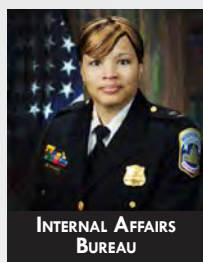


Organization as of April 2016



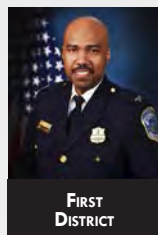
**PATROL SERVICES AND
SCHOOL SAFETY BUREAU**

Assistant Chief
Diane Groomes



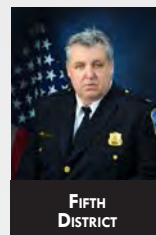
**INTERNAL AFFAIRS
BUREAU**

Assistant Chief
**Kimberly
Chisley-Missouri**



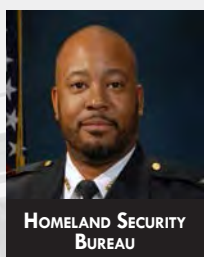
**FIRST
DISTRICT**

Commander
Robert Contee



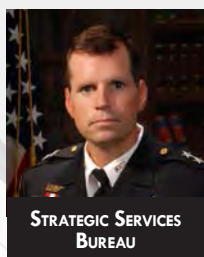
**FIFTH
DISTRICT**

Commander
William Fitzgerald



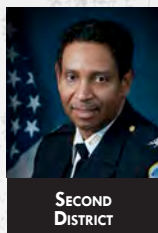
**HOMELAND SECURITY
BUREAU**

Assistant Chief
Lamar Greene



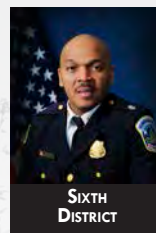
**STRATEGIC SERVICES
BUREAU**

Assistant Chief
Patrick Burke



**SECOND
DISTRICT**

Commander
Melvin Gresham



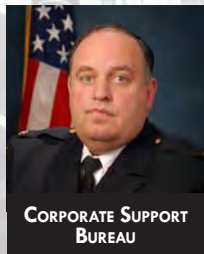
**SIXTH
DISTRICT**

Commander
David Taylor



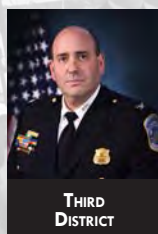
**INVESTIGATIVE
SERVICES BUREAU**

Assistant Chief
Peter Newsham



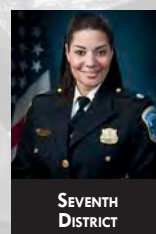
**CORPORATE SUPPORT
BUREAU**

Assistant Chief
Michael Anzallo



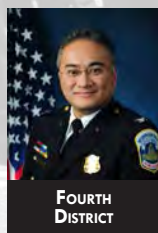
**THIRD
DISTRICT**

Commander
Stuart Emerman



**SEVENTH
DISTRICT**

Commander
Vendette Parker



**FOURTH
DISTRICT**

Commander
Wilfredo Manlapaz

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

DC Code Index Offense data is available on pages 24-29; FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Offense data is available in Appendix B.

CRIME

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC CODE)

Crime by District

Overall crime in 2015 was down four percent from the previous year.

	First District			Second District			Third District			Fourth District		
Crime	2014	2015	%	2014	2015	%	2014	2015	%	2014	2015	%
Homicide	5	11	120%	1	5	400%	8	16	100%	12	11	-8%
Sexual Abuse	37	37	0%	35	38	9%	33	37	12%	46	54	17%
ADW	228	260	14%	111	113	2%	229	203	-11%	296	245	-17%
Robbery	385	526	37%	188	173	-8%	443	506	14%	461	576	25%
Violent Crime	655	834	27%	335	329	-2%	713	762	7%	815	886	9%
Burglary	298	234	-21%	402	273	-32%	329	239	-27%	579	393	-32%
Motor Vehicle Theft	376	405	8%	214	232	8%	303	272	-10%	412	371	-10%
Theft from Vehicle	1,963	1,929	-2%	1,438	1,702	18%	2,467	2,513	2%	2,132	2,013	-6%
Theft Other	3,114	2,964	-5%	3,319	3,287	-1%	2,545	2,238	-12%	1,560	1,412	-9%
Arson	3	2	-33%	2	0	-100%	2	1	-50%	1	2	100%
Property Crime	5,754	5,534	-4%	5,375	5,494	2%	5,646	5,263	-7%	4,684	4,191	-11%
Total	6,409	6,368	-1%	5,710	5,823	2%	6,359	6,025	-5%	5,499	5,077	-8%

DC Code Crime Rates (per 100,000)

	2014		2015	
Estimated Population	659,836		672,228	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Homicide	105	16	162	24
Sexual Abuse	319	48	297	44
ADW	2,490	377	2,426	361
Robbery	3,296	500	3,446	513
Violent Crime	6,210	941	6,331	942
Burglary	3,182	482	2,543	378
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,132	475	2,825	420
Theft from Vehicle	11,406	1,729	11,160	1,660
Theft Other	14,666	2,223	14,117	2,100
Arson	26	4	18	3
Property Crime	32,412	4,912	30,663	4,561
Total	38,622	5,853	36,994	5,503

Population numbers based on the US Census Data.

Fifth District			Sixth District			Seventh District			Citywide*		
2014	2015	%	2014	2015	%	2014	2015	%	2014	2015	%
18	31	72%	28	34	21%	33	54	64%	105	162	54%
45	38	-16%	61	38	-38%	58	45	-22%	319	297	-7%
368	401	9%	664	622	-6%	589	580	-2%	2,490	2,426	-3%
535	552	3%	756	581	-23%	520	516	-1%	3,296	3,446	5%
966	1,022	6%	1,509	1,275	-16%	1,200	1,195	0%	6,210	6,331	2%
516	552	7%	486	429	-12%	572	421	-26%	3,182	2,543	-20%
560	446	-20%	842	600	-29%	418	485	16%	3,132	2,825	-10%
1,736	1,440	-17%	1,030	941	-9%	595	565	-5%	11,406	11,160	-2%
1,707	1,833	7%	1,416	1,324	-6%	986	1,024	4%	14,666	14,117	-4%
7	2	-71%	5	5	0%	6	6	0%	26	18	-31%
4,526	4,273	-6%	3,779	3,299	-13%	2,577	2,501	-3%	32,412	30,663	-5%
5,492	5,295	-4%	5,288	4,574	-14%	3,777	3,696	-2%	38,622	36,994	-4%

Source: MPD COBALT/Data Warehouse system data as of 01/14/2016.

All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data and include Homicide, Sex Abuse, Robbery, Assault with a Deadly Weapon, Arson, Burglary, Stolen Auto, Theft, and Theft from Auto.

Homicide counts based on data provided by the Homicide Branch.

- These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD iLEADS system.
- These numbers do not reflect Part I crime totals as reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program or National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
- The statistics for this report are based on the various tables from the Data Warehouse as current refresh date. This report should be considered "Preliminary" in nature.

HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

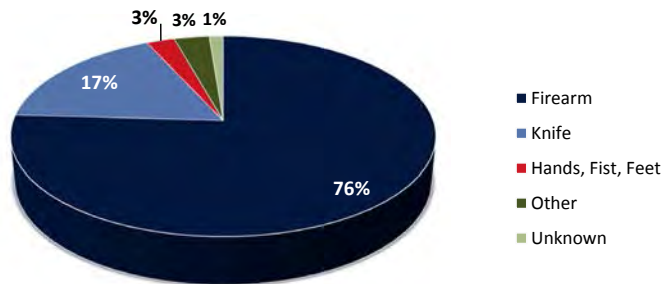
Homicide Clearance Rate

Over the past five years, the MPD's homicide case-closure rate has averaged 80 percent.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Homicides	108	88	104	105	162
Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	17	14	16	16	25
UCR Clearance Rate	95.4%	81.8%	79.8%	70.5%	61.7%

Weapon Distribution

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

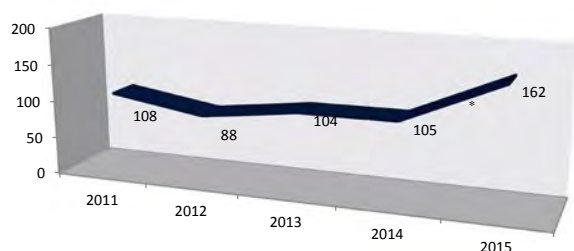


Note: The MPD's homicide clearance rate is calculated, as it is by most police departments in the country, using the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines established by the FBI in the 1930s. These guidelines are the national standard for reporting several categories of crime data, including homicide 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.

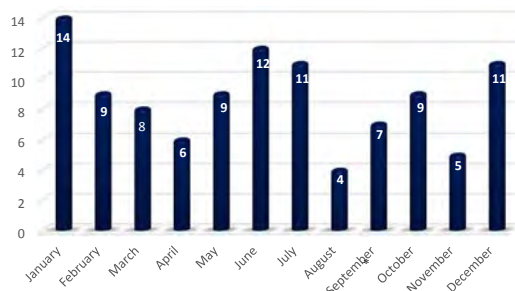
Homicide

The total number of homicides increased significantly in 2015.



Homicides by Month

January was the deadliest month for homicides in DC.



Juvenile Involvement

The number of juvenile homicide victims increased by more than 60 percent from 2014.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Juvenile Victims	7	3	6	5	8
Juveniles Arrested	7	6	9	3	4
Total	14	9	15	8	12

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.

Type of Weapon Used

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

Weapon	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Firearm	77	58	81	72	123
Knife	21	19	11	17	28
Blunt Object	0	0	0	1	0
Hands, Fist, Feet	5	7	4	6	4
Other Weapon	5	3	6	7	5
Unknown	0	1	2	2	2
Total	108	88	104	105	162

Victim Profile

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

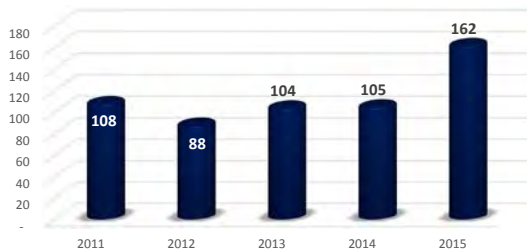
Victim	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Black Males	87	81%	75	85%	81	78%	82	78%	138	85%
Black Females	10	9%	6	7%	9	9%	16	15%	8	5%
Hispanic Males	6	6%	2	2%	2	2%	3	3%	6	4%
Hispanic Females	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	3	2%
White Males	1	1%	3	3%	8	8%	2	2%	6	4%
White Females	1	1%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	1	1%
Other Males	2	2%	1	1%	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%
Other Females	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	108	100%	88	100%	104	100%	105	100%	162	100%

Percent may not add to 100% due to rounding.

VIOLENT CRIMES

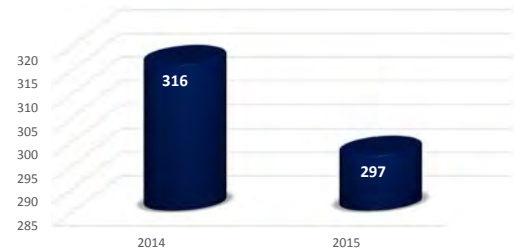
Homicide

Although there was a significant increase in homicides in 2015, case closures are also up 44 percent.



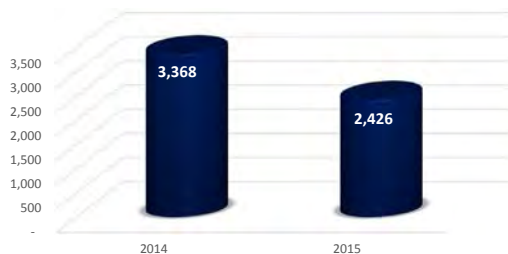
Sexual Assault

Sexual assaults decreased by six percent in 2015.



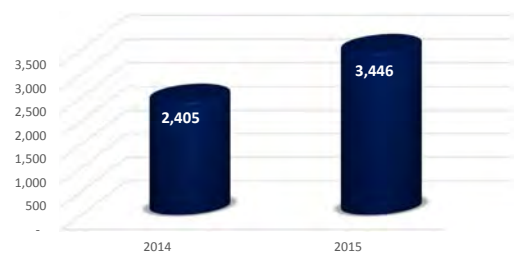
Robbery

Robberies were down 28 percent from the previous year.



Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

Assaults were up more than 40 percent compared to the previous year.



EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB

Dedication and Ingenuity of 6D Detectives Lead to Quick Closure of AWIK Case

On Tuesday, July 21, 2015, at 9:20 pm a shooting victim was found in the 100 block of 36th Street, NE. Because he was conscious, Detectives Darin Booher and Thurman Stallings were able to interview the victim, who gave a partial name of the first suspect and a description of the second suspect.

The detectives worked numerous hours on this case and utilized every tool and organiza-

tion at their disposal. They conducted a door to door canvass and reached out to the community in order to determine the full name of the first suspect. The detectives then conducted a record check for known associates of the first suspect and it revealed an individual that matched the description of the second suspect.

Detectives Booher and Stallings presented an arrest warrant for both suspects to include a

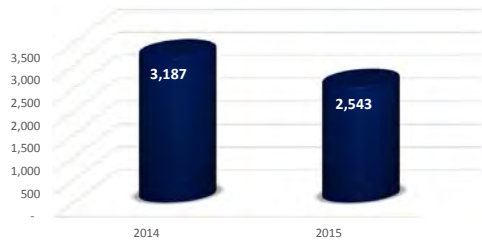
search warrant. When the search warrant was executed, one of the suspects was located and placed under arrest. During the execution of the search warrant, a 40 caliber handgun was recovered. The first suspect later turned himself into the police.

Detectives Booher and Stallings demonstrated dedication and ingenuity in their handling of this case.

PROPERTY CRIMES

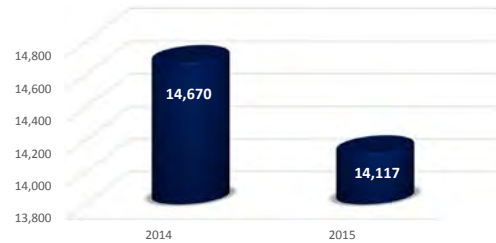
Burglary

Compared to 2014, there was a 20 percent decrease in burglaries.



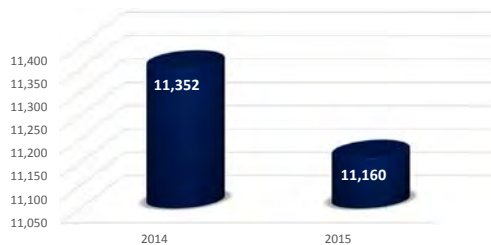
Theft Other

Thefts decreased four percent in 2015.



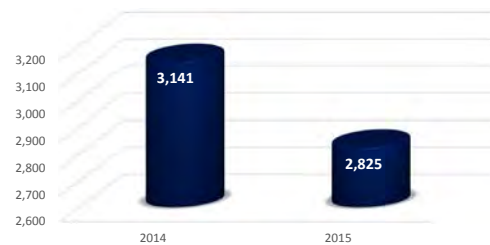
Theft From Vehicle

Theft from vehicle incidents in 2015 decreased two percent compared to 2014.



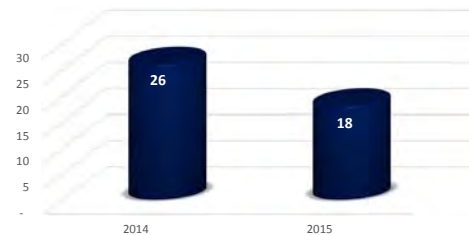
Stolen Auto

Auto thefts decreased 10 percent compared to the previous year.



Arson

Reported arson offenses were down 31 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 accounted for 41 percent of the total offenses in 2015.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ethnicity/National Origin	7	5	3	3	3
Race	28	13	18	13	19
Religion	2	6	6	8	5
Sexual Orientation	43	46	31	28	27
Gender Identity/Expression	11	9	12	15	10
Disability	0	1	0	1	0
Political Affiliation	0	1	0	1	2
Homelessness	1	0	0	2	0
Total	92	81	70	71	66

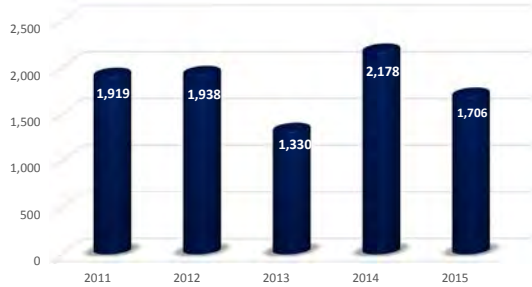
The figures above comply with DC Official Code § 22-3700. Because the DC statute differs from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, and includes categories not included in the FBI definitions, these figures may be higher than those reported to the FBI. All figures are subject to change if new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

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

FIREARM RECOVERIES

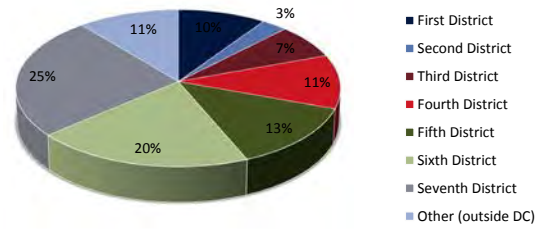
Total Recoveries

An average of 1,814 firearms have been recovered per year over the past five years.

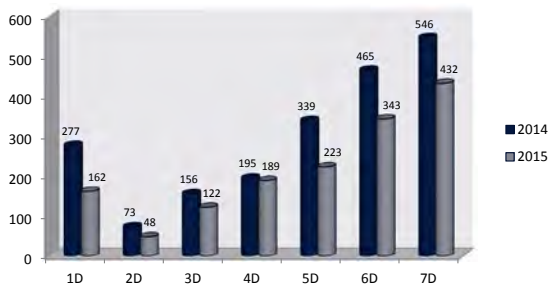


Location of Firearms Recovered in 2015

Of the 1,706 firearms recovered by the MPD, 45 percent were recovered in the Sixth and Seventh Districts.



Firearm Recoveries Comparison by District, 2014 vs. 2015

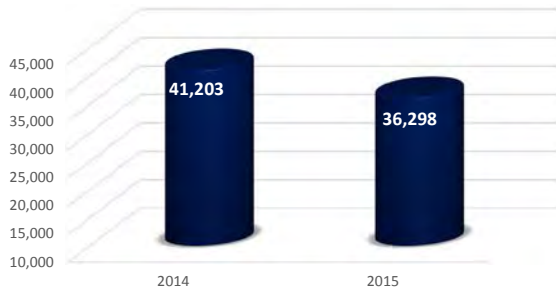


DC CODE ARREST TRENDS (TOP ARREST CHARGE)

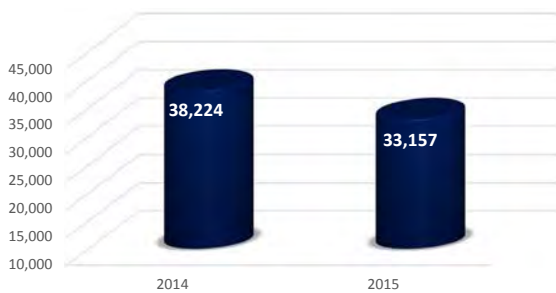
Arrest Category	2014			2015		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Aggravated Assault	280	42	322	244	36	280
Arson	11	0	11	13	2	15
Assault on a Police Officer	1,100	138	1,238	1,049	131	1,180
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon	1,413	134	1,547	1,283	140	1,423
Burglary	303	62	365	224	79	303
Damage to Property	683	85	768	636	88	724
Disorderly Conduct	2,375	129	2,504	2,149	86	2,235
Driving/Boating While Intoxicated	1,643	3	1,646	1,346	0	1,346
Fraud and Financial Crimes	246	10	256	185	8	193
Gambling	197	9	206	129	11	140
Homicide	69	3	72	99	5	104
Kidnapping	19	0	19	8	0	8
Liquor Law Violations	1,405	6	1,411	1,336	2	1,338
Motor Vehicle Theft	57	14	71	58	20	78
Narcotics	4,931	88	5,019	2,490	23	2,513
Offenses Against Family & Children	296	3	299	291	5	296
Other Crimes	1,458	89	1,547	1,475	73	1,548
Property Crimes	577	124	701	549	134	683
Prostitution	581	3	584	723	6	729
Release Violations/Fugitive	5,195	633	5,828	4,525	674	5,199
Robbery	559	321	880	593	457	1,050
Sex Abuse	86	13	99	81	10	91
Sex Offenses	332	24	356	349	23	372
Simple Assault	6,139	654	6,793	6,143	664	6,807
Theft	2,318	160	2,478	2,188	213	2,401
Theft from Auto	105	15	120	87	22	109
Traffic Violations	4,516	54	4,570	3,548	46	3,594
Vending Violations	196	0	196	210	0	210
Weapon Violations	1,134	163	1,297	1,146	183	1,329
Total	38,224	2,979	41,203	33,157	3,141	36,298

DC CODE ARREST TRENDS

Total Arrests



Adult Arrests



Juvenile Arrests



Source:
MPD Cobalt/Data Warehouse arrest data (2015) and MPD ILEADS/Data Warehouse arrest data (2014) as of 1/18/16.

NOTE:

- Totals are based on top charge (if an individual is arrested on more than one arrest charge, only the most serious charge is counted). In 2016, MPD updated its arrest category ranking structure. Some arrest charges that have been counted as top charge in previous reports may not be classified as top charge in this report.
- Data available includes arrests made by MPD and other law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia.
- Data should be considered 'Preliminary' in nature due to ongoing classification changes and updates made to the arrest data.
- The term "juvenile" used in the data is defined as individuals under the age of 18 years (≤ 17) at the time of arrest. The juvenile totals may include Title 16 cases where juveniles are tried as adults.
- Data does not include expunged cases.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic Fatalities

Thirty-eight percent of the traffic fatalities in 2014 involved pedestrians.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pedestrian Fatalities	11	8	12	10	15
Bicyclist Fatalities	2	0	2	1	1
Motorcycle/Motorized Bike Fatalities	2	5	3	3	3
Other Fatalities	17	6	12	12	7
Total Traffic Fatalities	32	19	29	26	26

Citations

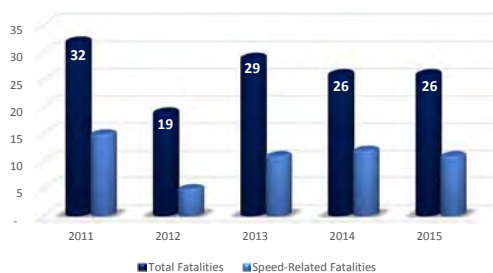
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Egregious Speeding[†]	686	661	430	440	316
Seatbelt/Child Restraint Violations	7,662	4,020	4,032	4,369	3,235
Distracted Driving[‡]	9,862	7,452	6,760	5,427	4,044

[†]30+ miles per hour over the posted speed limit (Data for 2010-2012 includes T123 and T125; no T125 tickets were written in 2013-2015).

[‡]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 2015.



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. Calls for service data was provided by the Office of Unified Communications and includes Priority I, II, and III Calls.

	CY2014	CY2015	Comparison	%Change
Calls for Service*	502,317	538,038	35,721	7.1%
Response Time**	7 mins 10 secs	6 mins 38 secs	- 32 secs	- 7.4%

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

**Please note: The "response time" does NOT include MPD self-initiated calls for service (e.g., traffic stops).

Definitions of Priority I, II and III Calls

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

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

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

EVERYDAY HEROES

MPD OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR JOB

Observant 7D Officers Identify Fire and Evacuate Building before Anyone Is Injured

On Tuesday, March 24, 2015, while on foot patrol, Officers Wayne Seaward and Matthew Shoemaker saw an orange glow in the window of an apartment on Oakwood Street, SE. The officers realized there was a fire and they immediately called for assistance and requested the Fire Department. Officer Kevin Halpin arrived on the scene, ready to assist.

The officers rushed into the burning building and began evacuating the residents. They eventually reached the unit believed to be the source of the fire and woke the sleeping occupants and led them to safety, as their unit was filling with smoke.

The officers were able to get the occupants out before injuries or serious harm could

occur. The Fire Department responded and put out the fire. It appears that the occupants had left food cooking the stove, forgot about it, and fell asleep.

These officers demonstrated quick action and attention to their surroundings that prevented injury, major property damage or even death.

PERSONNEL

Total Personnel

The MPD has maintained an average of almost 3,900 sworn members over the past five years.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sworn Personnel	3,814	3,869	3,984	3,929	3,789
Civilian Personnel	488	463	441	435	519
Total	4,302	4,332	4,425	4,364	4,308

Note: Personnel data accurate as of December 31, 2015.

Sworn Personnel, by Gender and Race

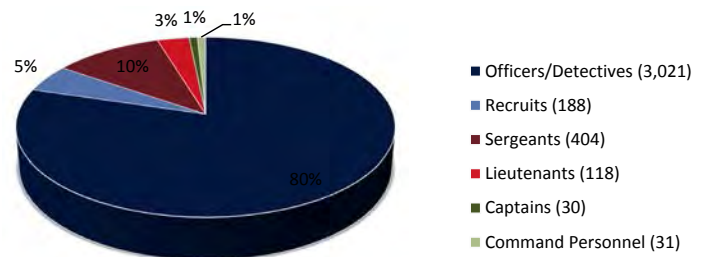
The Metropolitan Police Department remains an exceptionally diverse police force.

	2014		2015		
Gender	Gender				
	Male	3,065	78%	2,979	79%
	Female	864	22%	810	21%
Race	Race				
	Black	2,176	55%	2,029	54%
	White	1,344	34%	1,337	35%
	Hispanic	295	8%	303	8%
	Asian	112	3%	117	3%
	Native American	2	0%	3	0%
	Race Not Designated	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	3,929	100%	3,789	100%

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

Sworn Personnel, by Rank

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

The MPD lost approximately five percent of its members to attrition, which includes voluntary separations (e.g., retirement or resignations) and involuntary separations (disability retirement, termination, and death).

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Attrition	168	204	197	309	415
Hiring	8	310	301	279	281


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**

Awards of the Metropolitan Police Department

In March 2016, a Department-wide awards ceremony was held at Gallaudet University to recognize sworn and civilian members for their outstanding work in 2015. Additionally, members are presented with awards throughout the year at the regularly-scheduled crime briefings. In 2015, 259 members were recognized for their exceptional service.

- 
- ★ Achievement Medals
 - ★ Best Performing District
 - ★ Bureau Employees of the Year
 - ★ Captain of the Year
 - ★ Chief of Police Medal of Merit
 - ★ Chief of Police Special Award
 - ★ Citizen of the Year
 - ★ Citizen Volunteer Corps of the Year
 - ★ Commander of the Year
 - ★ COP Special Award
 - ★ Crime Reduction Award (2015: 6D)
 - ★ Crime Suppression Award (1 unit/26 recipients)
 - ★ Deborah Ennis Civilian Employee of the Year
 - ★ Detective of the Year
 - ★ Detective of the Year
 - ★ District Detective of the Year
 - ★ District Officers of the Year
 - ★ Homicide Detective of the Year
 - ★ Inspector of the Year
 - ★ Lieutenant of the Year
 - ★ Life Saving Medal
 - ★ Medal of Merit
 - ★ Medal of Valor
 - ★ Meritorious Medals
 - ★ Officer of the Year
 - ★ Patrol Services Area of the Year
 - ★ Pozell Reserve Member of the Year
 - ★ Sergeant of the Year
 - ★ Vice Unit of the Year

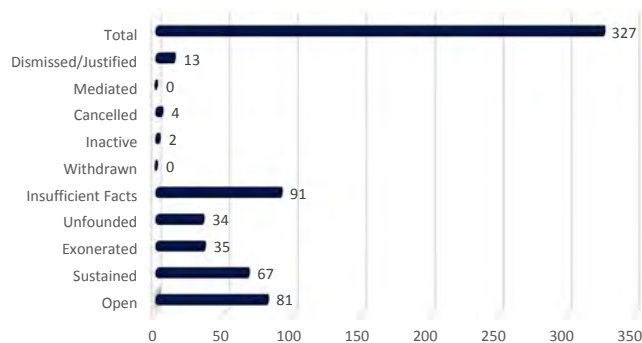
CITIZEN COMPLAINTS & USE OF FORCE

Use of Force

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intentional Firearms Discharges at Persons	12	9	16	9	15
Fatalities Resulting from Intentional Firearm Discharge	5	4	6	4	2
Number of Persons Injured (non-fatal) as a Result of Intentional Firearm Discharge	2	4	6	3	7
Instances of Firearm Discharges at Animals	6	8	8	18	8
Accidental/Negligent Firearm Discharges	0	2	6	1	4

Disposition of Cases

Only 20 percent of the 327 complaints filed against MPD officers in 2015 were sustained.



Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Abuse of Authority	27
Assault	7
Bias/Discrimination	2
Conduct Unbecoming	14
Destruction of Property	0
Excessive Force/Use of Force	19
Fail to Provide ID	0
Fail to Take Police Action	18
Fail to Take Police Report	13
False/Unlawful Arrest	8
Falsification of Reports	2
Harassment	35
Illegal Search	4
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Language Abuse	15
Misconduct	3
Mishandling Property	7
Neglect of Duty	4
Orders and Directives	16
Poor or Lack of Police Service	62
Racial Profiling	2
Rude and Unprofessional	56
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	2
Theft	1
Threats/Intimidation	4
Unfair Treatment	0
Unknown	0
Untruthful Statement	0
Other	6
Total	327

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

BUDGET FY2014-2015

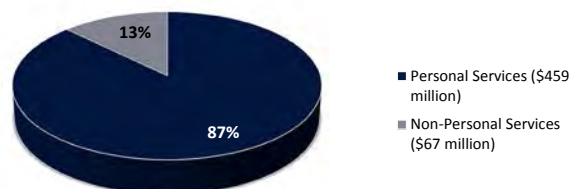
Expenditures

Spending on both personal and non-personal services decreased 34 percent from FY 2014 to FY 2015. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year.

Comptroller Source Group (CSG)	FY 2014 Gross Expenditures	FY 2015 Gross Expenditures	Amount Change FY 2014 to FY 2015	Percentage Change
Regular Pay	\$333,534,947.72	\$330,338,332.13	(\$3,196,615.59)	-0.96%
Regular Pay - Other	\$3,772,986.92	\$3,892,800.56	\$119,813.64	3.18%
Additional Gross Pay	\$31,526,348.85	\$29,425,143.93	(\$2,101,204.92)	-6.66%
Fringe Benefits	\$52,952,396.93	\$54,822,006.61	\$1,869,609.68	3.53%
Overtime	\$32,172,866.09	\$40,586,170.32	\$8,413,304.23	26.15%
Total Personal Services	\$453,959,546.51	\$459,064,453.55	\$5,104,907.04	1.12%
Supplies	\$3,628,625.61	\$3,721,586.05	\$92,960.44	2.56%
Fixed Costs	\$1,224,273.96	\$685,680.39	(\$538,593.57)	-43.99%
Contracts	\$63,578,244.65	\$58,897,952.70	(\$4,680,291.95)	-7.36%
Subsidies and Transfers	\$1,847,475.57	\$54,900.00	(\$1,792,575.57)	-97.03%
Equipment	\$4,864,001.91	\$3,206,122.20	(\$1,657,879.71)	-34.08%
Total Non-Personal Services	\$75,142,621.70	\$66,566,241.34	(\$8,576,380.36)	-11.41%
Total	\$529,102,168.21	\$525,630,694.89	(\$1,792,575.57)	-34.08%

Expenditures, Personal vs. Non-Personal

Eighty-four percent of all MPD spending in FY 2015 was for personal services.



MPD FLEET

MPD Fleet, FY 2011 – FY 2015

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

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Total Marked Cruisers	773	770	772	799	841
Total Unmarked Cruisers	422	434	425	426	418
Total Marked Other*	173	179	186	184	184
Total Unmarked Other**	38	48	54	50	50
Total Scooters (Honda-Harley)	140	141	141	136	140
Total Motorcycles (Harley Davidson FLHTPI)	54	54	49	49	58
Total Boats†	16	17	17	17	17
Miscellaneous‡	24	24	25	26	24
Total	1,640	1,667	1,669	1,687	1,732

Notes:

Data accurate as of 1/11/2016

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

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

† Boat information provided by SOD Harbor Patrol Unit.

‡ Miscellaneous includes forklifts, generators, traffic machines, trailers, equipment.



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APPENDIX A:

CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

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

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

The MPD continues to utilize the neighborhood based cameras, which can be deployed according to crime needs and neighborhood concerns, as well as the permanent cameras. Both the neighborhood based and permanent cameras have prominent signage and their locations are listed on the Department's website. MPD also employs five trailer-mounted, portable CCTV systems that are rapidly deployed for special events and for use in emerging high crime areas not currently covered by the existing neighborhood based or permanent cameras.

In 2015, MPD was tasked with providing CCTV video footage from all police district cellblocks in every DUI/DWI arrest case. This has led to a dramatic increase in the number of video requests handled on a daily basis. The requirement to provide this cellblock footage has come from the potential evidence of intoxication that may be contained in the footage. The MPD handled 583 requests for DUI/DWI evidence in 2015.

The MPD has various community partnerships involving sharing camera feeds with public and private entities. In October 2014, the MPD and Kastle Systems started a new citywide initiative, Capital Shield. It is a public/private video partnership between the MPD, Kastle Systems and local businesses. This partnership allows participants to enroll their current security systems or get recommendations on new video systems. The participant will own and have access to video in the new camera systems. The MPD will also have access during critical incidents. Kastle Systems has deployed at 25 locations with a total of 116 cameras. Kastle is now in the process of installing an additional 189 cameras at 33 more locations. They will also continue to donate cameras to local businesses in exchange for participating in the program. The MPD also partners with homeowners and businesses to register their existing cameras and encourages the posting of conspicuous signs that make everyone aware of their presence. The presence of cameras alone can help prevent crime. Both of these programs can supply evidence to detectives that they otherwise would not be aware of simply by residents and business in DC signing up and sharing video feeds with the MPD. Participation in both of these programs is entirely voluntary and cost nothing.

Neighborhood based cameras are in all seven police districts, the permanent cameras include public spaces around the National Mall, the US Capitol, the White House, Union Station, and other critical installations, as well as major arteries and highways that pass through the District of Columbia.

While many criminals take note of the cameras' publicized locations and rarely commit crimes in full view of the Department's CCTV, the system has provided assistance in gathering information for investigations by showing the paths and directions that both suspects and witnesses have taken following incidents. Footage from CCTVs can be used to confirm or refute a suspect's location at the time of an incident.



APPENDIX A:

CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

The MPD participates in a working group with other city agencies to discuss best practices and methods for sharing footage gathered from Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) to benefit the entire District of Columbia. In 2015, the Department processed 2,811 internal requests for video footage. This is an increase of 51%, and is largely due to processing district station cellblock footage for all DUI/DWI arrest cases.

JOCC/CCTV Activations

The following is a list of activations of the Department's Joint Operations Command Center (JOCC) during calendar year 2014. During JOCC activations, the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system is also activated.

- | | |
|---|--|
| • State of the Union..... January 20 | • Navy Yard Active Shooter July 2 |
| • CSS Event Armory/Zoo.....April 6 | • Independence Day 2015 July 4 |
| • IMF/World Bank/
Earth Day Concert/Nationals Game April 18-20 | • AHOD..... August 28-30 |
| • Baltimore ProtestApril 28-May 4 | • Papal VisitSeptember 22-24 |
| • Police Week Candlelight Vigil May 13 | • Justice or Else Million Man March.....October 9-10 |
| • World Police and Fire Games June 26 | • HalloweenOctober 31 |
| | • Christmas Tree Lighting.....December 3 |

Homeland Security (Permanent) Camera Locations

- | | |
|---|---|
| • 800 block of Vermont Avenue, NW | • 1100 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (2 cameras) |
| • Pennsylvania Avenue & 15th Street, NW (2 cameras) | • 200 block of Constitution Avenue, NW |
| • 19th Street & Dupont Circle, NW | • 500 block of North Capitol Street, NW |
| • 5900 MacArthur Blvd NW | • 1000 block of Jefferson Drive, SW |
| • 20th Street & G Street, NW | • 300 block of Independence Avenue, SW |
| • 5400 Norton Street, NW | • 400 block of L'Enfant Plaza, SW |
| • 18th Street & H Street, NW | • First Street & S Street, SW |
| • 19th Street & H Street, NW | • Half Street & S Street, SW |
| • 20th Street & H Street, NW | • South Capitol & Potomac Avenue, SE |
| • 18th Street & G Street, NW | • 1300 block of Wisconsin Avenue, NW |
| • 19th Street & G Street, NW | • 3600 block of M Street, NW |
| • Kenilworth Avenue & Foote Street, NE | • Wisconsin Avenue & M Street, NW |
| • Benning Road & Anacostia Avenue, NE | • 1000 block of Vermont Avenue, NW |
| • 660 Anacostia Avenue, NE | • 700 block of 18th Street, NW |
| • 1000 block of 19th Street, North (Rosslyn, VA) | • 700 block of 19th Street, NW |

APPENDIX A:

CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

Neighborhood Crime Camera Locations

Site	District
10th & F Streets, NW	1
10th & H Streets, NW	1
12th & G Streets, NW	1
2nd & E Streets, NW	1
6th & F Streets, NW	1
6th & G Streets, NW	1
7th & G Streets, NW	1
7th & F Streets, NW	1
7th & H Streets, NW	1
5th & K Streets, NW	1
North Capitol Street & K Street, NW	1
100 block of M St., NW (by First Pl, NW) ..	1
6th & L Streets, NE	1
8th & H Streets, NE	1
1500 block of 1st Street, SW (by P St, SW) 1	
200 block of K Street, SW	1
15th & Benning Road, NE	1
K Street & Potomac Avenue, SE	1
15th & East Capitol Streets, SE	1
3273 M Street, NW	2
1267 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	2
3249 M Street, NW	2
3219 M Street, NW	2
3131 M Street, NW	2
3109 M Street, NW	2
3067 M Street, NW	2

Site	District
33rd & M Streets, NW	2
3039 M Street, NW	2
1237 Wisconsin Avenue, NW	2
Wisconsin Avenue & P Street, NW	2
1400 block of R Street, NW	3
Sherman Avenue & Harvard Street, NW	3
14th Street & Columbia Road, NW	3
1300 block Columbia Road, NW (in alley) .	3
Georgia Avenue & Morton Street, NW	3
18th Street & Columbia Road, NW	3
Kalorama Road & Champlain Street NW ...	3
17th & Euclid Streets, NW	3
14th & Girard Streets, NW	3
9th & T Streets, NW	3
14th & W Streets, NW	3
11th & M Streets, NW	3
5th & N Streets, NW	3
5th & O Streets, NW	3
7th & O Streets, NW	3
5th & Kennedy Streets, NW	4
7th & Kennedy Streets, NW	4
Colorado Avenue & Kennedy Street, NW ..	4
1st & Kennedy Streets, NW	4
3700 block of Georgia Avenue, NW	4
4th & Shepherd Streets, NW	4
Georgia Avenue & Allison Street, NW	4

APPENDIX A: CCTV USE IN THE DISTRICT

Site	District
14th and Oak Streets, NW	4
14th & Quincy Streets, NW	4
14th Street & Parkwood Place, NW	4
Trinidad & Simms Place, NE	5
10th & Otis Streets, NE.....	5
4th & Bryant Streets, NE	5
4th & W Streets, NE	5
1700 block of Lincoln Road, NE.....	5
18th Place & M Street, NE	5
North Capitol & New York Avenue, NW	5
19th & I Streets, NE.....	5
3700 block of 12th Street, NE (by Perry St)	5
14th Street & Saratoga Avenue, NE.....	5
Montello Avenue & Mt Olivet Road, NE.....	5
Montello Avenue & Queen Street, NE.....	5
Trinidad Avenue & Meigs Place, NE	5
West Virginia Ave. & Mt Olivet Road, NE..	5
16th & Levis Streets, NE	5
Holbrook Street & Neal Street, NE	5
Montello Avenue & Morse Street, NE	5
Staples & Oates Streets, NE	5
1200 block of Meigs Place, NE	5
400 block 16th Street, NE.....	5
18th & D Streets, NE	5
19th & Rosedale Streets, NE.....	5
21st Street & Maryland Avenue, NE	5

Site	District
1800 block of Benning Road, NE	5
4400 block of Quarles Street, NE.....	6
1500 block of Kenilworth Avenue, NE.....	6
300 block of 50th Street, NE	6
3800 block of Minnesota Avenue, NE.....	6
East Capitol Street & Benning Road, SE.....	6
4700 block of Alabama Avenue, SE	6
5000 block of Benning Road, SE.....	6
5000 block of Call Place, SE	6
5100 block of Fitch Street, SE	6
4400 block of F Street, SE	6
14th Street & Good Hope Road, SE	6
5300 b/o Dix St, NE (in cut behind housing)	6
5300 b/o Clay Terr, NE (in the horseshoe)..	6
18th & T Streets, SE.....	7
16th & W Streets, SE	7
2300 block of Pitts Place, SE	7
Ainger & Langston Places, SE.....	7
2600 block of Birney Place, SE.....	7
2500 block of Pomeroy Road, SE.....	7
Elvans & Stanton Roads, SE	7
1138 Stevens Road, SE.....	7
13th Place & Congress Street, SE.....	7
MLK Jr & Malcolm X Avenues, SE.....	7
Wheeler Road & Bellevue Street, SE.....	7

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: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR CITYWIDE CRIME TRENDS

UCR Part I Crime Rates

The District's UCR crime rate decreased by almost six percent since 2014.

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Estimated Population	581,530		588,292		591,833		599,657		601,723	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	169	29	181	31	186	31	144	24	132	22
Rape	182	31	192	33	186	31	150	25	184	31
Robbery	3,604	620	3,985	677	4,154	702	3,998	667	3,914	650
Aggravated Assault	4,453	766	3,566	606	3,609	610	3,295	549	3,238	538
Violent Crimes	8,408	1,449	7,924	1,347	8,135	1,375	7,587	1,265	7,468	1,241
Burglary	3,826	658	3,920	666	3,781	639	3,696	616	4,224	702
Larceny/Theft	15,132	2,602	16,476	2,801	18,787	3,174	18,012	3,004	18,050	3,000
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,057	1,214	7,323	1,245	6,191	1,046	5,299	884	4,864	808
Arson	34	6	63	11	51	9	55	9	49	8
Property Crimes	26,049	4,479	27,782	4,722	28,810	4,868	27,062	4,513	27,187	4,518
Total	34,457	5,925	35,706	6,062	36,945	6,242	34,649	5,778	34,655	5,759

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Estimated Population	617,996		632,323		646,449		658,853		672,228	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Criminal Homicide	108	17	88	14	104	16	105	16	162	24
Rape	172	28	236	37	393	61	470	71	494	73
Robbery	3,756	608	3,725	589	3,661	566	3,232	491	3,404	506
Aggravated Assault	2,949	477	3,399	538	3,725	576	4,004	608	4,024	599
Violent Crimes	6985	1,130	7448	1,178	7,883	1,219	7,811	1,186	8,084	1,203
Burglary	3,849	623	3,519	557	3,315	513	3,463	526	2,971	442
Larceny/Theft	20,124	3256	22,196	3,510	22,987	3,556	25,881	3,928	24,194	3,599
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,339	702	3,549	561	3,147	487	3,683	559	3,194	475
Arson	61	10	50	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Crimes	28,373	4,591	29,314	4,636	29,449	4,556	33,027	5,013	30,359	4,516
Total	35,358	5,721	36,762	5,814	37,332	5,775	40,838	6,198	38,443	5,719

Note: Arson UCR cases are no longer reported by the MPD.

APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR VIOLENT CRIMES

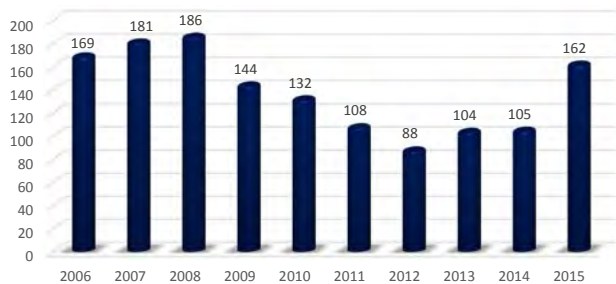
UCR Part I Crime

Overall UCR crime decreased six percent since last year.

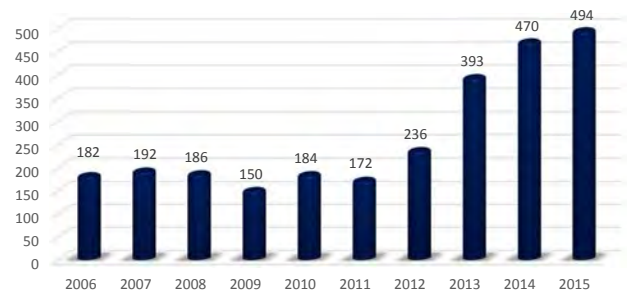
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Criminal Homicide	108	88	104	105	162
Rape	172	236	393	470	494
Robbery	3,756	3,725	3,661	3,232	3,404
Aggravated Assault	2,949	3,399	3,725	4,004	4,024
Burglary	3,849	3,519	3,315	3,463	2,971
Larceny/Theft	20,124	22,196	22,987	25,881	24,194
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,339	3,549	3,147	3,683	3,194
Arson	61	50			
Total	35,358	36,762	37,332	40,838	38,443
% Change		4.0%	1.6%	9.4%	-5.9%

*Arson UCR cases are no longer reported by the MPD.

Murder



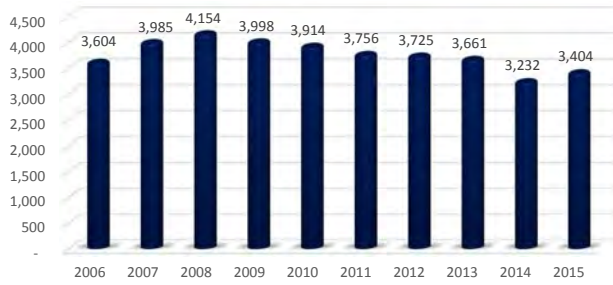
Forcible Rape



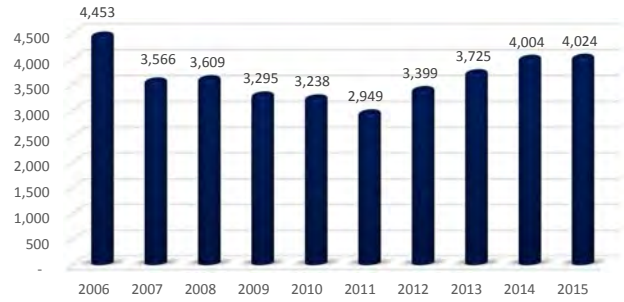
APPENDIX B:

FBI UCR PROPERTY CRIMES

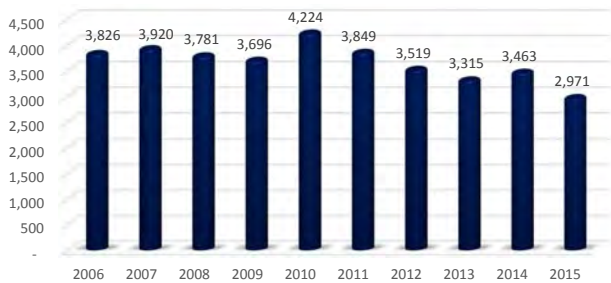
Robbery



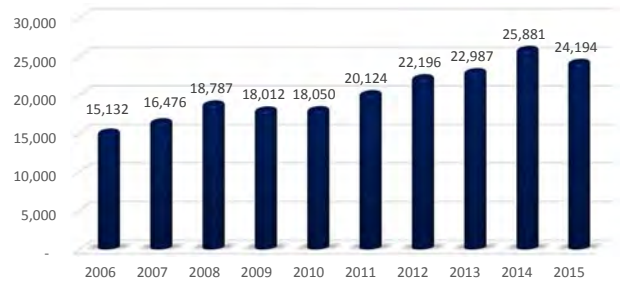
Aggravated Assault



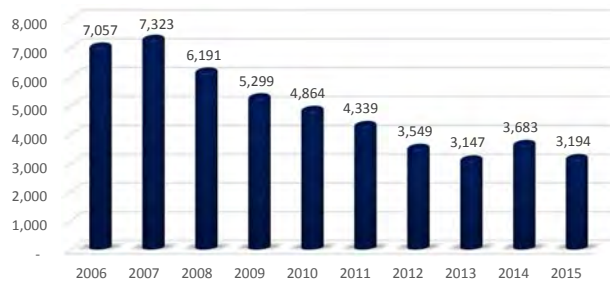
Burglary



Larceny/Theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



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. All individuals – whether they are people in targeted communities or those who might commit a hate crime – should know that intolerance and hate crimes have no place in our vibrant city. While the District strives to reduce crime for all residents of and visitors to the city, hate crimes can make a 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 recent trends in hate or bias-related crimes, and efforts in the District to address them.

Highlights

A cornerstone of Chief Lanier's policing philoso-

phy is that in order to combat crime, the police must have a strong and trusting relationship with the community. The Department's commitment to this principle is as important to addressing hate crimes as it is to reducing homicides. With this in mind, it is important to highlight the work MPD does to build trust with communities that are often victimized by bias-related crimes, even though the connection to hate crimes may not be obvious.

In 2015, the Department continued its work with the Hate Crimes Assessment Task Force (HCATF). At the request of Chief Lanier, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) formed the HCATF in 2012 to assess the Metropolitan Police Department's outreach efforts and partnerships with various communities in the city and its investigation and reporting of hate crimes. Task force members include the ADL, Human Rights Campaign, National Center for Transgender Equality, the Leadership Conference for Civil and Human Rights,

Types of Bias

Type of Bias	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ethnicity/National Origin	7	5	3	3	3
Race	28	13	18	13	19
Religion	2	6	6	8	5
Sexual Orientation	43	46	31	28	27
Gender Identity / Expression	11	9	12	15	10
Disability	0	1	0	1	0
Political Affiliation	0	1	0	1	2
Homelessness	1	0	0	2	0
Total	92	81	70	71	66

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

and two of the nation's leading academic experts on the causes and impact of hate violence, Professor Jack McDevitt of Northeastern University and Professor Jim Nolan of West Virginia University. The task force conducted an impartial review of MPD's programs, comparing them with programs in other departments in the nation, and identifying any areas that might be strengthened. Not only did the task force review policies and curriculum; it conducted interviews with members of the MPD and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community advocates and hosted four community meetings.

The HCATF's report, which is available on the MPD website (www.mpdc.dc.gov/MPD_Response_HCATF_Report) was issued in February 2014. Chief Lanier requested this assessment to improve the Department's response to hate crimes and to strengthen MPD's relationship with the LGBT community. It is the Department's hope

that our response to the HCATF Report and commitment to implement its recommendations will establish the basis for a new level of partnership with the LGBT community based on our shared vision and values.

After the release of the report, MPD immediately began meeting with community partners on plans to implement the recommendations. The Department worked throughout 2014 to develop training for all of its members on bias-related crimes, LGBT cultural competency, and public safety issues of importance to the LGBT community. The 2015 training, which is among the most comprehensive of any police department in the nation, included two parts: an online module highlighting Department policies and a 4-hour class guided by an experienced full-time or affiliate officer of MPD's Gay and Lesbian Liaison Unit. The class time focused on interactive discussions, videos of community members discussing their experi-

Types of Crime

Type of Offense	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aggravated Assault	25	10	12	10	11
Arson	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0
Defacing/Destruction of Property	15	9	8	13	8
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	1
Other Misdemeanors	0	0	0	1	1
Rape	7	15	7	3	8
Robbery	39	33	31	31	22
Simple Assault	0	14	0	0	0
Stalking	6	0	12	13	14
Threats	92	81	70	71	66
Total	68	92	81	70	71

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

APPENDIX C:

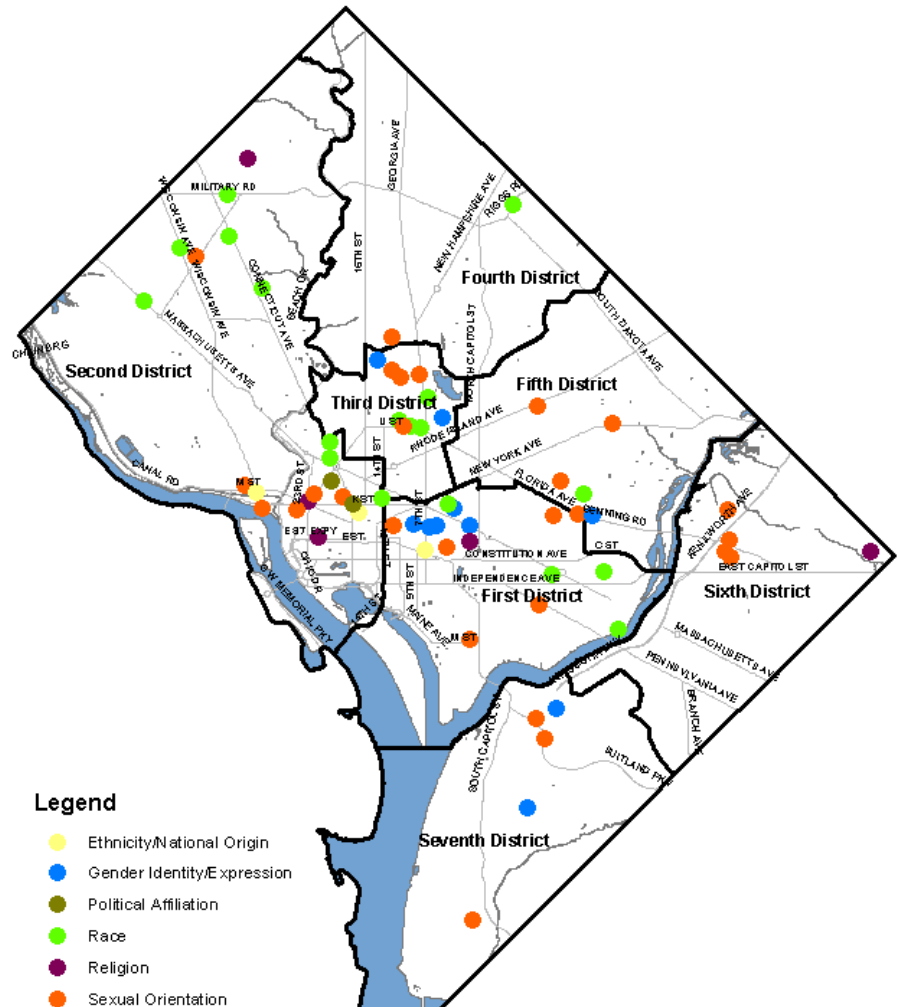
BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ences with police, and scenarios designed to present officers with situations they may encounter on patrol. The major course topics included; LGBT Cultural Competency; Handling Interactions with Transgender Individuals; Domestic Violence in LGBT Relationships; and Bias-Motivated Crimes.

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.

Hate Crimes Locations, by Type of Bias



APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Under the Bias-Related Crime Act of 1989 (D.C. Official Code § 22-3700 et. seq.), to qualify as a hate or bias-related crime in the District of Columbia, an incident must meet the standards for both a “designated act” and a “bias-related crime:”

“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.

“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. 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

Location

District	First			Second			Third			Fourth			Fifth			Sixth			Seventh			Total			
Type of Bias	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	
Ethnicity/ National Origin	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Race	5	1	5	0	3	8	6	4	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	18	13	19	
Religion	0	1	2	5	6	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	5	
Sexual Orientation	2	3	5	0	5	6	13	2	4	0	7	1	3	4	4	4	2	4	9	5	3	31	28	27	
Gender Identity / Expression	3	1	5	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	3	0	0	4	1	3	3	0	1	3	2	12	15	10	
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Political Affiliation	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Homelessness	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	10	7	18	6	17	21	23	8	10	3	15	2	6	10	6	10	6	4	12	8	5	70	71	66	

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

APPENDIX C:

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

the prejudice. 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. 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. Affiliate officers have volunteered to receive specialized training on diverse communities, their particular issues, and how to best serve them.

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

two-thirds of the affiliate members have completed this 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 police district.
- Reinforce the messages of progressive training, policies, and procedures throughout the Department.

A primary role of the Liaison Units is outreach to the represented communities. These communities have historically been underserved by law enforcement in major metropolitan areas, but that 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 Special Liaison Division hosts and participates in meetings and presentations, and provides the community with public safety 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 LGBT community advocates, speak regularly on Latino radio, and host presentations to and discussions with students about tolerance and safety. In addition to community-building and education efforts, the Division serves as a communication conduit between

BIAS-RELATED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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 posts information to the email group about crimes affecting the community.

Bias-Related Crimes Data

Reports of bias-related crimes as defined under District law decreased in 2015, from 71 crimes to 66. Most notably, simple assaults decreased from 31 to 22 crimes and destruction of or defacing property decreased from 13 to eight crimes. Similar to 2014, approximately nine out of every 10 hate crimes was a crime against a person. Simple assaults remained the most common type of hate crimes (33%), followed by threats (21%) and aggravated assault (17%). Robberies and defacing or destruction of property each accounted for 12 percent. Bias related to sexual orientation has remained the most frequent type of bias for hate crimes in the District, accounting for 41 percent of all hate crimes in 2015. Together, more than half of bias-related crimes were based on sexual orientation or gender identity/expression.

In 2015, the Second District accounted for the highest percentage of hate crimes (32%) followed by the First District (27%). Hate crimes in 2015 were mostly concentrated in the areas around Downtown/Farragut, Chinatown/Mount Vernon Triangle, U Street Corridor, and Columbia Heights.

APPENDIX D:

LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

In December 2008, the Council of the District of Columbia passed the Anti-Littering Amendment Act of 2008. The legislation provided new tools to support the enforcement of littering. Police officers, with round-the-clock presence on the streets of the District, can be an important part of the routine enforcement necessary to keep our city clean by deterring people from littering. 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 adjudicates 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 is adjudicated by the

HELP KEEP DC CLEAN

A clean city is essential to the health and safety of our residents and the economic vitality of our neighborhoods. Everyone shares responsibility for maintaining a clean and green city! The Department of Public Works and the Mayor's Office of the Clean City will continue to lead DC's litter prevention efforts, as keeping the city clean is central to their mission. But, Metropolitan Police Department officers, with their round-the-clock presence on the streets, will also help deter people from littering.

New Littering Enforcement

On September 1, 2014, MPD launched citywide enforcement of the District of Columbia's anti-littering laws, allowing officers to issue \$75 Notices of Violation (NOV) or make an arrest of any pedestrian observed littering. The citywide enforcement comes after warnings were issued during the month of August.

- If an officer sees you dropping garbage, trash, debris, or any other kind of discarded material on public space, in waterways, or on someone else's private property, you may receive a \$75 Notice of Violation for littering.
- If you are issued an NOV for littering, you are required to provide an accurate name and address to the officer. If you refuse or fail to provide an accurate name and address, you can be arrested. Upon conviction, you will be fined an additional \$100 to \$250 by the DC Superior Court.
- Failure to respond to the NOV for littering by either paying the fine or appealing the ticket will result in additional penalties.

Continuing Littering Enforcement

MPD officers will continue to issue \$100 traffic tickets to the driver of any vehicle where an officer observes either the driver or any passenger toss trash of any kind onto someone else's private property or onto any public space, such as streets, alleys, or sidewalks.

Questions

If you have questions, please contact Senior Police Officer Keith DuBeau (Monday – Friday, 8 am – 4 pm, at 202.345.1007 or keith.dubeau@dc.gov).



METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
300 Indiana Avenue, NW | Washington, DC 20001
www.mpdcd.c.gov | Twitter @DCPoliceDept



Superior Court of the District of Columbia, with a penalty, upon conviction, of not less than \$100 or more than \$250. The underlying littering violation is adjudicated by OAH. The fine for this littering violation is \$75.

Disposition	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	Citywide
Defaults	0	0	2	0	0	17	1	20
Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Total Notices of Violation	1	1	3	0	1	33	5	44

*Figures do not add up to the number of tickets issued in the calendar year because tickets or hearings may still be pending.

APPENDIX D:

LITTERING ENFORCEMENT IN DC

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 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.

Littering enforcement was implemented in three phases: a pilot launched in the Fourth District on May 1, 2011; Phase 2 of the pilot, launched in the Sixth District on August 1, 2012; and citywide enforcement, launched August 1, 2014. In each phase, warning Notices of Violation (NOV), or tickets, were issued for the first month in any expansion area. 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 personally observe the litterer intentionally or carelessly dropping rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals or other discarded materials of every kind and

description, on public space, in waterways, or on private property not under his or her control.

Littering from a Vehicle

The Act also established a new violation for littering from a vehicle. It provides that “No person shall dispose or cause or allow the disposal of litter from a vehicle upon any public or private property. Litter shall include all rubbish, waste matter, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, or other discarded materials of every kind and description.” (DC Municipal Regulations § 18-2221.6). The penalty for the offense is a \$100 fine, with any appeals adjudicated by the Department of Motor Vehicles. Since this violation is enforced and adjudicated similar to other civil traffic violations, it could be and was immediately implemented citywide. The number of tickets issued and dismissed in calendar year 2015 is provided below.

2015 Littering From a Vehicle Tickets

Unit	Issued	Dismissed
1st District	8	0
2nd District	1	0
3rd District	11	2
4th District	4	0
5th District	21	5
6th District	12	2
7th District	2	1
Other MPD	4	1
Total	63	11

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

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

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

What Is the Process Once a Complaint Is Made?

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

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

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

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.

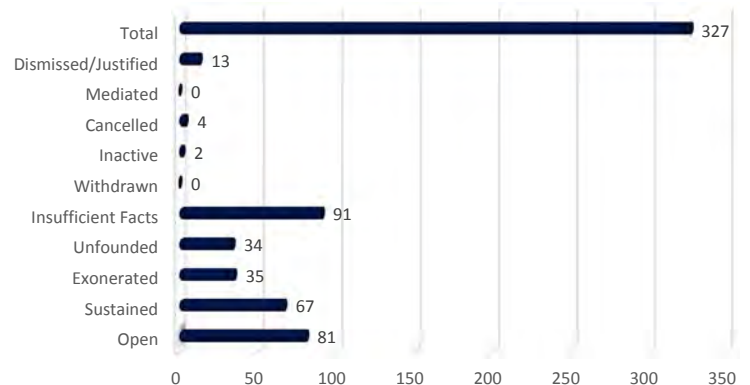
APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Harassment Allegation

Harassment Type	Total
Unlawful Search	2
Illegal Search	0
Bad Ticket	5
Unlawful Stop	4
Unlawful Detention	1
Landlord Tenant	1
False Arrest	5
Demeanor Tone	3
Discrimination: Sex	0
Discrimination: Race	1
Discrimination: National Origin	0
Abuse of Power	5
Other	8
Total	35

Disposition of Cases



Specific Allegations of Force

Subcategories	Total
Choke Hold	1
Foot on Back	0
Forceful Frisk	1
Handcuffs too Tight	2
Push or Pull with Impact	3
Push or Pull without Impact	5
Strike: Kick	3
Strike: Punch	1
Strike: With Object	2
Strike: While Handcuffed	0
Other	19
Total	37

Allegation of Discrimination

Discrimination Type	Total
Race	3
Racial Profiling	4
Sex	1
Sexual Orientation	1
Other	0
Total	9

APPENDIX E: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegation Type	
Abuse of Authority	27
Assault	7
Bias/Discrimination	2
Conduct Unbecoming	14
Destruction of Property	0
Excessive Force/Use of Force	19
Fail to Provide ID	0
Fail to Take Police Action	18
Fail to Take Police Report	13
False/Unlawful Arrest	8
Falsification of Reports	2
Harassment	35
Illegal Search	4
Improper Use of Police Vehicle	0
Language Abuse	15
Misconduct	3
Mishandling Property	7
Neglect of Duty	4
Orders and Directives	16
Poor or Lack of Police Service	62
Racial Profiling	2
Rude and Unprofessional	56
Rude, Condescending	0
Sexual Harassment	0
Sexual Misconduct	2
Theft	1
Threats/Intimidation	4
Unfair Treatment	0
Unknown	0
Untruthful Statement	0
Other	6
Total	327

Status of Pending Complaints

Pending Complaints	Total
Under Investigation by Chain of Command	45
Under Investigation by IAB	22
Referred to USAO	14
Under Investigation by OPC	0
Total	81

APPENDIX E:

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

Demographics of Officers who Received Complaints

Gender		
Male	426	79%
Female	109	20%
Unidentified	4	1%
Race		
Black	261	48%
White	152	28%
Hispanic	42	8%
Asian	15	3%
Other	0	0%
Unidentified	69	13%
Total	539	100%

Age of Officer

Age	
21-25	16
26-30	65
31-35	80
36-40	68
41-45	75
46-50	90
51-55	56
56-60	17
61-65	8
Unknown	64
Total	539

Officer Assignment

District	
First District	70
Second District	47
Third District	61
Fourth District	68
Fifth District	108
Sixth District	64
Seventh District	59
Other	57
Unidentified	5
Total	539

Officer's Years of Service

Number of Years	
Under 3 Years	69
3-5 Years	46
6-10 Years	119
11-15 Years	84
16-20 Years	34
21-25 Years	75
26-30 Years	41
50 Years or More	7
Unknown	64
Total	539

Failure to Identify

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

APPENDIX E: CITIZEN COMPLAINTS: OFFICER INFORMATION

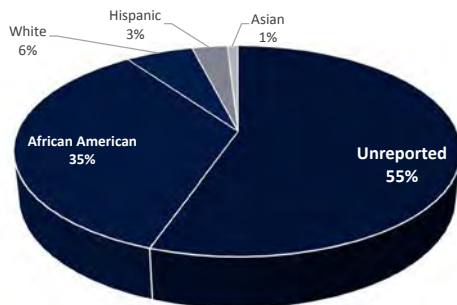
Officers with Multiple Complaints

Two Complaints	27
Three Complaints	3
Four Complaints	1
Five Complaints	0
Total	31

Complainants who Filed Multiple Complaints

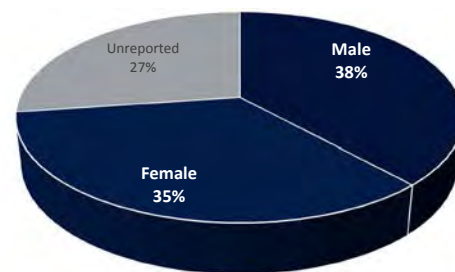
Two Complaints	5
Three Complaints	0
Four Complaints	0
Total	5

Complainant's Race



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

Complainant's Gender



Note: Some cases have multiple complainants.

APPENDIX F:

REMEMBERING OUR FALLEN HEROES

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

2000-Present

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

1975-1999

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

1950-1974

Gail A. Cobb September 20, 1974
 George D. Jones, Jr. March 24, 1973
 Ronnie W. Hassell December 2, 1972
 Dana E. Harwood September 25, 1972
 Jerry W. Morris December 4, 1971
 William L. Sigmon May 25, 1971
 Jerrard F. Young May 21, 1971
 Glen Fisher March 10, 1971
 David H. Rose February 20, 1971
 Allan L. Nairn November 30, 1969
 Michael J. Cody July 14, 1969
 David C. Hawfield July 14, 1969
 Willie C. Ivery November 15, 1968
 Stephen A. Williams July 2, 1968
 Eugene I. Williams February 27, 1968
 Lawrence L. Dorsey February 2, 1968
 Gilbert M. Silvia November 25, 1967
 Russell W. Ponton May 2, 1967
 Marvin L. Stocker March 23, 1966
 Marcus P. Willis December 27, 1965
 Martin I. Donovan July 9, 1964
 Robert D. Handwerk January 24, 1964
 David C. Higginbotham December 7, 1963
 Elmer L. Hunter March 20, 1963
 James Roche..... June 30, 1962
 Terrell M. Dodson April 17, 1960
 Donald J. Brereton January 7, 1960
 Harold K. Shelton May 3, 1959
 Lester G. Myers November 13, 1958
 George W. Cassels July 12, 1953

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

1900-1924

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

1800s

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



Muriel Bowser
Mayor



CATHY L. LANIER
Chief of Police

School Safety and Security

in the District of Columbia

SY 2016-2017



Prepared by
Metropolitan Police Department

CATHY L. LANIER
Chief of Police

August 2016

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

Pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 5-132.02(d)(1), the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is required to publish a plan to be implemented before the beginning of each school year for protecting children walking to and from District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) and Public Charter Schools (DCPCS) and for protecting children from gang and crew violence on, in, and around DCPS and public charter school property. This report is provided in compliance with this Act.

OVERVIEW OF MPD SCHOOL SECURITY & SAFETY PROGRAM

The Department's role in school safety expanded significantly in 2004 when the Council of the District of Columbia enacted the School Safety and Security Procedures Act of 2004, delegating the sole contracting authority for security services at DCPS facilities from DCPS to MPD. In the ensuing decade, we have continued to strengthen our partnership with the District's public schools in safeguarding District students. Now, MPD manages almost 300 contractual security guards deployed to 113 DCPS facilities. With contractual security guards, deployment can be changed to address emerging issues. Additional guard hours are provided at certain sites for before and after care programs, sporting events, and other activities at school facilities which may or may not involve students (e.g., community groups meeting in school facilities). The school security contract, valued at almost \$19 million, is MPD's largest contract.

Managing school security at DCPS is only one of the many roles through which the Department works to safeguard students in the District. Two MPD units have primary responsibility for working together to support safe schools: the School Safety Division and the patrol districts. The School Safety Division (SSD), under the leadership of the Assistant Chief of Police, Patrol Services Bureau, coordinates MPD resources related to school safety. These resources include the deployment of contract security guards at DCPS, and School Resource Officers (SROs) working with DCPS and DC Public Charter Schools. The Assistant Chief also oversees coordination with the patrol districts in the Department along with government agencies and community interests in the city.

School Safety Division

The goal of SSD is to work with other stakeholders to support a safe learning environment for all students. The School Resource Officers (SROs) are MPD police officers with specialized training and experience in working with youth and serving as a resource to a school and its staff. The SROs are required to meet all standard police training requirements, support prosecution of any arrests, and possibly respond to emergencies in close proximity to their assigned schools. While the SROs can and do make arrests when necessary, they work with schools, other District agencies, and community groups to pursue alternative methods for addressing disorder and conflict. In addition, SROs:

- Coordinate mediations and response to conflicts that have happened or may happen off school grounds;

- Coordinate the Safe Passage Program to provide safe routes for youth to and from secondary schools;
- Provide mentoring and outreach programs, such as seminars/assemblies and presentations on trending topics that may impact public safety, including bullying, drug use, social media, and gangs, and other issues, such as transitioning to the ninth grade;
- Conduct school security assessments focused on crime prevention through environmental design, and participate in security meetings with the school administration;
- Provide support to at-risk youth, by conducting home visits to chronic truants or suspended students, visits to group homes, and seminars to designated youth; and
- Visit and work with the schools that feed into middle and high schools.

In the 2016-2017 school year (SY16/17), SROs will continue to be deployed pursuant to the “cluster model,” supporting and being accountable for multiple schools. While high schools receive the most attention due to size and complexity of issues, SROs also provide outreach and conduct presentations to elementary and middle schools. In addition, an evening team of SROs supports extended school days and sporting and entertainment events for students. They also offer programming for the adult student population.

To ensure that all partners are prepared for SY16/17, SSD officials are meeting with school leadership. The teams review topics such as the role of SROs, communicating with MPD, securing school property, and security assessments. This is also an important opportunity for discussing any concerns of superintendents and principals. School leaders are encouraged to include SROs in regular security meetings. In addition, SSD is holding individual meetings with new high school principals.

Patrol Districts

In coordination with SSD, MPD’s seven patrol districts take the lead in safeguarding students outside the schools, and provide support in combating truancy and ensuring the safe travel of students to and from school. Each district has two truancy officers assigned to enforce truancy violations during the school day. They visit areas where youth are known to hang out or follow tips from the public about “skip parties” or other incidents, and take these youth back to their assigned school. The districts will also strategically deploy their truancy officers to areas where information suggests that youth are committing criminal activity while being truant from school. During the 2015-16 school year, MPD picked up youth for truancy violations more than 2,000 times. Truancy officers and SROs conduct outreach to students and parents as well as conduct home visits to chronic truants.

With the start of the school year, each police district commander will adopt a school and visit the principal and students. District officers will provide visibility at various bus stops and Metro stations after school hours and increased attention to traffic violations, including speeding in school zones and illegally passing school buses.

In addition, the Special Liaison Unit (SLU) plays an important role in supporting students. Through the four units of the SLU – Asian Liaison Unit; Deaf and Hard of Hearing Liaison Unit; Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual and Transgender Liaison Unit; the Latino Liaison Unit; and the African Liaison Unit – the Department reaches out to historically underserved communities, including students and parents.

Efficient and effective communication among these elements and the schools is supported by a rapid email notification system. School administrators use an email address specific to each police district (e.g., 1DSchools.concerns@dc.gov) to send requests, concerns, or information simultaneously to the command staff of the Patrol Services Bureau, the School Safety Division, and the local district commander. This communication tool is available to all schools.

The AlertDC is another communication system that provides critical information and updates in situations such as traffic conditions, government closures, public safety incidents and severe weather directly to a smart phone or other device, allowing schools quick and timely information on incidents that may impact operations.

GANG & CREW VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS

The presence of criminal gangs in the District is a significant concern to MPD and to the community. Criminal street gangs contribute to tragic violence and other destabilizing crime, disorder, and intimidation in the city. Although some gangs use the word “crew” in their name, MPD identifies a *gang* as any group that meets the definition of a *criminal street gang* under District law:

- (1) "Criminal street gang" means an association or group of 6 or more persons that:
 - (A) Has as a condition of membership or continued membership, the committing of or actively participating in committing a crime of violence, as defined by D.C. Official Code § 23-1331(4); or
 - (B) Has as one of its purposes or frequent activities, the violation of the criminal laws of the District, or the United States, except for acts of civil disobedience. D.C. Official Code § 22-951(e).

Groups that do not meet the definition of a criminal street gang are often generically referred to as neighborhood crews. Some of these groups may actually use the name of a gang, but may not be engaged in any criminal activity. Moreover, whereas adult crews are more likely to be neighborhood based, open enrollment (as compared to neighborhood-based schools) contributes to a more fluid membership. Although a school group may self-identify with a neighborhood, often only a few of the members are actually from that neighborhood. For the sake of simplicity, since the police identification of a group may differ markedly from the self-identified label, we will refer to them all as “gangs” in this report. Regardless of what they are called, gang members do attend all high schools and most middle schools in the city. That said, although adult gang participation in the city may be reflected in the schools, it is important to recognize that it also differs substantially. The majority of the violence associated with gangs is committed by adults. Most gangs are not

committing violence in the schools, and the overwhelming majority of youth are not involved in violent crime. Overall, MPD observed less gang conflict during the school day. There were, however, some conflicts after school, near Safe Passage routes, and in conjunction with after school sporting events. Social media continues to facilitate or drive “beefs” – including fights and assaults – among youth.

Hybrid crews/gangs continue to play a large role in violent crime throughout the city. These hybrid crews are comprised of members from all sections of the city and the surrounding jurisdictions who meet up and continue to focus their activities around robberies, carjackings, assaults, and retail/commercial thefts. Social media plays a prominent role in how these crews communicate both internally and with rival crews. The Criminal Intelligence Division (CID) works with school administrators as well as SROs daily to stay current with new trends involving the established crews, as well as the new crews that form throughout the year.

The Department’s gang strategy starts in elementary school with anti-bullying and anti-gang messaging. Bullying behavior is a serious issue that, absent appropriate intervention, may be an early indicator of a pattern of intimidation in later years. MPD presents anti-bullying seminars at elementary schools and coordinates interventions with parents upon the request of the school. MPD also works in partnership with other government and community groups to communicate strong and consistent anti-gang messaging and offer opportunities for positive activities to students of all ages.

Needless to say, anti-gang efforts continue with older students. The SROs provide strong support to youth in addressing problems both in and out of the school. The SROs work with students daily, developing a strong rapport and learning about their communities and concerns. Consistent, positive relationships with adults are a benefit to youth in their own right, but these relationships also lead youth to share important information with SROs about developing “beefs” or feuds arising among gangs. Relevant information is then shared with CID, which works closely with other government agencies and community groups to identify youth in need so that they can work to provide services and mediate conflict.

The Department also monitors open source social media sites to gain more information about on-going or emerging conflicts. The CID incorporates all data into the information it gathers from many other sources and uses it to help disrupt gang activity in the city. Additionally, SROs may hear information each morning about incidents that occurred outside of school the night or weekend before. In these instances, the SROs are able to quickly identify the persons involved in the incident and then marshal resources and assistance to diffuse the incident and support a peaceful learning environment. The Department works closely with DCPS in these efforts to deter violence and to provide preventative support to youth.

Of course, a key component of violence prevention is the weapons abatement efforts used by security guards when students enter schools. During the 2015-2016 school year, security has continued to identify a significant number of students trying to enter schools with weapons, including knives, mace/pepper spray, box cutters, stun guns, BB guns, and firearms.

The Department works continuously to identify emerging trends that could lead to issues within the schools. It hosts a daily afternoon conference call with partner agencies and contract security to discuss issues occurring in the schools. When it seems that a situation may be developing or a critical incident has occurred outside of the school that may impact students, SROs will meet with the administration and help to develop a safety strategy or provide mediation with the involved parties. In addition, MPD works with DCPS and the charter schools to identify scheduled events held at the schools that may require additional security or alternative planning due to the possibility of an incident occurring.

Unfortunately, interventions are not always successful. When violence breaks out, MPD quickly devotes resources – both operational and analytical – to prevent retaliatory violence, some of which is associated with gang violence. Intelligence analysts immediately examine key factors in shootings (e.g., location, people, and weapons) to identify relevant trends. Information about potential groups – including gangs – or locations that might be involved in retaliatory violence is quickly disseminated. MPD and partner agencies can rapidly respond with a variety of tactics, such as enhancing visible police presence, mediating conflicts, and increasing visits to high risk individuals.

Lastly, it is important to recognize that youth can also be victimized by violence as a result of bullying or other destructive relationships. For instance, domestic violence is not limited to just the individuals in relationships; it can also involve real or potential rivals, friends, or family members of youth in relationships. Thus the support and programs offered by MPD do not just focus on gang conflict and violent crime. Mediation services are available for any interpersonal conflict. In addition to Advanced Youth Training, the SROs participate in training on issues related to youth dating violence, as well as working with youth who may witness domestic violence in the home. Most SROs have also been trained and certified by the Department of Health in conjunction with MPD's Metropolitan Police Academy as Crisis Intervention Officers.

SAFE PASSAGE-TRAVEL TO & FROM SCHOOLS

While addressing disorder and violence in schools is critical, it is only part of the concern. Thus MPD's overall school safety strategy includes Safe Passage Operational Plans that address crime that youth may encounter while traveling to and from school. In addition to conflicts among associates that may flare up when students leave the safety of school, students may also fall victim to the same types of stranger crimes against persons that any individual may face, such as robbery or assault. As such, MPD works both to reduce crimes of opportunity and to deter potential targeted violence.

The Department works with other stakeholder agencies and resources to identify and support safe routes to and from school to major transportation points (e.g., Metro train and bus stops) after school dismissal. Both the SROs and police district personnel coordinate with Metro Transit Authority Police and others to optimize safety and security in these areas. MPD patrol officers on foot, Segways, or bike beats are deployed to these routes to support Safe Passages. Depending on the specifics and logistics of the school, other resources may include school administrators, school crossing guards, the Department of Parks and Recreation's Roving Leaders, and private businesses along the route. These stakeholders ensure students are able to travel in certain areas safely and without incident. Deployment and action plans to address hot issues are checked through daily conference calls between MPD, DCPS, DCPCS, Metro Transit, Roving Leaders, and contract security. Information is shared about incidents that may affect student safety at dismissal time, and additional resources are deployed if necessary.

Richard Wright Public Charter Schools has initiated a Safe Passage Block program titled Man the Block. The mission is to promote safe passage for students with a coordinated effort of schools, civic organizations, business and the community to provide an adult presence along Safe Passage. The Executive Office of the Mayor (EOM) has also initiated a Safe Passage deployment utilizing government volunteers from various agencies. This initiative began during the last week of the school year and they were deployed several times during the summer for Safe Passage associated with the Summer Youth Employment Program.

The District Department of Transportation's (DDOT) School Crossing Guard program plays a major role in ensuring that elementary school students are safe as they travel to and from school. Crossing guards are posted at intersections near DCPS and charter schools to:

- Encourage youth to behave in a safe manner near traffic;
- Provide assistance if the natural traffic flow does not allow enough time for youth to safely cross a street;
- Alert motorists to the presence of pedestrian traffic; and
- Observe and report any incidents or conditions that present a potential hazard to youth.

In SY 15/16, DDOT will be deploying about 170 crossing guards.

EMERGENCY INCIDENTS AT SCHOOLS

Although the probability of a major emergency incident at a school may be lower than more routine crime and disorder, the risk to life and community is significant. Therefore preparing for these high risk scenarios is a top priority for MPD. With support from the Washington Regional Threat and Analysis Center, MPD continuously monitors for threats involving schools and stands ready to coordinate the deployment of personnel and resources in and around schools. The patrol districts have Incident Management Teams (IMT) trained to respond to and manage critical incidents, and all

are trained to respond to active shooter situations. The School Safety Division and IMTs are supported by the DC Emergency and Safety Alliance, which provides centralized and quick access to District school emergency response plans and facility information. To test the extensive preparation efforts and ensure continued improvement, MPD coordinates with partner emergency response agencies, including DDOT, the District's Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, and the Department of Fire and Emergency Medical Services to conduct drills and exercises involving schools.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

School Resource Officers lead and participate in many initiatives to foster positive relationships with students, support a safe school environment, and encourage youth to be committed to their educational goals. These relationships with youth can also help deter them from at-risk behavior, including gang participation and drug abuse. Youth programs reach students from all grade levels, from elementary to high school and special education opportunities.

For instance, through the Junior Cadet Program sponsored by the DC Police Foundation, MPD worked with more than 1,124 youth at five participating elementary schools: Henley, Seaton, Payne, Harriet Tubman and Friendship Blow-Pierce. The 40-week curriculum includes lessons on safety, civics, history, the mission and responsibilities of MPD, life skills development, prevention of drug abuse and violent behavior, and academic achievement. The program also includes field trips and events throughout the year. The Junior Cadet Program is taught by SROs and community partners in the business and the nonprofit community. This program builds character, fosters positive relationships between MPD and students, and keeps young participants interested in law enforcement.

The Junior Cadet Program also serves as a gateway to future participation in the MPD Cadet Program by keeping students focused on their education and opportunities. Participants in the MPD Cadet Program are recent District high school graduates employed by MPD in civilian positions. Working 20 hours a week, the cadets rotate through a variety of assignments, helping MPD fulfill its mission, while providing cadets with valuable exposure and experience within the Department. In addition to paying the cadets for their work, MPD covers their tuition at the University of the District of Columbia. Cadets convert to career police status upon completion of their Associate Degree program and enter recruit training to become sworn officers. The program provides education and a career path to District youth while establishing a pool of talented recruit officers from the District who are available to MPD in the coming years.

For the School Year 2016-2017 the Junior Cadet Program is being expanded to include a Junior Cadet Club at Kramer Middle School. This group will meet once a week engaging 6th to 8th graders on law enforcement and public safety matters. Participation in this program may be a natural

progression to the new Public Safety Academy that will launch in August at Anacostia High School exposing high school students to the field of public safety.

During the school year, SSB members also provide mentoring to students from around the city through the Youth Advisory Council (YAC). Participants have an opportunity to learn about possible career paths and build strong relationships with adult mentors while giving back to the city through community service. Youth Advisory students meet monthly with SROs to engage in panel discussions, exchange ideas, and hear from motivational speakers. This past year, the 68 members of the Youth Advisory Council teamed with the Greatest Save Project developing Public Services Announcements on various topics for youth, and with the Travis Manion Foundation for the “If Not Me, Then Who...” campaign. In addition, the students participate in community service projects such as MPD’s annual “Shop with a Cop” program. Members of YAC are eligible for full and partial college scholarships.

The Junior Police Academy provides the District’s Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) employees with an opportunity to learn more about how a police department operates. Participants learn about college, financial aid for college, and other careers in criminal justice, politics, and law. In 2015, this program provided 50 youth participants exposure to various positions within MPD, including the Homicide Unit and Recruiting Division, as well as judges at the Superior Court. Tours included the Law Enforcement Memorial, MPD Headquarters, and the Museum of Crime and Punishment.

Students Taking Another Route to Success, also known simply as STARS, is a summer enrichment camp that works in conjunction with SYEP. It supports civic understanding, mentoring, life, basic skills, and job training to approximately 100 youth each summer.

SY 2016/2017 DEPLOYMENT

Table 1: School Resource Officers Supporting DCPS and Public Charter Schools

The SROs are deployed in a cluster model, with each SRO supporting multiple schools. While high schools receive the most attention due to size and complexity of issues, SROs also provide outreach to middle schools. Roving SROs are a resource for school administrators, coordinating Safe Passages, targeted student outreach, and programs. These officers also coordinate conflict mediations if needed, and lend support and provide resource information to at-risk students. In addition, an evening team of SROs supports extended school days and sporting and entertainment events for students and offer programming for the adult student population.

Type	District/ Cluster	School Name	Grades	Address
Charter	1D/I	Caesar Chavez - Capitol Hill PCS	9-12	709-12th St SE
Charter	1D/I	Friendship - Chamberlin PCS	PK-8	1345 Potomac Ave SE
DCPS	1D/I	Jefferson MS	6-8	801 7th St SW
Charter	1D/I	Richard Wright PCS	8-9	770 M St SE

Type	District/ Cluster	School Name	Grades	Address
Charter	1D/II	Center City - Capitol Hill PCS	PK-8	1503 East Capitol St SE
DCPS	1D/II	Eastern SHS	9-11	1700 East Capitol St NE
DCPS	1D/II	Eliot - Hines MS	6-8	1830 Constitution Ave NE
Charter	1D/II	Kingsman PCS	6-12	1375 E St NE
DCPS	1D/II	Stuart Hobson MS	6-8	401 E St NE
DCPS	1D/III	Walker-Jones EC	PS- 8	1125 New Jersey Ave NW
Charter	1D/III	Basis PCS	5-9	410 8 th St NW
DCPS	2D/I	Francis EC	PS-8	2425 N St NW
DCPS	2D/I	Hardy MS	6-8	1819 35 th St, NW
DCPS	2D/I	School Without Walls HS	9-12	2130 G St NW
DCPS	2D/II	Deal MS	6-8	3815 Fort Dr NW
DCPS	2D/II	Wilson SHS	9-12	3950 Chesapeake St NW
DCPS	3D/I	Benjamin Banneker SHS	9-12	800 Euclid St NW
Charter	3D/I	Booker T. Washington PCS	9-12	1346 Florida Ave NW
Public	3D/I	Myer & Garnett Patterson ESs (temporary locations of Duke Ellington Students)	9-12	2501 11 th St NW 8am-1:30pm 10 th & U St 1:30-5pm
DCPS	3D/I	Cardozo SHS	9-12	2501 Clifton St NW
Charter	3D/I	Cesar Chavez PCS	6-9	770 Kenyon St NW
Charter	3D/I	Meridian PCS	PK -8	2120 13 th St NW
Charter	3D/II	Howard University Middle School of Mathematics & Science	6-8	405 Howard Rd NW
Charter	3D/II	KIPP-DC WILL Academy PCS	5-8	421 P St NW
Charter	3D/II	Center City PCS	PK-8	711 N St, NW
DCPS	3D/II	Washington Metropolitan SHS	9-12	300 Bryant St NW
Charter	3D/III	District of Columbia International School	6-8	3220 16 th St, NW
DCPS	3D/III	Columbia Heights EC	6-12	3101 16 th St NW
Charter	3D/III	Next Step / El Proximo Paso PCS	9-12	3047 15 th St NW
Charter	4D/I	Center City PCS (Brightwood Campus)	PK-8	6008 Georgia Ave NW
DCPS	4D/I	Coolidge SHS	9-12	6315 5th St NW
Charter	4D/I	Capitol City PCS	PK-12	100 Peabody St, NW
DCPS	4D/I	LaSalle-Backus EC	PS -8	501 Riggs Rd NE
Charter	4D/I	Paul PCS	6-12	5800 8th St NW
DCPS	4D/I	Takoma EC	PS-8	7010 Piney Branch Rd NW
DCPS	4D/I	Whittier EC	PS-8	6315 5th St NW
Charter	4D/II	West EC	PK3-8	1385 Farragut St, NW
Charter	4D/II	Ideal Academy - North Capitol PCS	PS-8	6130 North Capitol St NW
Charter	4D/II	Roots PCS	PK-8	15 Kennedy St NW
DCPS	4D/II	Truesdell EC	6-8	800 Ingraham St NW
Charter	4D/III	Washington Latin PCS	5-12	5200 2nd St NW
DCPS	4D/III	West EC	PK3-8	1385 Farragut St NW
Charter	4D/III	Center City –Petworth PCS	PK- 8	510 Webster St NW
Charter	4D/III	EL Haynes PCS	PK-4 & 9-12	3600 Georgia Ave NW
Charter	4D/III	EL Haynes PCS	5-8	4501 Kansas Ave NW
DCPS	4D/III	Roosevelt SHS	9-12	4400 Iowa Ave NW
DCPS	4D/III	McFarland MS	6	4301 13 th Street, NW
Charter	5D/I	Friendship-Woodbridge PCS	PK-8	2959 Carlton Ave NE
Charter	5D/I	Imagine Hope Community PCS	PS- 8	2917 8 th St NE
DCPS	5D/I	Brookland MS	6-8	1150 Michigan Avenue NE

Type	District/ Cluster	School Name	Grades	Address
DCPS	5D/I	Luke C Moore SHS	9-12	1001 Monroe St NE
Charter	5D/I	Perry Prep PCS	PK-12	1800 Perry St NE
Charter	5D/I	Tree of Life Community PCS	PK-8	2315 18 th PI NE
Charter	5D/I	Washington Leadership Academy	9	3015 4 th Street, NE
DCPS	5D/II	Langdon EC	PK-8	1900 Evarts St, NE
DCPS	5D/II	Dunbar SHS	9-12	101 N St, NW
Charter	5D/II	DC Prep Edgewood PCS	4-8	701/707 Edgewood St NE
Charter	5D/II	Mary McLeod Bethune PCS	PS-8	1404 Jackson St NE
Charter	5D/II	High Road Academy PCS	K-12	711 –A St, NE
DCPS	5D/II	McKinley SHS	6-12	151 T St NE
Charter	5D/II	William E. Doar PCS	PK-8	705 Edgewood St NE
DCPS	5D/III	Browne EC	PK-8	850 26 th St NE
Charter	5D/III	Center City – Trinidad PCS	PK-8	1217 West Virginia Ave NE
Charter	5D/III	Friendship – Blow-Pierce PCS	PK-4-8	725 19 th St NE
DCPS	5D/III	Phelps SHS	9-12	704 26 th St NE
Charter	5D/III	Two Rivers PCS	PK-8	1227 & 1234 4 th St NW
Charter	5D/III	Kipp DC@ Hamilton	9-12	Brentwood Pkwy & Mt Olivet
Charter	5D/III	Washington Mathematics Science & Technology PCS	9-12	1920 Bladensburg Rd NE
DCPS	5D/III	Wheatley/Webb EC	PK-8	1299 Neal St NE
Charter	5D/III	Children’s Guild	K-8	2146 24 th Place, NE
DCPS	6D/I	Kelly Miller MS	6-8	301 49th St NE
Charter	6D/I	KIPP-DC KEY / Promise PCS	5-8	4801 Benning Rd SE
Charter	6D/I	Maya Angelou PCS - Evans Campus	7-12	5600 East Capitol St NE
DCPS	6D/I	Woodson SHS	9-12	5500 Eads St NE
DCPS	6D/II	Anacostia SHS	9-12	1601 16th St SE
DCPS	6D/II	Kramer MS	6-8	1700 Q St SE
Charter	6D/II	SEED PCS	6-12	4300 C St SE
DCPS	6D/II	Sousa MS	6-8	3650 Ely PI SE
Charter	6D/III	Caesar Chavez HS/MS PCS	6-12	3701 Hayes St NE
Charter	6D/III	Friendship Collegiate PCS	9-12	4095 Minnesota Ave NE
Charter	6D/III	Integrated Design& Electronics Academy PCS	9-12	1027 45th St NE
DCPS	6D/III	Ron Brown High School	9	4800 Meade Street, NE
DCPS	7D/I	Johnson MS	6-8	1400 Bruce PI SE
Charter	7D/I	KIPP-DC College Prep / DC Prep PCS	9-12	2600 Douglas Rd SE
Charter	7D/I	Thurgood Marshall Academy PCS	9-12	2427 Martin Luther King Jr Ave SE
Charter	7D/II	Center City - Congress Heights PCS	PK-8	220 Highview PI SE
Charter	7D/II	Friendship Technology Preparatory PCS	6-8	620 Milwaukee PI SE
Charter	7D/II	National Collegiate Preparatory PCS	9-12	4600 Livingston Rd SE
Charter	7D/II	Friendship Technology Prep PCS	9-12	2705 MLKing Jr, Ave, SE
DCPS	7D/III	Ballou SHS	9-12	3401 4th St SE
DCPS	7D/III	Hart MS	6-8	601 Mississippi Ave SE
Charter	7D/III	Sumerset Prep PCS	6-8	3301 Wheeler Rd SE

Table 2: Contract Security Guard Deployment at DCPS

The initial deployment plan for contract security guards at DCPS is included in the table below. However, it is subject to change to meet current and emerging safety needs. It is important to recognize that SROs do not serve as security guards. In addition, although we are active partners with Public Charter Schools in promoting *school safety*, MPD is not responsible for *security* matters at any PCS. The Department does not manage contract security for charter schools. Charters have the flexibility to fund their own individual programs and services, including investments in security, as they see fit with their Uniform per Student Funding Formula dollars. For instance, facility and environmental design is an essential component of crime prevention and security. Measures such as security doors, cameras, and alarms can greatly enhance security and reduce risk in a facility.

School	Address	Type	# Contract Guards
Aiton ES	533 48th PI NE	ES	1
Amidon-Bowen ES	401 I St SW	ES	1
Anacostia HS	1601 16th St SE	HS	9
Ballou HS	3401 4th St SE	HS	14
Ballou STAY HS	3401 4th St SE	STAY	3
Bancroft ES	1755 Newton St NW	ES	1
Banneker HS	800 Euclid St NW	HS	2
Barnard ES	430 Decatur St NW	ES	2
Beers ES	3600 Alabama Ave SE	ES	1
Brent ES	301 North Carolina Ave SE	ES	1
Brightwood EC	1300 Nicholson St NW	EC	3
Brookland MS	1150 Michigan Ave NE	MS	4
Bunker Hill ES	1401 Michigan Ave, NE	EC	1
Browne EC	850 26th St NE	EC	3
Bruce-Monroe ES @ Park View	3560 Warder St NW	ES	1
Burroughs EC	1820 Monroe St NE	EC	2
Burrville ES	801 Division Ave NE	ES	1
C.W. Harris ES	301 53rd St SE	ES	1
Capitol Hill Montessori @ Logan	215 G St NW	ES	1
Cardozo Education Campus	1200 Clifton St NW	HS	11
Choice @ Emery	1720 First Street NE	Spec-Ed	2
Cleveland ES	1825 8th St NW	ES	1
Columbia Heights EC	3101 16th St NW	HS	9
Coolidge HS	6315 5th St NW	HS	6
Deal MS	3815 Fort Dr NW	MS	7
Drew ES	5600 Eads St NE	ES	1
Dunbar HS	101 N St NW	HS	9
Eastern HS	1700 East Capitol St	HS	8
Eaton ES	3301 Lowell St NW	ES	1
Eliot-Hine MS	1830 Constitution Ave NE	MS	3
Ellington School of the Arts	3500 R St NW	HS	6
Fillmore Arts Center @ Hardy	1819 35th St NW	MS	1
Fillmore Arts Center @ Raymond	915 Spring Rd NW	ES	1
Francis-Stevens EC	2425 N St NW	EC	2
Garfield ES	2435 Alabama Ave SE	ES	1

School	Address	Type	# Contract Guards
Garrison ES	1200 S St NW	ES	1
H.D. Cooke ES	2525 17th St NW	ES	1
Hardy MS	1819 35th St NW	MS	2
Hart MS	601 Mississippi Ave SE	MS	5
Hearst ES	3950 37th St NW	ES	2
Height ES	1300 Allison St, NW	ES	2
Hendley ES	425 Chesapeake St SE	ES	2
Houston ES	1100 50th Pl NE	ES	1
Hyde-Addison ES	3219 O St NW	ES	2
Janney ES	4130 Albemarle St NW	ES	1
Jefferson MS	801 7th St SW	MS	3
Johnson MS	1400 Bruce Pl SE	MS	3
Kelly Miller MS	301 49th St NE	MS	6
Ketcham ES	1919 15th St SE	ES	1
Key ES	5001 Dana Pl NW	ES	1
Kimball ES	3375 Minnesota Ave SE	ES	1
King ES	3200 6th St SE	ES	1
Kramer MS	1700 Q St SE	MS	4
Lafayette ES	5701 Broad Branch Rd NW	ES	1
Langdon EC	1900 Evarts St NE	EC	2
Langley ES	101 T St NE	EC	1
LaSalle-Backus EC	501 Riggs Rd NE	EC	3
Leckie ES	4201 Martin Luther King Jr Ave SW	ES	2
Ludlow-Taylor ES	659 G St NE	ES	1
Luke C. Moore HS	1001 Monroe St NE	HS	4
Malcolm X ES	1351 Alabama Ave SE	ES	1
Mann ES	4430 Newark St NW	ES	1
Marie Reed ES	2201 Champlain St NW	ES	1
Maury ES	1250 Constitution Ave NE	ES	1
McKinley Technology HS	151 T St NE	HS	9
Miner ES	601 15th St NE	ES	2
Moten ES	1565 Morris Rd SE	ES	2
Murch ES	4810 36th St NW	ES	2
Nalle ES	219 50th St SE	ES	1
Noyes EC	2725 10th St NE	EC	2
Orr ES	2200 Minnesota Ave SE	ES	1
Oyster - Adams MS	2020 19th St NW	MS	2
Oyster - Oyster ES	2801 Calvert St NW	ES	1
Patterson ES	4399 South Capitol Ter SW	ES	2
Payne ES	1445 C St SE	ES	1
Peabody ES	425 C St NE	ES	1
Phelps HS	704 26th St NE	HS	4
Plummer ES	4601 Texas Ave SE	ES	1
Powell ES	1350 Upshur St NW	EC	2
Randle Highlands ES	1650 30th St SE	ES	1
Raymond EC	915 Spring Rd NW	EC	3
River Terrace EC	420 34 th Street, NE	Spec-ED	2
Ron Brown High School	4800 Meade Street, NE	HS	4
Roosevelt HS	4301 13th St NW	HS	7
Roosevelt STAY HS	4301 13th St NW	STAY	4
Ross ES	1730 R St NW	ES	1

School	Address	Type	# Contract Guards
Savoy ES	2400 Shannon Pl SE	ES	2
School w/out Walls HS	2130 G St NW	HS	2
School within School @ Goding	920 F Street, NW	ES	1
Seaton ES	1503 10th St NW	ES	1
Shepherd ES	7800 14th St NW	ES	1
Simon ES	401 Mississippi Ave SE	ES	1
Smothers ES	4400 Brooks St NE	ES	1
Sousa MS	3650 Ely Pl SE	MS	3
Stanton ES	2701 Naylor Rd SE	ES	2
Stoddert ES	4001 Calvert St NW	ES	2
Stuart- Hobson MS	410 E St NE	MS	4
Takoma EC	7010 Piney Branch RD	EC	2
Thomas ES	650 Anacostia Ave NE	ES	1
Thomson ES	1200 L St NW	ES	1
Truesdell EC	800 Ingraham St NW	EC	2
Tubman ES	3101 13th St NW	ES	1
Turner ES	3264 Stanton Rd SE	ES	1
Tyler ES	1001 G Street SE	ES	1
Van Ness ES	1001 G Street, SE	ES	2
Walker-Jones EC	1125 New Jersey Ave NW	EC	4
Washington Metropolitan HS	300 Bryant St NW	HS	3
Watkins ES	420 12th St SE	ES	1
West EC	1338 Farragut St NW	EC	1
Wheatley EC	1299 Neal St NE	EC	3
Whittier EC	6201 5th St NW	EC	1
Wilson HS	3950 Chesapeake St NW	HS	9
Wilson, JO ES	660 K St NE	ES	1
Woodson H.D. HS	540 55th St NE	HS	8
TOTAL			296

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

In the Community

a year of outreach and community building

2015



CATHY L. LANIER
Chief of Police



THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA



Muriel Bowser
Mayor

Greetings,

The men and women of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) are committed not only to serving the communities in which we live and work, but also fostering positive, strong relationships with community members. This is the foundation to building safe, thriving neighborhoods throughout the city. We take pride in developing a positive rapport with community members through numerous outreach programs and activities.

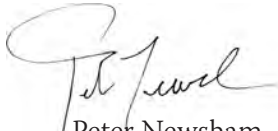
This report is designed to showcase just some of the many activities that MPD uses to help build and strengthen these critical connections with our communities. During 2015, MPD organized over 456 of its own events throughout the city and participated in another 620 community-led events. MPD is also a key agency in the Mayor’s Summer Youth Employment Program, employing and mentoring 170 students.

I am particularly thankful to our dedicated outreach coordinators and their teams within the seven police districts who work tirelessly to connect with community youth, families, and seniors in a meaningful and powerful way. They are the ultimate professionals whose efforts help us to reduce crime, combat domestic violence, and build strong families. They also provide critical support during our annual Summer Crime Initiative (SCI) and serve on the Mayor’s Summer Task Force. Throughout this summary, you will find many examples of the fine work being done by the outreach teams in each of our police districts. The partnerships that these efforts have yielded are paying great dividends in every neighborhood, but we recognize that our work does not end.

The success of these programs would not be possible without the substantial financial and organizational support we receive from the Washington, DC Police Foundation (DCPF), our Citizens Advisory Councils (CACs), other city agencies, and numerous other community organizations. We are so appreciative of our partnership with DCPF and we continue many years of a strong partnership going forward. The CACs and their participants across the city have provided tremendous grassroots support for a number of programs, including the annual Officer Award Banquets and the popular youth and family events that our police districts hold during the holiday season.

We are grateful to our members, the community, and the many organizations who provide the vital support in our continued efforts to build trust with the communities we serve.

With great appreciation,


Peter Newsham
Interim Chief of Police

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FIRST DISTRICT

The First District community benefited greatly in 2015 from the many activities and events put on by members of the Metropolitan Police Department. From free summer movies to safety presentations across the district to a spooky Halloween haunted house, residents gathered throughout the year to celebrate community and police partnerships.

Continuing to Make a Difference

The First District Outreach Team has long believed that a problem-solving approach to law enforcement is essential for reducing crime, enhancing public safety, and improving the quality of life in the District of Columbia. Our goal is to connect with all stakeholders to understand the needs and gaps in services and outreach within the First District Community.



We pride ourselves on outreach to the Youth. School outreach at all grade levels is immensely important to us here at the First District. Community Outreach has developed Youth Motivation Programs designed to educate the youth on crime prevention measures such as gun violence, drug prevention and teen domestic violence. We are committed to establishing an authentic relationship with the youth and all stakeholders within 1D.



SPECIAL EVENTS IN 2015

The First District planned and held more than two dozen events to engage the citizens of the diverse neighborhoods that make up the community.

- » Crime Prevention Seminars at public and charter schools (12 locations), and federal agencies and private businesses (16 locations)
- » During Safe Summer, the First District put on six ice cream socials at DCHA communities and DPR recreations centers and pools. We also held movie matinees and safety presentations at three DC-government run summer camps.
- » At Halloween, 1D hosted its annual Safe Haven events on October 30th and 31st, putting on three outreach events at the District, including the enormously popular pre-school party for Amidon-Bowen Elementary's younger students.
- » The holidays saw multiple events centered on helping disadvantaged families with healthy meals, coats, and toys.



The Metropolitan Police Department's First District fall/winter outreach programs were very successful. Funds from this year's grant allowed us to reach many within the community. New relationships have been formed between uniformed officers and residents as well as new partnerships with local schools (public, chartered and private), non-profits faith-based organizations and business owners.

The purpose of the Beat the Streets, Play Streets, Movie Matinees, the Halloween safe haven event, and the Christmas Party for high risk and disadvantaged youth in our community is to increase police interaction with youth and residents of the community in a positive light.

First District members hosted their first safe summer community event for Southwest residents. The day was filled with crime prevention information and dialogue, fun activities for the youth such as a water slide and Zumba class for seniors, along with food and music. Some officers bonded with residents while others instructed a fun Zumba class for seniors.



SECOND DISTRICT

The Community Outreach staff in the Second District are committed to ensuring that residents feel connected to their police department, planning activities and events for people of all ages and backgrounds throughout the year.

Continuing to Make a Difference

During the year of 2015, the Second District Community Outreach officers engaged the community, children, youth and young adults in pro social constructive activities bridging the communication gap between law enforcement and citizens. Our goal was two-fold – give the children practical safety information that they could use in their everyday lives and to re-establish relationships between MPD uniformed Officers and the community.

The 2D Community Outreach Unit built community relationships by speaking to children at local schools about what Police Officers do in the community, dialing 911, bullying presentations, stranger danger and internet safety presentations throughout the 2015. Outreach Officers participated in Story Time with Chevy Chase Library about Police Dogs and McGruff made an appearance along with a K-9 unit. There was also a pet adoption after the event.

The Second District Outreach Unit participated in litter prevention month with the BID. Second District Officers also participated in numerous truck days and school events.

The Second District Outreach attended summer camps throughout



SPECIAL EVENTS IN 2015

The Second District conducted a great variety of outreach events and activities for neighbors and business partners throughout the year. From longstanding traditions like lending a hand with DCPS' School Beautification Day in September and National Night Out, to Community Bike Rides, ice cream socials, and anti-bullying presentations, 2D works to engage all aspects of the community. Here are some highlights:

- » Our National Night Out event helps officers engage the community and provides an opportunity to discuss ways to prevent crime and build trust.
- » 2D Outreach participated in a Halloween parade with St. Albans School. We also had a Halloween party with Chevy Chase Community Center and gave every child a goodie bag.
- » For the Christmas Holiday, 2D Officers reached out to 60 kids currently in need to provide toys so the youth would have toys for Christmas.
- » Throughout the year, we held safety fairs and business safety presentations, including station and scout car tours.
- » Over the Holidays, Outreach connected with seniors and provided tips on avoiding becoming a victim of crime with holiday shopping on the rise.



the summer and treated children to ice cream as we talked about summer safety issues. During the summer months, the Second District partnered with all DPR summer camps and talk to kids about summer safety, 911, and community helpers. The Second District conducted numerous tours of our station by schools and Boy Scout groups.

Throughout 2015, the Second District has participated in many safety fairs and business safety presentations. We have provided numerous tours around our station

and scout cars. Several drug take back events and community events were also conducted.

The Outreach Unit provided Office Safety presentations to our local businesses and distributed Theft from Auto literature and Burglary prevention literature in our neighborhoods to connect our communities through outreach and reduce crime.



THIRD DISTRICT

From the unique 'Tournament of Games' events to Easter Egg hunts, visits to community schools, and training for Neighborhood Watch, the Third District is working hard to create engaging activities that help bridge cultural, language, and social barriers and celebrate the district's tremendous diversity in everything it does.

Continuing to Make a Difference



The commitment of the Third District Outreach is to continue the partnership, collaboration, and assisting the community of the District.

Events are continuing based upon the needs of the community, businesses, and agencies within the District. Most events are annual but some are done as a response or the current trends within the city. The annual events are the summer activities, National Night Out, back to school events, Halloween, Thanksgiving, Shop with a Cop, and Holiday Party.

At the beginning of 2015, anti-bullying presentations were a focus of presentations at schools. As spring approached, many community residents participated in community cleanups to get ready for summer. MPD assisted and helped those concerned reach out to agencies for assistance. Many elementary schools sponsored health fairs for students to make sure shots and checkups were continuing. McGruff® the Crime Dog was on hand to promote awareness of safety in conjunction with the health fairs. As summer approached, many schools held cultural events including fiesta events within the Latino



IN THE COMMUNITY

Throughout the year, the Third District conducted a variety of events that appealed to all aspects of the diverse community we serve. From neighborhood cleanups to block parties and health fairs, residents of all ages, backgrounds, cultures, and interests were brought together by these unique opportunities to meet and work with their local police officers. An evening walk with the command staff helped residents get a sense of the activities that officers handle each night. Officers also helped celebrate the graduation of several community members in concert with their dads for Father's Day in July. Block parties, community walk-throughs, and safety walks offered others a chance to meet and mingle with officers and to give their feedback and concerns to those who work to protect them on a daily basis.



community and charter schools, many including MPD's Latino Liaison Unit. Many communities also held summer events to bring residents and businesses together. Leroy Thorpe, who heads the Red Hats neighborhood watch group, awards those in the community who have made an impact, including MPD officers. The popular National Night Out brings summer to a close. It is an event that brings communities together to show unity against crime. MPD's Third District held its event at Bruce Monroe Park. Representatives from DC agencies, nonprofits, and other public safety agencies participated. As fall approached, we held back-to-school events and drives to provide school supplies for those who

could not afford them. Many organizations donated school supplies to MPD and officers went out into the communities to give families in need the supplies. We also held neighborhood watch training, city agency walkthroughs, and neighborhood safety walks. These programs gave stakeholders in the community vital information on personal safety. During Thanksgiving week, Outreach staff and officers distributed donated turkeys to families in need. The Halloween and Holiday Parties wrapped up the year at the district station, with food, music, DJs, and special guests. With community support MPD Outreach will continue to support, strengthen, and enrich the lives of those in the District.

FOURTH DISTRICT

The goal of the Metropolitan Police Department Fourth District Community Outreach activities in 2016 was to build on and strengthen existing relationships with our community partners as well as build and preserve trust between citizens and law enforcement.

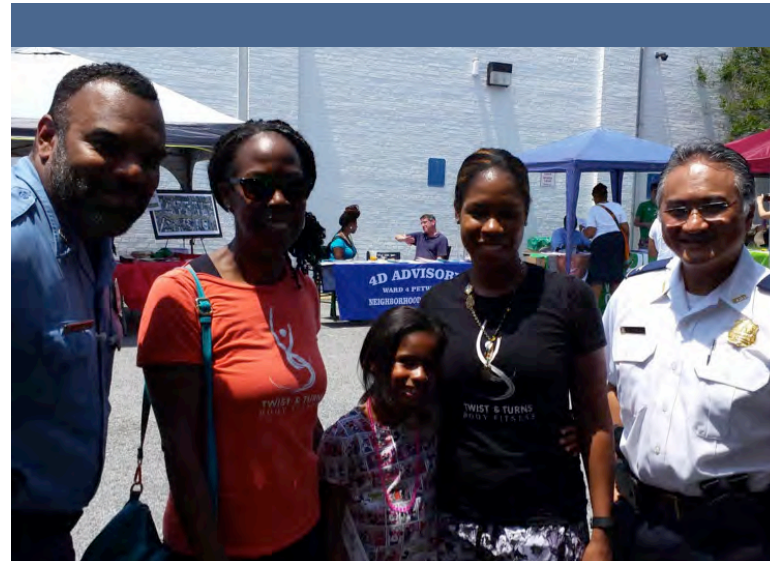
Continuing to Make a Difference

Our events, programs, forums, and community conversations encouraged teamwork and leadership amongst the district's youth.

We taught crime prevention and deterrent methods to our senior community members alongside our youth who live, work, or go to school in the Fourth District community.

Our outreach efforts targeted citizens from the ages of 3 to 99 years of age. The crime prevention activities emphasize that the individual community members have the ability to influence positive change in their environment.

Cooperation and collaboration were key elements when we engaged youth and created family oriented safety



SPECIAL EVENTS IN 2015

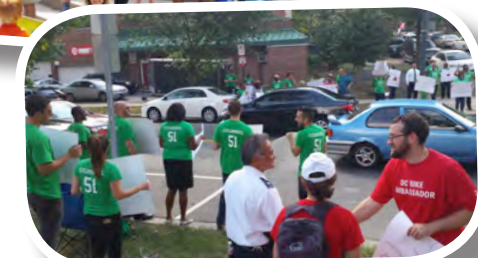
Here are some highlights from the many exciting activities we held in 2015:

- » My Brother's Keeper — a series of workshops surrounding conversations designed to address the prevailing issues facing young boys and men of color in the District of Columbia
- » College and Career Day — annual school event is incredibly significant to young scholars. It is a great opportunity for students to recognize and visualize the end product of education.
- » Back to School/Supply Drive — we distributed backpacks and school supplies at Bridges Academy and donated supplies to Truesdell Elementary school.
- » Bike Ride and Barbeque — officers guided community members on a 9-mile bike ride that concluded with a 4D-sponsored barbeque at Emery Rec Center.
- » Sela Community Day — 4D participated in Sela Public Charter School's community day
- » Ward 4 Family Fun Day — 4D disseminated safety info at this 9th annual event with over 500 families in attendance (a record!)



and prevention activities. These activities were crucial entry points and were a means to address crime issues directly affecting neighborhoods at the "street" level.

As in previous years our crime prevention activities were most effective when they included the neighborhood demographic that are most affected by crime and the fear of crime.



Our goal is to always make sure that every community member is educated and as prepared as possible as it relates to prevention and safety from potential predators and criminal activity.