous crime is profiled.

At the same time, the number of firearms recovered by MPDC officers has increased each of the last several years. Between 2002 and 2005, **firearm recoveries rose** more than 17 percent, to a total of 2,344. Getting these potentially lethal weapons off the streets of DC remains a top priority of the Police Department, and Chief Ramsey has joined with Mayor Williams and Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton to fight back attempts in Congress to weaken DC's tough, sensible handgun laws.

Using Data To Strategically Combat Crime

DC's success in combating crime has involved more than just "more enforcement." It has been the result of smarter, more targeted enforcement — supported by ongoing and rigorous analysis of data.

The cornerstone of this data-driven approach to crime fighting is the **Daily Crime Briefing**. Every day at 10 am, Executive Assistant Chief Michael Fitzgerald assembles assistant chiefs, district commanders, detective supervisors and other key personnel in the MPDC's high-tech Joint Operations Command Center. Using up-to-date crime data displayed on the center's two dozen monitors, the officials review maps showing crime trends for the past 24-48 hours and develop targeted crime-fighting strategies. In addition to crime maps, the officials bring up pictures of suspects and offenders, map out the locations of recent parolees and registered sex offenders, and review videos and other graphics. Using this information, officials can quickly and strategically deploy resources to crime hot spots.

Crime fighting in DC has also been supported by a number of other specialized enforcement initiatives. One of these is the **"Hot Spot" program**. Using data to pinpoint those areas with the highest concentrations of serious and violent crime, Mayor Williams and the MPDC created an intensive, inter-agency strategy to focus resources and attention on those areas.

First launched in February 2004, the effort brings together the police, a range of other DC government agencies, and the private and non-profit sectors for a focused assault on both crime and the underlying conditions that can breed crime. In addition to enhanced police patrols, the Hot Spots are targeted with new regulatory, social and recreational services. For example, in the Sursum Corda Hot Spot off North Capitol Street, NW, government agencies and the private and non-profit sectors came together in July 2004 to



The MPDC played a pivotal role in implementing the Mayor's Hot Spot initiative in February 2004.

construct a new and safe playground for area children.

In the initial 14 hot spots, violent crime declined by 14 percent during the first year of operation, with reductions achieved in the majority of the designated hot spots. Following an analysis of data, the Hot Spot initiative was upgraded to include new geographic areas. With crime and violence reduced, the goal is to maintain those gains by transforming the "Hot Spots" into "New Communities," a major neighborhood revitalization effort of the Williams Administration.

In other communities, the MPDC has deployed other targeted strategies to fight crime and disorder. **"Operation Fight Back"** brings together a host of agencies for day-long "sweeps" that involve everything from removing trash, towing abandoned vehicles and cleaning graffiti, to serving arrest warrants, enforcing health and safety regulations, and providing health screenings. "Fight Backs" are routinely held in all seven police districts.

Working with other local, regional and federal agencies is also part of the MPDC's crime-fighting strategy. The Department continues to participate in a number of federal-local task forces that go after the most violent offenders in DC. In 2006, these agencies came together to form a special task force targeting robbery, which had begun to rise sharply in the city and region. Because auto theft is a regional problem, the MPDC has joined

with police in Maryland to form the **Washington Area Vehicle Enforcement** (or WAVE) unit. Now in its sixth year, WAVE has arrested thousands of offenders and recovered several thousand stolen vehicles, as well as firearms and illegal drugs. For communities along the DC border with Prince George's County, an innovative **"cross-border" initiative** has the MPDC sharing resources and conducting joint patrols with Prince George's County Police. In addition, the MPDC has entered into **Cooperative Agreements** with eight federal law enforcement agencies that expand the jurisdiction to which these agencies may send sworn personnel on patrol with the power to arrest.

Finally, the MPDC has taken advantage of new laws passed by the DC Council targeting illegal drug trafficking and prostitution in DC neighborhoods. Since April 2003, the Department has declared and enforced hundreds of **"Drug Free Zones"** in communities challenged by drug abuse. More recently, the Department has begun declaring and enforcing **"Prostitution Free Zones"** in neighborhoods where street walkers and the problems they attract have severely impacted neighborhood safety. The laws allow police to ask individuals who have congregated on the public way for the purposes of engaging in illegal drug or prostitution activity to disperse, or face arrest if they refuse.

Strengthening Community Policing in DC

Community policing remains the philosophy of the MPDC. In recent years, the Department has moved to make "Policing for Prevention" even stronger and more robust.

In May 2004, the MPDC implemented a **major restructuring of its Police Service Areas** (PSAs), a basic building block of community policing in the District of Columbia. The goal of the restructuring was to ensure better police service for DC neighborhoods by providing greater flexibility in neighborhood patrols and by aligning PSAs more closely with natural neighborhood boundaries. The restructuring plan reduced the number of PSAs

from 83 to 46, thus creating new boundaries for all of the PSAs, as well as new boundaries for some police districts. An evaluation of the restructuring plan one year later found that crime had been reduced citywide and more officers were assigned to neighborhoods with the greatest needs.

To support the new PSA structure, the Department developed a system for developing crime-fighting strategies and holding PSA officials accountable for results. **PSA Action Plans** have been expanded and automated to help PSA supervisors and their commanding officers keep track of problems, resources and strategies to fight crime and disorder.

To enhance visibility and accessibility in DC neighborhoods, the Department has created or expanded foot, bicycle, scooter, Segway and horse mounted patrols. The MPDC's **Horse Mounted Unit** was inaugurated in May 2002. Unlike many other departments that use horses for crowd control or ceremonial events only, the MPDC deploys its horses in city neighborhoods on a daily basis. When the weather warms up, the Department each year rolls out its **Open-Air MiniStations**, highly-visible picnic-table-and-chair sets that serve as outdoor, portable police facilities where the community can get information, file reports and get to know their officers.

Recognizing the special needs of some of DC's unique communities, the MPDC has also created or expanded its liaison units. The oldest of these, the **Asian Liaison Unit**, celebrated in June 2006 its 10th year of providing outreach and assistance

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to DC's diverse Asian communities. The **Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit** has continued to grow in personnel, scope and influence. The GLLU moved to a new community-based location on Dupont Circle in March 2005, and the unit received the prestigious Innovations in American Government Award — considered the “Emmys” of government — in July 2006.

The **Latino Liaison Unit** also moved into community-based offices in the heart of Adams Morgan, as it expanded its services to include community assemblies in Spanish and a series of “home visits” in which police officers speak directly with small groups of Latino residents. Finally, the MPDC created the **Deaf and Hard of Hearing Liaison Unit** to ensure that the legal rights of those communities are protected. What is unique about all of these liaison units is that they are engaged not only in community outreach efforts, but also in enforcement operations and victim services.

Empowering the community to take a larger role in neighborhood safety continues to be a central component of

community policing in DC. In recent years, the MPDC's Policing for Prevention Division has trained hundreds of community leaders and residents through its **Partnerships for Problem Solving** program — providing the community with critical skills in

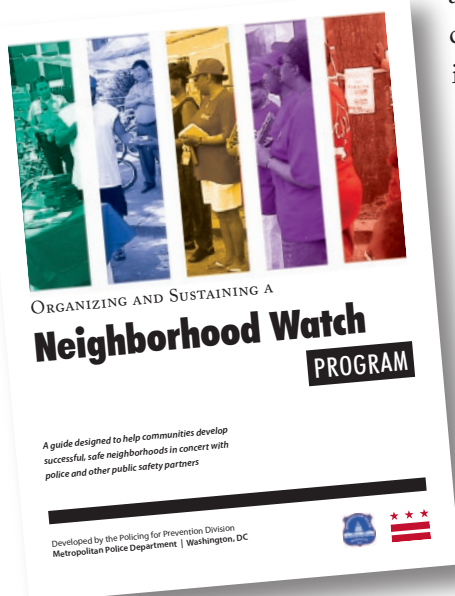
problem identification, analysis and solving. In the summer of 2005, the MPDC also inaugurated its **Senior Citizens Police Academy**, a 12-week program to train DC seniors in community policing



Since its inception in 2005, the Senior Citizens Police Academy has graduated 67 dedicated members of the community.

and problem solving. The MPDC also restructured and reinvigorated its **Police Reserve Corps**. Reserve officers are uniformed volunteers who support sworn personnel in the police districts with patrols, community outreach and other specialized activities. Finally, the MPDC published a **Neighborhood Watch Manual** that provides detailed information on how to organize and sustain successful Neighborhood Watch programs in DC communities. The manual is complemented by hands-on training and technical assistance offered by MPDC personnel.

Community policing in DC also means bringing the police and community together to share information, address problems and celebrate their success. In recent years, the MPDC's community outreach efforts have gone high-tech, with the creation of dedicated **public safety listservs** in all seven police districts. These and other online resources are helping to improve the timely flow of information among the police and its community policing partners. To help celebrate its success in community policing, the MPDC is an active participant in **National Night Out**, the annual observance of police-community partnerships. NNO events in the District typically bring out thousands of participants in a citywide celebration of community policing. In each of the last four years, the District has earned “Top 10” honors among large cities for its NNO programs.





Each summer, MPDC members help to staff Camp Brown, a respite from the city for many children.

Safeguarding Our Young People

As in many large cities, youth crime and violence remain particular concerns in DC. To help prevent youth crime and protect our young people, the MPDC has developed a multi-pronged approach that includes enforcement, prevention and intervention.

A dedicated **Office of Youth Violence Prevention** helps to coordinate the MPDC's youth crime prevention efforts. In addition to providing direct intervention and mediation services, this office partners with other community-based organizations in carrying out a range of youth initiatives. A good example is **40 Days of Increased Peace** — a summer-long effort to provide young people with fun activities when school is not in session. This program initially began in Regional Operations Command-East, in conjunction with the East of the River Clergy-Police-Community Partnership, but has since expanded to all three ROCs. The MPDC — and in particular the Chief's Advisory Council — have focused new energy and resources on **Camp Brown**, a summer camp for inner-city youth operated by the Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Washington. With the CAC's help in remodeling several cabins, Camp Brown serves hundreds of potentially at-risk youngsters every summer.

Led by ROC-Central, each region also now has a **Youth Advisory Council** consisting of junior and senior high school students in the area. The YACs provide ideas and feedback to police officials on MPDC policies and programs, and they spear-

head community service projects for young people and adults alike. In addition, an innovative Youth Problem Solving Program is getting DC's youth involved in crime prevention and problem solving.

Protecting young people in and around schools has taken on added urgency in recent years, following several high-profile crimes at DC Public Schools. In the fall of 2005, the MPDC assumed management responsibility for **school safety** in DC. Through a combination of sworn MPDC personnel — 99 specially trained School Resource Officers and 15 supervisors — and contract security personnel, the MPDC has worked to reduce the number and severity of crimes in DC Public Schools.

The MPDC has also initiated innovative intervention programs for targeted populations of youth. After a series of homicides and other violent crimes wracked the Columbia Heights and Mount Pleasant communities in 2002 and 2003, the MPDC formed the **Gang Intervention Partnership**, a collaborative of government and community agencies. Using a combination of enforcement, intelligence, prevention and intervention strategies, the GIP has cut the violence and substantially reduced the influence of Latino gangs in these and other neighborhoods.

Another initiative, **Operation Prevent Auto Theft** (OPAT), has helped to combat the so-called "Kid-die Car Theft" problem. OPAT brings young, first-time offenders and their parents together in an intensive, highly personal exploration of auto theft and its impact on individual victims and entire communities. The recidivism rate among OPAT participants has been dramatically reduced. And because auto theft is increasingly a "gateway" crime, the program may also be reducing youth involvement in violent crime as well.

Finally, the MPDC has stepped up efforts to protect young people from the dangers of sexual predators — both traditional and cyber. Through its **Sex Offender Registry**, the Department is help-

ing to alert parents and other community members about the presence of registered sex offenders in DC neighborhoods. In addition, the **Internet Crimes Against Children** (ICAC) program is helping to identify and apprehend sexual predators who target minors in chat rooms and other online venues. ICAC members have arrested numerous adults who traveled to DC — often great distances — to meet persons they thought were minor children.

Serving the Victims of Crime

Under Policing for Prevention, the MPDC is committed to treating all victims and witnesses

The MPDC is committed to treating all victims and witnesses in a respectful, responsive and compassionate manner.

in a respectful, responsive and compassionate manner. MPDC members assist crime victims by providing them with information about their rights as well as available programs and services that can help victims cope with physical injury, emotional trauma and economic loss.

One of the most important reforms was the creation of the **Family Liaison Specialists Unit**.

Part of the MPDC's Violent Crimes Branch (VCB), this unit provides information, referrals and support to the surviving family members of homicide victims. These survivors often have unique needs, and the unit's specially trained staff help to meet those needs, in part by ensuring communication between detectives and survivors. In addition, the VCB has begun holding "Next of Kin" Meetings in which survivors can sit down with detectives and prosecutors, and review the status of their loved ones' cases.

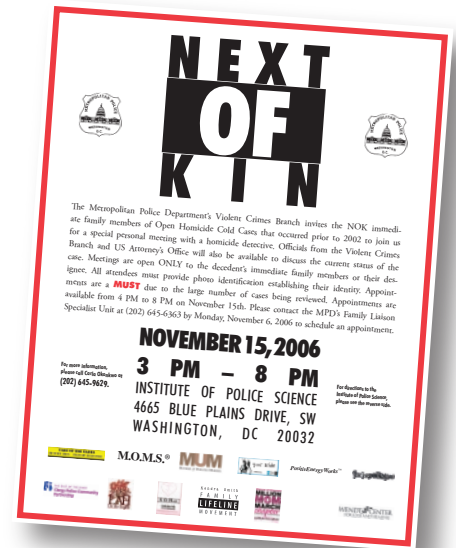
To coordinate its broader efforts for crime

victims, the MPDC created the **Victim Services Unit**, which provides support, information and referrals to victims and survivors of domestic violence and sexual as-

sault. This unit works closely with the MPDC's expanded **Domestic Violence Unit**, which serves as a liaison on domestic cases among the MPDC, the US Attorney's Office, other law enforcement agencies, victim service agencies, victim advocates and the community at large. This unit conducts ongoing community outreach and education, oversees the domestic violence investigators in the seven districts and Domestic Violence Intake Center of-ficers, and provides ongoing training for MPDC members.

In addition, the MPDC's **Sexual Assault Unit** investigates sexual assaults involving victims ages 18 and older (sexual assaults involving juvenile victims are investigated by the Youth Investigations Branch). The members of the Sexual Assault Unit are specially trained to work with victims in a sensitive and respectful manner. Toward that end, the MPDC recently opened a special, victim-sensitive interview room that is designed to help make victims feel more at ease during the interview and investigative process.

Finally, the MPDC is concerned with how crime victims feel they are being treated by the MPDC and where improvements could be made. Since 2002, the Department has conducted two citywide **surveys of crime victims**. While the results of both surveys were generally positive, the research did uncover some areas for improvement. The sur-



veys have helped to guide recent reforms in the MPDC's treatment of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, as well as survivors of homicide victims.

Integrating Homeland Security and Community Policing

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, municipal law enforcement has faced the daunting challenge of continuing to protect their communities while also contributing to the security of our homeland. Perhaps nowhere has this challenge been more important and more complex than in our Nation's Capital. The MPDC has worked diligently to integrate homeland security with community policing, thus ensuring that our neighborhoods and our city remain safe. In fact, the Department revised its mission statement in October 2005 to reflect the integration of homeland security with Policing for Prevention:

"The mission of the Metropolitan Police Department is to prevent crime and the fear of crime, including terrorism, as we work with our partners to build safe, healthy and prepared neighborhoods throughout the District of Columbia."

Soon after the 9/11 attacks, the MPDC moved to institute **new policies and programs** that govern the Department's homeland security and emergency preparedness efforts. The Department has also been a major player in the development of the District Response Plan and is responsible for management of **Emergency Support Function 13**, Law Enforcement.

An early focus of the MPDC was on providing critical equipment and training to all of its employees. The MPDC was one of the first major municipal law enforcement agencies to outfit all of its sworn members with sophisticated **personal protection equipment** in case of a terrorist attack. In ad-

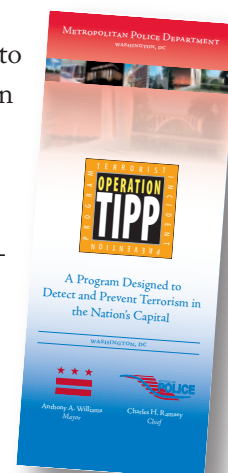
dition, the Department provided basic instruction in weapons of mass destruction and other critical issues to all of its sworn members.

The Department has also invested in developing personnel who are trained and equipped to work in the most challenging circumstances. **Special Threat Action Teams** consist of specially trained officers in various units who can be mobilized to respond to terrorist-related incidents, including operating in so-called "hot zones." Using federal Homeland Security grants, the MPDC obtained other new equipment and vehicles to support these efforts, including specialty vehicles, communications devices and radiation pagers.

To oversee and coordinate all of the MPDC's homeland security efforts, Chief Ramsey established the **Office of Homeland Security and Counter-Terrorism** within the Office of the Chief of Police. This OHSCT has worked to move the MPDC toward full compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and it has developed and overseen numerous field training and tabletop exercises that test the MPDC's response to terrorism or other major events. OHSCT personnel collect, analyze and disseminate intelligence information to support the MPDC's counter-terrorism efforts.

The Office has also worked to engage the business community in the fight against terrorism. Many terrorist plots involve people attempting to procure goods and services from legitimate businesses. The MPDC created **Operation TIPP** (Terrorist Incident Prevention Program) to alert businesses to the possible signs of terrorist activity and to provide them with easy and convenient ways — including a toll-free telephone number, (877) **YOU-WATCH** — to report suspicious activity.

Being the Nation's Capital, Washington, DC,



remains the focal point of political protest and major commemorations in the country. Managing these events in the post-9/11 environment presents tremendous challenges for the MPDC. In recent years, the Department has safely managed **numerous major events** in the city, including the 2005 Presidential Inauguration, the funeral of President Ronald Reagan, the dedication of the World War II Memorial and various large-scale marches and rallies.

The MPDC performance in this area was recognized by DC's Police Complaints Board (PCB). In a December 2005 report, the PCB praised the Department's handling of anti-war and anti-globalization protests held in September 2005. In monitoring police interactions during the protests, which attracted an estimated 150,000 people, the PCB noted that MPDC personnel were professional and constructive in their dealings with protesters.

Making DC's Roadways Safer

Making DC's roadways safer for motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists and children is another priority of the MPDC. And in recent years, the Department and its traffic safety partners have had considerable success.

Traffic fatalities have generally declined over the past decade, from 60 or more deaths a year in the mid-1990s to fewer than 50 fatalities in three of the past four years. In fact, the 45 fatalities recorded in 2004 represented the lowest annual total in more than a decade. This downward trend has occurred even as both the District's population and the number of people driving in the city on a daily basis have grown.

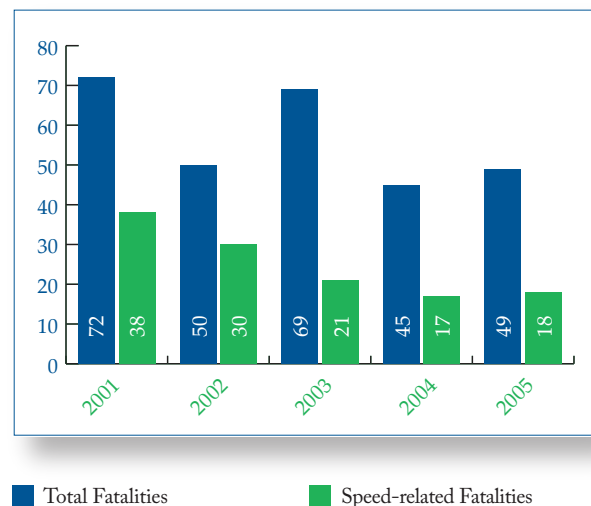
The MPDC's traffic safety approach emphasizes both enforcement and education. And the enforcement component includes both traditional and automated efforts. Over the past seven years, the MPDC has developed one of the largest and most successful automated traffic enforcement programs in the nation. The District's red-light in-

tersection safety cameras have contributed to a reduction of two-thirds or more in red-light running infractions at the 49 intersections equipped with the technology. That represents the equivalent of 28,000 fewer violations each month at these intersections alone.

In the summer of 2001, the District became the first jurisdiction east of the Mississippi River to implement a **photo radar speeding reduction program**. Currently, the MPDC operates 10 stationary and up to a dozen mobile cameras that monitor speed on DC roadways and generate tickets for aggressive speeders. The technology has helped to cut dramatically the rate of aggressive speeding in photo radar enforcement zones. When the program began, approximately 1 in 4 motorists was speeding aggressively (that is, traveling above the threshold speed established under the program); today, the number of aggressive speeders is only about 1 in 50 motorists. And the number of traffic fatalities in which speeding was the primary contributing factor has been cut in half, from 38 in 2001, to 18 in 2005.

Speed-Related Fatalities Decline Sharply

The number of fatalities on DC's roadways where speed was the primary contributing factor has dropped 53 percent since 2001.



Traditional enforcement efforts have concentrated on those driving behaviors that threaten the community most. The MPDC continues to participate in the regional [Smooth Operator](#) program that targets aggressive drivers during the summer months. In recent years, the MPDC has issued upwards of 75,000 citations a year during the four Smooth Operator enforcement waves. To combat drunk driving, the MPDC has acquired new resources, including a Chemical Alcohol Testing van that supports sobriety checkpoints and other targeted enforcement efforts. Under the regional [Checkpoint Strikeforce](#) program, the MPDC conducts regular sobriety checkpoints that serve to get drunk drivers off the road.

While traffic fatalities have declined overall in recent years, pedestrian deaths have risen. To combat the problem, the MPDC has joined with the District Department of Transportation and other agencies in the [Street Smart](#) campaign. In addition to educational materials for drivers and pedestrians, the program includes an enforcement component in which drivers are cited for failing to stop for pedestrians.

The MPDC also aggressively promotes the use of seat belts and child safety seats. The [Click It or Ticket](#) campaign uses both education and enforcement — including regular safety checkpoints — to get more motorists to obey the law. In recent years, the seat belt usage rate in DC has approached 90 percent.

The MPDC has also begun enforcing DC's newest traffic safety law: the [Distracted Driving Act](#), which prohibits the use of hand-held cell phones and other electronic devices while driving. In the first two years the law was in effect, the MPDC issued nearly 20,000 citations for cell phone and other driving distractions.

Professionalism and Integrity

As the MPDC looks to the future, the Department continues to grow — in terms of both size and professionalism.

In September 2004, the MPDC reached its goal of [3,800 sworn members](#), and the Department is poised to grow further as the DC Council and Mayor increase the MPDC's authorized strength. The Department has also boosted pay and benefits for its members. The current starting salary of more than \$46,000 compares favorably with most other large departments and others in the region. Starting pay in New York City, by contrast, is only about \$25,000.

Even with an extremely competitive law enforcement job market, the MPDC chose to raise its hiring standards. The Department now requires that all recruits have at least 60 semester hours of college education. The Department has also maintained its commitment to diversity in the ranks. Approximately two-thirds of the MPDC's sworn members are non-white minorities (largely reflecting the demographic make-up of the District), and close to one-quarter of sworn members are women (one of the highest percentages among major cities).

To boost the number of [Spanish-speaking officers](#) on the force, the MPDC has initiated special recruiting efforts in Puerto Rico, as well as in New York City and other urban areas. And to ensure that interested young people from the District have an opportunity to get an education and join the MPDC, the Department has restarted its [Police Cadet](#) program. Cadets attend the University of the District of Columbia and work part-time as a civilian employee of the MPDC. Once they complete the cadet program, the graduates move into the training academy.

The MPDC has also taken important steps to ensure its standards for hiring, training and integrity are being met. For the first time, the Department created a [Police Officer Standards and Training](#)

(POST) Board. The DC POST Board is responsible for establishing standards for District of Columbia Government sworn police officers in the following areas: selection and appointment, initial recruit officer training, recruit officer probationary period, sworn personnel in-service training, sworn personnel firearms re-qualification training, and MPDC training instructor certification. As a result of the POST Board's work and continued reforms within the MPDC's Maurice T. Turner Jr., Institute of Police Science, the Department is providing its sworn members with a comprehensive and innovative

Eight years later,
the MPDC ...
is considered a
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manage use of
force.

program of recruit, in-service, roll call and specialized training in keeping with the MPDC's mission.

The Department also continues to modernize and improve its use-of-force policies, training and procedures. In 1998, the *Washington Post* won a Pulitzer Prize for a series documenting how the MPDC in the 1990s used deadly force more than any other large police department

in the nation. Eight years later, the MPDC — and especially its Civil Rights and Force Investigation Team — is considered a national model in how to manage use of force. During the intervening years, the number of fatal shootings involving MPDC officers has declined substantially, and the Department's investigation, tracking and response to use of force have improved dramatically.

In June 2001, the MPDC signed an historic **Memorandum of Agreement** with the US Department of Justice outlining a number of reforms in the areas of use of force and police integrity. Five years

later, the MPDC is in substantial compliance with most of the major elements of the MOA and expects to be in full compliance by the end of fiscal year 2007.

One of the key requirements of the MOA was the development of a new **Personnel Performance Management System**. Launched in 2005-06, PPMS is an automated system designed to support the timely and effective supervision of all MPDC employees, sworn and civilian. PPMS helps supervisors identify patterns of both commendable and at-risk behavior by their subordinates, so that appropriate actions can be developed and implemented quickly.

To ensure that MPDC personnel are performing in a bias-free manner, the Department initiated the **Biased Policing Project**. Using a variety of research methods, independent evaluators have been studying MPDC contacts with the community in an attempt to detect any patterns of bias based on race, ethnicity, gender or other factors. While a final report on the project is forthcoming, preliminary data indicate no patterns of bias in the MPDC's interactions with the community.

Finally, the MPDC has stepped up efforts to recognize and reward its employees. The Department established an **annual awards ceremony** in which hundreds of sworn and civilian employees, as well as community partners, are publicly recognized for heroism, innovation and excellence. This annual ceremony now includes special Officer, Detective, Civilian Employee and Reserve Officer of the Year awards, as well as PSA of the Year in each Regional Operations Command.

Building the Future with New Technology

The MPDC enters the first part of the 21st Century with a strong technological foundation — a foundation that is helping the Department meet the policing challenges of today and prepare for a future that will rely even more heavily on new technology. The MPDC's technology efforts



The Joint Operations Command Center integrates police and other public safety agencies during special events and heightened alerts.

are designed to support all aspects of the Department's mission, including community policing and counter-terrorism.

The MPDC continues to upgrade its **Synchronized Operations Command Center (SOCC)**, a high-tech "war room" on the 5th floor of Police Headquarters. One part of the complex, the Command Information Center (CIC), operates 24 hours a day to support the information needs of officers in the field. CIC personnel can run more extensive information checks than police dispatchers, thus providing field units with more complete information. Center personnel also ensure that proper notifications are made during serious incidents to ensure coordination and officer safety.

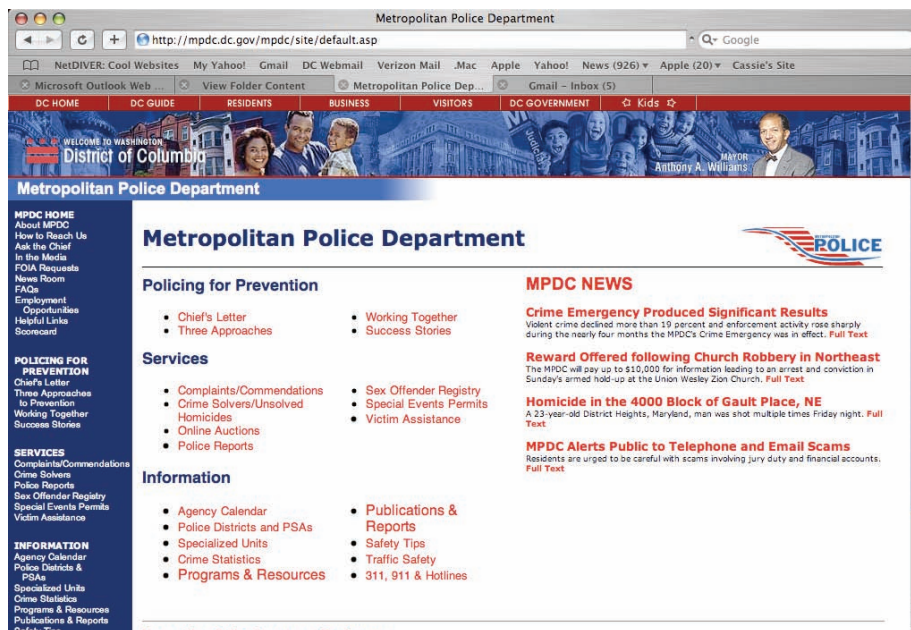
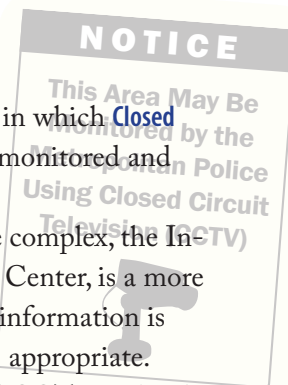
A second component of the SOCC, the **Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC)**, is equipped with computer technology that is used in managing both day-to-day crime fighting and major events. The JOCC is the site of the Daily Crime Briefing, in which recent crime trends are graphically displayed on large flat-screen monitors and reviewed by top MPDC personnel. The JOCC is also activated during major events or periods of heightened alert for terrorism. The Center serves

as an interagency command post in which **Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)** feeds can be monitored and information shared.

The third component of the complex, the Intelligence Operations Command Center, is a more secure area in which intelligence information is collected, analyzed and shared, as appropriate.

While the MPDC has used CCTV technology for several years to support management of major events and heightened terror alerts, it was only in the summer of 2006 that the DC Council authorized the Department to utilize CCTV as a crime-fighting tool in DC neighborhoods. The MPDC quickly installed 48 cameras in high-crime areas in all seven police districts. The goal: deter crime and support criminal investigations. Initial analysis shows that crime is being moved from the areas with cameras and public support for their use is strong.

The MPDC is using another innovative technology to help fight neighborhood crime and bring armed offenders to justice. **ShotSpotter** is a gunshot detection system that can instantly identify the sound of gunfire, pinpoint the location where the shot came from and alert police.

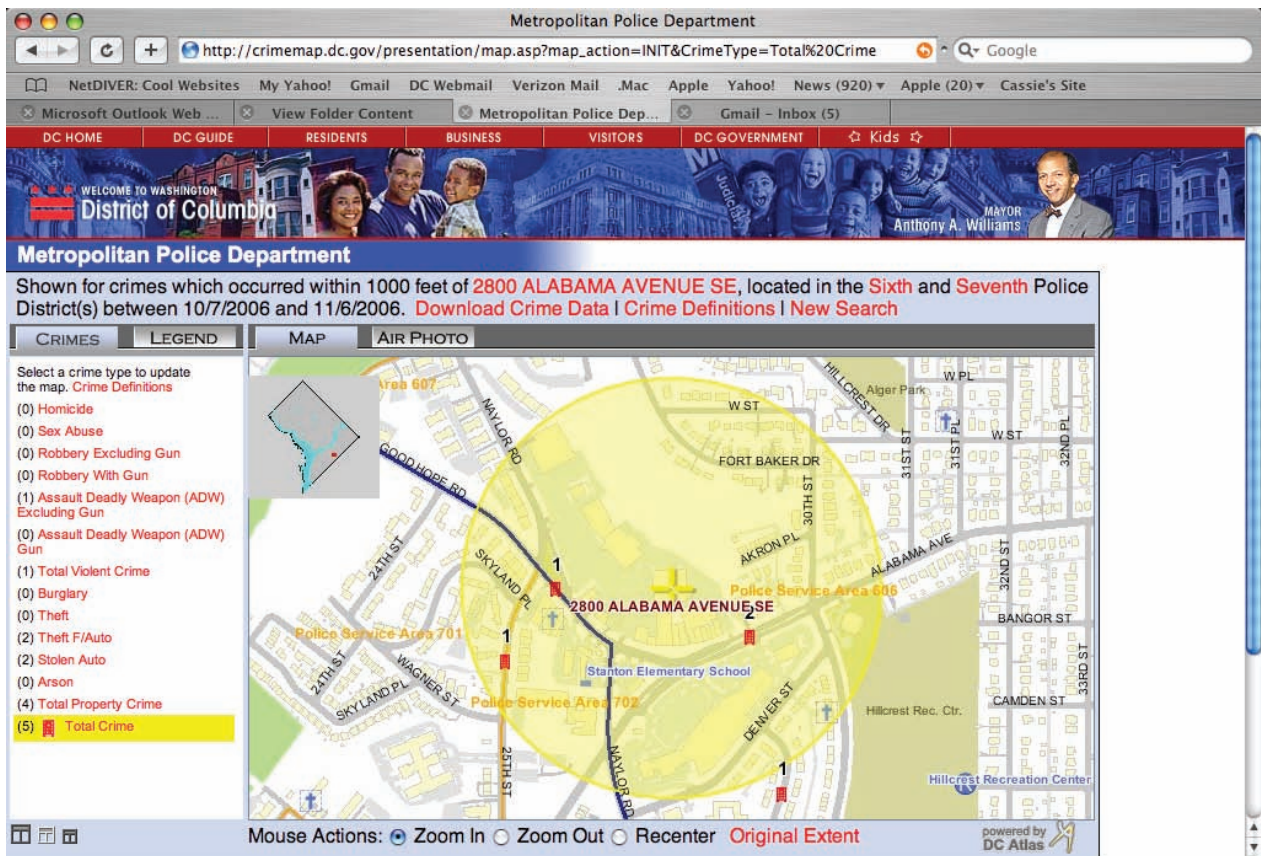


With support from the FBI, the system has been installed in parts of the 7th Police District. It has been credited with helping to find — and possibly save — gunshot victims and was instrumental in closing at least one homicide. The MPDC is hoping to expand use of the system to other parts of the District.

Beyond specialized systems such as CCTV and ShotSpotter, the MPDC has worked to upgrade its technological backbone for all employees. In 2006, a **comprehensive “technology refresh”** upgraded every single desktop computer in the agency and provided all employees with a consistent platform of applications. One of those applications is Columbo, a system that supports crime analysis and criminal investigations by bringing a variety of criminal information sources — arrests, mugshots,

criminal history, etc. — into a single, point-and-click system.

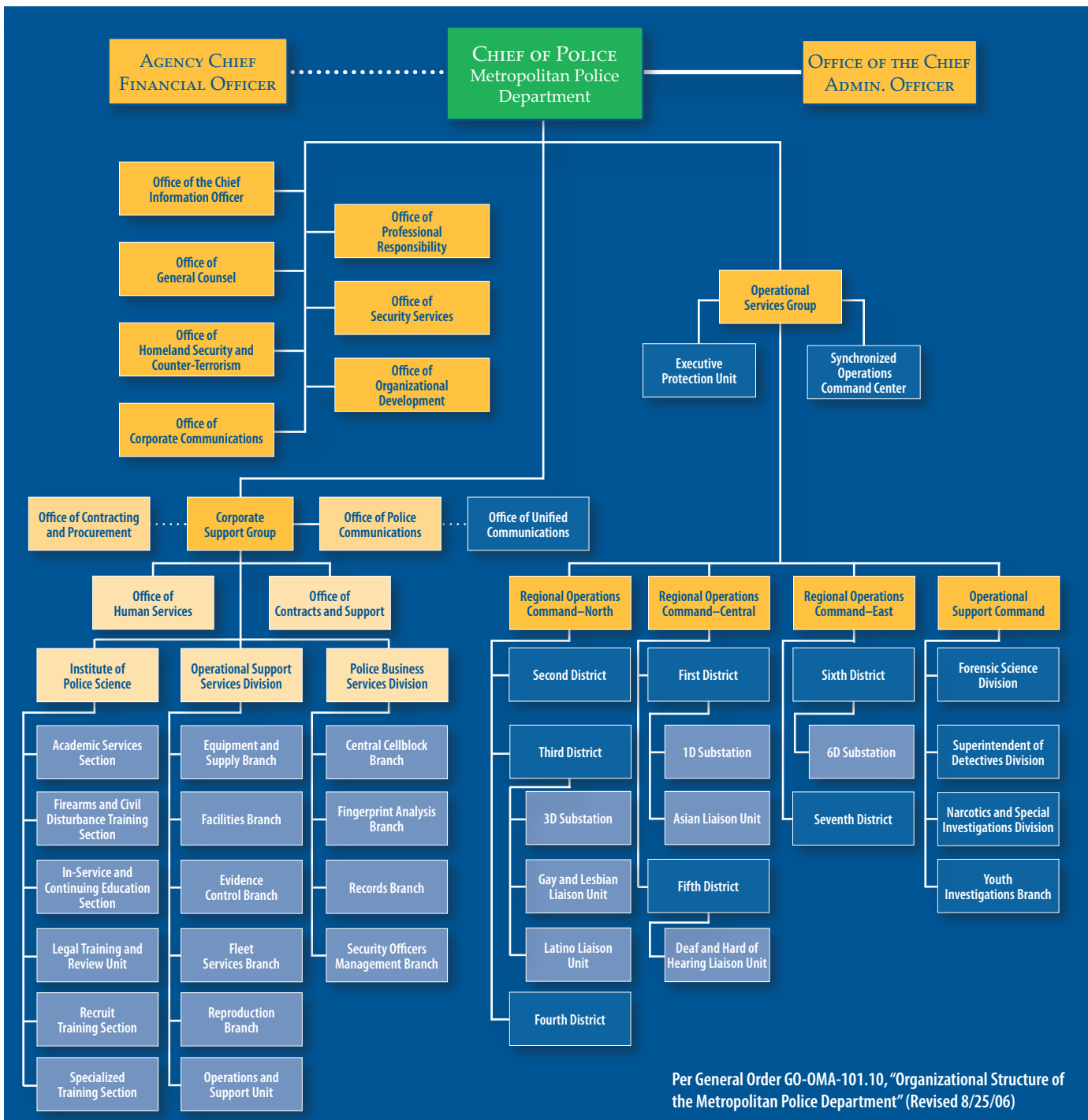
Finally, the MPDC continues to use technology to promote information sharing and cooperative problem solving with the community. With tens of thousands of pages of content, the MPDC’s website (www.mpd.dc.gov) is one of the largest and most visited on the District government’s web portal. A recent innovation to the system was DC CrimeMap (crimemap.dc.gov), an application that allows individuals to query recent crime reports and display the information on maps or in tabular formats. DC CrimeMap is intended to further police-community partnership by making residents more informed and more involved.



Organization of the MPDC

How the Department Is Organized

The Metropolitan Police Department is organized to maximize efficiency and accountability in carrying out the Department's mission. Community policing and investigative functions are part of the Operational Services Group. Most support functions are organized in the Corporate Support Group. The Office of the Chief includes critical functions such as legal counsel, internal affairs, information technology, public information, homeland security and organizational development.

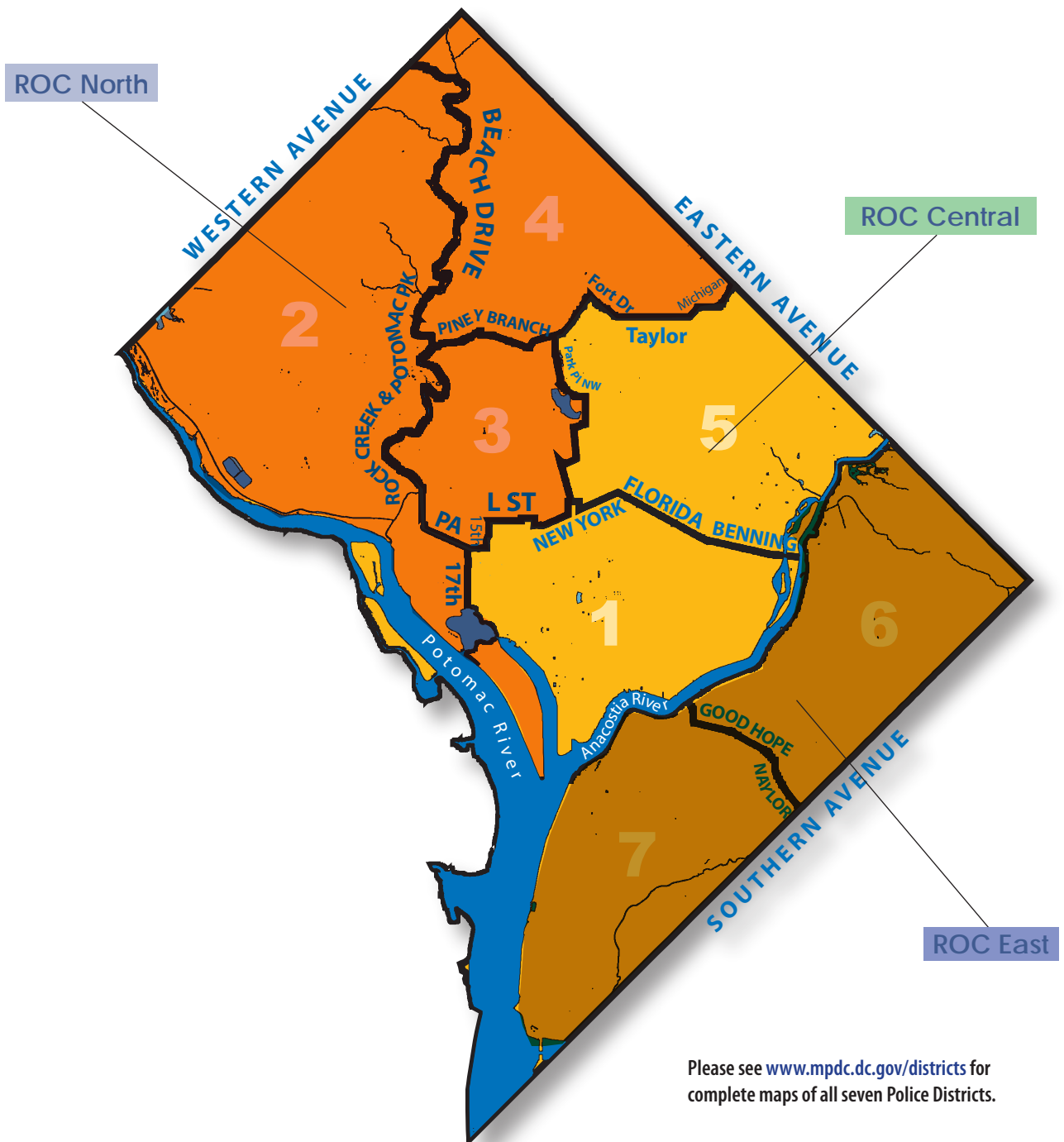


Per General Order GO-OMA-101.10, "Organizational Structure of the Metropolitan Police Department" (Revised 8/25/06)

Community Policing and Police Patrols

To support community policing in the MPDC, the District of Columbia is divided into three regions, known as Regional Operations Commands (ROCs), containing a total of seven police districts. Each district is further divided into 5-8 Police Service Areas (PSAs),

for a total of 46 PSAs citywide. The PSA is the basic building block of community policing in DC. Most uniformed officers are assigned to police patrols in one of the PSAs, and police-community partnerships and problem solving take place in the PSAs as well.



Citywide Crime Trends

Index Crime

Overall crime has continued to trend downward over the past five years, with reductions in every crime category.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Murder	232	262	248	198	196
Forcible Rape	181	262	273	218	165
Robbery	3,777	3,731	3,836	3,057	3,502
Aggravated Assault	5,003	4,854	4,482	3,863	3,854
Burglary	4,947	5,167	4,670	3,943	3,571
Larceny/Theft	22,274	20,903	17,362	13,756	14,162
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,970	9,168	9,549	8,136	7,467
Arson	104	109	126	81	61
Total	44,488	44,456	40,546	33,252	32,978
% Change Over Previous Year	—	-0.1%	-8.8%	-18.0%	-0.8%

Source: These statistics reflect official index crime totals as reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program. Homicide figures exclude justified homicides.

Note: Figures reported here may not match exactly what was published in the FBI's *Crime in the United States* because of modifications — such as late reporting, reclassification of some offenses, and discovery that some offenses were unfounded — made after the FBI's deadline. Figures also may not match preliminary MPDC data, which is based on DC Code statutes.

The Crime Index

The eight crimes included in the graphs on pages 20–27 make up the Crime Index, a measure of reported crime in the United States. The Crime Index does not measure all crimes, but it does provide a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared from year to year.

Definitions of the eight Index crimes are listed below. All other crimes are considered “non-Index crimes” (see page 28 for more data on non-Index crimes).

Violent Crime Definitions

Murder: The willful killing of a person. Index homicide also includes voluntary manslaughter, which is the death of a person caused by gross negligence of any individual other than the victim.

Forcible Rape: The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will.

Robbery: The taking of, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence.

Aggravated Assault: The intentional causing of, or attempt to cause, serious bodily harm, or the threat of serious bodily injury or death.

Index Crime by District

Crime levels declined in five of the MPDC's seven police districts between 2004 and 2005. (Note that because the MPDC in May 2004 realigned the Police Service Area and police district boundaries to more closely match the boundaries of the city's neighborhoods, direct comparisons with previous years is impossible.)

Crime	First District		Second District		Third District		Fourth District		Fifth District		Sixth District		Seventh District		Citywide Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Homicide	22	22	3	0	13	24	17	14	36	36	52	37	55	63	198	196
Forcible Rape	21	16	7	7	24	24	32	17	33	30	55	39	46	32	218	165
Robbery	461	520	131	130	740	975	430	375	404	518	473	503	418	481	3,057	3,502
Aggravated Assault	517	551	93	83	593	681	508	408	631	635	656	753	865	743	3,863	3,854
Burglary	770	650	479	455	680	883	469	279	613	465	423	375	509	464	3,943	3,571
Larceny/Theft	2,846	3,108	2,132	2,027	3,383	3,900	1,453	1,335	1,853	1,810	1,186	1,046	903	936	13,756	14,162
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,144	1,099	274	240	1,159	1,243	1,145	1,062	1,367	1,276	2,171	1,629	876	918	8,136	7,467
Arson	7	11	3	3	11	4	16	8	19	10	7	16	18	9	81	61
Total	5,788	5,977	3,122	2,945	6,603	7,734	4,070	3,498	4,956	4,780	5,023	4,398	3,690	3,646	33,252	32,978
% Change	+3.3%		-5.7%		+17.1%		-14.1%		-3.6%		-12.4%		-1.2%		-0.8%	

Property Crime Definitions

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft; this category includes attempted burglary.

Larceny/Theft: The unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud. This category includes attempted theft, burglary from a motor vehicle, and attempted burglary from a motor vehicle.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle; the category includes attempted motor vehicle theft. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, buses and other motorized vehicles.

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

Crime Rates

Index Crime Rates

The District's crime rate has been cut in half over the past decade, with reductions in every violent and property crime category.

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
Estimated Population	538,273		528,752		521,426		519,000		572,059	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Violent Crimes	13,411	2,491	10,706	2,025	8,988	1,724	8,448	1,628	8,628	1,508
Murder	397	74	301	57	260	50	241	46	242	42
Forcible Rape	260	48	218	41	190	36	248	48	251	44
Robbery	6,444	1,197	4,499	851	3,606	692	3,344	644	3,553	621
Aggravated Assault	6,310	1,172	5,688	1,076	4,932	946	4,615	889	4,582	801
Property Crimes	51,308	9,532	41,430	7,835	37,302	7,154	33,497	6,454	33,090	5,784
Burglary	9,828	1,826	6,963	1,317	6,361	1,220	5,067	976	4,745	829
Larceny/Theft	31,343	5,823	26,748	5,059	24,321	4,664	21,673	4,176	21,637	3,782
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,975	1,853	7,569	1,431	6,501	1,247	6,652	1,282	6,600	1,154
Arson	162	30	150	28	119	23	105	20	108	19
Total Index Crimes	64,719	12,023	52,136	9,860	46,290	8,878	41,945	8,082	41,718	7,293

Note: The FBI does not recognize robbery as a crime against person like the other violent crimes, but for purposes of consistency with our preliminary reporting, we have included it within the Violent Crimes category here.



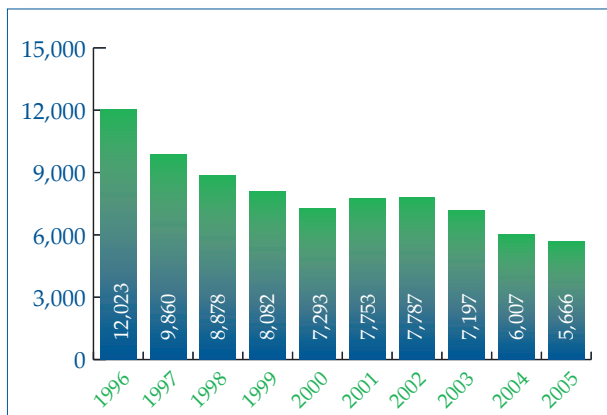
Index Crime Rates (Continued)

The District's crime rate has been cut in half over the past decade, with reductions in every violent and property crime category.

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Estimated Population	573,822		570,898		563,384		553,523		582,049	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Violent Crimes	9,193	1,602	9,109	1,596	8,839	1,569	7,336	1,325	7,717	1,326
Murder	232	40	262	46	248	44	198	36	196	34
Forcible Rape	181	32	262	46	273	48	218	39	165	28
Robbery	3,777	658	3,731	654	3,836	681	3,057	552	3,502	602
Aggravated Assault	5,003	872	4,854	850	4,482	796	3,863	698	3,854	662
Property Crimes	35,295	6,151	35,347	6,191	31,707	5,628	25,916	4,682	25,261	4,340
Burglary	4,947	862	5,167	905	4,670	829	3,943	712	3,571	614
Larceny/Theft	22,274	3,882	20,903	3,661	17,362	3,082	13,756	2,485	14,162	2,433
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,970	1,389	9,168	1,606	9,549	1,695	8,136	1,470	7,467	1,283
Arson	104	18	109	19	126	22	81	15	61	10
Total Index Crimes	44,488	7,753	44,456	7,787	40,546	7,197	33,252	6,007	32,978	5,666

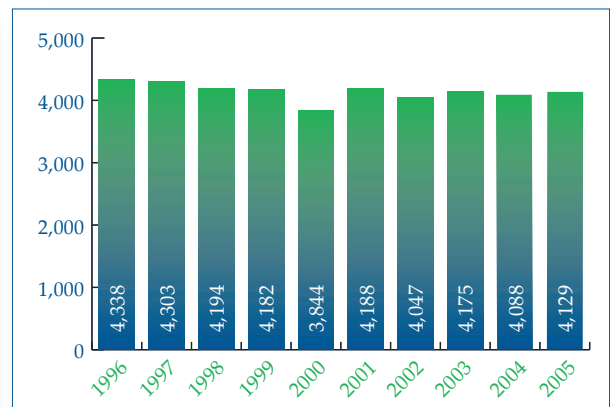
Index Crime Rates (per 100,000 population)

The District's per-capita Index crime rate in 2005 was less than half what it was just 10 years earlier.



Non-Index Crime Rates (per 100,000 population)

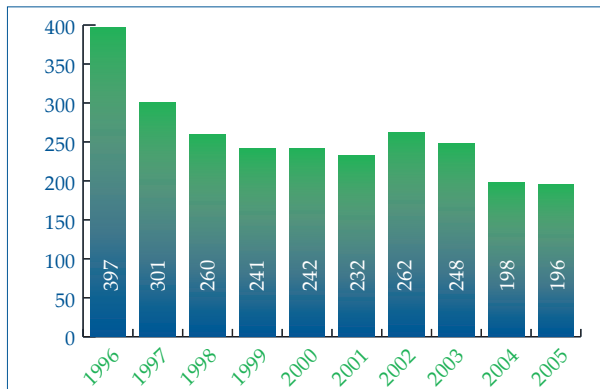
After increasing in 2003, the rate of non-Index crime has been lower the past two years.



Violent Crimes

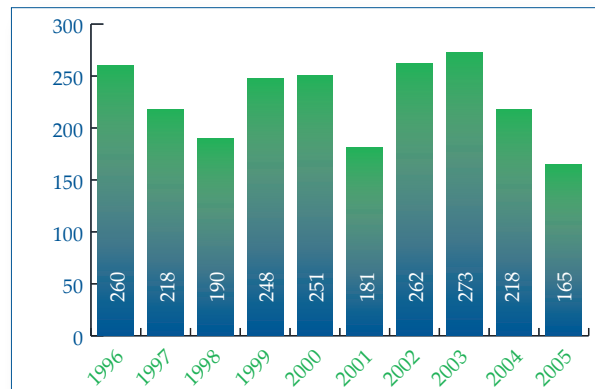
Murder

For the first time since the mid-1980s, DC in 2004 and 2005 recorded fewer than 200 homicides in consecutive years.



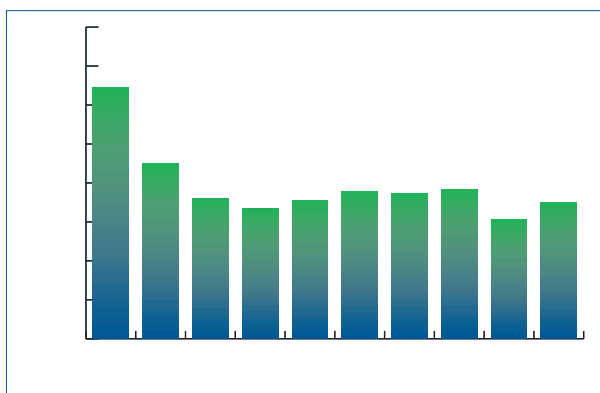
Forcible Rape

The number of rape offenses has fluctuated over the past decade, declining sharply each of the last two years.



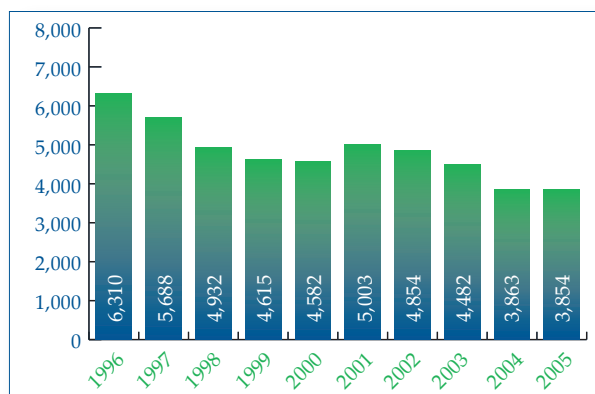
Robbery

After declining in 2004, robberies rose sharply in 2005, but are still far below the levels of a decade ago.



Aggravated Assault

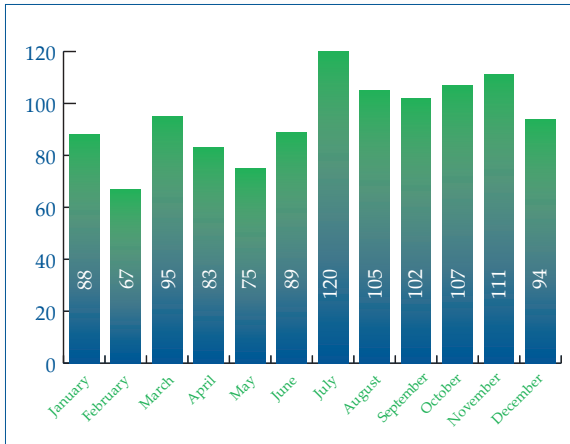
Aggravated assaults have declined 23 percent since 2001 — 39 percent since 1996.



Homicide Analysis

Homicides by Month: 2001–2005

July and November have been the deadliest months for homicide in DC.



Homicide Rate

DC's homicide rate fell below 40 per 100,000 residents in both 2004 and 2005.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Homicides	232	262	248	198	196
Rate per 100,000	40	46	44	36	34

Clearance Rate

The homicide clearance rate has exceeded 60 percent each of the last three years, slightly higher than the national average for comparably sized cities.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Homicides	232	262	248	198	196
Current-Year Cases Closed	—	105	85	75	65
Prior-Year Cases Closed	—	40	65	45	54
UCR Clearance Rate	48.7% [†]	55.3%	60.5%	60.6%	60.7%

Note: the UCR 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 prior years.

[†]There were 113 closures in 2001. No breakdown of current-year vs. prior-year closures is available.

Victim Profile

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

Victim	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Black Males	190	82%	211	81%	210	85%	167	84%	164	84%
Black Females	23	10%	31	12%	20	8%	24	12%	18	9%
Hispanic Males	10	4%	9	3%	10	4%	2	1%	4	2%
Hispanic Females	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
White Males	4	2%	7	3%	6	2%	5	3%	4	2%
White Females	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Other Males	1	<1%	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	3	2%
Other Females	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	232	100%	262	100%	248	100%	198	100%	196	100%

Homicide Analysis

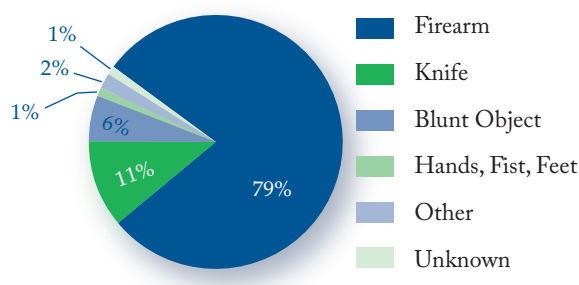
Type of Weapon Used

The recent decline in total homicides has been driven by a reduction in murders committed with firearms.

Weapon	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Firearm	182	206	199	157	157
Knife	29	30	29	19	14
Blunt Object	12	14	13	16	17
Hands, Fist, Feet	2	3	3	1	6
Other Weapon	5	8	3	3	2
Unknown	2	1	1	2	—
Total	232	262	248	198	196

Weapon Distribution

Over the past five years, nearly 4 out of 5 homicides have been committed with a firearm.



Juvenile Involvement

After surging to 24 in 2004, the number of juvenile homicide victims returned to historical levels in 2005.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Juvenile Victims	11	17	13	24	12
Juveniles Arrested	N/A	11	7	10	2

Motive

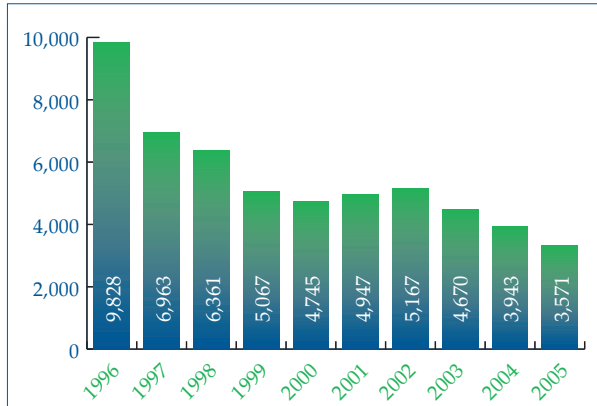
As drug-related homicides have declined, arguments and retaliation have become the primary motives.

Motive	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Drugs	45	89	63	33	19
Argument	44	58	65	50	57
Retaliation Revenge	29	26	29	38	36
Robbery	23	22	30	18	17
Domestic	8	17	10	9	14
Child Abuse	1	4	1	4	3
Gang-Related	1	8	3	1	3
Other	11	14	6	7	17
Unknown	70	24	41	38	30
Total	232	262	248	198	196

Property Crimes

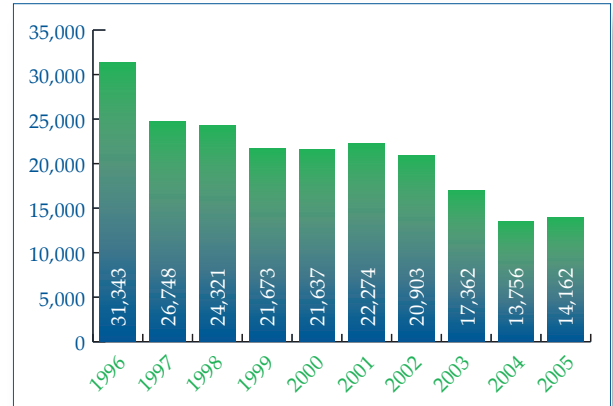
Burglary

There were 64 percent fewer burglaries in 2005 than in 1996.



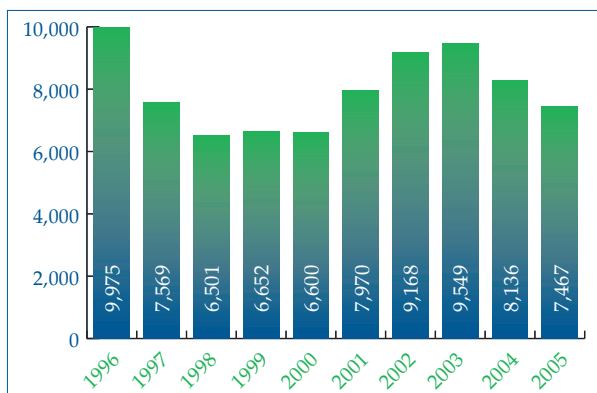
Larceny/Theft

Larceny/thefts rose slightly in 2005, but still declined 55 percent over the past decade.



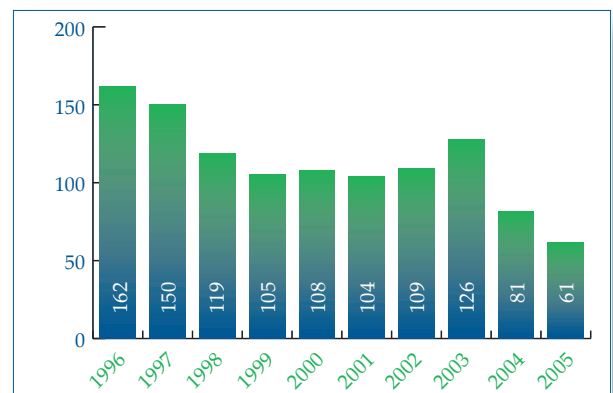
Motor Vehicle Theft

After increasing in the early part of the decade, auto thefts declined in both 2004 and 2005.



Arson

After rising in 2003, reported arson offenses dipped below 100 in both 2004 and 2005.



Other Crimes

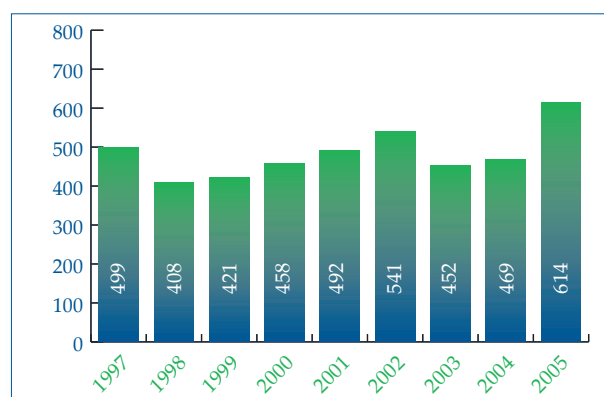
Non-Index Crimes

Non-Index crimes rose slightly in 2005, with increases in simple assaults and vandalism offenses.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Non-Index Assaults	7,814	7,459	7,858	7,572	8,686
Vandalism	5,231	5,687	5,500	5,102	5,435
Weapons Violation	573	544	552	512	509
Prostitution	475	878	474	371	190
Drugs	3,666	2,709	3,173	3,545	2,983
Disorderly Conduct	130	80	65	78	62
Other	6,142	5,747	5,901	5,448	6,165
Total	24,031	23,104	23,523	22,628	24,030

Assaults Against Police Officers

Assaults on police officers in DC reached a decade-long high in 2005.



Crimes of Hate

Hate crimes are traditionally under-reported; officials believe recent increases reflect greater reporting by victims.

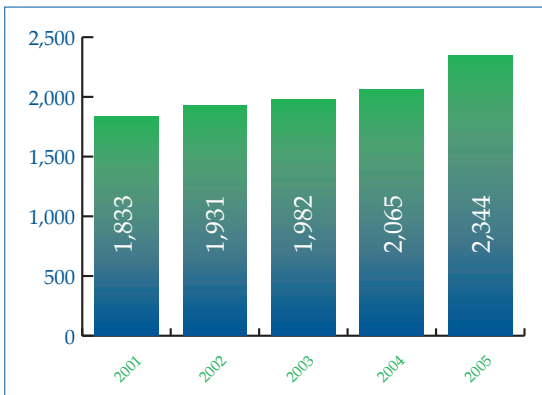
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Race	4	2	10	13	8
Religion	2	0	2	0	6
Sexual Orientation	5	9	17	22	30
Ethnicity	0	3	2	3	4
Total	11	14	31	38	48

NOTE: Totals include reports from the MPDC and other law enforcement agencies in DC.

Firearm Recoveries

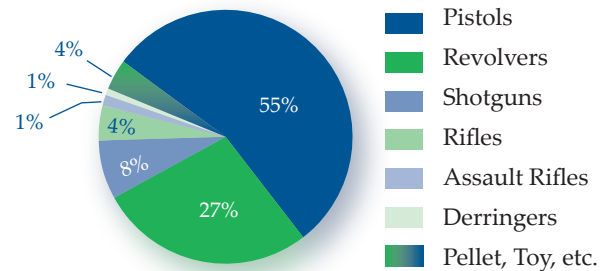
Total Recoveries 2001-2005

Firearm recoveries have risen steadily since 2001.



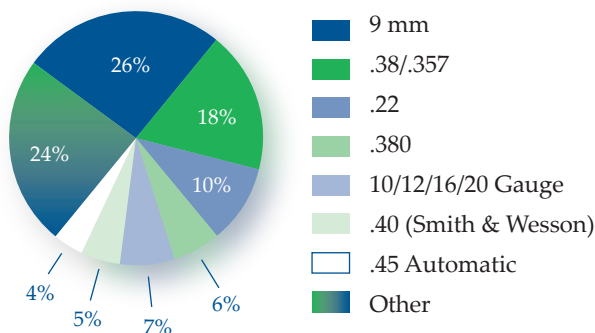
Types of Firearms Recovered in 2005

More than 80 percent of guns recovered in 2005 were pistols or revolvers.



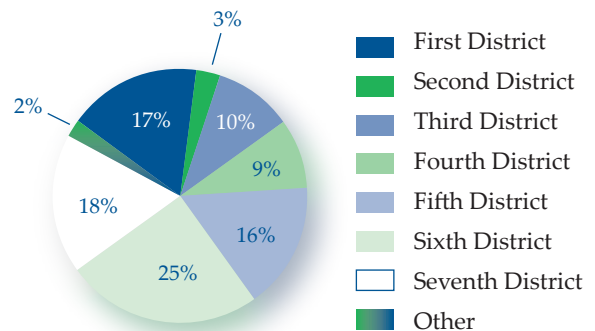
Calibers of Firearms Recovered in 2005

More than one-quarter of recovered firearms were 9 mm pistols, while 18 percent were .38s or .357s.



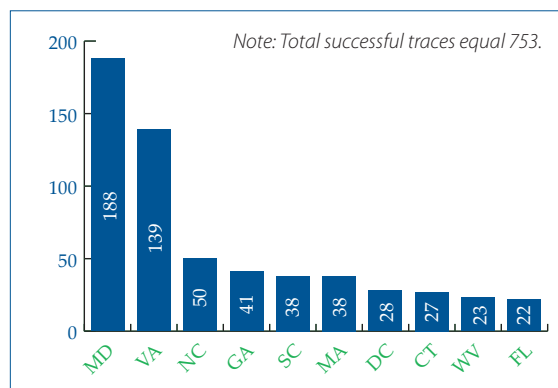
Location of Firearms Recovered in 2005

The Sixth District produced the greatest number of gun recoveries in 2005, followed by the Seventh District.



Top 10 Source States for Firearms Traced in 2005

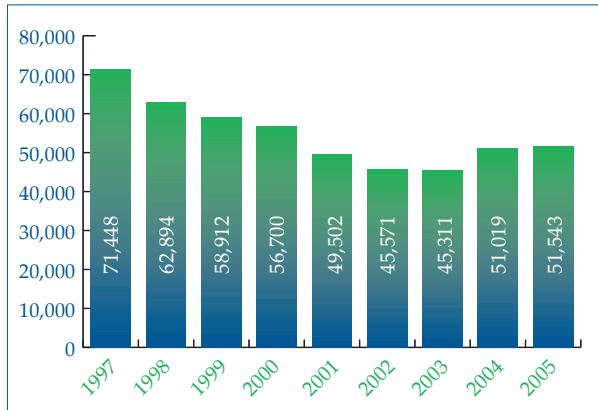
Firearms recovered in the District were traced overwhelmingly to the two surrounding states, Maryland and Virginia, accounting for 43 percent of the total successful traces.



Arrest Trends

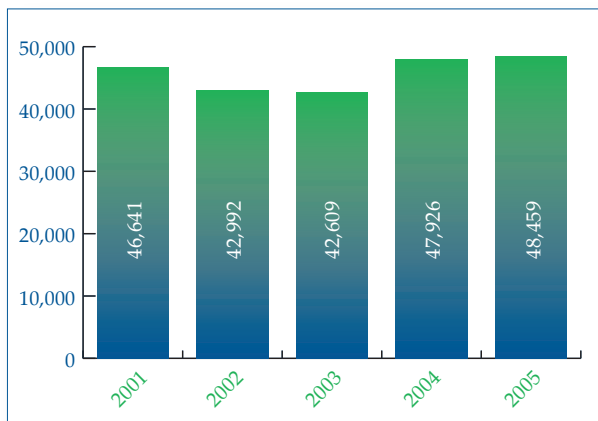
Total Arrests 1997–2005

The total number of suspects arrested topped 51,000 each year of the last two years.



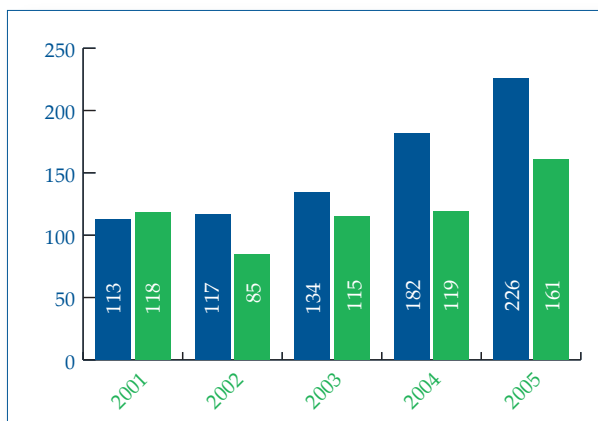
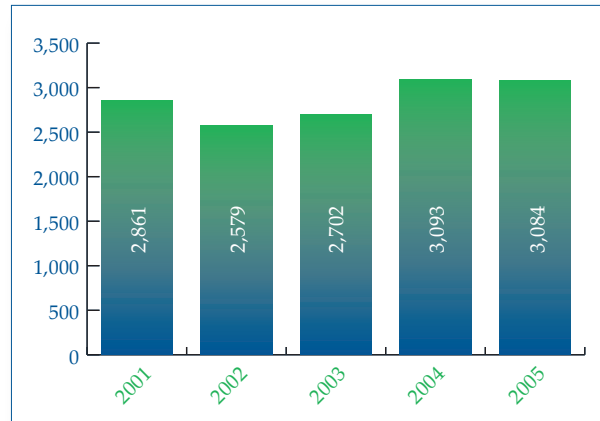
Adult Arrests, 2001–2005

Arrests of adult suspects rose nearly 14 percent between 2003 and 2005.



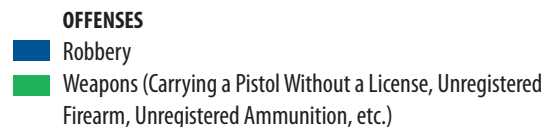
Juvenile Arrests, 2001–2005

Arrests of juvenile suspects rose 20 percent between 2002 and 2005.



Juvenile Arrests by Key Offense Type, 2001–2005

Arrests of juveniles for robbery and weapons offenses have risen in recent years.



Arrests for Index and Non-Index Offenses, 1997–2005

As the District's crime rate has dropped, so have the number of arrests for Index offenses.

Index Offenses	<18	18+	Total
1997	707	7,186	7,893
1998	530	6,093	6,623
1999	394	4,766	5,160
2000	412	4,333	4,745
2001	402	3,968	4,370
2002	376	3,923	4,299
2003	436	3,839	4,275
2004	602	3,467	4,069
2005	566	3,245	3,811
Non-Index Offenses	<18	18+	Total
1997	3,006	60,549	63,555
1998	2,723	53,548	56,271
1999	2,586	51,166	53,752
2000	2,349	49,606	51,955
2001	2,459	42,673	45,132
2002	2,203	39,069	41,272
2003	2,266	38,770	41,036
2004	2,491	44,459	46,950
2005	2,518	45,214	47,732
All Offenses	<18	18+	Total
1997	3,713	67,735	71,448
1998	3,253	59,641	62,894
1999	2,980	55,932	58,912
2000	2,761	53,939	56,700
2001	2,861	46,641	49,502
2002	2,579	42,992	45,571
2003	2,702	42,609	45,311
2004	3,093	47,926	51,019
2005	3,084	48,459	51,543

Note: 1996 data is not provided because there is not a complete year of records. Totals may vary from previous annual reports because of counting errors found in past reports. Excludes cases missing the age of the arrestee.

For comprehensive arrest information from 2001–2005, please see Appendix B.

Traffic Safety

Fatalities, 2001–2005

As traffic fatalities have generally declined in DC, a growing percentage has involved pedestrians.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Pedestrian Fatalities	13	9	17	10	16
Total Traffic Fatalities	72	50	69	45	49

Arrests and Citations, 2001–2005

In general, fewer drivers are being cited for serious speeding and seatbelt or child safety seat violations.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Impaired Driving	1,899	1,259	1,711	1,780	1,807
Egregious Speeding [†]	625	1,508	1,129	1,304	677
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	10,888	13,481	8,318	8,258	7,696
Distracted Driving [‡]	—	—	—	3,271	7,523

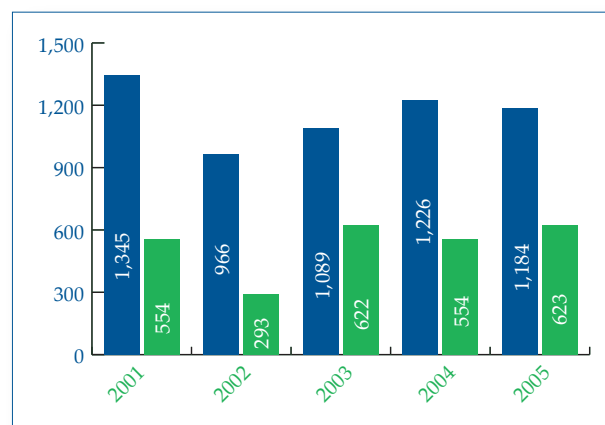
[†]30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

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

Note: The DC law banning driving while using hand-held cell phones or other electronic devices went into effect in July 2004.

Alcohol-Related Arrests

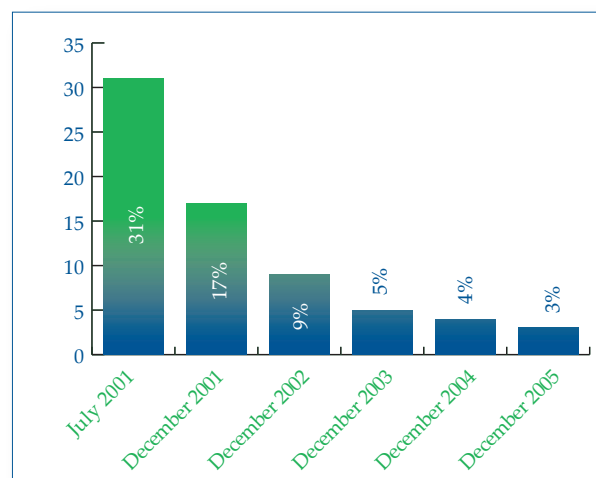
The number of arrests for impaired driving has remained relatively stable over the past few years.



■ Driving While Intoxicated ■ Driving Under the Influence

Reduction in Aggressive Speeding

The percentage of motorists speeding aggressively in DC's photo radar enforcement zones has declined sharply since the program began in 2001.



Note: Represents percentage of vehicles traveling above the threshold speed in areas with photo radar enforcement cameras. The program was implemented in July 2001.

Calls for Service

Answering and dispatching both emergency and non-emergency calls are now the responsibility of the Office of Unified Communications, a District agency created in October 2004.

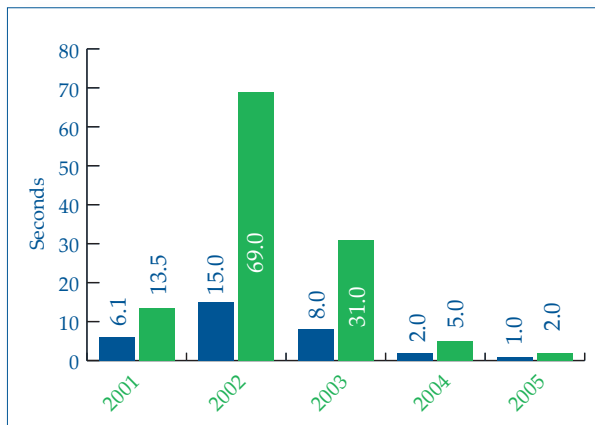
Calls for Service Trends

After declining in recent years, the number of emergency and non-emergency calls for service rose in 2005.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
911 Calls Received	947,443	1,029,620	965,779	819,800	895,229
Non-Emergency Calls Received	907,909	915,194	852,901	720,221	757,805
Distribution of Calls (Emergency)	51.1%	52.9%	53.1%	53.2%	54.1%
Distribution of Calls (Non Emergency)	48.9%	47.1%	46.9%	46.8%	45.9%
Assignments Dispatched to False Burglar Alarms	79,599	74,780	77,775	61,541	60,388
Total Calls	1,855,352	1,944,814	1,818,680	1,540,021	1,653,034

Call Answering Time

On average, both emergency and non-emergency calls were being answered in less than 2 seconds during 2005.



■ Calls to 911 (emergency)

■ Calls to 311 (non-emergency)

Personnel

Total Personnel

By 2005, the MPDC had essentially reached its fully authorized strength of sworn members; the number of civilian employees declined as call-takers and dispatchers were shifted to the new Office of Unified Communications.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sworn Personnel	3,607	3,636	3,718	3,773	3,768
Civilian Personnel	817	818	798	584	655
Total	4,424	4,454	4,516	4,357	4,423

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

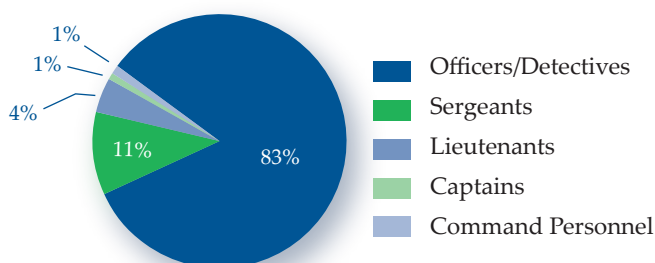
Even as the MPDC's overall sworn strength has increased, the Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Gender										
Male	2,745	76%	2,765	76%	2,836	76%	2,873	76%	2,882	77%
Female	862	24%	871	24%	882	24%	900	24%	886	23%
Race										
Black	2,364	66%	2,366	65%	2,394	64%	2,413	64%	2,370	63%
White	1,025	28%	1,018	28%	1,055	28%	1,082	29%	1,104	29%
Hispanic	179	5%	209	6%	222	6%	227	6%	242	6%
Asian	39	1%	43	1%	47	1%	51	1%	52	1%
Total	3,607	100%	3,636	100%	3,718	100%	3,773	100%	3,768	100%

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

Sworn Personnel, by Rank (2005)

More than 4 out of every 5 sworn members are officers or detectives.



Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

The MPDC's Recruiting Branch has worked hard to keep up with attrition and expand the police force.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Members					
Lost to Attrition	191	176	175	245	228
Hired	206	205	247	300	228

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.

- Recruit Officer (attending the Institute of Police Science)
- Officer/Master Patrol Officer/Senior Police Officer Investigator
- Detective
- Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- Captain
- Inspector
- Commander
- Assistant Chief (★)
- Assistant Chief (★★)
- Executive Assistant Chief (★★★)
- Chief of Police (★★★★)



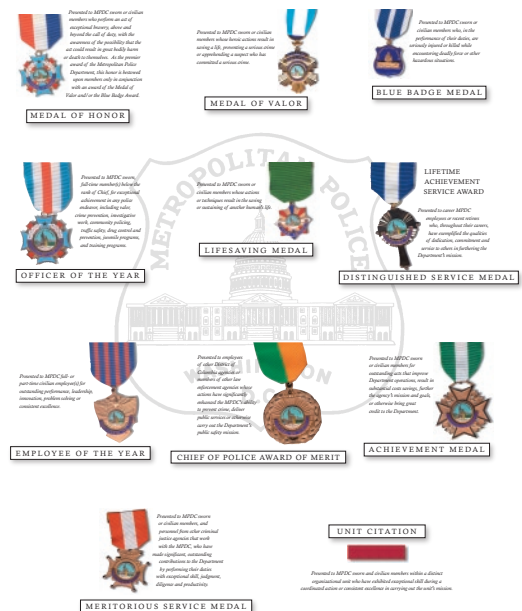
Annual Award Categories

Each year since 2000, the Department has recognized its outstanding sworn and civilian members, law enforcement partners, and community organizations and residents who have contributed to the continued reductions in crime in Washington, DC.

- Medal of Honor
- Medal of Valor
- Blue Badge Medal
- Blue Shield
- Lifesaving Medal
- Distinguished Service Medal
- Officer of the Year
- Detective of the Year
- Civilian Employee of the Year
- Reserve Officer of the Year
- Chief of Police Award of Merit
- Chief of Police Special Award
- Meritorious Service Medal
- Achievement Medal
- Police Service Area of the Year (for each ROC)
- Unit Citation

Annual Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

Below are pictured the awards categories available for nomination for civilian and sworn personnel of the Metropolitan Police Department. Awards are presented at an annual ceremony each fall.



Attention Commanders

Nominate those under your command today for their outstanding contributions to the Department's mission and progress toward making the District a safer place to live, work, and play. Submit your PD-905 ("Awards Nomination Form") to Human Services for consideration by the Awards Committee and help recognize these members' hard work.



Charles H. Ramsey
Chief of Police



Anthony A. Williams
Mayor

Budget and Resources, FY 2001-2005

Expenditures, FY 2001-2005

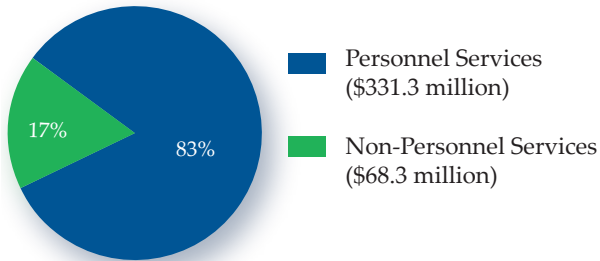
As the the number of MPDC officers has grown in recent years, and pay has increased, spending on both personnel and non-personnel services has increased.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG) Name	FY2001 Appropriation Year Expenditures	FY2002 Appropriation Year Expenditures	FY2003 Appropriation Year Expenditures	FY2004 Appropriation Year Expenditures	FY2005 Appropriation Year Expenditures
Regular Pay	\$209,526,127	\$213,842,735	\$230,622,757	\$239,264,777	\$257,394,410
Regular Pay — Other	\$5,669,347	\$2,075,877	\$1,690,107	\$3,900,780	\$4,675,263
Additional Gross Pay	\$39,076,925	\$33,147,150	\$14,319,531	\$18,805,953	\$9,272,497
Fringe Benefits	\$22,723,213	\$25,597,943	\$26,715,609	\$29,963,707	\$29,999,961
Overtime			\$25,763,463	\$25,997,372	\$30,002,474
Total Personnel Services	\$276,995,612	\$274,663,705	\$299,111,467	\$317,932,589	\$331,344,605
Supplies	\$4,520,531	\$7,541,505	\$6,092,058	\$4,336,459	\$3,888,227
Utilities, Communications, and Building Rental	\$5,214,061	\$4,289,034	\$4,709,395	\$2,517,894	\$2,792,672
Telephone, Teletype, Etc.	\$1,748,149	\$2,332,450	\$2,380,271	\$4,071,071	\$4,173,241
Rentals-Land, Buildings and Structures	\$3,336,964	\$3,760,738	\$3,786,393	\$3,605,785	\$2,143,407
Janitorial Services	—	\$1,718,455	\$1,996,748	\$2,050,690	\$2,327,235
Security Services	—	\$1,065,778	\$1,197,976	\$1,263,724	\$788,193
Occupancy Fixed Costs	—	—	—	—	\$2,011,892
Other Services and Charges	\$20,855,345	\$29,228,132	\$31,276,126	\$33,362,701	\$33,337,444
Contracts	\$7,894,715	\$10,967,546	\$10,181,375	\$10,662,332	\$11,674,000
Purchased Assets, Minor Equipment and Rental	\$2,873,782	\$3,871,588	\$6,148,991	\$3,225,713	\$5,164,618
Debt Service	\$2,143,286	\$3,617,890	\$4,560,915	\$5,045,590	
Total Non-Personnel Services	\$48,586,833	\$68,393,116	\$72,330,248	\$70,141,959	\$68,300,929
Total	\$325,582,445	\$343,056,821	\$371,441,715	\$388,074,548	\$399,645,534

Notes: Figures represent expenditures from all funding sources.

Expenditures, Personnel vs. Non-Personnel

Nearly 83 percent of all MPDC spending in FY 2005 was for Personnel Services.



MPDC Fleet, FY 2002 – FY2005

The MPDC maintains a varied fleet of nearly 1,700 vehicles.

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Total Marked Cruisers	735	734	807	764
Total Unmarked Cruisers	423	421	411	448
Total Marked Other*	87	126	150	135
Total Unmarked Other**	77	66	66	50
Total Scooters (Honda)	172	167	169	162
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson)	58	54	50	56
Total Boats†	13	13	13	14
Miscellaneous‡	6	7	7	52
Total Vehicles	1,571	1,588	1,673	1,681

Notes:

*Marked Other includes marked cargo vans, passenger vans, SUVs, trucks, wreckers, command buses, and prisoner transport vehicles.

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

†Boat information provided by SOD Harbor.

‡Miscellaneous vehicles include forklifts, generators, and service equipment.

Appendices

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APPENDIX A: CCTV Use in the District (2005)

JOCC/CCTV Activations

The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2005. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- 1) **New Year's Eve**—The JOCC was activated on 12/31/04 at 6 pm and deactivated at 2 am on 1/1/05.
- 2) **Presidential Innauguration**—The JOCC was activated on 1/18/05 at Noon and deactivated at 12:30 pm on 1/21/05.
- 3) **State of the Union Address**—The JOCC was activated on 2/2/05 at 2 pm and deactivated at 11:30 pm on 2/2/05.
- 4) **Answer Anti-War Protest**—The JOCC was activated on 3/19/05 at 6 am and deactivated at 3 pm on 3/19/05.
- 5) **World Bank/IMF Protests**—The JOCC was activated on 4/14/05 at Noon and deactivated on 4/17/05 at 6 pm.
- 6) **Caribbean Festival**—The JOCC was activated on 6/25/05 at 7 am and deactivated at 8 pm on 6/25/05.
- 7) **July 4th Celebration**—The JOCC was activated on 7/4/05 at 7 am and deactivated at 11 pm on 7/4/05.
- 8) **Elevated National Threat Level/Code Orange/London Rail Bombings**—The JOCC was activated on 7/7/05 at 5:45 am and was deactivated at 7 pm on 8/12/2005.
- 9) **World Bank/IMF Protests**—The JOCC was activated on 9/23/05 at 6 am and deactivated at 5 pm on 9/26/05.
- 10) **Millions More March**—The JOCC was activated on 10/15/05 at 6:30 am and deactivated at 10:30 pm on 10/15/05.



APPENDIX B:

Arrest Data, 2001–2005

The following pages contain aggregate arrest data for top arrest charges — index and non-index crimes — by age (juvenile vs. adult) and gender.

Notes regarding the Arrest Data:

1. Homicide figures for 2002–2005 are from the Violent Crimes Branch (VCB).
2. Non-homicide figures for 2001–2005 are from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and may include arrests made by other agencies.
3. All figures represent persons arrested, not charges.
4. The “missing” age category includes arrestees listed as 100 years of age or older or younger than 7 years of age, which are assumed to be typographical errors.
5. Arrests with gender missing (in 2001, 2002 and 2005) (less than .1% of all cases) were coded as males.
6. The “age” represents the age at the time of booking, not the time the crime occurred.
7. Excludes arrests with no charges listed (less than .1% of all cases).

Key to Drug Charges:

Category	Description
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	Cocaine and heroine
Marijuana	Marijuana
Synthetic narcotics	PCP
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs	Amphetamines, barbiturates, preludin, dilaudid



2001 Arrests

TOP ARREST CHARGE	<18		18-20		21-24		25-34		35-49		50 or older		Missing		Total (gender)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Index Crimes*																	
Homicide/Manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rape/Sexual Abuse	4	0	4	0	5	0	3	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	23	0	23
Robbery/Carjacking	113	0	119	1	103	7	103	11	101	11	10	2	0	0	549	32	581
Aggravated Assault	124	58	155	70	222	102	353	214	435	195	130	34	0	0	1,419	673	2,092
Burglary	22	5	40	2	48	1	93	6	151	13	19	1	0	0	373	28	401
Larceny/Theft	60	8	60	27	69	28	196	61	409	115	67	22	1	0	862	261	1,123
Theft f/Auto	0	0	16	1	10	0	28	4	65	0	5	1	0	0	124	6	130
Arson	2	6	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	11	10	21
Total Index Arrests	325	77	395	101	458	138	779	298	1,167	336	236	60	1	0	3,361	1,010	4,371
Non-Index Crimes																	
Other (Simple) Assaults	146	76	295	138	526	167	973	294	1,064	251	224	39	1	1	3,229	966	4,195
Forgery/Uttering Check	1	0	1	6	9	7	18	10	24	9	5	3	0	0	58	35	93
Fraud	1	0	7	3	14	5	31	11	13	9	5	2	0	0	71	30	101
Stolen Property	17	2	56	4	72	11	85	12	104	13	24	2	1	0	359	44	403
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	494	54	301	32	242	27	185	31	147	26	12	0	0	0	1,381	170	1,551
Vandalism/Tampering w/Auto	52	8	43	11	67	18	81	28	92	25	15	2	0	0	350	92	442
Weapons	105	13	222	28	284	22	234	25	101	21	33	6	1	0	980	115	1,095
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	1	5	28	48	88	32	177	90	104	206	23	9	0	1	421	391	812
Sex Offenses	11	0	17	3	13	2	44	7	50	5	19	2	0	0	154	19	173
Drug-Abuse Violations																	
Cocaine or Crack	147	7	410	16	427	20	465	69	330	117	51	8	0	0	1,830	237	2,067
Marijuana	155	9	249	12	290	16	255	10	128	19	22	1	1	0	1,100	67	1,167
Heroin	14	1	31	3	52	1	86	10	290	73	107	9	0	0	580	97	677
PCP	1	0	13	2	21	1	18	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	59	8	67
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	2	6
Other Drug	1	0	8	2	10	5	13	1	18	10	6	3	0	0	56	21	77
Distribution, Conspiracy to Distribute or Possession w/Intent to Distribute (Subtotal)	318	17	712	35	800	44	837	93	773	222	188	21	1	0	3,629	432	4,061
Cocaine or Crack	24	0	51	5	50	4	101	35	268	86	60	8	0	0	554	138	692
Marijuana	85	6	354	38	376	41	424	37	248	36	49	1	1	0	1,537	159	1,696
Heroin	3	0	5	0	14	3	30	9	234	53	61	5	0	0	347	70	417
PCP	0	0	10	2	10	0	9	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	33	7	40
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Other Drug	1	0	3	0	7	0	6	2	8	1	2	1	0	0	27	4	31
Drug Possession (Subtotal)	113	6	423	45	458	48	570	85	764	179	172	15	1	0	2,501	378	2,879
Other Narcotics Violation (Subtotal)	2	0	20	1	28	5	49	28	117	43	33	8	0	0	249	85	334
Drug Abuse Violations (Total)	433	23	1,155	81	1,286	97	1,456	206	1,654	444	393	44	2	0	6,379	895	7,274
Other Misdemeanors																	
Gambling	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	4	2	2	3	10	20	10	9	2	0	0	0	28	34	62
Vending Violations	3	0	9	0	21	1	104	13	177	24	50	5	0	0	364	43	407
Liquor Laws	3	1	111	117	10	5	7	2	19	2	6	0	0	0	156	127	283
Disorderly Conduct/Poss Open Container Alcohol	55	23	610	288	1,013	207	1,323	221	1,946	311	709	60	5	4	5,661	1,114	6,775
Other Felonies	186	44	176	16	170	16	285	49	387	81	70	11	0	0	1,274	217	1,491
Release Violations/Fugitive	38	10	383	57	590	108	1,074	254	1,865	440	325	25	1	0	4,276	894	5,170
Traffic Violations	258	37	1,114	254	1,883	426	3,154	616	2,747	423	752	98	13	0	9,921	1,854	11,775
All Other Misdemeanors	284	74	267	95	261	86	491	202	756	227	240	70	3	1	2,302	755	3,057
Total Non-Index Arrests	2,089	370	4,799	1,183	6,552	1,241	9,734	2,091	11,262	2,526	2,907	378	27	7	37,370	7,796	45,166
Total Arrests	2,414	447	5,194	1,284	7,010	1,379	10,513	2,389	12,429	2,862	3,143	438	28	7	40,731	8,806	49,537
Total by Age	2,861		6,478		8,389		12,902		15,291		3,581		35		49,537		49,537

2002 Arrests

TOP ARREST CHARGE	<18		18-20		21-24		25-34		35-49		50 or older		Missing		Total (gender)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Index Crimes*																	
Homicide/Manslaughter	9	1	25	0	39	1	28	2	7	0	3	0	0	0	111	4	115
Rape/Sexual Abuse	2	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27
Robbery/Carjacking	110	7	133	9	84	3	109	14	98	10	12	1	0	0	546	44	590
Aggravated Assault	93	58	139	71	230	103	357	169	397	203	131	25	0	0	1,347	629	1,976
Burglary	39	0	33	3	46	2	91	9	167	11	12	0	0	0	388	25	413
Larceny/Theft	48	7	41	19	65	23	172	45	437	85	69	22	0	0	832	201	1,033
Theft f/Auto	0	0	11	0	12	0	30	1	64	6	10	0	0	0	127	7	134
Arson	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	7	4	11
Total Index Arrests	303	73	387	102	484	133	794	241	1,179	316	238	49	0	0	3,385	914	4,299
Non-Index Crimes																	
Other (Simple) Assaults	180	87	250	129	514	161	921	247	1,069	295	192	40	1	0	3,127	959	4,086
Forgery/Uttering Check	0	0	9	9	15	5	22	12	28	20	5	0	0	0	79	46	125
Fraud	0	0	5	2	8	6	22	7	21	8	4	3	0	0	60	26	86
Stolen Property	12	0	46	9	55	7	73	6	95	10	15	1	0	0	296	33	329
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	502	53	326	36	213	22	205	35	177	30	20	4	0	0	1,443	180	1,623
Vandalism/Tampering w/Auto	41	12	40	13	53	20	76	31	99	26	21	6	0	0	330	108	438
Weapons	77	8	236	14	298	20	223	24	118	27	33	3	0	0	985	96	1,081
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	6	6	36	69	110	59	204	129	198	275	33	16	0	0	587	554	1,141
Sex Offenses	18	0	11	9	25	0	45	5	60	5	19	0	0	0	178	19	197
Drug-Abuse Violations																	
Cocaine or Crack	127	6	312	23	369	31	432	67	291	93	56	11	0	0	1,587	231	1,818
Marijuana	113	3	250	13	266	13	291	18	126	12	16	2	0	0	1,062	61	1,123
Heroin	12	1	32	1	42	7	78	15	294	76	114	7	0	0	572	107	679
PCP	7	0	25	3	25	2	24	1	10	3	1	0	0	0	92	9	101
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Drug	2	0	11	2	9	0	17	2	28	7	4	4	0	0	71	15	86
Distribution, Conspiracy to Distribute or Possession w/Intent to Distribute (Subtotal)	261	10	630	42	711	53	842	103	749	191	192	24	0	0	3,385	423	3,808
Cocaine or Crack	17	1	40	3	57	16	107	35	249	82	59	10	0	0	529	147	676
Marijuana	62	7	256	33	373	48	394	41	211	27	47	3	1	0	1,344	159	1,503
Heroin	1	0	5	1	13	0	26	8	170	47	58	8	0	0	273	64	337
PCP	3	0	11	0	19	1	14	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	52	6	58
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Other Drug	1	0	4	1	4	1	4	0	11	2	6	4	0	0	30	8	38
Drug Possession (Subtotal)	84	8	317	38	467	66	546	86	648	161	170	25	1	0	2,233	384	2,617
Other Narcotics Violation (Subtotal)	2	0	16	6	19	4	38	20	103	45	25	3	0	0	203	78	281
Drug Abuse Violations (Total)	347	18	963	86	1,197	123	1,426	209	1,500	397	387	52	1	0	5,821	885	6,706
Other Misdemeanors																	
Gambling	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	0	3	5	7	9	12	13	8	1	2	0	0	28	32	60
Vending Violations	1	2	10	0	11	0	57	8	124	17	53	18	0	0	256	45	301
Liquor Laws	0	0	110	140	9	11	11	1	17	2	5	0	0	0	152	154	306
Disorderly Conduct/Poss Open Container Alcohol	58	24	464	164	705	143	916	178	1,266	230	456	63	6	2	3,871	804	4,675
Other Felonies	109	26	140	11	167	21	289	60	369	79	72	7	2	0	1,148	204	1,352
Release Violations/Fugitive	81	19	296	54	500	109	1,004	239	1,668	443	326	34	1	0	3,876	898	4,774
Traffic Violations	220	35	874	340	1,559	447	2,937	572	2,672	408	776	73	5	3	9,043	1,878	10,921
All Other Misdemeanors	211	50	246	62	254	123	554	243	767	259	256	62	13	1	2,301	800	3,101
Total Non-Index Arrests	1,863	340	4,063	1,150	5,700	1,284	8,995	2,018	10,261	2,539	2,675	384	29	6	33,586	7,721	41,307
Total Arrests	2,166	413	4,450	1,252	6,184	1,417	9,789	2,259	11,440	2,855	2,913	433	29	6	36,971	8,635	45,606
Total by Age	2,579		5,702		7,601		12,048		14,295		3,346		35		45,606		45,606

2003 Arrests

TOP ARREST CHARGE	<18		18-20		21-24		25-34		35-49		50 or older		Missing		Total (gender)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Index Crimes*																	
Homicide/Manslaughter	4	1	15	1	29	2	39	1	15	4	4	0	0	0	106	9	115
Rape/Sexual Abuse	3	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Robbery/Carjacking	124	10	118	3	93	7	88	11	105	15	8	0	0	0	536	46	582
Aggravated Assault	130	69	109	73	200	96	349	190	411	216	131	34	0	0	1,330	678	2,008
Burglary	37	2	42	5	61	5	80	15	162	15	15	2	0	0	397	44	441
Larceny/Theft	48	6	53	12	69	26	160	56	413	89	70	16	0	0	813	205	1,018
Theft f/Auto	0	0	5	0	11	0	15	0	40	1	6	0	0	0	77	1	78
Arson	2	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	13	4	17
Total Index Arrests	348	88	348	94	464	137	737	275	1,154	341	237	52	0	0	3,288	987	4,275
Non-Index Crimes																	
Other (Simple) Assaults	188	105	273	112	492	176	980	278	983	302	260	48	0	1	3,176	1,022	4,198
Forgery/Uttering Check	0	0	2	5	9	9	17	14	21	14	6	3	0	0	55	45	100
Fraud	0	0	2	2	4	0	13	3	26	9	7	3	0	0	52	17	69
Stolen Property	15	0	30	4	42	7	55	10	81	6	23	2	0	0	246	29	275
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	569	51	323	56	182	38	228	44	200	28	22	2	0	0	1,524	219	1,743
Vandalism/Tampering w/Auto	58	8	36	13	63	19	99	29	82	25	16	2	0	0	354	96	450
Weapons	105	10	221	16	273	18	277	19	132	20	37	6	0	0	1,045	89	1,134
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	17	13	72	160	124	135	278	172	291	404	32	35	0	0	814	919	1,733
Sex Offenses	17	1	14	10	31	9	47	10	74	12	20	2	0	0	203	44	247
Drug-Abuse Violations																	
Cocaine or Crack	106	2	219	12	283	29	470	47	302	92	77	15	0	0	1,457	197	1,654
Marijuana	108	7	209	12	218	24	288	17	114	12	14	5	2	0	953	77	1,030
Heroin	12	2	30	0	45	6	95	11	293	46	114	8	0	0	589	73	662
PCP	12	1	43	1	45	2	44	3	15	2	0	0	0	0	159	9	168
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	4
Other Drug	2	0	3	2	8	0	14	1	16	10	5	2	0	0	48	15	63
Distribution, Conspiracy to Distribute or Possession w/Intent to Distribute (Subtotal)	240	12	504	27	599	61	911	79	743	162	211	30	2	0	3,210	371	3,581
Cocaine or Crack	7	6	46	3	82	10	124	34	304	98	63	13	0	0	626	164	790
Marijuana	62	0	275	44	397	50	514	70	304	47	53	8	1	0	1,606	219	1,825
Heroin	0	1	4	3	16	4	39	13	185	39	77	4	0	0	321	64	385
PCP	0	1	8	3	27	7	26	10	15	5	0	0	0	0	76	26	102
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Drug	1	0	3	0	3	1	4	1	6	2	2	0	0	0	19	4	23
Drug Possession (Subtotal)	70	8	336	53	525	72	707	128	815	191	195	25	1	0	2,649	477	3,126
Other Narcotics Violation (Subtotal)	5	0	30	2	47	7	90	34	192	85	51	9	0	0	415	137	552
Drug Abuse Violations (Total)	315	20	870	82	1,171	140	1,708	241	1,750	438	457	64	3	0	6,274	985	7,259
Other Misdemeanors																	
Gambling	1	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	1	2	1	1	3	8	5	6	3	2	1	0	0	19	14	33
Vending Violations	0	0	8	1	9	2	36	6	97	15	37	8	2	0	189	32	221
Liquor Laws	1	0	137	143	21	3	6	1	11	3	2	0	0	0	178	150	328
Disorderly Conduct/Poss Open Container Alcohol	38	20	440	154	728	149	1,032	183	1,343	252	456	71	5	0	4,042	829	4,871
Other Felonies	105	22	108	19	161	31	290	59	377	85	90	16	1	0	1,132	232	1,364
Release Violations/Fugitive	66	20	270	50	503	111	914	238	1,589	511	358	51	0	0	3,700	981	4,681
Traffic Violations	173	34	719	190	1,398	332	2,581	487	2,369	387	781	98	5	2	8,026	1,530	9,556
All Other Misdemeanors	223	70	211	79	203	82	500	182	718	200	236	74	8	0	2,099	687	2,786
Total Non-Index Arrests	1,891	375	3,742	1,097	5,419	1,264	9,075	1,981	10,150	2,714	2,842	486	24	3	33,143	7,920	41,063
Total Arrests	2,239	463	4,090	1,191	5,883	1,401	9,812	2,256	11,304	3,055	3,079	538	24	3	36,431	8,907	45,338
Total by Age	2,702		5,281		7,284		12,068		14,359		3,617		27		45,338		45,338

2004 Arrests

TOP ARREST CHARGE	<18		18-20		21-24		25-34		35-49		50 or older		Missing		Total (gender)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Index Crimes*																	
Homicide/Manslaughter	8	0	16	2	23	2	32	3	10	5	4	2	0	0	93	14	107
Rape/Sexual Abuse	1	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	19	0	19
Robbery/Carjacking	170	12	87	2	58	3	97	11	124	17	15	2	1	0	552	47	599
Aggravated Assault	155	88	98	51	162	74	293	141	335	190	128	47	1	0	1,172	591	1,763
Burglary	40	1	25	4	35	5	69	4	152	9	25	0	0	0	346	23	369
Larceny/Theft	111	9	43	29	53	32	152	36	426	100	88	17	0	0	873	223	1,096
Theft f/Auto	0	0	7	0	16	1	21	1	42	0	7	0	0	0	93	2	95
Arson	7	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	20	3	23
Total Index Arrests	492	110	281	88	350	118	668	196	1,104	323	271	68	2	0	3,168	903	4,071
Non-Index Crimes																	
Other (Simple) Assaults	245	151	250	128	472	175	882	244	1,040	307	257	63	0	1	3,146	1,069	4,215
Forgery/Uttering Check	0	0	7	2	6	8	22	7	14	5	6	2	0	0	55	24	79
Fraud	0	0	0	1	4	2	6	8	14	7	4	2	0	0	28	20	48
Stolen Property	18	1	46	7	68	8	76	13	103	9	19	1	0	0	330	39	369
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	501	43	261	36	141	20	171	28	184	24	20	1	1	0	1,279	152	1,431
Vandalism/Tampering w/Auto	41	6	31	10	63	9	67	24	93	17	22	2	0	0	317	68	385
Weapons	104	15	244	17	307	34	361	27	133	16	49	5	0	0	1,198	114	1,312
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	6	11	75	131	135	120	272	236	325	580	90	64	0	0	903	1,142	2,045
Sex Offenses	16	4	13	6	26	18	50	7	71	12	28	2	1	0	205	49	254
Drug-Abuse Violations																	
Cocaine or Crack	117	4	284	11	381	33	557	40	393	125	92	23	1	0	1,825	236	2,061
Marijuana	135	6	241	14	264	22	336	25	143	25	25	8	0	0	1,144	100	1,244
Heroin	6	0	23	3	32	3	109	13	285	58	96	10	0	0	551	87	638
PCP	5	1	16	2	29	3	29	4	12	4	0	0	1	0	92	14	106
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Other Drug	1	0	4	1	9	1	9	2	23	14	14	4	0	0	60	22	82
Distribution, Conspiracy to Distribute or Possession w/Intent to Distribute (Subtotal)	264	11	568	31	717	62	1,042	84	858	226	227	45	2	0	3,678	459	4,137
Cocaine or Crack	13	0	46	4	66	13	141	38	496	162	134	31	0	0	896	248	1,144
Marijuana	66	6	342	45	471	66	644	55	339	39	66	14	0	0	1,928	225	2,153
Heroin	1	1	7	3	15	6	48	14	230	66	128	22	0	0	429	112	541
PCP	0	0	3	3	12	4	20	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	45	10	55
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Other Drug	0	0	4	0	7	0	8	1	10	4	7	1	0	0	36	6	42
Drug Possession (Subtotal)	80	7	402	55	571	89	864	111	1,086	271	335	68	0	0	3,338	601	3,939
Other Narcotics Violation (Subtotal)	7	0	31	4	58	13	66	29	254	98	69	16	0	0	485	160	645
Drug Abuse Violations (Total)	351	18	1,001	90	1,346	164	1,972	224	2,198	595	631	129	2	0	7,501	1,220	8,721
Other Misdemeanors																	
Gambling	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	12
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	1	1	1	5	4	5	7	6	1	1	0	0	14	18	32
Vending Violations	2	1	8	3	21	3	71	21	167	40	90	30	2	0	361	98	459
Liquor Laws	0	0	98	136	20	11	17	14	22	9	10	3	0	1	167	174	341
Disorderly Conduct/Poss Open Container Alcohol	66	18	470	102	948	141	1,502	213	1,939	368	786	115	3	1	5,714	958	6,672
Other Felonies	216	58	118	27	142	29	284	46	316	110	90	21	0	0	1,166	291	1,457
Release Violations/Fugitive	67	8	260	58	492	126	1,015	286	1,883	637	445	90	0	0	4,162	1,205	5,367
Traffic Violations	152	31	719	179	1,446	399	2,890	682	2,538	453	893	92	3	1	8,641	1,837	10,478
All Other Misdemeanors	276	65	222	67	287	97	551	220	825	293	300	86	5	2	2,466	830	3,296
Total Non-Index Arrests	2,061	430	3,826	1,001	5,927	1,369	10,218	2,305	11,874	3,488	3,742	709	17	6	37,665	9,308	46,973
Total Arrests	2,553	540	4,107	1,089	6,277	1,487	10,886	2,501	12,978	3,811	4,013	777	19	6	40,833	10,211	51,044
Total by Age	3,093		5,196		7,764		13,387		16,789		4,790		25		51,044		51,044

2005 Arrests

TOP ARREST CHARGE	<18		18-20		21-24		25-34		35-49		50 or older		Missing		Total (gender)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Index Crimes*																	
Homicide/Manslaughter	2	0	10	1	16	1	26	1	23	4	4	0	0	0	81	7	88
Rape/Sexual Abuse	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Robbery/Carjacking	211	15	92	6	80	5	97	7	102	18	15	3	0	0	597	54	651
Aggravated Assault	142	57	75	44	155	75	252	144	316	172	131	36	0	0	1,071	528	1,599
Burglary	37	4	22	4	28	5	57	7	122	8	26	2	0	0	292	30	322
Larceny/Theft	84	9	53	41	47	33	140	51	390	76	100	18	0	0	814	228	1,042
Theft f/Auto	0	0	6	1	9	0	11	0	40	0	10	0	0	0	76	1	77
Arson	5	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	15	4	19
Total Index Arrests	481	85	260	97	339	119	588	211	1,003	280	288	60	0	0	2,959	852	3,811
Non-Index Crimes																	
Other (Simple) Assaults	254	113	290	134	480	160	880	282	1,049	354	288	59	2	0	3,243	1,102	4,345
Forgery/Uttering Check	2	0	5	4	5	4	12	5	19	8	9	1	0	0	52	22	74
Fraud	0	0	4	1	4	2	8	5	25	14	1	5	0	0	42	27	69
Stolen Property	15	0	37	5	70	10	99	21	120	14	39	3	0	0	380	53	433
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	483	26	201	25	139	18	141	25	170	32	18	3	0	0	1,152	129	1,281
Vandalism/Tampering w/Auto	57	4	46	11	65	20	99	36	102	40	27	0	0	0	396	111	507
Weapons	141	20	264	19	332	21	314	26	132	10	53	6	1	0	1,237	102	1,339
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	6	9	57	113	115	177	239	214	241	515	47	52	0	0	705	1,080	1,785
Sex Offenses	12	3	18	8	18	9	39	13	61	15	16	1	0	0	164	49	213
Drug-Abuse Violations																	
Cocaine or Crack	106	5	240	16	352	22	614	57	492	123	106	28	0	0	1,910	251	2,161
Marijuana	96	7	211	12	284	14	302	28	91	16	13	4	0	0	997	81	1,078
Heroin	7	0	14	1	41	2	67	8	216	51	122	23	0	0	467	85	552
PCP	1	0	21	1	30	4	29	3	8	1	2	0	0	0	91	9	100
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	8	3	11
Other Drug	0	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	21	8	17	4	0	0	63	12	75
Distribution, Conspiracy to Distribute or Possession w/Intent to Distribute (Subtotal)	211	13	494	30	716	42	1,024	97	830	200	261	59	0	0	3,536	441	3,977
Cocaine or Crack	18	0	45	2	83	10	170	18	524	171	188	43	0	0	1,028	244	1,272
Marijuana	61	7	317	46	448	53	698	87	326	53	82	6	0	0	1,932	252	2,184
Heroin	2	0	8	0	15	2	33	11	217	50	134	20	0	0	409	83	492
PCP	2	0	7	2	17	0	18	9	15	3	1	0	0	0	60	14	74
Amphetamines or Barbiturates	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
Other Drug	0	0	6	1	0	0	9	3	17	3	4	1	0	0	36	8	44
Drug Possession (Subtotal)	83	7	383	52	564	65	930	128	1,101	281	409	70	0	0	3,470	603	4,073
Other Narcotics Violation (Subtotal)	9	3	13	3	35	12	68	24	312	126	104	25	0	0	541	193	734
Drug Abuse Violations (Total)	303	23	890	85	1,315	119	2,022	249	2,243	607	774	154	0	0	7,547	1,237	8,784
Other Misdemeanors																	
Gambling	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	4
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	1	0	4	2	3	5	7	5	2	1	0	0	17	13	30
Vending Violations	1	1	2	3	10	3	60	23	160	76	130	77	2	2	365	185	550
Liquor Laws	2	0	20	17	0	1	5	1	6	6	9	1	0	0	42	26	68
Disorderly Conduct/Poss Open Container Alcohol	50	25	513	103	949	161	1,407	191	1,975	309	878	107	7	1	5,779	897	6,676
Other Felonies	223	67	124	34	163	35	285	89	422	138	134	29	0	0	1,351	392	1,743
Release Violations/Fugitive	83	9	228	62	475	116	981	244	1,747	604	483	64	0	0	3,997	1,099	5,096
Traffic Violations	149	19	589	205	1,333	438	2,930	714	2,678	450	874	108	7	1	8,560	1,935	10,495
All Other Misdemeanors	336	81	233	81	337	133	595	275	1,039	427	494	232	3	5	3,037	1,234	4,271
Total Non-Index Arrests	2,118	400	3,522	910	5,814	1,429	10,120	2,418	12,196	3,624	4,277	904	22	9	38,069	9,694	47,763
Total Arrests	2,599	485	3,782	1,007	6,153	1,548	10,708	2,629	13,199	3,904	4,565	964	22	9	41,028	10,546	51,574
Total by Age	3,084		4,789		7,701		13,337		17,103		5,529		31		51,574		51,574

APPENDIX C: Remembering Our Fallen Heroes

The Metropolitan Police Department dedicates this report to five outstanding and heroic members who died in the line of duty between 2004 and 2006. Their service and sacrifice are deeply appreciated and forever remembered.

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

Officer	Date of Death	Officer	Date of Death
2000-Present			
Gerard W. Burke	March 23, 2006	Clifton Rife II	June 2, 2004
James McBride	August 10, 2005	John S. Ashley	May 30, 2004
Joseph Pozell	May 17, 2005		
1975-1999			
Thomas Hamlette, Jr.	July 18, 1998	Joseph M. Cournoyer	January 29, 1985
Robert L. Johnson, Jr.	April 27, 1997	Raymond E. Mumford	March 11, 1983
Oliver W. Smith	February 26, 1997	Robert K. Best	December 15, 1982
Brian T. Gibson	February 5, 1997	Donald G. Luning	September 14, 1982
Anthony W. Simms	May 25, 1996	Arthur P. Snyder	February 12, 1980
Scott S. Lewis	October 6, 1995	Richard F. Giguere	June 6, 1979
James McGee, Jr.	February 7, 1995	Alfred V. Jackson	June 6, 1979
Henry J. Daly	November 22, 1994	Bernis Carr, Jr.	February 16, 1978
Jason E. White	December 30, 1993	Bruce W. Wilson	April 26, 1977
Robert Remington	May 19, 1987	Michael J. Acri	October 16, 1976
Kevin Welsh	August 4, 1986		
1950-1974			
Gail A. Cobb	September 20, 1974	Lawrence L. Dorsey	February 2, 1968
George D. Jones, Jr.	March 24, 1973	Gilbert M. Silvia	November 25, 1967
Ronnie W. Hassell	December 2, 1972	Russell W. Ponton	May 2, 1967
Dana E. Harwood	September 25, 1972	Marvin L. Stocker	March 23, 1966
William L. Sigmon	May 25, 1971	Marcus P. Willis	December 27, 1965
Jerrard F. Young	May 21, 1971	Martin I. Donovan	July 9, 1964
Glen Fisher	March 10, 1971	Robert D. Handwerk	January 24, 1964
David H. Rose	February 20, 1971	David C. Higginbotham	December 7, 1963
Allan L. Nairn	November 30, 1969	Elmer L. Hunter	March 20, 1963
Michael J. Cody	July 14, 1969	Terrell M. Dodson	April 17, 1960
David C. Hawfield	July 14, 1969	Donald J. Brereton	January 7, 1960
Willie C. Ivery	November 15, 1968	Harold K. Shelton	May 3, 1959
Stephen A. Williams	July 2, 1968	Lester G. Myers	November 13, 1958
Eugene I. Williams	February 27, 1968	George W. Cassels	July 12, 1953
1925-1949			
Grady A. Beacham	December 2, 1948	Raymond V. Sinclair	December 28, 1934
Mortimer P. Donoghue	September 15, 1948	George W. Shinault	August 14, 1932
Hubert W. Estes	May 16, 1947	Elmer A. Swanson	July 6, 1932
Richard H. Taylor	December 13, 1946	Arthur H. Gelhar	August 8, 1931
Harry E. Hamilton	November 1, 1946	Charles D. Poole	August 4, 1931

Officer	Date of Death	Officer	Date of Death
Donald W. Downs	September 1, 1946	Frank J. Scoville	September 24, 1930
William J. Weston Jr.	March 4, 1945	Frederick W. Bauer	June 6, 1930
Charles R. Johnston	May 9, 1943	Ross H. Kaylor	December 10, 1929
Irving Rosenburg	February 15, 1942	Edgar P. Alexander	November 16, 1929
Uel M. Gaile	August 19, 1940	Harry J. McDonald	July 22, 1929
Charles F. Cummings	June 12, 1940	William S. Buchanan	April 18, 1929
Robert W. Davis	January 1, 1940	John F. McAuliffe	January 21, 1929
Raymond E. Grant	August 14, 1939	Claude O. Rupe	October 14, 1928
Richard T. Conklin	June 5, 1938	James G. Helm	February 11, 1928
Earnest T. Wessells	April 23, 1938	Leo W. Busch	September 28, 1926
Paul W. Jones	March 14, 1936	Earl A. Skinner	June 9, 1926
Frank L. Nussbaum	February 16, 1936	Claude C. Koontz	November 30, 1925
Jessie L. Taylor	May 1, 1931		
1900-1924			
Raymond C. Leisinger	August 28, 1924	Harry Wilson	July 21, 1919
John W. Purcell	October 17, 1923	Lester M. Kidwell	July 11, 1918
Frederick G. Stange	February 28, 1923	John A. Conrad	May 21, 1918
Edmund P. Keleher	January 10, 1922	David T. Dunigan	May 21, 1918
George C. Chinn	October 20, 1921	Willie R. Gawen	March 2, 1915
Samuel C. Hayden	February 27, 1921	William H. Mathews	March 5, 1909
Preston E. Bradley	February 21, 1921	William E. Yetton	November 9, 1908
Oscar A. McKimmie	January 17, 1920	John J. Smith	July 7, 1904
James E. Armstrong	December 20, 1919		
1800's			
Junius B. Slack	November 27, 1891	Frederick M. Passau	May 17, 1889
Adolphus Constantine	September 10, 1891	John H. Fowler	September 9, 1884
Americus N. Crippen	November 5, 1889	Francis M. Doyle	December 29, 1871





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