

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT

2010

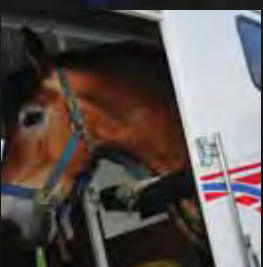


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MISSION

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

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

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

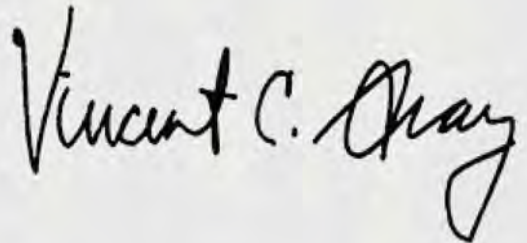


MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Public safety is a priority of my administration. Our government is committed to ensuring that the people of the District of Columbia are safe – and feel safe – regardless of where you live, work or play. The Metropolitan Police Department is making important progress towards achieving that goal under the leadership of Chief Cathy L. Lanier. As this report documents, overall crime in our city declined seven percent in 2010, and homicides are down nine percent.

I am pleased that Washington, D.C., is becoming a safer, more livable city, but I know that we still have a lot of work to do. I look forward to working with the MPD and other public safety partners to create coordination and accountability in public safety efforts by establishing a single, senior point of authority in DC. I am committed to ensuring that the staffing and deployment of public safety resources are aligned with needs and not based on politics. I will continue to move juvenile justice reform forward in the District, while strengthening the law enforcement, court system, juvenile justice, and community-based organization partnerships that are the key to targeting those youth most at risk of committing or being a victim of crime or violence. Together, we will elevate community policing priorities by taking concrete steps to build permanent working relationships with police officers and the communities they serve. Finally, I want to reduce violence in the city by cracking down on violent offenders and creating meaningful rehabilitation opportunities.

In the coming year, I look forward to joining with the police, the community and other city agencies in rolling up our sleeves and getting down to the business of making our city even safer — block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood. Working together, we can improve public safety today, as we create a safer, more secure tomorrow for our children.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vincent C. Gray". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

I am so proud of this Department, the members who serve here, and the individuals and organizations we partner with to help fight crime and build stronger communities. Together we continue to reduce crime – especially violent crimes like homicide – and make the District of Columbia a city we are happy to call home.

Violent and property crimes continued to decline in 2010. At the end of the year, the Metropolitan Police Department announced a reduction in homicides that was a 46-year low, finishing the year with 131 homicides, a nine percent decrease from the previous year. I am thankful for the dedication and hard work of the men and women of the MPD, and the commitment from our partners in the community and other government agencies that are helping us to make the city safer.

Our community policing efforts and innovative crime fighting initiatives are having an impact. More and more residents are getting online and communicating with their neighbors and their PSA officers to discuss public safety issues and work together to find solutions. The community is also sharing information with the police, which is helping us prevent and solve more crimes. The MPD has doubled reward payouts for those who provide information that helps lead to the conviction of dangerous suspects.

During my time as Chief of Police, I have watched as the members of the MPD respond with remarkable energy, skill and endurance to calls for service at varying levels. Through special initiatives, the MPD is targeting areas in the city that have been plagued by drug-crimes and other violence. Members of the Department are working tirelessly to recover illegal weapons and get gun offenders off the street, and patrol officers are regularly walking their beats.

What the men and women of the Metropolitan Police Department do each and every day amazes me. Throughout 2010, over 500 members were recognized for their exceptional performance at my regularly-scheduled crime briefings. This report shines a spotlight on just a few of the stories of our members doing their jobs. There are many, many more stories of success in every corner of our city.

I applaud the members of our Department and our partners in community policing. Thank you for your hard work, commitment and perseverance.

Cathy R. Lanier





2010 YEAR IN REVIEW

When people think of Washington, DC, they think of many things – the President and politicians, the historic monuments and landmarks, the diverse neighborhoods, and the numerous events that take place here each and every year. In the past, the District of Columbia has played host to numerous marches and demonstrations, races and sports competitions, as well as various special meetings and activities. Throughout everything, the Metropolitan Police Department is there to provide support for special events as well and continued police services to the residents and visitors to this city.

Crime Continues to Decline

In 2010, the District of Columbia saw a seven percent decline in overall crime city-wide compared to the previous year. For the year 2010, the District finished the year with 131 homicides, a nine percent decrease from last year and the lowest number of homicides since 1963. The Metropolitan Police Department works diligently to close each and every homicide case, and our homicide closure rate reflects this effort. In 2010, the MPD finished the year with a homicide closure rate of 79 percent, which is about 20 percent higher than the average of comparably-sized cities.

The department's commitment to closing homicide cases extends to older homicides as well. Dedicating resources to resolving older homicides helps heal the wounds of the families and communities, and ensures that no one gets away with murder in the District. In 2010, the MPD closed 32 cold cases, up from 29 in 2009, 18 in 2008, and 12 in 2007.

Community Outreach

The Department has worked to build stronger relationships with community members, enhancing both its physical and virtual presence. Residents are encouraged to help fight crime by providing tips on cases and illegal guns. Members of the volunteer MPD Police Reserve Corps contributed thousands of hours to help patrol DC's

neighborhoods and MPD Police Cadets helped the department craft a message targeted toward youth. All these actions make one thing clear – that the Department and community are working harder than ever to make the District of Columbia a safer place.

- ▶ **Increased Police Presence in Neighborhoods.** The Department has adopted an aggressive deployment of officers on footbeats, bicycles, and Segways. In four years, MPD has gone from having just a handful of officers assigned to regular foot patrol, to more than 300 deployed on foot patrol on all three shifts in neighborhoods across the city. Forty Segways are assigned to the police districts, and an additional 20 Segways are used to patrol around schools. In addition, almost 100 officers patrol on mountain bikes every day.
- ▶ **Connecting with the Community Electronically.** MPD has reinvigorated community email groups to enhance communication with city residents, and to provide a 24-hour virtual police presence. Police districts post crime stats and prevention tips daily. Community members communicate with police leaders in the districts and each other about important information to keep their neighborhoods safe. Questions or concerns posted to these are usually answered immediately, often by top command members. The police email group community has grown by 38 percent over the past two years.
- ▶ **Sharing Information with the Police.** Although it is difficult to quantify stronger relations, there is strong evidence to show that community members are not only communicating with the police—they are sharing vital information to solve crimes and make our neighborhoods safer. The MPD's

2010 YEAR IN REVIEW

phone tip line and anonymous text message system have seen significant growth in usage. In three years, the number of tips received has tripled. And many of these tips are valuable: monetary rewards for tips leading to an arrest and indictment have more than doubled.

- ▶ **MPD Police Reserve Corps.** The Metropolitan Police Reserve Corps is a volunteer program providing qualified civic-minded individuals the opportunity to assist the MPD in carrying out its policing responsibilities. In 2010, the Reserve Corps implemented the Reserve Corps Focused Initiatives (RCFI) to support MPD's Patrol Services. RCFIs are conducted twice a month on a scheduled Friday or Saturday, between 7 pm and 4 am. Between the RCFIs and other assignments—including traffic enforcement, crime patrols, and crowd control—Reserve Corps members contributed over 17,500 hours of service to the Department.
- ▶ **Reaching out to the Younger Generation.** In an effort to raise

awareness about the District of Columbia's curfew law and to remind young people that the police will pick them up if they're out past curfew, the MPD's Police Cadets (young people between the ages of 18 and 21) created a curfew awareness video with a message geared toward youth. The *"Are U in?"* theme of the video was incorporated into a series of posters that send a simple and straightforward message to youth: if you're under 17 years of age, you should be home after curfew hours.



- ▶ **MPD Expands Special Liaison Branch.** The Department's Special Liaison Units—the Asian Liaison Unit, Deaf and Hard of Hearing Unit, Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit, and the Latino Liaison Unit—work closely with historically underserved communities, serving as a model for community policing. In No-

vember 2009, MPD launched an expansion of the liaison units to include trained "affiliate officers" working on patrol in each district. For example, affiliate members of GLLU received a week of training and now participate in month-long rotations working with the GLLU officers to further enhance their knowledge of related issues.

In 2010, the Special Liaison Units, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police Academy and other organizations provided 40 hours of advanced training that gave MPD officers, detectives and officials insight on best practices when responding to scenes involving members of the diverse ethnic, cultural, religious and limited/non-English proficient communities that exist in Washington. The MPD now has 120 affiliate officers. The work of the Special Liaison Unit has resulted in a nomination for the Anti-Defamation League's Blue Shield Award.

- ▶ **National Night Out.**

On August 3, 2010, thousands of DC residents joined with their neighbors, police officers and other community leaders in celebrating National Night Out (NNO). DC participated in the 27th annual celebration of "America's Night Out Against Crime" by holding community cookouts, open houses, block parties, candlelight vigils and athletic events. Public safety characters McGruff the Crime Dog® and the National Knight® were available to meet attendees and have their photos taken at the citywide kickoff at the Trinidad Recreation Center. Communities across DC in all seven police districts scheduled NNO



SPOTLIGHT EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



First District Officer Comes to Aid of Stabbing Victim

On Thursday, January 28, 2010, Officer Sean MacKenzie was working the evening tour of duty in

the First District and was conducting a business check when a citizen entered the store and stated that he had been stabbed in the neck.

Officer MacKenzie assessed the situation and summoned medical assistance through the Office of Unified Communications (OUC) dispatcher. He then began to administer first aid to the victim, who had lost a significant amount of blood and was losing consciousness as well. Officer MacKenzie slowed the bleeding by applying direct pressure to the wound until the members of the DC Fire Department arrived on the scene.

The victim was transported to Howard University Hospital where doctors were able to stabilize his condition. The doctors said that had it not been for Officer MacKenzie administering first aid, the victim would have surely died from his injuries.

2010 YEAR IN REVIEW

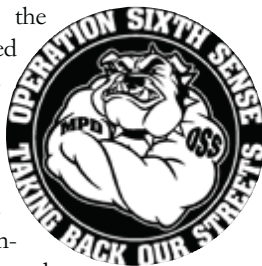
events during the late afternoon and evening hours.

Police Initiatives

Many police initiatives have contributed to the reduction in homicides and other crimes. Special initiatives, like Operation Sixth Sense and All Hands On Deck, have been effective in helping the MPD fight crime. Other long-term programs, like the ones maintained by the Traffic Safety and Specialized Enforcement Branch, continue to contribute to the ongoing decline in traffic fatalities.

- **Gun Enforcement.** MPD continues to reduce violent gun crime by focusing on violent offenders, taking illegal guns off the street, and launching innovative programs such as the Gun Offender Registry and the Firearm Tip Reward Program. In 2010, robberies committed with guns decreased 20 percent and assaults committed with guns were down 10 percent. Since 2007, the Department has taken 10,000 illegal guns off the streets.

- **Operation Sixth Sense.** Operation Sixth Sense (OSS) was a 2010 summer crime prevention initiative that identified six target areas plagued with the violence associated with the illegal trade of crack-cocaine and PCP. From May 1 to August 1, 2010, the MPD reorganized the efforts of its Patrol, Narcotics, Vice staff, and outside agency partners to end this entrenched violence and deliver the communities back into the hands of its law abiding citizens. The mix of different strategies and the reallocation of resources to



support the intelligence-led goal of stopping violence among these offenders and ending the violence associated with open-air drug markets were extremely successful.

The OSS strategy of stopping violence through intelligence and targeted enforcement proved effective. MPD and its partners were able to reduce firearm-related homicide by 36 percent and non-fatal shootings by 44 percent, when compared to the same time period in 2009. The suppression of open-air drug markets is further evidenced by the fact that while police-initiated unauthorized use of a controlled substance calls-for-service rose 44 percent in the target areas, citizen-initiated drug complaint calls dropped 21 percent across the areas. Thus, these markets were suppressed before the violence could return.

- **Focused Arrests Up, Crime Down During All Hands on Deck.** All Hands on Deck (AHOD) began in 2007 as part of Chief Lanier's Summer Crime initiative. Because crime is often higher in the summertime, AHOD is a proactive measure aimed at capping traditional summer crime trends by putting more officers on patrol and engaging them in one-on-one interactions with residents. During AHOD, all available police officers and recruits with the Metropolitan Police Department are called to duty and assigned to patrol the city's streets for 48 hours. In 2010, the MPD conducted four AHODs, which resulted in over 1,700 arrests, the recovery of 27 firearms, and the seizure of over half a million dollars in drugs. Compared to 2009, focused arrests during the four 2010 AHODs increased by 26 percent, while reported crimes decreased

10 percent. No overtime was used to fund All Hands on Deck.

The MPD conducted four AHOD initiatives in 2010:

Phase 1: May 7-9

470 Arrests
9 Firearms Recovered
More than \$38,000 in drugs recovered

Phase 2: June 11-13

420 arrests
7 firearms recovered
Over \$6,000 in drugs and suspected proceeds seized

Phase 3: July 16-18

462 arrests
5 firearms recovered
Almost \$500,000 worth of drugs recovered

Phase 4: August 13-15

413 arrests
6 firearms recovered
\$26,750 worth of drugs recovered

- **Traffic Safety.** Raising driver safety awareness is a priority for the Traffic Safety and Specialized Enforcement Branch. The MPD continues to participate in a number of regional initiatives, such as Smooth Operator, Checkpoint Strikeforce and Click It or Ticket. The District of Columbia experienced a decline in traffic fatalities for the second year in a row. In 2009, the number of traffic fatalities was 33 – the lowest in 25 years. In 2010, there were 25 traffic-related deaths.

Improved Information Sharing and Police Reporting

The Metropolitan Police Department began the preparatory work for the new Records Management System in 2010. The first phase – set to be used by the first set of members during Summer 2011 – will replace four of MPD's primary systems: field contact, field reporting, arrest and booking, and case management. The MPD also spent

2010 YEAR IN REVIEW

much of 2010 building a replacement for one of the Department's last mainframes — the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). This replacement system will replicate all the functionality of the older system while providing a more efficient workflow process.

Training and Career Development

The MPD is committed to getting the best officers for the Department and providing the highest quality education and training to all of its members. These efforts begin when a potential officer takes the entry-level test. When a recruit gets accepted and enters the Metropolitan Police Academy, training begins in earnest and continues throughout his or her career.

- **Metropolitan Police Academy.** Metropolitan Police Academy. The Metropolitan Police Academy (MPA) continues to produce skilled and talented members. In 2010, the MPA graduated 107 new officers and seven new reserve officers. In addition to recruit training, the academy conducted six active shooter classes, a class for Drug Interdiction/Hidden Compartment training that was



held in association with the DEA, Field Officer training, Special Liaison Unit training, GLBTQ classes, as well as many others. One hundred twenty members also received Crisis Intervention training; there are now almost 200 crisis intervention certified officers on the Department.

- **Distance Learning.** By utilizing distance learning tools like SiTEL, the MPD's virtual learning center, officers can spend more time in their districts and still get the training they need to do their jobs well. Fifty different on-line training modules were presented to MPD members in 2010. Because officers are required to complete multiple training courses, those fifty modules reached the equivalent of over 20,000 officers. Online training saved the MPD over

53,000 work-hours, which means that officers were able to spend this time on patrol or in their assigned work locations as opposed to spending the time in a seat at the academy.

- **Testing and Assessment.** The Testing and Assessment Branch (TAB) completed a comprehensive analysis of entry-level selection practices of 65 law enforcement agencies from within the United States. The TAB also coordinated with the Recruiting Branch to begin the development and utilization of the online application portal. TAB worked with our entry-level test vendor to create/customize an online study guide accessible only through the online application portal. The publication of the online study guide will save MPD money in the future as the past practice was to mail each applicant study materials. TAB audio recorded instructions for the entry-level/Reserve Corps test in an effort to simplify and standardize the testing process.

SPOTLIGHT EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



Third District Officers Recognized for Arrests, Drug and Weapons Seizures

Officers Kelly Baker and Francisco Montano were on patrol in the 1900 block of 14th Street, NW, when they observed a man and woman going in and out of stores

and acting very suspiciously. When the officers drove past the subjects, they turned rapidly in the opposite direction. The officers exited their vehicle and conducted a "contact" with the subjects. During the contact, the male subject gave the officers consent to conduct an outer garment frisk. As Officer Montano patted the right front side of the man's waist, he felt a hard object. The contact then became a stop and the suspect was ordered to place his hands on the cruiser. As the suspect placed his hands on the cruiser, he pushed off and fled on foot.

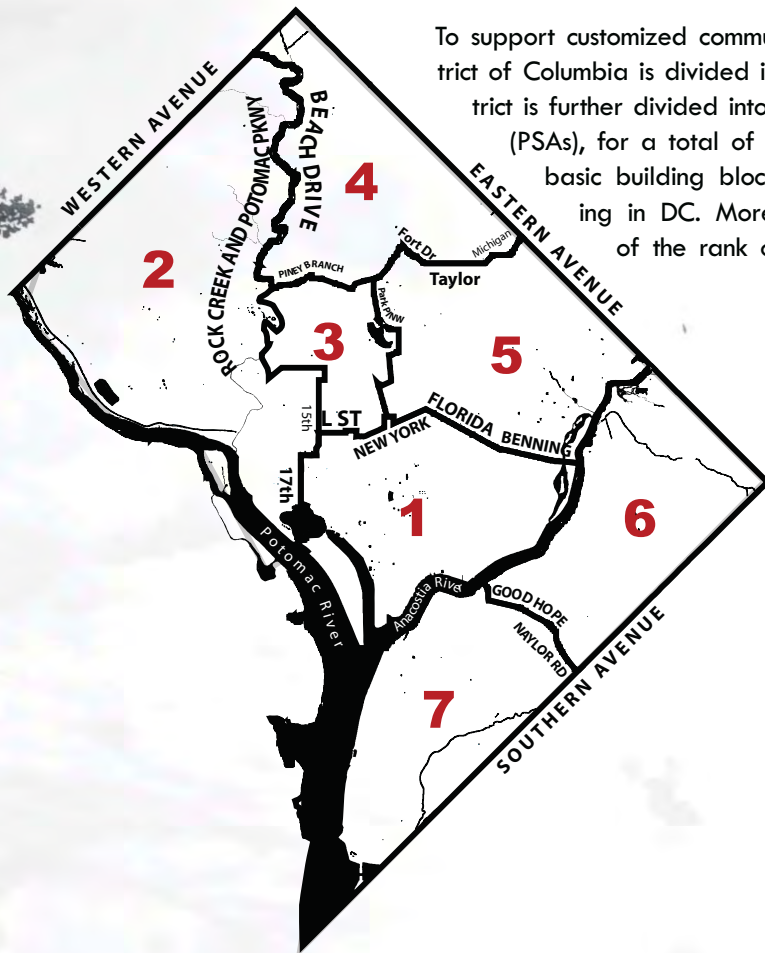
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Officer Montano engaged the suspect in a foot pursuit; during the chase, Officer Montano saw the man throw a shiny object. The suspect was apprehended a short time later and officers recovered a handgun from the area where the suspect was observed throwing the object. About a week later, Officers Baker and Montano — assisted by the Third District Vice Unit — executed a search warrant on the suspect's. The search resulted in an arrest and the seizure of an AR-15 Machine Gun with two fully-loaded "banana clips," a shotgun, a stun gun, several rounds of ammunition, marijuana, cocaine, Oxycodone, Percocet, and US currency. An arrest was made in the 1800 block of Vermont Avenue, NW. Officer Larry Garrett also contributed to this case.

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 five to eight 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 members of the rank of officer are assigned to patrols.

SPOTLIGHT EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



Quick Thinking and Action of the Fourth District Officers, Lead to a Hero's Rescue

On April 28, 2010 at approximately 10:55 pm, Officers Alfonso Matos, Eugenio Cordova, and Ricardo Iracks responded to a Fourth District residence, for a robbery in progress. Upon arriving on the scene, the officers saw three individuals running out

the back of the residence. The officers confronted the three individuals, and at the same time heard several individuals inside, screaming for help. One of the three suspects fled on foot and was apprehended by Officer Iracks after a short foot pursuit.

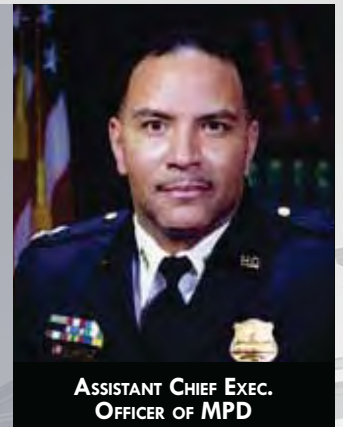
Three complainants were found inside the location, beaten, with their hands bound with duck tape and flex cuffs. As a result of the officers' quick response, two guns and a knife were recovered along with some counterfeit US currency. There is a high probability that the three victims' lives were saved thanks to the quick thinking and action of these officers.

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*

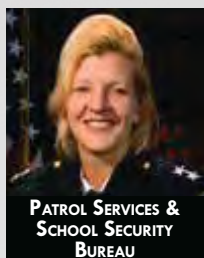
CHIEF OF POLICE
Cathy Lanier



Assistant Chief
Alfred Durham



Organization as of April 2011



**PATROL SERVICES &
SCHOOL SECURITY
BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Diane Groomes



**PROFESSIONAL
DEVELOPMENT BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Rodney Partks



**HOMELAND SECURITY
BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Lamar Greene



**INVESTIGATIVE
SERVICES BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Peter Newsham



**INTERNAL AFFAIRS
BUREAU**
Assistant Chief
Michael Anzallo



**STRATEGIC SERVICES
BUREAU**
Executive Director
Patrick Burke



**CORPORATE
SUPPORT BUREAU**
Acting Executive
Director
Leeann Turner



**EXECUTIVE
OFFICER**
Commander
Melvin Scott



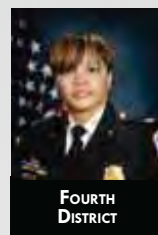
**FIRST
DISTRICT**
Commander
David Kamperin



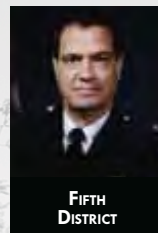
**SECOND
DISTRICT**
Commander
Michael Reese



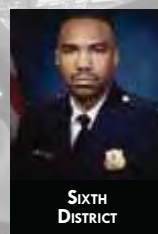
**THIRD
DISTRICT**
Commander
Jacob Kishter



**FOURTH
DISTRICT**
Commander
**Kimberly
Chisley-Missouri**



**FIFTH
DISTRICT**
Commander
Andrew Solberg



**SIXTH
DISTRICT**
Commander
Robert Contee



**SEVENTH
DISTRICT**
Commander
Joel Maupin



**FIRST DISTRICT
SUBSTATION**
Inspector
Alisa Petty



**THIRD DISTRICT
SUBSTATION**
Inspector
Angel Medina

DC CODE INDEX OFFENSES

VS FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES

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

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

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



DC CODE INDEX OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

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 someone who is otherwise incapable of communicating unwillingness.

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.

FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS

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

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

Forcible Rape: 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.

CRIME

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC CODE)

Crime by District

Overall crime totals decreased in every police district in 2010.

	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
Crime	2009	2010	%	2009	2010	%	2009	2010	%	2009	2010	%
Homicide	9	9	0%	0	1	***	17	18	6%	17	11	-35%
Sexual Assault	16	20	25%	11	24	118%	29	26	-10%	23	17	-26%
Robbery	736	621	-16%	342	345	1%	911	828	-9%	535	472	-12%
ADW	342	322	-6%	154	160	4%	363	341	-6%	327	292	-11%
Total Violent Crime	1,103	972	-12%	507	530	5%	1,320	1,213	-8%	902	792	-12%
Burglary	563	503	-11%	556	622	12%	464	461	-1%	369	420	14%
Theft Other	2,059	1,983	-4%	2,693	2,687	0%	1,604	1,568	-2%	751	686	-9%
Theft F/Vehicle	1,714	1,304	-24%	1,821	1,193	-34%	2,202	1,788	-19%	713	842	18%
Stolen Auto	678	506	-25%	316	304	-4%	583	459	-21%	586	554	-5%
Arson	3	1	-67%	0	0	***	5	2	-60%	6	5	-17%
Total Property Crime	5,017	4,297	-14%	5,386	4,806	-11%	4,858	4,278	-12%	2,425	2,507	3%
Total	6,120	5,269	-14%	5,893	5,336	-9%	6,178	5,491	-11%	3,327	3,299	-1%

DC Code Crime Rates (per 100,000)

Violent crimes decreased by five percent in 2010 compared to 2009.

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Estimated Population	585,459		588,292		591,833		599,657		601,723	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	169	29	181	31	186	31	144	24	131	22
Sexual Assault	155	26	142	24	156	26	134	22	149	25
Robbery	3,997	683	4,447	756	4,402	744	4,394	733	4,017	668
Assault w/ a Dangerous Weapon	3,418	584	3,195	543	2,843	480	2,625	438	2,615	435
Violent Crimes	7,739	1,322	7,965	1,354	7,587	1,282	7,297	1,217	6,912	1,149
Burglary	3,927	671	3,958	673	3,751	634	3,673	613	4,212	700
Theft Other	7,917	1,352	8,849	1,504	9,031	1,526	9,266	1,545	9,044	1,503
Theft f/ Vehicle	7,550	1,290	7,792	1,325	8,968	1,515	8,605	1,435	6,978	1,160
Stolen Auto	5,893	1,007	6,050	1,028	5,328	900	4,862	811	4,122	685
Arson	22	4	51	9	44	7	58	10	44	7
Property Crime	25,309	4,323	26,700	4,539	27,122	4,583	26,464	4,413	24,400	4,055
Total	33,048	5,645	34,665	5,893	34,709	5,865	33,761	5,630	31,312	5,204

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Unmatched Address			City-Wide		
2009	2010	%	2009	2010	%	2009	2010	%	2009	2010	%	2009	2010	%
26	17	-35%	33	31	-6%	42	44	5%	0	0	***	144	131	-9%
19	22	16%	19	22	16%	15	17	13%	2	1	-50%	134	149	11%
552	471	-15%	648	653	1%	667	620	-7%	3	7	133%	4,394	4,017	-9%
322	360	12%	537	519	-3%	574	616	7%	6	5	-17%	2,625	2,615	0%
919	870	-5%	1,237	1,225	-1%	1,298	1,297	0%	11	13	18%	7,297	6,912	-5%
423	545	29%	496	650	31%	796	1,008	27%	6	3	-50%	3,673	4,212	15%
877	840	-4%	706	714	1%	562	554	-1%	14	12	-14%	9,266	9,044	-2%
941	847	-10%	694	586	-16%	500	408	-18%	20	10	-50%	8,605	6,978	-19%
683	596	-13%	1141	996	-13%	860	704	-18%	15	3	-80%	4,862	4,122	-15%
11	10	-9%	14	11	-21%	19	15	-21%	0	0	***	58	44	-24%
2,935	2,838	-3%	3,051	2,957	-3%	2,737	2,689	-2%	55	28	-49%	26,464	24,400	-8%
3,854	3,708	-4%	4,288	4,182	-2%	4,035	3,986	-1%	66	41	-38%	33,761	31,312	-7%

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

Note: This data is subject to change due to late reporting, investigation, etc.

Queries for the same data sets, but run on different dates, may yield different data.

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

SPOTLIGHT EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



Fifth District Officers Chase and Stop Armed Gunman

Officers Tyque McCarthy and Antoine Elder were transporting an Assault on a Police Officer (APO) suspect to Providence Hospital. However, because of construction, the officers were forced to park on the street. As the officers were taking the prisoner out of the car, another car swerved out of control toward them. The officers pushed the prisoner back into the transport vehicle before the impact.

The driver's side of the police transport was struck head-on, and both officers sustained critical injuries. Their heroic actions saved the life of the prisoner who received no injuries. The prisoner told the officers' lieutenant, "Those officers saved my life."



HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

Homicide Clearance Rate

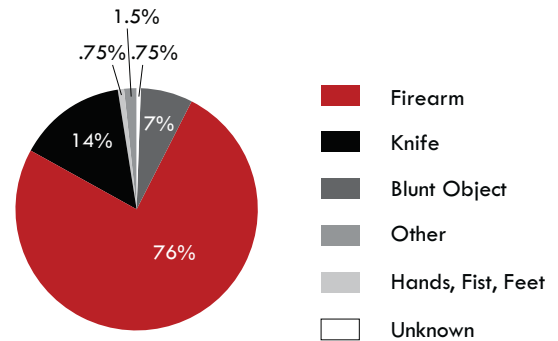
The homicide clearance rate has exceeded 60 percent each of the last six years, exceeding 75 percent 2008 through 2010. It continues to remain higher than the national average for comparably-sized cities.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of Homicides	169	181	186	144	131
UCR Clearance Rate	64.5%	70.2%	75.3%	75%	79.4%

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.

Weapon Distribution

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



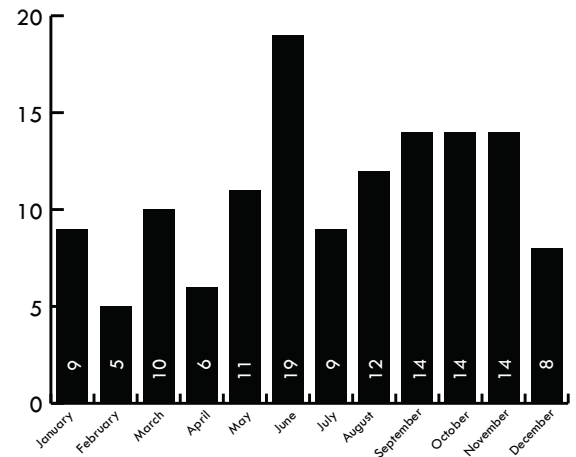
Homicide Rate

DC's homicide rate has remained below 32 per 100,000 residents since 2006.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Homicides	169	181	186	144	131
Rate per 100,000	29	31	31	24	22

Homicides by Month

June was the deadliest month for homicides in DC.



Juvenile Involvement

The number of juvenile homicide victims has increased 23 percent from the previous year.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Juvenile Victims	17	13	20	13	16
Juveniles Arrested	7	10	17	11	13
Total	24	23	37	24	29

Type of Weapon Used

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

Weapon	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Firearm	137	141	141	110	99
Knife	17	23	21	20	19
Blunt Object	12	14	18	8	9
Hands, Fist, Feet	0	0	0	1	1
Other Weapon	3	2	1	2	2
Unknown	0	1	5	3	1
Total	169	181	186	144	131

Victim Profile

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

Victim	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Black Males	146	86%	152	84%	145	78%	123	85%	102	78%
Black Females	13	8%	16	9%	21	11%	10	7%	13	10%
Hispanic Males	5	3%	8	4%	8	4%	8	6%	7	5%
Hispanic Females	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%
White Males	4	2%	2	1%	3	2%	0	0%	3	2%
White Females	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Other Males	1	1%	2	1%	3	2%	1	1%	6	5%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	169	100%	181	100%	186	100%	144	100%	131	100%

SPOTLIGHT EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



Second District Officers Capture Suspects in Robbery and Kidnapping Case

On Sunday, April 4, 2010, at approximately 5:05 am, Officers Ronald Edwards, David Pritchett and Gregory Rock responded to the 1700 block of Massachusetts Avenue, NW, for a "Burglary I" in Progress. Upon

their arrival, two suspects were located in front of the location and stopped without incident. An on-scene investigation revealed that the complainant had been walking in the 1600 block of Corcoran Street, NW, when he was approached by two suspects who began punching him in the face. After assaulting the complainant, the suspects removed property from his pockets, including two cell phones and money. The suspects then physically forced the complainant to walk approximately seven blocks to his apartment where he was to get them more money. When they arrived in front of the apartment building,

the suspects made the complainant remove his blood-stained shirt and put on one of their shirts so the front desk attendant would not become suspicious.

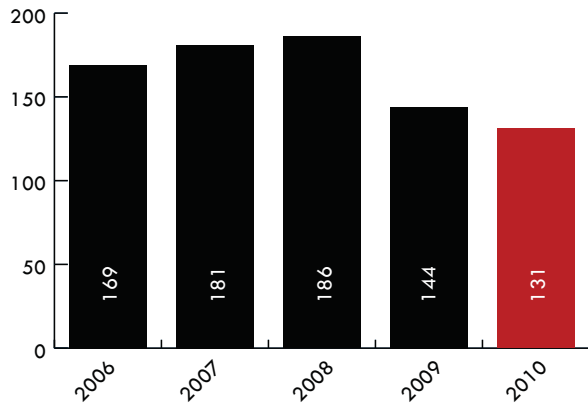
Upon entry to the apartment door, the complainant was able to enter his apartment and lock the door without allowing entry to the suspect. He then called 911. A show-up was conducted and both suspects were positively identified and placed under arrest for Robbery and Kidnapping. A search incident to arrest revealed some of the complainant's property was in the possession of the defendants.

The quick response and apprehension of the suspects resulted in the arrest of two violent felons with lengthy criminal records.

VIOLENT CRIMES

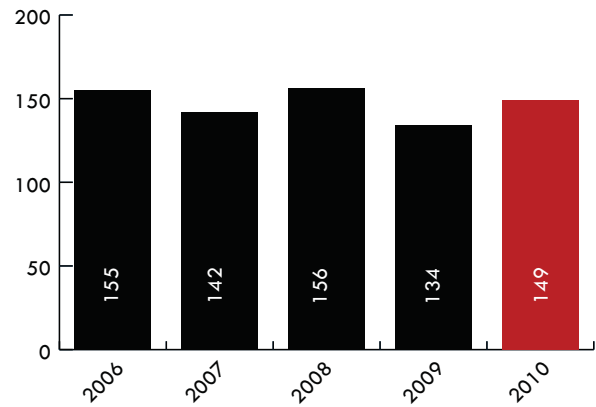
Homicide

For the second year in a row, the city recorded the fewest number of homicides since the 1960s.



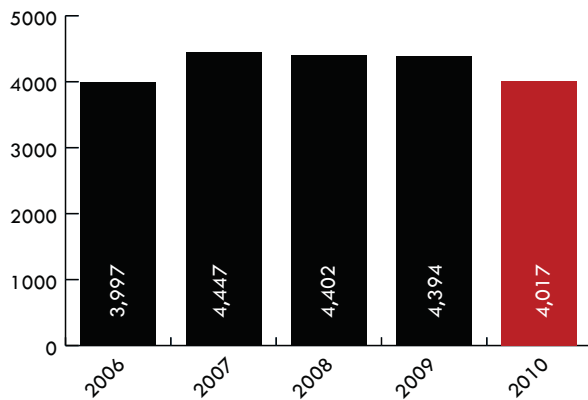
Sexual Assault*

In 2010, there were 15 more Sexual Assaults than in 2009.



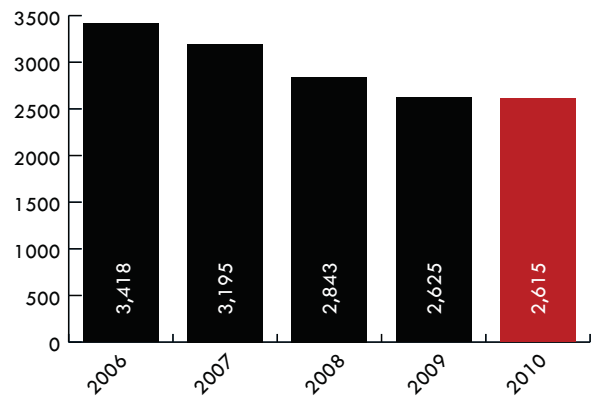
Robbery

The number of robberies citywide decreased over eight percent from the previous year.



Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

Assaults with a Dangerous Weapon declined 23 percent since 2006.



* Under DC law (D.C. Official Code Title 22, Chapter 30), there are 17 different sexual abuse offenses – eight of which are specific for victims who are juveniles or students, and nine of which can be for either adult or juvenile victims. Most of these also have distinct classifications within each charge, and the classification for any case can change one or more times as the investigation continues.

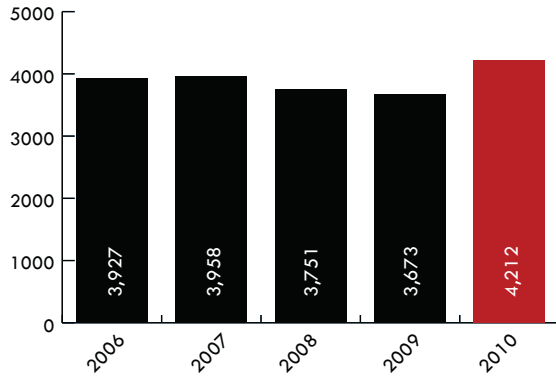
In an effort to provide more clear information about the most serious sexual assaults that are most closely aligned with the public's perception of rape and attempted rape, in 2010, the Metropolitan Police Department changed the way it reports Sexual Assaults in the DC Code Index Offenses. The most serious sex abuse categories are included in the reports of DC Code Index Violent Crimes: Sexual Assault. The figures reported in this category include First Degree Sex Abuse, Second Degree Sex Abuse, Attempted First Degree Sex Abuse and Assault with Intent to Commit First Degree Sex Abuse against adults.

All sex offenses are still tracked, counted, and investigated by the Special Investigations Branch and/or the Youth Investigations Division.

PROPERTY **CRIMES**

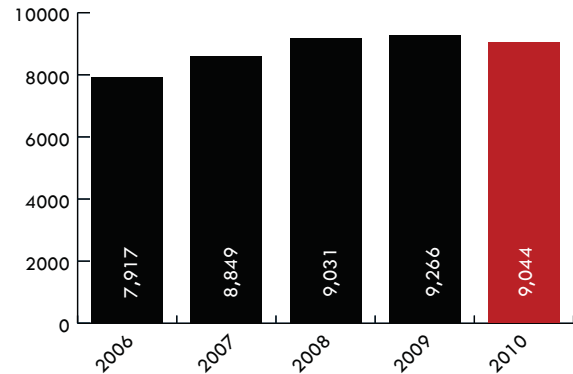
Burglary

Compared to 2009, there was a 13 percent increase in burglaries.



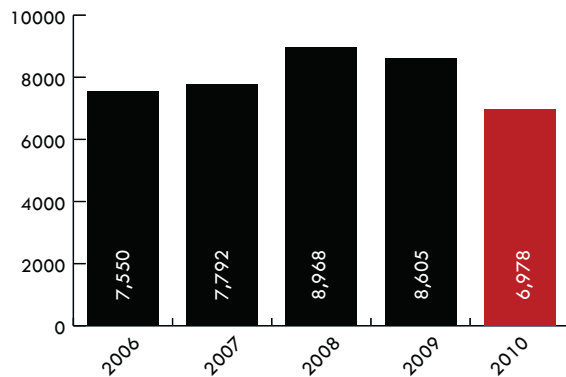
Theft Other

Thefts decreased two percent in 2010.



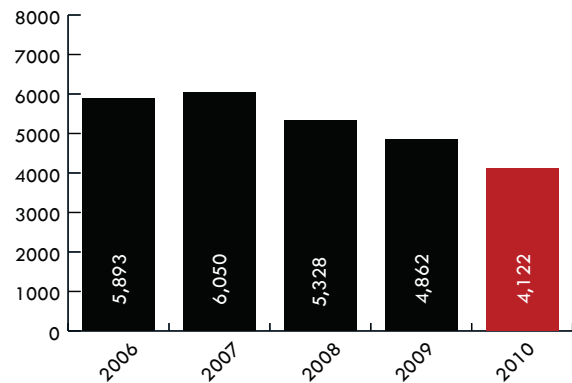
Theft From Vehicle

Theft from Vehicle incidents decreased 19 percent in 2010 compared to 2009.



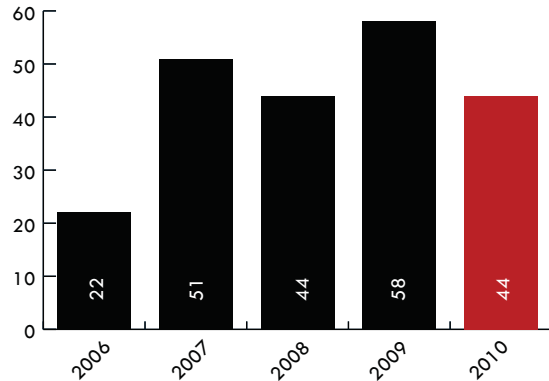
Stolen Auto

Auto thefts have decreased 30 percent since 2006.



Arson

Reported arson offenses have decreased 24 percent compared to the prior year.



BIAS-RELATED CRIMES

Crimes of Hate

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

Type of Bias, 2006-2010

Sexual Orientation accounts for 51 percent of the total offenses in 2010.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ethnicity / National Origin	3	2	2	3	4
Race	8	4	5	2	14
Religion	5	6	0	0	4
Sexual Orientation	36	19	26	30	35
Gender Identity / Expression	0	7	4	5	10
Disability	1	0	0	0	0
Political Affiliation	1	1	2	1	1
Total	54	39	39	41	68

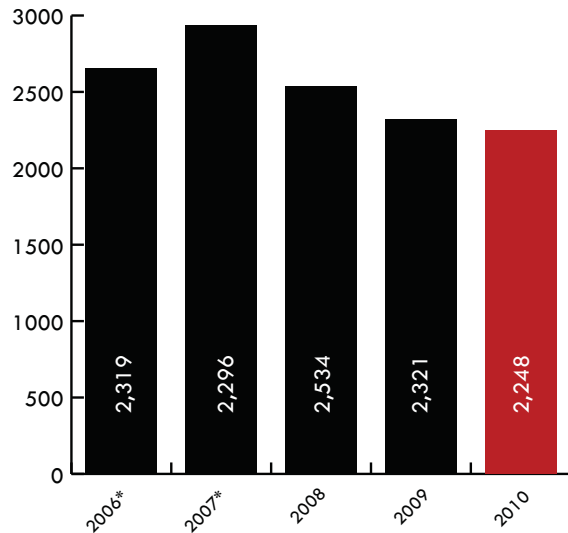
The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new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

For a more comprehensive look at Hate Crimes in the District of Columbia, see *"Bias-Related Crime in the District of Columbia"* in Appendix C of this report.

FIREARM RECOVERIES

Total Recoveries, 2006-2010

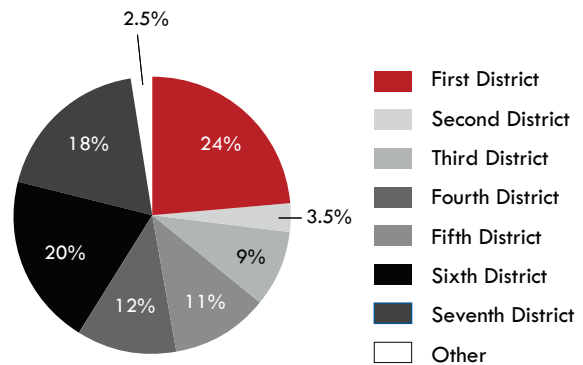
More than 2,000 firearms a year have been recovered since 2006.



* Gun Amnesty firearms not included.

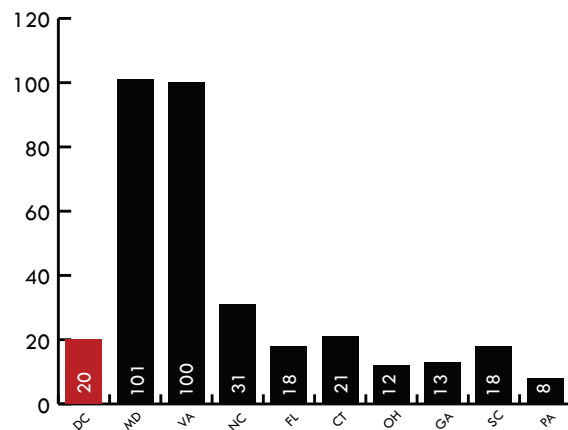
Location of Firearms Recovered in 2010

Thirty-eight percent of the firearms were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.



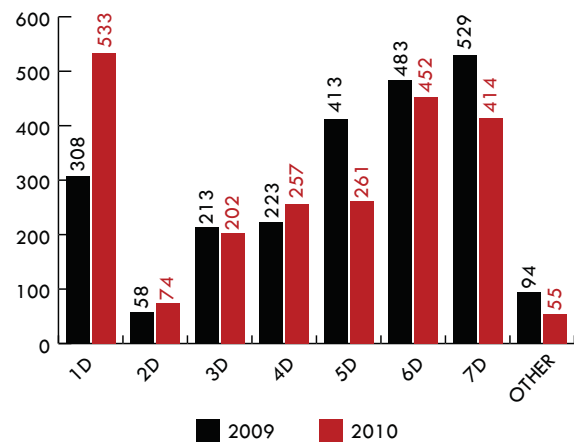
Top 10 Source States for Firearms Traced in 2010

Firearms recovered in the District were traced overwhelmingly to the two neighboring states, Maryland and Virginia, accounting for 41 percent of the total successful traces.



Firearms Comparison by District, 2009-2010

The First District had the highest gun recovery rate in 2010.



DC CODE ARREST TRENDS

Top Arrest Charge	2009			2010		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	1,249	176	1,425	1,267	158	1,425
Arson	19	6	25	44	7	51
Burglary	235	61	296	227	73	300
Disorderly Conduct/POCA	5,311	202	5,513	5,074	100	5,174
Forgery/Uttering Check	41	0	41	2	0	2
Fraud	44	1	45	84	1	85
Gambling	8	0	8	4	1	5
Homicide/Manslaughter	100	11	111	106	13	119
Larceny/Theft	1,286	167	1,453	1,196	107	1,303
Liquor Laws	46	1	47	84	0	84
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,630	340	9,970	9,553	253	9,806
Offenses Against the Family and Children	29	1	30	45	0	45
Other Assaults (non-Aggravated)	5,170	549	5,719	5,160	422	5,582
Other Felonies	1,505	326	1,831	1,070	322	1,392
Other Misdemeanors	4,551	1,013	5,564	3,943	1,226	5,169
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1,674	13	1,687	1,405	13	1,418
Rape/Sexual Abuse	44	27	71	17	3	20
Release Violations/Fugitive	3,807	117	3,924	4,223	106	4,329
Robbery/Carjacking	507	353	860	514	381	895
Sex Offenses	217	24	241	186	8	194
Stolen Property	286	19	305	268	27	295
Theft from Auto	76	14	90	56	12	68
Traffic Violations	10,687	136	10,823	11,496	86	11,582
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	490	309	799	436	186	622
Vandalize/Tampering w/ Auto	436	51	487	475	55	530
Vending Violations	396	4	400	464	1	465
Weapons	945	165	1,110	857	133	990
Total	48,789	4,086	52,875	48,256	3,694	51,950

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.

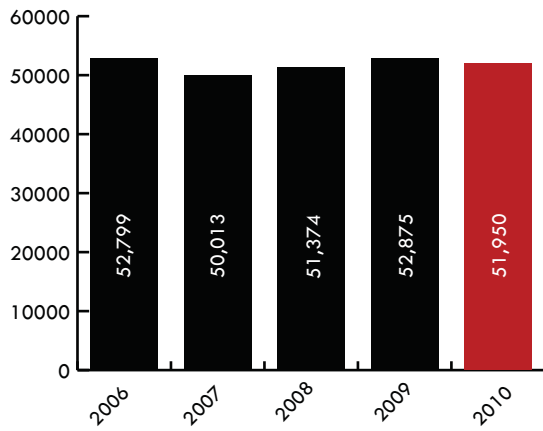
Source for homicide and sex offense data: Homicide and Sexual Offenses Branch (HSOB).

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

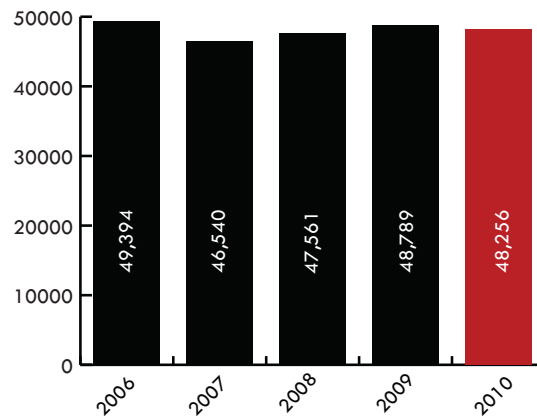
The above non-homicide arrests reflect arrests made by all agencies in the District of Columbia.

Total Arrests, 2006-2010

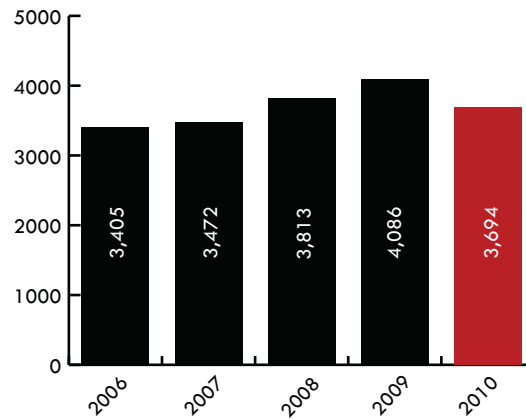
The total number of suspects arrested has remained above 50,000 since 2006.



Adult Arrests, 2006-2010



Juvenile Arrests, 2006-2010



TRAFFIC SAFETY

Fatalities, 2006–2010

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Pedestrian Fatalities	17	25	14	16	14
Bicyclist Fatalities	0	2	1	0	2
Total Traffic Fatalities	41	54	39	33	25

Arrests and Citations, 2006–2010

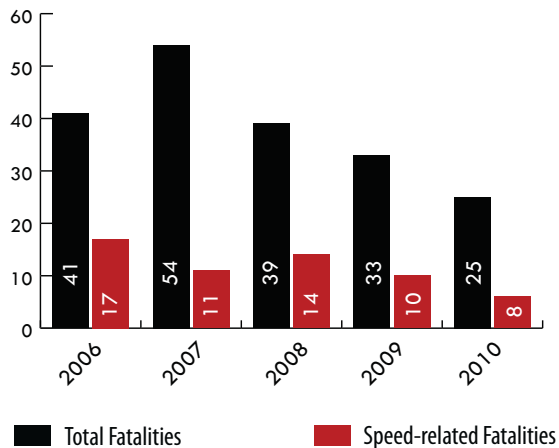
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Egregious Speeding [†]	642	760	2,300	2,496	1,135
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	4,583	5,547	8,231	7,172	7,458
Distracted Driving [‡]	9,220	12,013	13,347	11,957	14,580

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

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

Speed-Related Fatalities

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



CALLS FOR SERVICE

Definitions of Priority I, II and III Calls

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

Priority II calls involve circumstances that require immediate dispatch and response, but most do not involve any imminent threat to the safety of persons or the potential for significant property damage. In the event such a threat is identified in any Priority II call, a Code 1 response can be authorized and it will be handled the same as a Priority I call. The dispatching of an MPD unit to a Priority II call shall not be delayed more than 15 minutes, at which time the dispatcher will advise the watch commander and the call will be assigned to any available unit.

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

Call For Service

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

Calls for Service Trends

The total number of emergency calls for service in 2010 decreased by one percent from 2009.

	2009	2010
Calls Received (Dispatched)	602,194	593,318
Calls Received (Not Dispatched)	2,953	3,835
Distribution of Calls (Dispatched)	99.5%	99.4%
Distribution of Calls (Not Dispatched)	.5%	.64%
Total 911 Calls for Service	605,147	597,153

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 18 percent in 2010.

Type of Call	2009		2010		Percent Change	
	Call Count	Avg. Response Time	Call Count	Avg. Response Time	Call Count	Avg. Response Time
Priority I	54,607	7.14 min	55,401	5.83 min	-1.5%	-18.3%
Priority II	187,565	10.44 min	186,644	8.55 min	-0.005%	-18.1%
Priority III	98,471	15.84 min	93,896	13.96 min	-4.7%	-11.9%

PERSONNEL

Total Personnel

In 2010, the MPD sworn members decreased almost three percent since 2009.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sworn Personnel	3,803	3,915	4,022	4,040	3,924
Civilian Personnel	690	593	607	561	533
Total	4,493	4,508	4,629	4,601	4,457

Note: Personnel data accurate as of December 31, 2010.

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

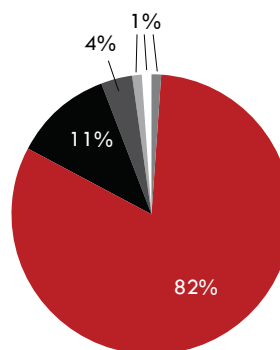
The Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2009		2010	
Gender				
Male	3,128	77%	3,028	77%
Female	912	23%	896	23%
Race				
Black	2,332	58%	2,265	58%
White	1,167	29%	1,111	28%
Hispanic	273	7%	269	7%
Asian	70	2%	67	2%
Native American	0	0%	0	0%
Race Not Designated	198	5%	212	5%
Total	4,040	100%	3,924	100%

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

Sworn Personnel, by Rank

More than four out of every five sworn members are officers or detectives.



- Recruits (47)
- Officers/Detectives (3,203)
- Sergeants (450)
- Lieutenants (147)
- Captains (42)
- Command Personnel (35)
Includes Inspectors, Commanders, Assistant Chiefs, and the Chief of Police

Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

At five percent or less for the past four years, the attrition rate for the Department is very low. Attrition includes voluntary separations (e.g., retirement or resignations) and involuntary separations (disability retirement, termination, and death). The Department has a robust recruitment and hiring program, for which the only limit is the budget.

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Attrition	224	191	152	190	170
Hired	224	301	296	171	100

Ranks of the Metropolitan Police Department

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

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

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 2010, 522 members received awards.

- ★ Achievement Medal (329)
- ★ Department Commendation Ribbon (16)
- ★ Department Lifesaving Medal (29)
- ★ Department Unit Citation Ribbon (14)
- ★ Medal of Valor (5)
- ★ Meritorious Service Medal (48)
- ★ Officer of the Year (12)
- ★ Reserve Officer of the Year (1)
- ★ PSA of the Year Medal (68)

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department



CITIZEN COMPLAINTS & USE OF FORCE

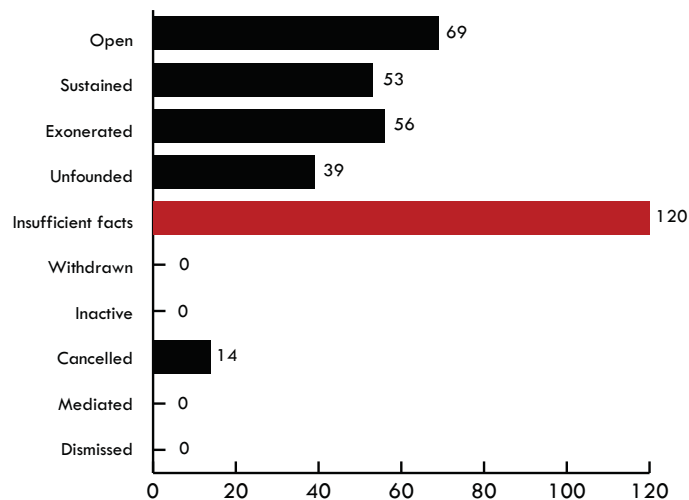
Use of Force, 2007-2010

In 2010, the MPD had no fatal shootings and discharges at animals decreased 70 percent.

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	31	14	28	7
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	8	3	8	0
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	12	4	5	1
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	12	14	20	6
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	2	1	4	5

Disposition of Cases

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



Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	15
Rude and Unprofessional Misconduct	43
Fail to Take Police Action	18
Conduct Unbecoming	16
Harrassment	35
Excessive Force/Use of Force	47
Poor or Lack of Police Service	17
Language Abuse	17
Abuse of Authority	14
Fail to Take Police Report	13
Orders and Directives	5
Neglect of Duty	6
Threats/Intimidation	8
Bias/Discrimination	1
Racial Profiling	0
Illegal Search	6
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	1
Unknown	10
Falsification of Reports	6
Mishandling Property	7
Assault	1
Destruction of Property	0
Fail to provide ID	0
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harrassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	4
Theft	4
Unfair Treatment	0
Untruthful Statement	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	12
Total	357

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

BUDGET FY 2009-2010

Expenditures, FY 2009-2010

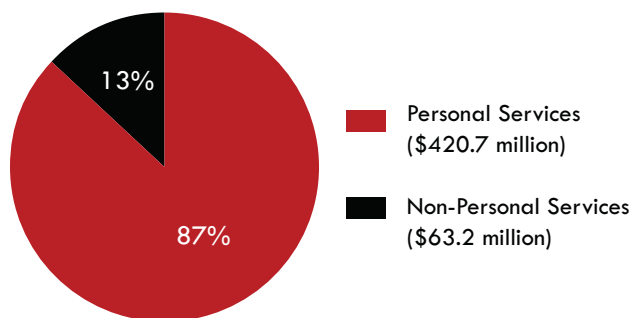
Spending on both personal and non-personal services decreased slightly from FY 2009 to FY 2010. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY2009 Appropriation Year Expenditures	FY2010 Appropriation Year Expenditures
Regular Pay	\$318,377,355.58	\$318,202,733.63
Regular Pay — Other	\$3,556,506.05	\$3,403,133.33
Additional Gross Pay	\$20,998,446.28	\$22,114,925.59
Fringe Benefits	\$40,616,933.49	\$45,401,461.71
Overtime	\$38,658,685.71	\$31,586,040.13
Total Personal Services	\$422,207,927.11	\$420,708,294.39
Supplies	\$7,295,230.71	\$1,772,739.97
Contracts	\$63,382,543.49	\$58,587,823.28
Subsidies	\$200,000.00	-
Equipment	\$3,780,217.54	\$2,879,946.87
Total Non-Personal Services	\$74,657,991.74	\$63,240,510.12
Total	496,865,918.85	\$483,948,804.51

Note: Reporting categories were modified to exclude fixed costs. Beginning in FY11, fixed costs were moved out of MPD and into a central agency.

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-seven percent of all MPD spending in FY 2010 was for personal services.



MPD FLEET

MPD Fleet, FY 2006 – FY 2010

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

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Total Marked Cruisers	773	808	800	788	768
Total Unmarked Cruisers	443	422	414	409	420
Total Marked Other*	161	177	185	174	176
Total Unmarked Other**	40	42	44	39	35
Total Scooters (Honda)	169	122	121	105	140
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson)	51	53	59	57	54
Total Boats†	15	15	15	12	16
Miscellaneous‡	32	28	22	22	24
Total Vehicles	1,684	1,667	1,660	1,606	1,633

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.

SPOTLIGHT EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



Sixth District Members Take Quick Action After Violent Attack

Just before 1 AM on January 6, 2010 Master Patrol Officer Tyrone Harris, who was off duty at the time, was flagged down at Alabama Avenue and G Street, SE, by a witness who stated a man had just been stabbed in the head. The witness pointed out the suspect and said that she still had the knife on her. MPO Harris exited his vehicle and ordered the suspect to the ground, where he subdued and handcuffed her. He then voiced a priority over the 6D radio zone and requested back-up and an ambulance.

Sixth District Officers Andre Parker and Aisha McCrary were first to arrive on the scene. They secured the suspect in their transport vehicle and began to provide first aid to the victim, who was who bleeding profusely.

Sergeants Scott Siegel, Michael Lynch, and Warren Mayo, as well as Officers Kurt Hansen, Bridget Cummiskey, Patrick Hogan, Thomas O'Donnell, and Barry Gomez arrived. They began rendering first aid by using the victim's sweatshirt to apply pressure to the arterial wound, which slowed the bleeding. The officers also talked to the victim in an effort to keep him conscious until the ambulance arrived.

While the officers tended to the victim, Investigator Carlton Herndon aided in the recovery of the weapon used in this crime. He maintained control of the scene until daybreak, when WASA responded and removed sewer covers so the knife could be recovered and processed as evidence.

The professionalism and compassion displayed by these members allowed for the quick apprehension of a dangerous suspect and were also instrumental in saving the victim from succumbing to his wounds.

APPENDICES **INDEX**

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APPENDIX A:

CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

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

The primary goal of the CCTV system is to enhance the safety and security of residents, workers and visitors in the District of Columbia, while vigorously respecting the privacy rights of individuals. CCTV for homeland security provides law enforcement with real-time, visual information during major events such as demonstrations, presidential inaugurations, and 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 2010. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

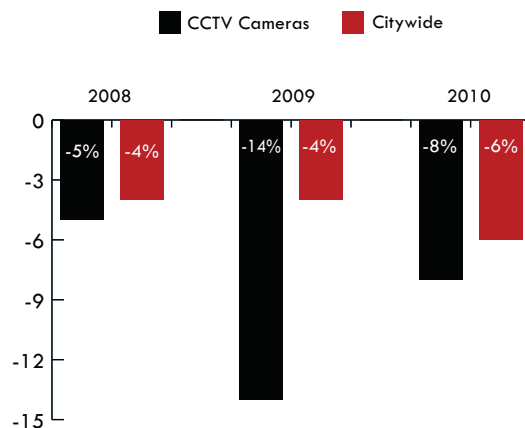
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|---|--|
| • March for Life January 22 | • AHOD IV August 13 |
| • State of the Union Address..... January 27 | • Tea Party Rally and MLK Parade August 28 |
| • Snow Emergency February 5 | • Shooting at the Discovery Building |
| • Snow Emergency February 9 | in Silver Spring MD..... September 1 |
| • Sun Trust Bank National Marathon March 20 | • 14th and U Street NW Shooting September 28 |
| • International Summit..... April 11 | • Labor Rally Demonstration October 2 |
| • IMF April 24 | • IMF October 8 |
| • AHOD I..... May 7 | • Halloween and Howard University |
| • AHOD II June 11 | Homecoming October 29 |
| • Independence Day July 4 | • The Army Ten Miler November 24 |
| • AHOD III July 16 | |

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. The Department has created an internal web-based system allowing members to request video footage that may aid them in an investigation.

In 2010, the Metropolitan Police Department processed 906 internal requests for video footage. Video footage from these cameras helped in identifying the striking vehicle in a pedestrian fatality that occurred at 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW; determining the responsibility for an environmental spill at 14th and U Streets, NW; and closing the October 27, 2010 homicide of an adult male at Ainger and Langston Place SE.

Percent Change in DC Index Violent Crime, Compared to Previous Year

Areas within the view of MPD's neighborhood CCTV cameras have consistently had greater reductions in violent crime than the citywide average.



Homeland Security Camera Locations

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

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

Site	District	Site	District	Site	District
100 block of M Street, NW (by First Place, NW)	1	14th Street & Parkwood Place, NW.....	3	Montello Avenue & Mt. Olivet Road, NE.....	5
1500 block of 1st Street, SW (by P Street, SW).....	1	1st & Kennedy Streets, NW.....	4	Montello Avenue & Queen Street, NE	5
400 block of 16th Street, NE	1	5th & Kennedy Streets, NW	4	28th Street and Texas Avenue, SE.....	6
K & North Capitol Streets, NW	1	3700 block of Georgia Ave NW.....	4	4400 block of Quarles Street, NE.....	6
18th & D Streets, NE	1	7th & Kennedy Streets, NW	4	5300 block of Clay Terrace, NE.....	6
15th & East Capitol Streets, SE	1	4th & Shepherd Streets, NW	4	300 block of 50th Street, NE	6
K Street & Potomac Avenue, SE.....	1	14th & Quincy Streets, NW	4	3800 block of Minnesota Avenue, NE	6
4th & L Streets, NE	1	4th Street & Blair Road, NW	4	4700 block of Alabama Avenue, SE.....	6
2nd & K Streets, SW.....	1	6th Street & Riggs Road, NE	4	1500 block of Kennilworth Avenue, NE	6
19th & Rosedale Streets, NE	1	Colorado Avenue & Kennedy Street, NW	4	5100 block of Fitch Street, SE	6
10th & H Streets, NE	1	14th Street & Saratoga Avenue, NE.....	5	5000 block of Benning Road, SE.....	6
5th & N Streets, NW	1	21st Street & Maryland Avenue, NE.....	5	5000 Block of Call Place, SE.....	6
7th & H Streets, NW	1	1200 block of Meigs Place, NE.....	5	18th & T Streets, SE	6
Wisconsin Avenue & P Street, NW	2	1700 block of Lincoln Road, NE.....	5	1500 Block of Butler Street, SE.....	7
5th & O Streets, NW	3	3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Otis Street).....	5	2600 block of Birney Place, SE.....	7
14th & R Streets, NW	3	3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Perry Street).....	5	2400-2500 block of Elvans Road, SE (A)	7
7th & O Streets, NW	3	1st & O Street, NW	5	2400-2500 block of Elvans Road, SE (B).....	7
5th & N Streets, NW	3	4th & W Street, NE	5	13th Place & Congress Street, SE.....	7
14th & Girard Streets, NW	3	18th & M Streets, NE.....	5	Ainger & Langston Places, SE.....	7
2400 block of 18th Street, NW.....	3	18th Place & M Street, NE	5	Wheeler Road & Bellevue Street, SE	7
Georgia Avenue & Morton Street, NW	3	North Captiol Street & Seaton Place, NW.....	5	2300 block of Pitts Place, SE.....	7
14th & Oak Streets, NW.....	3	1800 block of Benning Road, NE.....	1/5	Congress Street & Savannah Place, SE	7
14th & W Streets, NW	3	Bladensburg Road & Neal Street, NE.....	5	Stevens & Wade Roads, SE.....	7
14th Street & Columbia Road, NW	3	Holbrook & Neal Streets, NE.....	5	14th & Good Hope Road, SE.....	6/7
17th & Euclid Streets, NW.....	3	Staples & Oates Streets, NE	5	4200 Block of 4th Street, SE	7
Sherman & Harvard Streets, NW.....	3	1500 block Levis Street, NE	5		
9th & T Streets, NW	3	Trinidad Avenue & Meigs Place, NE.....	5		
Kalorama Road & Champlain Street, NW.....	3	Montello Avenue & Morse Street, NE.....	5		
11th & M Streets, NW.....	3	Trinidad Avenue & Mt. Olivet Road, NE.....	5		

APPENDIX B:

FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES

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

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

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

FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS

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

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

Forcible Rape: 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 over 23 percent over the past decade.

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

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Estimated Population	581,530		588,292		591,833		599,657		601,723	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Murder	169	29	181	31	186	31	144	24	131*	22
Forcible Rape	182	31	192	33	186	31	150	25	170	28
Robbery	3,604	620	3,985	677	4,154	702	3,998	667	3,936	654
Aggravated Assault	4,453	766	3,566	606	3,609	610	3,295	549	3,538	588
Violent Crimes	8,408	1,449	7,924	1,347	8,135	1,375	7,587	1,265	7,775	1,292
Burglary	3,826	658	3,920	666	3,781	639	3,696	616	4,219	701
Larceny/Theft	15,132	2,602	16,476	2,801	18,787	3,174	18,012	3,004	18,088	3,006
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,057	1,214	7,323	1,245	6,191	1,046	5,299	884	4,939	821
Arson	34	6	63	11	51	9	55	9	49	8
Property Crimes	26,049	4,479	27,782	4,722	28,810	4,868	27,062	4,513	27,295	4,536
Total	34,457	5,925	35,706	6,062	36,945	6,242	34,649	5,778	35,070	5,828

The FBI UCR data is based on preliminary data submitted to the FBI on 2/16/2011.

*An additional case from 1969 has been submitted to the FBI for review.

APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR VIOLENT CRIMES

UCR Part I Crime

Overall crime decreased 1.1 percent from 2009-2010.

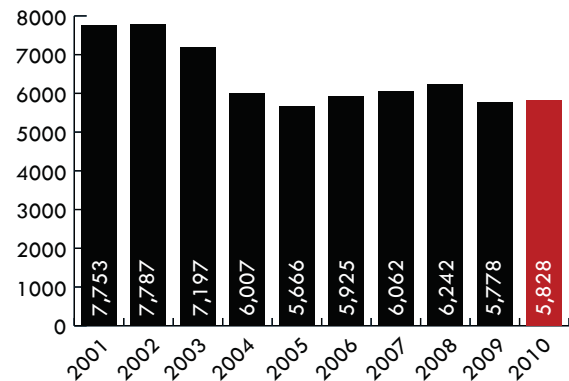
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murder	169	181	186	144	131
Forcible Rape	182	192	186	150	170
Robbery	3,604	3,985	4,154	3,998	3,936
Aggravated Assault	4,453	3,566	3,609	3,295	3,538
Burglary	3,826	3,920	3,781	3,696	4,219
Larceny/Theft	15,132	16,476	18,787	18,012	18,088
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,057	7,323	6,191	5,299	4,939
Arson	34	63	51	55	49
Total	34,457	35,706	36,945	34,649	35,070
% Change Over Previous Year	+4.5%	+3.6%	+4.5%	-6.2%	+1.1%

The FBI UCR data is based on preliminary data submitted to the FBI on 2/16/2011. 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.

*An additional case from 1969 has been submitted to the FBI for review.

UCR Part I Crime Rates (per 100,000)

The District's per-capita index crime rate increased 1.2 percent from 2009.



SPOTLIGHT EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



Seventh District Officers Recover Drugs, Currency After Traffic Stop

On February 26, 2010, Officer Marinos Marinos saw a grey 1999 Ford Expedition traveling westbound in the 1500 block of Alabama Avenue, SE with one headlight running. Officer Marinos

immediately conducted a traffic stop. During the interview with the driver, Officer Marinos asked if he had any illegal drugs or weapons on his person or within the vehicle.

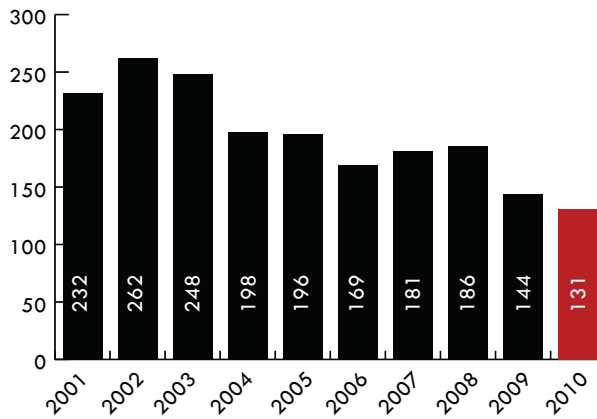
In response, the driver gave Officer Marinos consent to search him and the car. Officer Marinos

then requested an additional unit to assist him, at which time Officers Ricardo Amos and Shaun Freeman responded. With backup in place, Officer Marinos then asked the driver if he had any illegal items on his person or in the car. The driver said, "I got some stuff in the back under my arm."

A search of the vehicle revealed two large plastic bags containing numerous smaller plastic wrappings of a green weed-like substance. Officers Marinos, Amos, and Freeman recovered four pounds of marijuana and several thousand dollars. The driver was arrested and processed. During the arrest, the officers learned that the driver was operating his vehicle with a suspended license.

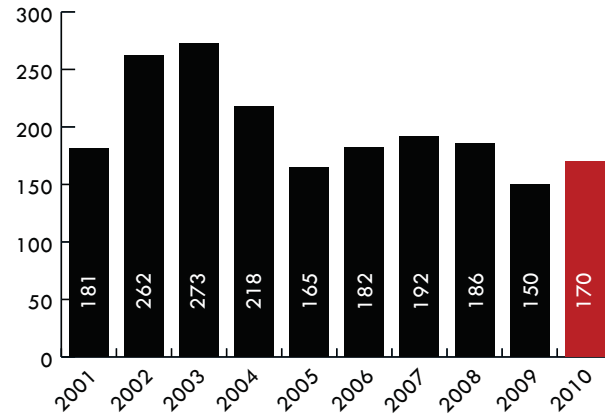
Murder

In 2010, DC had the fewest recorded homicides since 1963.



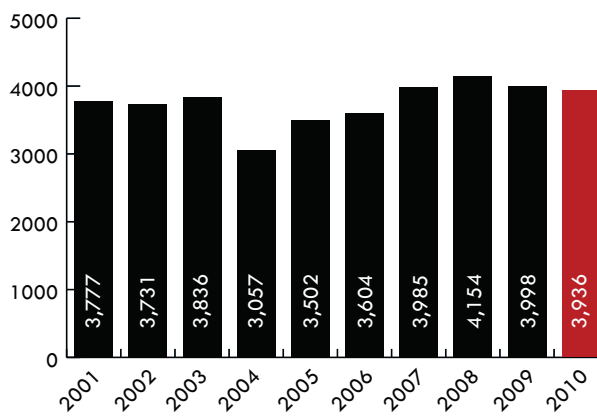
Forcible Rape

The number of forcible rapes increased by 11.8 percent compared to 2009.



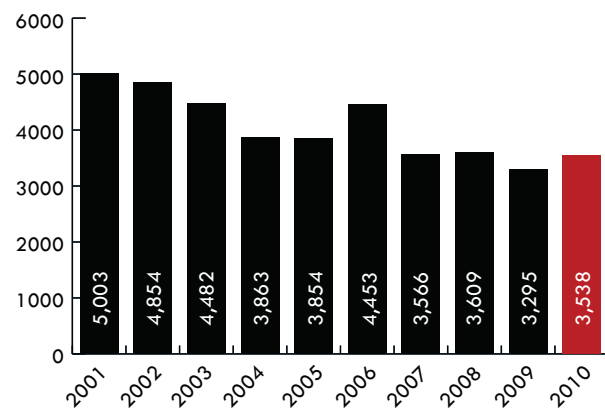
Robbery

Robbery has decreased by 1.5 percent compared to 2009.



Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assaults have declined 29 percent since 2001.

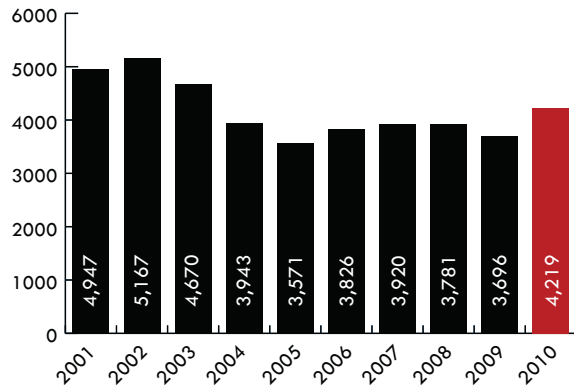


APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR PROPERTY CRIMES

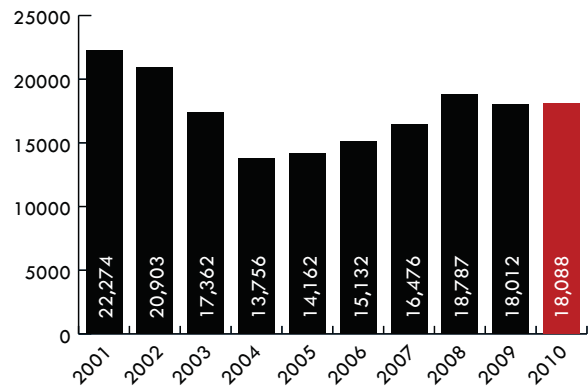
Burglary

Burglary increased 12 percent since 2009.



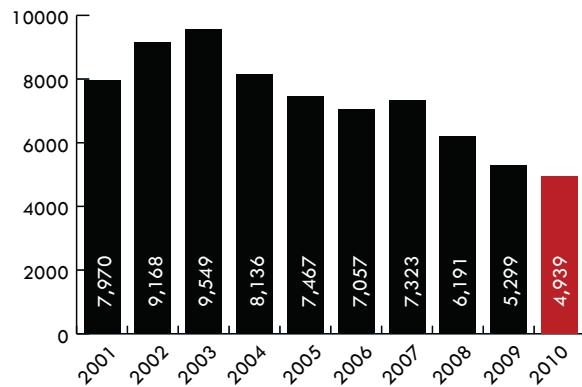
Larceny/Theft

Larceny/thefts have declined 19 percent from 2001.



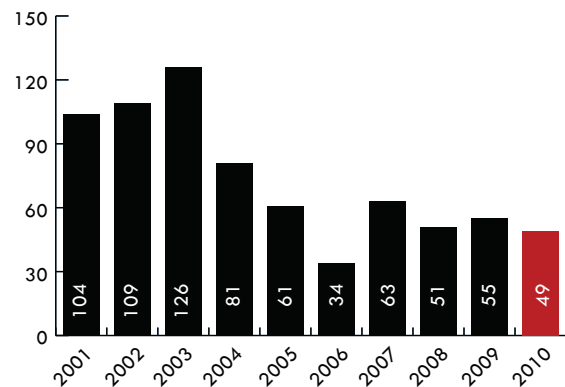
Motor Vehicle Theft

Auto thefts have declined seven percent from 2009.



Arson

After rising in 2003, reported arson offenses have remained below 100 from 2004 through 2010.



BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Metropolitan Police Department remains committed to working with communities in the District of Columbia to address and reduce hate crimes and perceptions of bias in our city. The following report highlights trends in hate or bias-related crimes from 2006 through 2010, and efforts in the District to address them.

Bias-Related Crimes Law

District law establishes a possible sentencing enhancement upon conviction for a hate crime. In layman's terms, this means that the police do not charge someone with committing a hate crime, only for the underlying crime that may have been motivated by bias. A person can be arrested for the underlying crime and then prosecuted for a hate crime.

Under the Bias-Related Crime Act of 1989 (D.C. Official Code § 22-3700 et. seq.), to qualify as a hate or bias-related crime in the District of Columbia, an incident must be reported to MPD, which will make an initial determination of whether the incident meets the following two standards:

1. Whether the incident is a "bias-related crime," meaning a designated act that demonstrates an accused's prejudice based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, family responsibility, homelessness,¹ physical disability, matriculation, or political affiliation of a victim of the subject designated act.
2. Whether the crime is a "designated act," meaning a criminal act, including arson, assault, burglary, injury to property, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, rape, robbery, theft, or unlawful entry, and attempting, aiding, abetting, advising, inciting, conniving, or conspiring to commit arson, assault, burglary, injury to property, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, rape, robbery, theft, or unlawful entry. D.C. Official Code § 22-3701.

In order to successfully prosecute a hate crime, the government must establish beyond a reasonable doubt both that the defendant committed the crime, and that he or she was motivated by prejudice because of an actual or perceived difference.² It is not sufficient to merely prove that the defendant belonged to different group than the victim; the criminal act had to have been motivated by the prejudice. If a person is found guilty of a hate crime, the court may fine the offender

up to 1 ½ times the maximum fine and imprison him or her for up to 1 ½ times the maximum term authorized for the underlying crime. D.C. Official Code § 22-3703.

Addressing Bias-Related Crime

The District of Columbia is a leader in the area of preventing and combating bias-related crimes and has been recognized for its efforts. The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the Mayor's Office, District of Columbia Public Schools, and others work with the community to address bias crimes and related issues.

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

- The Department's Special Liaison Units—the Asian Liaison Unit, Deaf and Hard of Hearing Unit, Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit, and the Latino Liaison Unit—work closely with historically underserved communities, serving as a model for community policing. In November 2009, MPD launched an expansion of the liaison units to include trained "affiliate officers" working on patrol in each district. For example, affiliate members of GLLU received a week of training and now participate in month-long rotations working with the GLLU officers to further enhance their knowledge of related issues.
- The goal of the Department is to ensure that all of the members of the MPD have the skills necessary to identify bias-related crimes and be able to appropriately deal with the victims in a way that the victim feels comfortable in reporting the crime and confident that the case will be investigated thoroughly. Therefore, the MPD has initiated more frequent roll call trainings and teletypes on bias-related crimes. Most members will only encounter one or two hate crimes in their careers, so it is important to keep reminding them of the critical elements to look for. With more members familiar with hate crimes and appropriate reporting, the MPD can provide better service to the community.

¹ Homelessness was added as a designated class for bias-related crimes in the *Omnibus Public Safety and Justice Emergency Amendment Act of 2009*, effective August 6, 2009.

² See Jury Instruction 4.99C.

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

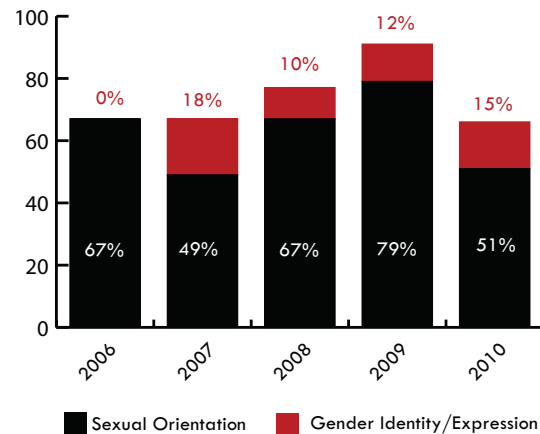
- ▶ The Department's automated reporting system now includes a mandatory field to indicate whether there is an allegation of bias related to any reported crime. Whenever a hate or bias-related crime is reported, the Special Liaison Unit is notified, helping to ensure that the investigative reports include whatever facts exist in the case that would support a hate crimes charge.

Bias-Related Crimes Data

The MPD reports data on sustained hate crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), consistent with FBI reporting definitions and standards. The FBI's definition of a hate crime³ is narrower than the District's. For instance, the District includes hate crimes based on political affiliation, whereas the FBI does not. Since the data presented in this report include all hate crimes supported under District law (D.C. Official Code § 22-3701), the figures differ from the MPD's reports to the FBI.

Reports of bias-related crimes increased significantly in 2010. Although it is not possible to determine with any certainty, it is likely that much of the increase is related to MPD's efforts to devote more resources and training to serving the

Percent of All Bias-Related Crimes Based on Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity/Expression



communities most impacted by bias-related crimes.

Bias related to sexual orientation has remained the most frequent type of bias for hate crimes in the District. In 2010, a bias based on sexual orientation accounted for 51 percent of all hate crimes. Twenty percent of the hate crimes were ra-

Types of Bias

Type of Bias	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ethnicity/National Origin	3	2	2	3	4
Race	8	4	5	2	14
Religion	5	6	0	0	4
Sexual Orientation	36	19	26	30	35
Gender Identity/Expression	0	7	4	5	10
Disability	1	0	0	0	0
Political Affiliation	1	1	2	1	1
Total	54	39	39	41	68

³Under FBI reporting, a hate crime, also known as a bias crime, is a criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin. Crimes categorized as "gender identity/expression" under the DC Code would be reported to the FBI under sexual orientation.

cially motivated, and bias crimes based on gender identity or expression⁴ accounted for 15 percent of the all hate crimes in 2010. In addition, there were four hate crimes based on ethnicity or national origin, four crimes based on religion and one crime based on political affiliation. Almost two-thirds of all bias-related crimes are based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression. Although this is still alarmingly high, the proportion of these types of bias-related crimes decreased in 2010.

Simple or aggravated assaults are the most common type of hate crimes (54 percent in 2010 and 57 percent of the five year total). Threats and Robbery are the next most common types of offenses, each representing 16 percent of all hate crimes in 2010. Robbery hate crimes also increased in 2010, with eight more crimes than the previous year.

Types of Crime

Type of Offense	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Aggravated Assault	18	8	6	12	17
Arson	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	0	1	1	0	0
Defacing/Destruction of Property	14	6	4	2	7
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0
Kidnapping	0	1	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	1	1	1	0	0
Other Misdemeanors	0	0	0	2	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	2	0	5	3	11
Simple Assault	13	15	15	12	20
Stalking	2	0	2	0	1
Threats	4	7	5	8	11
Total	54	39	39	41	68

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

⁴This report addresses an important distinction in types of bias. Under DC Official Code, there are two separate classifications for crimes motivated by a bias against sexual orientation and one based on gender identity or expression. Therefore beginning with 2007 data – which coincides with MPD's 2007 issuance of an important policy on police procedures related to transgender individuals – MPD has reviewed the sexual orientation cases and, if the victim was known to be a transgender individual, reclassified the type of bias to gender identity / expression. While the total crimes reported for sexual orientation and gender identity / expression accurately reflects the data as of the date of the report, the categorization is subject to change if new information is presented.

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh			Total		
Type of Bias	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Ethnicity/ National Origin	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	4
Race	0	0	5	1	1	0	2	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	5	2	14
Religion	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sexual Orientation	4	2	3	5	8	4	10	8	16	1	2	2	3	2	4	0	3	4	3	5	2	26	30	35
Gender Identity/ Expression	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	0	1	1	4	5	10
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Political Affiliation	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Total	5	3	11	7	10	9	14	10	23	1	3	5	5	4	6	3	5	10	4	6	4	39	41	68

In 2010, slightly more than one-third of bias-related crimes occurred in the Third District, which had largest increase in bias-related crimes. The First, Second, and Sixth Districts had the next highest concentrations of bias-related crimes, with 13 – 15 percent of all bias-related crimes. The Third District had the highest number of bias-related crimes based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression, with 16 offenses.

APPENDIX D:

LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

In the District of Columbia, everyone shares responsibility for maintaining a clean and green city. Achieving this goal is essential to the health and safety of our residents and the economic vitality of our neighborhoods. The role of leading or initiating anti-littering efforts rests with the Department of Public Works, as keeping the city clean is central to their mission. However, police officers, with round-the-clock presence on the streets of the District, can be an important part of the routine enforcement necessary to keep our city clean by deterring people from littering.

To support this, the Council of the District of Columbia passed the Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008 in December 2008. The legislation provides new tools to support the effective enforcement of littering. In addition, in January 2011, the final legislative change that was needed to begin littering enforcement became effective. In order to handle any littering tickets issued to juveniles, the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), which will adjudicate littering tickets, needed juvenile confidentiality requirements waived for these civil tickets. With this legislation in place, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) can proceed with its pilot for littering enforcement.

General Littering

The Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008 amended the existing littering statute to establish an affirmative requirement that a person stopped for a non-traffic littering violation provide the officer with his or her accurate name and address for the citation. Without accurate identifying information, the government's ability to hold violators accountable for this civil offense is limited. Violators who do not provide a valid name and address to an officer citing them for a civil non-traffic littering violation can be arrested. The criminal offense of refusing to provide an accurate name and address will be adjudicated by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and the penalty, upon conviction, will be not less than \$100 nor more than \$250. The underlying littering violation, which already existed, will be adjudicated by OAH. The fine for the littering violation is \$75.

The Department has worked with OAH on developing the form, process, and tracking that can be used for civil violations written by MPD and adjudicated by OAH. Because the ticket and adjudication process with OAH is new, enforcement will begin with a pilot in the Fourth District in April

2011. The pilot is important so that OAH and MPD can ensure that a member of the MPD is notified and attends every hearing, and that police officers throughout the Department are trained to write tickets that will be supported in adjudication. The pilot will run for several months so that there is time for a sufficient number of tickets to go through the entire process, with violators either: (1) admitting the violation and mailing in the fine; (2) denying the violation and requesting a hearing in person; or (3) admitting the violation with an explanation and requesting a hearing by mail. Depending on the extent to which the process or the ticket books need to be modified, Department-wide training and citywide enforcement may be launched as early as the fall of 2011.

Littering from a Vehicle

The Act also established a new violation for littering from a vehicle. It provides that "No person shall dispose or cause or allow the disposal of litter from a vehicle upon any public or private property. Litter shall include all rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded materials of every kind and description." (DC Municipal Regulations § 18-2221.6). The penalty for the offense is a \$100 fine, with any appeals adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles. The number of tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2010 is provided below.

Littering Tickets Issued and Dismissed in 2010

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
1st District	7	0
2nd District	5	0
3rd District	2	0
4th District	10	1
5th District	10	3
6th District	16	5
7th District	11	2
Other MPD	2	0
Total	63	11

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

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

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

What Is the Process Once a Complaint Is Made?

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

- ▶ **Step 1: The complaint is filed with the MPD.**
- ▶ **Step 2: The MPD official responsible for investigating the complaint contacts the complainant to let him or her know it is being investigated. If necessary, the official will obtain additional information.**
- ▶ **Step 3: The complaint is investigated; witnesses and the officer against whom the complaint**

is filed are interviewed. The officer is entitled to know the complainant's name, if it is known, and the nature of the complaint. However, the MPD will not reveal the complainant's name if the complainant requests to remain anonymous.

- ▶ **Step 4: The Investigation is completed and one of the following conclusions is made:**
 - Sustained** – The person's allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper.
 - Insufficient Facts** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred.
 - Exonerated** – A preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate MPD policies, procedures, or training.
 - Unfounded** – The investigation determined no facts to support that the incident complained of actually occurred.
- ▶ **Step 5: The complainant is notified of the outcome of the investigation. If the complainant does not agree, he or she may appeal the decision in writing by sending a letter to the Chief of Police at 300 Indiana Ave., NW, Rm. 5080, Washington, DC 20001.**

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.

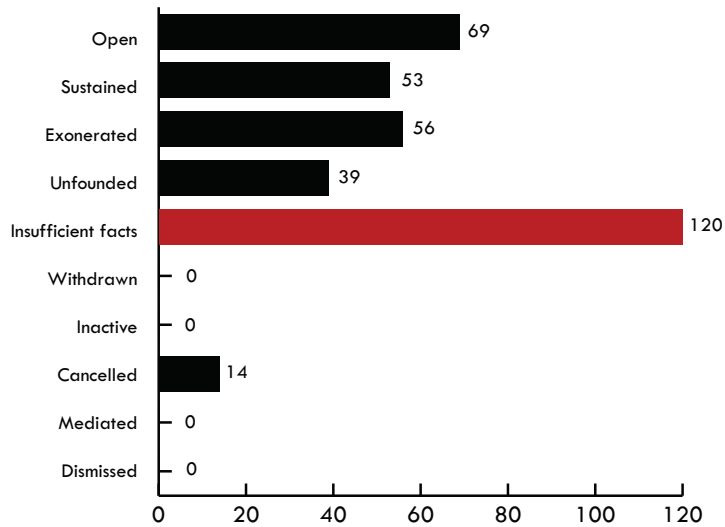
Metropolitan Police Department (MPD):

- 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 E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: CITIZEN INFORMATION

Disposition of Cases



Harassment Allegation

Harassment Type	Total
Unlawful Search	4
Illegal Search	2
Bad Ticket	1
Unlawful Stop	3
Unlawful Detention	1
Landlord Tenant	0
False Arrest	2
Demeanor Tone	8
Discrimination: Sex	0
Discrimination: Race	0
National Origin	0
Abuse of Power	2
Other	12
Total	35

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: CITIZEN INFORMATION

Specific Allegations of Force

Subcategories	Total
Choke Hold	0
Foot on Back	2
Forceful Frisk	3
Hand Cuffs to Tight	2
Push or Pull with Impact	16
Push or Pull without Impact	6
Strike: Kick	2
Strike: Punch	10
Strike: With Object	5
Strike: While Handcuffed	1
Total*	47

* 16 total complaints with some reporting multiple subcategories

Allegation of Discrimination

Discrimination Type	Total
Race	0
Sex	0
Sexual Orientation	0
Other (Sign Language)	1
Total	1

SPOTLIGHT EVERYDAY OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



Truant Officers Make a Big Impact on Students' Lives

Truancy is the first indicator that a young person is giving up and losing his or her way in school. When young people start skipping school, they are telling their parents, school officials, and the community at large that they are in trouble and need our help.

Students who become truant and eventually drop out put themselves at a long-term disadvantage in becoming productive citizens. High school dropouts are two and a half times more likely to be in need of

public assistance as adults than high school graduates. Also, students who become truant and eventually drop out of high school too often set themselves up for a life of challenges and crime.

There is no other group of people that understands this vicious cycle better than MPD Truant Officers. Their commitment in capturing and escorting young people back to school is remarkable.

In the 2009-2010 school year, Truant Officers have escorted over 6,500 young people back to school. They have also initiated action in getting over 100

young people to register for school. The officers have made numerous home visits and have built solid and lasting relationships with parents, school officials and students. They have supplied invaluable information and suggestions to DC Public Schools leadership, which have been implemented and are now part of school policy.

This year, the Truant Officers exceeded the number of truant contacts by nearly 2,500 students — from 4,100 in 2008/2009 to more than 6,500 in 2009/2010.

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	15
Rude and Unprofessional	43
Misconduct	51
Fail to Take Police Action	18
Conduct Unbecoming	16
Harrassment	35
Excessive Force/Use of Force	47
Poor or Lack of Police Service	17
Language Abuse	17
Abuse of Authority	14
Fail to Take Police Report	13
Orders and Directives	5
Neglect of Duty	6
Threats/Intimidation	8
Bias/Descrimination	1
Racial Profiling	0
Illegal Search	6
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	1
Unknown	10
Falsification of Reports	6
Mishandling Property	7
Assault	1
Destruction of Property	0
Fail to provide ID	0
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harrassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	4
Theft	4
Unfair Treatment	0
Untruthful Statement	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	12
Total	357

Status of Pending Complaints

Pending Complaints	Total
Under Investigation by Chain of Command	45
Under Investigation by IAB	10
Referred to USAO	11
Under Investigation by OPC	3
Total	69

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
Male	481	80%
Female	103	17%
Unidentified	19	3
Race		
Black	308	51%
White	188	31%
Hispanic	41	7%
Asian	17	3%
Other	5	1%
Unidentified	44	7%
Total	603	100%

Age of Officer

Age	
21-26	40
27-29	51
30-32	54
33-35	64
36-38	63
39-41	75
42-44	64
45-47	67
48-50	42
51-53	20
Over 53	19
Unknown	44
Total	603

Officer Assignment

District	
First District	101
Second District	63
Third District	101
Fourth District	43
Fifth District	78
Sixth District	85
Seventh District	65
Other	23
Unidentified	44
Total	603

Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	
Under 3 Yrs	6
3-5 Yrs	110
6-8 Yrs	75
9-11 Yrs	59
12-14 Yrs	31
15-17 Yrs	15
18-20 Yrs	65
21-23 Yrs	50
24-26 Yrs	26
27 or More	18
Unknown	148
Total	603

Failure to Identify

Failure to Display Name and Badge	0
Failure to Provide Name and Badge on request	0
Other	0
Total	0

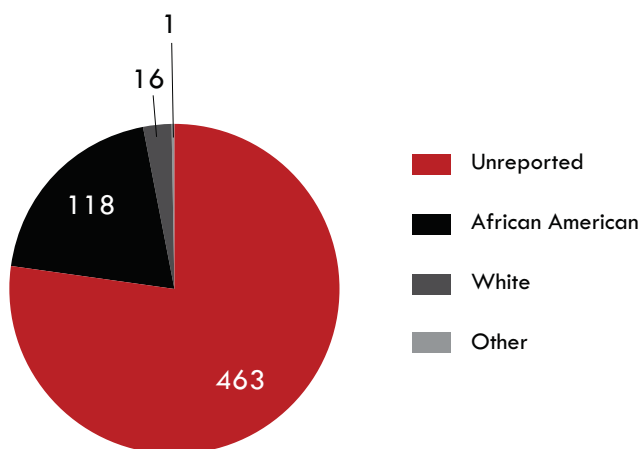
Officers with Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	53
Three Complaints	10
Four Complaints	3
Five Complaints	1
Total	67

Complainants who Filed Multiple Complaints

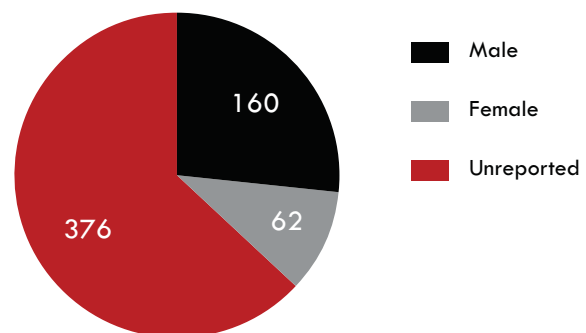
Two Complaints	7
Three Complaints	2
Four Complaints	0
Total	9

Complainant's Race



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Complainant's Gender



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

APPENDIX F:

REMEMBERING OUR FALLEN HEROES

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

2000-Present

Paul Dittamo October 30, 2010
 Wayne C. Pitt..... April 11, 2007
 Gerard W. Burke..... March 23, 2006
 James McBride..... August 10, 2005
 Joseph Pozell May 17, 2005
 Clifton Rife II June 2, 2004
 John S. Ashley May 30, 2004

1975-1999

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

1929

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.mpd.dc.gov/memorial.

1950-1974

Gail A. CobbSeptember 20, 1974
George D. Jones, Jr.March 24, 1973
Ronnie W. HassellDecember 2, 1972
Dana E. HarwoodSeptember 25, 1972
William L. SigmonMay 25, 1971
Jerrard F. YoungMay 21, 1971
Glen FisherMarch 10, 1971
David H. RoseFebruary 20, 1971
Allan L. NairnNovember 30, 1969
Michael J. CodyJuly 14, 1969
David C. HawfieldJuly 14, 1969
Willie C. IveryNovember 15, 1968
Stephen A. WilliamsJuly 2, 1968
Eugene I. WilliamsFebruary 27, 1968
Lawrence L. DorseyFebruary 2, 1968
Gilbert M. SilviaNovember 25, 1967
Russell W. PontonMay 2, 1967
Marvin L. StockerMarch 23, 1966
Marcus P. WillisDecember 27, 1965
Martin I. DonovanJuly 9, 1964
Robert D. HandwerkJanuary 24, 1964
David C. HigginbothamDecember 7, 1963
Elmer L. HunterMarch 20, 1963
Terrell M. DodsonApril 17, 1960
Donald J. BreretonJanuary 7, 1960
Harold K. SheltonMay 3, 1959
Lester G. MyersNovember 13, 1958
George W. CasselsJuly 12, 1953

1900-1924

Raymond C. LeisingerAugust 28, 1924
John W. PurcellOctober 17, 1923
Frederick G. StangeFebruary 28, 1923
Edmund P. KeleherJanuary 10, 1922
George C. ChinnOctober 20, 1921
Samuel C. HaydenFebruary 27, 1921
Preston E. BradleyFebruary 21, 1921
Oscar A. McKimmieJanuary 17, 1920
James E. ArmstrongDecember 20, 1919
Harry WilsonJuly 21, 1919
Lester M. KidwellJuly 11, 1918
John A. ConradMay 21, 1918
David T. DuniganMay 21, 1918
Willie R. GawenMarch 2, 1915
William H. MathewsMarch 5, 1909
William E. YettonNovember 9, 1908
John J. SmithJuly 7, 1904

1800's

Junius B. SlackNovember 27, 1891
Adolphus ConstantineSeptember 10, 1891
Americus N. CrippenNovember 5, 1889
Frederick M. PassauMay 17, 1889
John H. FowlerSeptember 9, 1884
Francis M. DoyleDecember 29, 1871



CATHY L. LANIER
Chief of Police

