

General Question #30

Contract

FY	PO Number	Contract No.	Vendor	Description	PO Amount	Procurement Method	Requestor	Funding Source	Exp Amount
FY17	PO554904	DCPO-2012-0083	SHOTSPOTTER, INC.	Contract DCPO-2012-0083 hereby modified as follows: 1) To extend services for continued performance from 10/01/2016 through 11/15/2016 2) To add funding in the amount of \$55,827.51 for period of 10/01/2016-11/15/2016 3) Funding amount is consistent with the current rates specified in the existing contract. 4) All other terms and conditions remain fully enforced	\$55,828	ExemptFromCompetition	Eric Starks	Local	\$55,828
FY17	PO554939	CW37329	Atlantic Tactical, Inc	Duty and Training Ammunition as identified in the attached Statement of Need in Accordance with Contract Number CW37329	\$219,068	CompetitiveSealedBid-IFB	John Aceto	Local	\$40,344
FY17	PO554984	C12284-V2	STAR OFFICE PRODUCTS, INC	Evidence Collection Bags- PD 14's. 9x12 and 3" lip Muscle Pak Security Envelope with lock-in closure. Gauge 4.0, Film Color: Clear and must include shipping and delivery.	\$4,320	DCSupplySchedule	Patricia Cambel	Local	\$4,320
FY17	PO555050	4400006325	CDW Government, Inc.	OtterBox Defender Protective cases for iPad Air 2 in Black color	\$8,816	CooperativeAgreements	Leeann Turner	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO555179	N/A	DIVERSE COMPUTING INC.	Software Development and Project Management Services to update Computerized Criminal History System	\$28,000	ExemptFromCompetition	Eric Starks	Local	\$0
FY17	PO555185	C12578	Excalibur Legal Staffing, LLC	Two (2) contracted individuals to perform general administrative functions such as filing and scanning of confidential documents.	\$50,000	DCSupplySchedule	Gilbert, Phyllis	Local	\$6,571
FY17	PO555193	4400001839	SAFEWARE INC	CDU Equipment needs for inauguration. Please refer to attached SOW for details.	\$301,820	CooperativeAgreements	Leeann Turner	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO555211	CW29248	MORGANS INC	FY17 - CSB/ESB: Uniforms and Equipment for MPD Personnel	\$500,000	CompetitiveSealedProposal-RFP	William O'Connor	Local	\$275,976
FY17	PO555286	N/A	The Impact Group, LLC	Ford Utility: 40 complete Prisoner Transport units PK0316ITU122ND - #12VS 2ND Coated Polycarbonate Partition QK0494ITU12 - FullCover Transport Seat TPO Plastic with Center Pull Seat Belts PK1126ITU12 - #10XL CCoated Polycarbonate With Expanded Metal Window Security Screen	\$78,090	SmallPurchase	Hester, Greg	Capital	\$0
FY17	PO555316	NA	Atlantic Tactical, Inc	Equipment needed in response to the FY17 Inauguration. Please refer to attached SOW for specs.	\$42,150	SmallPurchase	Leeann Turner	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO555317	CW48309	SHOTSPOTTER, INC.	Comprehensive maintenance and support and 24-hr/7days operational monitoring of its gunshot detection system and network infrastructure.	\$460,019	ExemptFromCompetition	Eric Starks	Local	\$460,019
FY17	PO555334	CW37329	Atlantic Tactical, Inc	Duty and Training Ammunition as identified in the attached Statement of Need in accordance with Contract Number CW37329	\$320,514	CompetitiveSealedBid-IFB	John Aceto	Local	\$53,857

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FY17	PO555336	N/A	John M. Stuhldreher, Jr.	MPD Testing and Assessment Branch is seeking video production services to design, produce, and format test videos with multiple scenes to support MPD selection processes. Final versions are to be provided to the Testing and Assessment Branch.	\$13,000	ExemptFromCompetition	Laura Wagman	Local	\$0
FY17	PO555420	GS35F0820	OST, Inc.	Resource: Ramakrishnan, Sridaran Title: DWH Architect Level 2 PoP: 1/01/17 to 3/31/17	\$451,339	GSA-FederalSupplySchedule	Eric Starks	Local	\$0
FY17	PO555452	C12641	MIDTOWN PERSONNEL INC	Pamela Washington Subject Matter Expert Rate:\$80.00	\$51,200	DCSupplySchedule	LaMont Hinton	Local	\$17,160
FY17	PO555570	N/A	R.L. COLLINSON, INC.	Silver ceremonial badges for inauguration	\$6,601	SmallPurchase	Leeann Turner	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO555938	C12380	bluebay office inc	Office Supplies	\$76,150	DCSupplySchedule	William O'Connor	Local	\$0
FY17	PO555939	N/A	KUSTOM SIGNALS INC	Radar Calibrations	\$26,476	ExemptFromCompetition	Leeann Turner	Local	\$26,476
FY17	PO555997	DCFA-2016-C-0115/CW41881	American Traffic Solutions, Inc.	Automated Traffic Equipment Services for the District of Columbia	\$1,386,503	ExemptFromCompetition	LaMont Hinton	Local	\$804,805
FY17	PO556010	NA	WEST END SERVICES, INC.	Wrecker Flat bed tow truck steel body in accordance with solicitation Doc288472 and Contractor's bid dated 11/17/16	\$74,141	SmallPurchase	Hester, Greg	Capital	\$0
FY17	PO556011	NA	WEST END SERVICES, INC.	Tow Truck special built Yard unit in accordance with solicitation Doc288468 and contractor's bid dated 11/17/16	\$86,997	SmallPurchase	Hester, Greg	Capital	\$0
FY17	PO556019	CW48138	U.S. COACHWAYS, INC.	Charter bus service (30) - Wednesday, January 18, 2017 Time of Service: 7:00 AM until 11:00 PM (16 hours) Pickup Location: Washington Metropolitan Area airports - DCA, BWI or IAD Transport to: Washington Metropolitan Area hotels - DC, MD or VA *Pick times will be coordinated according to airport arrivals between the hours of 7:00 AM to 11:00 PM* *reflects daily rate*	\$183,600	CompetitiveSealedBid-IFB	Leeann Turner	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO556108	C12301-V2	THE TRIAGE GROUP, LLC	Sayed J Sarchashmah Executive Assistant Rate:\$42.37 Performance period 11/19/2016 thru 9/30/2017	\$78,808	DCSupplySchedule	LaMont Hinton	Local	\$18,304
FY17	PO556174	GS-27F-0029W	MARYLAND OFFICE INTERIORS	Furniture for the Office of the Chief of Police	\$19,261	GSA-FederalSupplySchedule	Patricia Cambel	Local	\$0
FY17	PO556178	N/A	NAT'L ASSOC. OF ST.BOATING	Annual dues to the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators	\$6,000	ExemptFromCompetition	Adam Snapko	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO556280	N/A	Analytica LLC	FY 17 NCR Project Coordinator	\$164,399	SmallPurchase	Starlena Harris-Lewis	Intra-District	\$0
FY17	PO556284	C1794	MORGANS INC	MPD engages Morgan's Inc. T/A Jimmie Muscatello's to procure Uniforms and Equipment for MPD Personnel in accordance with City-Wide Contract Number CW29248, Option Year Two (2)- Aggregate Award Group Number Eight (8) and Number Ten (10)	\$1,733,000	CompetitiveSealedBid-IFB	William O'Connor	Local	\$0
FY17	PO556360	C1085	EMERGENCY 911 SECURITY	Kidde fire ext 2.75 rated 10 b-c	\$8,287	DCSupplySchedule	Hester, Greg	Local	\$8,287
FY17	PO556520	dcka-2013-C-0141	M C DEAN INC	Provide electrical outlet services for ATEU and LPR functions	\$15,000	CompetitiveSealedBid-IFB	LaMont Hinton	Local	\$640

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FY17	PO556621	GS-07F-0485Y	ETI Lighting, Inc.	THIS IS NOT A NEW ORDER. THIS PO REPLACES PO548693 FOR PAYMENT PURPOSES. Emergency Lighting for Police Interceptor Utility Vehicles	\$12,156	GSA-FederalSupplySchedule	Adam Snapko	Federal	\$11,609
FY17	PO556678	GS-07F-0485Y/CW48805	ETI Lighting, Inc.	KIT# DCCONVAN -- DC Marked Trans Conn Vans	\$551,317	GSA-FederalSupplySchedule	Hester, Greg	Capital	\$0
FY17	PO556748	N/A	THE PRESIDIO CORPORATION	Renewal, 1 Year Subscription ANNUAL APPSPACE SUBSCRIPTION	\$6,050	ExemptFromCompetition	Eric Starks	Local	\$6,050
FY17	PO556793	C12336-V2	CORPORATE SYSTEMS RESOURCES	Item: Flashlight Manufacture: Nite Ize Model #: INOVA-T4R SKU#: T4RC-01-R8 Color: Black body, white LED light Quantity: 900 Description: Nite Ize brand, INOVA-T4R model, SKU# T4RC-01-R8 Lithium Ion rechargeable LED flashlight, black body, white LED. Each unit will include an AC and DC power supply and the fast-charging cradle.	\$78,230	DCSupplySchedule	William O'Connor	Local	\$78,230
FY17	PO556855	N/A	Elsag North America, LLC	MPD has a need to purchase maintenance and repair services for License Plate Reader (LPR) equipment	\$25,000	ExemptFromCompetition	Edward Delgado	Intra-District	\$0
FY17	PO556867	VA-140331	Dell Computer Corp.	Red Hat Developer Licenses Renewal	\$22,239	CooperativeAgreements	Eric Starks	Local	\$22,239
FY17	PO556886	N/A	FILEONQ, INC.	Maintenance and support for disaster recovery back up application data bases, EvidenceOnQ Evidence Control Management and Assets/Body Worn Camera Management systems.	\$8,673	ExemptFromCompetition	Eric Starks	Local	\$8,673
FY17	PO556901	C1759-V2	PREMIER OFFICE & MEDICAL SUPPLY DBA: Premier Suppliers	Break Room Supplies - please refer to attached contract for specific CLINS	\$35,000	DCSupplySchedule	Leeann Turner	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO556931	N/A	APPLE COMPUTER INC	Mac Pro, specs include the following - 2.7GHz 12-Core Intel Xeon E5 with 30MB L3 cache, Turbo Boost up to 3.5GHz, 32GB 1866MHz DDR3 ECC - 4 x 8GB, 1TB PCIe-based Flash Storage, Dual AMD FirePro D700 with 6GB GDDR5 VRAM each	\$8,516	SingleQuote	Eric Starks	Local	\$0
FY17	PO556961	CW38256	Ergometrics	This request is associated with PO534792 and contract CW38256. MPD wishes to exercise Option Period 1 of contract CW38256. (Please see attached approval.) Note: The period of performance is from July 25, 2016 through July 24, 2017. Continuation of testing and assessment development for the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). MPD engages Ergometrics, Inc. to develop and score custom, valid, one-time use, selection tests as described in CW382566.	\$90,000	CompetitiveSealedProposal-RFP	Laura Wagman	Local	\$0
FY17	PO556962	Task Order 929746	Atlantic Tactical, Inc	9 bomb suits and related accessories. Please refer to Task Order 929746	\$406,800	CompetitiveSealedBid-IFB	Patricia Cambel	Intra-District	\$0

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FY17	PO556972	WS190260	SAFWARE INC	Crowd Control gear for CDU in prep for the inauguration. Please refer to attached SOW for specs.	\$178,004	CooperativeAgreements	Leeann Turner	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO557003	N/A	CDW Government, Inc.	HP LaserJet Printers and Sheet Input Tray Feeder	\$5,968	SingleQuote	Eric Starks	Local	\$5,441
FY17	PO557006	BPA-16-0015	Cobra Canine, LLC	DUAL PURPOSE CANINES. GERMAN SHEPHERDS, BELGIAN MALINOIS AND DUTCH SHEPHERD BREED	\$15,000	CooperativeAgreements	Patricia Cambel	Local	\$0
FY17	PO557059	C12714	SKY,LLC DBA/US-OFFICE SOLUTION	General Office Supplies	\$71,769	DCSupplySchedule	William O'Connor	Local	\$0
FY17	PO557150	CW39505	TASER International	Body Worn Camera Option Year Payment (Partial)	\$788,258	SoleSource	Derek Meeks	Local	\$0
FY17	PO557166	N/A	VIRTUAL CORPORATION	Sustainable Planner Software Maintenance	\$7,000	SingleQuote	Patricia Cambel	Intra-District	\$0
FY17	PO557175	C1650-V4	ABC TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS INC	Specialized Radio and Antenna Cables for MPD Units	\$57,982	SmallPurchase	Hester, Greg	Capital	\$0
FY17	PO557217	CW48569	GENERAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION	GSA Auto Choice Trucks # 57A - 1 & 49B - 1	\$4,583,561	GSA-FederalSupplySchedule	Hester, Greg	Capital	\$0
FY17	PO557235	GS-35F-0283J	HARRIS CORPORATION	Annual maintenance fee for extended hardware warranty and software upgrades and related online service	\$28,332	ExemptFromCompetition	Patricia Cambel	O-Type	\$0
FY17	PO557240	DCPO-2016-C-0392SS/CW42521	American Traffic Solutions, Inc.	This RQ is a 70 Day extension for current ATS contract that expires in January 8th 2017	\$950,261	ExemptFromCompetition	LaMont Hinton	Local	\$0
FY17	PO557257	CW42793	Sterling Corporation dba Sterling Helicopter	Helicopter Maintenance and Repairs Services for the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). Period of Performance March 23, 2017 through March 22, 2018.	\$107,466	CompetitiveSealedBid-IFB	Daniel Harrington	Local	\$14,855
FY17	PO557262	CW49234	KORMAN SIGN INC	Van-Truck Graphics Transit	\$57,411	SmallPurchase	Hester, Greg	Capital	\$0
FY17	PO557435	N/A	Atlantic Tactical, Inc	14 Fast Attack Vest Body Armor kits and associated armor components. Please refer to SOW for specs.	\$99,845	SmallPurchase	Patricia Cambel	Intra-District	\$0
FY17	PO557462	BPA-16-0015	Cobra Canine, LLC	SINGLE PURPOSE DETECTOR DOGS TO BE UTILIZED FOR NARCOTICS, FIREARMS, EXPLOSIVE DETECTION	\$4,700	CooperativeAgreements	Patricia Cambel	Local	\$0
FY17	PO557466	N/A	First Vehicle Services	Electrical supplies - misc cable- terminals- for new vehicle outfit.	\$22,000	0	Hester, Greg	Capital	\$0
FY17	PO557469	N/A	The AV Team, LLC	Audio Video network and cabling maintenance services.	\$9,975	SmallPurchase	Eric Starks	Local	\$9,975
FY17	PO557475	cw42742	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	Microsoft AWARE enhancements and development for Officer Tracking, Log Backup Management Scripts, Documentation for Log Backup Management Scripts, Proactive Monitoring Tool and Documentation for how to resolve data source issues. Period of Performance: September 7, 2016 to September 6, 2017	\$218,000	CooperativeAgreements	Eric Starks	Local	\$1,661
FY17	PO557479	CW48831	XEROX CORPORATION	Break Fix services and supplies for all MPD Printers to include maintenance kits, drums, toner, replacement parts and labor.	\$82,305	CompetitiveSealedBid-IFB	Eric Starks	Local	\$0
FY17	PO557503	CW44939	George R. Norris, Inc. T/A Nor	FY17 Police Ford Explorer Interceptor	\$93,570	CompetitiveSealedBid-IFB	Adam Snapko	Federal	\$93,570

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FY17	PO557529	N/A	TRICORE SYSTEMS LLC	Network cabling, install, terminate, label and 4 pair test 11 single Cat6 network locations for projectors and 6 dual Cat6 network locations for PCs	\$5,790	SingleQuote	Eric Starks	Local	\$5,790
FY17	PO557726	GS-07-0372W	SUZUKI MOTOR OF AMERICA	Thru-hull fittings and hose	\$60,415	ExemptFromCompetition	Adam Snapko	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO557733	N/A	AUDIO VISUAL INNOVATIONS INC	On-site technical support for JOCC during Inauguration	\$5,002	SingleQuote	Leeann Turner	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO557773	CW48592	HOLDER ENTERPRISES, INC.	Assorted muffins for inaugural break rooms. (CLIN 0001 on the attached)	\$6,050	SingleQuote	Leeann Turner	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO557841	C13170	Stockbridge Consulting LLC	Renewal subscription for PrinterLogic software and support services	\$13,566	DCSupplySchedule	Eric Starks	Local	\$13,566
FY17	PO557890	N/A	Hitachi Data Systems	Emergency/critical CCTV equipment and repairs in preparation for the FY17 Inauguration	\$255,227	ExemptFromCompetition	Leeann Turner	Local	\$0
FY17	PO558152	US Communities Contract 4400001839	SAFEWARE INC	The Metropolitan Police Department's Homeland Security Bureau has a requirement to obtain 16 Avon Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and associated peripherals to support the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Unit.	\$53,364	CooperativeAgreements	Patricia Cambel	Intra-District	\$0
FY17	PO558153	N/A	TRICORE SYSTEMS LLC	Asylum lock and video surveillance system which has the capabilities to record approximately 200 hours of video	\$9,603	SmallPurchase	Patricia Cambel	Local	\$0
FY17	PO558402	N/A	Vinylworks, Inc.	Agility training equipment to be used in order to maintain continued training certifications for MPD canines. GSA Contract: GS-07F-205AA	\$14,392	SmallPurchase	James Greene	Local	\$0
FY17	PO558510	N/A	IMMIX TECHNOLOGY INC	KRONOS Implementation Services - Contractor will provide the following services: 1. Complete integration of the major computer systems, including: a. Peoplesoft b. CANS c. Acadis d. Centricity e. Data Warehouse 2. Solution testing of the Kronos Timekeeper payroll system 3. Completion of the Kronos Telestaff scheduling system a. Data Integration b. Customizations c. Reports d. Solution testing of the system 4. Develop and deliver training to the following subset of audiences: a. System administrators and universal users b. Payroll and time & attendance staff c. Supervisors with time entry requirements d. End users (basic level & scheduling and leave)	\$230,125	GSA-FederalSupplySchedule	Eric Starks	Local	\$0
FY17	PO558561	C12662-V2	THE HAMILTON GROUP	Rear Gun racks Jotto - M4 Rifle Sedan 40	\$36,768	DCSupplySchedule	Hester, Greg	Capital	\$0
FY17	PO558724	DCMP-2017-945506	TRI STATE MARINE INC	BPA for vessel engine maintenance and repair	\$25,000	SmallPurchase	Adam Snapko	Federal	\$0
FY17	PO558775	N/A	Atlantic Tactical, Inc	M16 Rifle Accessories as identified in the attached Statement of Work	\$10,536	SmallPurchase	John Aceto	Local	\$0



GLOBAL FORENSIC TRAINING

Cellebrite Certified Opearator (CCO)



COURSE DESCRIPTION

**Level**

Intermediate

Target Audience

Investigators,
Technicians, CSI
Staff, Forensics

Length

2 days

Delivery Mode

Instructor Led
Training or
Web-Based
Training

The Cellebrite Certified Operator (CCO) course is a 2-day intermediate level certification program which builds on the concepts from the CMFF course and is designed for those participants who are tasked with extracting data in a forensically sound manner using UFED Touch or UFED 4PC.

This course is designed to teach data extraction team members such as technically savvy investigators, digital forensic examiners, IT staff, internal affairs investigators, first responders and personnel designated to handle extraction of digital evidence how to perform extractions on a variety of devices. These extractions include logical, file system and physical extractions from mobile devices as well SIM cards, and external storage such as SD cards.

Participants in this course will gain a basic understanding of how to open the extractions in Physical Analyzer software, conduct basic searches and how to create bookmarks and reports. Students achieve the CCO certification upon passing a knowledge test and practical skills assessment with a score of 80% or better. The only way to earn this CCO certification is by taking the exam along with an associated course, there is no test out available.



Cellebrite Certified Opearator (CCO)

Course Objectives:

- Learn how to handle mobile devices
- Understand data encoding schemes
- Install and configure UFED Touch/UFED 4PC
- Learn best practice when conducting extractions
- Conduct device extractions
- Conduct SIM and SD card extractions
- Learn how to open extractions in Physical Analyzer
- Learn how to conduct basic searches, and create reports using Physical Analyzer
- Demonstrate proficiency by passing an exam

Module and Estimated Time	Description and Objectives
Introduction 1 Hour (50 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Course introduction and administration• Course materials• Instructor introductions• Participant introductions• Cellebrite overview <p>Instructors will also present an overview of Cellebrite and its solutions and product lines.</p>
Forensic Handling of Mobile Devices 2 Hours (125 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognize legal considerations for seizing and searching devices• Identify evidence handling procedures on scenes involving mobile devices• Use UFED Phone Detective to identify a specific mobile device• Recognize various locking mechanisms found on mobile devices• Practice applying best practices when seizing devices to a mock scenario
UFED Touch and UFED 4PC 1 Hour (50 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn about the components for the UFED Touch and UFED 4PC• Learn how to license UFED technology• Learn to update the firmware• Install UFED 4PC• Configure UFED Touch and/or UFED 4PC
Cellebrite Extraction Methodology 6 Hours (300 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify best practices for digital forensic extractions• Practice forensically sterilizing media• Complete SIM card extractions using UFED Touch/4PC• Conduct SD card extractions in a forensically sound manner• Use the UFED Touch/4PC and Physical Analyzer to conduct device extractions



Cellebrite Certified Opearator (CCO)

Module and Estimated Time	Description and Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete the removal of a passcode from a locked device using UFED Touch/4PC• Describe how to use UFED Camera Services
Media System Files & Encoding 1 Hour (50 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic flash memory characteristics• Data encoding schemes to include: Binary, Hexadecimal, ASCII, Unicode, Big Endian/Little Endian, and Nibble• Wear Leveling and Garbage Collection as it relates to data on flash memory
Introduction to Analyzing User Data 1 Hour (50 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic Physical Analyzer Configuration• Open extractions with Physical Analyzer• View data in Physical Analyzer• Learn to bookmark items of interest
Reporting on Technical Findings 1 Hour (50 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the fundamental elements of a report• Understand reporting options within UFED Physical Analyzer• Create a report based on evidentiary items
Certification Examination 1 Hour (60 minute timed exam)	<p>The CCO examination is a timed certification examination consisting of 25 randomly selected knowledge and practical questions related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Handling mobile devices• Data encoding schemes• UFED Touch/UFED 4PC extraction process• Best practice when conducting extractions• SIM extractions and cloning• SD card extractions• Opening extractions in Physical Analyzer• Conducting basic searches in Physical Analyzer• Creating reports using Physical Analyzer

To learn more, visit
www.cellebritelearningcenter.com

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GLOBAL FORENSIC TRAINING

Cellebrite Certified Physical Analyst (CCPA)



COURSE DESCRIPTION

**Level**

Advanced

Target Audience

Investigators,
Forensics

Length

3 days

Delivery Mode

Instructor Led
Training or
Web-Based
Training

The Cellebrite Certified Physical Analyst (CCPA) course is a 3-day advanced level program designed for technically savvy investigators, digital evidence analysts and forensic practitioners. As this course focuses on the analysis and advanced search techniques using UFED Physical Analyzer, participants will NOT be conducting extractions from devices in this course. UFED Physical Analyzer software will be used extensively to explore recovered deleted data, database contents, advanced search and analysis techniques, verification and validation, and reporting.

Students will achieve the CCPA certification if they take and pass a knowledge test and practical skills assessment with a score of 80% or better. The only way to earn the CCPA certification is by taking the exam along with an associated course, there is no test out available.

It is strongly recommended that students in this course complete the Cellebrite Mobile Forensics Fundamentals (CMFF) course or test out, as well as the Cellebrite Certified Operator (CCO) course prior to attending.



Cellebrite Certified Physical Analyst (CCPA)

Course Objectives:

- How to conduct advanced analysis on mobile devices
- Advanced search and analysis techniques
- Verification and validation of findings
- Generating custom reports
- Demonstrate proficiency by passing an exam

Module and Estimated Time	Description and Objectives
Introduction 1 Hour (50 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Course introduction and administration• Course materials• Instructor introductions• Participant introductions• Cellebrite overview <p>Instructors will also present an overview of Cellebrite and its solutions and product lines.</p>
UFED Physical Analyzer Overview 2 Hour (100 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Install Physical Analyzer• Install the Translation Package• Understand licensing options• Configure Physical Analyzer• Open extractions with Physical Analyzer• View data in Physical Analyzer
Android Overview and Analysis 4 Hour (200 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand a brief history of Android• Understand the popularity of Android• Understand Android hardware• Understand the Android OS and file system• Understand key aspects of Android security• Understand the value of Android to investigators
iOS Overview and Analysis 4 Hour (200 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand a brief history of Apple iOS• Understand the popularity of Apple iOS• Understand Apple hardware• Understand the Apple iOS and file system• Understand key aspects of Apple iOS security• Understanding the value of Apple iOS to investigators



Cellebrite Certified Physical Analyst (CCPA)

Module and Estimated Time	Description and Objectives
Advanced Functions 5 Hour (250 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using the Open > Advanced function• Analyzing location information• Using the translation function• Wear Leveling and Garbage Collection• Conducting a byte search and manually bookmark data• Conducting searches for 7-Bit• Using RegEx (regular expression) searches
Verification and Validation 1 Hour (50 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct verification and validation of data decoded within the Physical Analyzer tool
Plug-Ins and Chain Manager 1.5 Hour (75 min. seat time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn about the Plug-in Chain Manager and its capabilities• Demonstrate your ability to use the Plug-in Chain Manager
Reporting 1 Hour (50 minute timed exam)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand reporting options within UFED Physical Analyzer• Create a report based on evidentiary items
Certification Exam 1.5 Hours (90 min. time exam)	<p>The CCPA examination is a timed certification examination consisting of 40 randomly selected knowledge and practical questions related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening extractions in Physical Analyzer• Viewing data in Physical Analyzer• Android operating system history and analysis• iOS history and analysis• Wear leveling and garbage collection• Data encoding• Plug-in chains• Creating reports using Physical Analyzer

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Resolution Video Inc.

www.resvid.com

265 Turksag Trail, Suite 115 | Palmyra, VA 22963 | Phone: 703-759-7803 | Fax: 309-437-2783

Federal Tax ID: 54-2138111

Date: May 26, 2016


Attn: Captain John Haines, Metropolitan Police Department, Criminal Investigations Division

Ref: Request for Customized Training on the Retrieval of Digital Video Evidence

Resolution Video, Inc. is pleased to respond to the request referenced above. We propose to complete the effort as described in the following narrative on a Fixed Price basis:

Description of Tasking	Total
<p>Resolution Video, Inc. will provide three (3) days of customized training on the retrieval of video evidence from digital Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) systems for up to twenty-four (24) students. The training will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Review of the established best practices for the retrieval of digital video evidence<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation of digital CCTV systems<input type="checkbox"/> Techniques for the retrieval for digital video evidence from digital video recorders (DVRs) used in CCTV systems<input type="checkbox"/> Assessment and verification of digital video evidence<input type="checkbox"/> Production of video for release to social media using TechSmith Camtasia <p>All equipment and materials for this training will be provided by Resolution Video. The amount quoted includes all shipping and travel costs for the equipment and instructors.</p>	\$14,995.00
Hosting Agency Provisions	
<p>An area is to be provided by the Metropolitan Police Department to conduct the training. The area should be large enough to seat 30 adults comfortably and provide enough area and power for up to 15 digital CCTV systems. The area should also contain a computer projector and screen. The Metropolitan Police Department will also be responsible for receiving and storing the equipment for the training prior to the class start date.</p>	
Terms of Payment	
<p>Upon agreement of the proposal, an invoice will be sent in the amount of \$14,995 and will be due within 30 days.</p>	

This proposal is valid until June 30, 2016.

Proposal Acceptance	
Signature: 	Signature:
Dorothy Stout CEO, Resolution Video, Inc.	Print Name and Title:
Date Signed: May 26, 2016	Date Signed:

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 703-759-7803.

Sincerely,
Dorothy Stout
Resolution Video, Inc.

Resolution Video Inc.

www.resvid.com

265 Turkeysag Trail, Suite 115 | Palmyra, VA 22963 | Phone: 703-759-7803 | Fax: 309-437-2783

Federal Tax ID: 54-2138111

Many agencies need to justify the cost of in-house customized training to their management. Below is a list of benefits customized training can provide for your agency:

1. Standardized Approach to Digital Video Evidence

The amount of digital video evidence available when a crime is committed is increasing at a tremendous rate. The proper recovery and handling of digital video evidence is required to ensure its successful authentication when presented in court. By providing training on the best practices for the recovery of digital video evidence, Resolution Video can enable a unified approach within the department.

2. Standard Operating Procedures and Equipment

Due to a lack of standards in the video surveillance industry, digital video security systems utilize a variety of equipment for the storage of video evidence. From a recovery standpoint, this means that there needs to be a variety of techniques for the recovery of digital video evidence. Resolution Video can ensure the training you receive details the techniques available to your agency based on your equipment, personnel and standard operating procedures.

3. Quality of Instruction

Resolution Video has been teaching courses on the recovery and analysis of video evidence since 2001. We are recognized in the Forensic community as a trusted advisor and are vendor-independent. This enables us to focus on your agency capabilities and system processes without bias toward a specific vendor.

4. Digital Expertise

The trend toward more digitally-based evidence is strong and growing rapidly. We teach classes on both analog and digital evidence processing and can help you develop internal best practices to handle both.

5. Focused Attention

Our customized training classes allow the instructor to focus entirely on the needs of your agency, its equipment, and processes. This allows for instantaneous progress to be made the week of training.

The recovery and analysis of video evidence is as complex as any other forensic discipline. It requires proper hands-on training to ensure evidence is not missed or misinterpreted. Proper video evidence handling techniques can be the difference between successful prosecutions and evidence being disallowed in court. We look forward to working with you to maximize your efforts in digital video evidence recovery.

The Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI)

By Russell W. Strand

United States Army Military Police School

Traumatized individuals often undergo a process many professionals and victims do not commonly understand. Many professionals inside and outside law enforcement have been trained to believe when an individual experiences an event, to include a trauma event, the cognitive (prefrontal cortex) brain usually records the vast majority of the event including the who, what where, why, when and how and peripheral vs. central information. This approach often ignores the role of bottom-up attention of the more primitive portion of the brain during highly stressful or traumatic event.

Therefore, when the criminal justice system responds to the report of a crime most professionals are trained to obtain this type of peripheral and higher level thinking and processing information often discounting the enhancement of memory traces – for what was attended, via bottom-up mechanisms and norepinephrine and glucocorticoid effects on the amygdala and hippocampus. Sadly, collecting information about the event in this manner while overlooking the manner in which the

memory and trauma shapes the memory may actually inhibit traumatic or highly stressful or fear producing memory and the accuracy of the details provided.

Trauma victims/witnesses do not generally experience trauma in the in the same way most of us experience a non-traumatic event. The body and brain react to and record trauma in a different way then we have traditionally been led to believe.

When trauma occurs, the prefrontal cortex will frequently shut down leaving the less primitive portions of the brain to experience and record the event. The more primitive areas of the brain do a great job recording experiential and sensory information but don't do very well recording the information many professionals have been trained to obtain. Most interview techniques have been developed to interview the more advance portion of the brain (prefrontal cortex) and obtain specific detail/peripheral information such as the color of shirt, description of the suspect, time frame, and other important information. Some victims are in fact

When trauma occurs, the prefrontal cortex will frequently shut down leaving the less primitive portions of the brain to experience and record the event.

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capable of providing this information in a limited fashion. Most trauma victims however are not only unable to accurately provide this type of information, but when asked to do so often inadvertently provide inaccurate information and details which frequently causes the fact finder to become suspicious of the information provided. Stress and trauma routinely interrupt the memory process thereby changing the memory in ways most people do not accurately appreciate. One of the mantras within the criminal justice system is “inconsistent statements equal a lie”. Nothing could be further from the truth when stress and trauma impact memory, research shows.

In fact, good solid neurobiological science routinely demonstrates that, when a person is stressed or traumatized, inconsistent statements are not only the norm, but sometimes strong evidence that the memory was encoded in the context of severe stress and trauma. In addition, what many in the criminal justice field have been educated to believe people do when they lie (e.g., changes in body language, affect, ah-filled pauses, lack of eye contact, etc.) actually occur naturally when human beings are highly stressed or traumatized. Science of memory and psychological trauma must be applied to interview approaches and techniques.

Since the vast majority of traditional training and experience has caused many to focus on the higher functioning portions of the brain and research clearly shows these portions of the brain is not generally involved in experiencing, reacting to or recording the experience, the FETI process was developed and implemented as proven methods to properly interview the more primitive portions of the brain. This technique not only reduces the inaccuracy of the information provided but will greatly enhance understanding of the the experience, thereby increasing the likelihood of a better understanding of the totality of the event. FETI is highly effective technique for victim, witness and some suspect/subject interviews. FETI entails the adaptation of the principles used in critical incident stress debriefing and defusing (impact of the event including emotional and physical responses) as well as principles and techniques developed for forensic child interviews (open-ended non-leading questions, soft interview room and empathy) as well as neurobiology of memory and psychological trauma (initially tapping into the lower functioning portion of the brain to understand the experience as well as the meaning of the experience in a non-threatening, non-suggestive manner). This concept and approach of this technique can be described as a *forensic psychophysiological investigation* - an opportunity for the victim to describe the *experience* of the sexual assault or other traumatic and/or fear producing event, physically and emotionally. This method has resulted in reports of better victim interviews by those who have used it. More importantly, the FETI interview process obtains significantly more

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information about the experience, enhances a trauma victims ability to recall, reduces the potential for false information, and allows the interviewee to recount the experience in the manner in which the trauma was experienced. The FETI interview enhances the investigative process by taking a one-dimensional traditional investigation and turning it into a three-dimensional offense-centric investigation including subjective experiences indicative of trauma-based brain states. Traumatic memories are often encoded and retrieved differently than non-traumatic memories, so they have that dimension of the experience, and then presenting the fullness – and limitations – of the victim’s memories, including the fragmented sensations and emotions, lack of narrative and sequencing, etc., which are then critical facts of their own.

This technique significantly enhances the quality and quantity of testimonial and psychophysiological evidence obtained. This method has also been shown to drastically reduce victim recantations, increase victim cooperation and participation and significantly improves chances for successful investigations and prosecutions.

The forensic experiential trauma interview includes using interview techniques described below:

A Paradigm Shift...

Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview

- Acknowledge their trauma/pain/difficult situation
 - What are you **able** to tell me about your **experience**?
 - Tell me more about ... or that...
 - What was your thought process during this experience?
 - What are you **able** to remember about...the 5 senses
 - What were your reactions to this experience
 - Physically☹
 - Emotionally
 - What was the most difficult part of this experience for you?
 - What, if anything can't you forget about your experience?
 - Clarify other information and details...after you **facilitate** all you can about the “**experience**”

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a. **Acknowledge the victim's trauma and/or pain.** This will assist you, the listener, to demonstrate genuine concern and empathy towards the interviewee in

One of the greatest needs of anyone who has experienced or is experiencing high stress and/or trauma is the need to be safe, trust is central to that need.

an attempt to provide a sense of psychological and physical safety during the interview process. It may be difficult to establish trust with someone whose trust may have been horribly violated by another human being they may have trusted. Every effort should be made by you to demonstrate genuine empathy, patience and understanding towards the person with whom you are facilitating a disclosure of their experience. You may need to spend additional time establishing this your sincere empathy and caring concern to be invited into their traumatic and/or painful experience.

One of the greatest needs of anyone who has experienced or is experiencing high stress and/or trauma is the need to be safe, trust is central to that need. The interviewer must take responsibility to build trust in the most effective and appropriate way. Once trust is established, the interviewer may be invited into what can be termed as "the trauma bubble". The trauma bubble is where much of the most important psychophysiological evidence may reside. It is vitally important for the interviewer to demonstrate patience, understanding, and empathy in a non-judgmental manner throughout the interview process.

b. **Ask the victim/witness what they are able to remember about their experience.** Two key words in this question are "able" and "experience". Not all victims are able to recall all significant information about something that happened to them initially or even after a period of time. Using the word "able" has been proven to relieve some pressures on the trauma victim thereby increasing the information they are able to provide. Using the term "experience" encourages the victim to describe their actual experience relieving the pressure on the interviewee to try to figure out what is important to the interviewee in the context of a criminal investigation. As the victim/witness describes their experience, the Interviewer can better understand what happened as they are provided a recounting of the events that are generally extremely rich in details. Following the initial open-ended prompt, employ active listening techniques allowing the interviewee to free-flow their description of what they remember about their experience. The Interviewer will enhance this description by adding additional open-ended prompts such as "tell me more about that" or "tell me more about ____". This technique will allow the

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interviewee to provide even more significant information about their experience by prompting their memory in a more natural way. Open-ended prompts should include the interviewee's emotional and physical experiences, before, during, and after the reported incident. Do not tell the interviewee to start at the beginning. This technique often inhibits trauma memory recall. Providing an opportunity for the victim to communicate his/her experience in the manner in which he/she recalls what happened is much more effective than initially requiring the victim to provide a chronological narrative. A sequential narrative may come to the victim later.

c. Ask the victim/witness about their thought process at particular points during their experience. What was he/she thinking and how was he/she processing his/her experiences. This will assist the interviewer to better understand the actions/inactions and behaviors of the victim before, during, and after the assault. This will also reduce or even eliminate the need for the Interviewer to ask the victim/witness why they did or did not do something such as fight back, kick, scream, run, etc. Why questions of this nature have been proven to re-victimize victims, close them down, increase false information, and destroy or damage fragile trauma memories. By asking what their thought process was not only provides additional understanding of the victim/witness reaction and behaviors, but also increases their ability to recall additional psychophysiological evidence. For example, if the victim was sexually assaulted and during the sexual assault they may have "frozen" due to tonic immobility, asking them what they were thinking at the time they were being assaulted will often prompt will often solicit responses such as "I thought he was going to kill me", "I couldn't move or scream", "I couldn't understand what was happening at that moment". This type of information not only assists the Interviewer in determining a better understanding of why the victim/witness did or did not do something, but also identifies significant forensic physiological evidence that will assist in proving or disproving and or corroborating the reported offense. ,

d. Ask about tactile memories such as sounds, sights, smells, and feelings before, during, and after the incident. This is one of the most important aspects of the FETI process and a central theme. Because the primitive portion of the brain is optimized to collect, store, and recount this information far more efficiently than peripheral information or details, this is crucial evidence to collect as well. It is also believed that tactile and sensory details may block some memories and negatively impact on the victim's ability to disclose additional

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information. Asking about sensory information has been shown to increase the victim's ability to relate to the experience in a way that produces significantly more information. Sensory information also assists fact-finders and juries to better relate to the experience of the victim as well. Asking about sights, sounds, smells, feelings (physical and emotional), and tastes throughout the interview about specific memories related by the interviewee is extremely beneficial for the interviewer to better understand the experience and assist the interviewee in remembering and relating essential memories including central details (those details most important to the interviewee) and peripheral details (those details judged not important to the interviewee). For example, during the interview of an experienced police officer who witnessed a woman shooting herself in the head (specifically – “blew her brains out” as related by the officer) following an attempt to talk her out of shooting herself, this officer provided details of the events surrounding this experience. Following open-ended questions about this officer's experience, the officer concluded he recounted all the details he could recall. This officer was then asked what, if anything he was able to remember about what it smelled like after the woman “blew her brains out”. This officer appeared to reel back in his chair, his nose started to twitch and he appeared to become emotional following this question. The officer then recounted in a very animated manner that he smelled “honeysuckle”. Following his disclosure about the honeysuckle, this officer became even more animated and disclosed, and demonstrated, that this woman's hand was shaking and she was breathing deeply after she shot herself. This officer then added that her blood flowed from her open head “like motor oil”. This officer had not remembered these specific details during previous traditional interviews and was surprised by the amount of detail he was able to recall following the sensory cue provided by the FETI interviewer. This is but one example of many in which victims and witnesses of trauma can be assisted to recall specific sensory memories, which often assist them in remembering not only explicit memories, but implicit memories as well. Sensory information is often at the core of central details for most individuals. Therefore, asking specific questions about the various senses throughout the FETI process greatly enhances the likelihood of obtaining accurate experiential information increasing the ability of the interviewee to recall essential central details of the experience. Some individuals will recall certain senses better than others, so it is important to ask about all senses separately while obtain specific memories during specific aspects of the experience before, during and after the traumatic event.

e. Ask the interviewee how this experience affected them

physically and emotionally. This is extremely important to understand because the effects of the assault will increase the Interviewer's understanding the

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context of the experience, as well as provide evidence and insights about the trauma in ways that will further an in-depth conception of the impact of the assault on the victim. How the victim felt before, during, and after the event under investigation is fundamentally important for the Interviewer to understand and collect. During fear producing and traumatic events the sympathetic and parasympathetic system of the human body react to the fear stimulus in significant ways. The victim/witness may experience the emotional feelings of fear, shock, anger, rage, sadness, etc. The victim/witness may also experience physiological reactions to the trauma including the emotional feelings combined with the physical manifestations of stress, crisis, and trauma such as shortness of breath, increased heart rate, dilated pupils, muscle rigidity and/or pain, light-headedness and or headache, tonic immobility, dissociation, etc. Identifying and properly documenting these reactions to their experience are essential pieces of information that can greatly assist the Interviewer in understanding the context of the experience and provide significant forensic psychophysiological evidence.

f. Ask the victim/witness what the most difficult part of the experience was for them. Trauma victims/witnesses will often intentionally or unintentionally repress extremely difficult to handle information about their experiences. A sensitive inquiry about the most difficult part of their experience may provide significant evidence of the trauma experience and/or crime and will in many cases increase understanding of the totality of circumstances in reference to the victim/witness experience. Additionally, the most difficult part of the interviewee's experience is more often than not the "key" central detail that may have not only framed the manner in which the trauma was experienced and remembered, but may also be a fundamentally important aspect for investigators to better understand the context of that experience and subsequent reactions/behaviors of the interviewee following that experience.

g. The interview should inquire what, of anything can't the interviewee forget about their experience. This question may assist the interviewer and interviewee to better understand another critical "central detail" and a better understanding of the interviewee's perception and response to the trauma. This question also may obtain additional psychophysiological evidence. For example, a victim of a robbery in which the victim was brutally beaten by two assailants with hammers, was initially interviewed by a responding police officer utilizing traditional who, what, where, why, when, and how police questions in an attempt to obtain a chronological narrative immediately following the event. This particular victim became increasingly frustrated during the interview because he could not remember and did not know the answers to the majority of the questions

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the police officer was asking the robbery victim. Questions such as “what time did the incident occur”, “how many times did they hit you”, “how long did they hit you”, “what did they look like”, how tall were they”, what were they wearing”, “why didn’t you let them take your watch” (the victim continued to hold his arm on which he was wearing the watch during the attack – possible tonic immobility). As these questions, and many others, were being asked, the victim continued to become more frustrated and agitated because he felt he should know the answers simply because the police officer was asking them. This line of questioning was potentially increasing the victims stress level, increasing stress hormones, decreasing the ability of the victim to answer the questions and possibly increasing the possibility that the victim, with a desire to assist the officer, to provide inaccurate information.

During a subsequent FETI interview of this same victim, the victim was initially unable to provide any additional experiential information. This victim was then asked, “what, if anything, can’t you forget about your experience?” Following this question, the interviewee began to hit his head stating “the hammers hitting my skull, the hammers hitting my skull, I can’t get that sound out of my mind, I can’t sleep well, I can’t concentrate, the hammers hitting my skull”. After this disclosure, this victim was able to remember significant details about the robbery including other sensory information, what happened before, during and after the robbery, and other significant information about this experience.

h. The interviewer should clarify other information and details (e.g. who, what, where, when, and how) *after* facilitation and collection of the forensic

psychophysiological experiential evidence. Although the primitive portions of the brain collect, store, and recall information pertaining to the experience, the cognitive brain may have collected or is able to retrieve from other portions of the brain information pertaining to the who, what, where, when, and how types of information. Interviewers should be careful about asking specific questions pertaining to length of time and elements of distance due to the fact that fear and trauma often distorts time and distance. The Interviewer should explore the additional central/peripheral information and who, what, where, when, and how type of information in a sensitive and empathetic manner taking great care not to inhibit or change already fragile testimonial trauma evidence.

Memory encoding during a traumatic event is diminished and sometimes inaccurate, and due to bottom-up attention processes focused only on central details perceived as essential to survival and self-defense

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The FETI interview techniques are specifically designed to provide an opportunity for the Interviewer to obtain significantly more psychophysiological evidence than traditional interview techniques. Psychophysiological evidence is defined as “evidence which tends to prove or disprove the matter under investigation based on psychological and physical reactions to the criminal conduct the person experienced or witnessed. Examples would include, but are not limited to: nausea, flashbacks, muscle rigidity, trembling, terror, memory gaps, etc.” In addition, these techniques provide the victim a better avenue for disclosure, reducing the potential for defensive feelings and uncooperative behavior, which can limit the information/evidence provided to an Interviewer.

Memory encoding during a traumatic event is diminished and sometimes inaccurate, and due to bottom-up attention processes focused only on central details perceived as essential to survival and self-defense, many aspects of the event, including those deemed by investigators as essential facts of the crime, may not be encoded strongly or at all. But the assault’s psychophysiological impact is registered with much greater accuracy and strength in the brain’s circuitries of fear and stress, and remembered with far more precision. The impact of the psychophysiological experience also continues to produce potential psychophysiological evidence long after the event. Indeed, psychophysiological evidence is often the only evidence available to distinguish between consent/non-consent and levels of incapacitation. It is also extremely beneficial in demonstrating the ‘three dimensional’ assault experience and subsequent victim reactions and behaviors.

Victims should not be treated as witnesses to their own crime – they have an experience we have a duty to facilitate a disclosure, document and present in a three dimensional manner

MPD Basic Investigator Training

AGENDA

Date:

APRIL 27, 2016

Time:

8:00AM-4:30PM

Location:

FOP Lodge#1
711 4th St NW
(2nd floor Banquet Hall)

800 – 0850	Crime Scene Sciences <i>Troy Kelly, Crime Scene Sciences Director</i> <i>Grant Greenwalt, Interim Unit Manager</i> <i>Joseph Starner, Fleet Manager</i>
0850 – 0900	BREAK
0900 – 0950	Central Evidence Unit <i>Natasha Pettus, CEU Manager</i>
0950 – 1000	BREAK
1000 – 1050	Forensic Technology Unit <i>Brook Lowry, Unit Manager</i>
1050 – 1100	BREAK
1100 – 1200	Forensic Intelligence Unit <i>Christine Mastrovito, Evidence Coordinator and Liaison</i>
1200 – 1300	LUNCH
1300 – 1350	Latent Fingerprint Unit <i>Jessica Beckman, Unit Manager</i>
1350 – 1400	BREAK
1400 – 1450	Firearms Examination Unit <i>Jonathan Pope, Interim Unit Manager</i>
1450-1500	BREAK
1500-1550	Forensic Biology Unit <i>Andrea Borchardt, Unit Manager</i>
1550-1600	BREAK
1600-1630	Forensic Biology Unit <i>Kristy Hopkinson, State CODIS Administrator</i>



Stalking: Dynamics, Technology, & Investigation

August 17 & 18, 2016

Washington, D.C.

Agenda

8:30am – 4:30pm

8:00 – 8:30 **Registration**

8:30 – 8:45 **Welcome & introductions**

8:45 – 12:15 **Morning Session (1 Break)**

Stalking: The Hidden Crime

Stalking is a complex and dynamic crime that often escalates to more serious violence, including homicide. In this interactive training, we will explore common stalking tactics and offender characteristics. We will also look at the risk factors associated with stalking, including the intersection with other crimes such as domestic and sexual violence.

Use of Technology

Today, technology is all around us. While technology itself isn't the problem, it can be used by stalkers to track, monitor, and gain information about victims. As technology advances, so will a stalker's ability to utilize it in their crimes. Therefore, those who work with victims of stalking should be familiar with the various ways that technology can be used to stalk. In this interactive training participants will have an opportunity to learn about the common ways in which offenders misuse technologies, such as phones, computers, cameras, and global positioning systems (GPS). We will also discuss steps a victim can take to more safely use technology and considerations for documentation and evidence collection. We will also discuss how criminal justice professionals can best preserve and authenticate tech evidence.

12:15 – 1:15 **Lunch on your own**

1:15 – 4:15 **Afternoon Session (2 Breaks)**

Investigating Stalking

The traditional law enforcement paradigm is to investigate crimes as incident-based complaints that exist within their own singular set of circumstances.

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Stalking cases can present a challenge to this as stalking is a course of conduct crime, often comprised of a series of events that in and of themselves are not illegal. This session will explore the challenges and opportunities for building stalking cases by focusing on investigative strategies and responses.

Working with Stalking Victims

The effects of stalking on victims are wide-ranging and those that respond to or work with victims need to be prepared to address a variety of issues and needs. In this section we will address several essential elements to working with stalking victims: safety, documentation, advocacy, and support. Concepts of threat & risk assessment and safety planning will be covered, including discussing the more dangerous times and more dangerous offenders for stalking victims. Participants will be provided with additional resources, including threat assessment and safety planning tools, they can utilize when working with stalking victims.

Collaborating to Build Stalking Cases

In this session we will discuss how victim service providers, law enforcement, and prosecutors can collaborate to build the stalking case. Considerations for each profession will be discussed. We will conclude this session with a group activity.

4:15 – 4:30

Q&A, Wrap-up, Evaluations

Effective Response to Victims of Sexual Assault Who Have Disabilities



Metropolitan Police Department
July 27 and 28, 2016
Shirley Paceley

WELCOME

- Speakers Introduction
- Who is in the audience?



Topics to be covered

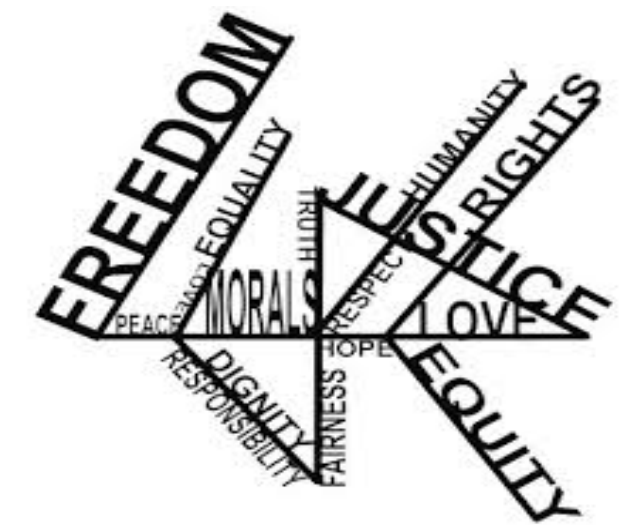
- Definitions
- Prevalence
- Barriers
- Attitudes
- Accommodations
- Communication
- Community Collaboration
- Resources

Welcome!

- If you were a type of weather what would you be?
- What is something you like to do for fun with friends?
- Who is someone you like to talk to when you are annoyed?



Anna teaches us about freedom and equality



A 20 minute lesson that changed my life

- Great sense of humor
- Radical
- Insightful
- Spoke with her right foot
- Lived in institution, nursing home and group home
- One of my greatest teachers



What is a Disability?

The World Health Organization definition of disability states that a disability is not something that a person “has” but it occurs when the person, their functional limitation, and the environment interact.



Definition of Disability

- a medical label
- a body part that works differently
- a consequence of the environment
- a part of being human

Disability Types

- Intellectual disabilities
- Developmental disabilities
- Autism
- Mental Illnesses
- Physical Disabilities
- Sensory Disabilities (deaf/blind)
- Other
- Dual Diagnoses

Plain Language

- Disability does not mean inability.
- I am a person.
- I may learn differently.
- I am more like you than different.
- A label doesn't tell you who I am.

The diagnosis does not predict much

- Each person with a particular diagnosis is unique.
- There are many kinds of intelligences.
- There are many kinds of abilities.
- Trauma impacts the person's responses and abilities.

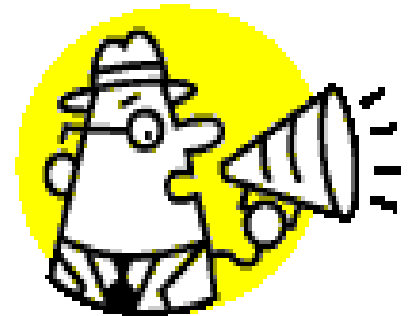
“It’s All of Us”

Differences in ability is *ordinary*, not special, and something most of us will experience at sometime.



People First Language

- Put people first
- Do not focus on disability
- Do not portray successful people with disabilities as superhuman
- Do not assume suffering
- Do not use general labels
- Help each other learn



People with disabilities experience sexual violence at alarming rates



Who are the offenders?

- 97% of the time, it is someone known and trusted by the victim and/or family and staff.
- Most often: people paid to provide services, family members, transportation providers, other acquaintances.



Prevalence

No federal crime data except hate crimes.

People with disabilities experience violence 1.5 times more often than people without disabilities.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Other studies indicate that people with disabilities are 3 to 10 times more likely to experience violence than people without disabilities.

Prevalence Data

- Other studies have indicated that:
 - As many as 90% of people with developmental disabilities will experience sexual assault in their life time.
 - Less than 4% of serious crimes against people with disabilities were reported.
 - Crime rates against people with disabilities is higher in institutional, segregated settings including schools and group homes.

What survivors say about their experience

- No one would believe me because they could not imagine anyone sexually assaulting someone like me.
- The detective knew I was upset. She took me to the scene and I showed her what happened. She was great and he is in prison.
- I waited for hours in the emergency room cause they didn't know how to get me on the table.

Unique Dynamics of Abuse

Some perpetrators use tactics that expressly target people with disabilities and Deaf people.

- “Grooming” her for abuse.
- Taking advantage of her lack of sexual education or knowledge.
- Withholding or destroying adaptive equipment.
- Exploiting weaknesses and discrimination in systems.

Observable offender behavior

- May treat the victim like a child
- Speaks for the victim
- Apathy, disrespectful
- Controls everything
- May limit access to phone
- May limit access to wheelchairs, walkers, communication devices, etc.
- May be very charming!

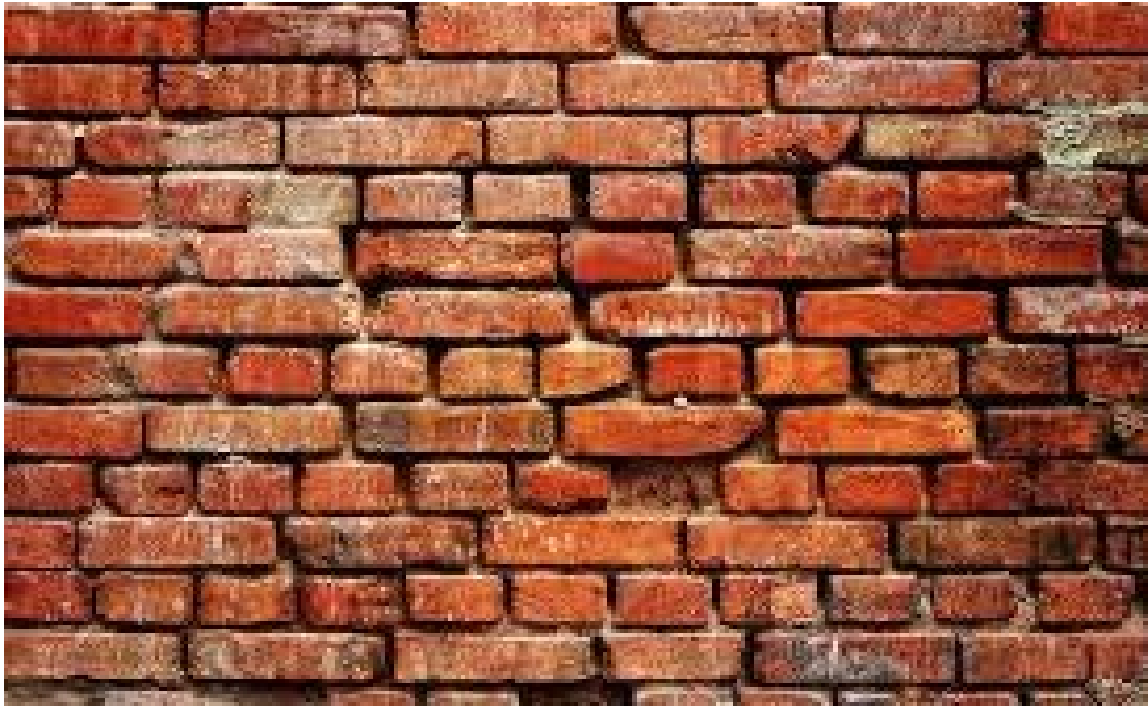
Culture of Compliance

- Over compliance as a risk factor
- Creates a culture of crime
- Implications for the interview
- Always talk directly to the person
- Provide choices (e.g., location for interview, where person sits, etc.)
- Assure the person you take them seriously

Other Risk Factors

- Limited ability to escape and/or resist
- Limited ability to communicate
- Dependence
- May not be believed (social myths)
- Lack of critical information
- Emphasis on vulnerabilities
- Services that emphasis control
- Imbalances in power

What are the barriers?

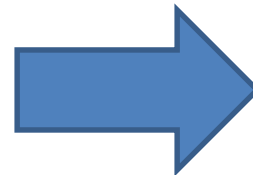
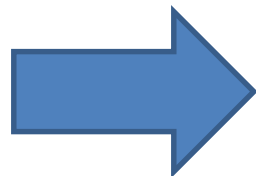
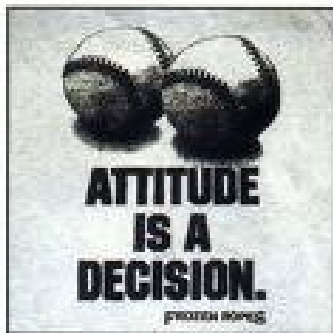


Barriers to Services and Support

- Barriers exist in all parts of the response system for survivors.
 - Criminal justice system
 - Disability organizations
 - Health system
 - Victim services
- Barriers can be:
 - Communication/Information
 - Physical
 - Policy and Programmatic
 - Legal
 - Attitudinal

Attitudes about sexual violence and people with disabilities

- Personal history
- Personal attitudes about victims of sexual violence
- Personal attitudes about people with disabilities
- Attitude---Behavior---Results



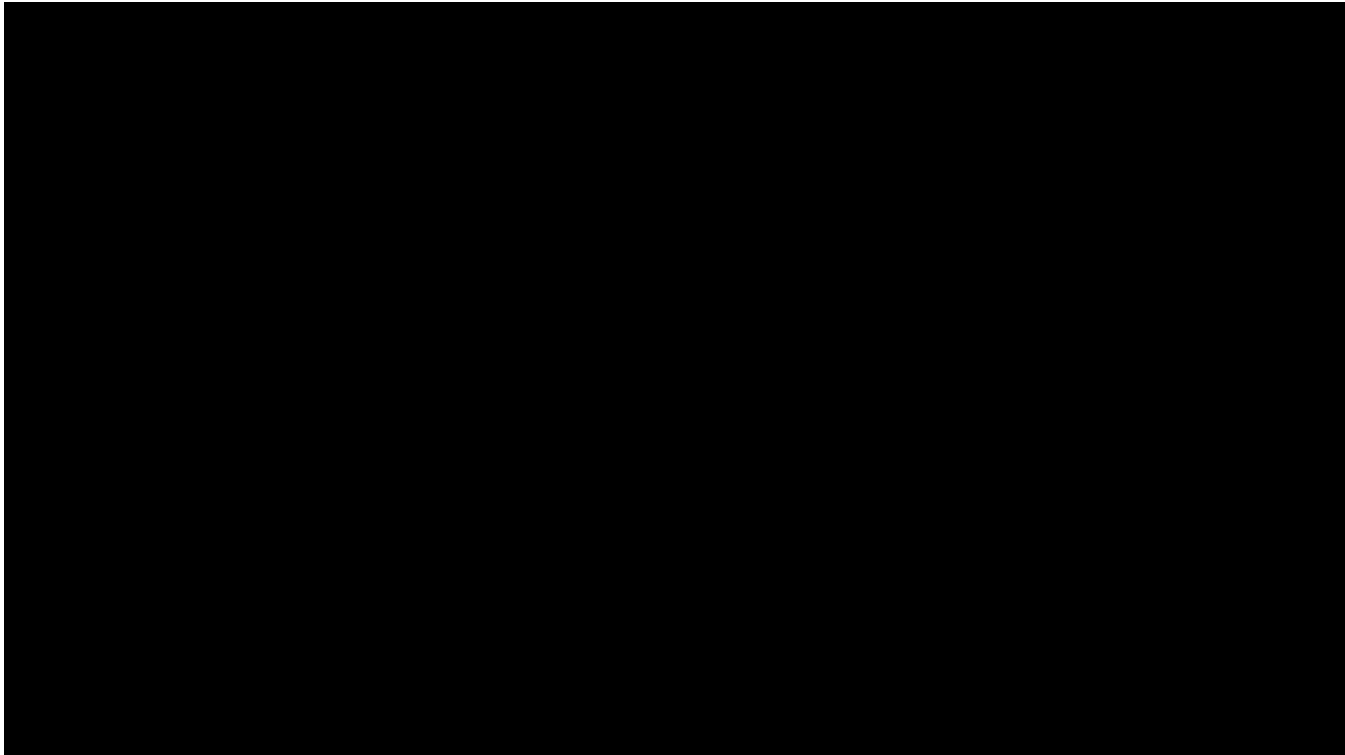
Attitudes about people with disabilities



- Can increase risk of victimization
- Can decrease access to victim services
- Can prolong the healing journey

I am not my disability (2013) Everyone Matters-YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-SOFs6k348>

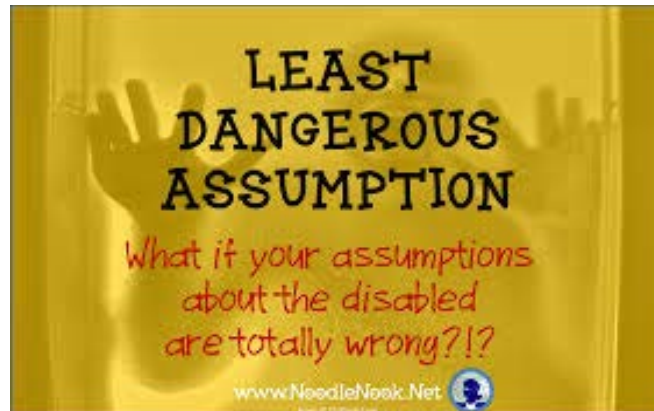


Attitudes

- Lack of exposure and/or experience may result in discomfort
- Attitudes are the biggest barrier to accessing the criminal justice system. This includes the attitudes of family members, victim services, disability agencies, etc.
- Best Attitude: Know the cases are winnable

Least Dangerous Assumption

- All people communicate.
- Criminal cases involving victims with disabilities can be won in court.
- Every person is unique. A person-centered approach is a valid approach.



The myth of “nonverbal”

- Not being able to talk does not mean the person doesn't have anything to say.



Disability Competence: One Model

I need to be competent and knowledgeable about all types of disabilities, various accommodations and legal definitions before I can work with people with disabilities.



Disability Humility: A New Model

“When I meet someone with a disability, I will be open, creative, respectful, and ready to learn. I will treat everyone with a disability as a unique person.”



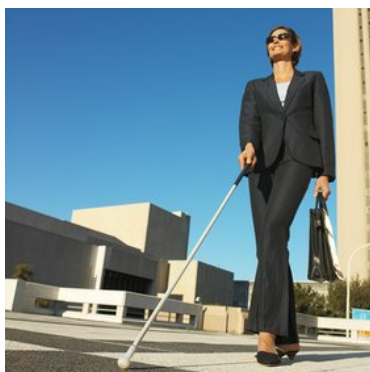
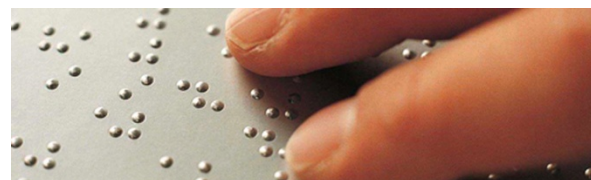
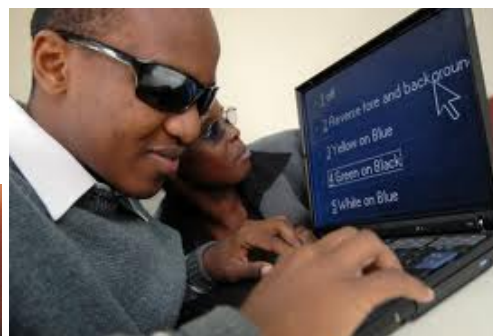
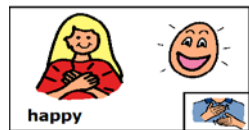
Breaking Barriers Together

Accommodations

- Proactive approach: Collaborate with the Center for Independent Living. Have materials in alternate format available and a list of American Sign Language Interpreters.
- “I feel most welcome when accommodations are not a big deal.”



Feelings Choices



Accommodations

- Ask the person what they need to fully participate
- The person knows best what they need
- Be prepared. Collaborate with the Center for Independent Living. Have materials in alternate format available and a list of American Sign Language Interpreters.

What accommodations might look like

- ASL Interpreters
- Electronic communication device
- Communication book
- Plain language
- Meeting at a specific time due to seizures, medications, pain, etc.
- Large print, Braille, or pictures—alternate format of a standard document

Accommodations-Law

- Title II of the ADA requires that all programs, services, and activities of a public entity, such as a police department, be accessible to individuals with disabilities. 28 C.F.R §35.130.
- Case law—police failed to modify transport procedures; fell and ruptured urine bag, covered in urine.
- Case Law-used non-qualified ASL interpreter

Accommodations-court

- Victim allowed to answer 'yes' and 'no' questions and to point (Mass.)
- Victim allowed to tap a pencil to answer yes or no (Cal.)
- Victim allowed to use gesture and pantomime (Mass.)
- Victim allowed to testify with a support dog (Wa.)

FINISHED FILES ARE THE RESULT OF
YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY
COMBINED WITH THE EXPERIENCE OF
MANY YEARS.

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MANY YEARS.

Criminal Justice Response to Victims with Disabilities



- With liberty and justice for all.....A success story

The Question to ask Yourself...



"What do I need
that I do not have?"

Understanding and Communicating



Communication

- A two-way street
- What we understand from the other person (receptive language)
- What message we give to the other person (expressive language)
- Communication includes verbal expression (words) and non-verbal expression (body language, gestures, facial expressions, etc.)

Basic Considerations

- Communicate with adults as adults
- Use a normal tone of voice
- Allow extra time
- It is okay to offer assistance, but let the person decide if and what help is needed
- Communicate directly with the person
- Be aware of your communication

“Give me time
to hunt for my answer”



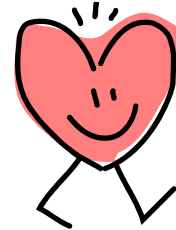
Basic Considerations

- Do not touch wheelchairs or other equipment
- Use plain language
- Everyone communicates
- Provide facts
- Offer choices
- Presume competence

The Universal Language

Kindness.....

A language which the blind can
see and the Deaf can hear.



Communication

People with

- Developmental and Intellectual disabilities
- Autism Spectrum
- Low Vision/Blind
- Deaf/Hard of Hearing
- Physical Disabilities
- Mental Illnesses

Developmental Disability

- A lifelong disability that occurs before adulthood and requires supports
- A disability that results in difficulties in at least three life areas such as communication, learning, adaptive living skills, self-direction, self-help, mobility, independent living.
- May or may not have an intellectual disability (IQ below 70 and difficulty learning)

Communicating with someone with an intellectual/developmental disability

- There is a wide range of abilities and learning styles.
- Create a safe environment with limited distractions.
- Allow plenty of time for the person to respond.
- Communicate with adults as adults.

What to do so people can understand you

- Use concrete words/not abstract
- Simpler words/sentences
- Break down key concepts
- Do not ask, "Do you understand?"
- "Tell me what you understand" or "Tell me what I said."

When Speaking, Avoid:

- Sarcasm
- Clichés
- Words that have more than one meaning
- Jargon
- Acronyms
- Abstract words



Communication Considerations

- You may have to explain that what happened to them was against the law.
- Use pictures of the person's home, location of the crime, etc. to aid in communication
- Ask the person what key words mean (such as rape...)

What if You Can't Understand What a Person is Saying?

- It is okay to ask them to repeat it
- You can repeat the words that you do understand
- Listen closely, you get better with practice
- Ask the person to spell, write or draw
- Don't pretend you understand when you don't

What if You Can't Understand What a Person is Saying?

- If possible, ask them to show you. They may be able to point or take you to what they are talking about.
- If necessary, create a yes/no communication.
- Other things?

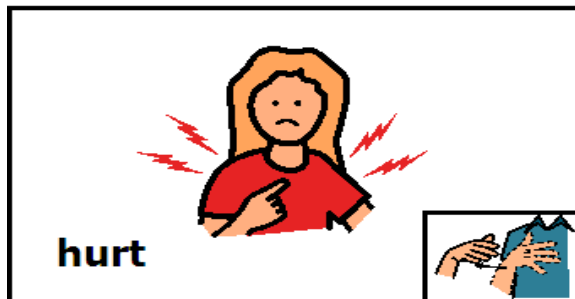
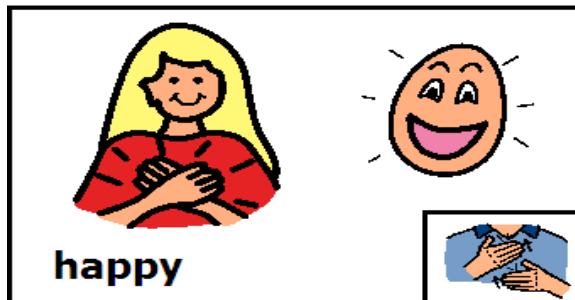
Communication Aids

- Some people use electronic and other aids to help them communicate
- There are many different kinds of communication aids



Communication board or book

Feelings Choices



Communication Aids



Written Communication

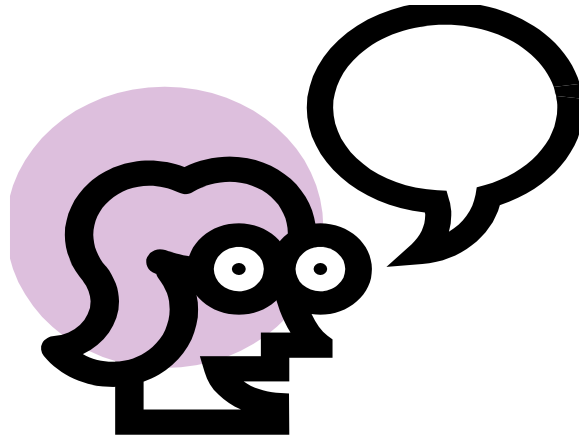
- Use the same rules as spoken word
- Some people will know how to read and some will not
- Ask people who can't read how they want to be supported
- Everyone should have the handouts
- Use 14 font or larger
- Ask if person needs an alternate format

Written Communication

- Use plain font such as Arial or Tahoma
- Avoid italics and underlines
- Do not use all caps
- Double space is easier to read
- May include pictures for main ideas
- Complete sentence on a page
- Contrast and color

Practice Activity

- Write 10 words



Autism Spectrum Disorders

- A developmental disability
- Characterized by difficulties in social interaction, verbal and nonverbal communication and repetitive behaviors
- Spectrum—a wide range of individuals
- May be highly sensitive to sensory input
- May have exceptional abilities

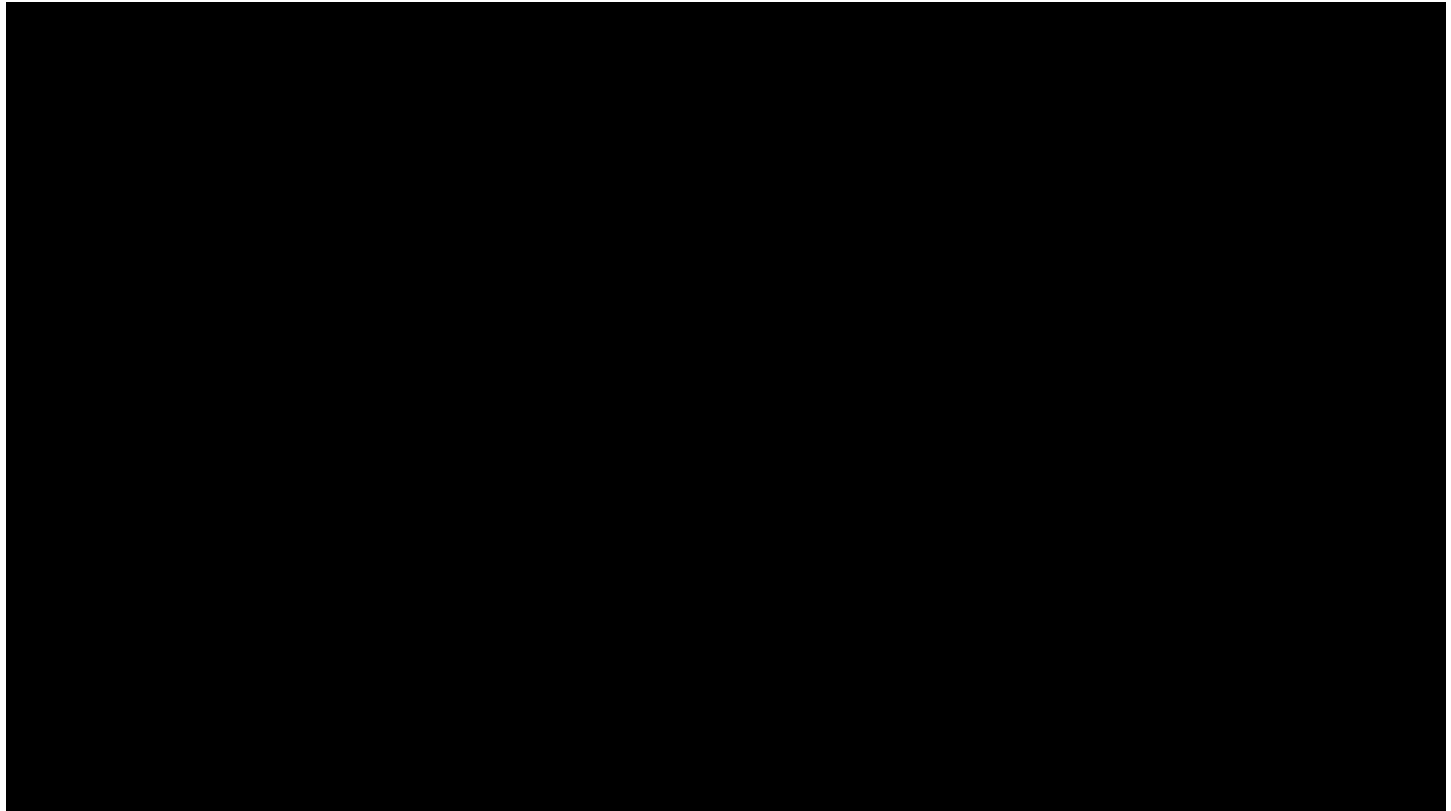
People with Autism Spectrum Disorders

- Variety of diagnoses and variations
 - Each person is unique
 - Understand sensory overload
- "When I look at people I see a thousand different pictures all at once, so I don't look."
- "I move my body to stop the hundreds of bugs crawling on my skin."

Thoughts and Feelings



Can You Make It To the End(2016)
The National Autistic Society(UK)-YouTube
https://youtu.be/Lr4_dOorquQ



Police Encounters with some people with ASD

People on the Autism Spectrum are...

- More likely than typical peers to have an encounter with the police.
- If the person ran away, they might be afraid of police and run from them.
- Do not assume the person is running because they broke the law or are fleeing the scene of a crime.

Possible Disturbance Calls and People with ASD

- Person is acting “weird”
- Walking into traffic; entering people’s homes; looking into windows; wandering
- Rearranging store displays
- Following customer around store
- Parent’s actions misinterpreted
- Jumping into pools, lakes or other water

How Would I Know If Someone MIGHT have Autism?

- Hyper focused on certain objects, words, or behaviors
- Attracted to shiny objects—badge, pen, glass
- Overly sensitive to light, sound and touch
- No fear of danger
- Preference for being alone

Communicating with a person with an autism label

- Reduce distractions, including light and sounds
- Explain your actions before you do anything.
- Determine primary mode of communication; writing, computer, etc.
- Person may repeat what you say

Communicating with a person with an autism label

- Let the person know you want them to be safe.
- Do not touch the person.
- Person may display repetitive behaviors in an attempt to calm down; do not stop them unless harmful.
- Remain calm and create time to relax.

Communicating with a person with an Autism label

- Consider written communication as an option
- Can use paper and pen/pencil
- Can use a handheld whiteboard and a marker...tablet, computer
- The person might be able to spell the words verbally and have you write the letters and figure out the communication

Helping the Person with ASD Understand What You Are Saying

- Use concrete words—what a person can see, hear, feel, taste or smell—nouns, action verbs and adjectives
- Make sure your body language matches your verbal message
- Let the person know if you change the subject
- Connect the topic to their life

When Speaking, Avoid:

- Long sentences
- Unnecessary words
- Numbers, statistical data, and sequences
- Negative contractions

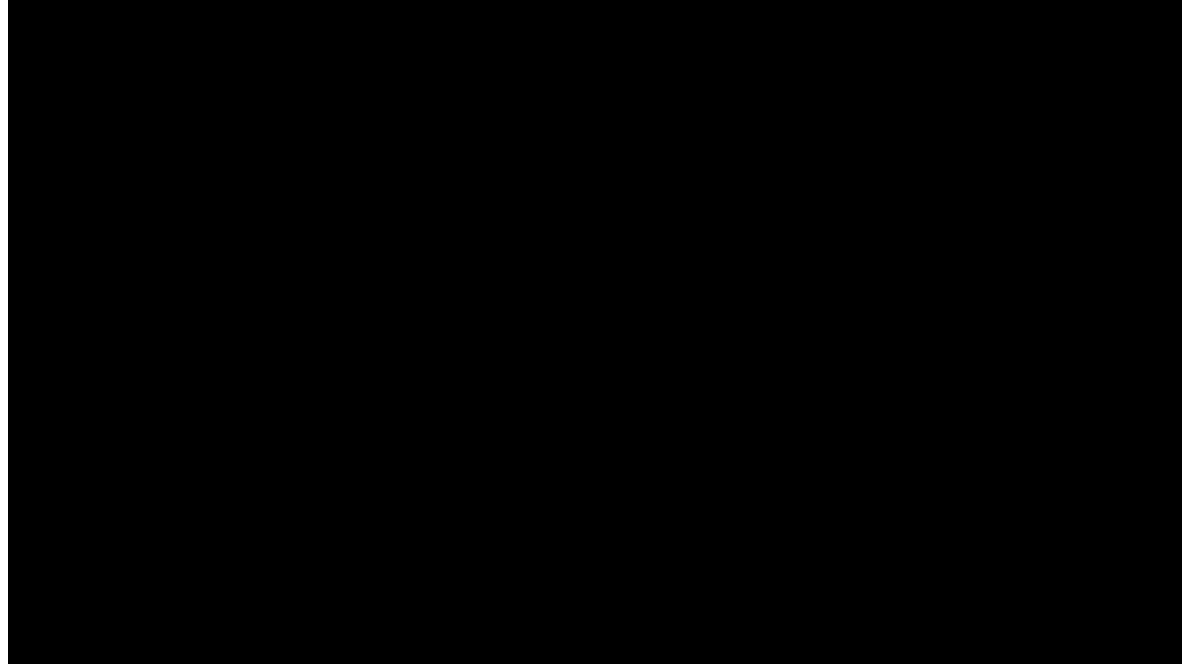


When mistakes have been made

- Chicago Tribune 2/2/2012 “15 year old teen with Autism shot to death by police”
- ABC news 8/23/2003 “Down Syndrome man goes to movies, ends up in morgue over \$12 ticket”

Encountering People with Autism: A First Responders' Training (2014) Allegheney County Police Chiefs Association- YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xtDRIYsIWXA>



Interviewing Tools

- Create safe environment. Remind person they are safe.
- Tell them they can trust you, and then be trustworthy.
- Try fill in the blank questioning, tell them exactly what you are doing when, and why and stress teamwork.

For example, you say, "I am going to ask you some questions now. Please tell me your answers to help us both out, ok? I'll show you what I mean. "My name is..."--- ' Officer John.'

Your name is? Your address is?

- Many people like to know the rules. "The rule is, answer the questions I ask you."

Interviewing

- Use questions which require a narrative response. Do not ask yes/no questions.
- Allow plenty of time: time for the person to respond; time to figure out their communication style; time for you to feel comfortable.

Being Proactive

- Get to know community members with ASD
- Include people with ASD in Emergency Preparedness workshops
- Teach safety skills to people with ASD
- Provide opportunities for people with ASD to meet officers in uniform
- Develop response data base for people with ASD
- Become aware of different communication aids

Responder Preparedness

- Include training and reminders in Role Call
- Work with families and organizations to provide exposure training and safety skills training to people with Autism and Developmental Disabilities

Officer Safety

- Conduct a threat assessment
- Manage back-up
- Typically best if one officer does the communicating and the other officer(s) hang back
- Remember that overstimulation can lead to escalation

De-escalation

- Avoid touching the person
- Low and slow hand gestures at belt level
- Find a quiet location
- Do not tower over the person/stay at eye level
- Maintain distance
- Indirect, non-threatening eye contact
- Use a calm voice

De-escalation

- No lights, sirens, dogs or crowds
- Allow to hold an object (if not dangerous)
- Do not stop repetitive behavior (unless dangerous); may be to seek comfort
- Model what you want: If you want the person to be still, be still.
- Allow person space to calm self down as possible
- Do not react to what might appear to be disrespectful.

Restraints

- Avoid positional asphyxia. Officers should turn the person on their side to ensure normal breathing.
- Be alert to health risks such as seizures, asthma and heart conditions.
- People with autism may not understand the futility of resisting while restrained.
- Speak and act in a calm manner

Health Risks of People with ASD

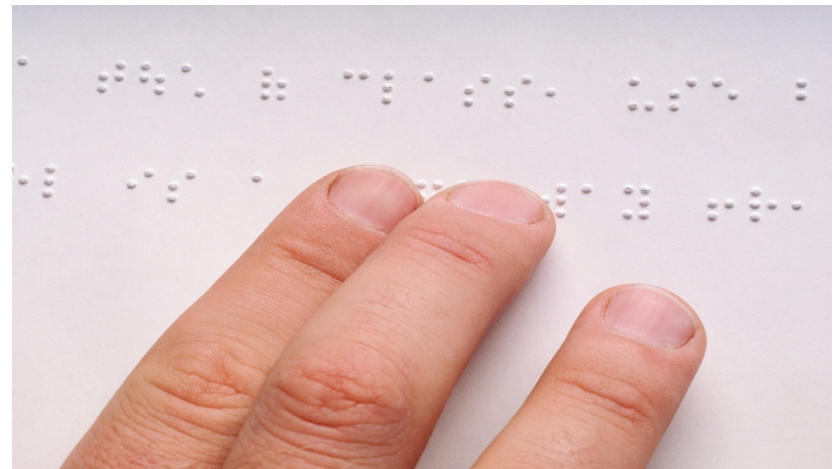
- Positional asphyxia
- Seizures: 2 of 5
- Heart issues
- Low muscle tone
- Physically weak and unsteady
- Impaired sense of hot and cold
- Altered sense of pain
- Asthma

Clasp your hands



People with low vision/blind

- Large print
- Plain font
- Contrast in print materials
- Verbal description
- Braille
- Screen Readers



People with low vision/blind

- Spoken word is primary
- Describe layout of the room
- If person needs assistance walking, offer your elbow
- Describe area including steps, ramps, narrow halls, floor surface changes, elevators, doorways, obstacles, etc.

People with low vision/blind

- Tell the person what you are doing. For example, "I am going to take some notes so I remember what you tell me."
- Always ask permission before touching.
- Other things?

People who use service animals

- The animal is working so do not touch or talk (click or whistle) to the animal
- Ask the person what kind of breaks the animal needs
- Let the person know where the animal can take a walk, have food/water and use the restroom



Service Animals

- There are many kinds of support animals
- Two allowable questions:
 - (1) is the dog a service animal required because of a disability?
 - (2) what work or task has the dog been trained to perform?



People who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

- Deaf Culture—own language, experiences, beliefs and practices.
- ASL vs. Signed English
- For person who is hard of hearing, ask if they prefer to write back and forth.
- For people who communicate with American Sign Language Interpreter, always use a qualified interpreter.
- What yelling looks like

ASL Interpreters

- Must be certified
- Speak to the person, not the interpreter.
- Look at the person, not the interpreter.
- Assure there is plenty of light in the area.
- Interpreter must be certified and their only job is to translate.



ASL Interpreters

- If suspect needs an interpreter also, use two different interpreters.
- Video Relay System for telephone communication---communicate directly with the person.
- For criminal justice, interpreter must not be a friend or family member.
- Other things?

People with physical disabilities

- Do not touch assistive devices without the person's permission.
- Consider location of meeting. Accessibility includes parking lot, curb cut outs, sidewalks, doorways, restrooms, elevators, hallways, meeting room.



People with physical disabilities

- Communicate at eye level with the person.
- Have drinking straws available, if you typically offer people a drink.
- Each person knows what they need help with; don't help unless needed.
- Focus on the situation, not the person's disability
- Other things?

What questions do you have?



The Case of Ellen

In small groups, read the scenario and answer the questions.





Scenario - Investigation



People who experience mental illnesses

- 70-80% of people with mental illnesses have experienced sexual assault/other violent crimes.



One in four people has a **mental illness**.
You can be the **one** that helps.

Mental Illnesses

Common mental illnesses seen in investigations:

- Bi-Polar Disorder
- Depression
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Anxiety Disorders
- Rape Trauma Syndrome

Approaching the Victim

- Be calm
- Provide reassurance
- Be non-threatening
- Give the victim a feeling of control
- Introduce yourself personally—
“Hello. My name is Brad Smith and I am an officer with the Anywhere Police Department, I am here to help you.”

Tips for communication--1

- If a person is confused, speak slowly and in a calm, normal tone of voice
- If a person seems agitated, offer them a quiet corner away from the confusion
- Avoid multiple instructions and give one piece of information at a time

Tips for Communication--2

- Be empathetic. Let the person know you heard them and are there to help.
- Do not argue or try to prove a point.
- Do not talk down or raise your voice
- Show interest and concern
- Avoid extreme emotions

Tips for Communication--3

- Do not agree or disagree with delusions; empathize with the person's feelings.
- If the person is having difficulties with hallucinations, ask, "What has helped you in the past?"
- Avoid whispering, joking or laughing as this can be misinterpreted.

Tips for Communication--4

- Do not touch the person or stand too close.
- Show interest and concern.
- Be mindful of your facial expression.
- Be honest about what you can and can't do.
- Thank the victim for talking with you

Things to Avoid

- Invading personal space
- Sudden movements
- Rapid instructions and questioning
- Wishers, jokes, laughter
- Signs of impatience
- Touching
- Challenging delusions
- Making assumptions

Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP)

WRAP is a lifestyle, not a program.

- Wellness Recovery Action Plan
 - Wellness toolbox
 - Daily maintenance
 - Triggers/Action Plan
- Everyone is recovering from something

www.mentalhealthrecovery.org

WRAP Strategies

- Validate experiences
- Give choices
- Person is the expert on themselves

Ask:

- How can I help?
- What would help you?

WRAP

- The foundation of recovery is hope
 - You can get through this
- The person's purpose is also important.
 - what's important to you?
- Provide understanding; "The aliens are trying to hurt you. You feel scared."

WRAP

- Help the person find their own answer
- “What has helped in the past?”
- “What tools do you have to get through this?”
- “Do you have a crisis plan/WRAP plan?”
- “What does your plan say?”
- “Is there a supporter that can help?”

Other Questions

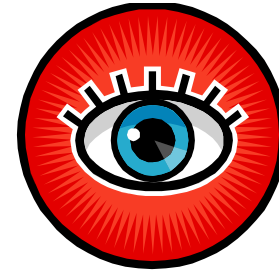
- What help do you need right now?
- What do you need to feel safe?
- How would you like to feel after this crisis?
- What can we do right now to get closer to that?

Other factors

- Startle response is common
----70 to 80% of people with mental illnesses have experienced trauma; many have startle responses
- Guilt and Shame are common
- Fear of authority is common
- Empathy is a powerful tool

How do we do it?

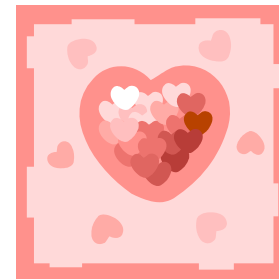
Listen with our



Listen with our



Listen with our



Common Considerations

- Guardians
- Family members and others of influence
- 'Ungrooming'
- Time
- Transportation
- Communication
- Trust

Trauma

- Prefrontal cortex of brain shuts down during trauma
- Individuals respond in different ways
- Details become clearer after 2 sleep cycles, eaten and some support
- Victims need support, not rapid-firing questions
- Research on police officers in critical incidents

Interviewing Trauma Victims

- Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI)
- Start with memories, not the beginning
- Focus on sensory memories
- Freezing is a common response
- Victims more likely to talk
- Offenders often confirm what victim recounts

Investigating Context

- Investigating Context can be useful to the Prosecutor to demonstrate abusive relationship.
- Three parts to context:
- Pre-Assault: isolation, manipulation, threatening or grooming behavior or forced compliance.
- Violent incident: behaviors and/or statements which indicate no consent, i.e. victim cried, closed eyes, tightly held legs together, laid still throughout the assault. documentation describing how the victim said “no.”

Context

- Post-assault: indicators which **may** present immediately following the assault up to days, or months later. Reports from the victim, family members and friends of changes in the victim's behavior, e.g.,, can't sleep, weight gain/loss, not attending work or school, putting locks on the door, afraid to answer telephone or door or moving is critical evidence that prosecutors can use in establishing lack of consent.

Getting Started

- Treat each case as if viable for prosecution.
- Address the victim directly, not the family member or caregiver.
- Avoid touching the victim, unless you have permission to touch and assist.
- Allow eye contact but do not demand it
- Speak in a normal tone of voice
- Let victim know they are not in trouble; you are there to help

Interviewing Tips

- Rapport
- Speak directly to the person
- Ask if need any assistance
- Interview alone, as possible
- Be at eye level with person
- Allow person to describe event in their own words
- Use plain language

Interviewing Tips

- Determine who victim told first
- Listen attentively; be patient
- Record responses, including any observations of undue influence by others
- Give victim your contact information
- Record any disabilities disclosed or obvious and any accommodations needed/requested
- Determine best location/time for formal interview

When the Caregiver is the Offender

- Determine the relationship between the victim and the offender
- Ask: What does he/she do for you?
- Ask: Do you have someone else who can do this for you?
- Who would you like to call to ask for help?
- Can we call the Center for Independent Living to ask for help?

Determining Needs

- Determine if and how the act of violence impacts existing conditions? The assault may not involve much physical violence (obvious injuries); however, existing medical conditions may amplify potential health risks.
- This may be part of the offender's plan to control the victim.

Before leaving the scene

- If the caregiver is the offender, discuss/arrange for daily needs to be met
- Work with the Center for Independent Living and/or disability service agency in the community to access needed resources and support.
- If the caregiver is the guardian, may need to petition for temporary guardianship
- Work with Adult Protective Services

Partnerships and Collaboration

- Partnerships between SANEs, law enforcement, rape crisis centers, and disability organizations
 - Cross-training
 - Share resources
 - Work as a team to meet survivor's needs
 - Helps to make things clear and personal for survivors

Community Collaboration

- Examples:
Illinois Imagines
Arrest grant
- Who to collaborate with:
 - Quality Trust
 - DC Rape Crisis Center
 - Project Peer

Enhancing Your Capacity

- Understand your strengths and areas of improvement.
 - Can people with disabilities get to you and navigate your space easily?
 - Are your materials accessible?
 - Do staff have the knowledge and comfort needed to effectively support survivors with disabilities?
 - Can people with disabilities see themselves in your work and do they feel welcomed and included?

Enhancing Your Capacity cont.

- Create a plan for addressing barriers.
 - Prioritize: barriers to the most essential services and some easy “wins.”
 - Identify areas where you need additional resources or knowledge.
 - Outreach to people with disabilities.



Enhancing Your Capacity cont'd...

- Budget for access.
- Create interim plans while working to remove barriers.
- Put policies in place to guide staff in the moment.
- Integrate disability awareness into existing training for new and existing staff.
- Explore attitudes towards people with disabilities.
- Start relationship building with disability organizations EARLY.

Meeting Survivor's Needs

- Make time, take time.
- Check your assumptions.
- Recognize we are more alike than different.
- Follow victim's lead.
- Practice being present.
- Communicate, communicate, communicate.

Resources

- Illinois Statewide Model Protocols for Law Enforcement and Prosecution
and
- Law Enforcement Accessibility Review tool
 - www.ilfvcc.org

Coming Soon: Sample General Order on Working with Victims with Disabilities

- www.ilfvcc.org

Resources

Picture Guide to the Exam Following Sexual Assault:

3 versions:

- Medical Staff
- Victim Advocates
- Self-advocates



- www.illinoisimagines.org

Resources

- Illinois Imagines Tool Kit:
 - Overview guide/collaboration
 - Rape Crisis Center module
 - Disability Service Agency module
 - Educational Guides for people with disabilities
 - Multi-media module
 - Parent/Guardian module

Resources, continued

- Illinois Imagines
 - Empowerment Guide
 - Picture Supplement (Education)
 - Who, What, Where, When Picture Symbol Guide
 - Webinars on many topics

www.illinoisimagines.org



Additional Information

- Tips for First Responders, 3rd Edition, Center for Development and Disability, Dr. Anthony Cahill call 505-272-2990 or <http://cdd.unm.edu/products/tipsforfirstresponders.htm>

Crime Victim Bill of Rights

- Example of standard document in plain language so it is easier to understand.
- What documents need to be modified to increase understanding?



Increasing our Comfort and Confidence

- Ideas?



Action Steps

- Consider our individual attitudes
- Consider our culture and collective attitudes
- Consider our policies
- Consider accessibility
- Consider comfort and confidence
- Consider including people with disabilities in policy development/training

Action Steps

- What bright ideas do you have?
- What steps will you take?



Thank You!





Blue Tower Training (BTT) is a division of Macon Resources, Inc. (MRI) which provides training, consultation, training materials and resources on a national as well as international basis.

Shirley Paceley
217-875-8890
spaceley@maconresources.org

Learn more about BTT by logging on to
www.bluetowertraining.com

Agency Question #22
Council Staffing Report 080616

August 6, 2016	Chief	Assistant Chief	Commander	Inspector	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Investigator	Officer	Total
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	1		1	1		3	1			2	9
Office of the General Counsel/Labor Relations (FOP Reps)							1	0		3	4
Executive Protection Unit						1				7	8
Office of Risk Management			1		1	1	1			0	4
Office of the Chief Technology Officer					0		1			10	11
Office of Communications						0				2	2
Research and Analytical Services Division											0
EOCOP Subtotal	1	0	2	1	1	5	4	0	0	24	38
Internal Affairs Bureau		1				1	2			2	6
Internal Affairs Division			1		1	3	11	10		3	29
EEOC						1	0				1
Court Liaison Division				1		1	6			10	18
IAB Subtotal	0	1	1	1	1	6	19	10	0	15	54
Homeland Security Bureau		1	1			2	2				6
Tactical Information Division				1		3	3			55	62
Special Operations Division			1		2	8	23	6		145	185
Intelligence Division						2	3	8		15	28
Patrol Support Division			1							2	3
HSB Subtotal	0	1	3	1	2	15	31	14	0	217	284
Corporate Support Bureau		1					1				2
Police Business Services Division			1		1	1	4	2		7	16
General Support Services Division							1			4	5
Human Resource Management Division				1	2	2	4			2	11
CSB Subtotal	0	1	1	1	3	3	10	2	0	13	34
Strategic Services Bureau		0					1				1
Strategic Change Division										1	1
Policy & Standards Division											0
Recruiting Division						2	3			6	11
Metropolitan Police Academy			1			2	13			38	54
Recruit Officers											134
SSB SubTotal	0	0	1	0	0	4	17	0	0	45	201
Patrol Services Bureau		1		1		2	7	1		11	23
School Security Division					1	4	16			87	108
Special Liaison Division and Language Access					1		2			18	21
PSB (Non District) SubTotal	0	1	0	1	2	6	25	1	0	116	152
First District											
Operations Command and Support			1		4		3			26	34
Focused Mission						1	2			12	15
1D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	8	29	0	0	262	299
PSA 101						1	2			28	31
PSA 102						1	6			37	44
PSA 103						1	3			26	30
PSA 104						1	4			32	37
PSA 105						1	4			24	29
PSA 106						1	4			26	31
PSA 107						1	3			22	26
PSA 108						1	3			21	25
Unassigned Probationary Officers										46	46
1D District Total	0	0	1	0	4	9	34	0	0	300	348
Second District											
Operations Command and Support			1		4		2			24	31
Focused Mission							3			33	36
2D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	9	23	0	0	220	252
PSA 201						1	3			17	21
PSA 202						1	2			17	20
PSA 203						0	2			16	18

August 6, 2016	Chief	Assistant Chief	Commander	Inspector	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Investigator	Officer	Total
PSA 204						1	3			19	23
PSA 205						1	2			15	18
PSA 206						2	4			33	39
PSA 207						2	4			33	39
PSA 208						1	3			35	39
Unassigned Probationary Officers										35	35
2D District Total	0	0	1	0	4	9	28	0	0	277	319
Third District											
Operations Command and Support			1		3		2			19	25
Focused Mission							7			60	67
3D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	9	24	0	0	194	227
PSA 301						1	3			18	22
PSA 302						2	4			23	29
PSA 303						1	3			19	23
PSA 304						1	3			15	19
PSA 305						1	3			23	27
PSA 306						1	2			15	18
PSA 307						1	3			19	23
PSA 308						1	3			19	23
Unassigned Probationary Officers										43	43
3D District Total	0	0	1	0	3	9	33	0	0	273	319
Fourth District											
Operations Command and Support			1		3		4			20	28
Focused Mission										9	9
4D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	9	28	0	0	260	297
PSA 401						1	3			23	27
PSA 402						1	3			23	27
PSA 403						1	4			30	35
PSA 404						1	3			29	33
PSA 405						1	4			23	28
PSA 406						1	2			29	32
PSA 407						1	4			28	33
PSA 408						1	2			18	21
PSA 409						1	3			30	34
Unassigned Probationary Officers										27	27
4D District Total	0	0	1	0	3	9	32	0	0	289	334
Fifth District											
Operations Command and Support			1		3		2			19	25
Focused Mission						1	3			18	22
5D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	6	24	0	0	257	287
PSA 501						1	2			27	30
PSA 502						1	4			23	28
PSA 503							3			22	25
PSA 504						1	3			29	33
PSA 505						1	3			32	36
PSA 506						1	4			41	46
PSA 507						1	5			39	45
Unassigned Probationary Officers										44	44
5D District Total	0	0	1	0	3	7	29	0	0	294	334
Sixth District											
Operations Command and Support			1		4		2			26	33
Focused Mission							1			18	19
6D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	10	25	1	0	245	281
PSA 601						2	3			32	37
PSA 602						3	2	1		27	33
PSA 603							3			30	33

August 6, 2016	Chief	Assistant Chief	Commander	Inspector	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Investigator	Officer	Total
PSA 604						1	3			25	29
PSA 605						1	3			26	30
PSA 606						1	3			19	23
PSA 607						1	4			23	28
PSA 608						1	4			21	26
Unassigned Probationary Officers										42	42
6D District Total	0	0	1	0	4	10	28	1	0	289	333
Seventh District											
Operations Command and Support			1		3		1			22	27
Focused Mission						1	2			18	21
7D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	7	25	1	0	257	290
PSA 701						2	3			28	33
PSA 702						1	3			30	34
PSA 703						1	2	1		31	35
PSA 704						1	3			24	28
PSA 705						1	3			24	28
PSA 706						1	3			23	27
PSA 707							4			24	28
PSA 708							4			30	34
Unassigned Probationary Officers										43	43
7D District Total	0	0	1	0	3	8	28	1	0	297	338
PSB Subtotal	0	1	7	1	26	67	237	3	0	2,135	2,477
INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU		1				1	1			1	4
Narcotics and Special Investigations Division			1		2	5	18	19		110	155
Crime Scene Investigations Division					1	1	6			36	44
Youth Investigations Division			1		1	3	12	39	3	39	98
Criminal Investigations Division			1		2	6	15	86		33	143
1D Detectives Unit						1	2	19	2	1	25
2D Detectives Unit						1	4	15	6	1	27
3D Detectives Unit						1	4	16	2	1	24
4D Detectives Unit						1	0	23	2		26
5D Detectives Unit						1	4	18	7		30
6D Detectives Unit						1	2	24	5		32
7D Detectives Unit						1	4	19	7		31
ISB Subtotal	0	1	3	0	6	23	72	278	34	222	639
Total (Not Including Recruits)	1	5	18	5	39	123	390	307	34	2,671	3,593
PSA	0	0	0	0	0	58	178	2	0	1,695	1,933
DISTRICTS	0	0	7	0	24	61	212	2	0	2,019	2,325
Grand Total (Including Recruits)											3,727

Agency Question #22
Council Staffing Report 2/8/17

February 8, 2017	Chief	Assistant Chief	Commander	Inspector	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Investigator	Officer	Sworn Total
Executive Office of the Chief of Police	1					2	1			1	5
Office of the General Counsel/Labor Relations (FOP Reps)							1			3	4
Executive Protection Unit						1				8	9
Office of Risk Management			1		1	1	1				4
Technical Services Division			2				1			11	14
Office of Communications										2	2
Privacy Office/FOIA											0
Strategic Change Division					1	1	3			18	23
Grants Office											0
Agency Chief Financial Officer											0
EOCOP Subtotal	1		3		2	5	7			43	61
Internal Affairs Bureau		1				1	1			1	4
Internal Affairs Division				1	1	3	10	12		2	29
EEOC											0
Court Liaison Division				1		1	6			8	16
Internal Compliance Division							2				2
IAB Subtotal		1		2	1	5	19	12		11	51
Homeland Security Bureau		1	1			1	2			1	6
Special Operations Division			1		2	8	23	8		149	191
Joint Strategic and Tactical Analysis Command Center				1		2	2			45	50
Intelligence Division					1	1	4	7		17	30
HSB Subtotal		1	2	1	3	12	31	15		212	277
Corporate Support Bureau		1				1	1				3
Fleet Services Division										3	3
General Support Services Division							4	2		8	14
Medical Services Division					1	1	3			1	6
Police Business Services Division			1		1	2	3			3	10
CSB Subtotal		1	1		2	4	11	2		15	36
Professional Development Bureau		1			1		1			1	4
Recruiting Division					1		3			7	11
Metropolitan Police Academy			1		1	2	14			41	59
Office of Volunteer Coordination							1				1
Human Resource Management Division						1	1			1	3
Disciplinary Review Division				1	1	1	2				5
Recruit Officers											176
PDB SubTotal	0	1	1	1	4	4	22	0	0	50	259
Patrol Services Bureau		1		1		2	7	1		12	24
School Security Division				1		3	7			28	39
1D - SRO							1			5	6
2D - SRO							1			4	5
3D - SRO							1			9	10
4D - SRO							2			9	11
5D - SRO							2			11	13
6D - SRO							1			10	11

February 8, 2017	Chief	Assistant Chief	Commander	Inspector	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Investigator	Officer	Sworn Total
7D - SRO							2			5	7
PSB (Non District) SubTotal	0	1	0	2	0	5	24	1	0	93	126
First District											
Operations Command and Support			1		3		5			26	35
Focused Mission							2			15	17
1D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	9	26	0	0	257	292
PSA 101						2	2			30	34
PSA 102							6			49	55
PSA 103						1	2			32	35
PSA 104						1	3			37	41
PSA 105						2	4			30	36
PSA 106						1	3			26	30
PSA 107						1	3			28	32
PSA 108						1	3			25	29
Unassigned Probationary Officers											0
1D District Total	0	0	1	0	3	9	33	0	0	298	344
Second District											
Operations Command and Support			1		3		3			26	33
Focused Mission						1	3			32	36
2D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	9	31	0	0	213	253
PSA 201						1	3			23	27
PSA 202						1	4			21	26
PSA 203							3			19	22
PSA 204						1	3			21	25
PSA 205						1	4			20	25
PSA 206						1	4			31	36
PSA 207						3	5			39	47
PSA 208						1	5			39	45
Unassigned Probationary Officers											0
2D District Total	0	0	1	0	3	10	37	0	0	271	322
Third District											
Operations Command and Support			1		2		3			23	29
Focused Mission						1	5			58	64
3D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	1	8	25	0	0	191	225
PSA 301						1	4			22	27
PSA 302					1	3	4			36	44
PSA 303						1	3			21	25
PSA 304							3			25	28
PSA 305							3			24	27
PSA 306						1	2			17	20
PSA 307						1	3			21	25
PSA 308						1	3			25	29
Unassigned Probationary Officers											0
3D District Total	0	0	1	0	3	9	33	0	0	272	318

February 8, 2017	Chief	Assistant Chief	Commander	Inspector	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Investigator	Officer	Sworn Total
Fourth District											
Operations Command and Support			1		4	1	2			19	27
Focused Mission							2			15	17
4D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	9	31	0	0	256	296
PSA 401						1	4			33	38
PSA 402						1	3			27	31
PSA 403						1	3			27	31
PSA 404						1	3			30	34
PSA 405						1	3			25	29
PSA 406						1	4			31	36
PSA 407						1	5			30	36
PSA 408						1	2			22	25
PSA 409						1	4			31	36
Unassigned Probationary Officers										0	0
4D District Total	0	0	1	0	4	10	35	0	0	290	340
Fifth District											
Operations Command and Support			1		3		8			22	34
Focused Mission						1	2			17	20
5D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	9	24	0	0	245	278
PSA 501						2	4			32	38
PSA 502						1	3			31	35
PSA 503						1	3			33	37
PSA 504						1	4			28	33
PSA 505						2	3			34	39
PSA 506						1	3			42	46
PSA 507						1	4			38	43
Unassigned Probationary Officers										7	7
5D District Total	0	0	1	0	3	10	34	0	0	284	332
Sixth District											
Operations Command and Support			1		4		4			25	34
Focused Mission							1			10	11
6D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	8	31	0	0	241	280
PSA 601						2	3			36	41
PSA 602						2	4			35	41
PSA 603							4			27	31
PSA 604						1	4			34	39
PSA 605						1	2			32	35
PSA 606						1	5			17	23
PSA 607						1	3			33	37
PSA 608							6			27	33
Unassigned Probationary Officers											0
6D District Total	0	0	1	0	4	8	36	0	0	276	325
Seventh District											
Operations Command and Support			1		3		2			18	24

February 8, 2017	Chief	Assistant Chief	Commander	Inspector	Captain	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Investigator	Officer	Sworn Total
Focused Mission						1	1			18	20
7D PSA Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	9	31	0	0	254	294
PSA 701						2	5			29	36
PSA 702						1	5			39	45
PSA 703						1	4			29	34
PSA 704						1	4			33	38
PSA 705						1	4			36	41
PSA 706						1	4			29	34
PSA 707						1	2			30	33
PSA 708						1	3			29	33
Unassigned Probationary Officers											0
7D District Total	0	0	1	0	3	10	34	0	0	290	338
PSB Subtotal	0	1	7	2	23	71	266	1	0	2074	2445
Investigative Services Bureau		1				1	1	1		2	6
Narcotics and Special Investigations Division			1		2	5	17	20	1	129	175
Crime Scene Investigations Division						1	5			20	26
Youth Investigations Division			1		1	3	13	37	3	34	92
Criminal Investigations Division			1		2	5	20	86	1	28	143
1D Detectives Unit						1	2	18	4		25
2D Detectives Unit						1	4	18	3		26
3D Detectives Unit						1	4	19	1		25
4D Detectives Unit						1	1	23	1		26
5D Detectives Unit						1	3	21	3		28
6D Detectives Unit							2	22	5		29
7D Detectives Unit						1	4	20	7		32
ISB Subtotal	0	1	3	0	5	21	76	285	29	213	633
Total (Not Including Recruits)	1	6	17	6	40	122	432	315	29	2618	3586
PSA	0	0	0	0	0	56	170	0	0	1621	1918
DISTRICTS	0	0	7	0	24	61	211	2	0	1941	2319
Grand Total (Including Recruits)	3762										

* Operations Command & Support includes station personnel and all members of the rank of Captain and above.

Agency Question #23

Citywide Year to Date Crime Statistics

January 1-February 15 2015-2017

FIRST DISTRICT				
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017	
Homicide	1	1	2	
Sex Abuse	3	8	4	
ADW	21	29	26	
Robbery	32	53	42	
VIOLENT	57	91	74	
Burglary	30	15	16	
Motor Vehicle Theft	50	28	34	
Theft f/Auto	221	183	246	
Theft	343	320	373	
Arson	0	0	1	
PROPERTY	644	546	670	
TOTAL	701	637	744	

SECOND DISTRICT				
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017	
Homicide	0	1	0	
Sex Abuse	6	7	3	
ADW	11	18	9	
Robbery	20	12	20	
VIOLENT	37	38	32	
Burglary	28	35	35	
Motor Vehicle Theft	27	24	24	
Theft f/Auto	174	204	161	
Theft	358	306	313	
Arson	0	0	0	
PROPERTY	587	569	533	
TOTAL	624	607	565	

THIRD DISTRICT				
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017	
Homicide	2	1	1	
Sex Abuse	2	5	3	
ADW	19	22	22	
Robbery	38	33	30	
VIOLENT	61	61	56	
Burglary	23	26	15	
Motor Vehicle Theft	33	16	28	
Theft f/Auto	229	247	403	
Theft	277	215	235	
Arson	0	0	0	
PROPERTY	562	504	681	
TOTAL	623	565	737	

FOURTH DISTRICT				
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017	
Homicide	1	0	0	
Sex Abuse	1	8	2	
ADW	28	38	34	
Robbery	57	70	37	
VIOLENT	87	116	73	
Burglary	28	30	26	
Motor Vehicle Theft	44	36	30	
Theft f/Auto	211	152	206	
Theft	147	126	207	
Arson	0	0	0	
PROPERTY	430	344	469	
TOTAL	517	460	542	

FIFTH DISTRICT				
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017	
Homicide	2	0	2	
Sex Abuse	2	10	5	
ADW	36	34	50	
Robbery	63	60	58	
VIOLENT	103	104	115	
Burglary	49	33	38	
Motor Vehicle Theft	56	41	36	
Theft f/Auto	178	106	188	
Theft	228	178	219	
Arson	0	0	0	
PROPERTY	511	358	481	
TOTAL	614	462	596	

SIXTH DISTRICT				
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017	
Homicide	1	4	4	
Sex Abuse	3	6	6	
ADW	69	55	67	
Robbery	62	87	60	
VIOLENT	135	152	137	
Burglary	63	52	42	
Motor Vehicle Theft	87	48	62	
Theft f/Auto	134	86	87	
Theft	153	146	179	
Arson	0	1	0	
PROPERTY	437	333	370	
TOTAL	572	485	507	

SEVENTH DISTRICT				
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017	
Homicide	4	3	3	
Sex Abuse	5	6	7	
ADW	60	54	56	
Robbery	52	97	53	
VIOLENT	121	160	119	
Burglary	53	22	41	
Motor Vehicle Theft	53	42	39	
Theft f/Auto	65	58	61	
Theft	86	106	169	
Arson	0	0	0	
PROPERTY	257	228	310	
TOTAL	378	388	429	

UNKNOWN				
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017	
Homicide	0	0	0	
Sex Abuse	0	0	0	
ADW	0	0	0	
Robbery	0	0	0	
VIOLENT	0	0	0	
Burglary	0	0	0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0	1	
Theft f/Auto	0	0	0	
Theft	2	0	0	
Arson	0	0	0	
PROPERTY	4	0	1	
TOTAL	4	0	1	

Source: MPD COBALT/Data Warehouse system data as of 2/16/2017. All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data and include Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft from Auto, Theft, and Arson. The homicide numbers are based on the Homicide Branch Morning Report as of 2/16/2017. These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD COBALT 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. MPD cannot release exact addresses to the general public unless proof of ownership or subpoena is submitted. Otherwise, "block of" and/or intersection addresses will be provided. Law enforcement partners will be able to obtain exact addresses for official business-only. Please note that changes to MPD's PSA and District boundaries occasionally occur. The statistics above are based on current police boundaries as of January 3, 2017. "N/C" = Not calculable, division by zero is not allowed. ****As a result of our recent database conversion, the numbers provided may be subject to change as we move forward with our validation process.****

**First District Year to Date Crime Statistics
January 1-February 15 2015-2017**

PSA 101			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	0	0
ADW	2	3	3
Robbery	4	4	2
VIOLENT	7	7	5
Burglary	0	3	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	1	4
Theft f/Auto	17	27	23
Theft	80	72	61
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	98	103	88
TOTAL	105	110	93

PSA 102			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	2	1
ADW	3	2	3
Robbery	7	9	5
VIOLENT	10	13	9
Burglary	2	1	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	5	4
Theft f/Auto	20	18	38
Theft	65	60	71
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	91	84	116
TOTAL	101	97	125

PSA 103			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	1	1
Sex Abuse	0	1	1
ADW	3	2	2
Robbery	3	6	5
VIOLENT	6	10	9
Burglary	1	2	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	6	2
Theft f/Auto	18	8	29
Theft	34	30	28
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	60	46	59
TOTAL	66	56	68

PSA 104			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	4	1	7
Robbery	8	11	9
VIOLENT	12	12	16
Burglary	6	1	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	20	2	8
Theft f/Auto	44	14	67
Theft	51	29	55
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	121	46	136
TOTAL	133	58	152

PSA 105			
OFFENSE	0	2016	2017
Homicide	1	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	2	9	3
Robbery	1	5	7
VIOLENT	4	14	10
Burglary	4	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	4	6
Theft f/Auto	20	13	19
Theft	24	13	37
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	51	30	62
TOTAL	55	44	72

PSA 106			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0%	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	2	0
ADW	3	3	4
Robbery	1	7	3
VIOLENT	5	12	7
Burglary	3	3	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	2	3
Theft f/Auto	34	39	18
Theft	27	28	32
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	65	72	53
TOTAL	70	84	60

PSA 107			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	1	4	0
Robbery	3	8	8
VIOLENT	4	12	8
Burglary	5	4	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	3	3
Theft f/Auto	51	52	34
Theft	33	42	61
Arson	0	0	1
PROPERTY	94	101	102
TOTAL	98	113	110

PSA 108			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	1
Sex Abuse	1	3	2
ADW	3	5	4
Robbery	5	3	3
VIOLENT	9	11	10
Burglary	9	1	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	5	4
Theft f/Auto	17	12	18
Theft	29	46	28
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	64	64	54
TOTAL	73	75	64

Source: MPD COBALT/Data Warehouse system data as of 2/16/2017. All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data and include Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft from Auto, Theft, and Arson. The homicide numbers are based on the Homicide Branch Morning Report as of 2/16/2017. These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD COBALT 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. MPD cannot release exact addresses to the general public unless proof of ownership or subpoena is submitted. Otherwise, "block of" and/or intersection addresses will be provided. Law enforcement partners will be able to obtain exact addresses for official business-only. Please note that changes to MPD's PSA and District boundaries occasionally occur. The statistics above are based on current police boundaries as of January 3, 2017. "N/C" = Not calculable, division by zero is not allowed. ****As a result of our recent database conversion, the numbers provided may be subject to change as we move forward with our validation process.****

Second District Year to Date Crime Statistics

January 1-February 15 2015-2017

PSA 201			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	0	2	1
Robbery	1	0	0
VIOLENT	1	2	1
Burglary	2	3	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	5	0
Theft f/Auto	9	12	11
Theft	5	6	12
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	17	26	23
TOTAL	18	28	24

PSA 202			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	0	0
ADW	1	4	1
Robbery	6	0	3
VIOLENT	8	4	4
Burglary	2	5	8
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	3
Theft f/Auto	18	17	13
Theft	49	28	27
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	69	51	51
TOTAL	77	55	55

PSA 203			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	0	0	0
Robbery	0	3	2
VIOLENT	0	3	2
Burglary	5	0	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	2	0
Theft f/Auto	19	21	8
Theft	15	10	15
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	43	33	24
TOTAL	43	36	26

PSA 204			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	2	0	0
ADW	1	1	0
Robbery	0	0	1
VIOLENT	3	1	1
Burglary	3	2	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	1	4
Theft f/Auto	34	16	21
Theft	27	22	21
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	69	41	51
TOTAL	72	42	52

PSA 205			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	1	1	0
Robbery	1	1	3
VIOLENT	2	2	3
Burglary	2	1	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1
Theft f/Auto	6	5	4
Theft	7	11	6
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	15	17	16
TOTAL	17	19	19

PSA 206			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	5	1
ADW	4	2	2
Robbery	3	1	2
VIOLENT	8	8	5
Burglary	5	3	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	3	4
Theft f/Auto	25	16	19
Theft	87	61	82
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	122	83	108
TOTAL	130	91	113

PSA 207			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	1	0
Sex Abuse	2	1	2
ADW	1	3	3
Robbery	4	3	4
VIOLENT	7	8	9
Burglary	6	5	9
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	11	5
Theft f/Auto	22	35	28
Theft	91	112	90
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	124	163	132
TOTAL	131	171	141

PSA 208			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	0
ADW	3	5	2
Robbery	5	4	5
VIOLENT	8	10	7
Burglary	3	16	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	1	7
Theft f/Auto	41	82	57
Theft	77	56	60
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	128	155	128
TOTAL	136	165	135

Source: MPD COBALT/Data Warehouse system data as of 2/16/2017. All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data and include Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft from Auto, Theft, and Arson. The homicide numbers are based on the Homicide Branch Morning Report as of 2/16/2017. These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD COBALT 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. MPD cannot release exact addresses to the general public unless proof of ownership or subpoena is submitted. Otherwise, "block of" and/or intersection addresses will be provided. Law enforcement partners will be able to obtain exact addresses for official business-only. Please note that changes to MPD's PSA and District boundaries occasionally occur. The statistics above are based on current police boundaries as of January 3, 2017. "N/C" = Not calculable, division by zero is not allowed. ****As a result of our recent database conversion, the numbers provided may be subject to change as we move forward with our validation process.****

Third District Year to Date Crime Statistics

January 1-February 15 2015-2017

PSA 301			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	1
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	1	3	4
Robbery	2	0	2
VIOLENT	3	3	7
Burglary	0	4	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	0	3
Theft f/Auto	19	27	30
Theft	25	21	15
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	48	52	50
TOTAL	51	55	57

PSA 302			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	1
ADW	3	7	4
Robbery	15	9	5
VIOLENT	18	17	10
Burglary	7	6	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	1	6
Theft f/Auto	25	31	82
Theft	82	61	64
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	119	99	154
TOTAL	137	116	164

PSA 303			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	0	0
ADW	3	3	2
Robbery	4	4	1
VIOLENT	8	7	3
Burglary	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	4	3
Theft f/Auto	19	16	31
Theft	32	30	29
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	58	51	65
TOTAL	66	58	68

PSA 304			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	0
ADW	5	5	1
Robbery	6	6	8
VIOLENT	11	12	9
Burglary	2	2	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	4	3
Theft f/Auto	32	34	36
Theft	23	22	23
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	61	62	65
TOTAL	72	74	74

PSA 305			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	1	1
ADW	0	0	2
Robbery	6	1	7
VIOLENT	7	2	10
Burglary	5	6	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	2	5
Theft f/Auto	48	55	98
Theft	39	18	50
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	97	81	156
TOTAL	104	83	166

PSA 306			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	3	0	1
Robbery	1	1	3
VIOLENT	4	1	4
Burglary	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	2	2
Theft f/Auto	17	22	24
Theft	13	12	7
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	32	37	33
TOTAL	36	38	37

PSA 307			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	1	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	0
ADW	1	1	2
Robbery	2	8	0
VIOLENT	4	10	2
Burglary	3	5	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	3	2
Theft f/Auto	41	44	67
Theft	32	25	21
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	79	77	91
TOTAL	83	87	93

PSA 308			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	1	1	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	1
ADW	3	3	6
Robbery	2	4	4
VIOLENT	6	9	11
Burglary	5	1	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	0	4
Theft f/Auto	28	18	35
Theft	31	26	26
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	68	45	67
TOTAL	74	54	78

Source: MPD COBALT/Data Warehouse system data as of 2/16/2017. All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data and include Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft from Auto, Theft, and Arson. The homicide numbers are based on the Homicide Branch Morning Report as of 2/16/2017. These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD COBALT 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. MPD cannot release exact addresses to the general public unless proof of ownership or subpoena is submitted. Otherwise, "block of" and/or intersection addresses will be provided. Law enforcement partners will be able to obtain exact addresses for official business-only. Please note that changes to MPD's PSA and District boundaries occasionally occur. The statistics above are based on current police boundaries as of January 3, 2017. "N/C" = Not calculable, division by zero is not allowed. ****As a result of our recent database conversion, the numbers provided may be subject to change as we move forward with our validation process.****

Fourth District Year to Date Crime Statistics

January 1-February 15 2015-2017

PSA 401			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	2	0
ADW	2	3	2
Robbery	2	8	1
VIOLENT	4	13	3
Burglary	2	7	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	3	2
Theft f/Auto	24	19	27
Theft	11	16	14
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	41	45	43
TOTAL	45	58	46

PSA 402			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	2	0
ADW	4	2	1
Robbery	12	17	6
VIOLENT	16	21	7
Burglary	1	7	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	5	4
Theft f/Auto	40	20	40
Theft	30	24	32
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	77	56	79
TOTAL	93	77	86

PSA 403			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	4	9	5
Robbery	8	10	6
VIOLENT	12	19	11
Burglary	3	7	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	4	0
Theft f/Auto	22	12	19
Theft	8	16	19
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	42	39	40
TOTAL	54	58	51

PSA 404			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	2	1
ADW	2	5	5
Robbery	5	6	0
VIOLENT	7	13	6
Burglary	1	0	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	1	3
Theft f/Auto	33	23	25
Theft	22	21	37
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	59	45	68
TOTAL	66	58	74

PSA 405			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	0
ADW	4	5	6
Robbery	6	5	8
VIOLENT	10	11	14
Burglary	7	1	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	8	8
Theft f/Auto	24	7	22
Theft	16	14	26
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	51	30	61
TOTAL	61	41	75

PSA 406			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0%	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	2	4	7
Robbery	1	2	4
VIOLENT	3	6	11
Burglary	3	3	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	7	2
Theft f/Auto	9	28	7
Theft	17	11	23
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	36	49	33
TOTAL	39	55	44

PSA 407			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	0
ADW	4	5	5
Robbery	11	9	5
VIOLENT	15	15	10
Burglary	1	2	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	7	6
Theft f/Auto	14	12	14
Theft	13	5	20
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	36	26	45
TOTAL	51	41	55

PSA 408			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	2	1	2
Robbery	5	5	0
VIOLENT	7	6	2
Burglary	4	1	7
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	4
Theft f/Auto	8	8	15
Theft	13	6	14
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	26	15	40
TOTAL	33	21	42

PSA 409			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	1	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	0	1
ADW	4	4	1
Robbery	7	8	7
VIOLENT	13	12	9
Burglary	6	2	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1	1
Theft f/Auto	37	23	37
Theft	17	13	22
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	62	39	60
TOTAL	75	51	69

Source: MPD COBALT/Data Warehouse system data as of 2/16/2017. All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data and include Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft from Auto, Theft, and Arson. The homicide numbers are based on the Homicide Branch Morning Report as of 2/16/2017. These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD COBALT 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. MPD cannot release exact addresses to the general public unless proof of ownership or subpoena is submitted. Otherwise, "block of" and/or intersection addresses will be provided. Law enforcement partners will be able to obtain exact addresses for official business-only. Please note that changes to MPD's PSA and District boundaries occasionally occur. The statistics above are based on current police boundaries as of January 3, 2017. "N/C" = Not calculable, division by zero is not allowed. ****As a result of our recent database conversion, the numbers provided may be subject to change as we move forward with our validation process.****

Fifth District Year to Date Crime Statistics

January 1-February 15 2015-2017

PSA 501			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	2	0
ADW	6	6	3
Robbery	13	10	10
VIOLENT	19	18	13
Burglary	13	7	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	11	10	4
Theft f/Auto	26	21	40
Theft	33	27	40
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	83	65	94
TOTAL	102	83	107

PSA 502			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	1	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	1	1
ADW	2	3	12
Robbery	5	11	8
VIOLENT	9	15	21
Burglary	4	2	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	4	4
Theft f/Auto	28	9	14
Theft	27	11	24
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	64	26	48
TOTAL	73	41	69

PSA 503			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	3	1
ADW	3	2	3
Robbery	4	2	4
VIOLENT	7	7	8
Burglary	7	3	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	6	7
Theft f/Auto	42	27	33
Theft	30	19	20
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	83	55	63
TOTAL	90	62	71

PSA 504			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	1
Sex Abuse	0	0	1
ADW	1	0	3
Robbery	6	6	4
VIOLENT	7	6	9
Burglary	4	3	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	2	7
Theft f/Auto	24	17	23
Theft	9	22	18
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	45	44	52
TOTAL	52	50	61

PSA 505			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	1	1
ADW	3	5	10
Robbery	7	6	6
VIOLENT	11	12	17
Burglary	3	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	5	5
Theft f/Auto	12	4	11
Theft	47	32	36
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	68	42	52
TOTAL	79	54	69

PSA 506			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0%	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	3	0
ADW	10	8	9
Robbery	15	13	15
VIOLENT	25	24	24
Burglary	5	3	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	7	5
Theft f/Auto	23	14	45
Theft	38	32	35
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	74	56	90
TOTAL	99	80	114

PSA 507			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	1	0	1
Sex Abuse	0	0	1
ADW	11	10	10
Robbery	13	12	11
VIOLENT	25	22	23
Burglary	13	14	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	14	7	4
Theft f/Auto	23	14	22
Theft	44	35	46
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	94	70	82
TOTAL	119	92	105

Source: MPD COBALT/Data Warehouse system data as of 2/16/2017. All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data and include Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft from Auto, Theft, and Arson. The homicide numbers are based on the Homicide Branch Morning Report as of 2/16/2017. These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD COBALT 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. MPD cannot release exact addresses to the general public unless proof of ownership or subpoena is submitted. Otherwise, "block of" and/or intersection addresses will be provided. Law enforcement partners will be able to obtain exact addresses for official business-only. Please note that changes to MPD's PSA and District boundaries occasionally occur. The statistics above are based on current police boundaries as of January 3, 2017. "N/C" = Not calculable, division by zero is not allowed. ****As a result of our recent database conversion, the numbers provided may be subject to change as we move forward with our validation process.****

Sixth District Year to Date Crime Statistics

January 1-February 15 2015-2017

PSA 601			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	1	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	5	7	5
Robbery	1	7	2
VIOLENT	6	15	7
Burglary	2	1	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	2	3
Theft f/Auto	6	4	3
Theft	6	3	6
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	20	10	13
TOTAL	26	25	20

PSA 602			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	2
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	16	8	10
Robbery	14	19	9
VIOLENT	30	27	21
Burglary	11	6	14
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	12	21
Theft f/Auto	22	21	21
Theft	27	34	34
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	70	73	90
TOTAL	100	100	111

PSA 603			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	1	2	1
Sex Abuse	1	3	2
ADW	14	10	16
Robbery	13	26	15
VIOLENT	29	41	34
Burglary	13	22	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	13	11	10
Theft f/Auto	21	10	8
Theft	35	39	41
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	82	82	65
TOTAL	111	123	99

PSA 604			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	2	1
ADW	12	10	7
Robbery	9	8	12
VIOLENT	21	20	20
Burglary	12	12	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	17	9	10
Theft f/Auto	24	18	15
Theft	22	23	28
Arson	0	1	0
PROPERTY	75	63	59
TOTAL	96	83	79

PSA 605			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	2
ADW	3	3	3
Robbery	6	4	3
VIOLENT	9	7	8
Burglary	8	2	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	11	4	8
Theft f/Auto	10	7	10
Theft	12	8	12
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	41	21	35
TOTAL	50	28	43

PSA 606			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0%	1	0
Sex Abuse	0	0	0
ADW	3	4	6
Robbery	1	3	6
VIOLENT	4	8	12
Burglary	7	3	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	5	1
Theft f/Auto	15	8	12
Theft	14	13	19
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	46	29	33
TOTAL	50	37	45

PSA 607			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	0
ADW	6	4	12
Robbery	6	5	5
VIOLENT	12	10	17
Burglary	4	3	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	2	4
Theft f/Auto	16	9	8
Theft	14	10	13
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	41	24	29
TOTAL	53	34	46

PSA 608			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	1
Sex Abuse	2	0	1
ADW	10	9	8
Robbery	12	15	8
VIOLENT	24	24	18
Burglary	6	3	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	13	3	5
Theft f/Auto	20	9	10
Theft	23	16	26
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	62	31	46
TOTAL	86	55	64

Source: MPD COBALT/Data Warehouse system data as of 2/16/2017. All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data and include Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft from Auto, Theft, and Arson. The homicide numbers are based on the Homicide Branch Morning Report as of 2/16/2017. These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD COBALT 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. MPD cannot release exact addresses to the general public unless proof of ownership or subpoena is submitted. Otherwise, "block of" and/or intersection addresses will be provided. Law enforcement partners will be able to obtain exact addresses for official business-only. Please note that changes to MPD's PSA and District boundaries occasionally occur. The statistics above are based on current police boundaries as of January 3, 2017. "N/C" = Not calculable, division by zero is not allowed. ****As a result of our recent database conversion, the numbers provided may be subject to change as we move forward with our validation process.****

Seventh District Year to Date Crime Statistics

January 1-February 15 2015-2017

PSA 701			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	1	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	2
ADW	7	8	8
Robbery	9	15	10
VIOLENT	16	25	20
Burglary	11	6	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	4	4
Theft f/Auto	8	8	16
Theft	23	24	39
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	51	42	65
TOTAL	67	67	85

PSA 702			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	2	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	0	1
ADW	10	9	12
Robbery	8	6	6
VIOLENT	21	15	19
Burglary	6	3	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	4	4
Theft f/Auto	12	7	8
Theft	12	18	21
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	33	32	34
TOTAL	54	47	53

PSA 703			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	2	1
Sex Abuse	1	1	1
ADW	9	7	7
Robbery	3	12	8
VIOLENT	13	22	17
Burglary	10	1	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	12	7	6
Theft f/Auto	6	9	7
Theft	7	13	18
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	35	30	36
TOTAL	48	52	53

PSA 704			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	2	1
ADW	13	5	8
Robbery	7	14	4
VIOLENT	20	21	13
Burglary	3	3	8
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	8	4
Theft f/Auto	11	11	4
Theft	12	8	19
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	34	30	35
TOTAL	54	51	48

PSA 705			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	2	0	1
Sex Abuse	1	0	0
ADW	3	4	1
Robbery	6	13	11
VIOLENT	12	17	13
Burglary	1	1	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	3	1
Theft f/Auto	2	2	4
Theft	1	6	6
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	9	12	17
TOTAL	21	29	30

PSA 706			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0%	0	1
Sex Abuse	1	0	2
ADW	4	7	6
Robbery	5	15	1
VIOLENT	10	22	10
Burglary	5	2	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	3	7
Theft f/Auto	13	6	10
Theft	5	12	10
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	30	23	30
TOTAL	40	45	40

PSA 707			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	2	0
ADW	8	8	7
Robbery	9	12	6
VIOLENT	17	22	13
Burglary	11	1	7
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	6	4
Theft f/Auto	8	4	5
Theft	15	11	21
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	35	22	37
TOTAL	52	44	50

PSA 708			
OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017
Homicide	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	1	0	0
ADW	6	6	7
Robbery	5	10	7
VIOLENT	12	16	14
Burglary	6	5	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	7	9
Theft f/Auto	5	11	7
Theft	11	14	35
Arson	0	0	0
PROPERTY	30	37	56
TOTAL	42	53	70

Source: MPD COBALT/Data Warehouse system data as of 2/16/2017. All statistics presented here are based on preliminary DC Index crime data and include Sex Abuse, Assault with a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Theft from Auto, Theft, and Arson. The homicide numbers are based on the Homicide Branch Morning Report as of 2/16/2017. These statistics reflect crime reports entered or migrated into the MPD COBALT 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. MPD cannot release exact addresses to the general public unless proof of ownership or subpoena is submitted. Otherwise, "block of" and/or intersection addresses will be provided. Law enforcement partners will be able to obtain exact addresses for official business-only. Please note that changes to MPD's PSA and District boundaries occasionally occur. The statistics above are based on current police boundaries as of January 3, 2017. "N/C" = Not calculable, division by zero is not allowed. ****As a result of our recent database conversion, the numbers provided may be subject to change as we move forward with our validation process. ****

School Safety Division Safe Passage Zones/Deployment

School Year 2016-2017

Stadium Armory Metro

Schools

- Eastern High School
- Elliot Hines Middle School
- Center City PCS

Metro Bus Stops

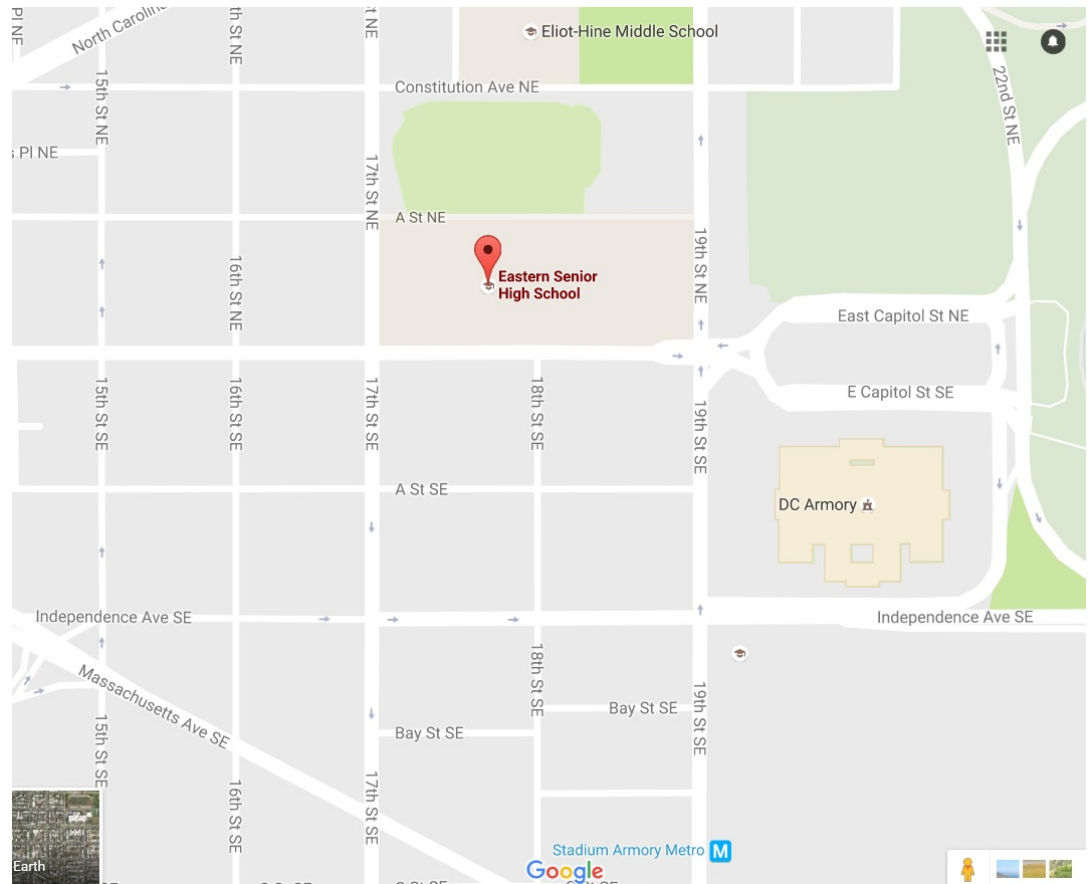
- 18th & Independence Avenue SE - 96 (Capitol Heights Station)
- 17th & East Capitol Street NE – B2 (Mt. Ranier)
- 18th & East Capitol Street SE– B2 (Anacostia Station)

Safe Passage Routes

- Constitution Avenue NE to Independence Avenue SE
- 17th Street to 19th Street NE
- 17th to 19th Street SE

Additional

- New 7-11 at store 15th and Independence Ave SE attracting students from various schools.



Eastern Market/Potomac Ave Metro/Barracks Row

Schools

- Cesar Chavez Capitol Hill Public Charter School
- Richard Wright Public Charter School

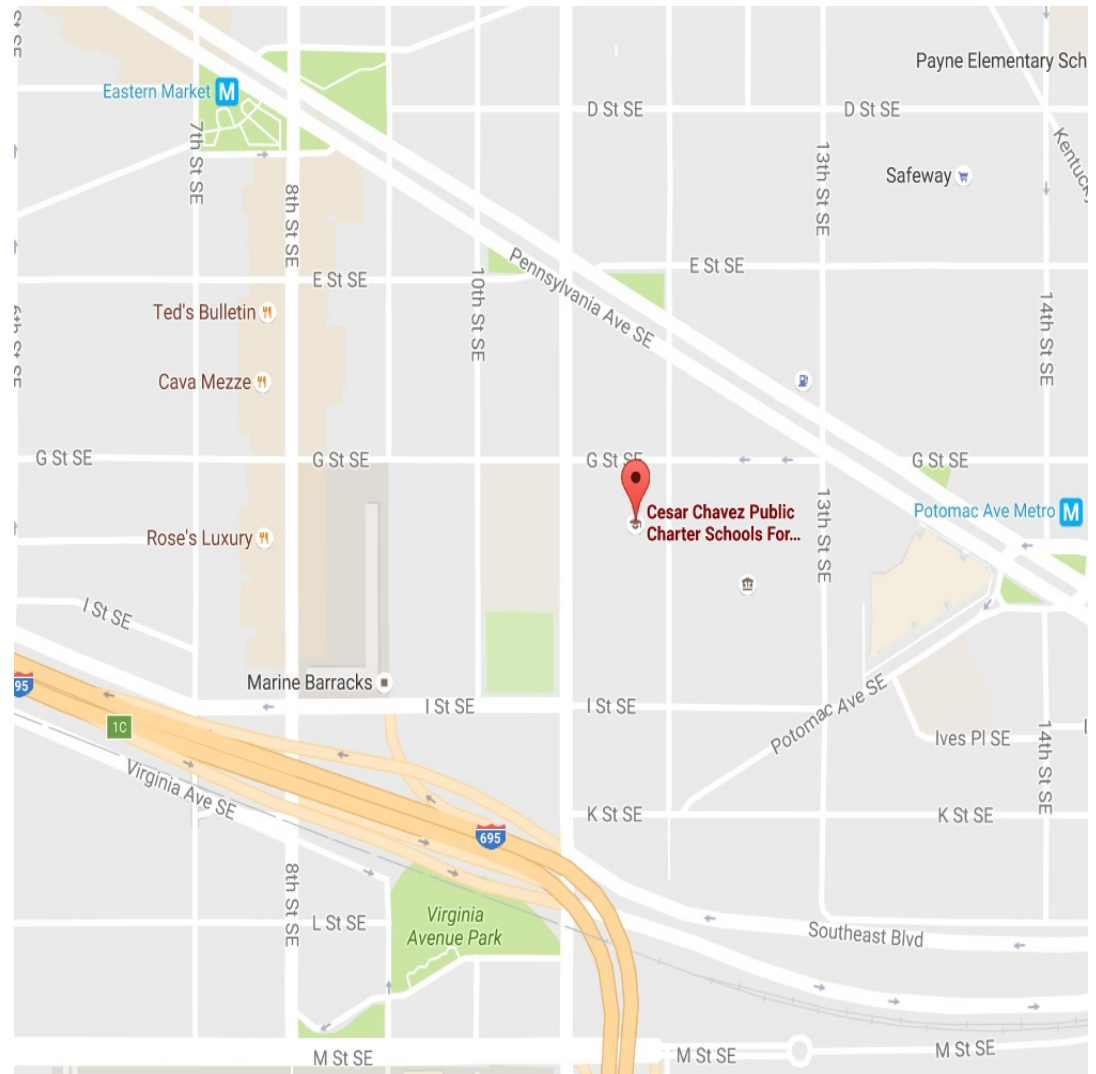
Metro Bus Stops

- 12th & Pennsylvania Ave SE – 32 (Southern Avenue), 34/36 (Naylor Road)
- 13th & Pennsylvania Ave SE – 32/36 (Friendship Heights Station), 34 (Archives)

Safe Passage Routes

- Pennsylvania Avenue 12th to 14th Street SE
- 12th Street Pennsylvania Avenue to G Street SE
- 8th Street Corridor (Barracks Row)

Additionally students from Eastern High School and Elliot Hine congregate along the Barracks Row corridor



Tenleytown Metro Station

Schools

- Wilson SHS
- Deale MS

Metro Bus Stops

- Fort Drive and Albermarle Street NW H4 (Brookland Station)
- Wisconsin Avenue & Reservoir Road NW – 32 (Southern Avenue Station)
- Wisconsin Avenue & Reservoir Road NW – 36 (Naylor Road Station)

Safe Passage Routes

- Chesapeake to Albermarle Street NW and from Nebraska Avenue to Wisconsin Avenue NW.



14th and Irving Street, NW

Schools

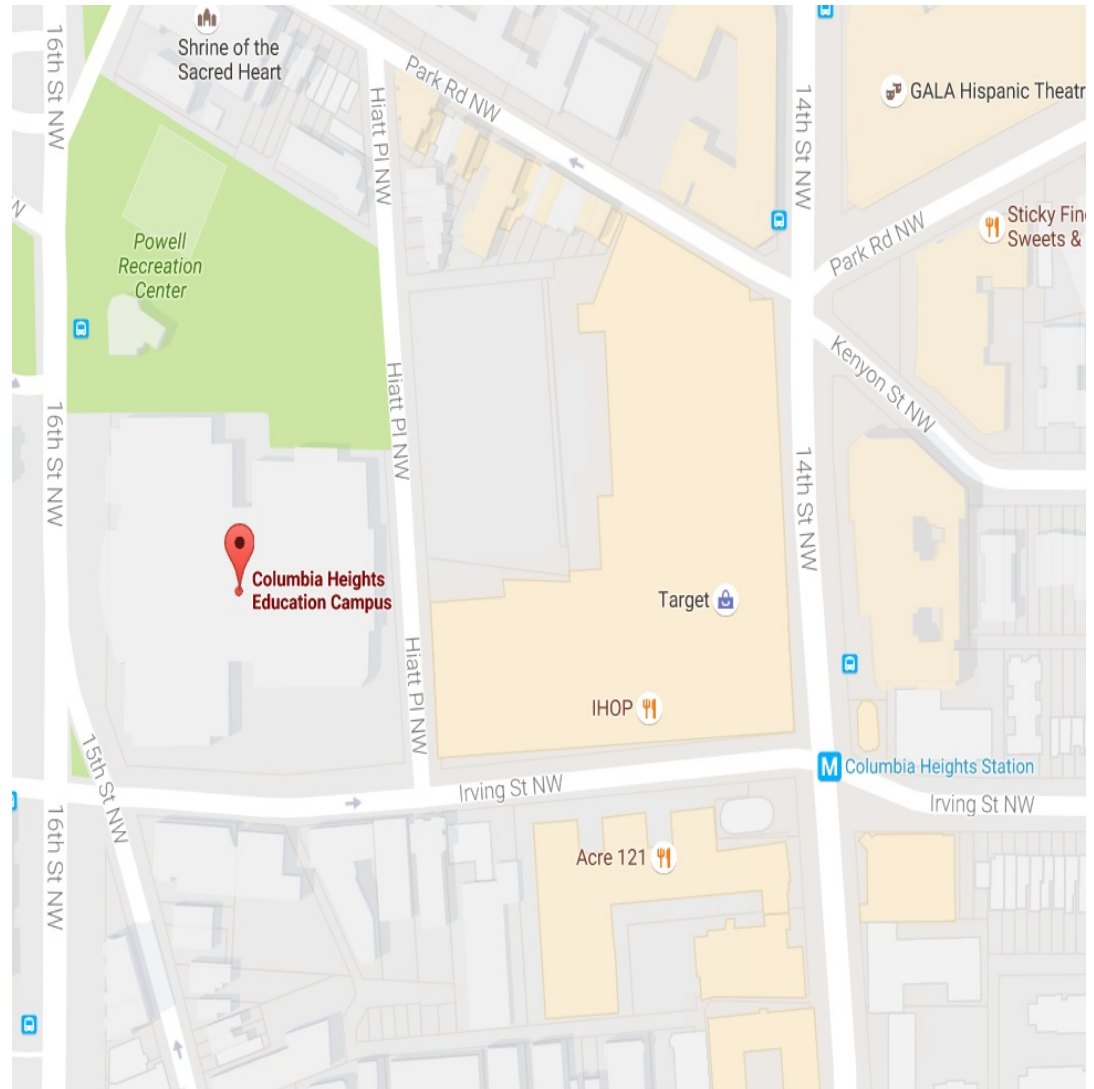
- Columbia Heights Education Campus
- Cesar Chavez Prep
- Next Step PCS
- Cardozo DCPS

Metro Bus Stops

- 16th & Irving Street NW – H2/H4 (Brookland Station)
- 16th & Irving Street NW – H8 (Rhode Island Avenue Station)
- 15th & Irving Street NW – H8 (Mt. Pleasant)

Safe Passage Routes

- 14th Street , Irving Street and 16th Street



Cardozo Metro

Schools

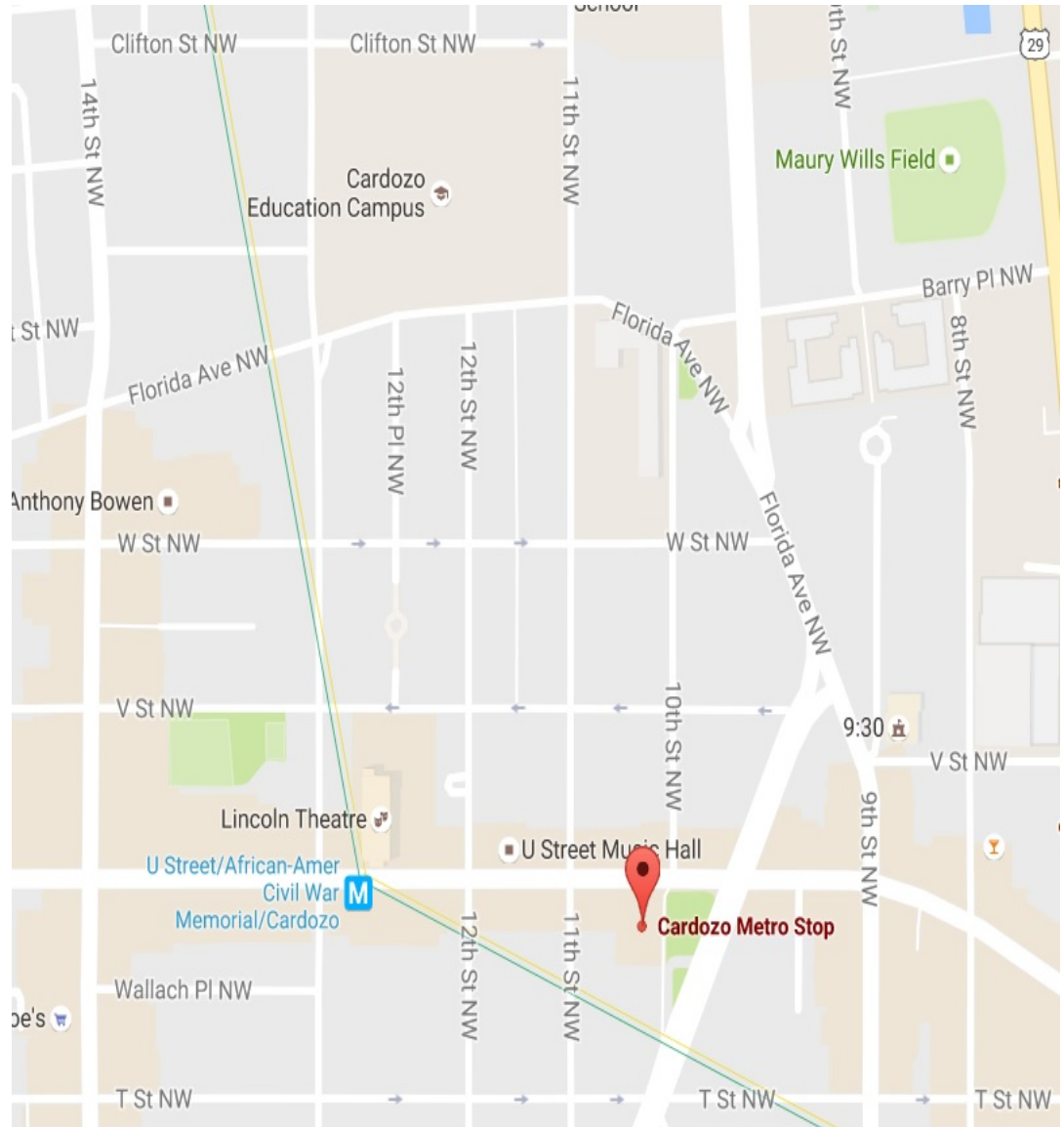
- Cardozo EC
- Duke Ellington
- Booker T. Washington PCS

Metro Bus Stops

- 13th & U St. NW - 90 series bus route (Capitol Heights Station and Ellington Bridge)
- 11th & Florida Ave. NW - 64 series bus route (Fort Totten Station and Federal Triangle)
- 14th & Florida Ave. NW - 50 series bus route (L'Enfant Plaza)

Safe Passage Routes

- Florida Ave, 11th Street, 13th Street and U Street corridor



Petworth Metro

Schools

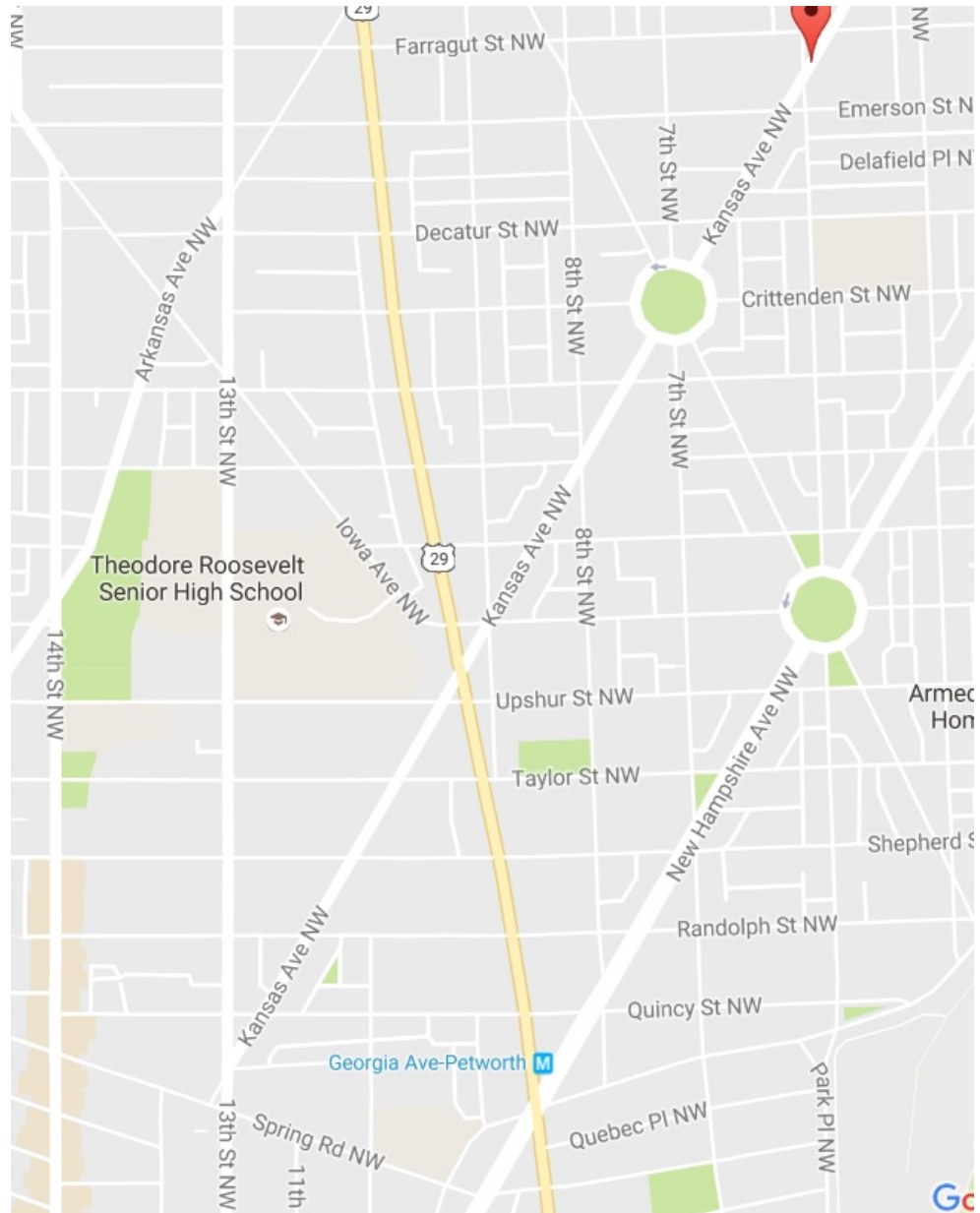
- Roosevelt SHS
- Raymond MS
- EL Haynes PCS

Metro Bus Stops

- Georgia Avenue and Upshur Street NW 62/63 (Takoma Station)
- Georgia & Kansas Ave. NW. – 70 (Half & O Street NW)
- 14th & Upshur Street NW – 52/54 (Takoma)

Safe Passage Routes

- Georgia Ave corridor, Webster Street, Kansas Ave and Upshur Street, Spring Road, NW



Takoma

Schools

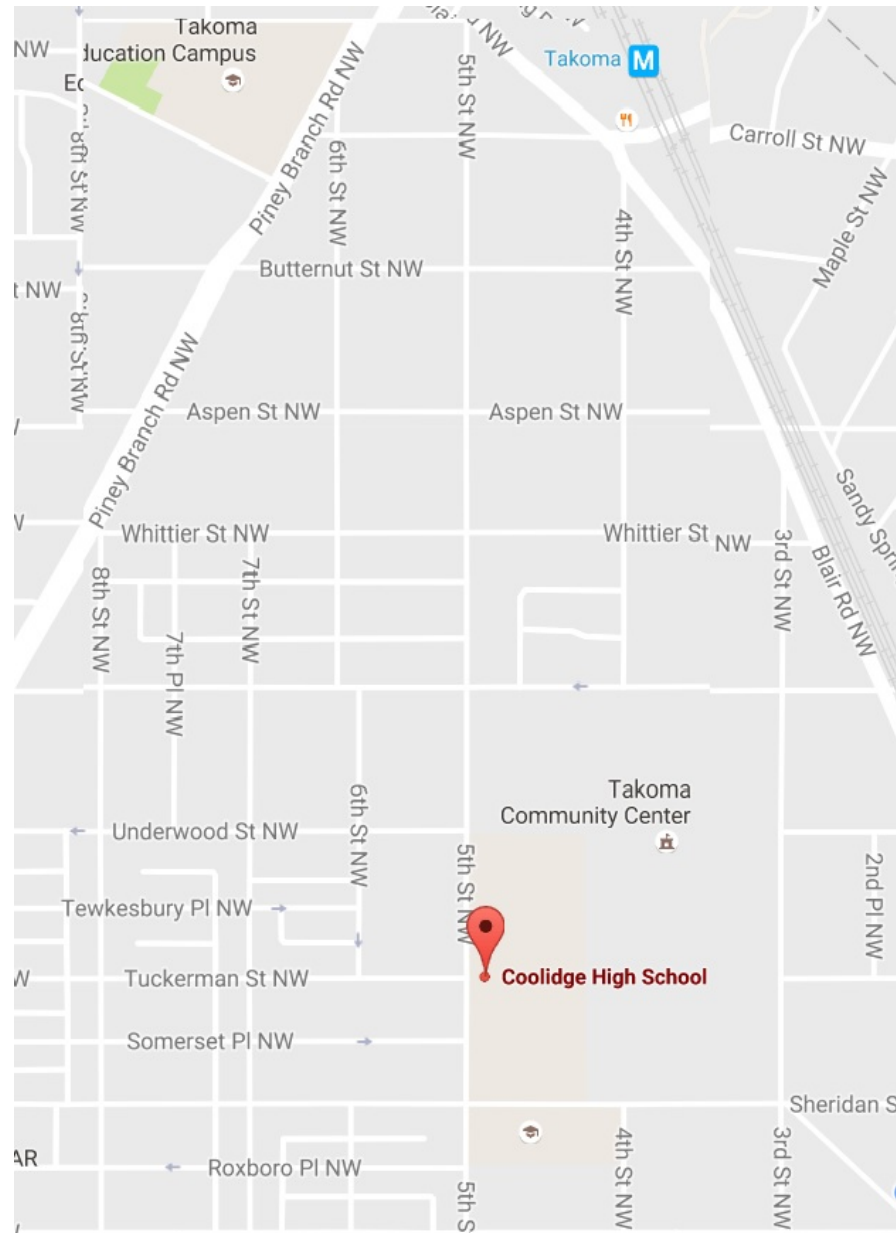
- Coolidge SHS
- Takoma EC

Metro Bus Stops

- 5th & Somerset Place NW – 62 (Georgia Avenue / Petworth Station)
- 5th & Somerset Place NW – 63 (Federal Triangle)
- 5th & Sheridan Street NW – 62/63 (Takoma Station)

Safe Passage Routes

- 5th Street from Tuckerman to Sheridan Street NW
- Tuckerman Street from 5th Street to 8th Street NW
- Sheridan Street from 5th Street to 8th Street NW



NoMa

Schools

- Dunbar Senior High School
- Mc Kinley Technology Senior High School
- Mc Kinley Middle School
- Kipp Public Charter School

Metro Bus Stops

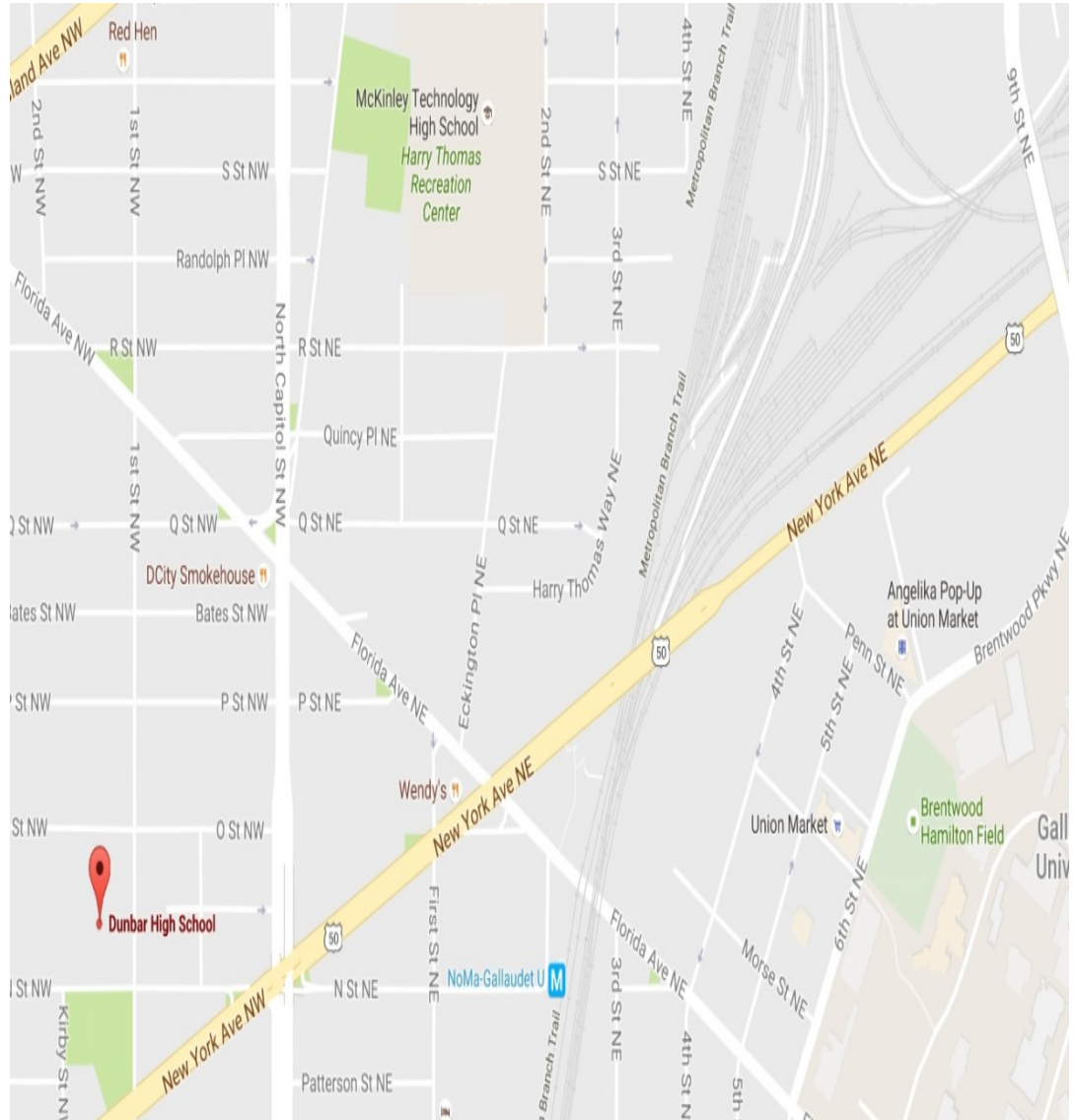
- New Jersey Avenue and N Street NW – 96 (14th & U and Capitol Heights Station)
- New York Avenue and New Jersey Avenue NW – P6 (Anacostia Station and Rhode Island Avenue Station)
- 4th Street & T Streets NE – P6 (Anacostia Station)
- North Capitol Street and T Street NE – 80 (Kennedy Center and Fort Totten Station)
- Rhode Island Avenue and Lincoln Road NE – G8 (Avondale and Farragut Square)

Safe Passage Routes

- First Street from N Street to P Street NW
- 1st Street from New York to Florida Ave NE
- Eckington Place from R Street to Florida Avenue NE

Additional

- Metro Safe Track effecting operations in October & November 2016, Rhode Island Metro will be shut down and NoMa Station will have limited services



Brookland

Schools

- Luke C. Moore Academy
- Brookland Middle School

Metro Bus Stops

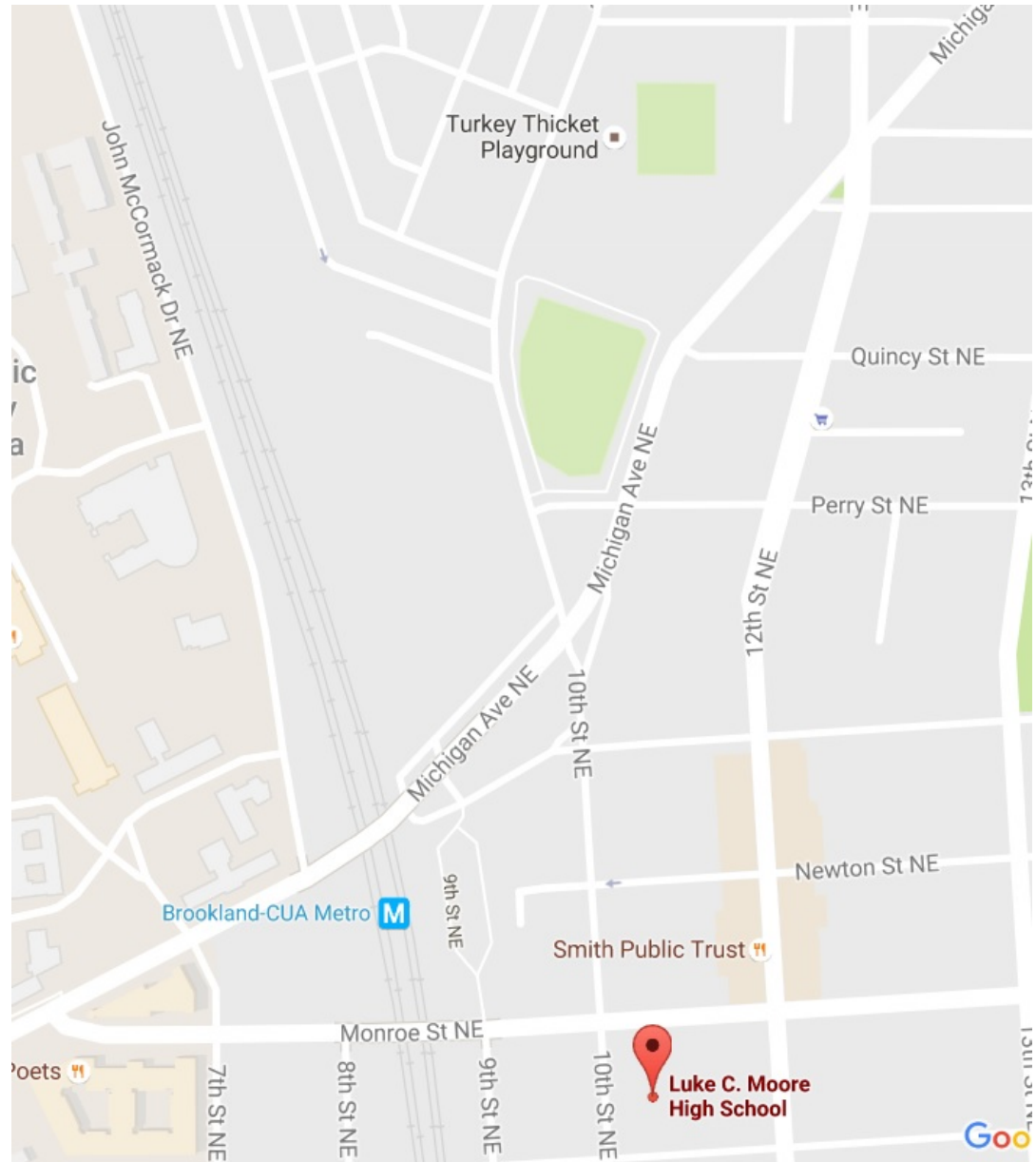
- 10th & Monroe Street NE – G8 (Avondale and Farragut Square)
- 12th & Monroe Street NE – H8 (Rhode Island Avenue and Mt. Pleasant)

Safe Passage Routes:

- Monroe Street from 19th Street to 12th Street NE
- 12th Street from Monroe Street to Newton Street NE

Additional

- Metro Safe Track effecting operations in October & November 2016, Brookland/CUA Metro will be shut down



Minnesota Ave Metro

Schools

- Friendship Collegiate PCS
- Cesar Chavez PCS
- Students from n

Metro Bus Stops

- MINNESOTA AVE NE & BENNING RD NE
U5 to Mayfair-marshall Hts-lincoln Hts
U6 to Marshall Heights - Lincoln Heights
V2 to Anacostia Station
V4 to Navy Yard - Ballpark Station
- MINNESOTA AVE NE & BENNING RD NE
A31 to Minnesota Ave Station
U5 to Minnesota Ave Station
U6 to Minnesota Ave Station
V2 to Capitol Heights Station
V4 to Capitol Heights Station
- KENILWORTH TERR NE & HAYES ST
U5 to Mayfair-Marshall Hts-Lincoln Hts
U6 to Mayfair-Marshall Hts-Lincoln Hts

Safe Passage Routes:

- Benning Road from Minnesota Avenue to 44th Street NE
- Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue from Minnesota Avenue to 44th Street NE
- 3700 block of Hayes Street NE
- Foot-bridge between Kenilworth Avenue and Minnesota Avenue NE

Additional

- Students from numerous schools may traverse through this Metro Stop and Bus service including Woodson, Eastern, Anacostia, Maya Angelo, etc.

