

# METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

# 2009



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*Mayor*



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## 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

### MISSION

It is the mission of the Metropolitan Police Department to safeguard the District of Columbia and protect its residents and visitors by providing the highest quality of police service with integrity, compassion, and a commitment to innovation that integrates people, technology and progressive business systems.



### GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community.
2. Change the culture of the MPD from reacting to crime to building and sustaining safe neighborhoods.
3. Position the MPD to be viewed and respected nationally and internationally as a model for how it serves the community.
4. Build homeland security into the culture of the MPD and the community without creating fear.
5. Make the relationship between police and neighborhoods paramount — tailoring policing to neighborhoods.
6. Build on what the MPD is doing right.
7. Focus on MPD's routine activities, fostering innovation and initiative, all the while maintaining fiscal accountability.
8. Encourage teamwork and leadership at every level of the police Department and throughout the community.
9. Emphasize that every MPD employee has the power to influence positive change — and encourage them to improve the service they provide to both the Department and community.
10. Throughout the Department, focus on how the MPD can address youth issues.
11. Enhance follow-up in all aspects of the Department to meet community needs.





# A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

I am pleased to share with you the Metropolitan Police Department's Annual Report. The data and program highlights in this publication reflect the successes and accomplishments made by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) in 2009.

During my tenure as mayor, the Metropolitan Police Department added officers to the streets and expanded community policing initiatives. Through ongoing programs like All Hands on Deck (AHOD) and new initiatives like the Safe City Partnership, the Department is strengthening community ties and providing the enforcement measures necessary to ensure the City continues to thrive.

The District of Columbia has seen a significant reduction in crime, and the homicide closure rate in 2009 far exceeded the national average. Through programs like GunStat, gun crimes are being reduced by focusing law enforcement, supervision and prosecutorial resources on repeat, violent offenders. Dangerous criminals are being taken off the streets and DC is becoming a safer city.

Thanks to the MPD officers who put their lives on the line every day, the District of Columbia became a safer place to live in 2009. I commend Chief Lanier and her team on their hard work, and look forward to building on their gains in 2010.







# A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

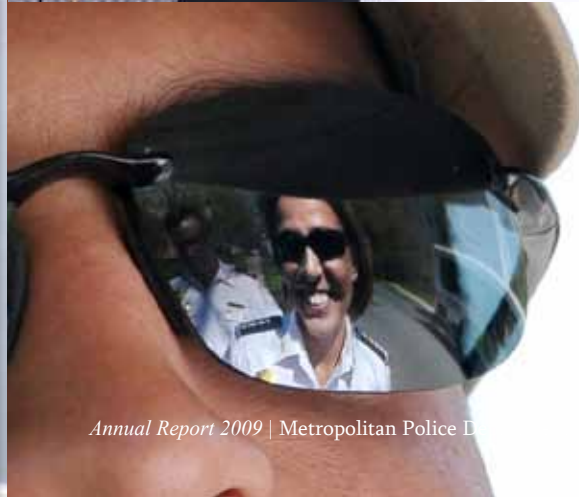
For the District of Columbia, 2009 was a record-breaking year. It began in January when a record number of visitors and residents descended on the National Mall to witness the Inauguration of President Barack Obama and ended in December, when DC was blanketed with a record amount of snow. At those two events, and at numerous others that occurred throughout the year, members of the MPD were present, ensuring the safety of residents and visitors alike.

The Metropolitan Police Department experienced a superlative year, with the lowest number of homicides since 1966 and an exceptionally high homicide closure rate, including the closures of several cold cases. Not only is crime down, but our streets are safer as well; we finished the year with the lowest number of traffic fatalities in 25 years.

The MPD strengthened partnerships with community members, implemented a number of new police initiatives and made significant technological advances in 2009. This progress, coupled with the measurable successes we've had in fighting crime has made the District of Columbia safer and stronger than it has been in years. I could not be more pleased with the hard work put forth by the members of this department. I truly believe that our dramatic reductions are the result of intelligence-driven community policing and our focus on repeat violent offenders; which has been greatly enhanced through the use of technology.

None of these successes would have been possible without the skill and dedication of our members – both sworn and civilian – who have devoted themselves to providing the police services this city deserves. Throughout the year, I recognized numerous members for their exceptional work with awards presented during my crime briefings. These commendable actions often go unnoticed by the public, but they are precisely what make the Metropolitan Police Department one of the Nation's finest law enforcement agencies. This report shines a spotlight on a just few members I recognized in 2009, illuminating the type of hard work our members do day in and day out. There are many, many more stories of our members' service, dedication and bravery.

The District of Columbia made significant advances in 2009, and commends all of its members for their hard work and dedication. The MPD has also seen tremendous cooperation and support from the community, who deserve recognition for their role in these accomplishments. With our dedicated members and strong community partnerships, I look forward to an even more successful 2010.







Each year, the District of Columbia is home to numerous historic events. Many of these events involve months of planning and others come about unexpectedly. Some are, quite literally, forces of nature. The City regularly plays host to dignitaries who come to our Nation's capital for special meetings and activities. It also serves as a common backdrop for visitors who travel to DC to celebrate holidays or other special events. One thing is certain—the MPD is present, managing crowds, maintaining order and ensuring the safety during those times.

In January, the District of Columbia welcomed millions of visitors to witness the swearing in of President Barack Obama. Planning for this epic event began one year earlier—well before anyone knew who the next president would be. As the Inauguration drew closer, the MPD swore in over 4,000 law enforcement officers from agencies across the nation and called on the National Guard to provide support during this event. Although the temperatures were frigid on January 20<sup>th</sup>, more than two million people—the largest crowd ever recorded—gathered on the National Mall to witness the Inauguration. Even though the population of the District grew significantly during the week of the Inaugural activities, the MPD maintained police patrols across the city. There were no serious injuries or arrests related to these historical Inaugural events, and the city as a whole saw a seven percent reduction in crime during that timeframe. As a result of months of planning and preparations, combined with the collaborative efforts and partnerships of the US Secret Service and local agencies, and the support of the outside agencies, this historic event was a resounding success for the District of Columbia and the nation.





# YEAR IN REVIEW

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The region was also confronted with tragedy in 2009. In June, a six-car Metrorail train collided with another train between the Takoma and Fort Totten Metrorail stations, killing nine and injuring scores of others. Within minutes, patrol officers descended upon the scene with some officers running over a half-mile down the tracks to offer assistance. MPD members worked side by side with other first responders to render aid to the victims and ensure that the train passengers were evacuated. Amid a potentially chaotic situation, MPD command staff coordinated an urgent, yet calm and orderly emergency response. Their leadership, along with their deep understanding of their roles and responsibilities, ensured that the unified emergency response was seamless in the aftermath of a terribly tragic disaster.

In 2009, the MPD continued to support the career development and the physical well being of its members through a promotional process for sworn members and a fitness “challenge” for everyone at the MPD. A comprehensive promotion program for police sergeant, lieutenant, and captain positions was administered to over 1,100 members. For the first time, members were able to file applications electronically, were provided electronic notifications and updates, and were evaluated on their ability to communicate rapidly and accurately using a personal computer.

The MPD embarked on a weight loss and activity challenge to improve the health of its members. The ‘Biggest

Loser’ Fitness Challenge was an eight-week challenge aimed at raising fitness awareness. One hundred eighty-nine teams strapped on running shoes and pedometers to monitor their steps and compete for the title of ‘Biggest Loser,’ learning about their health and fitness in the process.

And let’s not forget Mother Nature. In December 2009, the first major snowstorm of the winter—a storm that broke all records for a December snowfall—struck the city. During that storm, All Hands on Deck resources were redirected to manage traffic and better assist the people in the District of Columbia during what would become the snowiest winter in DC’s history.

## **Crime in DC Continues Downward Trend**

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) closed out 2009 with the lowest number of homicides since 1966. While the national trends were showing homicides reductions at 10 percent, Washington, DC saw a 23 percent reduction—more than double the reduction in other major cities. In addition to the dramatic reduction in homicides, MPD’s homicide closure rate continued to increase, also bucking national trends for a second year.

Not only is the department closing more cases, but it’s closing them more quickly. In 2007, it took an average of 54 days to close a current-year case, compared to 30 days in 2009, a 44% decrease in the amount of time it took to close those cases. These statistics help

send a message to criminals in DC – you will not get away with murder in this city.

That message is evident in MPD’s commitment to closing cold cases. In 2009, the MPD closed 17 homicide cases from previous years. In March, an arrest was made in the 2002 murder of Chandra Levy, whose remains were found in Rock Creek Park. In November, an arrest was made in the murder of Sharon Moskowitz, who was strangled to death in her home, on January 21, 1997.

On December 23, 2009, an arrest was made in the 1993 murder case of LeCedric Gaino. The 1993 case was the oldest cold case closed in 2009, and it was closed because an individual made the decision to come forward despite the years that had passed. An overwhelming number of homicide cases have been closed based on calls from members of the community and anonymous calls to the tip line.

The members assigned to these cases work diligently to close them as quickly as possible. They utilize a variety of investigative tools, but they also rely on input from the community. The Department has seen tremendous cooperation and support from the community, and they deserve recognition for their role in these accomplishments.

## **An Off-Overlooked Tool in Fighting Crime**

The MPD has been using another tool to fight crime in neighborhoods throughout the District of Columbia—

the concerned community members who live, work, and play there. The Department has partnered with numerous community organizations with the goal of reducing violent crime and gang involvement. The community is engaging with members of the department on a daily basis throughout the seven police districts using the Department's numerous email list groups, which had over 10,000 members at the end of 2009.

In addition to the email list groups, the MPD has also been getting more anonymous tips than ever before. From 2008 to 2009, the number of Text Tips increased 175 percent. These tips have lead to the recovery of weapons in a DC residence; shared information across the US; and numerous arrests for outstanding warrants, drugs, felony threats, and more. The community has been rewarding some community members for their support as well. The number of reward recipients increased by almost 50%, from 25 to 37, all told, \$473,499 in reward money was distributed in 2009.

### Reaching Out to the Community

Creating an environment in which community members are comfortable sharing case information with the police is key to continued support in closing serious crimes. Through new and existing programs, the department is strengthening our ties to a variety of groups through specialized "academies" as well as through the Department's Special Liaison Branch. The MPD is reaching out to the community at large, giving area residents the opportunity to help the police locate fugitives from justice and provide information or tips on persons in question. All of these programs have the same goal—to educate individuals about what the Department does and strengthen the relationships these community members have with the police.

**Jr. Police Academy.** During the Summer

of 2009, the MPD kicked off the Jr. Police Academy, a 10-week program that provided an opportunity for students who are curious about the law, government, politics or law enforcement to gain an insider's perspective by learning about the criminal justice system and the internal operations of the Metropolitan Police Department. The Jr. Police Academy gave 42 young people the chance to compare policing on TV shows like "CSI" and "Law & Order" to the real world police work that takes place at the Metropolitan Police Department.

As part of their training, the students who participated in the Jr. Police Academy visited the Metropolitan Police Academy to see what it takes to become a police officer. They got a first-hand look at the criminal justice process, met with members of the MPD, visited the courthouse, and interacted with local judges as well as representatives from the US Attorney's Office and the Office of the Attorney General. Following their time in the Jr. Police Academy, many students expressed a genuine interest in pursuing a career in law enforcement.

**Senior Citizens Police Academy.** In partnership with the DC Office on Aging, the Metropolitan Police Department established the Senior Citizen Police Academy. Since 2005, three classes have been held each year. The purpose of the academy is to reach out to distinguished senior residents, who we believe can provide the District with a wealth of information and experience that can enrich and enhance the quality of life in neighborhoods around the city. The series of classes and the academy are designed to provide our seniors with additional education about the internal operations of the criminal justice system.

The MPD currently has more than 40 active graduates from the Senior Citizens Police Academy who meet once a month for ongoing enrichment classes and updates from the Chief of Police. This program has been such a success the US Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration is

modeling their Senior Academy training after Metropolitan Police Department's Senior Citizens Police Academy.

**Expansion of Special Liaison Branch.** The Special Liaison Branch (SLB) supports community policing with communities that are sometimes underserved, and includes the Asian Liaison Unit, Deaf and Hard of Hearing Liaison Unit, Latino Liaison Unit, and the Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit. In 2008, 70 percent of the hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression were in the First, Second, and Third police districts – areas that have historically had a higher proportion of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender residents. In 2009, just over half (54 percent) of these hate crimes occurred in these three districts. In contrast, almost a third (31 percent) were reported in the Sixth and Seventh Districts, an increase from 13 percent in 2008.

This shift strongly supported the expansion of MPD's SLB that was launched in December 2009. The SLB expanded to include "affiliate" officers on patrol throughout the city. The affiliate officers have volunteered to receive specialized training on diverse communities, their issues and how to best serve them. They continue to work in their home district, but receive coordinated support, information, and trainings through the SLB.

**Police Blotter On Demand.** In December 2009, the Metropolitan Police Department, DC Mayor Adrian M. Fenty and Comcast announced the launch of *Police Blotter On Demand*, a public service initiative that gives area residents the opportunity to help the police locate fugitives from justice and provide information or tips on persons in question. *Police Blotter On Demand* features regularly updated video profiles of individuals from Washington, DC's "Most Wanted" list. Comcast Digital TV customers in the District of Columbia and the surrounding areas can view *Police Blotter On Demand* video profiles any time of the day or night. The profiles include information on how



viewers with knowledge about the profiled individuals can contact the police anonymously. To view *Police Blotter On Demand*, Comcast Digital TV customers just need to select the "Get Local" section after tuning to Channel 1 on their Digital TV lineup or pressing the On Demand button on their remote control.

#### **Support from DC Police Foundation.**

Some of the partnerships the MPD have are strengthened by the programs and events that are supported through the generosity of non-profit organizations that promote public safety in the District of Columbia. The Washington DC

Police Foundation has awarded numerous grants and in-kind resources to the MPD. With the support of the Police Foundation, the MPD was able to continue several very successful community outreach programs and events focused on youth, such as Students Taking Another Route to Success (STARS) Program; Shop with a Cop; Girls Time Out; and a football and cheerleading league. The Foundation also helped fund the development of language translation cards, support of victims services programs; and the purchase of crime-fighting equipment for the Narcotics Branch. In all, the Washington DC Police Foundation awarded over \$180,000 in grants and more than \$463,000 in-kind contributions to the MPD in 2009.

#### **Police Initiatives**

Even though MPD's strategy is focused on two key principals: focusing on repeat violent offenders and building strong partnerships with

the members of the community, there are dozens of tactics that MPD's uses to accomplish its goals. The MPD is using technology to better predict crime trends, continuing innovative patrol initiatives like AHOD; developing specialized community plans; and creating task forces to respond to specific types of crimes. Through these initiatives, the officers on the streets are able to continue their customized community

policing patrols while, at the same time, getting the added support necessary to fight crime in now and innovative ways.

#### **Predictive**

**Policing.** Predictive policing is a relatively new law enforcement

concept that integrates approaches such as cutting-edge crime analysis, crime fighting technology, intelligence-lead policing and more to inform forward thinking crime prevention strategies and tactics. The Metropolitan Police Department has been using these new predictive policing techniques when preparing reports for presentation at the strategic crime briefings held at Headquarters. These specialized reports focus on a specific Police District. Based on the report, managers in that police district are responsible for developing a plan to respond to any existing or predicted crime trends.

**All Hands on Deck.** During All Hands on Deck (AHOD), all available police officers and recruits with the Metropolitan Police Department are called to duty and assigned to street patrol citywide for 48 hours. All Hands on Deck began in 2007 as part of Chief Lanier's Summer Crime initiative aimed at capping traditional summer crime trends by putting more officers on patrol and engaging

**"We certainly have to be as flexible as those who are committing the crime."**

**—Chief Cathy L. Lanier**



#### **Special Operations Division Member Pursues, Apprehends Gunman**

On Wednesday, April 8, 2009, at approximately 12:45 pm, Officer William Washington was on patrol when he heard several gunshots. He approached the area from which the gunshots originated, Officer Washington saw an individual place a black object in his waistband.

When the individual saw Officer Washington approaching to investigate, he grabbed his waistband and fled. After a brief but tense pursuit, the individual was stopped and searched. He had a Glock .40-caliber handgun with an extended clip containing 21 rounds of ammunition.

The alertness, quick response, apprehension, and removal of a dangerous weapon from our neighborhoods by Officer Washington demonstrates the kind of exceptional police work our officers do every day.

# SPOTLIGHT

EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



## District Members Quickly Close Armed Robberies

On May 5, 2009, at 12:35 am, police were called to the 1700 block of 19th Street, NW, for an armed robbery. Once members of the Second District arrived on the scene, they broadcast a lookout for the suspects and their vehicle.

About 20 minutes later, the dispatcher broadcast another armed robbery near New Hampshire Avenue and R Street, NW. The suspects from the second incident matched the first.

Within minutes of the second robbery, Lt. Roland Hoyle saw a car matching the description given in the lookout. With the assistance of Sergeants Sam Delisi and Andrew Finkelman, they initiated a stop of the vehicle. Sergeant Finkelman immediately noticed a handgun in plain view that matched the lookout from both robberies. The four suspects in the car were positively identified and placed under arrest for both robberies.

Thanks to the quick response of the officers to the scenes of both robberies, and the keen observation skills of Lt. Roland Hoyle, these armed robbers were captured less than an hour after the first offense occurred.

them in one-on-one interactions with residents. It became such a useful crime fighting tool that it now occurs regularly throughout the year.

Good police work requires that every officer interact with the residents of the communities they are assigned to protect. All Hands on Deck is just one program that helps the MPD do all it can to provide the highest quality of service possible to residents, visitors and visitors to the District of Columbia.

In 2008, the MPD conducted five AHODs, which netted more than 2,300 arrests. During the eight AHODs in 2009, the MPD made a total of 3,481 arrests and seized \$439,790 in drugs. The eighth and final AHOD of 2009, held December 18-20, coincided with the first major snowstorm of the winter, one that broke all records for a December snowfall. During that storm, in which DC was blanketed with over 16" of snow, All Hands on Deck resources were redirected to manage traffic and better assist the people in the District of Columbia during what would become the snowiest winter in DC's history.

**DC Safe City Partnership.** One of Chief Cathy Lanier's guiding principles is to establish strong relationships between the MPD and

the City's neighborhoods — tailoring policing to each neighborhood. Sometimes, one law enforcement response is not sufficient to resolve the long-term problems plaguing any one neighborhood. Several initiatives need to be conducted in conjunction with one another to see success. To accomplish these goals, the MPD, DC Police Foundation, Target Corporation, Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, civic leaders, and DC area businesses have established the DC Safe City Partnership to make the Nation's Capital one of the safest communities in America.

One District neighborhood benefitting from the Safe City Partnership is Trinidad—a high crime area that was in dire need of increased law enforcement and community outreach programs. In December 2008, MPD determined that Trinidad and its residents would benefit greatly from a set of discrete proposed initiatives including deploying Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTVs); supporting community recreation centers; conducting mobile outreach; implementing safety programs like "Light Up the Night" and "Operation Live Link;" and endorsing other community partnerships and collaborations. Because of these initiatives combined with the support of the dedicated Fifth District members who patrol that area regularly, the Trinidad neighborhood saw a 19 percent decrease in violent crime between 2008 and 2009.

**GunStat.** GunStat, facilitated by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, is designed to reduce gun crime by focusing law enforcement, supervision and prosecutorial resources on repeat, violent offenders and by collecting and analyzing data on gun cases as they progress through the criminal justice system. Participating agencies identify the 50 most dangerous repeat offenders in the District, focus attention and

AHOD 2009	Arrests	Firearms Recovered	Seizures (value of drugs)
Phase I: April 24-26	377 arrests	6 firearms	\$7,000
Phase II: June 5-7	510 arrests	1 firearm	\$15,500
Phase III: June 26-28	491 arrests	13 firearms	\$45,000
Phase IV: July 10-12	519 arrests	4 firearms	\$4,000
Phase V: July 24-26	494 arrests	7 firearms	\$30,000
Phase VI: August 3-5	374 arrests	5 firearms	\$52,300
Phase VII: November 13-15	427 arrests	28 firearms	\$285,450
Phase VIII: December 18-20	289 arrests	7 firearms	\$540



resources on those offenders, and work together to implement interagency strategies to reduce the likelihood of repeat gun offenses.

Among other charges, the typical GunStat candidate must have more than five prior arrests, with—at least one for Carrying a Pistol Without a License (CWPL) arrest, and at least one arrest for a crime while armed. At the end of 2009, the 50 GunStat candidates had been arrested, on average, 16 times.

**Gun Offender Registry.** The Gun Offender Registry was established in September 2009 to monitor offenders who were convicted of firearms offenses and who live, work, or attend school in the District of Columbia. The Gun Offender Registry helps the MPD combat gun violence by actively monitoring gun offenders, reducing the risk of their re-offending and enabling prompt apprehension of those offenders who engage in new criminal activity.

Under the new law, certain adults convicted of a firearms offense in the District of Columbia or another state must register with MPD's Gun Offender Registry Unit. Gun offenders are required to report annually following their initial registration. An offender will remain on the Gun Offender Registry for two years after the end of his or her complete sentence, including probation, parole or supervised release.

During the four months that the Gun Offender Registry Unit was active in 2009, 97 Gun Offender Registry Court Orders were received. At the end of 2009, 21 of these offenders were currently living, working or attending school in the District of Columbia. The remaining offenders were either still incarcerated or residing outside of the District of Columbia.

**Gun Recovery Unit.** The Gun Recovery Unit (GRU) is a street-level, tactical police unit that focuses on the interdiction and recovery of illegal firearms, and the apprehension of individuals involved in illegal gun crime. In December, the GRU closed out a massive six-month sting operation that was the most successful operation the

MPD has done in Washington, DC, since the 1970s. The undercover operation was set up inside an old auto-body shop in Northeast DC and was operated by five MPD undercover officers posing as international drug traffickers. This “storefront” operation led to the arrest of 44 individuals who were charged with possession and distribution of firearms and narcotics with a street value of more than \$1.5 million. Through this sting operation, which was a joint effort with MPD, Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 123 dangerous weapons were also removed from DC streets. Over the course of 2009, the Gun Recovery Unit made 473 arrests, recovered 418 firearms, and seized over \$1.8M in narcotics as well as 21 vehicles.

**Carjacking Taskforce.** In late 2008 the District of Columbia saw an increase in the number of carjackings. In response to this trend, MPD detectives partnered with the FBI agents to create the Carjacking Task Force (CJTF) and operate it throughout the city. The task force has been used on numerous occasions, not only to combat carjackings, but also to investigate high-priority incidents that involve groups committing the same types of offenses—such as delivery robberies or commercial robberies—in a specific geographic area. In 2009, the MPD received reports of 269 carjackings (233 armed and 36 unarmed). The CJTF closed approximately 50 carjacking cases in that same year.

**Mobile Enforcement Team.** The DEA Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) is a joint operation of the MPD and the Drug Enforcement Agency that targets violent drug-related crimes in the District of Columbia. The primary mission of MET is to disrupt and dismantle violent drug trafficking crews/organizations and their drug and gun sources of supply. Where there are drugs there is crime. By targeting violent offenders who are trafficking drugs like crack cocaine, heroin, PCP and marijuana, the Mobile Enforcement Team is helping make the streets of the District of Columbia safer.

In 2009, the members of the MET served 85 search warrants and facilitated the arrests of 142 suspects for the possession and distribution of narcotics.

**Traffic Safety Awareness.** When drivers operate their cars responsibly and when pedestrians pay attention to their surroundings, the number of traffic crashes and pedestrian fatalities will inevitably go down. The MPD is committed to raising driver and pedestrian awareness through a number of enforcement and awareness programs. Traffic fatalities are decreasing thanks to initiatives like Smooth Operator, Checkpoint Strikeforce, and Click It or Ticket. The MPD is ticketing people who drive aggressively, talk on their cell phones, drive drunk, and don't wear their seatbelts. And these efforts have had an impact. The District of Columbia finished 2009 with the lowest number of traffic fatalities in 25 years. There were 33 fatalities this year compared to 40 in 2008. Of the 33 fatalities in 2009, 10 are confirmed as alcohol-related.

## Technology in Policing

From issuing a ticket to reporting a crime, technology is changing the way the Metropolitan Police Department is doing its job. Eliminating the “paper” from the paperwork puts reports into the computer system immediately and gets officers back to patrolling the streets more quickly. Handheld devices that scan ID cards and vehicular license plates save the officers time and ensure accuracy of the information collected. Other tools, like the gunshot detection system, help the Department pinpoint where a shooting occurs, sometimes before a single call comes into 9-1-1. These tools all help members of the MPD patrol as effectively and efficiently as possible. Combined with other online tools for the police, technology is helping give the police and community the tools they need to make DC a safer place.

**Automated Field Reporting.** Police officers have one of the most paper-intensive occupations in the world. Every interaction they have with the public

requires some sort of documentation. Whether it's an arrest or a simple "contact" in which an officer greets a neighbor on the street, the sworn member must fill out a form. These processes cost the Metropolitan Police Department time, trees and money. For years, the Department attempted to build an automated system to replace all the mundane, time-intensive paperwork officers have to fill out for each event. With the implementation of the Automated Field Reporting System (AFRS) on April 6, 2009, MPD initiated paperless reporting for the first time, and there is no turning back.

In 2009, more than 75,000 reports had been entered electronically into the AFRS. The effort has been led by a team of people within the Department who were charged with helping to bring the agency into the 21st Century and making the officers' jobs easier. The initial feedback received from those using the new application has been encouraging. Members are excited to have a "one stop shop" to enter information to electronically populate many of their paper-based forms at the same time.

Another component of the automated records management system is the City Service Request utility, which provides an easy-to-use system and enables MPD members to report issues that may be contributing to an environment that promotes criminal activity. Once an officer enters the information about a concerns like a broken street light, missing stop sign, overgrown shrubbery, or abandoned vehicle, it is immediately shared with partner agencies such as the Department of Public Works, District Department of Transportation, or the Water and Sewer Authority for action. Such collaborative measures help reduce the potential for criminal activity by removing elements commonly associated with quality-of-life crimes: dark streets, broken utilities, and parks in disrepair. Such efforts benefitted the whole community as residents appreciate the fixes and criminals feel less welcome.

MPD officers and the community

at large have already benefitted from a greatly simplified way of accomplishing daily tasks. The streamlined process helps officers return to patrolling our streets more quickly than ever and ensures that the information they capture is more accurate, yielding stronger cases for prosecution. This new system also makes it easier for members to find reports when requests are made by victims.

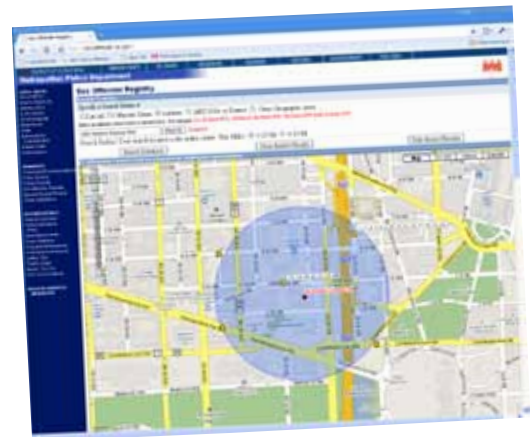
**Handheld Ticket Writers.** In November 2009, members of the MPD began using handheld devices to issue citations parking and moving violations. Of the 185 Motorola MC75 handheld computers that were purchased with Homeland Security grant funds, 60 have been deployed. District-specific software for those units improves the accuracy and legibility of the tickets and decreases the amount of time required to issue each ticket. The handheld computer can take up to four color images for each violation, reads bar codes on licenses and registrations, uses tables that are automatically updated, and matches tags against scofflaw as well stolen vehicles or wanted persons. The use of these units also eliminates all of the work involved in transmitting tickets to DMV and ensures they are submitted on time. Further streamlining this process, individuals who are issued tickets through this portable technology may view them on the MPD's website. During the first three months of use, MPD members have issued over 10,000 parking and moving tickets.

In addition to the handheld ticket writer, the Department also obtained 30 mobile license plate reader (LPR) systems and two fixed LPR units. These units are used to monitor tags electronically for vehicles that have been reported stolen, registered vehicle owners who are wanted by the police, and other alerts. When a LPR identifies a suspect vehicle, an alert is submitted to the MPD's Command Information Center, which broadcasts the alert to members in close proximity to it.

**Audible Gunshot Location.** Saving lives,

catching perpetrators, and confiscating weapons are essential to fighting crime. When a gun is fired, someone is likely to call 9-1-1. But will that caller know where the shots were fired? What if the shooting victim is injured and can't call the police? With real-time alerts from an audible gunshot detection system, the MPD quickly gets essential and actionable information so officers can respond to the scene swiftly. For well over a year, the MPD has been using ShotSpotter® to monitor shots fired in DC. With over 200 sensors throughout the District of Columbia, ShotSpotter® helps the MPD pinpoint a gunshot location more precisely. It also helps members determine the number of shooters at a scene.

**Enhanced Sex Offender Registry Online.** In June 2009, the MPD announced the launch of the enhanced Sex Offender Registry Mapping Application. Members of the Metropolitan Police Department's



(MPD) Sex Offender Registry Unit partnered with the DC Office of the Chief Technology Officer Geographic Information System (GIS) team and the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) to include an interactive mapping function.

The database portion of this application served as a useful tool for the community as well as members of the MPD since 2001. The added mapping function builds on the existing data to keep the community informed. The registry also helps promote effective



law enforcement and facilitates community self-protection.

In addition to the offender information previously available online, such as an offender's photograph and his or her work, home or school addresses, the new Sex Offender Registry Mapping Application offers enhanced search capabilities using the following geographies: radius around a specific address; police district, police service area, school, and licensed day care center.

### Training and Career Development

The MPD strives to create the best officers in the nation. These efforts begin when a recruit enters the Metropolitan Police Academy and continue throughout every officer's career. Through training, a member prepares for the challenges that will be confronted on and off the street. All the while, these members are growing professionally. As they grow, some will choose to move up through the ranks by taking the promotional exams. Through regular training from the Academy and the promotional processes managed by the Department's Policy and Standards Division, our members are prepared to confront the tasks at hand and to excel in higher-level positions in the future.

**Training and Ongoing Education.** It is the objective of the Metropolitan Police Academy (MPA) to develop, coordinate and implement the highest quality education and training to all sworn and civilian members. And the Academy is doing just that. In 2009, the Academy graduated 10 recruit classes with 276 new recruits. The MPD also graduated a Reserve Corps class of eight members committed to serving the department as volunteer officers.

Following the initial training an officer receives as a recruit, the Department provides regular training

throughout his career. This includes firearms requalification, physical and vehicular skills, and continuing studies programs. The trainers at the Academy are committed to providing the best instruction to our members as effectively and efficiently as possible. Through the online training system, the Continuing Studies Branch of the MPA streamlined the time members spent in the classroom, reducing the time from 40 to eight hours. The MPA also instituted a one-day Professional Development Training (PDT) course at the academy in 2009. By spending less time in the classroom, the MPA has put over 30,000 work hours back on patrol.

In addition to ongoing training services, the MPA also develops specialized training as new topics arise. For example, the MPD developed a collaborative training effort with the Department of Mental Health (DMH) to educate members on how to properly handle individuals who may have mental health issues. The training provides our "first-responders" intervention skill sets, which enable them to assess the scene that may have a "mental health consumer" involved. Those skill sets the members received in training will, more often than not, allow our members to de-escalate a fluid event and allow the "consumer" to be diverted to a non-profit or governmental agency that can address the specific needs of the consumer. In 2009, the MPA conducted five sessions on this subject, training 108 members.

**Promotional Process.** The MPD continued to support the career development of sworn employees with the implementation of a comprehensive promotion program for sergeants, lieutenants, and captains—one that assessed skills in addition to knowledge and took advantage of MPD technological advancements. Over 1,100 members took a written test to evaluate their knowledge of police and supervisory

# SPOTLIGHT

EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



## Knowledge of Beat Credited with Assist in Closure of AWIK Case

On February 17, 2009, Officer Carolyn Totaro responded to the Third District Detectives Office to review a video of a vicious assault that occurred on her beat. Because Officer Totaro is very familiar with her PSA and those who frequent it, she immediately recognized one of the suspects in the video.

Later that night while on patrol, Officer Totaro's keen knowledge of her beat paid off when she saw the suspect from the assault walking down the street. She stopped the suspect and had him transported to the Third District Detectives Office for an interview. Shortly thereafter he was charged with Assault with Intent to Kill (AWIK) for his part in the assault that had been captured on video.

management practices. The top-ranked candidates then participated in a series of task simulation exercises that evaluated their ability to handle practical field situations. For the first time, members were able to file applications electronically, were provided electronic notifications and updates, and were evaluated on their ability to communicate rapidly and accurately using a personal computer.

### Other Highlights

**Relocation of First District Station.** In March 2009, the First District Station operations were moved from 415 4th Street, SW, to its new home at 101 M Street, SW—the former Bowen School. This move was, in part, to facilitate the construction of the Consolidated Forensic Laboratory (CFL), which broke ground at the former First District that same year. The new consolidated facility will be shared by the MPD forensic lab, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), and the Department of Health (DOH) public health lab.

In recognition of the building's namesake, the MPD dedicated a wall in remembrance of the life and work of Dr. Anthony Bowen, founder of the first African-American YMCA. Another wall has been dedicated to fallen officers. The First District Station at the former Bowen School now houses all First District personnel as well as members from the Violent Crimes Branch. The new Community Room is approximately three times the size of the previous Community Room and is available for



public safety community meetings and other events as needed.

**Biggest Loser Fitness Challenge.** The MPD embarked on a weight loss and activity challenge to improve the health of its members during the summer of 2009. In partnership with the Providence Hospital Wellness Institute, the fitness challenge consisted of two parts—weight loss and step challenge (measured on a pedometer). For eight weeks, 619 members (sworn and civilian) representing 189 teams competed for the title of 'Biggest Loser.' Less than three months later, the results were tallied. Participants lost over 1,100 pounds and took approximately 127,178,312 steps. The first fitness challenge conducted by the MPD was such a hit that a second challenge was initiated in November that same year.

**Omnibus Act Helps Sharpen City's Crime-Fighting Tools.** On July 31, 2009, the DC Council passed the omnibus public safety and justice amendment act of 2009. The Metropolitan Police Department, the Office of the Attorney General, and the U.S. Attorney's Office worked together tirelessly to develop this bill. In drafting the Omnibus, the Administration drew upon the considerable experience of the District's public servants, the strong and consistent voice of the community, experts in the field, and the ideas and experiences of other jurisdictions. The Act will help the District's criminal justice system in charging and detaining people with illegal guns or using a

stolen car to commit robberies, drive-by shootings, or other violent crimes. It will help to ensure that repeat violent offenders are not quickly returned to our neighborhoods. With a new mandatory minimum three-year sentence, it may even make previously convicted violent felons think twice about carrying a gun on District streets. And fewer violent offenders with guns on our streets will translate into less violence and fewer homicides.

### Looking Ahead

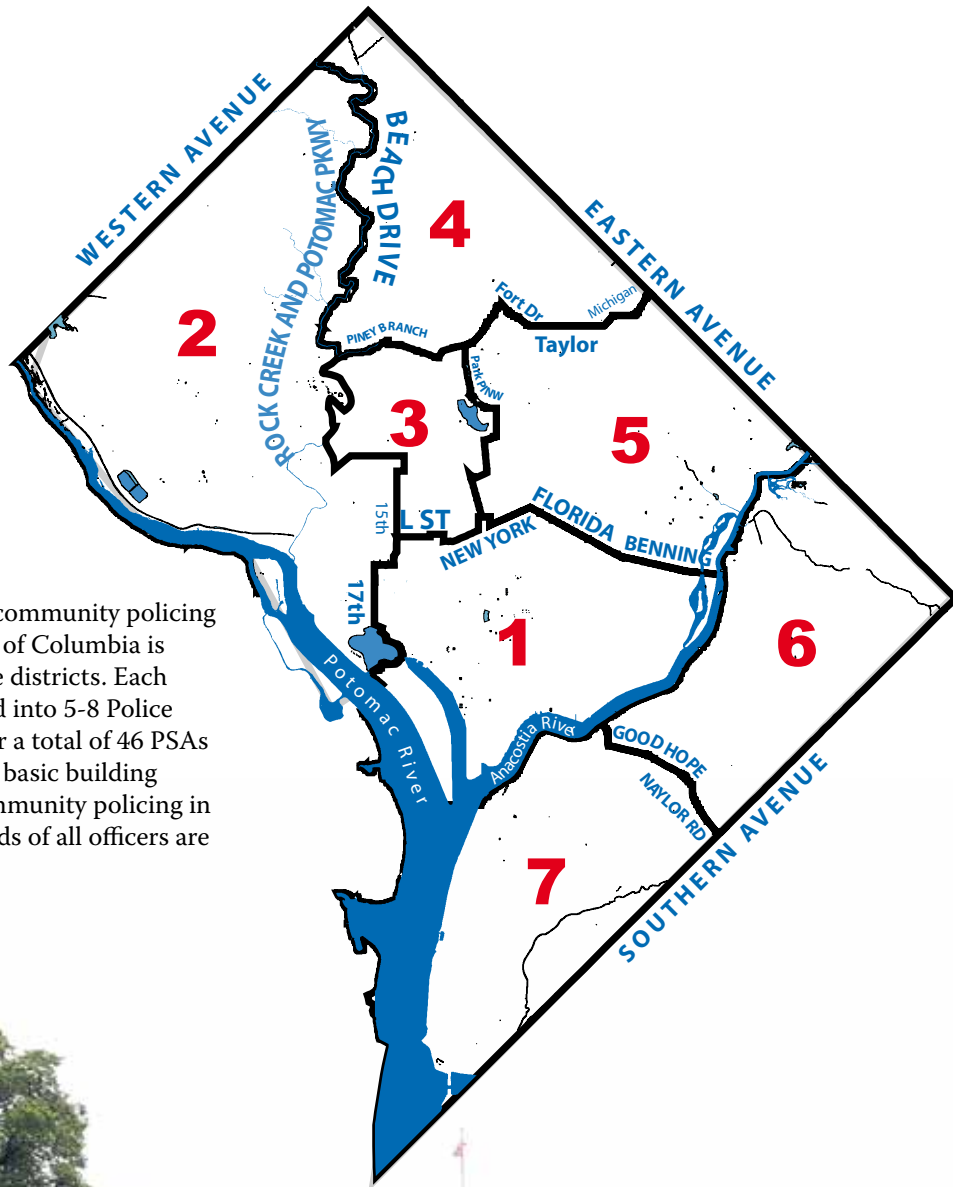
The Metropolitan Police Department made significant advances in 2009, and commends all of its members for their hard work and dedication. But our work is not complete. By building on technology to further eliminate unnecessary paperwork, officers will be able to spend more time on the streets. By creating new partnerships in neighborhoods throughout DC, the Department expects continued tips and alerts from concerned community members. And by building on existing strategies focused on repeat violent offenders, the Department hopes to reduce crime, increase case closures and solve more cold cases. New initiatives combined with the ongoing commitment from all the members patrolling this city, will lead this city to a brighter—and safer—future.





# CUSTOMIZED COMMUNITY POLICING AND POLICE PATROLS

To support customized community policing in the MPD, the District of Columbia is divided into 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 customized community policing in DC. More than two-thirds of all officers are assigned to patrols.



# ORGANIZATION OF THE MPD

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

**Patrol Services and School Security Bureau**

**Professional Development Bureau**

**Homeland Security Bureau**

**Internal Affairs Bureau**

**Investigative Services Bureau**

**Strategic Services Bureau**

**Corporate Support Bureau**



## CHIEF OF POLICE

**Cathy L. Lanier**

**"I am excited about the direction of this Department and look forward to making MPD the model police department in the country."**

Chief of Police  
Cathy L. Lanier



Assistant Chief  
**Alfred Durham**





PATROL SERVICES &  
SCHOOL SECURITY  
BUREAU

Assistant Chief  
**Diane Groomes**



PROFESSIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

Assistant Chief  
**Winston Robinson**



HOMELAND SECURITY  
BUREAU

Assistant Chief  
**Patrick Burke**



INVESTIGATIVE  
SERVICES

Assistant Chief  
**Peter Newsham**



INTERNAL AFFAIRS  
BUREAU

Assistant Chief  
**Michael Anzallo**



STRATEGIC SERVICES  
BUREAU

Executive Director  
**Polly Hanson**



CORPORATE  
SUPPORT

Executive Director  
**Michael Hoyt**



EXECUTIVE  
OFFICER

Commander  
**Melvin Scott**



FIRST  
DISTRICT

Commander  
**David Kamperin**



SECOND  
DISTRICT

Commander  
**Matthew Klein**



THIRD  
DISTRICT

Commander  
**George Kucik**



FOURTH  
DISTRICT

Commander  
**Linda Brown**



FIFTH  
DISTRICT

Commander  
**Lamar Greene**



SIXTH  
DISTRICT

Commander  
**Robert Contee**



SEVENTH  
DISTRICT

Commander  
**Joel Maupin**



# DC CODE INDEX OFFENSES VS. FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES

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

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. Residents

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

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

## DC Code Index Offense Definitions

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offenses for daily operational and deployment decisions. Offenders who are arrested in the District of Columbia are prosecuted for the offenses represented in the DC Code.

**Homicide:** Killing of another purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.

**Sex Assault:** One of many sexual acts against another, either forcibly or without his/her permission, and/or against a child or someone who is otherwise incapable of communicating unwillingness. The severity ranges from 1st Degree Sexual Assault to other forms of sexual contact.

**Robbery:** The taking from another person, or immediate actual possession of another, anything of value, by force or violence, whether against resistance or by sudden or stealthy seizure or snatching, or by putting in fear. This category includes carjackings.

**Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (ADW):** Knowingly or purposely causing serious bodily injury to another person, or threatening to do so; or under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, knowingly engaging in conduct that creates a grave risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and thereby causes serious bodily injury. Weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, knives and other objects.

**Burglary:** Breaking and entering, or entering without breaking, any dwelling, bank, store, warehouse, shop, stable, or other building or any apartment or room, whether at the time occupied or not, or any steamboat, canal boat, vessel, other watercraft, railroad car, or any yard where any lumber, coal, or other goods or chattels are deposited and kept for the purpose of trade, with intent to break and carry away any part thereof or any fixture or other thing attached to or connected with the same.

**Theft/Other:** This includes conduct previously known as larceny. The Theft/Other category excludes theft of items from a motor vehicle or the motor vehicle itself, which are captured under other categories, and excludes fraud.

**Theft F/Auto:** Theft of items from within a vehicle, excluding motor vehicle parts and accessories.

**Stolen Auto:** Theft of a motor vehicle (any automobile, self-propelled mobile home, motorcycle, truck, truck tractor, truck tractor with semi trailer or trailer, or bus).

**Arson:** The malicious burning or attempt to burn any dwelling, house, barn, or stable adjoining thereto, or any store, barn, or outhouse, or any shop, office, stable, store, warehouse, or any other building, or any steamboat, vessel, canal boat, or other watercraft, or any railroad car, the property, in whole or in part, of another person, or any church, meetinghouse, schoolhouse, or any of the public buildings in the District, belonging to the United States or to the District of Columbia.

# SPOTLIGHT

EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



## Acting on Suspicion, District Officers Make Heads-Up Drug Arrest

On August 2, 2009, at 9:15 pm, Officer Eric Frost and Justin Lyon were on mountain bike patrol when they came across an unattended vehicle that had been left idling. As the officers got closer, they saw a man in the passenger seat.

As the officers spoke with the passenger, another man subject exited a nearby house and attempted to enter the driver's side of the vehicle. Officer Justin Lyon noticed a bulge in the subject's left front pants pocket, so he investigated further. During their conversation the subject told the officers that he had medication in his pocket.

The officers didn't believe the bulge in the man's pocket was a weapon, but they had a hunch that something was not right, so they continued their conversation. Eventually, the subject felt comfortable enough with the officers to voluntarily show them the pills. The officers immediately recognized the pills as Ecstasy and placed the subject under arrest. A subsequent search let to the recovery of 114.2 grams of Ecstasy pills with a street value of over \$13,000.

### FBI UCR Part I Crime Definitions

**The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across police agencies.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# SPOTLIGHT

EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



## Meritorious Service for Quick Action Leading to Arrest in AWIK/Robbery Case

On September 5, 2009, at approximately 1:40 pm, Officer Michael Derian was on patrol in PSA 504 in an unmarked MPD vehicle. While parked along Maryland Avenue, NE, Officer Derian saw three men run from a side street and enter a nearby house.

Moments later, a priority assignment was dispatched for a man shot just north of where Officer Derian had been stationed – the same direction from which the three men just ran. After hearing the assignment, Officer Derian immediately responded to the scene and located the victim slumped over the passenger door of a vehicle.

After first aid was administered, the victim was able to report that he had been robbed and shot. The victim was also able to provide a brief description of his assailants; this description matched that of the three individuals Officer Derian saw run into the house before he learned of the shooting.

Officer Derian notified the dispatcher of the suspects' location and a perimeter was established around the address. A barricade was declared and, when the Emergency Response Team responded to the scene, they were able to capture the three individuals, who were subsequently positively identified as the suspects from the armed robbery.

When the officers searched the house where the suspects hid, they recovered three loaded handguns. Shell casings recovered at the scene of the shooting matched one of the recovered handguns.



	First District			Second District			Third District		
Crime	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
Homicide	16	9	-44%	6	0	-100%	22	17	-23%
Sexual Assault	46	40	-13%	26	15	-42%	59	43	-27%
Robbery	757	736	-3%	333	341	2%	980	911	-7%
ADW	421	338	-20%	164	155	-5%	403	363	-10%
<b>Total Violent Crime</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>-9%</b>
Burglary	597	563	-6%	553	556	1%	575	465	-19%
Theft Other	2,104	2,038	-3%	2,736	2,691	-2%	1,423	1,602	13%
Theft F/Vehicle	1,708	1,712	0%	1,662	1,821	10%	2,244	2,199	-2%
Stolen Auto	716	682	-5%	340	331	-3%	738	584	-21%
Arson	6	3	-50%	3	0	-100%	5	5	0%
<b>Total Property Crime</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>5,294</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4,985</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>6,121</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>5,823</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>6,189</b>	<b>-4%</b>





# CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC CODE)

## Crime by District

Crime decreased in all Districts except for a one percent increase in Second District

Fourth District			Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Unmatched Address			City-Wide		
2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%	2008	2009	%
17	17	0%	35	25	-29%	43	33	-23%	47	42	-11%	0	0	***	186	143	-23%
41	54	32%	69	51	-26%	66	80	21%	87	63	-28%	2	1	-50%	396	347	-12%
527	536	2%	534	550	3%	636	648	2%	642	665	4%	6	3	-50%	4,415	4,390	-1%
346	326	-6%	366	321	-12%	525	535	2%	632	570	-10%	7	7	0%	2,864	2,615	-9%
<b>931</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-27%</b>	<b>7,861</b>	<b>7,495</b>	<b>-5%</b>
417	371	-11%	449	417	-7%	476	496	4%	691	796	15%	7	6	-14%	3,765	3,670	-3%
738	754	2%	868	875	1%	699	703	1%	590	561	-5%	11	14	27%	9,169	9,238	1%
749	715	-5%	909	939	3%	1,086	695	-36%	618	501	-19%	27	20	-26%	9,003	8,602	-4%
572	581	2%	809	670	-17%	1,296	1139	-12%	847	858	1%	14	15	7%	5,332	4,860	-9%
3	6	100%	10	11	10%	8	14	75%	12	19	58%	0	0	***	47	58	23%
<b>2,479</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>-15%</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>27,316</b>	<b>26,428</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>3,410</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>4,166</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>35,177</b>	<b>33,923</b>	<b>-4%</b>

Source: Summary based on Year-End DC Code Index Offenses, data query run on 1/5/2010.

Note: Because this is preliminary data, queries for the same data sets, but run on different dates, may yield different data.

\* Indicates a percentage that could not be calculated due to inability to divide by zero.

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

Violent crimes decreased by four percent in 2009 compared to 2008, and decreased 11 percent compared to 2007.

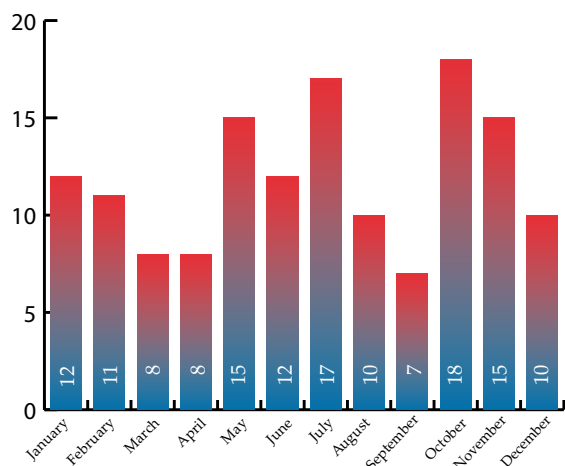
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Estimated Population	582,049		585,459		588,292		591,833		599,657	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>7,932</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>7,827</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>7,495</b>	<b>1,250</b>
Homicide	196	34	169	29	181	31	186	31	143	24
Sexual Assault	259	44	348	59	378	64	396	67	347	58
Robbery	4,036	693	3,997	683	4,447	756	4,402	744	4,390	732
Assault w/ a Dangerous Weapon	3,321	571	3,418	584	3,195	543	2,843	480	2,615	436
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>25,004</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>25,309</b>	<b>4,323</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>27,122</b>	<b>4,583</b>	<b>26,428</b>	<b>4,407</b>
Burglary	3,837	659	3,927	671	3,958	673	3,751	634	3,670	612
Theft Other	7,455	1,281	7,917	1,352	8,849	1,504	9,031	1,526	9,238	1,541
Theft f/ Vehicle	7,028	1,207	7,550	1,290	7,792	1,325	8,968	1,515	8,602	1,434
Stolen Auto	6,638	1,140	5,893	1,007	6,050	1,028	5,328	900	4,860	810
Arson	46	8	22	4	51	9	44	7	58	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,816</b>	<b>5,638</b>	<b>33,241</b>	<b>5,678</b>	<b>34,901</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>34,949</b>	<b>5,905</b>	<b>33,923</b>	<b>5,657</b>

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

# HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

## Homicides by Month

In 2009, July and October were the deadliest months for homicide in DC.



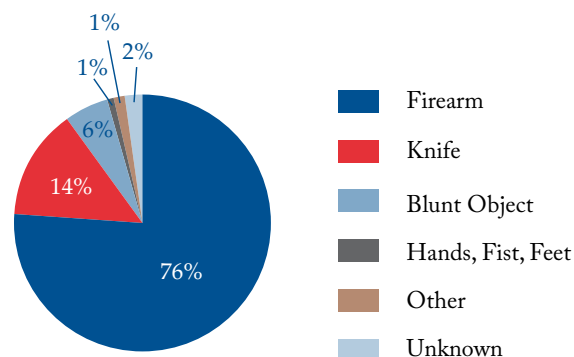
## Homicide Rate

DC's homicide rate has remained below 34 per 100,000 residents since 2005.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Homicides	196	169	181	186	143
Rate per 100,000	34	29	31	31	24

## Weapon Distribution

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



## Clearance Rate

The homicide clearance rate has exceeded 60 percent each of the last five years, exceeding 75 percent in 2008 and 2009. It continues to remain higher than the national average for comparably-sized cities.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Homicides	196	169	181	186	143
UCR Clearance Rate	60.7%	64.5%	70.2%	75.3%	75.5%

Note: The clearance rate is calculated by dividing the total number of homicide cases closed in a calendar year by the total number of homicides that occurred in that year. The cases closed can be for homicides that occurred in the current year or in prior years.

## Victim Profile

The overwhelming majority of homicide victims continue to be black males; black females represent the second largest group, closely followed by Hispanic males.

Victim	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Black Males	164	84%	146	86%	152	84%	145	78%	122	85%
Black Females	18	9%	13	8%	16	9%	21	11%	10	7%
Hispanic Males	4	2%	5	3%	8	4%	8	4%	8	6%
Hispanic Females	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	2	1%
White Males	4	2%	4	2%	2	1%	3	2%	0	0%
White Females	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	0	0%
Other Males	3	2%	1	1%	2	1%	3	2%	1	1%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	196	100%	169	100%	181	100%	186	100%	143	100%

## Type of Weapon Used

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

Weapon	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Firearm	157	137	141	141	109
Knife	14	17	23	21	20
Blunt Object	17	12	14	18	8
Hands, Fist, Feet	6	0	0	0	1
Other Weapon	2	3	2	1	2
Unknown	0	0	1	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>143</b>

## Juvenile Involvement

*The number of juvenile homicide victims has decreased over 35% from the previous year.*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Juvenile Victims	12	17	13	20	13
Juveniles Arrested	2	7	10	17	11



## Officer Quickly Captures Vehicle Thief

On May 25, 2009, Officer Anthony Campanale was working the evening tour of duty when he heard a report over the radio about a car that had been stolen in the area. A woman was pumping gas when a minivan occupied by several individuals entered the gas station lot. Someone got out of the minivan and stole her vehicle.

Officer Campanale began canvassing a nearby parking lot known for dumping stolen vehicles. He noticed a car that matched the one that had been reported stolen earlier. It was double-parked with one individual sitting in the driver's seat and two others standing outside. As Officer Campanale exited his cruiser to investigate, the two individuals got in the vehicle and the operator accelerated at an alarming speed towards Officer Campanale's cruiser, deliberately striking the front end of the patrol car.

Officer Campanale was shaken by the collision, but he maintained his professional composure. He got out of his cruiser and saw the three suspects flee on foot. Officer Campanale chased the suspects and caught the driver. When the stolen vehicle was searched, a loaded .38 Special Taurus handgun was found.

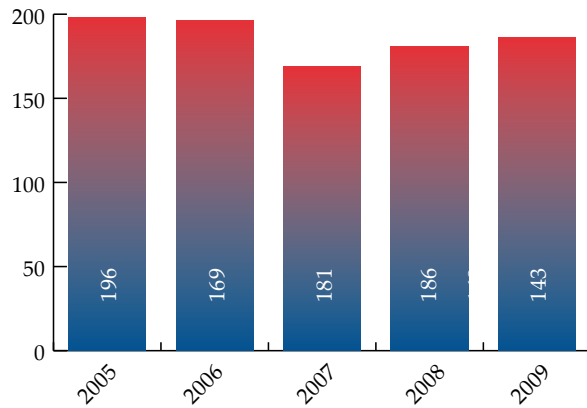
The victim was brought to the scene of the apprehension and she positively identified the suspect as the individual who stole her vehicle from the gas station lot.



## VIOLENT CRIMES & OTHER CRIMES (DC CODE)

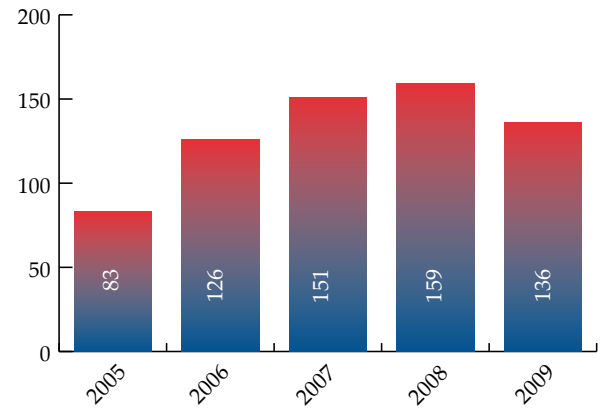
### Homicide

*For the first time since the mid-1980s, DC has recorded fewer than 200 homicides per year for the past six years.*



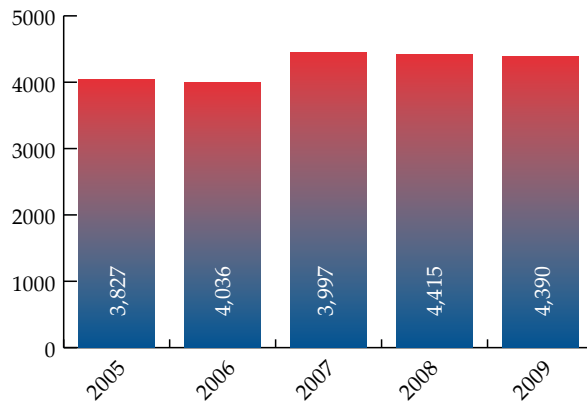
### Sexual Assault

*The number of sexual assaults in 2009 decreased by 12 percent.*



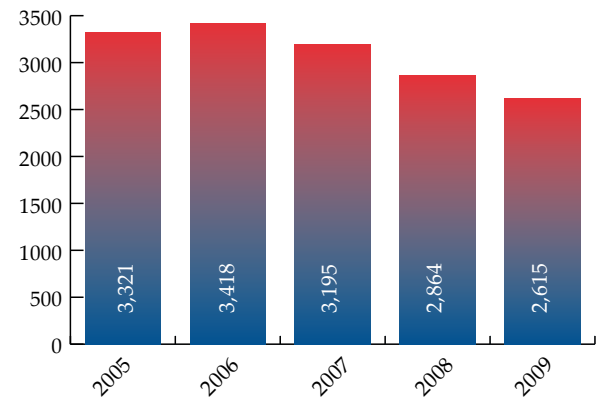
### Robbery

*The number of robberies citywide has decreased slightly from 2008.*



### Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

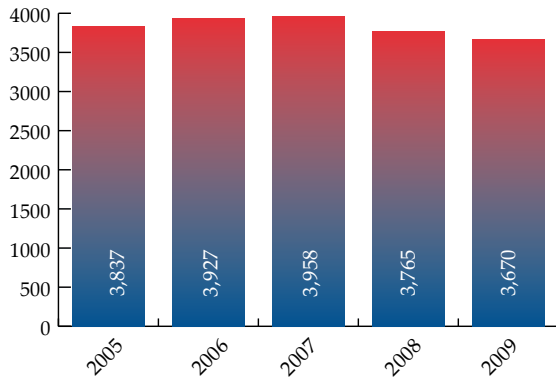
*Assaults with a Dangerous Weapon have declined 21 percent since 2005.*



# PROPERTY CRIMES

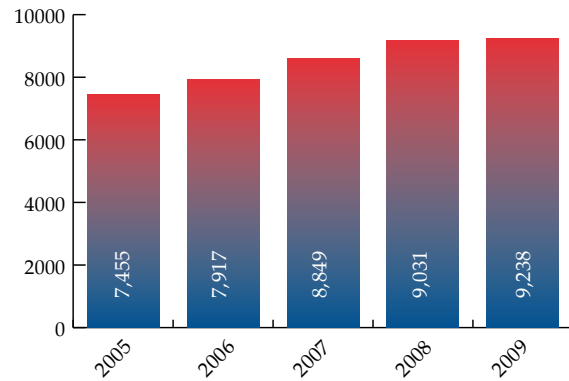
## Burglary

*Compared to 2008, there was a two percent decrease in burglaries.*



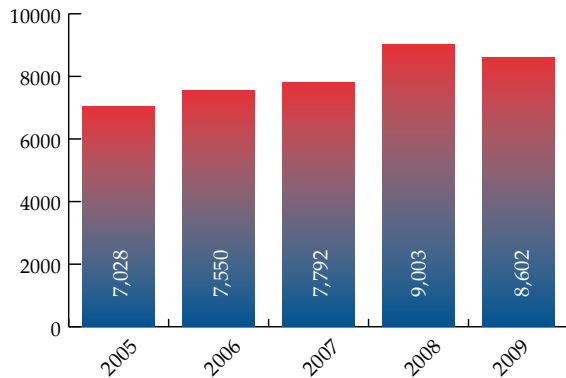
## Theft Other

*Thefts increased two percent in 2009.*



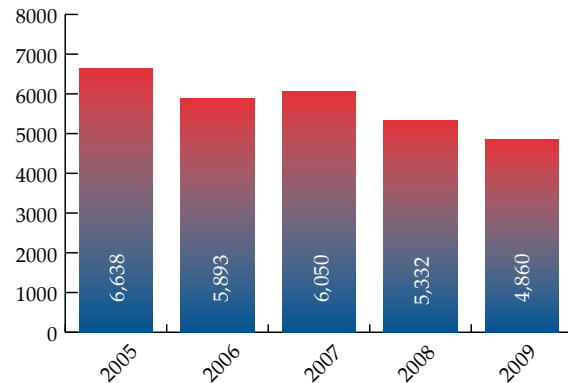
## Theft From Vehicle

*Theft from Vehicle decreased four percent in 2009.*



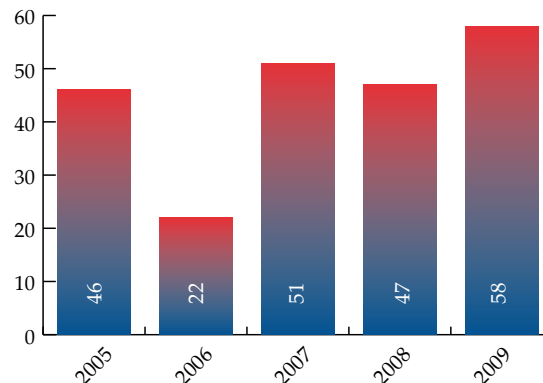
## Stolen Auto

*Auto thefts continue to decline; they decreased 27 percent since 2005.*



## Arson

*Reported arson offenses have remained below 60 from 2005 through 2009.*





# HATE CRIMES

## Crimes of Hate

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Ethnicity/national origin</b>	1	3	2	2	3
<b>Race</b>	6	8	4	5	2
<b>Religion</b>	7	5	6	0	0
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	29	36	19	20	30
<b>Gender identity / expression</b>	N/A	N/A	7	4	5
<b>Disability</b>	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Political affiliation</b>	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	44	54	39	38	41

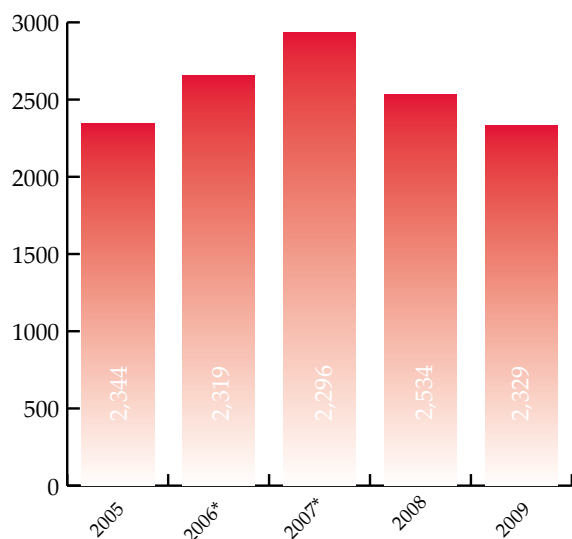
The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new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



# FIREARM RECOVERIES

## Total Recoveries 2005-2009

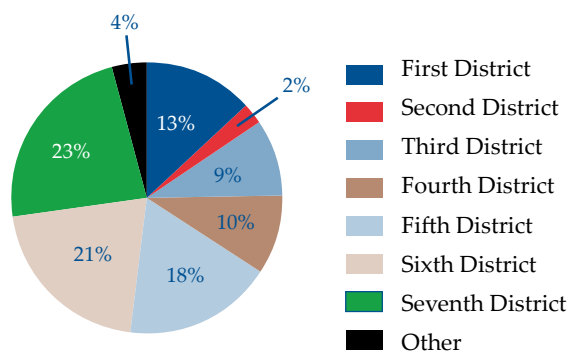
More than 2,000 firearms a year have been recovered since 2005



\* Gun Amnesty firearms not included.

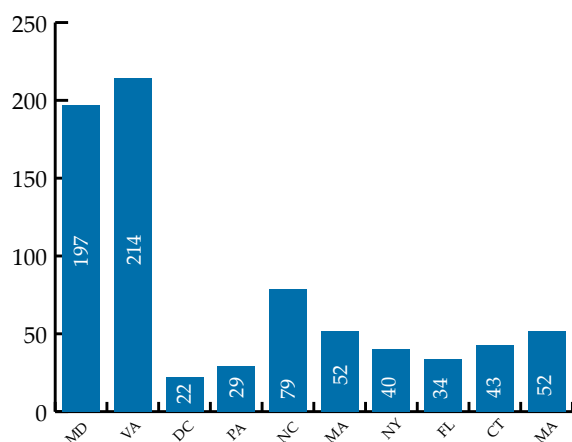
## Location of Firearms Recovered in 2009

Almost 50 percent of the firearms were recovered in the sixth and seventh districts.



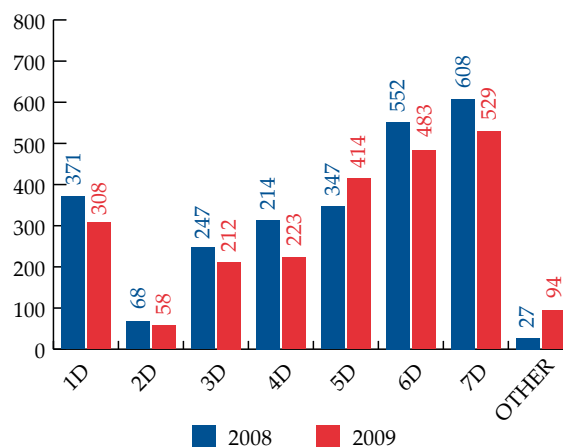
## Top 10 Source States for Firearms Traced in 2009

Firearms recovered in the District were traced overwhelmingly to the two neighboring states, Maryland and Virginia, accounting for 54 percent of the total successful traces.



## Firearms Comparison by District, 2008-2009

The Seventh District had the highest gun recovery rate in 2009.



# DC CODE ARREST TRENDS

Top Arrest Charge	2008		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	1,314	149	1,463
Arson	16	7	23
Burglary	293	52	345
Disorderly Conduct/POCA	5,210	156	5,366
Forgery/Uttering Check	49	0	49
Fraud	50	2	52
Gambling	7	0	7
Homicide/Manslaughter	115	16	131
Larceny/Theft	1,288	110	1,398
Liquor Laws	93	0	93
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,435	352	9,787
Offenses Against the Family and Children	22	0	22
Other Assaults (non-Aggravated)	4,941	478	5,419
Other Felonies	1,335	353	1,668
Other Misdemeanors	4,317	832	5,149
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1,643	6	1,649
Rape/Sexual Abuse	41	23	64
Release Violations/Fugitive	4,288	115	4,403
Robbery/Carjacking	473	297	770
Sex Offenses	177	14	191
Stolen Property	271	21	292
Theft from Auto	94	7	101
Traffic Violations	9,503	167	9,670
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	613	398	1,011
Vandalize/Tampering w/ Auto	443	63	506
Vending Violations	449	5	454
Weapons	1,081	190	1,271
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,561</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>51,354</b>

**Source for non-homicide data:** Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) data as of 01/06/2010. Totals are based solely on the top arrest charge. One person may be booked on more than one arrest charge.

**Source for homicide and sex offense data:** Homicide and Sexual Offenses Branch (HSOB).

For the purposes of the CJIS Weekly Arrest Report, the term "juvenile" used above is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years ( $\leq 17$  years of age). These "juvenile" totals may include Title 16 cases where juveniles are tried as adults.

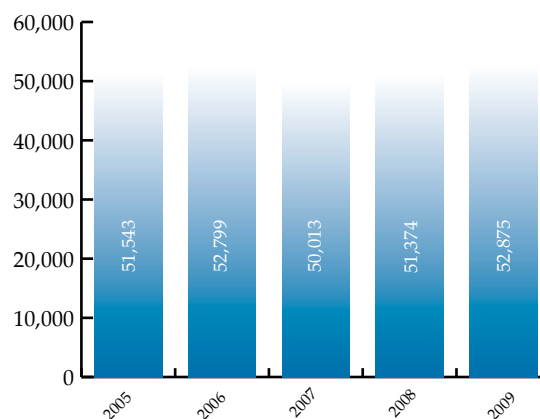
The above non-homicide arrests reflect arrests made by all agencies in the District of Columbia.



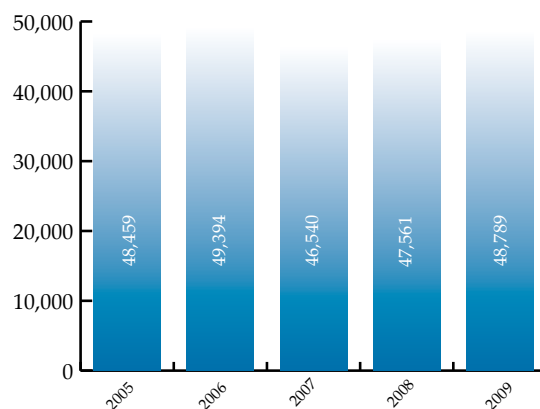
2009		
Adult	Juvenile	Total
1,249	176	1,425
19	6	25
235	61	296
5,311	202	5,513
41	0	41
44	1	45
8	0	8
100	11	111
1,286	167	1,453
46	1	47
9,630	340	9,970
29	1	30
5,170	549	5,719
1,505	326	1,831
4,551	1,013	5,564
1,674	13	1,687
44	27	71
3,807	117	3,924
507	353	860
217	24	241
286	19	305
76	14	90
10,687	136	10,823
490	309	799
436	51	487
396	4	400
945	165	1,110
<b>48,789</b>	<b>4,086</b>	<b>52,875</b>

### Total Arrests, 2005-2009

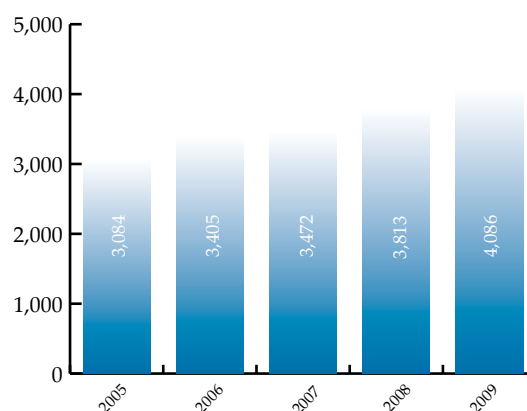
The total number of suspects arrested has remained above 50,000 since 2005.



### Adult Arrests, 2005-2009



### Juvenile Arrests, 2005-2009



# TRAFFIC SAFETY

## Fatalities, 2005–2009

*Forty-eight percent of the traffic fatalities in the District of Columbia have involved pedestrians. Pedestrian and total fatalities have dropped significantly since 2007.*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Pedestrian Fatalities</b>	16	17	25	15	16
<b>Total Traffic Fatalities</b>	49	41	54	40	33

## Arrests and Citations, 2005–2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Impaired Driving</b>	1,807	2,143	2,275	1,225	1,680
<b>Egregious Speeding<sup>†</sup></b>	677	642	760	2,300	2,496
<b>Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations</b>	7,696	4,583	5,547	8,231	7,172
<b>Distracted Driving<sup>‡</sup></b>	7,523	5,789	8,611	12,273	11,721

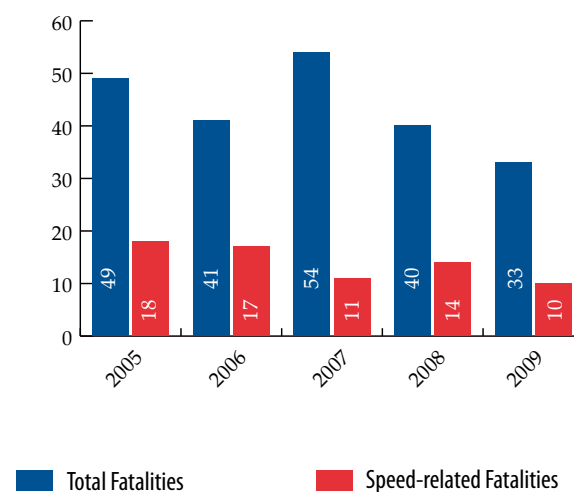
<sup>†</sup>30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

<sup>‡</sup>Includes using a cellular phone without a hands-free device.

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

## Speed-Related Fatalities

*Speed was the primary contributing factor in almost one-third of the fatalities in the past 5 years.*



# 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

*The total number of emergency calls for service in 2009 decreased almost six percent from 2008.*

	2008	2009
Calls Received, Dispatched	619,193	602,194
Calls Received, Not Dispatched	22,823	2,953
Distribution of Calls (Dispatched)	96.4%	99.50%
Distribution of Calls (Not Dispatched)	3.6%	.5%
Total 911 Calls for Service	642,016	605,147

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

## Priority I, II and III Calls for Service

*Response times to Priority I calls continue to improve, decreasing by almost 15 percent in 2009. Each of the seven police district experienced decreases in response time; five of those seven districts saw decreases greater than 10 percent.*

Type of Call	2008		2009		Percent Change	
	Call Count	Avg. Response Time	Call Count	Avg. Response Time	Call Count	Avg. Response Time
Priority I	55,400	8.36 mn	54,607	7.14 min	-1.4%	-14.5%
Priority II	152,505	12.53 min	187,565	10.44 min	18.6%	-16.6%
Priority III	135,751	16.67 min	98,471	15.84 min	-27.4%	-4.9%

## Definitions of Priority I, II and III Calls

**Priority I** calls involve circumstances where an imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage exists resulting in a Code 1 response being authorized. These calls will be dispatched without delay to any available unit within the PSA or police district, including to officials and watch commanders if no other unit is available. A sergeant, lieutenant and/or the watch commander will respond to the scene of all Priority I calls.

**Priority II** calls involve circumstances that require immediate dispatch and response, but most do not involve any imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. In the event such a threat is identified in any Priority II call, a

Code 1 response can be authorized and it will be handled the same as a Priority I call. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority II call shall not be delayed more than 15 minutes, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander and the call will be assigned to any available unit.

**Priority III** calls involve routine requests for police services that involve no imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority III call will not be delayed more than one hour, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander, and a decision will be made will be made on how to handle the call at that time.



# PERSONNEL

## Total Personnel

In 2009, the MPD exceeded 4,000 sworn members for the second year in a row.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Sworn Personnel</b>	3,773	3,768	3,803	3,915	4,022	4,040
<b>Civilian Personnel</b>	584	655	690	593	607	561
<b>Total</b>	4,357	4,423	4,493	4,508	4,629	4,601

## Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

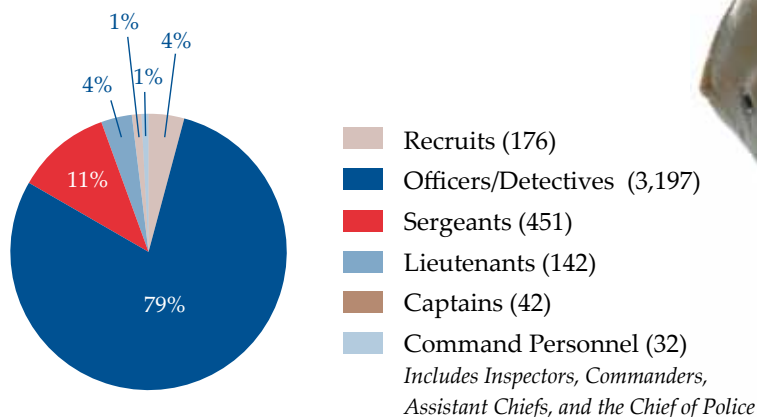
Even as the MPD's overall sworn strength has increased, the Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Gender												
Male	2,873	76%	2,882	77%	2,907	76%	3,000	77%	3,095	77%	3,128	77%
Female	900	24%	886	23%	896	24%	915	23%	927	23%	912	23%
Race												
Black	2,413	64%	2,370	63%	2,380	63%	2,411	62%	2,332	61%	2,332	58%
White	1,082	29%	1,104	29%	1,115	29%	1,162	30%	1,167	30%	1,167	29%
Hispanic	227	6%	242	6%	255	7%	279	7%	273	7%	273	7%
Asian	51	1%	52	1%	53	1%	63	2%	78	2%	70	2%
Native American	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	<1%	0	0%
Race Not Designated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	198	5%
Total	3,773	100%	3,768	100%	3,803	100%	3,915	100%	4,022	100%	4,040	100%

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

## Sworn Personnel, by Rank

More than 3 out of every 4 sworn members are officers or detectives.



## Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

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

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Attrition	231	224	191	152	190
Hired	231	224	301	296	171

## 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 Metropolitan Police Academy)
- Officer/Master Patrol Officer/Senior Police Officer/Investigator
- Detective
- Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- Captain
- Inspector
- Commander
- Assistant Chief
- Chief of Police

## Award Categories

In 2007, Chief Lanier implemented a new approach to recognizing the Department's sworn and civilian members. Rather than have one large ceremony at the end of the year, members now receive their awards shortly after the commendable action, at one of the regularly-held crime briefings. In 2009, 790 members received awards.

- ★ Achievement Medal (251)
- ★ Chief of Police Award of Merit Medal (50)
- ★ Department Blue Badge Medal (3)
- ★ Department Commendation Ribbon (99)
- ★ Department Lifesaving Medal (10)
- ★ Department Unit Citation Ribbon (327)
- ★ Meritorious Service Medal (31)
- ★ Certificate of Appreciation (16)
- ★ Police Medal (1)
- ★ Honorable Mentions (2)

## Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

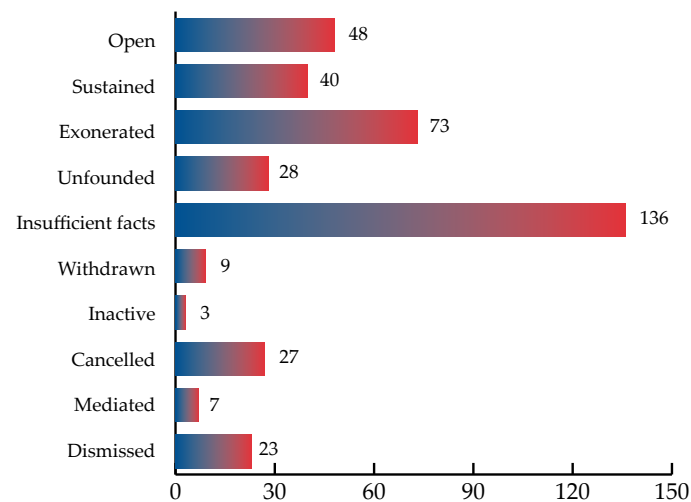


# CITIZEN COMPLAINTS/USE OF FORCE

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

## Disposition of Cases

Only 10% of the 394 complaints filed against MPD officers were sustained.



## Use of Force, 2007-2009

The MPD investigates all uses of force, regardless of whether there is a citizen complaint.

	2007	2008	2009
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	31	14	28
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	8	3	8
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	12	4	5
Instances of Firarm Discharges at Animals	12	14	20
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	2	1	4

## Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	111
Rude and Unprofessional	42
Misconduct	35
Fail to Take Police Action	30
Conduct Unbecoming	24
Harrassment	24
Excessive Force/Use of Force	16
Poor lack of Police Service	15
Language Abuse	13
Abuse of Authority	12
Fail to Take Police Report	10
Orders and Directives	10
Neglect of Duty	7
Threats intimidation	7
Bias/Descrimination	10
Racial Profiling	6
Illegal Search	3
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	3
Unknown	3
Falsification of Reports	2
Mishandling Property	2
Assault	1
Destruction of Property	1
Fail to provide ID	1
Rude, Condescending	1
Sexual Harrassment	1
Sexual Misconduct	1
Theft	1
Unfair Treatment	1
Untruthful Statement	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>



# BUDGET, FY 2008-2009

## Expenditures, FY 2008-2009

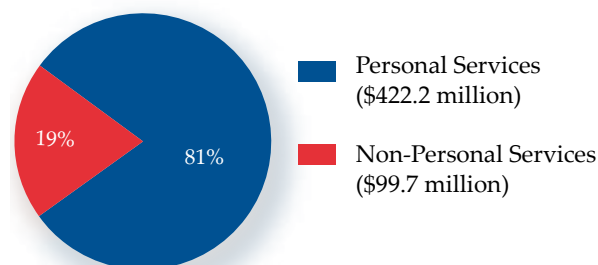
Spending on both personal and non-personal services increased slightly from FY 2008 to FY 2009. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY2008 Appropriation Year Expenditures	FY2009 Appropriation Year Expenditures
Regular Pay	\$313,152,721.33	\$318,377,355.58
Regular Pay — Other	\$3,834,042.40	\$3,556,506.05
Additional Gross Pay	\$19,474,882.33	\$20,998,446.28
Fringe Benefits	\$38,853,258.38	\$40,616,933.49
Overtime	\$39,259,790.77	\$38,658,685.71
<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>\$414,574,695.21</b>	<b>\$422,207,927.11</b>
Supplies	\$4,966,496.61	\$7,295,230.71
Utilities, Communications, and Building Rental	\$3,392,534.49	\$7,550,172.17
Telephone, Teletype, Etc.	\$6,103,471.14	\$5,093,265.40
Rentals—Land, Buildings and Structures	\$11,275,597.07	\$4,702,554.95
Janitorial Services	\$1,909,990.76	\$2,322,869.68
Security Services	\$4,263,218.89	\$920,816.83
Occupancy Fixed Costs	\$3,900,480.67	\$4,423,199.83
Other Services and Charges	\$26,126,759.75	\$21,718,444.08
Contracts	\$38,327,201.89	\$41,664,099.41
Subsidies and Transfers	\$1,449,692.06	\$200,000.00
Purchased Assets, Minor Equipment and Rental	\$2,185,559.37	\$3,780,217.54
Other	-	-
Debt Service	-	-
<b>Total Non-Personal Services</b>	<b>\$103,901,002.70</b>	<b>\$99,670,870.60</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$518,475,697.91</b>	<b>\$521,878,797.71</b>

Note: Figures represent expenditures from all funding sources.

## Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-one percent of all MPD spending in FY 2009 was for personal services.



# FLEET

## MPD Fleet, FY 2005 – FY 2009

*The MPD maintains a varied fleet of over 1,600 vehicles.*

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
<b>Total Marked Cruisers</b>	745	773	808	800	788
<b>Total Unmarked Cruisers</b>	435	443	422	414	409
<b>Total Marked Other*</b>	139	161	177	185	174
<b>Total Unmarked Other**</b>	48	40	42	44	39
<b>Total Scooters (Honda)</b>	161	169	122	121	105
<b>Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson)</b>	52	51	53	59	57
<b>Total Boats†</b>	14	15	15	15	12
<b>Miscellaneous‡</b>	55	32	28	22	22
<b>Total Vehicles</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,606</b>

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 INDEX

Appendix A: CCTV Use in the District (2009) .....	38-39
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Appendix D: Remembering Our Fallen Heroes.....	52-53





## APPENDIX A: CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

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

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

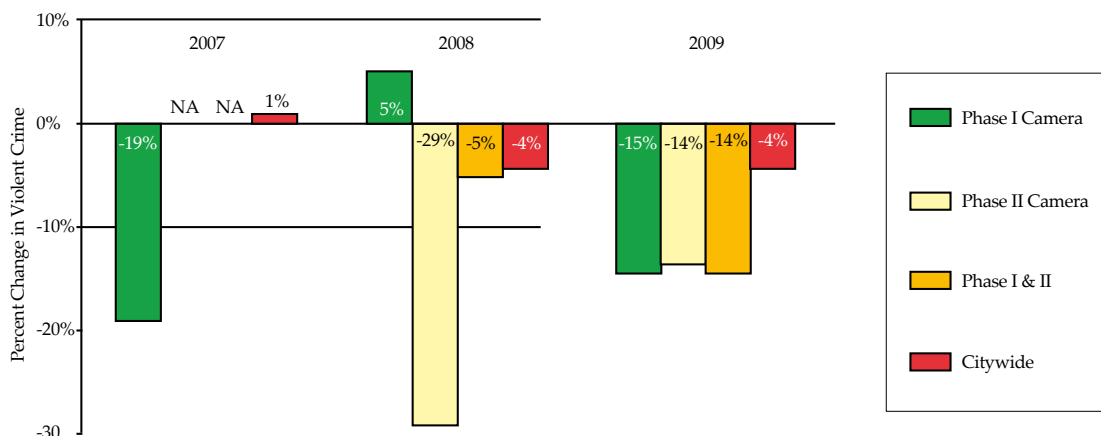
### JOCC/CCTV Activations

*The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2009. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • <b>Mock Inauguration Drill</b> ..... January 11                    | • <b>Metro Crash</b> ..... June 22                                   |
| • <b>Inauguration 2009</b> ..... January 16 - January 21             | • <b>AHOD III</b> ..... June 26 - June 28                            |
| • <b>Immigration Reform Rally 2009</b> ..... January 21 – January 22 | • <b>July 4TH</b> ..... July 4                                       |
| • <b>March for Life</b> ..... January 22                             | • <b>AHOD IV</b> ..... July 10 - July 12                             |
| • <b>Joint Sessions of Congress</b> ..... February 24                | • <b>AHOD V</b> ..... July 24 - July 26                              |
| • <b>ANSWER March</b> ..... March 19 - March 20                      | • <b>AHOD VI</b> ..... August 3 - August 5                           |
| • <b>ANSWER March/ Sun Trust National Marathon</b> ..... March 21    | • <b>Joint Sessions of Congress</b> ..... September 9                |
| • <b>IMF/AHOD I</b> ..... April 24 - April 26                        | • <b>Department of Homeland Security Exercise</b> ..... September 26 |
| • <b>AHOD II</b> ..... June 5 - June 7                               | • <b>AHOD VII</b> ..... November 13 - November 15                    |
| • <b>Holocaust Museum Shooting</b> ..... June 10                     | • <b>AHOD VIII</b> ..... December 18 - December 19                   |
|  | • <b>Snow Emergency</b> ..... December 21                            |

The use of neighborhood-based cameras to enhance public safety is intended to directly aid in the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime. These cameras are active 24-hours a day and monitored on a limited basis. Although it is not possible to determine causation, data indicate that the CCTV areas outperformed—or had a greater reduction in violent crime than—the city as a whole. In the first full year after the installation of the Phase I cameras, violent crime dropped 19 percent within 250 feet of the cameras. Although the violent crime increased slightly in the second year, there were double digit decreases again in the third year. Violent crime around the Phase II cameras dropped 29 percent in the first year after installation, and another 14 percent in the second year.

### Percent Change in DC Code Index Violent Crime



## Homeland Security Camera Locations

- 1000 block of Jefferson Dr., SW
- Pennsylvania Ave. & 15th St., NW
- 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW
- 700 block of 18th St., NW
- 200 block of Constitution Ave., NW
- 700 block of 19th St., NW
- 19th Street & Dupont Circle, NW
- 100 block of Vermont Ave., NW
- 400 block of L'Enfant Plaza, SW
- 1100 block of Connecticut Ave., NW
- 1100 block of Pennsylvania Ave., NW (2 Cameras)
- 800 block of Vermont Ave., NW
- Wisconsin Ave. & M St., NW
- 1000 block of 19<sup>th</sup> St., NW
- 3600 block of M St., NW
- 500 block of North Capitol St., NW
- 1300 block of Wisconsin Ave., NW
- 300 block of Independence Ave., SW

## Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

District	Site Name	District	Site Name	District	Site Name
1	100 block M St., NW (by First Pl., NW)	3	Georgia Ave. & Morton St., NW	5	Montello Ave. and Morse St., NE
1	1500 block 1st St., SW (by P St., SW)	3	Sherman & Harvard St., NW	5	Trinidad Ave. and Meigs Pl., NE
1	15th & East Capitol St., SE	3	Champlain St. and Kalorama Rd., NW	5	Holbrook St. and Neal St., NE
1	18th & D St., NE	3	14th St. and Parkwood Pl., NW	5	16th St. and Levis St., NE
1	19th St. & Rosedale St., NE	4	14th & Quincy St., NW	6	14th & Good Hope Rd., SE
1	200 block of K St., SW	4	14th St. & Colorado Ave., NW	6	1500 block Kenilworth Ave., NE
1	400 block 16th St., NE	4	1st & Kennedy St., NW	6	28th St. & Texas Ave., SE
1	4th St. & L St., NE	4	3700 block Georgia Ave., NW	6	18th St. & T St., SE
1	8th & H St., NE	4	4th & Shepherd St., NW	6	300 block 50th St., NE
1	K St. & Potomac Ave., SE	4	4th St. & Blair Rd., NW	6	3800 block Minnesota Ave., NE
1	K St. & North Capitol St., NW	4	5th St. & Kennedy St., NW	6	4400 block Quarles St., NE
1	7th St. & H St., NE	4	6th St. & Riggs Rd., NE	6	4700 block Alabama Ave., SE
1	600 block of I St., NW	4	9th & Kennedy St., NW	6	5000 block Benning Rd., SE
2	Wisconsin Ave. & P St., NW	5	1200 block Meigs Pl., NE	6	5000 block of Call Pl., SE
2	1400 block R St., NW	5	14th St. & Saratoga Ave., NE	6	5100 block Fitch St., SE
3	11th St. & N St., NW	5	1st St. & O St., NW	6	5300 block Clay Terrace, NE
3	1400 block Oak St., NW	5	North Capitol & Seaton Pl., NW	7	2600 block Birney Pl., SE
3	14th & Columbia Rd., NW	5	1700 block Lincoln Rd., NE (by Randolph Pl., NE)	7	Wheeler Rd. & Bellevue St., SE
3	1300 block of Columbia Rd., NW (alley)	5	1800 block Benning Rd., NE	7	13th Pl., & Congress St., SE
3	14th & Girard St., NW	5	18th Pl. & M St., NE	7	1500 block of Butler St., SE
3	14th & W St., NW	5	18th St. & M St., NE	7	2300 block Pitts Pl., SE
3	17th & Euclid St., NW	5	21st & Maryland & Ave., NE	7	2400-2500 block Elvans Rd., SE (Stanton Rd., SE) (B)
3	2400 block 18th St., NW (across from alley)	5	3700 block 12th St., NE (by Otis St.)	7	2400-2500 blocks of Elvans Rd., SE (A)
3	5th & N St., NW	5	3700 block 12th St., NE (by Perry St.)	7	4200 block of 4th St., SE
3	5th & O St., NW	5	4th & W St., NE	7	Ainger & Langston Pl., SE
3	7th & O St., NW	5	Montello Ave. and Mount Olivet Rd., NE	7	Congress St. & Savannah Pl., SE
3	9th & T St., NW	5	Montello Ave. and Queen St., NE	7	Stevens & Wade Roads, SE

## APPENDIX B : FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES

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

The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offense information for daily operational and deployment decisions. Residents access this same information to make informed decisions. The MPD has included DC Code Index Offenses in this Annual Report in order to provide an accurate picture of crime trends as they are actually happening in the District of Columbia and because that is how crime is reported to the MPD by residents (see page 18). It is also how crime information is shared with the residents of the District of Columbia.

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

### FBI UCR Part I Crime Definitions

**The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across police agencies.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





## APPENDIX B: FBI UCR CITYWIDE CRIME TRENDS

### UCR Part I Crime Rates

*The District's crime rate has decreased by nearly 23 percent over the past decade.*

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
Estimated Population	572,059		573,822		570,898		563,384		553,523	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	8,628	1,508	9,193	1,602	9,109	1,596	8,839	1,569	7,336	1,325
<b>Murder</b>	242	42	232	40	262	46	248	44	198	36
<b>Forcible Rape</b>	251	44	181	32	262	46	273	48	218	39
<b>Robbery</b>	3,553	621	3,777	658	3,731	654	3,836	681	3,057	552
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	4,582	801	5,003	872	4,854	850	4,482	796	3,863	698
<b>Property Crimes</b>	33,090	5,784	35,295	6,151	35,347	6,191	31,707	5,628	25,916	4,682
<b>Burglary</b>	4,745	829	4,947	862	5,167	905	4,670	829	3,943	712
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>	21,637	3,782	22,274	3,882	20,903	3,661	17,362	3,082	13,756	2,485
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	6,600	1,154	7,970	1,389	9,168	1,606	9,549	1,695	8,136	1,470
<b>Arson</b>	108	19	104	18	109	19	126	22	81	15
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	41,718	7,293	44,488	7,753	44,456	7,787	40,546	7,197	33,252	6,007

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Estimated Population	582,049		581,530		588,292		591,833		599,657	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	7,717	1,326	8,408	1,449	7,924	1,347	8,135	1,375	7,586	1,265
<b>Murder</b>	196	34	169	29	181	31	186	31	143	24
<b>Forcible Rape</b>	165	28	182	31	192	33	186	31	150	25
<b>Robbery</b>	3,502	602	3,604	620	3,985	677	4,154	702	3,998	667
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	3,854	662	4,453	766	3,566	606	3,609	610	3,295	549
<b>Property Crimes</b>	25,261	4,340	26,049	4,479	27,782	4,722	28,810	4,868	27,062	4,513
<b>Burglary</b>	3,571	614	3,826	658	3,920	666	3,781	639	3,696	616
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>	14,162	2,433	15,132	2,602	16,476	2,801	18,787	3,174	18,012	3,004
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	7,467	1,283	7,057	1,214	7,323	1,245	6,191	1,046	5,299	884
<b>Arson</b>	61	10	34	6	63	11	51	9	55	9
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	32,978	5,666	34,457	5,925	35,706	6,062	36,945	6,242	34,648	5,778

## APPENDIX B: FBI UCR PART I VIOLENT CRIMES

### UCR Part I Crime

Overall crime decreased 6.2 percent from 2008 to 2009.

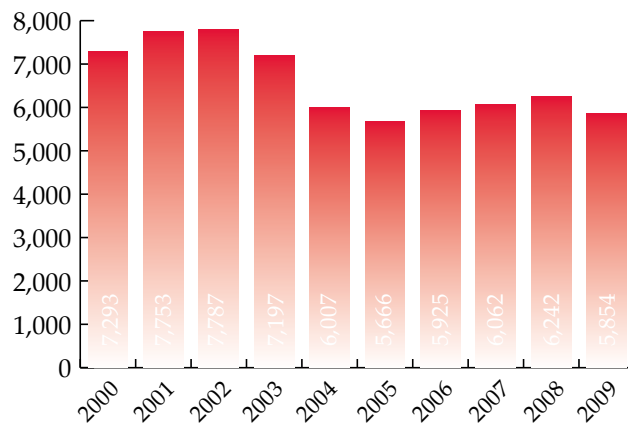
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Murder</b>	196	169	181	186	143
<b>Forcible Rape</b>	165	182	192	186	150
<b>Robbery</b>	3,502	3,604	3,985	4,154	3,998
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	3,854	4,453	3,566	3,609	3,295
<b>Burglary</b>	3,571	3,826	3,920	3,781	3,696
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>	14,162	15,132	16,476	18,787	18,012
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	7,467	7,057	7,323	6,191	5,299
<b>Arson</b>	61	34	63	51	55
<b>Total</b>	32,978	34,457	35,706	36,945	34,684
<b>% Change Over Previous Year</b>	-0.8%	+4.5%	+3.6%	+4.5%	-6.2%

Source: These statistics reflect official UCR Part I crime totals as reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

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.

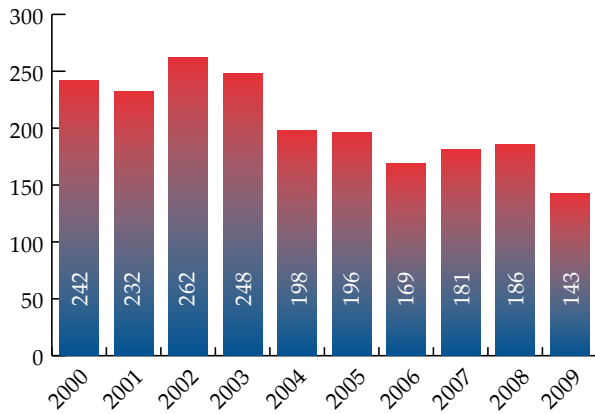
### UCR Part I Crime Rates (per 100,000)

The District's per-capita index crime rate decreased 7.4 percent from 2008.



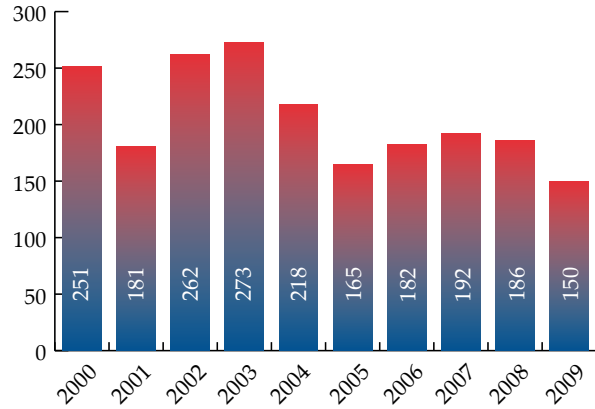
## Murder

*In 2009, DC had the fewest recorded homicides since 1966.*



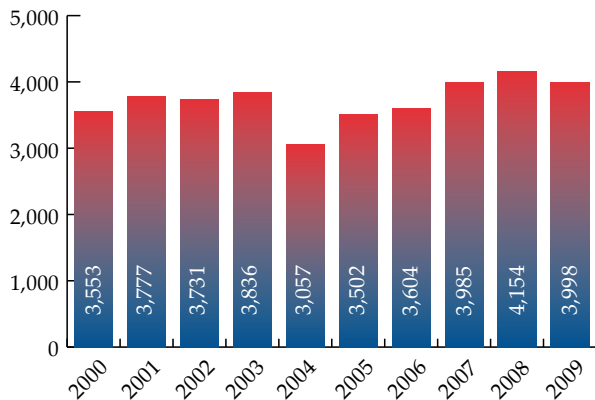
## Forcible Rape

*The number of forcible rapes decreased by 19 percent compared to 2008.*



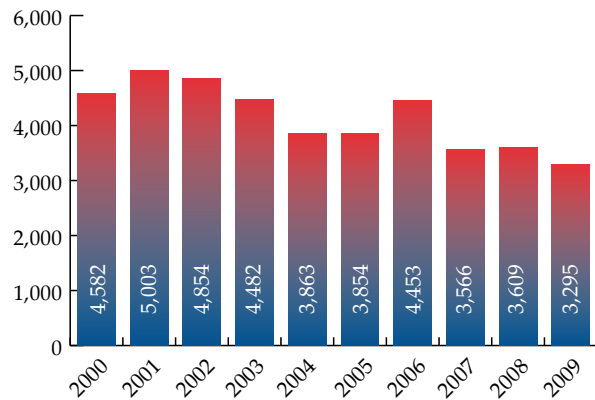
## Robbery

*For the first time since 2003, there was a decrease in robberies.*



## Aggravated Assault

*Aggravated assaults have declined 26 percent since 2006 — 34 percent since 2001.*

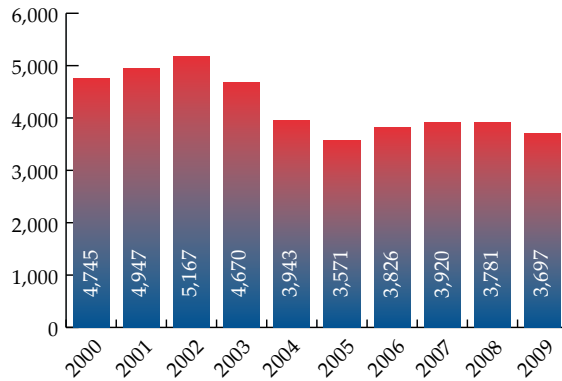




## APPENDIX B: FBI UCR PART I PROPERTY CRIMES

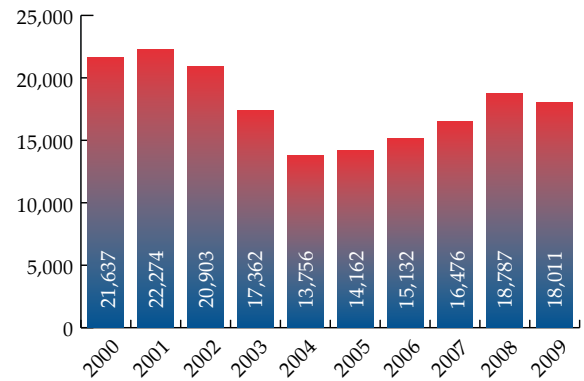
### Burglary

*Burglary declined two percent from 2008.*



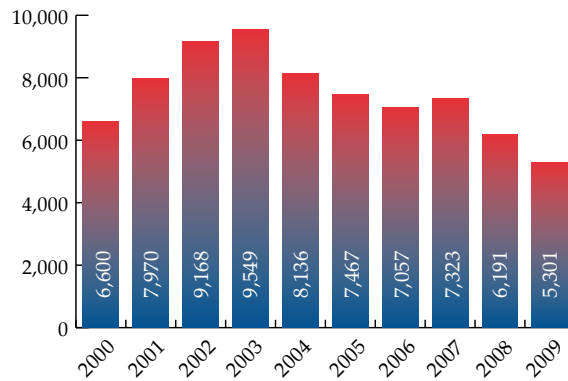
### Larceny/Theft

*Larceny/thefts have declined four percent from 2008.*



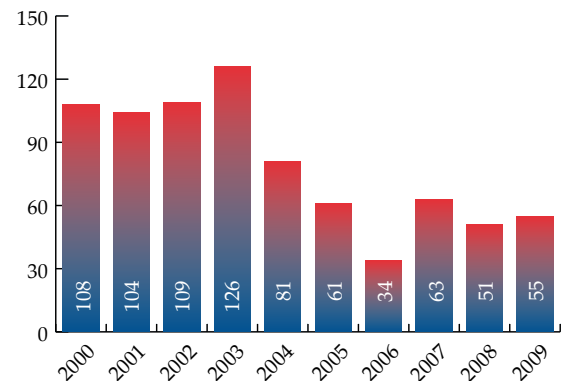
### Motor Vehicle Theft

*Auto thefts have declined 14 percent from 2008.*



### Arson

*After rising in 2003, reported arson offenses has remained below 100 from 2004 through 2009*



## APPENDIX C: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS 2009

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is committed to providing professional, high-quality services to all; the MPD does not tolerate officer misconduct or wrongdoing. The MPD encourages individuals who believe they have been subjected to, or witnessed, police misconduct of any type, to report the incident to either the MPD or the DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC).

The Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB) is the internal MPD unit responsible for ensuring that all complaints of officer misconduct are handled properly. IAB investigates complaints filed at anytime alleging any type of misconduct, including misconduct that can be investigated by OPC and anonymous complaints.

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

A complaint may be submitted to either the MPD or OPC. Complaints submitted to MPD go through the following review process.

- Step 1: The complaint is filed with the MPD.
- Step 2: The MPD official responsible for investigating the complaint contacts the complainant to let him or her know it is being investigated. If necessary, the official will obtain additional information.
- Step 3: The complaint is investigated; witnesses and the officer against whom the complaint is filed are interviewed. The officer is entitled to know the complainant's name, if it is known, and the nature of the complaint. However, the MPD will not reveal the complainant's name if the complainant requests to remain anonymous.
- Step 4: The Investigation is completed and one of the following conclusions is made:
  - Sustained – The person's allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper.
  - Insufficient Facts – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred.
  - Exonerated – A preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate MPD policies, procedures, or training.
  - Unfounded – The investigation determined no facts to support that the incident complained of actually occurred.
- Step 5: The complainant is notified of the outcome of the investigation. If the complainant does not agree, he or she may appeal the decision in writing by sending a letter to the Chief of Police at 300 Indiana Ave., NW, Rm. 5080, Washington, DC 20001.

### There are two distinct processes for reviewing and investigating complaints:

#### DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC):

- A District of Columbia Government agency that is independent of the MPD and has its own investigative staff.
- Gives individuals a choice to have police misconduct complaints investigated by an agency other than the MPD.
- Has authority to investigate complaints filed within 45 days of the underlying incident, and that allege harassment; use of unnecessary or excessive force; use of language or conduct that is insulting, demeaning, or humiliating; discriminatory treatment; retaliation for filing a complaint with OPC;

or failure to wear required identification or refusal to provide name and badge number when requested to do so by a member of the public.

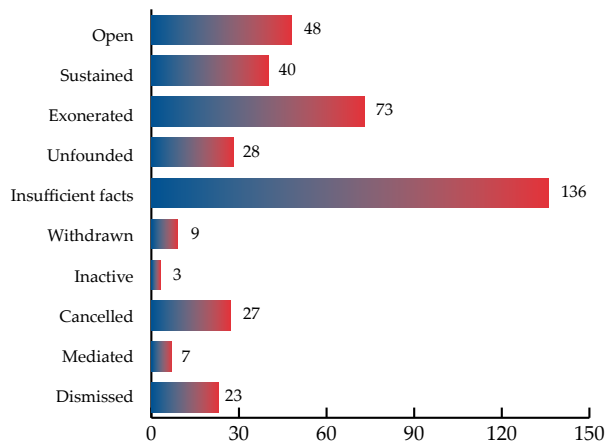
#### Metropolitan Police Department (MPD):

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

## APPENDIX C: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS 2009

### CITIZEN COMPLAINT INFORMATION

#### Disposition of Cases



#### Status of Pending Complaints

Under Investigation by Chain of Command	1
Under Investigation by IAB	10
Referred to USAO	7
Under Investigation by OPC	30
<b>Total Number of Pending Complaints</b>	<b>48</b>

#### Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	111
Rude and Unprofessional	42
Misconduct	35
Fail to Take Police Action	30
Conduct Unbecoming	24
Harrassment	24
Excessive Force/Use of Force	16
Poor lack of Police Service	15
Language Abuse	13
Abuse of Authority	12
Fail to Take Police Report	10
Orders and Directives	10
Neglect of Duty	7
Threats intimidation	7
Bias/Descrimination	10
Racial Profiling	6
Illegal Search	3
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	3
Unknown	3
Falsification of Reports	2
Mishandling Property	2
Assault	1
Destruction of Property	1
Fail to provide ID	1
Rude, Condescending	1
Sexual Harrassment	1
Sexual Misconduct	1
Theft	1
Unfair Treatment	1
Untruthful Statement	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>



## Specific Allegations of Force

Subcategories	
Choke Hold	3
Foot on Back	1
Forceful Frisk	1
Hand Cuffs to Tight	2
Push or Pull with Impact	5
Push or Pull without Impact	1
Strike: Kick	2
Strike: Punch	4
Strike: With Object	1
Strike: While Handcuffed	1
<b>Total*</b>	<b>21</b>

\* 16 total complaints with some reporting multiple subcategories

## Harassment Allegation

Harassment Type	
Unlawful Search	4
Illegal Search	3
Bad Ticket	1
Unlawful Stop	3
Unlawful Detention	1
Landlord Tenant	1
False Arrest	1
Demeanor Tone	6
Discrimination: Sex	1
Discrimination: Race	1
National Origin	1
Abuse of Power	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

## Allegation of Discrimination

Discrimination Type	
Race	7
Sex	1
Sexual Orientation	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

## APPENDIX C: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS 2009

### SUBJECT OFFICER INFORMATION

#### Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
Male	275	64%
Female	52	12%
Unidentified	106	24%
Race		
Black	183	42%
White	102	24%
Hispanic	21	5%
Asian	6	1%
Other	1	0%
Unidentified	120	28%
Total	433	100%

#### Age of Officer

Age	
24-26	20
27-29	31
30-32	32
33-35	27
36-38	29
39-41	36
42-44	39
45-47	45
48-50	27
51-53	17
Over 53	14
Unknown	116
Total	433

#### Officer Assignment

District	
First District	63
Second District	38
Third District	40
Fourth District	44
Fifth District	37
Sixth District	55
Seventh District	46
Other	57
Unidentified	53
Total	433

### Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	
Under 3 Yrs	18
3-5 Yrs	74
6-8 Yrs	41
9-11 Yrs	51
12-14 Yrs	34
15-17 Yrs	25
18-20 Yrs	28
21-23 Yrs	38
24-26 Yrs	13
27 or More	12
Unknown	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>433</b>

### Officer's Rank

Rank	
Chief	0
Assistant Chief	0
Commander	0
Inspector	0
Captain	2
Lieutenant	6
Sergeant	42
Detective	19
Officer	254
Unidentified	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>433</b>

### Failure to Identify

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

### Officers with Multiple Complaints

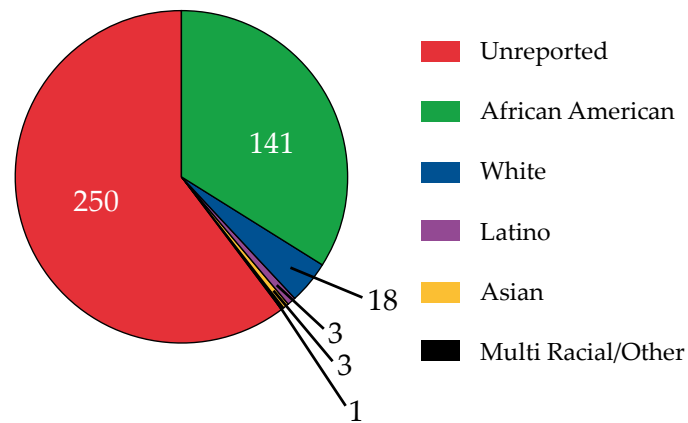
Two Complaints	14
Three Complaints	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>



## APPENDIX C: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS 2009

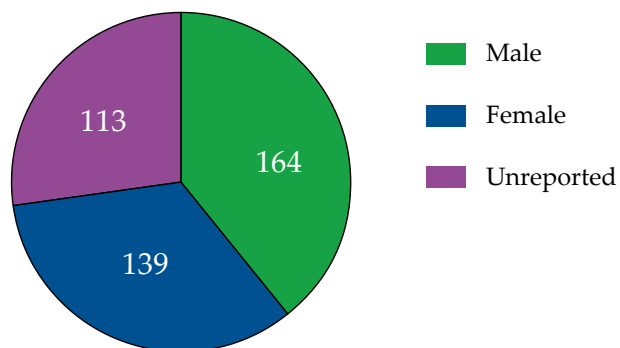
### COMPLAINANT INFORMATION

#### Complainant's Race



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

#### Complainant's Gender

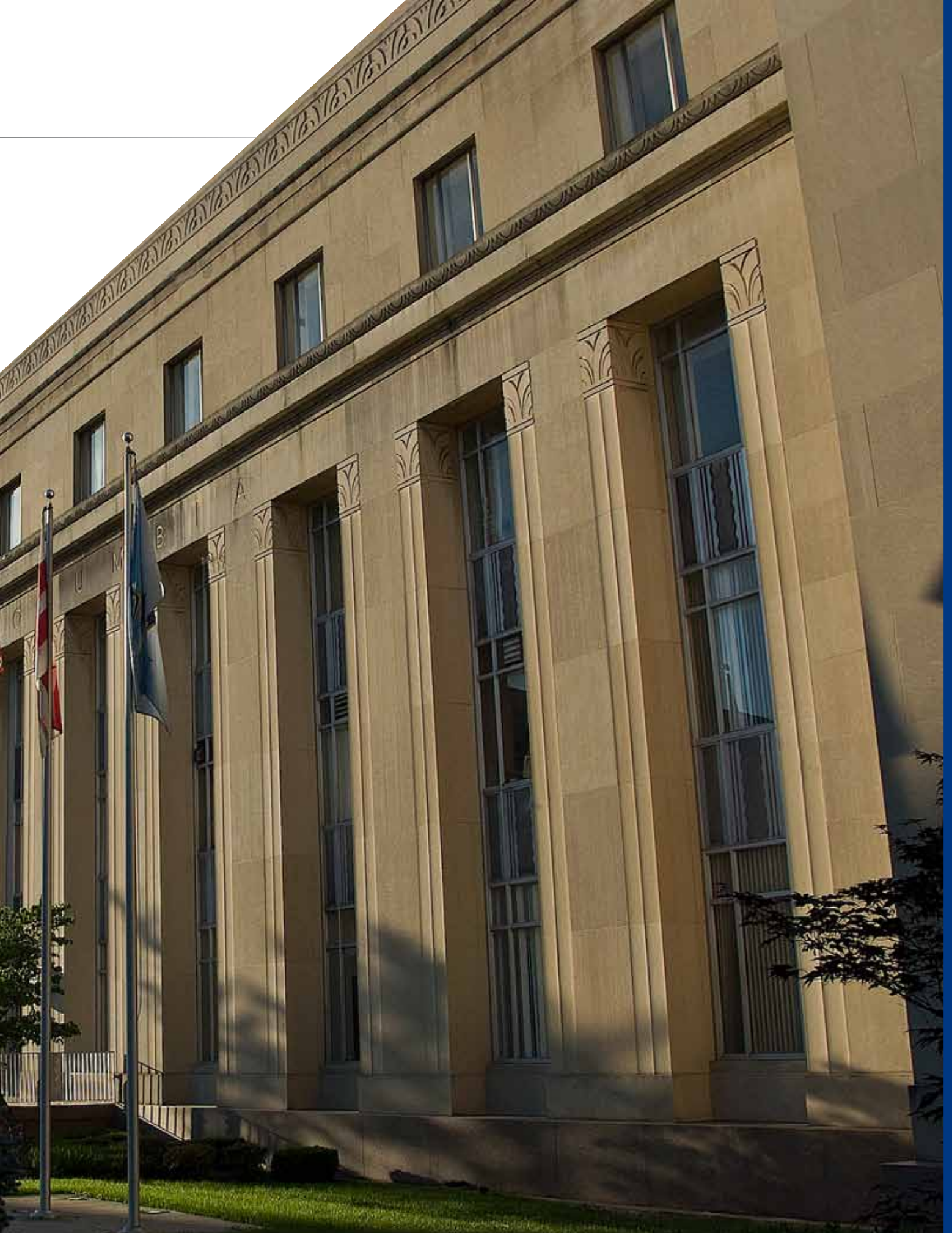


Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

#### Complainants who filed Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	9
Three Complaints	1
Four Complaints	1
Total	11







## APPENDIX D: REMEMBERING OUR FALLEN HEROES

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

### 2000-Present

Wayne C. Pitt.....April 11, 2007  
Gerard W. Burke ..... March 23, 2006  
James McBride ..... August 10, 2005  
Joseph Pozell.....May 17, 2005  
Clifton Rife II.....June 2, 2004  
John S. Ashley.....May 30, 2004

### 1975-1999

Thomas Hamlette, Jr. ....July 18, 1998  
Robert L. Johnson, Jr. ....April 27, 1997  
Oliver W. Smith ..... February 26, 1997  
Brian T. Gibson ..... February 5, 1997  
Anthony W. Simms .....May 25, 1996  
Scott S. Lewis .....October 6, 1995  
James McGee, Jr. .... February 7, 1995  
Henry J. Daly .....November 22, 1994  
Jason E. White .....December 30, 1993  
Ernest C. Ricks .....May 17, 1989  
Robert Remington .....May 19, 1987  
Kevin Welsh ..... August 4, 1986  
Joseph M. Cournoyer ....January 29, 1985  
Raymond E. Mumford ..... March 11, 1983  
Robert K. Best .....December 15, 1982  
Donald G. Luning .....September 14, 1982  
Arthur P. Snyder ..... February 12, 1980  
Richard F. Giguere .....June 6, 1979  
Alfred V. Jackson .....June 6, 1979  
Bernis Carr, Jr. .... February 16, 1978  
Bruce W. Wilson .....April 26, 1977  
Michael J. Acri .....October 16, 1976

### 1925-1949

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



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

## 1950-1974

Gail A. Cobb .....September 20, 1974  
 George D. Jones, Jr. .... March 24, 1973  
 Ronnie W. Hassell ..... December 2, 1972  
 Dana E. Harwood .....September 25, 1972  
 William L. Sigmon .....May 25, 1971  
 Jerrard F. Young .....May 21, 1971  
 Glen Fisher ..... March 10, 1971  
 David H. Rose ..... February 20, 1971  
 Allan L. Nairn .....November 30, 1969  
 Michael J. Cody .....July 14, 1969  
 David C. Hawfield .....July 14, 1969  
 Willie C. Ivery .....November 15, 1968  
 Stephen A. Williams .....July 2, 1968  
 Eugene I. Williams ..... February 27, 1968  
 Lawrence L. Dorsey ..... February 2, 1968  
 Gilbert M. Silvia .....November 25, 1967  
 Russell W. Ponton .....May 2, 1967  
 Marvin L. Stocker ..... March 23, 1966  
 Marcus P. Willis ..... December 27, 1965  
 Martin I. Donovan .....July 9, 1964  
 Robert D. Handwerk .....January 24, 1964  
 David C. Higginbotham .....December 7, 1963  
 Elmer L. Hunter ..... March 20, 1963  
 Terrell M. Dodson .....April 17, 1960  
 Donald J. Brereton .....January 7, 1960  
 Harold K. Shelton .....May 3, 1959  
 Lester G. Myers .....November 13, 1958  
 George W. Cassels .....July 12, 1953

## 1900-1924

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

## 1800's

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



Adrian M. Fenty  
*Mayor*

Cathy L. Lanier  
*Chief of Police*