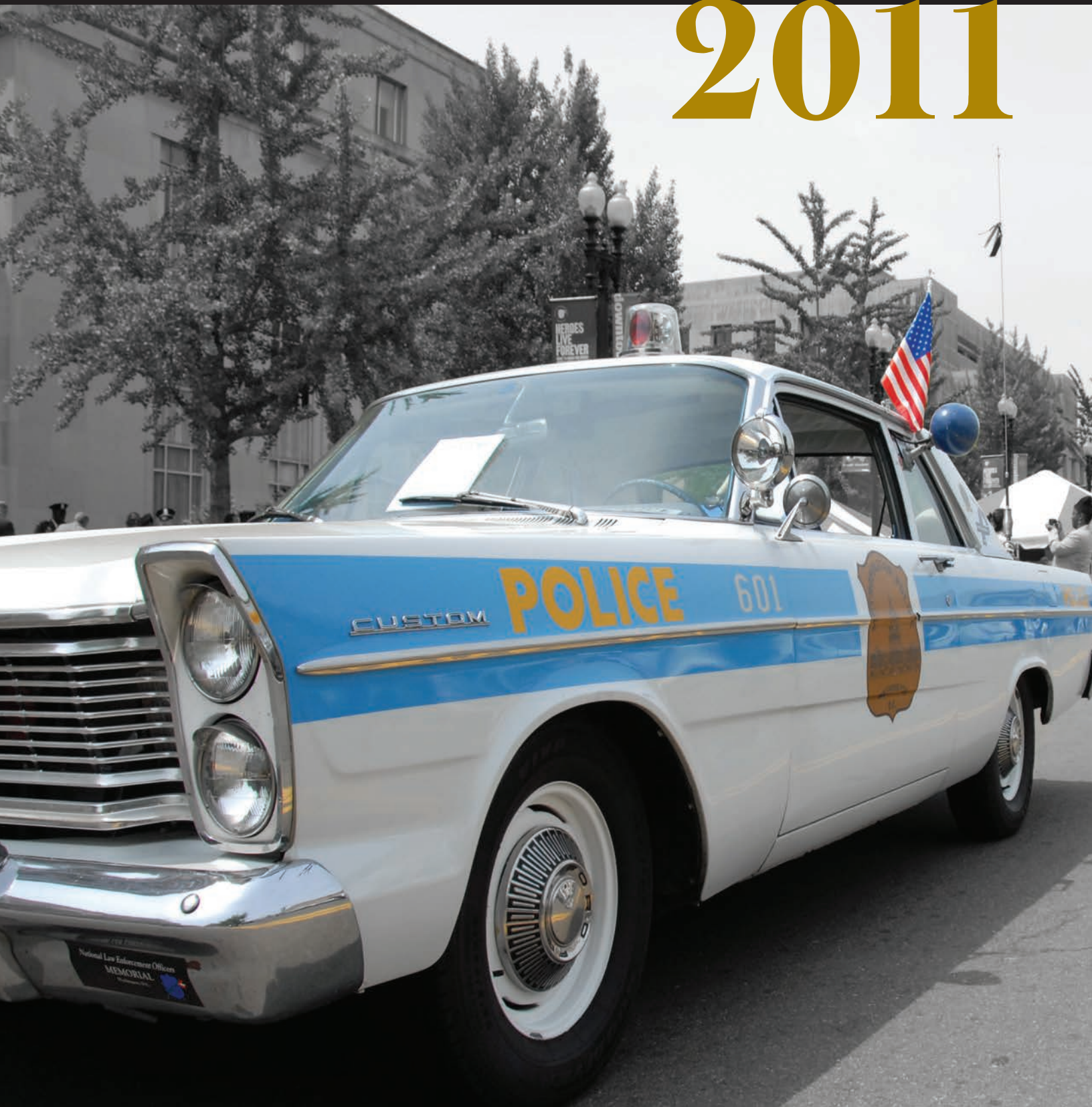


METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

2011



Celebrating 150 Years of Excellence

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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.

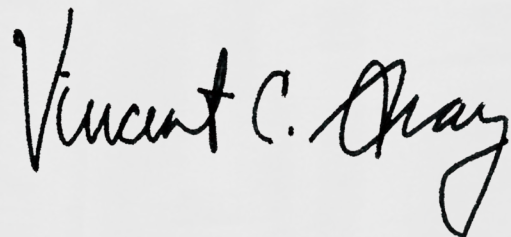


MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Since the day I took office as Mayor, my priorities for the District of the Columbia have been clearly focused on job creation and economic growth, quality education, fiscal stability and safe communities. We have been aggressive about moving the District forward and we have made significant strides in all of those areas, particularly those related to safe communities.

The Metropolitan Police Department's 2011 Annual Report highlights many of the successes the city has made in helping to build safe communities. The District of Columbia saw its lowest number of annual homicides in almost half a century and the MPD had an impressive homicide-case closure rate. While a single murder is still one too many, the homicide data shows our city is on the right track. The days when the District was known as the nation's 'Murder Capital' are long behind us, and the District of Columbia is becoming a safer place to live each and every day.

I want to commend Chief Lanier and the men and women of the Metropolitan Police Department for the progress they have made in combating crime in 2011 and I look forward to more successes in the future.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vincent C. Gray". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, stylized 'V' and 'G'.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

In 2011, we celebrated the 150th Anniversary of the Metropolitan Police Department. Over the years, this city has experienced numerous historic moments, and the members of the MPD have been there to witness many of them, while, at the same time, providing security and support throughout the city.

The Metropolitan Police Department continues to make significant progress in its community outreach efforts, crime fighting programs and initiatives and technological developments. I am especially proud of the significant reduction in the number of homicides in 2011. Our positive results can be attributed to proactive patrol measures and a collaborative approach with partners in the community and the criminal-justice system. A key to the success was working with our partners to prevent the next homicide through immediate and coordinated action.

The Department is also continuing to close homicide cases quickly, with its 95 percent homicide case closure rate far exceeding the national average of 56 percent. This high closure rate helps us remove violent offenders from the streets and is essential in our efforts to focus on gang violence. There are still too many old wounds in families and communities that have survived homicides, but dramatically reducing the number of new homicides – together with solving past homicides – helps families and communities to heal.

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

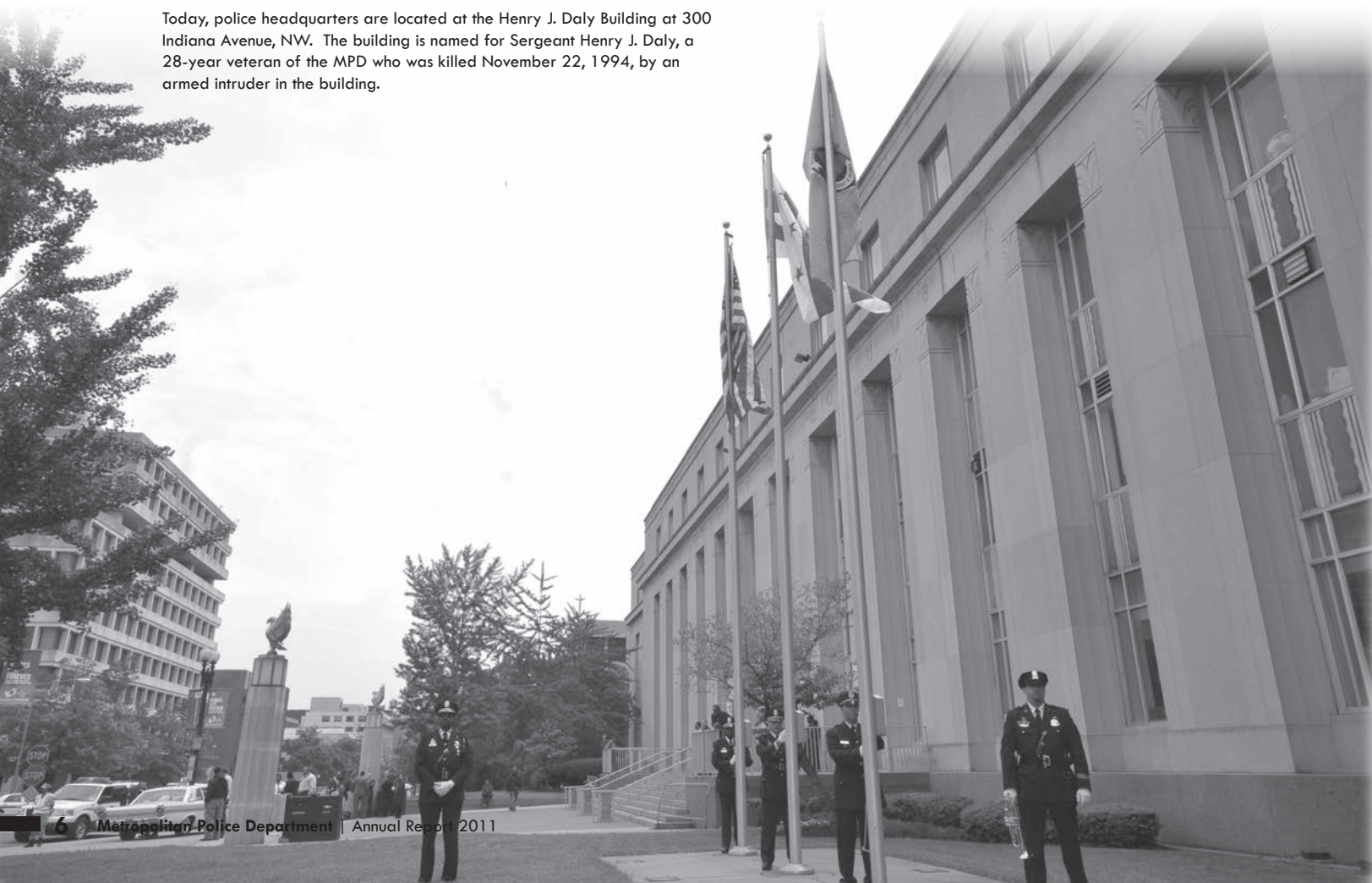
I am proud of the accomplishments we made during this milestone year and I continue to look for creative ways to fight crime in our city.

Cathy L. Lanier



In 1893, the Metropolitan Police Department headquarters were located at 5th Street and Louisiana Avenue, NW. At that time, 200 officers served on the Department.

Today, police headquarters are located at the Henry J. Daly Building at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. The building is named for Sergeant Henry J. Daly, a 28-year veteran of the MPD who was killed November 22, 1994, by an armed intruder in the building.



2011 THEN AND NOW

In August 2011, the Metropolitan Police Department celebrated its 150th anniversary of service to the District of Columbia. Since its founding in 1861, the MPD has grown in diversity as well as size and has been on the front lines for much of this city's most colorful history. Tragic events such as the assassinations of Presidents Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield, and the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan — as well as happier events such as the many presidential, mayoral, and Council inaugurations, and national parades and marches — have made the MPD experts in crowd management and in providing assured, professional service. Today's MPD remains a remarkably diverse department. Nearly one in four of all sworn officers are women, placing the MPD among the national leaders in this regard. Cathy L. Lanier made history when she was named the first permanent female chief of the MPD in 2007. Approximately 70 percent of the MPD's sworn members are black, Hispanic or Asian, meaning that the Department closely mirrors the makeup of the resident population it serves. As the Metropolitan Police Department strives to maintain its rich diversity, the Department has also raised its hiring standards and taken other steps to enhance the professionalism of the force.

Homicide Closure Rate Far Exceeds National Average

In the early 1990s, Washington, DC bore the infamous label of “murder capital.” Now the city now boasts a record low number of homicides. Through four main principles — bettering community ties, developing sources, utilizing modern technology, and ensuring strict accountability in information sharing — the Department has seen significant progress, especially with the reduction of violent crime. For example, in 2008, there were 186 homicides in the District. In 2011, that number was reduced by 42 percent to 108 homicides — the lowest number of homicides in nearly half a century. Additionally, the homicide closure rate went from 75 percent in 2008 to 95 percent in 2011. The national average for cities of comparable size to Washington, DC is about 56 percent.

The portion of the city east of the Anacostia River, which has long had the dubious distinction of leading the District in homicides, also saw a dramatic reduction in homicides. Before 2005, there were consistently more than 100 homicides annually in the police districts east of the Anacostia. In 2011, homicides east of the river were reduced by half.

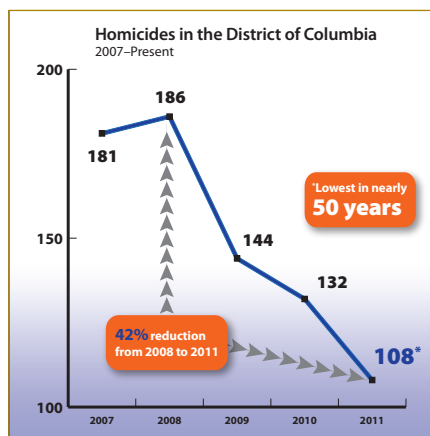
Community Outreach

Engaging with the community has always been a priority of the Metropolitan Police Department. Officer Friendly made his first appearance at a DC school in 1970. Today, the MPD has 100 School Resource Officers who protect students throughout the school day and monitor the safe passage routes these students take to get to and from school. In addition to the officers' day-to-day presence in the schools, foot officers patrol the streets and regularly interact with residents and business owners in an effort to strengthen police-community relations. Furthermore, community outreach coordinators in the police districts help to organize outreach programs with various youth groups and other community associations. The Metropolitan Police Department is also encouraging the community to get involved through a variety of volunteer programs.

School Safety Division. During the 2010-2011 school year and the 2011 summer break, MPD's School Resource Officers (SRO) provided mentoring and mediation services to youth who became involved in school fights and community disputes that spilled into the school. Members of the School Safety Division addressed a variety of student safety

issues and they made hundreds of home visits, checking on youths who had been arrested or who were consistently truant from school. Truancy Officers ensured that over 5,000 truant youth were transported to school throughout the school year.

The School Safety Division was also responsible for the Students Taking Another Route to Success (STARS) Summer Camp, which provided mentoring and life skills training to approximately 100 young people. At the STARS Summer Camp, young people had an opportunity to meet



The District of Columbia has seen a dramatic reduction in homicides since 2008.

2011 THEN AND NOW



A 1930s MPD police officer has a friendly conversation with children in the District of Columbia.

MPD officers and learn about each member's commitment to serve and protect. To ensure the safety of youth who were out past curfew, the School Safety Division managed evening Youth Curfew Centers, which provided a safe haven for youth who may have otherwise found themselves on the street,

often in dangerous life threatening situations. Members provided these young people with life skills training, guidance

Reaching Out to DC's Youth

The MPD provides outreach services to thousands of young people every year. Some of the programs include:

- Jr. Police Academy,
- STARS Summer Mentoring Program
- Curfew Center
- Shop with a Cop
- Youth Advisory Council
- Citywide Outreach Events
 - Safe Summer Initiatives
 - Play Streets
 - Summer Activities
 - Block Parties
 - Crime Prevention Month
 - McGruff the Crime Dog Visits
 - Halloween Safe Haven
 - Holiday Parties
 - Beat the Streets

and direction until a parent or guardian could be located to pick them up.

Youth Outreach. The Metropolitan Police Department's Office of Community Outreach plays an integral role in fostering positive relationships between young people and members of the force. With the support of the Metropolitan Police Foundation, the MPD sponsored numerous youth-related programs, including the Summer Curfew Center, Late Night Safe Haven, the Jr. Police Academy, Shop With a Cop, STARS Summer Employment Program, as well as many other citywide youth programs in the seven police districts. Other youth outreach programs included coat giveaways through Operation Warm Coats, as well as holiday parties in each police district and an Adopt-a-School program through the Narcotics Branch. In 2011, the MPD provided outreach services to over 4,000 young people in the District of Columbia through programs including the Jr. Police Academy, Shop with a Cop, Summer Curfew Center, and Toys for Tots.

Washington DC Police Foundation. The Washington DC Police Foundation brings together business, civic, non-profit and professional communities and individuals to promote public safety through the support of Chief Cathy Lanier and the Metropolitan Police Department. Through such innovative programs as the Tactical Village, a skills training center with an urban street setting; the Junior Cadet Program, a mentoring program designed to encourage 5th & 6th graders to pursue careers in public safety or public service; and numerous other

READ ALL ABOUT IT

In the March 2012 issue of **The Police Chief Magazine**, Metropolitan Police Department Chief Cathy L. Lanier highlights the four basic principles of DC's policing philosophy.

Read the complete article online at www.policechiefmagazine.org.



Reference: Cathy L. Lanier, "Policing Our Nation's Capital Using 21st Century Principles," *The Police Chief* 79 (March 2012): 20-24.

community outreach efforts, the Washington DC Police Foundation is having a profound impact. In 2011, The Washington DC Police Foundation donated over \$67,000 in funds to support the MPD's efforts. To learn more about the Foundation, go to www.dcpolicefoundation.org.

Electronic Outreach. In addition to face-to-face interactions the Metropolitan Police Department's patrol officers have with residents and business owners throughout the city, the MPD is also connecting with the community electronically. MPD's community email lists reach thousands of subscribers every day. The Department has also enhanced its outreach using social media. MPD members post scores of messages every day to keep over 10,000 MPD followers on Facebook and Twitter informed about safety alerts, community events, and other news. Through iWatch, concerned community members can report suspicious activities or behaviors that may indicate criminal or terrorist activity online at www.iwatchdc.

2011 THEN AND NOW

dc.gov. Every iWatch report is reviewed by analysts who verify criminal activity and forward reports to the appropriate unit or agency for follow up. Any possible terrorist activity reports are shared with the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative where they are available for review by Fusion Centers around the country. In 2011, the MPD received 410 reports through iWatch.

Volunteer Programs. Established in 1948, 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. Members were first deployed to guard fire alarm boxes to prevent the sounding of false alarms on Halloween Night. Throughout the 1960s, the Reserve Corps was frequently called upon to assist with demonstrations and civil insurgences arising from national tragedies such as the assassinations of President Kennedy, his brother Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. These days, reserve officers have a wide variety of assignments based on their skills and training. In 2011, the Reserve Corps continued to expand the Reserve Corps Focused Initiative (RCFI) to support MPD's Patrol Services and added "Operation Adams Morgan" to assist with recent crime trends in the Adams Morgan area. Combined, over 23 details were conducted.

Additionally, the MPD revitalized the Citizen Volunteer Corps and management of the Collegiate Internship Program. In 2011, the Department benefited from the services of 90 Reserve Corps Officers, 27 volunteers, and 71 college interns. Volun-

teers contributed over 36,000 hours of service to the Department in 2011.

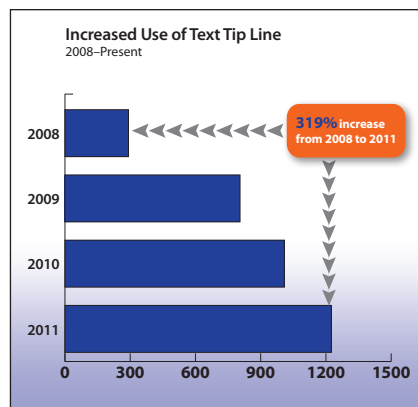
Rewards for Tipsters. Not only are the police connecting with the community, the community is also reaching out to the police. In 2011, citizens provided vital information to the Metropolitan Police Department that helped its officers solve numerous crimes and make DC a safer city. The MPD invites community members who have witnessed a crime to share that information anonymously through a variety of venues. Special text and telephone tip lines provide a fast and easy way to submit information to the Department. The gun tip line offers a reward of up to \$1,000 to any individual who knows someone who has a gun or knows where illegal guns are being hidden. And, the MPD is rewarding individuals who have the courage to come forward with this information. In 2011, the Department distributed a total of \$407,000 in rewards for information in cases that led to the arrest and conviction of a criminal.

Crime Fighting Programs and Initiatives

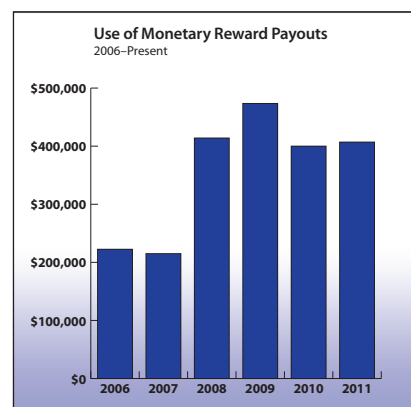


Officer MD McCray and McGruff the Crime Dog meet with a youngster at a summer event in the Trinidad neighborhood in the Fifth District.

The beat officer has always played an important role in policing in the District of Columbia. Today, patrol officers regularly step out of their cars and take to the sidewalk, promoting public safety while, at the same time, getting to know residents and business owners in the neighborhood. Foot beats also play a special role in initiatives like All Hands on Deck (AHOD) and Operation Full



Text tips and rewards payouts saw substantial increases in recent years. The use of text tip lines increased 319 percent in just three years.



2011 THEN AND NOW



In 1918, female officers on the Metropolitan Police Department received firearms training for the first time.

Stride. In addition to foot patrols the MPD is employing new tactics, like the summer crime prevention initiative, to identify high-risk repeat offenders to prevent violent crimes and gang activity in specific areas.

All Hands on Deck. Established in 2007, All Hands on Deck (AHOD) is a proactive measure aimed at capping 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 2011, the MPD conducted five AHODs, which resulted in over 2,000 arrests. Compared to 2010, arrests during the five 2011 AHODs increased by 12 percent and crime decreased by five percent.

Summer Crime Prevention Initiative. During the summer of 2011,

the Metropolitan Police Department launched Operation Summer ICE (Increased Community Enforcement), a crime prevention initiative designed to do one thing: eliminate violent crime in five designated locations in the District of Columbia identified as having a history of violent crime. From

May 1 to August 1, the MPD reorganized the efforts of the sworn and civilian members of the force and received assistance from outside agency partners to focus on this crime reduction effort. This initiative centered around three components: increasing patrols, enhancing monitoring of violent offenders, and identifying programs for juveniles. As a result of Operation Summer ICE, there was a major reduction of violent crimes in the targeted areas, including a 71 percent reduction in homicides, 20 percent reduction in robberies and a 20 percent reduction in assaults with a dangerous weapon. Gun-related violence also declined significantly in the target areas.

Traffic Safety. Every year, the Traffic Safety and Specialized Enforcement branch conducts a number of enforcement initiatives. In addition to the regional initiatives, like Click it or

Ticket, Smooth Operator, and Checkpoint Strikeforce, the MPD ran a series of pedestrian and bicycle safety enforcement programs. Additionally, the Department conducted 50 sobriety checkpoints and alcohol saturation patrols in 2011. Over 140 DUI arrests were made while the checkpoints and saturation patrols were in effect.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration recognized the Metropolitan Police Department for leading the nation in the largest decrease of traffic fatality rates and awarded Chief Cathy L. Lanier the Public Service Award for the department's accomplishments. Through the MPD's enforcement policies and procedures, the Department was able to decrease the traffic fatality rate 32 percent and the rate of 21-24 year old traffic fatalities by almost 50 percent in Washington, DC. The MPD was also credited with the second largest decrease in impaired driving fatalities with a decrease of almost 40 percent, and a decrease in motorcycle fatality rates by nearly 44 percent.

Advances in Technology

Since its founding in 1861, the Metropolitan Police Department has been capitalizing on the existing tools and technology available to enhance and streamline the policing process. Years ago, patrol officers would walk the streets and check in at call boxes. Today, members drive patrol cars outfitted with laptop computers. But progress doesn't end with a keyboard at one's fingertips. The MPD is continually improving the applications designed to streamline the Department's business systems and processes, making the gathering and analysis of data more

2011 All Hands on Deck Offenses

Phase and Dates	2010 Offenses*	2011 Offenses	% Change
AHOD I-V	1,129	1,072	-5%

* 2010 data reflects crime totals for the weekend closest to the 2011 AHOD weekend.

2011 THEN AND NOW

efficient and effective.

In 2011, the MPD launched a number of new applications designed to make personnel management, police work, and records management more efficient. The Personnel Performance Management System (PPMS) is used to track Internal Affairs Division investigations and allows supervisors to complete performance plans. A new Traffic Crash application provides members with a number of new features – like improved maps, easier diagramming tools and address validation – that will make traffic crash reporting much easier. The Fingerprinting and Background Checking System makes it easier for agencies to schedule appointments for background checks and fingerprinting. This new, streamlined process gives MPD personnel the ability to manage the work volume more efficiently. Finally, the MPD LEADS records management project makes handling basic incident reports, processing an arrest, and many other routine actions easier, faster and more reliable for everyone involved in the process. Officers can now use the application to process their field contact, incident, arrest and case management reports and will continue to see enhancements throughout 2012.

Training and Development

The Metropolitan Police Department is committed to providing the highest quality of education and training to all of its members. The instruction begins the moment a recruit walks through the doors of the Metropolitan Police Academy, but it doesn't stop the day he or she gets that first assignment. Instead, it continues throughout each officer's career.

Metropolitan Police Academy. Each year, members of the Metropolitan Police Department, are required to attend 40 hours of in-service training, ensuring every member is familiar with existing policies within the department. The Metropolitan Police Academy offered 17,538 instances of member training in firearms, homeland security, professional development, vehicle skills and other specialized areas.

Distance Learning. Through SiTELMS, the Metropolitan Police Department's online training tool, members can quickly and effectively get the training they need on a schedule that requires less time away from their patrol duties. In 2011, the MPD offered 21 online training modules, which included topics on hate crimes, disorderly conduct, pedestrian and bicycle safety enforcement, and suspicious activity reporting. Throughout the year, members utilized online training in over 46,000 instances.

Testing and Assessment. The Testing and Assessment Branch (TAB) worked extensively with the Recruiting Branch during the reestablishment of entry-level police officer testing. In addition, the TAB tested many applicants for Reserve Corps police officer positions. The TAB also coordinated with the Recruiting Branch and IT in order to further develop the online application portal. The TAB assisted with the research and development of the Metropolitan Police Department Acad-



Today, firearms requalifications are required for every officer twice a year.

emy's selection process. Additionally, the TAB completed a comprehensive job analysis of the Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain ranks. The TAB conducted a survey of law enforcement retirement systems to which 32 agencies responded. The TAB also conducted a best practices survey regarding testing practices to which 23 law enforcement agencies responded.

An Eye Toward the Future

The Metropolitan Police Department has experienced numerous successes and challenges over the past 150 years. All of these experiences have helped shape it into the police department it is today. Over the years, many things have changed—the uniforms, the cars, and the tools on an officer's belt—but the Metropolitan Police Department's commitment to serving and protecting the community remains true.

Who knows? In another century, officers may be patrolling the neighborhoods using tools we've only dreamed of. One thing is certain—the dedicated members of the MPD will continue working with the community to make the District of Columbia the safest city it can be.

Then and Now Getting Guns and Drugs Off

In 1975, the DC Metropolitan Police set up its first undercover operation – Operation Sting. It all started when the Second District Office Theft Unit came up with the idea to open an undercover storefront and have the criminals sell them stolen property. These incidents would all be videotaped, and, after evidence was obtained on several criminals, they would be arrested. Unfortunately, the MPD didn't have the financial resources to

fund the operation, so they turned to the community. Lieutenant Bob Arscott, the head of the 2D Office Theft Unit, solicited several thousand dollars in donations, which was enough to set up the storefront, buy the necessary surveillance equipment, and have some money to buy the stolen goods, but not enough to sustain a long-term operation. So, to ensure the department had the resources and support it needed, the MPD partnered with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and sought support through the US Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), which administered federal funding to state and local law enforcement agencies from the late 60s to the early 80s.

Five MPD members – Sergeant Karl Mattis, Detective Pat Lilly, Detective Bob Schaefer, Detective Vince Tolson and Detective Bill Gately – and several FBI agents posed as members of an organized crime ring working out of a typewriter repair shop in Northeast DC. Members of

the undercover team posed as muscle and monitored each exchange conducted with Detective Pat Lilly, who was known in the typewriter repair store at "Pasquale Larocca." Off to the side of Lilly's counter was a two-way mirror used for recording and documenting every time a customer came in to sell stolen property. Each night, the video tapes and evidence were taken to a team of detectives at the Second District who put it all together and documented each case for court.

Detective Lilly won the confidence of the criminals, and soon they were telling him – and the video camera – about all the crimes they committed. They even implicated others who committed crimes, providing times, dates and facts involving felonies, misdemeanors, armed robbery, burglaries and even homicides. After almost six months, the members of Operation Sting had evidence for hundreds of warrants.

Rather than serving each warrant individually, MPD Lieutenant Arscott and FBI Agent Bob Lil hatched a plan. The loyal customers of the typewriter repair shop were invited to a party, complete with girls,

booze, dope, and a chance to meet the Don. The night of the party, after the customers stepped up to the counter and were escorted to the backroom, they encountered the members of SWAT team who were there to arrest them. The prisoners were then taken to the rear of the warehouse and processed before being transported to the Fifth District for formal charges and interrogation by the various law enforcement agencies.

Several months later, members of the Operation Sting purchased thousands of dollars worth of stolen property valued in the thousands and arrested numerous other criminals. This was followed by yet another sting where they recovered more stolen property and made additional arrests.

In the end, Operation Sting resulted in the recovery of \$5.5 million dollars in stolen property, the arrest and conviction of 565 career criminals and the closure of over 18,000 criminal cases primarily in the Washington DC Metropolitan area. What started as a seven-man undercover operation culminated with over 750 law enforcement officers from the Metropolitan Police Department,



In 1975, 20 undercover officers conducted a sting operation in Northeast DC. Agents and detectives posed as members of an organized crime ring and arrested approximately 750 people as a result of their efforts.

the Streets

the Prince Georges County Police Department, the FBI, the ATF, the DEA and the US Secret Service. It remains one of the most successful sting operation worldwide.

Fast forward 35 years to July 2010, when members of the Major Narcotics Branch opened the doors of ME Studio, a recording studio created as a front for undercover officers posing as recording studio managers to buy and sell illegal drugs, guns and stolen property. The MPD had a confidential informant who was familiar with recording studios and who provided valuable information on how to look and work like a legitimate business. Thus began one of MPD's largest undercover operations in years – Operation ME Studio.

The day-to-day operations of the “studio” were by appointment only. Undercover officers and confidential informants would schedule deals with prospective targets at specific times. Before each transaction, a support team would conduct a briefing at the Narcotics and Special Investigations Division (NSID) and assign specific undercover officers to go to

the storefront to purchase the contraband. During each deal, there were 10-15 MPD officers involved. On several occasions, federal partners – Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) – would assist on deals as well. By the end of Operation Studio ME, the case involved investigative efforts and arrests in Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas.

Every deal was different. Some targets would arrive, sell their contraband, and then quickly leave the premises. Other targets would hang out at the studio after the deal, talking about other crimes they've committed and offering their criminal services to the undercover team at ME Studio.

This challenging – but exciting – operation did not come without risks. On one occasion, a target who had ties to the international criminal gang known as Mara Salvatrucha, or MS-13, arranged a meeting at ME Studio to discuss doing

some robberies for the team. When the target arrived, he was drunk and carrying a loaded gun in his pocket. He patted the pocket holding the gun, kissed his hand, and told everyone in the room that he loves his gun and doesn't go anywhere without it. One of the undercover team members had a bad feeling about the gunman and was concerned that he might hurt an innocent victim, so he asked the surveillance team to stop and arrest the target. Moments after leaving the storefront, the target was locked up, without incident, by the arrest team. A confidential informant who was with the gunman at the time later told the undercover officers that the target had planned to pull his gun on the police. This is a prime example of the precautions these undercover officers took each day to ensure the safety of their team members and the general public.

As the Operation ME Studio drew to a close in September 2011, the team came up with several plans to arrest the targets. Each



During Operation ME Studios, which ended in 2011, undercover officers purchased illegal drugs and firearms. As a result of this year-long investigation, 70 defendants were indicted.

arrest was done differently based on previous interactions and the perceived threat level of each target. During this year-long investigation 9.2 kilograms of cocaine, almost a half kilogram of crack cocaine, over half a kilogram of heroin, 52 pounds of Methamphetamine, 23 pounds of marijuana, 1.25 gallons of PCP, and 161 firearms were purchased by undercover officers. As a result, 70 defendants were indicted in US District Court and DC Superior Court, 29 assault weapons and three silencers were seized, and \$92,000 in cash was confiscated.

CUSTOMIZED COMMUNITY POLICING AND POLICE PATROLS

In 2011, the District of Columbia was divided into seven Police Districts, each of which was further subdivided into five or more Police Service Areas (PSAs). Chief Cathy Lanier launched an effort to realign patrol-service boundaries because of imbalances in patrol-district workload.

The realignment plan, which went into effect on January 1, 2012, is based on evaluation of crime, calls for service, development and road-construction plans, community concerns and other factors.

The new boundaries will distribute crime and calls for service almost equally among the districts. While some police districts are changing more than others, all underwent some change. Under the new boundaries, the largest PSAs were reduced in size. The total number of PSAs increased from 46 to 56.

EVERYDAY HEROES

Five 1D Members Recognized for Heroic Efforts to Save Elderly Residents from Fire

On March 3, 2011, at approximately 5:40 pm, First District Officers Charles Viggiani, Kevin Wagner, Scott Gaumond, Don Marshall, and Millard Pitts received a radio call about a fire inside the senior citizen apartment building in the 1200 block of G Street, SE. When they arrived, they saw flames protruding from a third floor apartment. Members of a crowd that had gathered outside the burning building told the officers that several elderly residents were trapped inside.

The officers entered the building and found eight individuals in wheel chairs trapped between the third and fifth floors. The officers carried each of the wheel chair-bound individuals down several flights of stairs to safety.

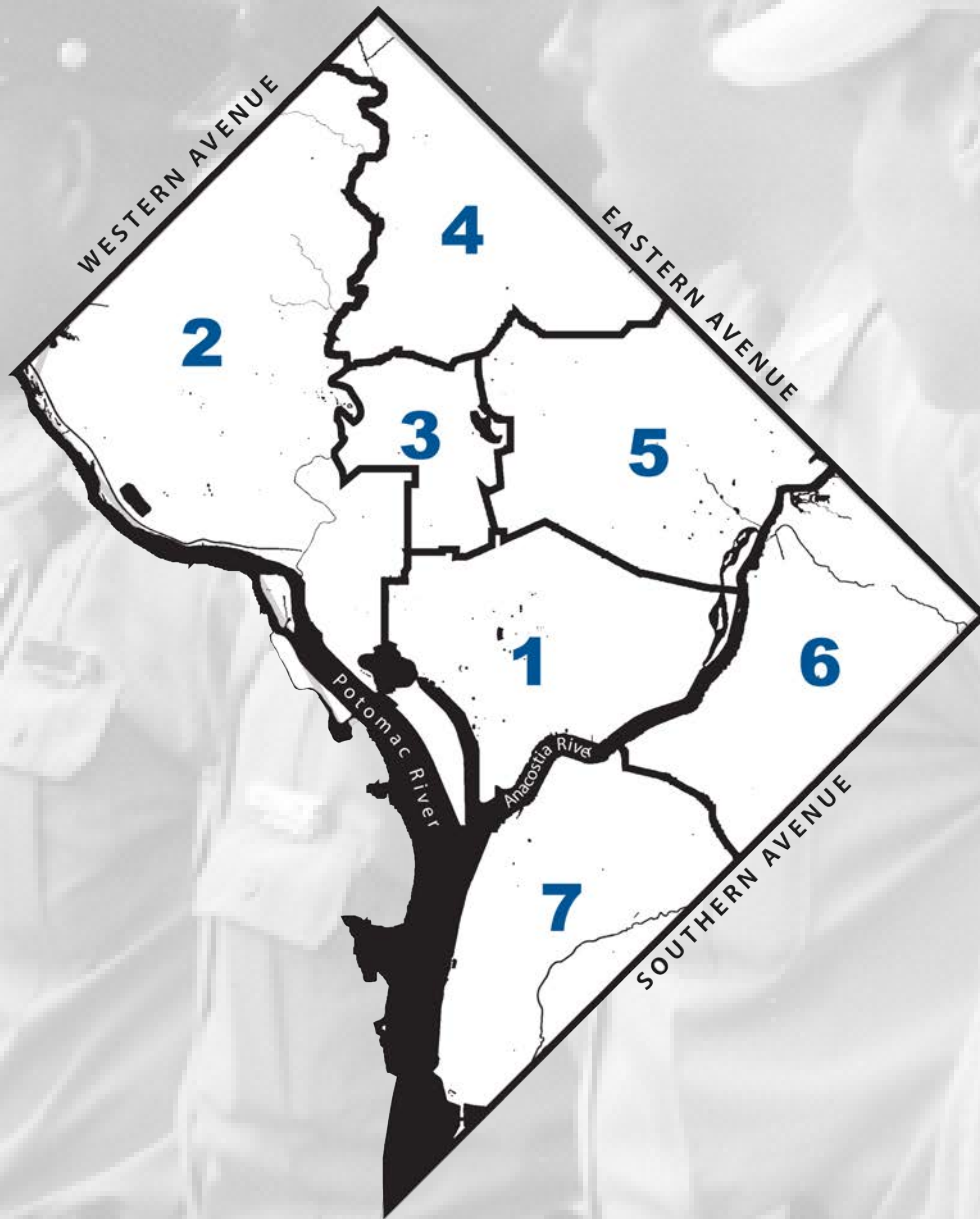
Despite being physically exhausted from the rescue and the dangerous smoke, the officers could not ignore the fact that there were more people inside screaming for help. The officers

MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



returned to the smoke-filled floors and brought several more disabled individuals to safety. After bringing the disabled residents to safety, the officers assisted the fire department with providing aid for the elderly residents.

CUSTOMIZED COMMUNITY POLICING AND POLICE PATROLS

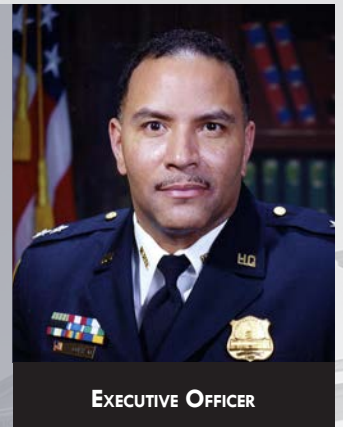


ORGANIZATION OF THE MPD

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

- *Patrol Services and School Security Bureau*
- *Professional Development Bureau*
- *Homeland Security Bureau*
- *Internal Affairs Bureau*
- *Investigative Services Bureau*
- *Strategic Services Bureau*
- *Corporate Support Bureau*

CHIEF OF POLICE
Cathy Lanier



Assistant Chief
Alfred Durham



Organization as of January 2012



Patrol Services &
School Security
Bureau
Assistant Chief
Diane Groomes



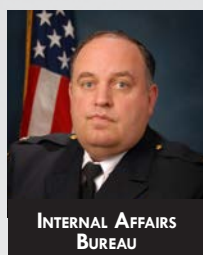
Professional
Development Bureau
Assistant Chief
Rodney Parks



Homeland Security
Bureau
Assistant Chief
Lamar Greene



Investigative
Services Bureau
Assistant Chief
Peter Newsham



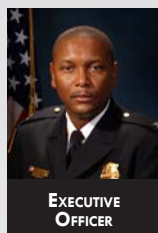
Internal Affairs
Bureau
Assistant Chief
Michael Anzallo



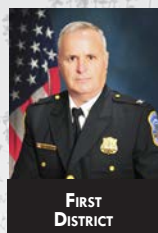
Strategic Services
Bureau
Assistant Chief
Patrick Burke



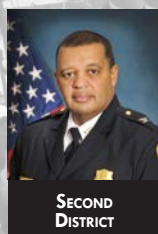
Corporate
Support Bureau
Executive Director
Leeann Turner



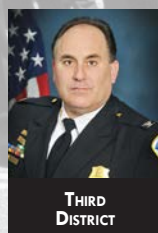
Executive
Officer
Commander
Melvin Scott



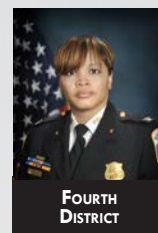
First
District
Commander
Daniel Hickson



Second
District
Commander
Michael Reese



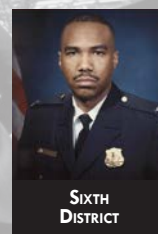
Third
District
Commander
Jacob Kishter



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
Mario Patrizio



Fourth 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	FBI UCR PART I CRIME DEFINITIONS
The MPD relies on the DC Code Index Offenses for daily operational and deployment decisions. Offenders who are arrested in the District of Columbia are prosecuted for the offenses represented in the DC Code.	The UCR provides a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared across time periods or regions.
Homicide: Killing of another purposely, in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate an offense punishable by imprisonment, or otherwise with malice aforethought.	Murder: The willful non-negligent killing of a person.
Sex Assault: One of many sexual acts against another, either forcibly or without his/her permission, and/or against someone who is otherwise incapable of communicating unwillingness.	Forcible Rape: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.
Robbery: The taking from another person, or immediate actual possession of another, anything of value, by force or violence, whether against resistance or by sudden or stealthy seizure or snatching, or by putting in fear. This category includes carjackings.	Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon (ADW): Knowingly or purposely causing serious bodily injury to another person, or threatening to do so; or under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, knowingly engaging in conduct that creates a grave risk of serious bodily injury to another person, and thereby causes serious bodily injury. Weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, knives and other objects.	Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
Burglary: Breaking and entering, or entering without breaking, any dwelling, bank, store, warehouse, shop, stable, or other building or any apartment or room, whether at the time occupied or not, or any steamboat, canal boat, vessel, other watercraft, railroad car, or any yard where any lumber, coal, or other goods or chattels are deposited and kept for the purpose of trade, with intent to break and carry away any part thereof or any fixture or other thing attached to or connected with the same.	Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
Theft/Other: This includes conduct previously known as larceny. The Theft/Other category excludes theft of items from a motor vehicle or the motor vehicle itself, which are captured under other categories, and excludes fraud.	Larceny/Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
Theft F/Auto: Theft of items from within a vehicle, excluding motor vehicle parts and accessories.	
Stolen Auto: Theft of a motor vehicle (any automobile, self-propelled mobile home, motorcycle, truck, truck tractor, truck tractor with semi trailer or trailer, or bus).	Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks and buses, and other self-propelled vehicles that run on land surfaces and not rails.
Arson: The malicious burning or attempt to burn any dwelling, house, barn, or stable adjoining thereto, or any store, barn, or outhouse, or any shop, office, stable, store, warehouse, or any other building, or any steamboat, vessel, canal boat, or other watercraft, or any railroad car, the property, in whole or in part, of another person, or any church, meetinghouse, schoolhouse, or any of the public buildings in the District, belonging to the United States or to the District of Columbia.	Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

CRIME

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC CODE)

Crime by District

The total number of homicides in 2011 decreased by 18 percent.

	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
Crime	2010	2011	%	2010	2011	%	2010	2011	%	2010	2011	%
Homicide	9	7	-22%	1	4	300%	18	11	-39%	11	14	27%
Sexual Assault*	20	29	45%	26	14	-46%	27	33	22%	16	20	25%
Robbery	621	693	12%	345	325	-6%	830	963	16%	472	379	-20%
ADW	324	302	-7%	161	200	24%	343	309	-10%	292	224	-23%
Violent Crime	974	1,031	6%	533	543	2%	1,218	1,316	8%	791	637	-19%
Burglary	503	438	-13%	622	551	-11%	464	539	16%	420	373	-11%
Theft Other	2,018	2,358	17%	2,692	2,591	-4%	1,577	1,833	16%	688	864	26%
Theft F/Vehicle	1,314	1,354	3%	1,196	1,656	38%	1,789	2,024	13%	844	815	-3%
Stolen Auto	508	560	10%	305	292	-4%	459	401	-13%	556	494	-11%
Arson	1	5	400%	-	-	***	2	5	150%	5	3	-40%
Property Crime	4,344	4,715	9%	4,815	5,090	6%	4,291	4,802	12%	2,513	2,549	1%
Total	5,318	5,746	8%	5,348	5,633	5%	5,509	6,118	11%	3,304	3,186	-4%

DC Code Crime Rates (per 100,000)

Although the total number of violent crimes increased slightly in 2011, the violent crime rate still decreased because of the growing population of the District of Columbia.

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Estimated Population	588,292		591,833		599,657		601,723		617,996	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	181	31	186	31	144	24	132	22	108	17
Sexual Assault	142	24	156	26	134	22	141	23	174	28
Robbery	4,447	756	4,402	744	4,394	733	4,026	669	4,207	681
Assault w/ a Dangerous Weapon	3,195	543	2,843	480	2,625	438	2,621	436	2,520	408
Violent Crimes	7,965	1,354	7,587	1,282	7,297	1,217	6,920	1,150	7,009	1,134
Burglary	3,958	673	3,751	634	3,673	613	4,221	701	3,948	639
Theft Other	8,849	1,504	9,031	1,526	9,266	1,545	9,104	1,513	10,206	1,651
Theft f/ Vehicle	7,792	1,325	8,968	1,515	8,605	1,435	6,999	1,163	7,839	1,268
Stolen Auto	6,050	1,028	5,328	900	4,862	811	4,133	687	3,820	618
Arson	51	9	44	7	58	10	44	7	39	6
Property Crime	26,700	4,539	27,122	4,583	26,464	4,413	24,501	4,072	25,852	4,183
Total	34,665	5,892	34,709	5,865	33,761	5,630	31,421	5,222	32,861	5,317

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Unmatched Address			Citywide		
2010	2011	%	2010	2011	%	2010	2011	%	2010	2011	%	2010	2011	%
17	24	41%	31	28	-10%	45	20	-56%	-	-	***	132	108	-18%
20	21	5%	19	24	26%	13	32	146%	-	1	***	141	174	23%
474	498	5%	654	626	-4%	624	720	15%	6	3	-50%	4,026	4,207	4%
362	345	-5%	518	559	8%	616	577	-6%	5	4	-20%	2,621	2,520	-4%
873	888	2%	1,222	1,237	1%	1,298	1,349	4%	11	8	-27%	6,920	7,009	1%
545	556	2%	654	613	-6%	1,010	877	-13%	3	1	-67%	4,221	3,948	-6%
843	900	7%	715	952	33%	559	692	24%	12	16	33%	9,104	10,206	12%
851	1,069	26%	586	570	-3%	409	342	-16%	10	9	-10%	6,999	7,839	12%
597	580	-3%	998	844	-15%	707	642	-9%	3	7	133%	4,133	3,820	-8%
10	11	10%	11	10	-9%	15	5	-67%	-	-	***	44	39	-11%
2,846	3,116	9%	2,964	2,989	1%	2,700	2,558	-5%	28	33	18%	24,501	25,852	6%
3,719	4,004	8%	4,186	4,226	1%	3,998	3,907	-2%	39	41	5%	31,421	32,861	5%

Source: Summary based on Year-End DC Code Index Offenses, data query run on 1/5/2012.

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.

EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB

Acting on a Tip, 2D Officers Make Significant Drug Bust at Apartment

On February 8, 2011, the Second District Vice Unit received an email from a concerned resident who stated that a strong smell of burnt marijuana emanated frequently from an apartment in the 500 block of 21st Street, and that many young men frequented that location, leading her to believe that illegal drug activity was going on inside the apartment.

Sergeant Samuel Delisi and Officers John Thurman, Nathan Foster, Walter Pankowski, and Jeffery Colleli identified a suspect and went to the location to investigate the complaint. When

the officers attempted to contact the suspect in the apartment, they also smelled the odor of burnt marijuana coming from the location.

When the suspect opened his door, Officer Thurman immediately saw two oversized clear plastic bags of a green weed-like substance on the floor and loose green weed-like substance on top of a table, all of which were in plain view and believed to be illegal contraband. A field test confirmed the presence of THC, a compound found in marijuana, and the defendant was placed under arrest for Possession with Intent to Distribute (PWID) Marijuana.

While awaiting a transport vehicle, the officers

engaged the defendant in small talk to keep him at ease. The defendant told Officer Colleli of more marijuana that he had in the refrigerator and freezer. Based on the defendant's statement, the officers conducted a search to locate the described items. The search resulted in the recovery of additional contraband, including illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia, and almost \$30,000 in US currency.

This outstanding example of community policing in action resulted in the arrest of a local drug dealer.

HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

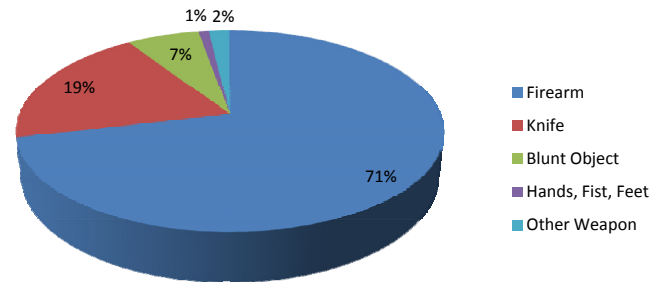
Homicide Clearance Rate

MPD's homicide case-closure rate is currently 95.4 percent, which is well above the 56 percent national average for comparably-sized cities.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Homicides	181	186	144	132	108
UCR Clearance Rate	70.2%	75.3%	75.0%	78.8%	95.4%

Weapon Distribution

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



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

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

EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB

Quick Response, Teamwork Lead to Homicide Closure

On September 20, 2011, Seventh District officers were dispatched to an apartment building in the 800 block of Southern Avenue, SE, for a shooting. Officers responded to the third floor and found the victim who had been shot in the head.

Officers searched for the suspect in the parking lot area near the crime scene. During the canvass, Officer Todd Williams saw a man running from the apartment toward Southern Avenue and gave clear and concise radio transmissions to that effect. Officer Walter Smith and Officer Rene Gallo pursued the suspect. As the chase led them back toward the apartment building, they announced their position over the radio. Armed with his department issued AR-15 rifle, Officer Williams took a strategic position in the rear of the apartment

building. The defendant began shedding clothing while he fled. As he circled around to the exit at the rear of the apartment, he encountered Officer Williams who was prepared for his arrival. Officer Williams ordered the defendant to the ground; the defendant complied without further incident and was taken into custody with the assistance of Officer Smith and Officer Gallo.

The officers returned to the scene to re-canvass the area where they chased and captured the suspect. During the canvass, they recovered a six shot Winchester .38 with five live rounds and one spent shell casing in the cylinder.

During the suspect's interview at the MPD Homicide Branch, detectives learned that suspect had been smoking PCP with the shooting victim when the two got into a tussle. The suspect admitted that he shot the victim with the victim's own gun. The suspect was arrested and charged with Mur-

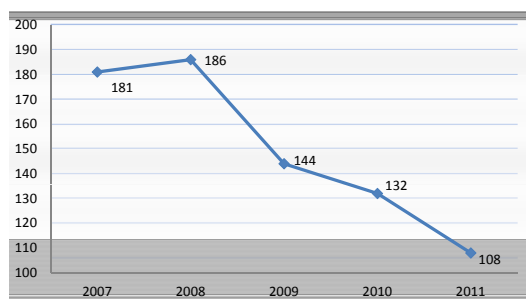
der II while Armed.

The potential for a violent encounter always exists when confronting armed suspects with violent tendencies. These officers did not hesitate in the face of danger, and, as a result, they apprehended an armed felon without incident. The fact that the defendant admitted to being high on PCP at the time of the offense makes the situation that much more volatile. Officers Todd Williams, Walter Smith, and Rene Gallo used teamwork to safely capture a dangerous criminal.

Furthermore, thanks to the skill and patience used by Detectives Earl Delauder and Charles Fultz, the defendant confessed to committing a violent crime while armed. This confession gives the government the opportunity to hold the defendant in jail until trial, thus further protecting the citizens of the District of Columbia.

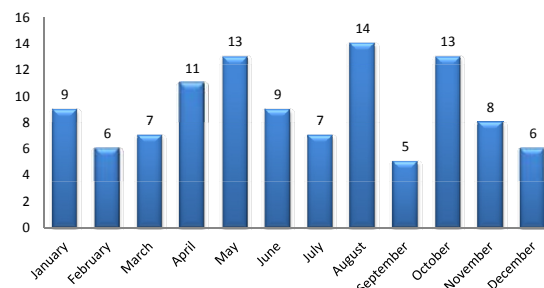
Homicide

There has been a 42 percent reduction in the number of homicides from 2008 to 2011.



Homicides by Month

August was the deadliest month for homicides in DC, followed closely by May and October.



Juvenile Involvement

The number of juvenile homicide victims has decreased by more than 50 percent from the previous year.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Juvenile Victims	13	20	13	16	7
Juveniles Arrested	10	17	11	13	7
Total	23	37	24	29	14

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. In 2011, seven individuals under the age of 18 years were arrested and charged with homicide. Under Title 16, two of those seven juveniles were charged as adults.

Type of Weapon Used

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

Weapon	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Firearm	141	141	110	99	77
Knife	23	21	20	19	21
Blunt Object	14	18	8	9	7
Hands, Fist, Feet	0	0	1	1	1
Other Weapon	2	1	2	2	2
Unknown	1	5	3	1	0
Total	181	186	144	131	108

Victim Profile

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

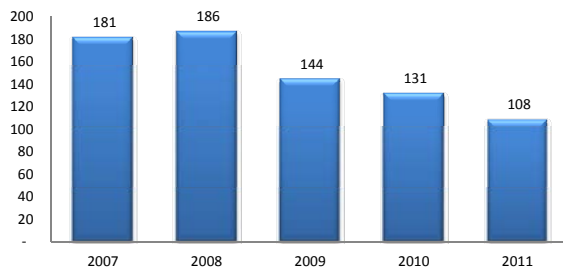
Victim	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Black Males	152	84%	145	78%	123	85%	102	78%	87	81%
Black Females	16	9%	21	11%	10	7%	13	10%	10	9%
Hispanic Males	8	4%	8	4%	8	6%	7	5%	6	6%
Hispanic Females	1	1%	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
White Males	2	1%	3	2%	0	0%	3	2%	1	1%
White Females	0	0%	4	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Other Males	2	1%	3	2%	1	1%	6	5%	2	2%
Other Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Total	181	100%	186	100%	144	100%	131	100%	108	100%

Percent may not add to 100% due to rounding.

VIOLENT CRIMES

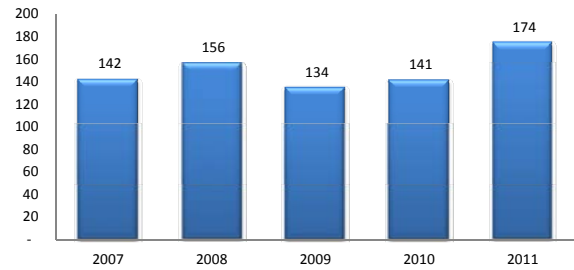
Homicide

The 2011 homicide total is the lowest since 1963, the last year the District had fewer than 100 homicides.



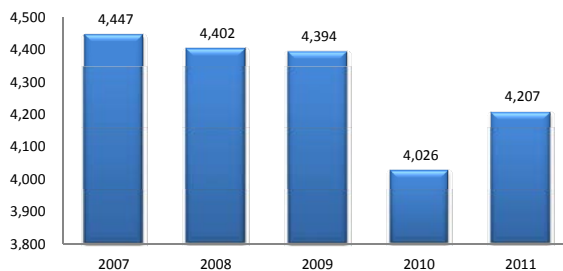
Sexual Assault

Sexual assaults increased by 23 percent in 2011.



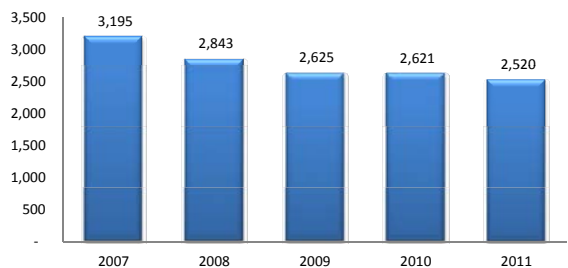
Robbery

The number of robberies citywide remains five percent lower than it was in 2007.



Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

Assaults with a dangerous weapon declined 21 percent since 2007.



EVERYDAY HEROES

Fifth District Officer Intervenes in Gun Battle, Arrests Juvenile Suspect

On Saturday, March 19, 2011, at approximately 12:50 am, Officer Eric Young parked his patrol car at the corner of 4th and Adams Streets, NE—an area that had seen an increase in crime—and decided to patrol on foot. While patrolling, Officer Young heard gunshots sounding from the 300 block of Adams Street, NE.

Using caution and showing great courage, Officer Young ran to the area where the shots were heard to investigate the scene. As Young turned a

corner, a young man was running toward him, looking back behind him and firing a handgun. Officer Young took cover behind a parked vehicle and, as the juvenile approached, Officer Young ordered the juvenile to drop the weapon. The juvenile tossed the weapon to the ground and attempted — unsuccessfully — to flee. Officer Young ordered the young man to stop and get on the ground. The young man complied and was arrested without further incident.

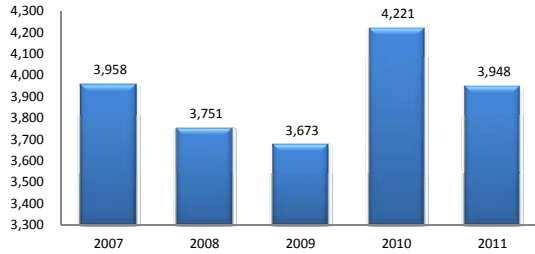
MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



PROPERTY CRIMES

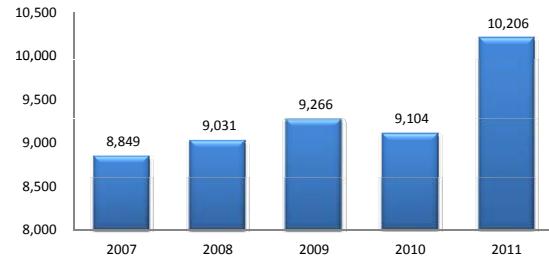
Burglary

Compared to 2010, there was a six percent decrease in burglaries.



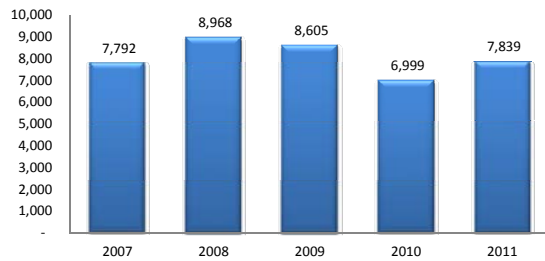
Theft Other

Thefts increased by 12 percent in 2011.



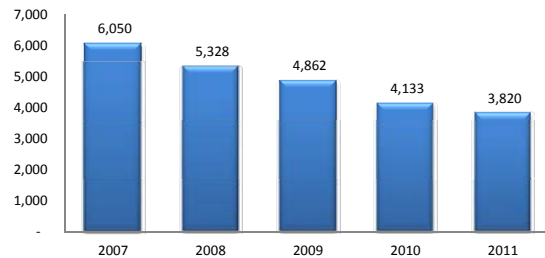
Theft From Vehicle

Compared to 2008, theft from vehicle incidents decreased 13 percent.



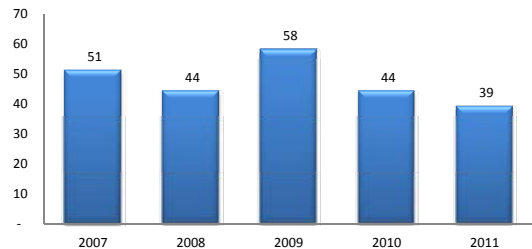
Stolen Auto

Auto thefts have decreased 37 percent since 2007.



Arson

Reported arson offenses have decreased 11 percent compared to last year.



BIAS-RELATED CRIMES

Crimes of Hate

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

Type of Bias

Sexual Orientation accounts for 45 percent of the total offenses in 2011.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ethnicity/national origin	2	2	3	4	7
Race	4	5	2	14	27
Religion	6	0	0	4	2
Sexual orientation	19	26	30	35	43
Gender identity / expression	7	4	5	10	11
Disability	0	0	0	0	0
Political affiliation	1	2	1	1	0
Homelessness	0	0	0	0	1
Total	39	39	41	68	91

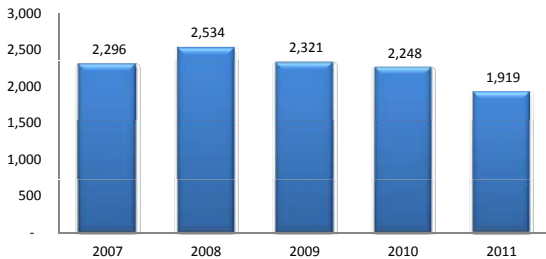
The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new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

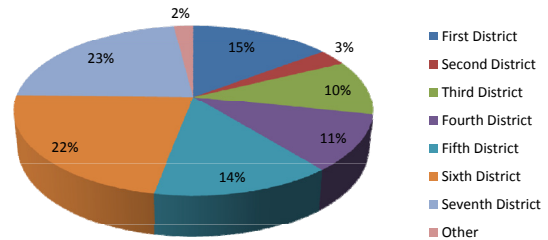
Total Recoveries

For the past five years, the MPD recovered an average of 2,200 firearms per year.



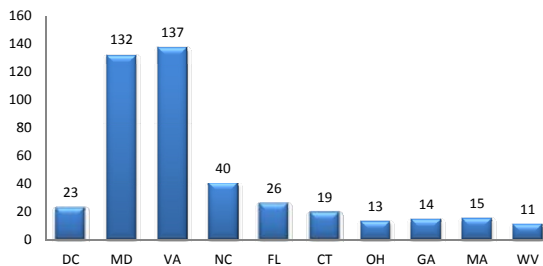
Location of Firearms Recovered in 2011

Forty-five percent of the firearms were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.



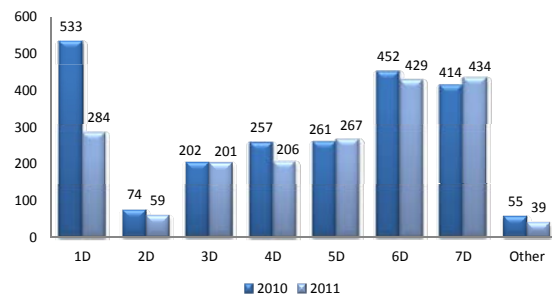
Top 10 Source States for Firearms Traced in 2011

Firearms recovered in the District were traced overwhelmingly to the two neighboring states, Maryland and Virginia, accounting for 63 percent of the total successful traces.



Firearms Comparison by District, 2010-2011

The Seventh District had the highest gun recovery rate in 2011.



EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB



Two FSSD Technicians Honored for Saving Shooting Victim's Life

On August 4, 2011, Technician Salome Wil-

son of the Forensic Science Services Division (FSSD) was flagged down by a citizen who told her someone needed help in the 2300 block of Bladensburg Road, NE. When Wilson arrived on the scene, she found an individual suffering from a gunshot wound to the chest. She requested DC FEMS to respond to the scene while she provided aid and attempted to obtain a description of the suspect from the victim.

When Technician Mark Dega heard what was happening over the radio, he responded to scene under his own volition. When he got there,

he immediately began to assist in providing first aid to the victim. Based on his initial assessment, he suspected that one of the victim's lungs may have collapsed. As a result, Dega placed the victim in a position that allowed him to breathe through his unaffected lung. This gave the victim the ability tell Technicians Wilson and Dega that he had been shot during an attempted robbery. The victim was also able to provide a more detailed description of the assailants. The victim was transported to a local hospital where he was admitted following surgery. His survival can be credited to the quick response of Technicians Wilson and Dega and their expert lifesaving skills.

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS

Top Arrest Charge	2010			2011		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	1,271	157	1,428	1,417	154	1,571
Arson	9	5	14	10	3	13
Burglary	232	74	306	269	113	382
Disorderly Conduct/POCA	5,117	96	5,213	4,278	106	4,384
Forgery/Uttering Check	38	2	40	17	0	17
Fraud	84	1	85	162	5	167
Gambling	4	1	5	14	1	15
Homicide/Manslaughter	87	8	95	109	8	117
Larceny/Theft	1,206	105	1,311	1,247	181	1,428
Liquor Laws	84	0	84	47	0	47
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,443	245	9,688	9,589	234	9,823
Offenses Against the Family and Children	44	0	44	79	1	80
Other Assaults (non-Aggravated)	5,212	421	5,633	5,290	668	5,958
Other Felonies	1,076	317	1,393	361	21	382
Other Misdemeanors	3,994	1,218	5,212	2,614	263	2,877
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1,409	13	1,422	940	10	950
Rape/Sexual Abuse	9	2	11	109	22	131
Release Violations/Fugitive	4,268	103	4,371	6,002	711	6,713
Robbery/Carjacking	523	378	901	597	444	1,041
Sex Offenses	196	9	205	239	5	244
Stolen Property	268	27	295	230	42	272
Theft from Auto	57	12	69	50	17	67
Traffic Violations	11,613	67	11,680	11,884	32	11,916
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (UUV)	443	187	630	458	196	654
Vandalize/Tampering w/ Auto	481	56	537	584	97	681
Vending Violations	483	1	484	609	0	609
Weapons	868	131	999	875	130	1,005
Total	48,519	3,636	52,155	48,080	3,464	51,544

Source for non-homicide data: Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) data as of 02/21/2012. Totals are based solely on the top arrest charge. One person may be booked on more than one arrest charge.

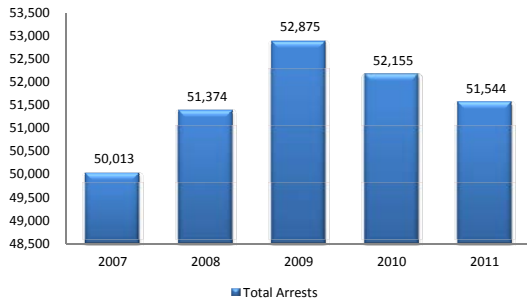
Source for homicide and sex offense data: Homicide and Sexual Offenses Branch (HSOB).

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.

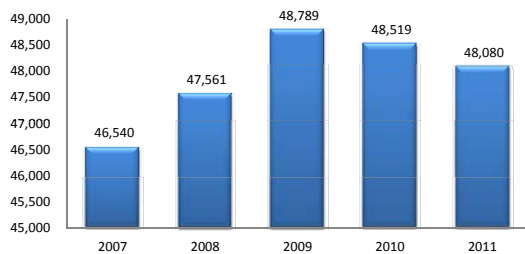
The above non-homicide arrests reflect arrests made by all agencies in the District of Columbia.

Enhancements were made to the Records Management System in 2010 in attempt to re-classify the charges that had previous been coded as "other felonies" and "other misdemeanors." As a result, it appears that arrests in some categories increased significantly, but it is the likely the result of better classification.

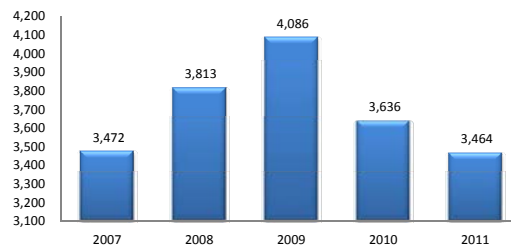
Total Arrests



Adult Arrests



Juvenile Arrests



EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB

Team Recovers Assault Rifle, Closes Case After Attempted Robbery

On September 21, 2011, at 10:50 am, an armored car had been making a pickup at a CVS on Georgia Avenue, NW when one of the guards was approached by an armed gunman who demanded the money he was carrying. After the guard and the robber exchanged gunfire, the gunman fled the scene with at least three other individuals.

Fourth District Officer Medgar Webster arrived on the scene and broadcast a lookout for the suspects. A short time later, Officers Kenneth Parker and Randy Squires stopped two subjects in the vicinity who matched the lookout. Both subjects were



positively identified and transported to the Major Case/Cold Case office for interview. Both suspects were eventually charged with Attempted Robbery of an Armored Vehicle.

Later that same day, an individual suffering from multiple gunshot wounds arrived at the Washington Hospital Center. He was treated by hospital staff, but he eventually died as a result of his inju-

ries. A preliminary investigation revealed that the decedent was one of the suspects who attempted to rob the armored car guard as he was exiting the CVS store. A search warrant was executed at the decedent's residence and an AK-47 was recovered.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic Fatalities

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pedestrian Fatalities	25	14	16	14	11
Bicyclist Fatalities	2	1	0	2	2
Motorcycle/Motorized Bike Fatalities	N/A	N/A	4	1	2
Other Fatalities	27	24	13	8	17
Total Traffic Fatalities	54	39	33	25	32

Arrests and Citations

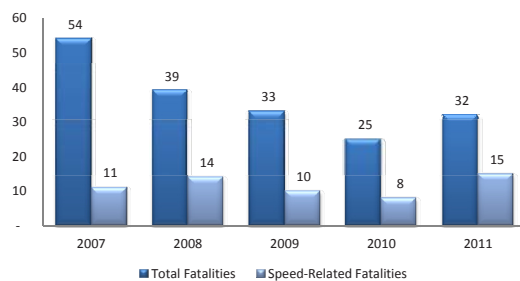
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Egregious Speeding [†]	939	892	859	839	686
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	6,499	9,428	7,599	8,874	8,448
Distracted Driving [‡]	12,013	13,347	11,957	14,580	11,068

[†]30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit (Includes T123 and T125).

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

Speed-Related Fatalities

Speed was the primary contributing factor in almost half of the fatalities in 2011.



In 2011, the MPD conducted 50 sobriety checkpoints and alcohol saturation patrols.

CALLS FOR SERVICE

Calls 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.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Calls Received (Dispatched)	620,565	619,193	602,194	593,318	576,079
Calls Received (Not Dispatched)	33,303	22,823	2,953	3,835	21,535
Distribution of Calls (Dispatched)	94.9%	96.4%	99.5%	99.4%	96.4%
Distribution of Calls (Not Dispatched)	5.1%	3.6%	0.5%	0.6%	3.6%
Total 911 Calls for Service	653,868	642,016	605,147	597,153	597,614

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

EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB

Officer Intervenes in Woman's Suicide Attempt

On February 2, 2011, Officer Fred Fritts received a call to investigate an attempted suicide in the Third District. When he arrived at the residence, Officer Fritts found a young woman who

had slashed her wrist and taken 30 Ibuprofen pills. When the young woman's youth counselor found her, she was unconscious but still breathing. Apparently the young woman was suffering from depression because her boyfriend recently broke off their relationship.

Officer Fritts' crisis intervention training gave him the edge he needed to immediately assess the situation and help this vulnerable woman. He notified the DC Fire and EMS to assist with the woman's injuries, and she was transported to the Washington Hospital Center for successful treatment.

PERSONNEL

Total Personnel

In 2011, the number of MPD sworn members decreased three percent from the previous year.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sworn Personnel	3,915	4,022	4,040	3,924	3,814
Civilian Personnel	593	607	561	533	488
Total	4,508	4,629	4,601	4,457	4,302

Note: Personnel data accurate as of December 31, 2011.

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

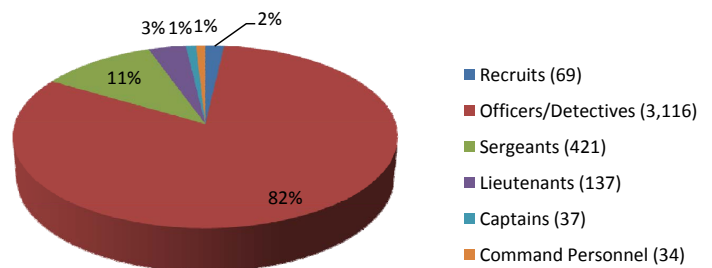
The Metropolitan Police Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2010		2011	
Gender				
Male	3,028	77%	2,936	77%
Female	896	23%	878	23%
Race				
Black	2,265	58%	2,294	60%
White	1,111	28%	1,169	31%
Hispanic	269	7%	271	7%
Asian	67	2%	80	2%
Native American	0	0%	0	0%
Race Not Designated	212	5%	0	0%
Total	3,924	100%	3,814	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.



Command Personnel 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.

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Attrition	191	152	190	170	168
Hiring	301	296	171	100	8

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

Sworn and civilian Department members are recognized for their outstanding work throughout the year. In February 2011, a Department-wide awards ceremony was held at Gallaudet University. Additionally, members are presented with awards at the regularly-scheduled crime briefings. Throughout 2011, 326 members were recognized for their exceptional service.

- ★ Achievement Medal (109)
- ★ Department Commendation Ribbon (1)
- ★ Chief of Police Special Award (8)
- ★ Chief of Police Medal of Merit (11)
- ★ Lifesaving Medal (8)
- ★ Medal of Honor (1)
- ★ Medal of Merit (11)
- ★ Medal of Valor (3)
- ★ Meritorious Service Medal (25)
- ★ Unit Citation Ribbon (8)
- ★ PSA of the Year (33)
- ★ Crime Suppression Team of the Year (23)
- ★ Vice Unit of the Year (20)
- ★ Patrol Support Team of the Year (93)
- ★ Officer/Member of the Year (21)
- ★ Reserve Officer of the Year (1)

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department



CITIZEN COMPLAINTS & USE OF FORCE

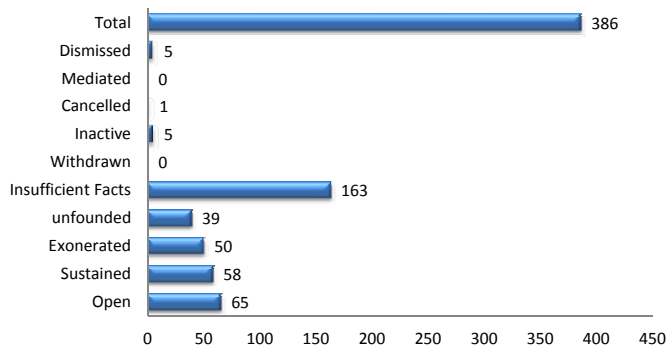
Use of Force

In 2011, the MPD had no accidental firearm discharges.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	31	14	28	7	12
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	8	3	8	0	5
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	12	4	5	1	2
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	12	14	20	6	6
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	2	1	4	5	0

Disposition of Cases

Only 15 percent of the 386 complaints filed against MPD officers were sustained.



Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	8
Rude and Unprofessional	67
Misconduct	10
Fail to Take Police Action	31
Conduct Unbecoming	4
Harassment	44
Excessive Force/Use of Force	4
Poor or Lack of Police Service	65
Language Abuse	20
Abuse of Authority	38
Fail to Take Police Report	16
Orders and Directives	8
Neglect of Duty	9
Threats/Intimidation	5
Bias/Discrimination	0
Racial Profiling	2
Illegal Search	3
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	2
Unknown	0
Falsification of Reports	3
Mishandling Property	9
Assault	3
Destruction of Property	1
Fail to Provide ID	1
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	0
Theft	11
Unfair Treatment	0
Untruthful Statement	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	22
Total	386

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

BUDGET FY 2010-2011

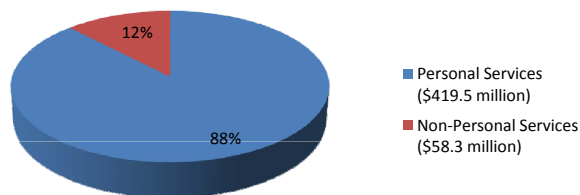
Expenditures

Spending on both personal and non-personal services decreased slightly from FY 2010 to FY 2011. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY2010 Gross Expenditures	FY2011 Gross Expenditures
Regular Pay	\$318,202,733.63	\$311,106,102.79
Regular Pay - Other	\$3,403,133.33	\$3,893,794.62
Additional Gross Pay	\$22,114,925.59	\$23,143,783.92
Fringe Benefits	\$45,401,461.71	\$46,277,248.46
Overtime	\$31,586,040.13	\$35,086,075.55
Total Personal Services	\$420,708,294.39	\$419,507,005.34
Supplies	\$1,772,739.97	\$2,748,833.07
Contracts	\$58,587,823.28	\$53,911,441.76
Equipment	\$2,879,946.87	\$1,675,738.11
Total Non-Personal Services	\$63,240,510.12	\$58,336,012.94
Total	\$483,948,804.51	\$477,843,018.28
Total	496,865,918.85	\$483,948,804.51

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-eight percent of all MPD spending in FY 2011 was for personal services.



MPD FLEET

MPD Fleet, FY 2007 – FY 2011

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

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011*
Total Marked Cruisers	808	800	788	768	773
Total Unmarked Cruisers	422	414	409	420	422
Total Marked Other*	177	185	174	176	173
Total Unmarked Other*	42	44	39	35	38
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	122	121	105	140	140
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	53	59	57	54	54
Total Boats†	15	15	15	16	16
Miscellaneous‡	28	22	22	24	24
Total	1,667	1,660	1,594	1,633	1,640

Notes:

Data accurate as of 9/29/2011

*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.

EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB

Crisis Intervention Officer and Other Members Bring Suicide Subject to Safety

On October 14, 2011, Officer Jason Milne and Sergeant Matthew Mahl were dispatched to the 1900 block of 18th Street Southeast for an attempted suicide. Once on the scene they found a man on the outside of a multi-floor apartment building threatening to jump if the officers tried to gain access to the roof. Crisis Intervention Officer Faraz Khan responded to the scene and assisted with negotiations.

Because of the precarious manner in which

the man was on the roof, Officer Khan was forced to talk to him from the ladder of the roof hatch. After quite a bit of talking, Officer Khan was able to gain his trust. Officer Khan learned that this individual was suffering from depression and he felt that no one cared for him anymore. Officer Khan was able to contact a family member by phone, and eventually convinced the man on the roof to speak to his family member. As Officer Khan climbed on the roof, Sergeant Mahl positioned Officer Milne on the ladder so he could take action if the opportunity presented itself.



Once on the roof, as Officer Khan was able to grab the victim as he took the phone. Officer Milne and Sergeant Mahl quickly entered the rooftop and assisted Officer Khan in getting this man safely off the roof.

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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 2011. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| • Maryland Mail Bombs | January 6 | • Earthquake..... | August 23 |
| • DC Postal Office Incendiary Device | January 7 | • Hurricane Irene | August 26-27 |
| • March for Life | January 24 | • Sept 11 Anniversary | Sept 8-17 |
| • State of the Union..... | January 25 | • IMF | Sept 23-25 |
| • Winter Storm..... | January 26-27 | • MLK Memorial Dedication..... | October 16 |
| • IMF | April 15-17 | • AHOD V | October 21-23 |
| • AHOD I..... | May 20 – 22 | • TAR SANDS Pipeline Protest..... | November 6 |
| • AHOD II..... | June 10 – 12 | • Occupy DC Marches..... | November 7 |
| • Independence Day | July 4 | • Occupy DC March on Key Bridge..... | November 17 |
| • AHOD III | July 22-24 | • Presidential Debate | November 22 |
| • AHOD IV | August 12-14 | • Occupy DC/SEIU Mass Arrests | December 7 |

The continued use of neighborhood-based cameras has aided the Metropolitan Police Department's progressive approach to predictive policing and crime prevention. Cameras have become reliable tools in the detection and investigation of crime. MPD-owned cameras are active 24 hours a day and monitored on a limited basis. The Department's internal web based system allows members to request video footage from not only MPD controlled cameras but also other District agencies. For example, the District Department of Transportation has enhanced video coverage in the Third Street Tunnel as part of the city's objective to increase security around its Critical Infrastructure. Video from these cameras is an important tool in any accident or criminal investigation within the tunnel. In 2011, the Department processed 912 internal requests for video footage. One of the noteworthy cases supported by video evidence was a homicide in the 4500 block of Benning Road, NE, in which CCTV footage helped identify the suspects' vehicle as well as the path it took after the crime. In cases in which video footage does not capture the entire incident, the recorded record may help confirm witness statements and disprove suspect alibis.

Homeland Security Camera Locations

- 1100 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (two cameras)
- 200 block of Constitution Avenue, NW
- 500 block of North Capitol Street, NW
- 1000 block of Jefferson Drive, SW
- 300 block of Independence Avenue, SW
- 400 block of L'Enfant Plaza, SW
- 1300 block of Wisconsin Avenue, NW
- 3600 block of M Street, NW
- Wisconsin Avenue & M Street, NW
- 1000 block of Nineteenth Street, North (Rosslyn, VA)
- 1000 block of Vermont Avenue, NW
- 700 block of 18th Street, NW
- 700 block of 19th Street, NW
- 800 block of Vermont Avenue, NW
- Pennsylvania Avenue & 15th Street, NW (two cameras)
- 19th Street & Dupont Circle, NW

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

Site	District	Site	District	Site	District
7th and H St., NW	1	Colorado Ave. & Kennedy St., NW	4	19th & Rosedale Street, NE.....	5
5th & K St., NW.....	1	6th Street & Riggs Road, NE	4	21st Street & Maryland Avenue, NE.....	5
100 block of M Street, NW (by First Place, NW)	1	1st & Kennedy Street, NW	4	1800 Block of Benning Rd., NE	5
North Capitol Street and K Street, NW.....	1	3700 block of Georgia Ave, NW.....	4	4400 block of Quarles Street, NE.....	6
4th Street & L Street, NE.....	1	4th & Shepherd Street, NW.....	4	1500 block of Kenilworth Avenue, NE.....	6
10th & H Street, NE.....	1	Georgia Avenue & Allison Street, NW	4	300 block of 50th Street, NE.....	6
1500 block of 1st Street, SW (by P Street, SW).....	1	14th & Quincy Street, NW.....	4	3800 block of Minnesota Avenue, NE	6
200 Block of K Street, SW.....	1	14th & Parkwood Pl, NW	4	4700 block of Alabama Avenue, SE.....	6
K Street & Potomac Avenue, SE.....	1	1st & O Street, NW	5	5000 block of Benning Road, SE.....	6
400 block of 16th Street, NE.....	1	North Capitol Street & Seaton Place, NW.....	5	5000 block of Call Place, SE.....	6
15th & East Capitol Street, SE.....	1	1700 block of Lincoln Road, NE (by Randolph Place, NE)	5	5100 block of Fitch Street, SE	6
Wisconsin Avenue & P Street, NW	2	4th & W Street, NE	5	28th Street and Texas Avenue, SE.....	6
1400 block of R Street, NW	3	18th Place & M Street, NE	5	14th & Good Hope Road, SE.....	6
14th and Oak Street, NW	3	18th & M Street, NE.....	5	5300 block of Clay Terrace, NE.....	6
14th Street & Columbia Road, NW	3	3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Otis Street).....	5	18th & T Street, SE.....	7
Georgia Avenue & Morton Street, NW.....	3	3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Perry Street).....	5	1500 Block of Butler Street, SE.....	7
Sherman Ave & Harvard Street, NW	3	14th Street & Saratoga Avenue, NE.....	5	2300 block of Pitts Place, SE.....	7
2400 block of 18th Street, NW.....	3	1200 block of Meigs Place, NE	5	16th & W Street, SE.....	7
Kalorama Road & Champlain Street NW.....	3	Montello Ave & Mt Olivet Rd NE.....	5	Ainger & Langston Places, SE.....	7
17th & Euclid Streets, NW.....	3	Montello Ave & Queen St NE.....	5	2400-2500 block of Elvans Road, SE (A)	7
14th & Girard Street, NW	3	Trinidad Ave & Meigs Pl NE.....	5	2400-2500 block of Elvans Road, SE (by Stanton Rd) (B).....	7
14th & W Street, NW	3	Trinidad Ave & Mt Olivet Rd NE.....	5	Stevens & Wade Roads, SE.....	7
9th & T Street, NW.....	3	1500 block Levis St NE	5	13th Place & Congress Street, SE.....	7
11th & M Street, NW	3	Bladensburg Rd & Neal St NE.....	5	Congress Street & Savannah Place, SE	7
5th & O Street, NW.....	3	Holbrook St & Neal St NE.....	5	Wheeler Rd & Bellevue St., SE	7
5th & N Street, NW.....	3	Montello Ave & Morse St NE.....	5	4200 Block of 4th Street, SE.....	7
7th & O Street, NW.....	3	Staples St & Oats St NE.....	5		
5th & Kennedy Street, NW.....	4	18th & D Street, NE.....	5		
7th & Kennedy Street, NW.....	4				

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 27 percent over the past decade.

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
Estimated Population	570,898		563,384		553,523		582,049		581,530	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Murder	262	46	248	44	198	36	196	34	169	29
Forcible Rape	262	46	273	48	218	39	165	28	182	31
Robbery	3,731	654	3,836	681	3,057	552	3,502	602	3,604	620
Aggravated Assault	4,854	850	4,482	796	3,863	698	3,854	662	4,453	766
Violent Crimes	9,109	1,596	8,839	1,569	7,336	1,325	7,717	1,326	8,408	1,449
Burglary	5,167	905	4,670	829	3,943	712	3,571	614	3,826	658
Larceny/Theft	20,903	3,661	17,362	3,082	13,756	2,485	14,162	2,433	15,132	2,602
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,168	1,606	9,549	1,695	8,136	1,470	7,467	1,283	7,057	1,214
Arson	109	19	126	22	81	15	61	10	34	6
Property Crimes	35,347	6,191	31,707	5,628	25,916	4,682	25,261	4,340	26,049	4,479
Total	44,456	7,787	40,546	7,197	33,252	6,007	32,978	5,666	34,457	5,925

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Estimated Population	588,292		591,833		599,657		601,723		617,996	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Murder	181	31	186	31	144	24	132	22	108	17
Forcible Rape	192	33	186	31	150	25	184	31	172	28
Robbery	3,985	677	4,154	702	3,998	667	3,914	650	3,756	608
Aggravated Assault	3,566	606	3,609	610	3,295	549	3,238	538	2,949	477
Violent Crimes	7,924	1,347	8,135	1,375	7,587	1,265	7,468	1,241	6,985	1,130
Burglary	3,920	666	3,781	639	3,696	616	4,224	702	3,849	623
Larceny/Theft	16,476	2,801	18,787	3,174	18,012	3,004	18,050	3,000	20,124	3,256
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,323	1,245	6,191	1,046	5,299	884	4,864	808	4,339	702
Arson	63	11	51	9	55	9	49	8	61	10
Property Crimes	27,782	4,722	28,810	4,868	27,062	4,513	27,187	4,518	28,373	4,591
Total	35,706	6,062	36,945	6,242	34,649	5,778	34,655	5,759	35,358	5,721

APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR VIOLENT CRIMES

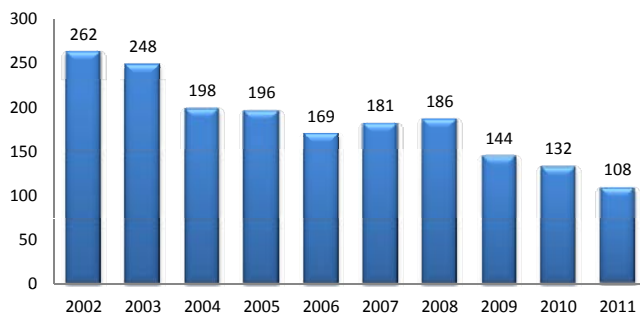
UCR Part I Crime

Overall crime increased two percent from 2010 to 2011.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Murder	181	186	144	132	108
Forcible Rape	192	186	150	184	172
Robbery	3,985	4,154	3,998	3,914	3,756
Aggravated Assault	3,566	3,609	3,295	3,238	2,949
Burglary	3,920	3,781	3,696	4,224	3,849
Larceny/Theft	16,476	18,787	18,012	18,050	20,124
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,323	6,191	5,299	4,864	4,339
Arson	63	51	55	49	61
Total	35,706	36,945	34,649	34,655	35,358
% Change Over Previous Year	3.6%	3.5%	-6.2%	0.0%	2.0%

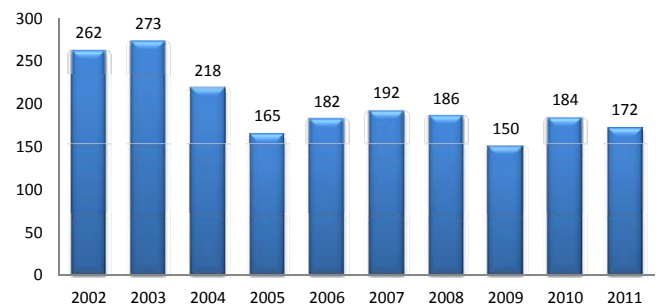
Murder

In 2011, DC had the fewest recorded homicides in almost half a century.



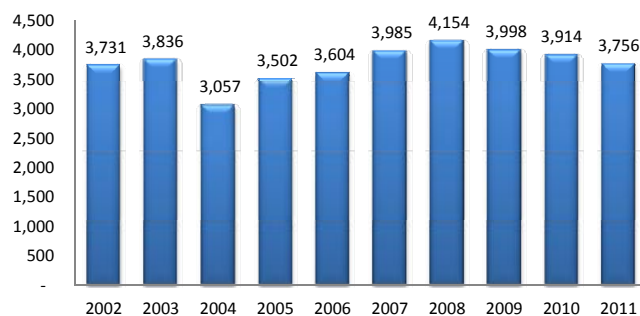
Forcible Rape

The number of forcible rapes decreased by 6.5 percent compared to 2010.



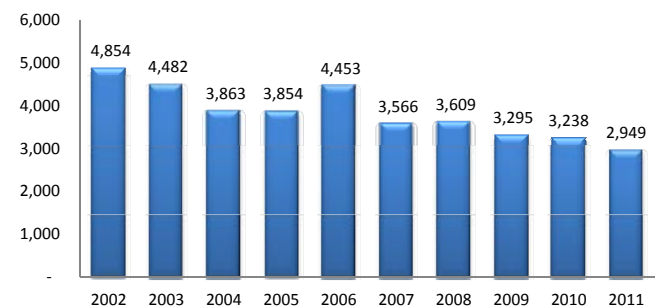
Robbery

UCR Robberies are down four percent compared to 2010.



Aggravated Assault

In 2011, aggravated assaults declined almost nine percent compared to the previous year.

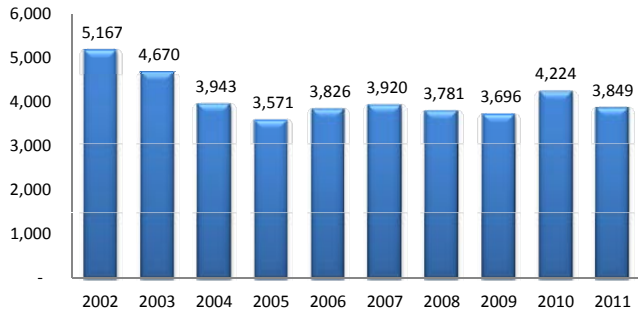


APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR PROPERTY CRIMES

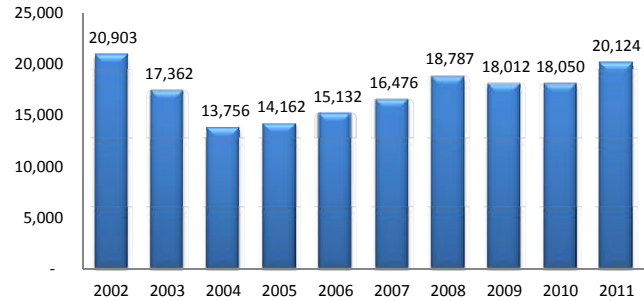
Burglary

Burglary decreased nine percent since 2010.



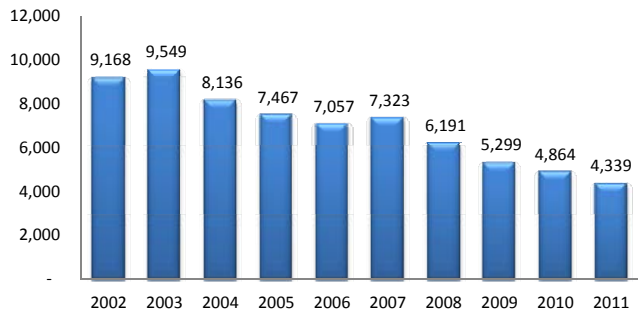
Larceny/Theft

Larceny/thefts have increased 12 percent from the previous year.



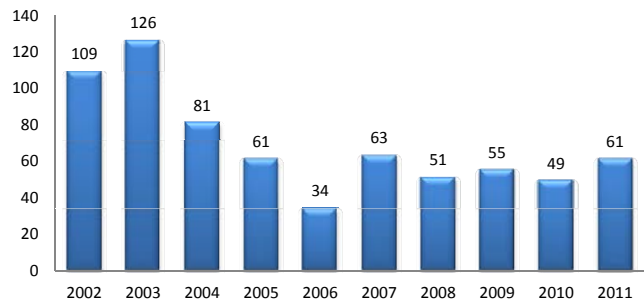
Motor Vehicle Theft

Auto thefts have declined almost 11 percent from 2010.



Arson

After rising in 2003, reported arson offenses have remained below 100 from 2004 through 2011.



APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The government of the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) are committed to working with the community to address and reduce hate crimes and perceptions of bias in our city. While the District strives to reduce crime for all residents of and visitors to the city, hate crimes can make a particular community feel vulnerable and more fearful. In order to combat hate crimes, everyone must work together not just to address allegations of hate crimes, but also to proactively educate the public about hate crimes. The following report highlights trends in hate or bias-related crimes from 2007 through 2011, and efforts in the District to address them.

In 2011, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice Paul Quander and Chief of Police Cathy Lanier held a series of meetings, with Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender community advocates, to ensure that the lines of communication are open and that our program to address hate crimes is headed in a positive direction. As a result, the Department made tremendous progress in increasing the levels of trust and communication that are essential to strong police-community relations. Additionally, in December 2011 Chief Lanier asked the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) to conduct an independent assessment of MPD's programs and policies for addressing hate crimes. The Anti-Defamation League is a highly respected national organization dedicated to civil rights.

The ADL is working to engage academics and national advocacy organizations which are recognized as the leading voices on the issues of hate crimes and victim assistance. Participants will assess MPD's training, outreach, and reporting to identify any gaps where the Department might improve its program, as well as MPD best practices that may be replicated in other police departments.

Bias-Related Crimes Law

It is important for the community to know what is — and is not — a hate crime. First and foremost, the incident must be a crime. Although that may seem obvious, we must be clear that most speech is not a hate crime, regardless of how offensive it may be. Moreover, a hate crime is not really a specific crime; rather it is a designation that makes available to the court an enhanced penalty if a crime demonstrates the offender's prejudice or bias based on the actual or perceived traits of the victim. In short, a hate crime is not a crime, but rather a possible motive for a crime. Needless to say, it can be difficult to establish a motive for a crime, and even more difficult for prosecutors to prove it in court beyond a reasonable doubt. Therefore the classification as a bias-related crime is subject to change as an investigation proceeds — even as prosecutors continue an investigation.

Under the Bias-Related Crime Act of 1989 (D.C. Official Code § 22-3700 et. seq.), to qualify as a hate or bias-

<p>EXAMPLES Examples of hate crimes may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical assaults Robbery Destruction of property Threats/harassment <p>It is important to understand what is — and is not — a hate crime. First, the incident must be a crime. Although that may seem obvious, most speech is not a hate crime, regardless of how offensive it may be. Moreover, a hate crime is not really a specific crime; rather it is a designation that makes available to the court an enhanced penalty if a crime demonstrates the offender's prejudice or bias based on the actual or perceived traits of the victim. In short, a hate crime is not a crime, but rather a possible motive for a crime. It can be difficult to establish a motive for a crime, and even more difficult for prosecutors to prove it in court beyond a reasonable doubt. Therefore, the classification as a bias-related crime is subject to change during a police or prosecutorial investigation.</p> <p>Before leaving the scene, notify the victim that the prosecutor will whether to pursue a hate crime enhanced penalty for anyone arrested for the offense.</p> <p>If a person is found guilty of a hate crime, the court MAY fine the offender up to 1½ times the maximum fine and imprison him or her for up to 1½ times the maximum term authorized for the underlying crime.</p>	<p>Hotlines LGBTQ/HIV + Crisis Intervention Hotline of Whitman-Walker (202) 797-4444</p> <p>DC Rape Crisis Center (24 Hours) (202) 333-RAPE (7273)</p> <p>HIPS Hotline (24 Hours) (800) 676-HIPS (4477)</p> <p>Nonprofit Resources Transgender Health Empowerment (202) 636-1646</p> <p>The DC Center for the LGBT Community and Gays and Lesbians Opposing Violence (GLOW) (202) 682-2245</p> <p>Washington Empowered Against Violence (WEAVE) (202) 452-9550 x103</p> <p>Sexual Minority Youth Assistance League (SMYAL) (202) 546-5949</p> <p>Government DC Office of Victim Services (202) 727-3934</p> <p>Office on Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual & Transgender Affairs (202) 727-9493</p> <p>Office on Latino Affairs (202) 671-2825 TTY: (202) 671-2825</p> <p>Office on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs (202) 727-3126 / TTY: 711</p> <p>Office of African Affairs (202) 727-5634</p> <p>MPD Hate Crime Hotline (202) 727-4800</p>	<div data-bbox="922 1423 987 1507"> </div> <p>Identifying and Handling Cases of Bias and Hate Crimes</p> <p>A Resource for Officers</p> <p>Patrol Services and School Security Bureau Special Liaison Division</p> <p>January 2012</p> <div data-bbox="1141 1707 1206 1770"> </div>	<p>WHAT MOTIVATES HATE CRIMES?</p> <p>Bias or hate crimes are motivated by the perpetrator's bias or attitude against an individual victim or group based on perceived or actual personal characteristics. Suspects may express hostility against the victim and/or property of another because of the targeted person's personal characteristics, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Race Religion Sexual Orientation Ethnicity/National Origin Gender Identity/Expression Homelessness Political Affiliation Disability <p>A person commits a hate crime when he or she commits any criminal offense and either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intentionally selects the person against whom the offense is committed or intended to be committed in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct; or Intentionally commits the act or acts constituting the offense in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct.
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¹ See Jury Instruction 4.99C.

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

related crime in the District of Columbia, an incident must meet the standards for both a “designated act” and a “bias-related crime”:

1. “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.
2. “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, physical disability, matriculation, or political affiliation of a victim of the subject designated act.

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.¹ It is not sufficient to merely prove that the defendant belonged to a 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 1½

Types of Bias

Type of Bias	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ethnicity/National Origin	2	2	3	4	7
Race	4	5	2	14	27
Religion	6	0	0	4	2
Sexual Orientation	19	26	30	35	43
Gender Identity / Expression	7	4	5	10	11
Disability	0	0	0	0	0
Political Affiliation	1	2	1	1	0
Homelessness	0	0	0	0	1
Total	39	39	41	68	91

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

times the maximum fine and imprison him or her for up to 1½ 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) 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. There are now 199 “affiliate” officers assigned throughout the city who have volunteered to receive specialized training on diverse communities, their particular issues, and how to best serve them. A list of the core and affiliate members is available on the MPD website (www.mpdc.dc.gov/SLD).

Types of Crime

Type of Offense	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Aggravated Assault	8	6	12	17	28
Arson	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary	1	1	0	0	0
Defacing/Destruction of Property	6	4	2	7	15
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Kidnapping	1	0	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	1	1	0	0	0
Other Misdemeanors	0	0	2	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	0	5	3	11	7
Simple Assault	15	15	12	20	38
Stalking	0	2	0	1	0
Threats	7	5	8	11	3
Total	39	39	41	68	91

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

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Affiliate Members

Asian Liaison Unit	34
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Liaison Unit	32
Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit	91
Latino Liaison Unit	42
TOTAL	199

The affiliates continue to work in their home district, but receive coordinated support, information, and trainings through the Liaison Units. For instance, in addition to receiving at least one week of specialized trainings, one to two affiliate members are detailed at a time to their selected focus unit for a one-month immersion detail. This expansion enables MPD to:

- ★ Enhance response to these communities throughout the city, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- ★ Provide consistent information to these communities, while ensuring that information about their needs is integrated into services in each patrol district.
- ★ Reinforce the messages of progressive training, policies, and procedures throughout the Department.

In addition to providing enhanced training for affiliate members, the Department continues its focus on training for all officers to ensure that all of the members of the MPD have the skills necessary to identify bias-related crimes and to provide appropriate information and support the victims of bias-related crimes. To that end, the Department has initiated an online training on bias-related crimes, as well as more frequent roll call trainings and teletypes. The Special Liaison Division (SLD) produced a pocket card for all members to have as a quick reference guide to identifying and reporting hate crimes and providing resource information to victims. Since most members do not encounter hate crimes every day, 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.

It is equally important that detectives who will investigate hate crimes have a greater familiarity with them and the communities most frequently targeted. In 2011, the Department launched and completed a training session on GLBT issues for all detectives who investigate crimes against people. In addition, the Department works with other law enforcement agencies in the District to educate them about hate crimes and our programs. In 2011, we provided training on bias crimes to the members of the campus police forces of American, Catholic, Georgetown, George Washington, and Howard Universities.

A primary role of the Liaison Units is outreach to the represented communities — communities which have historically been underserved by law enforcement in major

SPECIAL LIAISON DIVISION CONTACTS

Verify through your dispatcher that there are no language-certified or SLD affiliates available in your district to assist you. If you are in need of immediate services of one of the Liaison Units for language, Bias/Hate Crime notification-investigation, or for any other assistance, please raise the units directly on the CW-1 radio zone or contact the CLC and have the on-call unit snap-paged. When contacting the CLC, please provide your call signs, location, type of case, and call back number.

Asian Liaison Unit
616 H Street, NW (Chinatown)
(202) 724-8009
asian.liaison@dc.gov

Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit
1369-A Connecticut Avenue, NW
(202) 727-5427/(202) 506-0714*
gllu@dc.gov

Deaf and Hard of Hearing Unit
1805 Bladensburg Rd, NE (SD)
(202) 698-0289
mpd.dhhu@dc.gov

Hate Crimes Coordinator
Metropolitan Police Department
Intelligence Section
300 Indiana Avenue, Room 3006
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 724-1424
hate.crimes@dc.gov

Latino Liaison Unit
1800 Columbia Rd, NW
(202) 673-4445/(202) 498-9829*
latinoliasion.unit@dc.gov

*On-Call/Duty Phone

SLD Email Discussion Group. Join the SLD email discussion groups to keep informed about current events and news from the Special Liaison Division. Send an email to mpd-slu-subscribe@yahoogroups.com to join.

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

metropolitan areas. This is not the case here in the District, where the Liaison Units and affiliate officers serve as a bridge to these members of our larger community whose diversity contributes to the vibrancy of our city. The Division hosts and participates in meetings and presentations, and provides the community with educational materials and information that will help promote a better understanding of interacting with MPD members in criminal and casual contact situations. We strive to improve the reporting of crimes and bias crimes by providing outreach and educational sessions to the community on the importance of reporting crime. For example, members of the Liaison Units meet monthly with a Critical Incident Team in the GLBT community, speak regularly on Latino radio, and host presentations to and discussions with students about tolerance and safety. In 2011, the Division hosted open houses at all of the district stations to encourage members of the community to get to know their SLD officers and affiliates, and participated in or hosted almost 400 other events or meetings.

In addition to community-building and education efforts, the Division serves as a communication conduit between the police and the community every day. The SLD established an email group to provide an effective tool for direct and timely communication between police and all participating members of the SLD community. The Department regularly posts information to the email group about crimes affecting the community. Each Liaison Unit also has an office phone and email address to facilitate direct communication. Please note, however, that although the Department maintains numerous methods to support communication, individuals should always first call 911 in case of emergency or for immediate police response.

Bias-Related Crimes Data

Reports of bias-related crimes under the District law increased significantly in 2011.² The Department has put a significant amount of effort into our program for identifying and reporting on hate crimes. As we continue to focus on training and communication, both inside the Depart-

ment and in the community, it is possible that the number of reported hate crimes will continue to grow. Unfortunately, it is difficult to determine whether this is a factor in the increase in hate crimes that we have seen in the past three years. Bias-related crimes have increased by 34 percent, from 68 in 2010 to 91 in 2011. The largest jump was for crimes based on a racial bias, up 93 percent, from 14 crimes in 2010 to 27 in 2011. Hate crimes based on ethnicity or national origin bias increased 75 percent, from four to seven. Crimes with a bias based on sexual orientation increased 23 percent, from 35 to 43.

Bias related to sexual orientation has remained the most frequent type of bias for hate crimes in the District, accounting for 48 percent of all hate crimes in 2011. Bias crimes based on gender identity or expression increased from 10 in 2010 to 11 in 2011. Together, three out of every five bias-related crimes are based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression.

Simple or aggravated assaults are the most common type of hate crimes (73 percent). Destruction or defacing of property is the next most common type of offense, representing 16 percent of all hate crimes in 2011. With three fewer crimes than in 2010, robbery fell to just 8 percent of all hate crimes in 2011, a decrease from 16 percent in 2010.

Although the Third Police District still accounts for the highest percentage of hate crimes (27 percent), the First District, which had the largest increase in hate crimes (11 crimes), is close behind with 24 percent. The other districts all represented from nine to 12 percent of the bias-related crimes.

The Liaison Units play a critical role in developing response to crime trends affecting the SLD community, for hate crimes and any other crime. For instance, SLD has helped to develop a response to increases in reported crimes against Latinos working at construction sites and traveling to and from their homes. In this instance, the crimes appear to have been motivated more by economic opportunity than by bias. In response, the Latino Liaison Unit worked with patrol members in affected Police Ser-

² The MPD also 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 crime is narrower than the District's. Under 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. The FBI definition does not include several types of bias included in the District, including gender identity, homelessness, and political affiliation. Note that the FBI will begin reporting on gender identity bias with 2013 data. 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.

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

vice Areas on focused foot and vehicle patrols. The LLU members spoke with construction crews to alert them to the trends, and educate them about enhanced safety protocols and reporting crimes and suspicious activities.

Although hate crimes and other targeted crimes may have a disproportionate impact on specific communities, preventing these crimes helps to make all of our communities safer.

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh			Total		
Type of Bias	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Ethnicity/ National Origin	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7
Race	0	5	4	1	0	1	1	5	10	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	5	2	14	27
Religion	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Sexual Orientation	2	3	12	8	4	7	8	16	11	2	2	1	2	4	4	3	4	6	5	2	2	30	35	43
Gender Identity / Expression	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	5	1	1	1	2	5	10	11
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Homelessness	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	11	22	10	9	11	10	23	25	3	5	8	4	6	8	5	10	8	6	4	9	41	68	91

APPENDIX D:

LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

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

process, and tracking to be used for civil violations written by MPD and adjudicated by OAH. Because the ticket and adjudication process with OAH was new, enforcement began with a pilot program in the Fourth District. 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. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the process and training, a sufficient number of tickets must 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.

The pilot was launched on May 1st, with warning tickets being issued for the first month. The Department distributed informational flyers to the community in English, plus six additional languages: Amharic, Chinese, French, Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese. In order to issue a ticket, an officer must witness the litterer intentionally or carelessly dropping rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals or other discarded materials of every kind and description, on public space, in waterways, or on private property not under his or her control. In addition, officers are encouraged to first ask the violator to pick up and dispose of the litter. If he complies, no ticket will be issued.

As of December 31, 2011, 12 tickets have been written, of which two have been paid, one requested a hearing but did not show up, and nine are in default. Although 12 tickets is a low sample rate, a 17 percent compliance rate is not encouraging. When the proposed legislation was discussed in Council, MPD warned that there was likely to be a low compliance rate with civil violations for which an individual has no property interest or privilege to protect—such as real property, a professional license, or a driver's license. In order for littering enforcement to be effective, the government must be able to hold violators accountable for their actions. Without repercussions for an offense, the government's ability to hold violators accountable for this civil offense is limited, and the tickets may not be enough of an incentive to motivate people to change their behavior.

Littering from a Vehicle

The Act also established a new violation for littering from a vehicle. It provides that "No person shall dispose or cause or allow the disposal of litter from a vehicle upon any public or private property. Litter shall include all rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded materials of every kind and description." (DC Municipal Regulations § 18-2221.6). The penalty for the offense is a \$100 fine, with any appeals adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Since this violation is enforced and adjudicated similar to other civil traffic violations, it could be and was immediately implemented. The number of tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2011 is provided in the table at left.

**Littering From a Vehicle
Tickets Issued and Dismissed in 2011**

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
1st District	12	2
2nd District	3	2
3rd District	2	0
4th District	11	1
5th District	10	3
6th District	8	0
7th District	12	1
Other MPD	6	2
Total	64	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.**

The Two Distinct Processes for Reviewing and Investigating Complaints

DC Office of Police Complaints (OPC):

- Is 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.

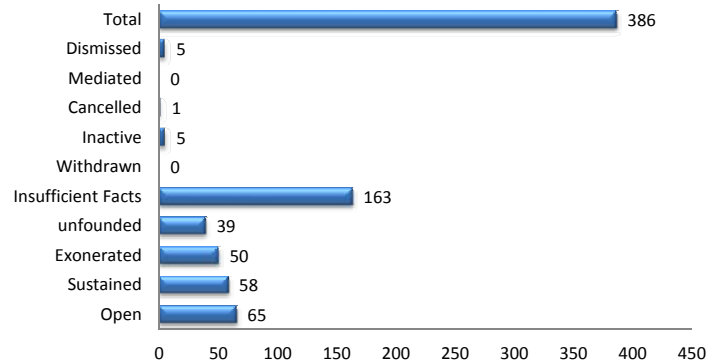
APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Harassment Allegation

Harassment Type	Total
Unlawful Search	0
Illegal Search	4
Bad Ticket	4
Unlawful Stop	4
Unlawful Detention	2
Landlord Tenant	1
False Arrest	2
Demeanor Tone	7
Discrimination: Sex	1
Discrimination: Race	4
Discrimination: National Origin	0
Abuse of Power	5
Other	10
Total	44

Disposition of Cases



Specific Allegations of Force

Subcategories	Total
Choke Hold	0
Foot on Back	3
Forceful Frisk	2
handcuffs too Tight	0
Push or Pull with Impact	3
Push or Pull without Impact	5
Strike: Kick	8
Strike: Punch	5
Strike: With Object	2
Strike: While Handcuffed	0
Total*	28

Allegation of Discrimination

Discrimination Type	Total
Race	4
Racial Profiling	2
Sex	1
Sexual Orientation	0
Other	0
Total	7

* 19 total complaints with some reporting multiple subcategories

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Other	8
Rude and Unprofessional	67
Misconduct	10
Fail to Take Police Action	31
Conduct Unbecoming	4
Harassment	44
Excessive Force/Use of Force	4
Poor or Lack of Police Service	65
Language Abuse	20
Abuse of Authority	38
Fail to Take Police Report	16
Orders and Directives	8
Neglect of Duty	9
Threats/Intimidation	5
Bias/Discrimination	0
Racial Profiling	2
Illegal Search	3
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	2
Unknown	0
Falsification of Reports	3
Mishandling Property	9
Assault	3
Destruction of Property	1
Fail to Provide ID	1
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	0
Theft	11
Unfair Treatment	0
Untruthful Statement	0
False/Unlawful Arrest	22
Total	386

Status of Pending Complaints

Pending Complaints	Total
Under Investigation by Chain of Command	37
Under Investigation by IAB	21
Referred to USAO	6
Under Investigation by OPC	1
Total	65

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
Male	377	64%
Female	101	17%
Unidentified	107	18%
Race		
Black	232	40%
White	194	33%
Hispanic	41	7%
Asian	12	2%
Other	1	0%
Unidentified	105	18%
Total	585	100%

Age of Officer

Age	
21-26	16
27-29	67
30-32	64
33-35	62
36-38	43
39-41	44
42-44	40
45-47	53
58-50	49
51-53	24
Over 53	18
Unknown	105
Total	585

Officer Assignment

District	
First District	85
Second District	58
Third District	81
Fourth District	71
Fifth District	64
Sixth District	75
Seventh District	62
Other	73
Unidentified	16
Total	585

Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	
Under 3 Years	9
3-5 Years	123
6-8 Years	94
9-11 Years	53
12-14 Years	45
15-17 Years	18
18-20 Years	25
21-23 Years	64
24-26 Years	32
27 Years or More	18
Unknown	104
Total	585

Failure to Identify

Failure to Display Name and Badge	0
Failure to Provide Name and Badge on Request	1
Other	0
Total	1

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

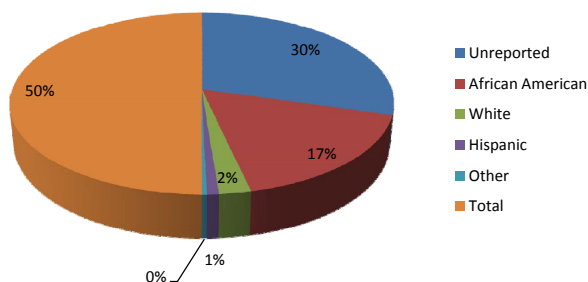
Officers with Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	29
Three Complaints	4
Four Complaints	1
Five Complaints	0
Total	34

Complainants who Filed Multiple Complaints

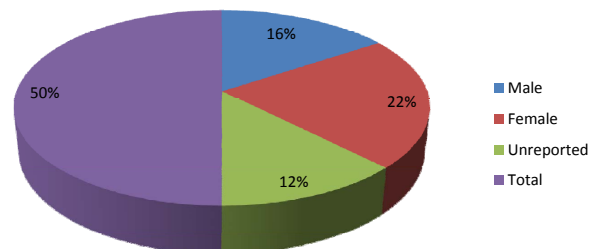
Two Complaints	4
Three Complaints	0
Four Complaints	0
Total	4

Complainant's Race



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Complainant's Gender



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

APPENDIX F:

REMEMBERING OUR FALLEN HEROES

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

2000-Present

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

1975-1999

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

1950-1974

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

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

1925-1950

Grady A. Beacham December 2, 1948
Mortimer P. Donoghue September 15, 1948
Hubert W. Estes May 16, 1947
Richard H. Taylor December 13, 1946
Harry E. Hamilton November 1, 1946
Donald W. Downs September 1, 1946
William J. Weston Jr. March 4, 1945
Charles R. Johnston May 9, 1943
Irving Rosenberg February 15, 1942
Uel M. Gaile August 19, 1940
Charles F. 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

1900-1924

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

1800's

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



CATHY L. LANIER
Chief of Police